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WS

INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

WS/T 235-2016

Replacing WS 235-2003

Diagnosis of condyloma acuminatum

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces WS 235-2003 "Condyloma acuminata diagnostic criteria and principles." this standard compared with WS 235-2003, the main changes are as follows.

--- The standard nature of mandatory changes to recommended;

--- Standard name changed to "Condyloma acuminata diagnosis";

--- Added terms and definitions (see Chapter 2);

--- Laboratory tests increased nucleic acid test (see Appendix B);

--- Deleted part of the principle of treatment (see Chapter 3 of the 2003 edition);

--- Removed part of the clinical cure (see the 2003 edition of Chapter 4);

--- Remove the management and prevention section (see Chapter 5 of the 2003 edition);

--- Remove the Appendix A white acetic acid test (see 2003 edition of Appendix A);

--- Annex B increased HPV nucleic acid testing (see Appendix B);

--- Appendix C increased the differential diagnosis of genital warts (see Appendix C);

--- Appendix C deleted the recommended treatment of genital warts (see 2003 edition of Appendix C).

This standard was drafted. Chinese Academy of Dermatology Hospital (Institute), Jiangsu

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Provincial People's Hospital (Nanjing Medical University First Affiliated Hospital), Shanghai Dermatology Hospital.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the diagnosis of genital warts, diagnosis,, classification and differential diagnosis.

This standard applies to all types of medical institutions at all levels and their medical staff on the diagnosis of genital warts.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Human papillomavirus; HPV A tiny DNA virus, the virus particles by 72 shell particles composed of 20-dimentional symmetry, a diameter of 50nm ~ 55nm, its genome is about 8000 base pairs, the relative molecular mass of 5 x 106. Its host cell is human skin and mucous membrane squamous epithelium cell.

Note: The application of molecular biology techniques can distinguish different types of viruses, some types of genital area associated with the occurrence of tumors, such as HPV16,18 type, etc., said High-risk HPV.

Condyloma acuminatum Dermal mucosa caused by HPV benign proliferative sexually transmitted diseases, mainly violations of genital, perineal and anus and other parts. Often HPV6, 11 infection caused by a small number can also be caused by high-risk HPV.

Giant condyloma giantcondylomaacuminatum Also known as Buschke-Löwenstein tumor, was a huge pink cauliflower tumor, can be infiltrated into the skin growth, histology, mostly benign Sick, but mixed with atypical epithelial cells or well-differentiated squamous cell foci. Caused by more HPV6 infection, high-risk type can be combined HPV infection, such as HPV16, 56 and so on.

Acetic acid white test acetowhiteningtest 5% acetic acid solution smear lesions, 3min ~ 5min after the observation of lesions on the surface. As seen uniform white areas, acetic acid White test positive.

3 Diagnostic principles

Should be based on epidemiological history, clinical manifestations and laboratory tests for a comprehensive analysis to make a diagnosis.

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4.1 Epidemiology history

Mostly have a history of unsafe sex, or a history of sexually transmitted infections, or multiple sexual partners.

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