

Women's Health Interest Society of Monash

 AMUMUS

WHiSM

Practice OSCEs in Obstetrics & Gynaecology

# 2021

## DISCLAIMER

*These OSCE stems have been written by Year 4C and 5D Monash medical students who are members of WHISM. They are intended as a study aid for students undertaking their Women's Health rotation and/or preparing for their Women's Health exams. Any relevance to faculty released OSCE stations is purely coincidental.*

## TITLE SHEET

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**Reviewer (if applicable):** Sarah Butler

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**Station title:** *Jessica's Abnormal CST*

**Topic covered:** HPV

**Station type:** *Counselling*

## CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS

### STEM

*You are a GP registrar at a metropolitan General Practice in Australia. Jessica Miller is a 29 year old woman who has recently had an abnormal Cervical Screening Test (CST) result, with HPV positive (Type 16). She has come into the clinic to receive her test results and be informed of the next steps.*

### TASKS

*Your task is to counsel Jessica about her CST result using Murtagh's 10-Step Management Plan. This includes (but is not limited to):*

- 1. Educating her about HPV and the implications of her CST result*
- 2. Outlining the next steps in her care, including any investigations and possible treatment options if she is found to have a high-grade cervical lesion*
- 3. Outlining any preventative opportunities with regard to preventing HPV in the future*

PATIENT AND EXAMINER INSTRUCTIONS/MARKING SHEET

**Patient name:** Jessica Miller

**Patient age:** 29 years

**Patient occupation:** Primary school teacher

<b>Tell diagnosis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HPV Type 16 positive</li> </ul>
<b>Establish knowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for understanding of HPV and its potential to give rise to precancerous lesions or cervical cancer</li> </ul>
<b>Educate patient</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educate patient about the HPV virus, and high-risk subtypes (specify that there are two high-risk subtypes, Types 16 and 18, as well as approximately 10 other medium-risk subtypes)</li> <li>• Clarify that having HPV does not mean the patient has cancer, but that this type of HPV increases the likelihood of developing cervical cancer</li> <li>• Explain that the process of transformation from normal cells to cancer cells is a long one, taking several years; and hence acting now may prevent progression to cancer</li> </ul>
<b>Establish patient attitudes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empathetic approach to patient receiving this news; inquire about how she is feeling; reassure</li> </ul>
<b>Develop management plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outline that the next step is to refer the patient to gynaecology to perform colposcopy</li> <li>• Briefly explain the process of colposcopy, including the identification of any abnormal areas on the cervix and the possibility of taking a biopsy if required</li> <li>• Explain that there is no treatment for infection with the HPV virus itself, but that the body often clears the virus on its own over a period of several months</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Briefly discuss the treatment options if a precancerous lesion is discovered (laser treatment, LLETZ or a cone biopsy)</li> </ul>
<b>Preventative opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check whether the patient has been vaccinated against HPV (Gardasil or Cervarix vaccine in Australia) - if not, emphasise that while vaccination will not treat the current infection, it will be protective against contracting other types of HPV in the future</li> </ul>
<b>Reinforce information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summarise: Patient has Type 16 HPV, which increases her risk of developing cervical cancer</li> <li>For this reason, you are referring her to the gynaecologist for colposcopy</li> <li>The gynaecologist will then be able to see if there are suspicious lesions, and send samples off for testing if required</li> </ul>
<b>Provide take-away information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide take-home information about colposcopy, including what to expect before, during and after the procedure</li> <li>Provide further information about HPV</li> </ul>
<b>Evaluate consultation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ask if the patient has any questions or if anything has been missed</li> </ul>
<b>Arrange follow-up</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arrange referral to gynaecologist, and follow-up appointment with you, the GP registrar in a few weeks</li> </ul>