

Basic Skills Qualification Colposcopy with Biopsy

Evaluation Process

Prior to seeking BSQ certification, a resident should be confident in their skills. The "Basic Skills Qualification" is printed and given to the supervising physician, where after, the resident performs the procedure under direct observation of the supervising physician. The competency assessment is completed by the supervising physician with their signature and given back to the resident. The resident then returns the competency assessment to the Academic Coordinator.

Resident: _____

	Competent	Needs Work
Explains procedure in understandable terms		
Obtains informed consent including performing a "time out"		
Inserts the speculum and adequately visualizes the cervix		
Correctly applies acetic acid solution and identifies the squamocolumnar junction		
Correctly identifies the most severe lesion		
Competently performs an ECC		
Utilizes biopsy instruments effectively		
Obtains hemostasis		
Commits to a colposcopic diagnosis		

Faculty: _____

Date: _____

Description: Colposcopy is a diagnostic procedure in which a colposcope (a dissecting microscope with various magnification lenses) is used to provide an illuminated, magnified view of the cervix, vagina, or vulva. The primary goal of colposcopy is to identify precancerous and cancerous lesions so that they may be treated early.

Indications:

Colposcopy is used as a follow-up test to evaluate abnormal cervical cancer screening tests (cytology and/or human papillomavirus testing [HPV]) or abnormal findings on gross examination of the cervix, vagina, or vulva.

Contraindications:

There are no absolute contraindications to colposcopy. ECC should be avoided in pregnancy and cervical biopsy performed with caution during pregnancy.

Materials:

1. Gloves
2. Speculum
3. Colposcope
4. 5% acetic acid solution
5. Lugol's solution
6. Swabs
7. Endocervical curettage
8. Cytobrush
9. Cervical biopsy instrument
10. Monsel's solution

Preprocedure Education:

1. Obtain informed consent
2. Obtain a pregnancy test
3. Explain the steps of the procedure
4. Explain necessity for follow-up

Procedure:

1. Confirm results of pregnancy test
2. "Time out" performed with patient and nurse
3. Insert speculum and position the colposcope to allow clear visualization of the cervix. Note any gross abnormalities.
4. Using the green light filter to check for any vascular abnormalities.
5. Apply acetic acid to the cervix with large swab.
6. Identify the squamocolumnar junction in its entirety for 360°.
7. Carefully inspect the cervix for any distinctive changes consistent with dysplasia.
8. Perform ECC using an endocervical curette. Take care not to sample the ectocervix. Appropriately collect specimen using a curette and a Cytobrush.
9. Select appropriate sites for biopsy and reapply acetic acid as needed.
10. Position the jaws of the biopsy forceps to optimize removal of a specimen about 3 mm in size.
11. Regulate the depth of the biopsy by the degree of opening of the forceps jaw.
12. Obtain biopsy cleanly by closing jaws quickly and not withdrawing until biopsy is obtained.
13. Biopsy all areas of concern starting with lesions on the posterior lip of the cervix.
14. Once the biopsies are done, obtain hemostasis using Monsel's solution.
15. Complete colposcopy note and EHR including determination of a satisfactory colposcopy and colposcopic impression.
16. Print photo obtained from colposcopy or diagram findings completely.