



Seminar C

Clinical Update on Gynaecological Disease Management in Primary Care



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Dr. Cheung graduated from the Faculty of Medicine at HKU. He underwent obstetrics and gynaecology training in Hong Kong and obtained Fellowship of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists from the United Kingdom in 2001. He is also a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada in Obstetrics and Gynaecology in Canada and had been working in Canada for over 20 years. One of his area of interest is on sexual medicine. He is a Certified Sex Therapist from the Hong Kong Association of Sexuality Educators, Researchers & Therapist, and is a Fellow of the European Committee of Sexual Medicine.

Dr. Cheung is currently working as Clinical Associate Professor at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, HKU and is the President of the Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society of Hong Kong.

Approach to Female Sexual Problems in Primary Care Setting

The objectives of this lecture are to promote awareness of women's sexual health in primary care setting and to outline the approach to the management of sexual health problems.

This lecture will cover the types of female sexual dysfunction, the approach to the identification of women with sexual problems and the related management.



Dr. Charleen S.Y. CHEUNG

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Dr. Cheung is a general gynaecologist with special interest in paediatric and adolescent gynaecology. She is an accredited colposcopy trainer of the Hong Kong College of Obstetricians & Gynaecologists (HKCOG) and the Hong Kong Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (HKSCCP). She is also a Fellow of the International Federation of Paediatric and Adolescent Gynaecology (FIGIJ). She has set up the Paediatric and Adolescent Gynaecology Clinic at Queen Mary Hospital in 2018, with the aim to promote health education and services to young girls and women.

Cervical Cancer Screening and HPV Vaccination

Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer among women globally and the seventh commonest cancer among females in Hong Kong. It is largely resulted from human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. While the low-risk subtypes 6 and 11 cause genital warts, the high-risk HPV subtypes 16 and 18 account for 70% of cervical cancers. In Hong Kong, HPV subtypes 52 and 58 are more prevalent than in the West. Spontaneous regression of HPV infection is common, however, persistent infections of high-risk HPV are associated with the development of pre-malignant cervical lesions and progression to cervical cancer.

HPV vaccine is a vaccine to prevent cervical cancer as well as other HPV-related cancers or diseases, and there is good evidence that HPV vaccine is both effective and safe. Bivalent, quadrivalent and nonavalent vaccines are currently available. Universal HPV vaccination programme for teenage girls have been conducted in many countries and regions. In Hong Kong, eligible schoolgirls will receive HPV vaccine under the Hong Kong Childhood Immunisation Programme starting from the 2019/2020 school year.

It is important to be reminded that vaccines cannot offer full protection. Vaccinees are still recommended to continue cervical screening according to the HKCOG guidelines. With the increasing awareness and uptake of HPV vaccination, there will certainly be new updates on the screening modalities and intervals.

WHO is calling for global health strategy to eliminate cervical cancer as a public health problem, and set out the “90-70-90 targets” to be achieved globally by 2030. Every health care provider can contribute to the education, provision of vaccination and screening to combat this treatable disease.