

High Resolution Anoscopy

Is this educational activity right for me?

The ASCCP High Resolution Anoscopy (HRA) course best serves those physicians and advanced practice clinicians who are participating in the health care of MSM, men and women with HIV disease, other at-risk groups, and women with HPV-related disease. This course is appropriate for health care providers in many fields, including family practice, internal medicine and infectious disease, gastroenterology, general surgery, colo-rectal surgery, gynecology and pathology. Advanced colposcopy practitioners and those interested in the didactic and procedural training specific to HPV-related anal disease and HRA will benefit from this course.

This course has been designed to be taken after completion of the ASCCP Comprehensive Colposcopy course. For those participants who wish to take this HRA course, documentation of prior completion of an ACCME-accredited comprehensive/basic colposcopy course or its equivalent is required and should be submitted with the registration form. Proof of colposcopy training from a residency program is acceptable.

For those who have not met this requirement, you may instead complete the 7 online CMEs listed below and available at www.asccp.org and take a two hour Non-CME pre-course on colposcopy fundamentals offered on the Friday evening prior to the HRA course. The 7 online CMEs must be completed between October 1, 2009 and November 27, 2009.

The Natural History and Epidemiology of HPV

Immune Response to HPV

Use of the HPV Vaccines for Primary Cervical Cancer Prevention

The ASCCP Guidelines for Managing ASC, ASC-H, and LSIL

The ASCCP Guidelines for Managing AGC

The ASCCP Guidelines for Colposcopy and Management of High Grade Lesions

The ASCCP Guidelines for Management of Women with Cervical Squamous and Glandular Intraepithelial Neoplasia

Course Objectives:

Upon completion of this workshop, participants will be able to:

- Describe the epidemiology and pathology of anal HPV infection, anal dysplasia, and anal cancer;
- Identify patients who may benefit from anal cancer screening;
- Demonstrate the diagnostic procedures used in the evaluation of anal dysplasia and anal cancer including anal cytology, high resolution anoscopy, and anal biopsy; and
- Describe and apply the appropriate treatment and management options for anal dysplasia and anal cancer.