

**FOTOGRAFIA CERVICAL DIGITAL PARA RASTREAMENTO DE CÂNCER DE COLO UTERINO E SUAS LESÕES PRECURSORAS**

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Background/Aims: Uterine cervix cancer is a major public health problem in Brazil and in the world. It affects half a million women with a death rate of 50 %. The visual methods, considered viable for developing countries, have been assessed more intensively in the last decade. This study aims to evaluate the performance of Cervical Digital Photography (CDP) as a primary screening tool to detect cervical cancer and its precursor lesions. Methods: A cross-sectional study was performed. 176 women were evaluated by: Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA), Visual Inspection with Lugol's Iodine (VILI), Cervical Digital Photography with Acetic Acid (CDPA) and Cervical Digital Photography with Lugol's Iodine (CDPL). Among these, 36 were assessed by histology. The CDPs were evaluated by 2 experienced colposcopists. Kappa statistic was used to estimate the interobserver agreement. Results: Kappa for CDPA was  $K=0.441$  and for CDPL was  $K=0.533$ ; agreement between methods VIA and CDPA,  $K=0.559$ ; and between the methods VILI and CDPL,  $K=0.507$ . 20 out of 25 positive histology cases were confirmed both by the CDPA as well as by CDPL. Conclusion: This was the first study to assess the CDPL performance, which had similar performance to the CDPA. CDP is considered a promising method for screening the uterine cervix cancer and its precursor lesions in developing countries.