LIV

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LGSIL Cytology, Histology, and Colposcopy

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Cervical Cytology

Pap	WHO	CIN	Bethesda	
Class I	Normal		Normal	
Class II	Atypic inf.		Benign or ASC	
			ASC-US and ASC-H	
Class III	Dysplasia		SIL	
	Mild	CIN 1	LGSIL	
	Moderate	CIN 2	HGSIL	
Class IV	Severe	CIN 3		
Class V	CIS	CIIV 5		

Cervical Cancer Lifetime Risk

Women Unchecked 1/100 Women LGSIL Followed Up

1/500

All CINs (After Treatment)

1/250

HPV Infection
Without Treatment
5-10/100

Natural History of CINs

	Regression	Persistance	Progression to CIN 3	Invasive Cancer
CIN 1	%60	%40	%10	%1
CIN 2	%40	%40	%20	%5
CIN 3	%33			>%12

Cytologic and Histologic Characteristics of LGSIL

Enlargement of the cell nucleus to at least three times the size of a normal intermediate cell nucleus

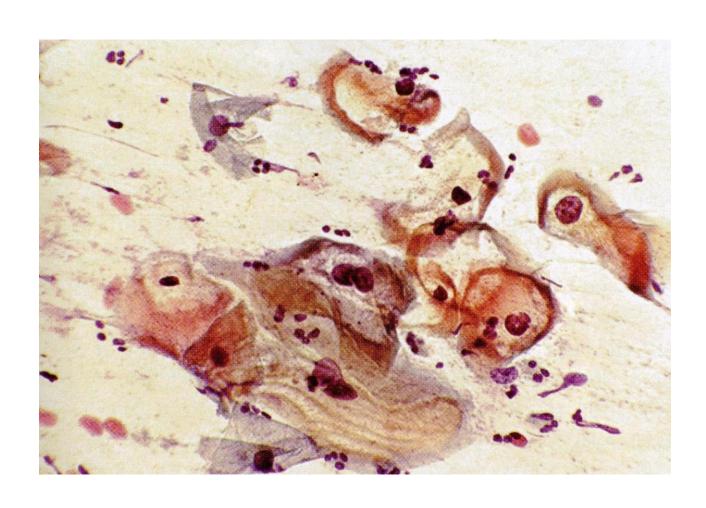
Hyperchromatic chromatin

Frequent binucleation

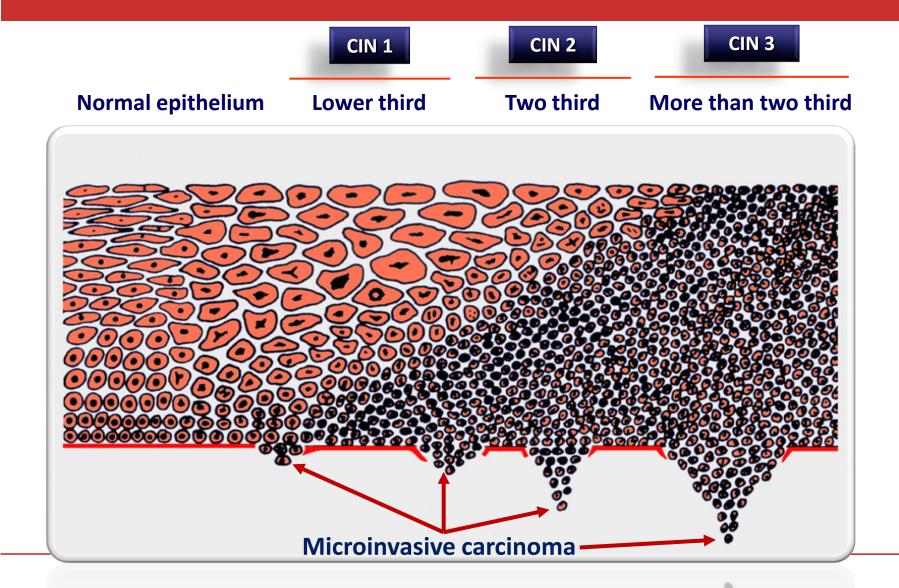
The koilocyte with its characteristic perinuclear halo or cytoplasmic clearing

The cytoplasm is frequently pushed to the periphery of the cell

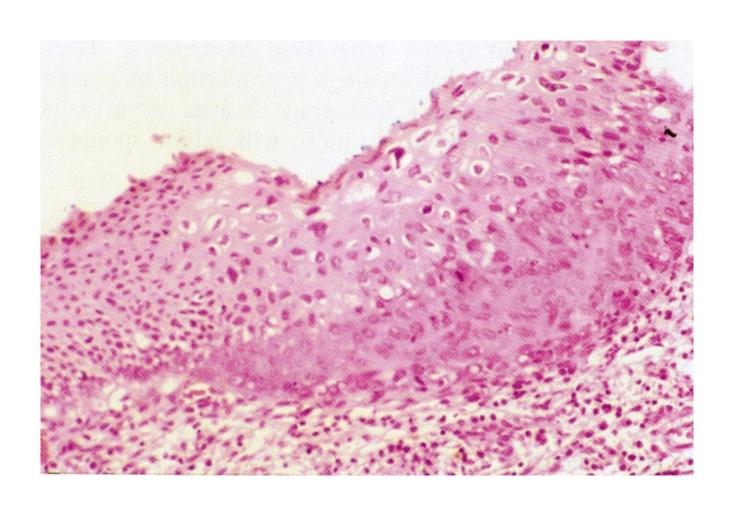
Cytologic Characteristics



Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN)



Histologic Characteristics



Unsatisfactory Colposcopy in LGSIL

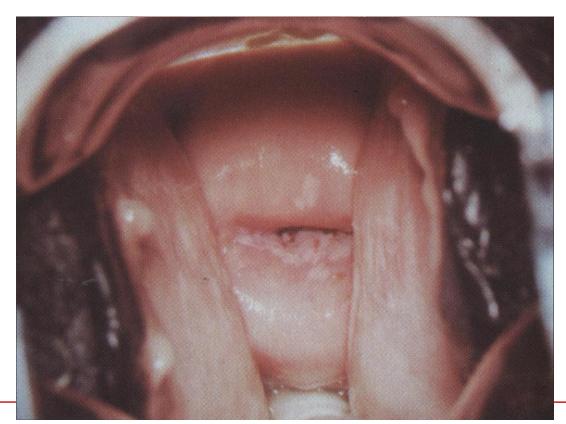


Satisfactory Colposcopy in LGSIL



Localization

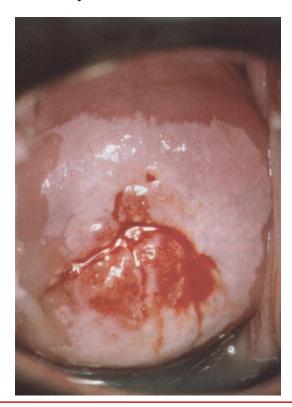
- Usually SCJ
- Any part of ectocervix or endocervix



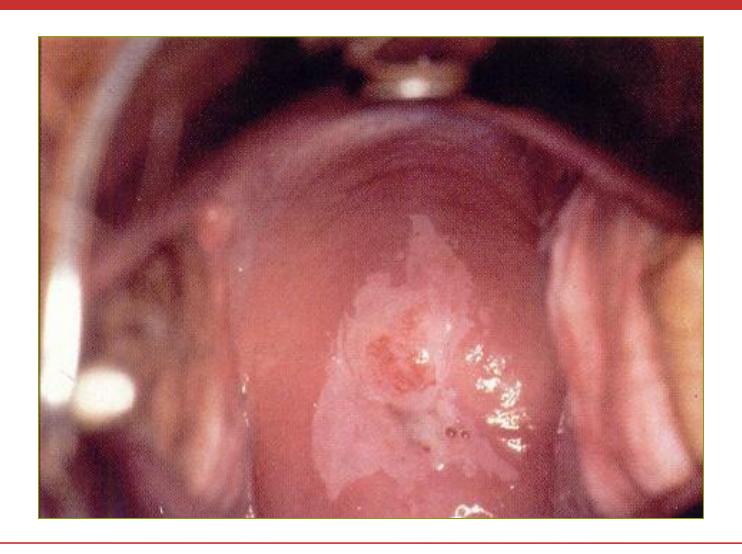
Localization

- Better diagnosis at mature transformation zone
- Hard to diagnose at immature metaplasia





Immature Metaplasia



Immature Metaplasia & CIN1



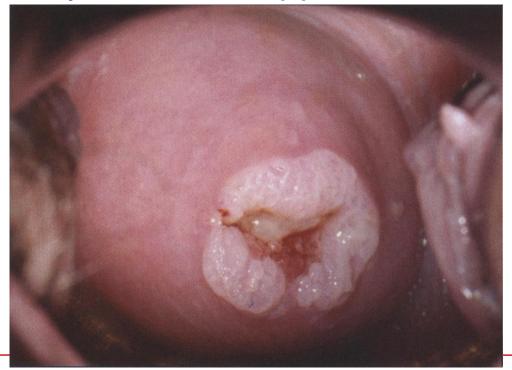
Contour

Usually macular contour



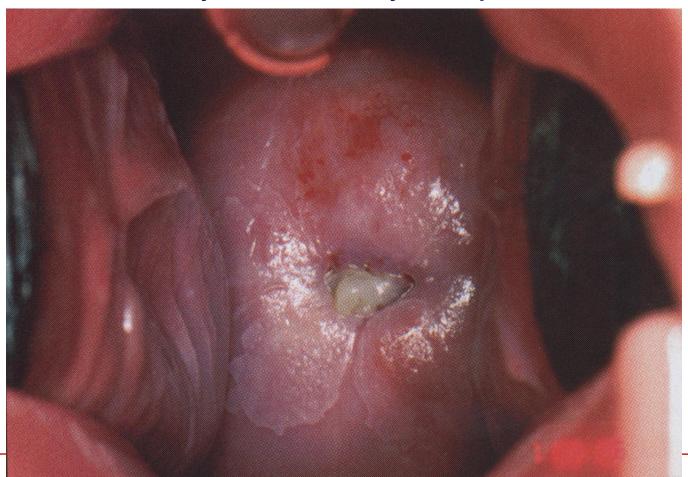
Contour

- Micropapillary, papillary, papular and bulging contours
- Occasionally brain-like appearance



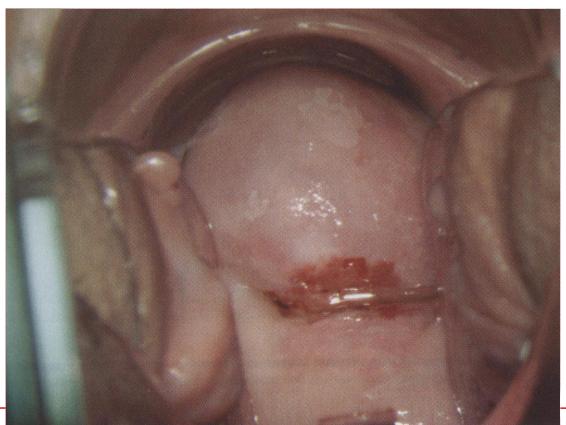
Margin

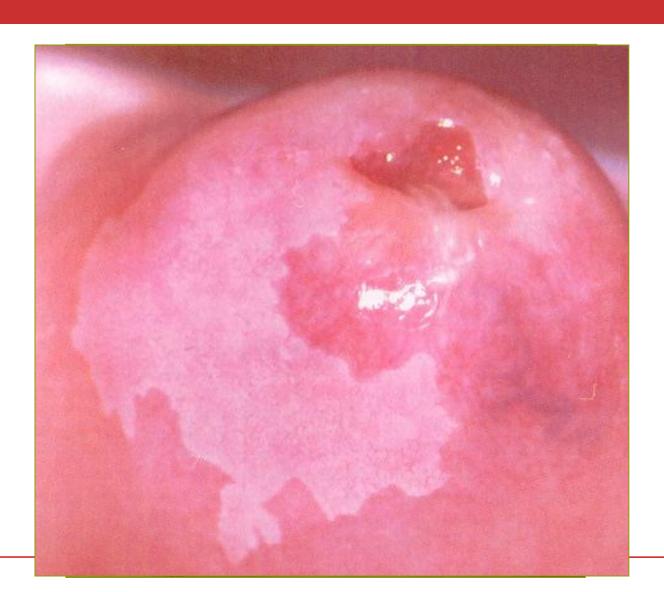
Diffuse and asymmetrically shaped

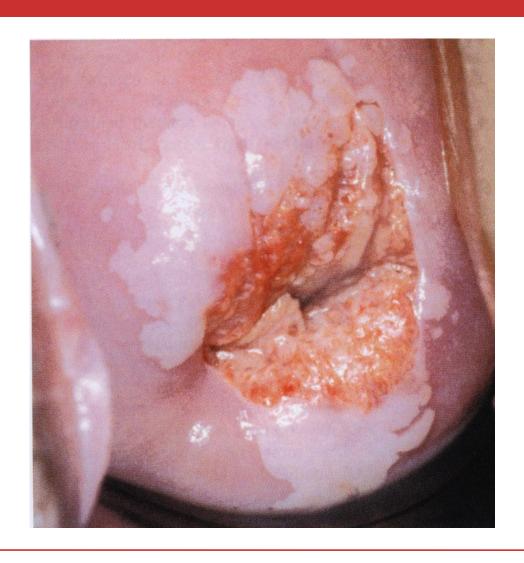


Margin

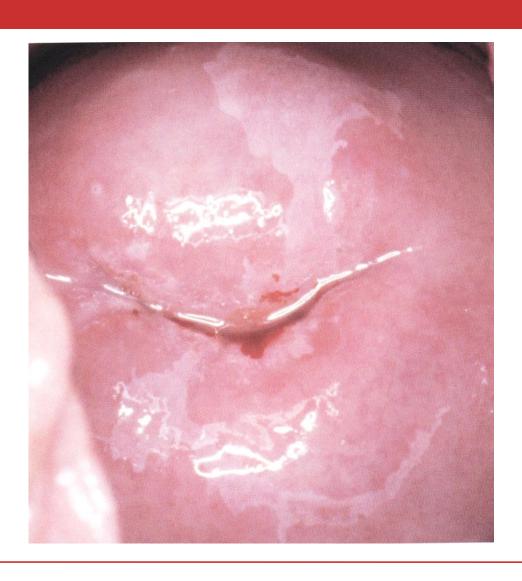
Characteristical irregular, geographic and hairy design















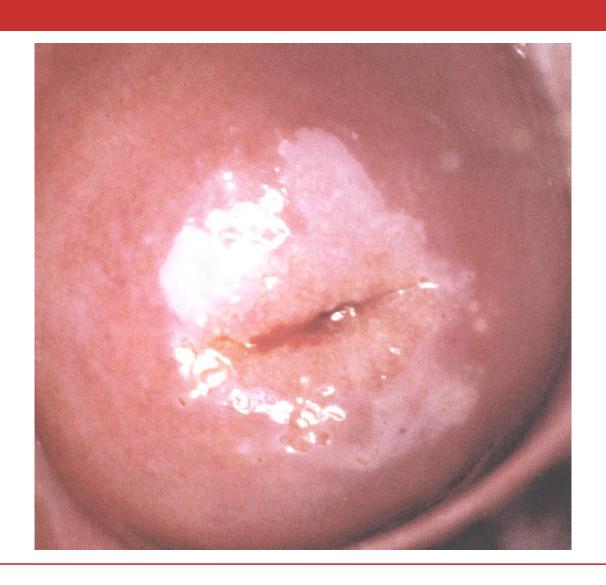


Colour

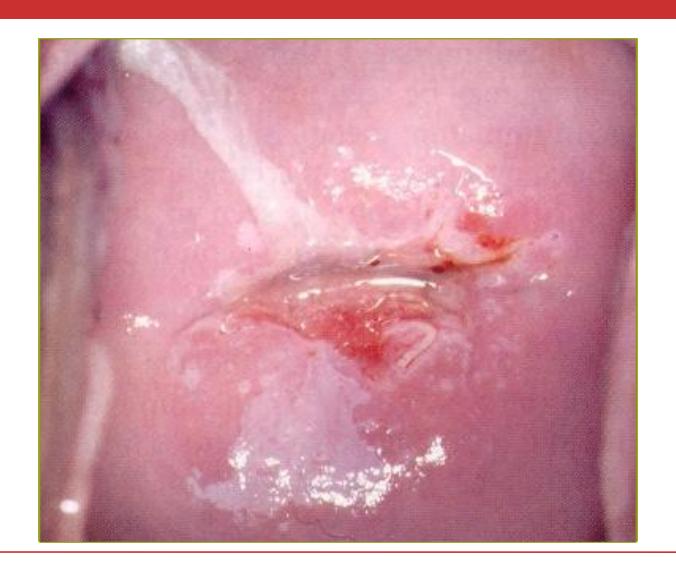
- Colour is subjective thus may not be classified
- Faint white after acetic acid
- Effect of acetic acid disappears by 65% in 4 minutes



Faint Acetowhite Epithelium



Faint Acetowhite Epithelium



Vessels

- Absence of atypical vessels
- Thin, narrow calibrated uniform vessels
- Increased intercapillary distance but vascular spaces unaffected
- Fine mosaic appearance or punctation

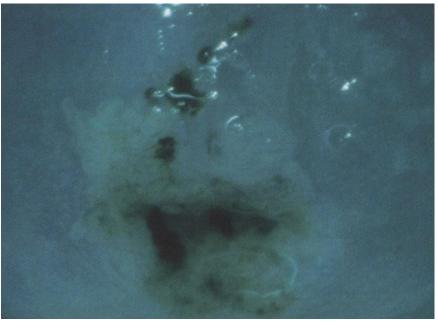
Fine Punctation



Vessels

Fine mosaic pattern





Fine Mosaic Pattern



Fine Mosaic Pattern



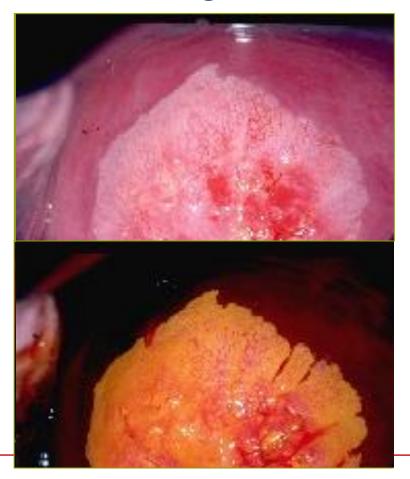
Condylomas



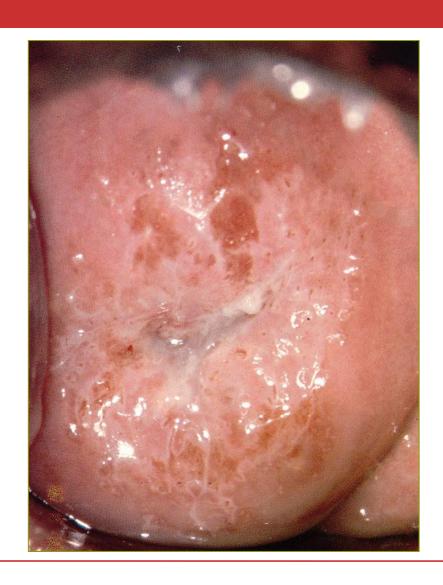
Schiller's (Iodine) Test

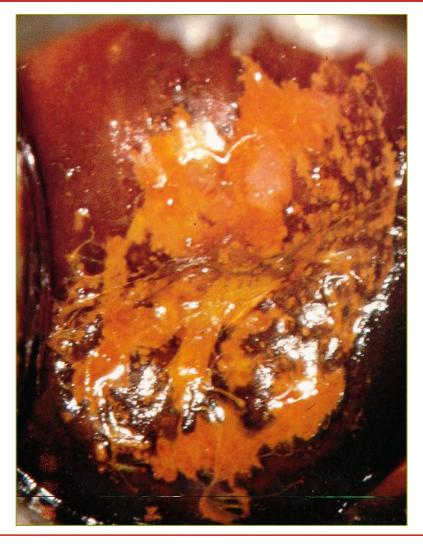
CIN 1 lesions are iodine-negative and only in mustard-

yellow color

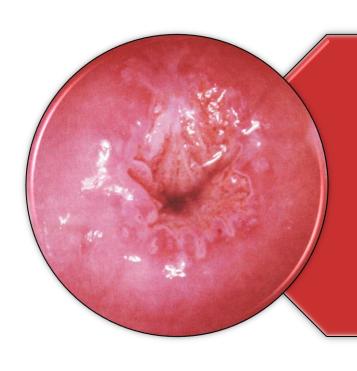


Schiller's (Iodine) Test





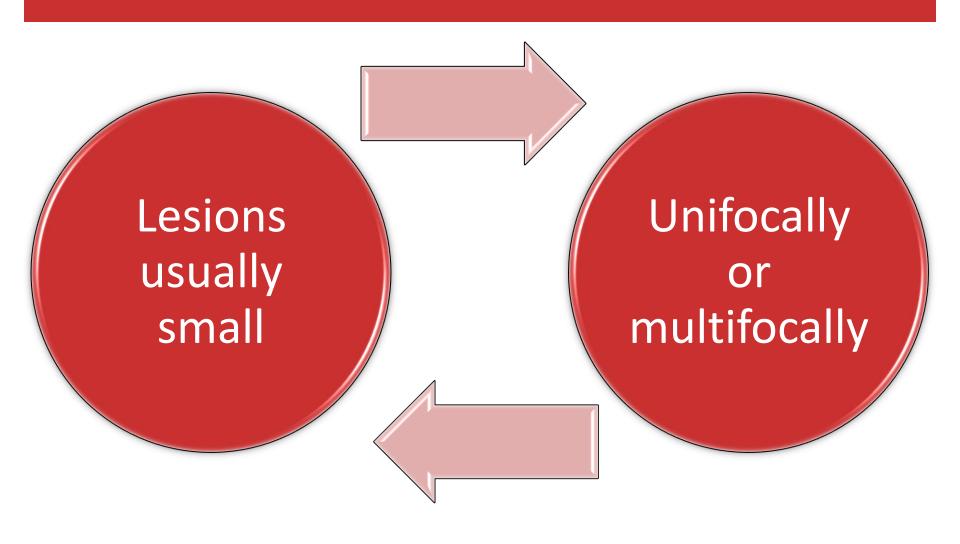
In Pregnancy



LGSIL may be underdiagnosed colposcopically because of the normal physiologic changes of cervix

- Acetowhite reaction problematic
- Estrogen-mediated eversion of the endocervix
- The new proliferation of the endocervical papillae

Other Findings



Summary of Colposcopy in LGSIL

