# **Today** PART II

#### Colposcopy

A PRACTICAL APPROACH **Colposcopy workshop** 

Chief Moderator: Dr. Sharda Jain (DGF)

Co Moderator: Dr. Veena Singh (ICMR)

## Part II Colposcopy Workshop

ASSESMENT & INTERPRETATION OF ABNORMAL & MISCELLANEOUS COLPOSCOPIC FINDINGS OF THE CERVIX



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Founder chairmen: Pushpanjali Croslay Hospital

Global Institute of Gynaecology

Sec General: Delhi Gynae Forum

#### International Federation of Cervical Pathology & Colposcopy(1991)

Normal: Original squamous epithelium

Columnar epithelium

Normal transformation zone

Abnormal: Acetowhite epithelium Punctation

Mosaicism Leukoplakia

lodine negative Atypical vessels

Suspect invasive cancer:

Unsatisfactory:SCJ not visible, severe inflam or atrophy, invisible cervix

Miscellaneous: Nonacetowhite micropapillary surface,

exophytic condyloma, inflammation, atrophy, ulcer

#### **SCORING SYSTEM FOR MODIFIED READ INDEX**

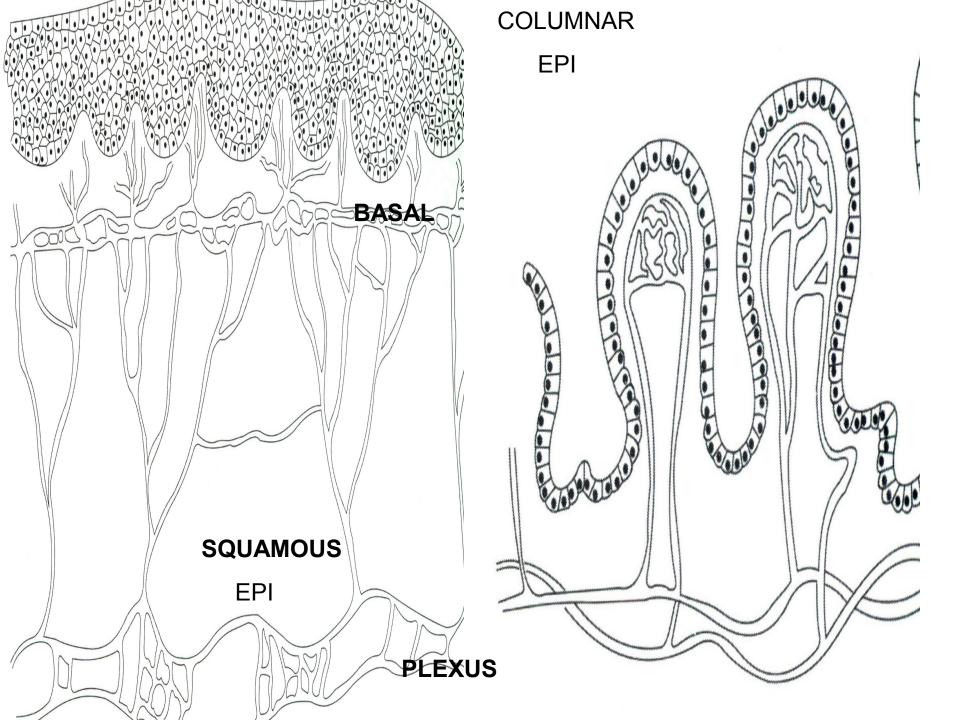
| Appearance                           | 0  | 1  | 2   |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Color of acetowhite<br>(AW) area     | AW- low intensity snow white, shiny, AW indistinct, transparent                          | Grey white AW                                    | Dull, oyster-white, grey                          |
| AW lesion margin and surface contour | Feathered, angular, jagged margins, flat, microcondylo-matous or micropapillary surface  | Regular lesions with smooth and straight outline | Rolled peeling edges                              |
| Vessels                              | Fine uniform punctations and mosaic beyond TZ. Micro condyloma or micropapillary surface | Absent Vessels                                   | Well defined coarse punctations and coarse mosaic |
| lodine negativity                    | Positive Mahogany brown  | Partial uptake                                   | Negative iodine up take                           |
| 4-4 Overla                           | o be CIN 1<br>pping CIN 1 to CIN 2<br>ing CIN 3  |  |   |

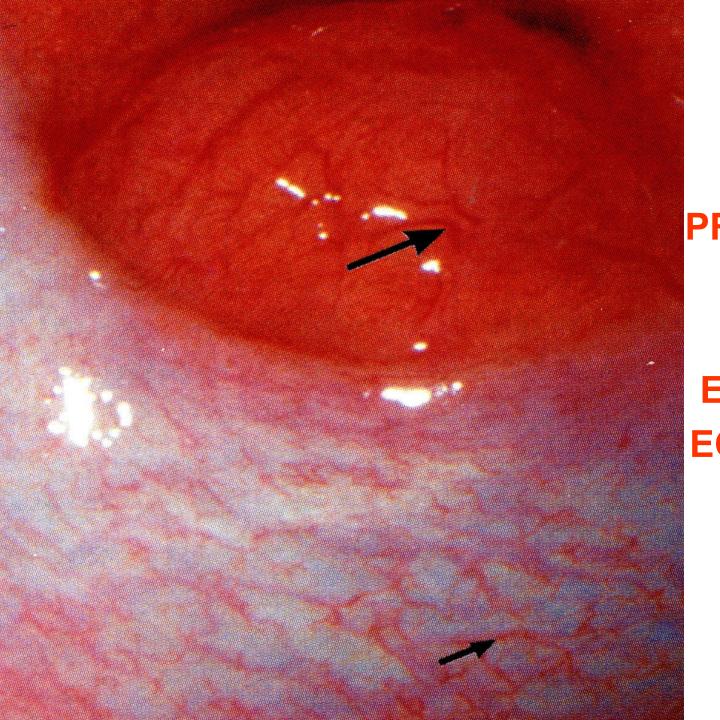
#### **GRADING SYSTEM OF BURKE AND COWORKER**

| Grade | Surface   | Margin     | Color                    | Time   | Vessels  | Pathology   |
|-------|---|------------|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| I     | Flat  | Indistinct | Normal or slightly white | Appears slowly, remains for short time, disappears rapidly                         | Fine, with normal ICD  | SPI, inflamm. immat metapl. pregnancy, regeneration, repair |
| II    | Flat  | Distinct   | Whiter                   | Average time to appear, remains for several minutes, disappears with average speed | Punctations,<br>mosaic, with<br>slightly<br>increased ICD      | SPI, CIN 1<br>and CIN 2                                     |
|       | Raised  | Sharp      | Whitest                  | Appears rapidly, stays a long time, disappears slowly                              | Coarse punctations and mosaic, increased ICD, atypical vessels | CIN 3 and cancer  |
| SP    | SPI = subclinical papillomavirus infection; inflamm = inflammation; |            |                          |  |  |   |

SPI = subclinical papillomavirus intection; inflamm = inflammation; immat metapl = immature metaplasia; ICD = intercapillary distance.

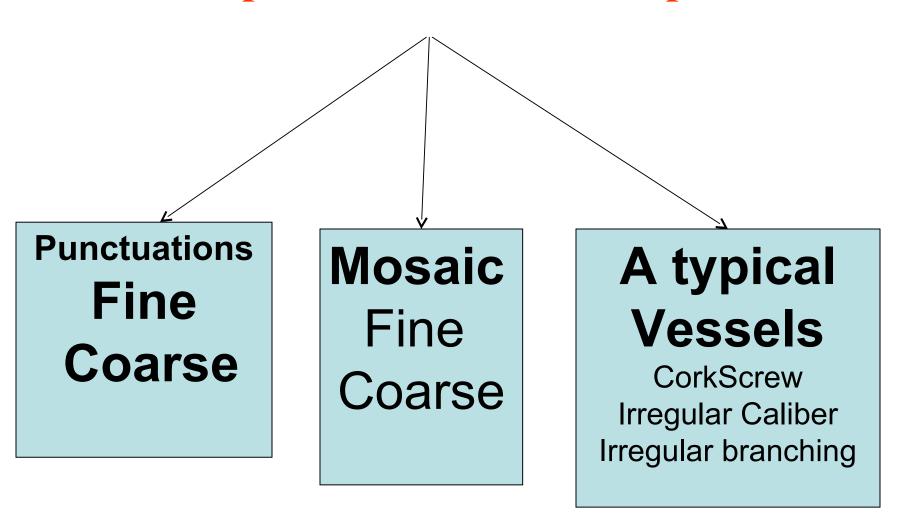
## VESCULATURE PATTERN

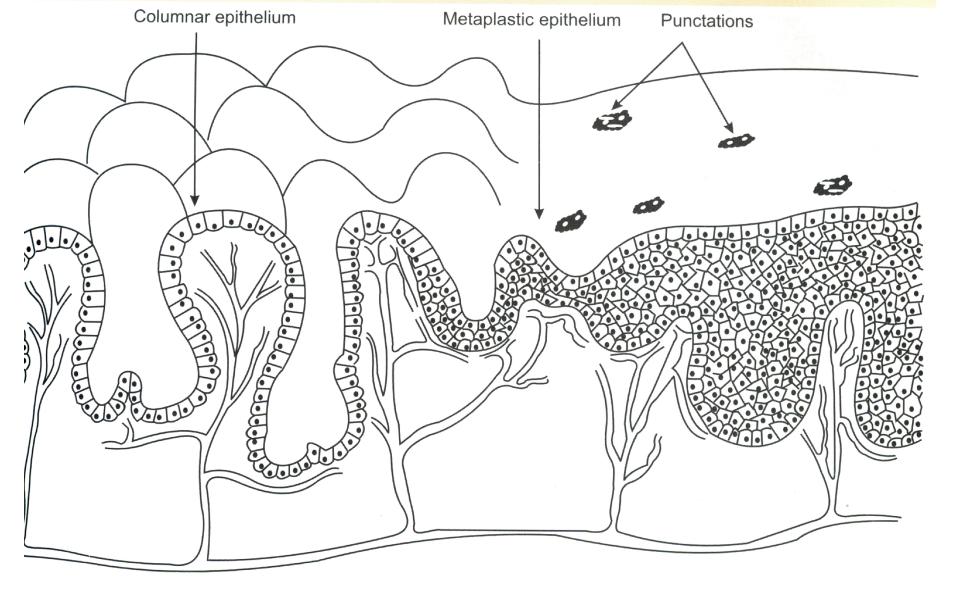




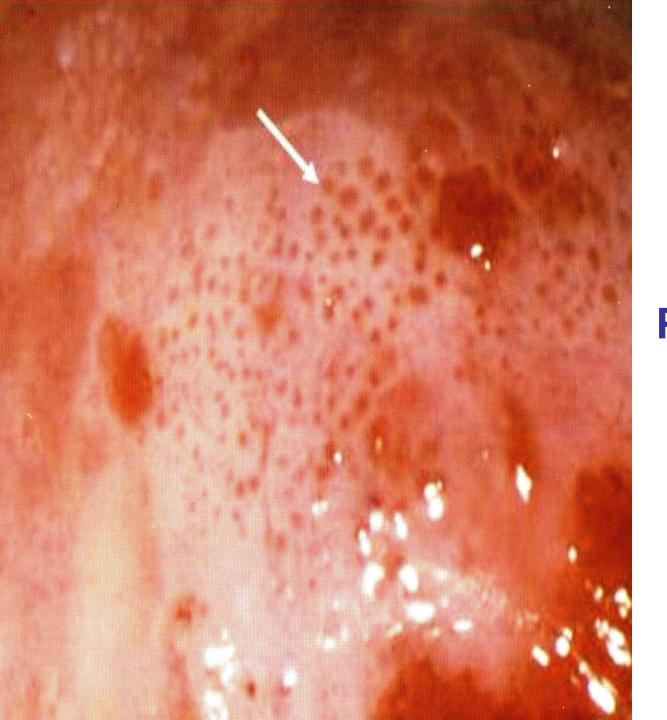
PROMINENT
BV
IN
ENDO &
ECTO CX

#### Vascular pattern in abnormal epithelium...

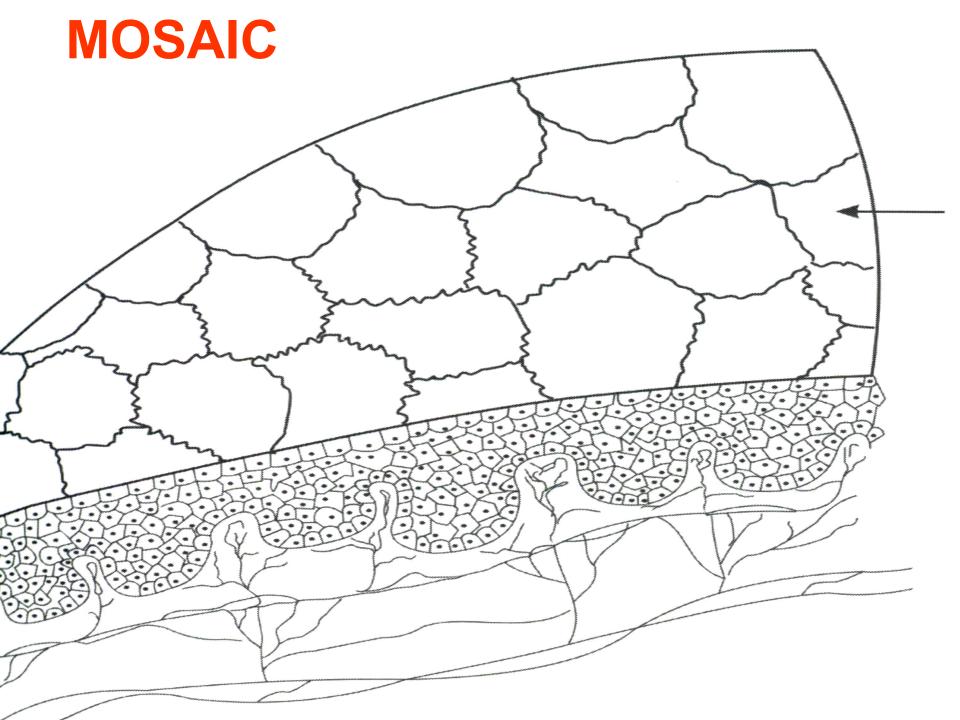




#### **Punctations**



#### **PUNCTATION**





Coarse mosaic and coarse punctations

#### Terminal Vasculature in Cervical Carcinoma

| Glomeruloid<br>hairpin-like<br>(AV-1) | Corkscrew-like<br>(AV-2)               | Mosaic<br>(AV-3) | Tendril-like<br>(AV-4) | Waste-thread-<br>like<br>(AV-5) | Willow-branch-<br>like<br>(AV-6) | Root-like<br>(AV-7) |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
|                                       | 60 000 0000000000000000000000000000000 |                  |                        |                                 |                                  |                     |

#### Atypical Blood Vessel

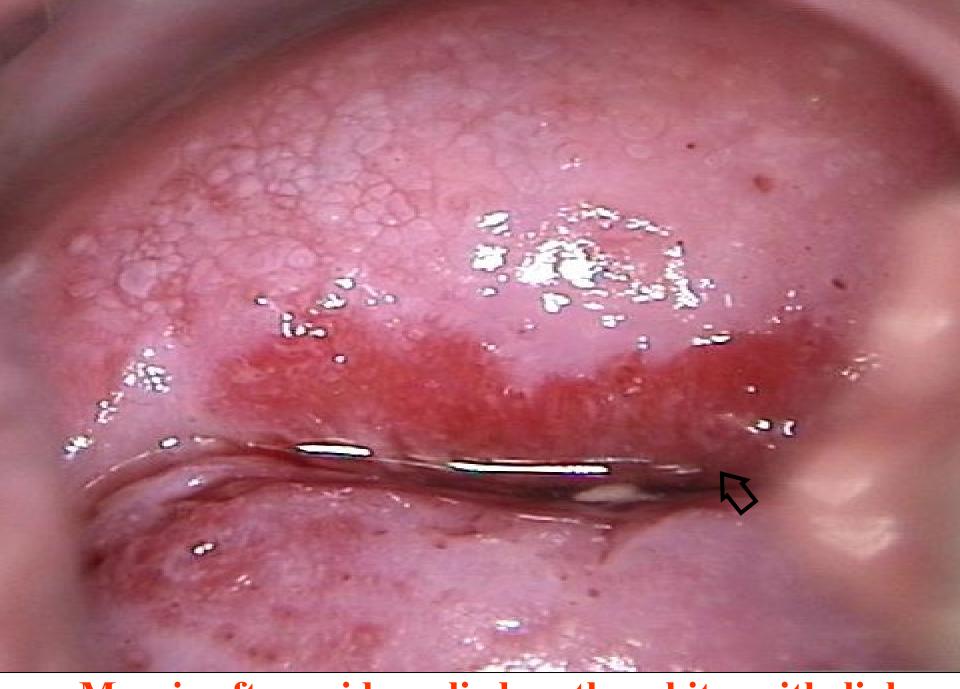
#### Inter Capillary Distance

Normal – 50-200 microns

Average- 100 microns

>200 is abnormal

450-500 microns is diagnostic of CIN-3

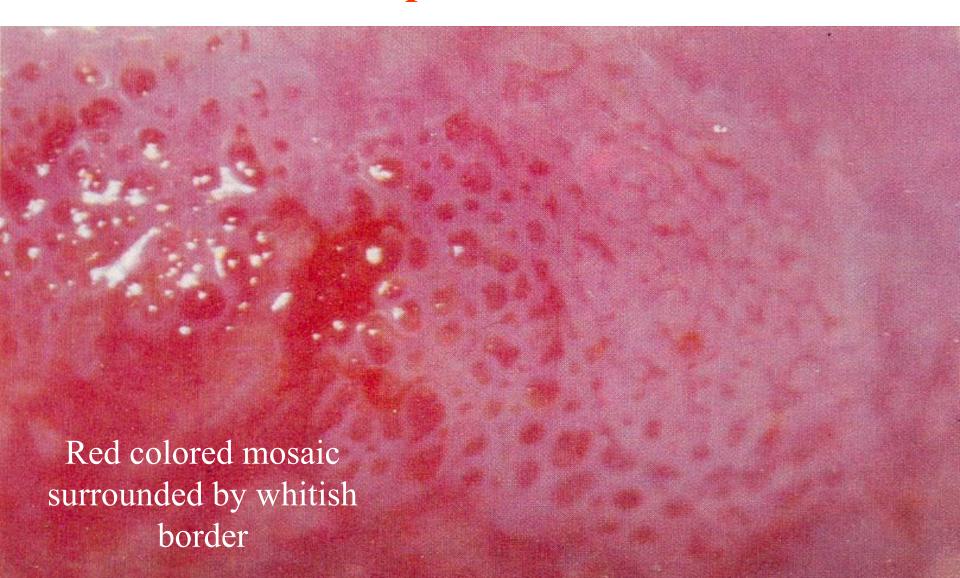


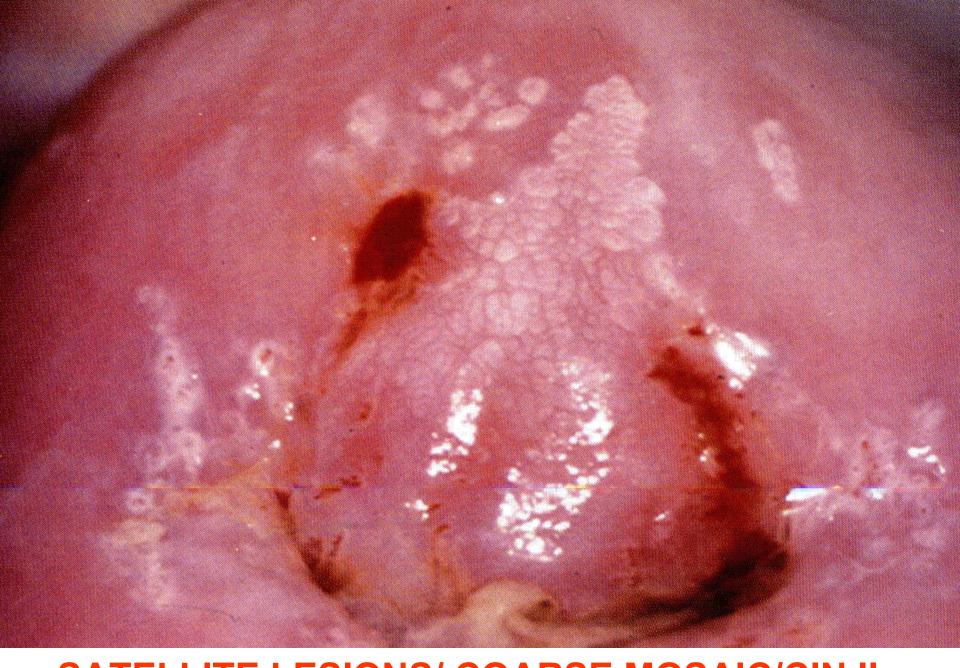
Mosaic after acid applied on the white epithelial



FINE MOSAIC/ CIN II HPV

#### Reverse Mosaic – Beginning of Atypical Epithelium





SATELLITE LESIONS/ COARSE MOSAIC/CIN II



## AN C E R

#### **MOSAIC (CANCER)**





#### COARSE MOSIAC

**CANCER** 

#### A typical Mosaic Pattern



Irregular mosaic with increased intracapillary distance

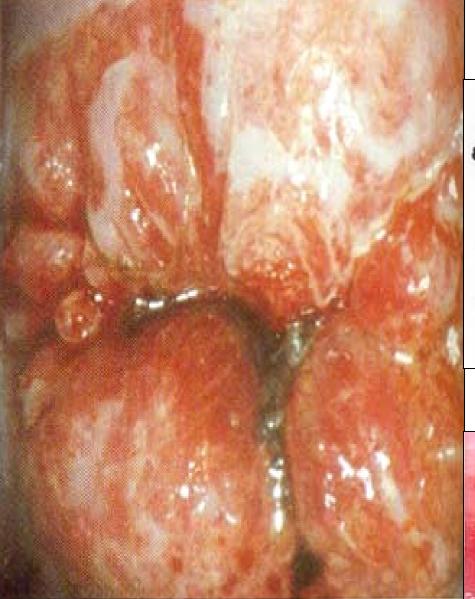
# White Punctation (HPV)

#### **Big Punctation & Mosaic Pattern**





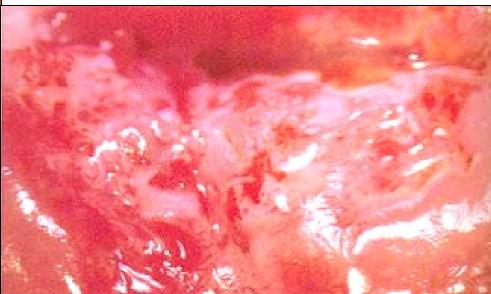
### COARSE PUNCTATION & MOSAIC



#### Adenocarcinoma

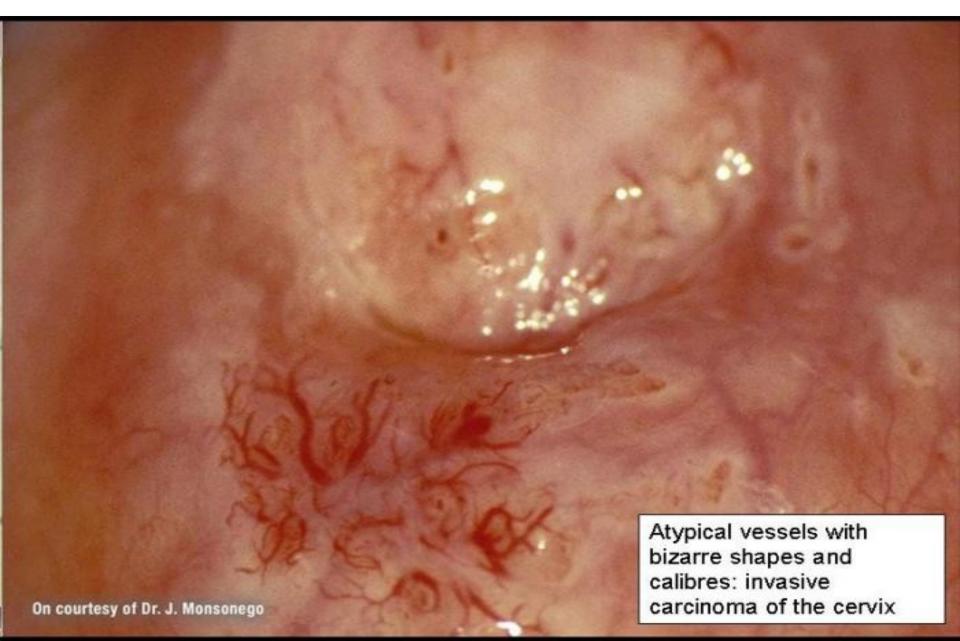


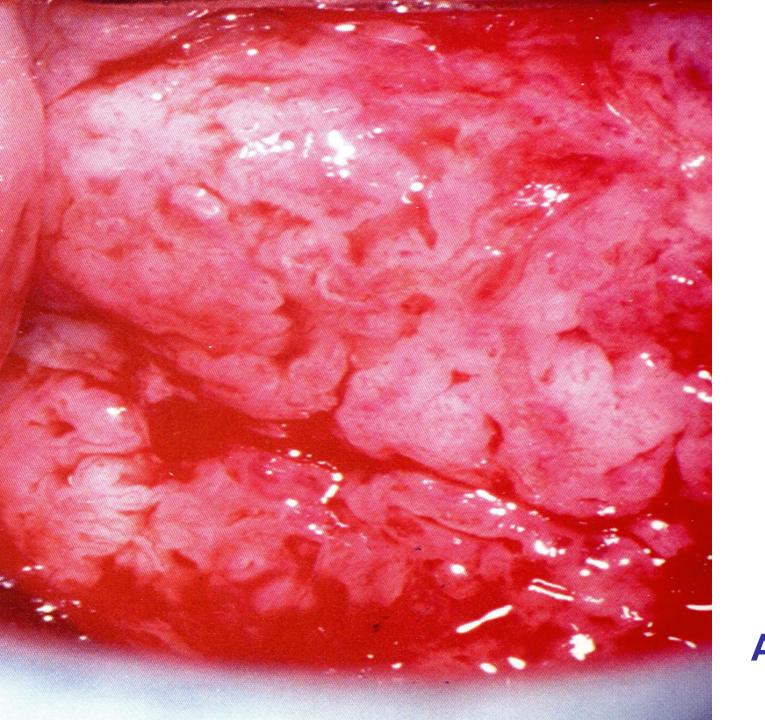
Root like blood vessels



Irregular Dilated tuberous, root like BV,

#### **Carcinoma of the Cervix**

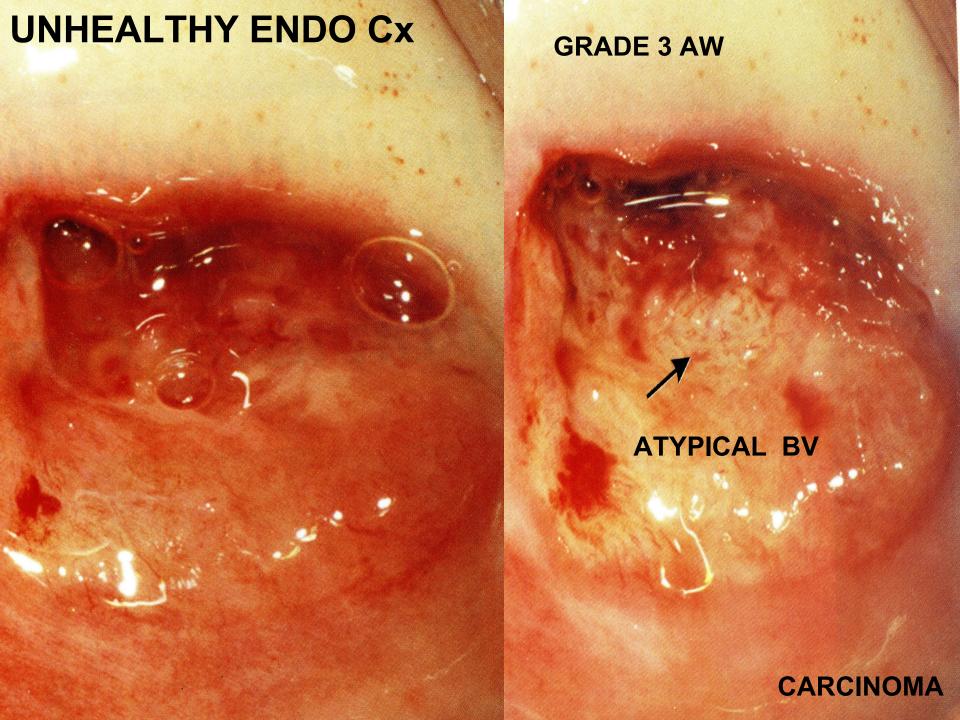




GRADE 3

AW

ATYPICAL B V





#### **INVASIVE CA**

COARSE MOSAIC

**ATYPICAL BV** 

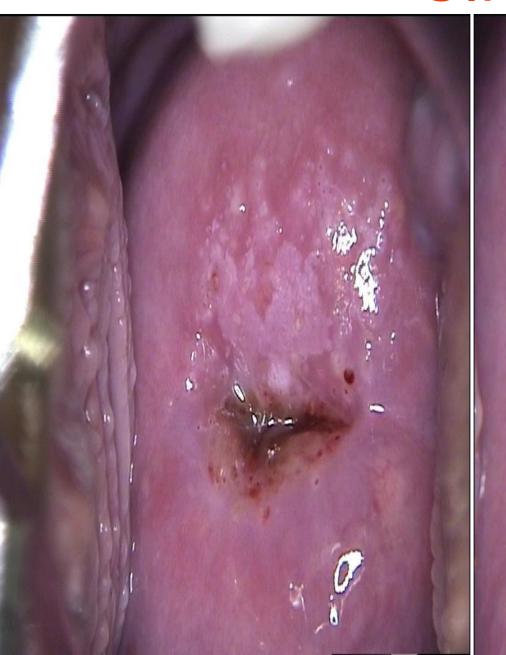
#### A Case of Malignancy & Cancerous Vessels





#### TYPICAL CERVIX CIN - 1CIN – II CIN - III **Invasive Care**

#### CIN I





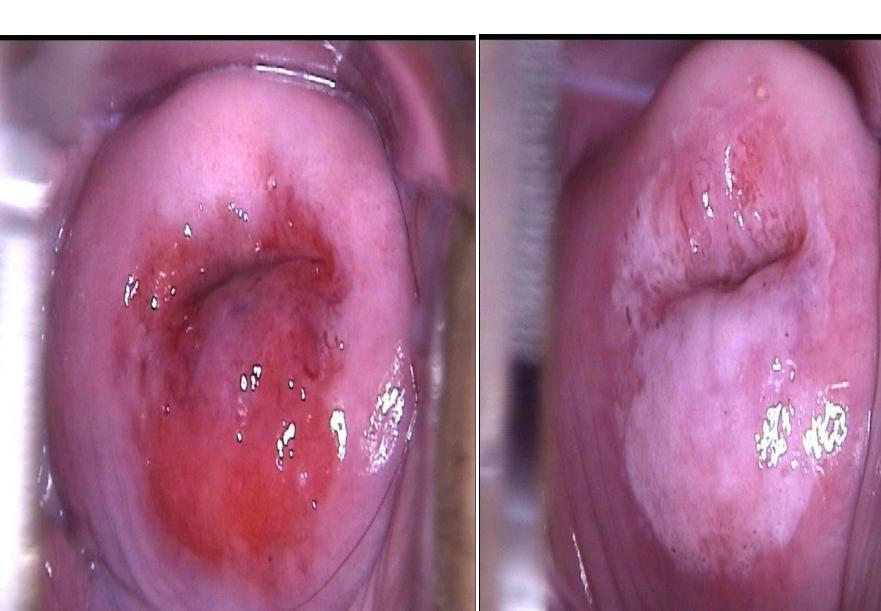
#### CIN II colposcopy image ---- Acetowhite epithelium & Lugols effect





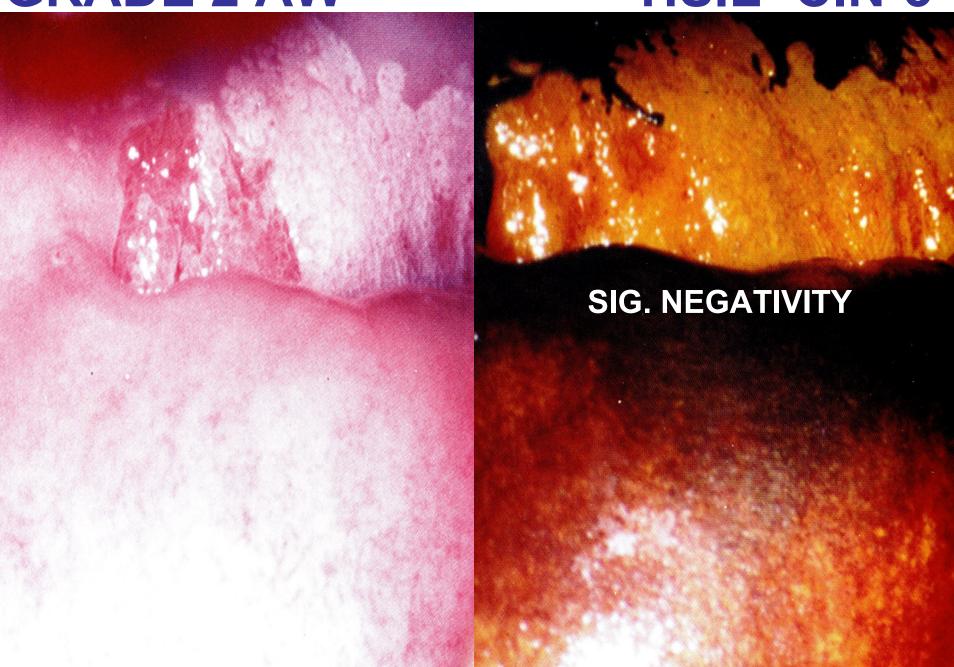


### CIN-II



### **GRADE 2 AW**

### **HSIL-CIN-3**



# **Grade-3 Acetowhite epithelium + Punctation**





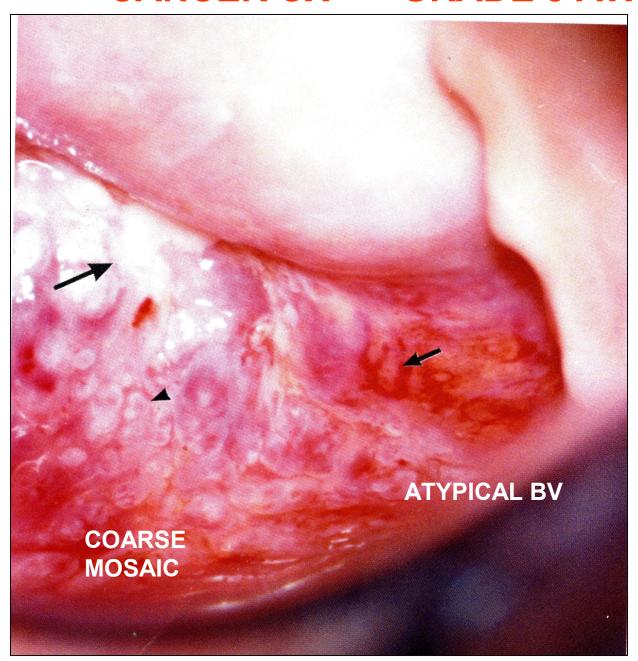


CIN-3

### CIN-III

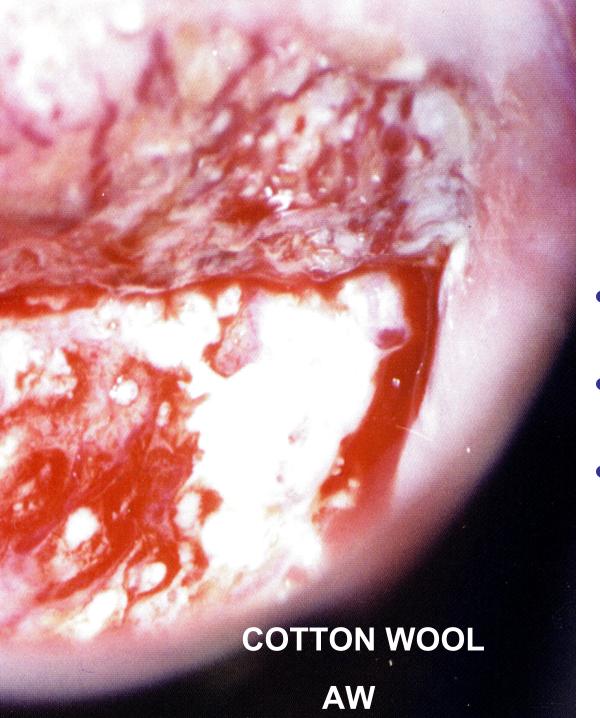


#### **CANCER CX ---- GRADE 3 AW**

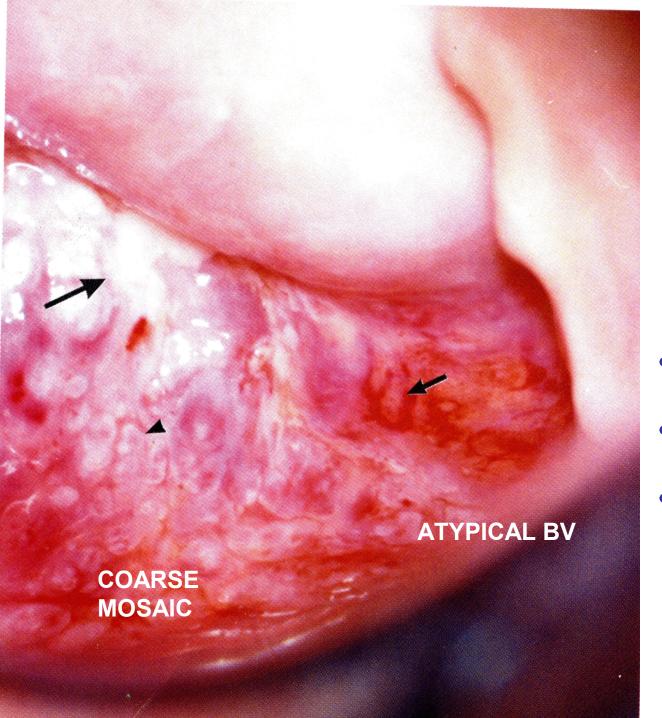


## **COARSE MOSAIC**

**ATYPICAL BV** 

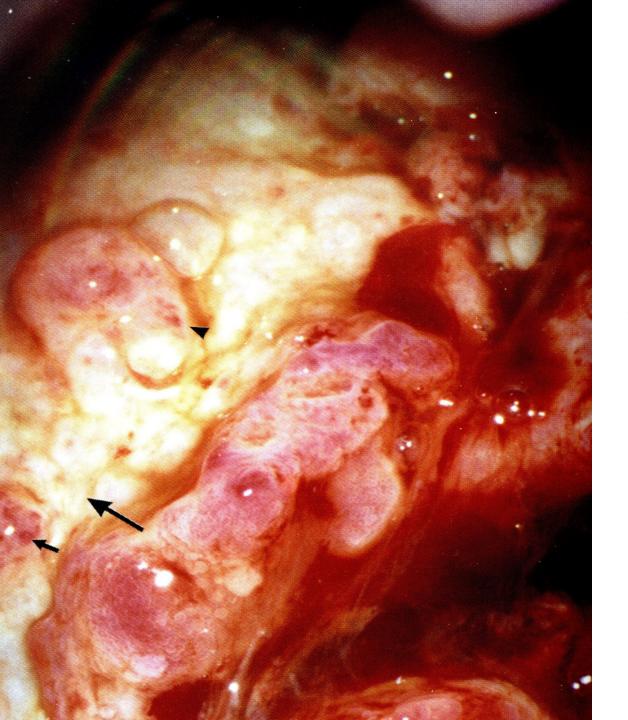


- GRADE III AW
- Atypical BV
- CANCER

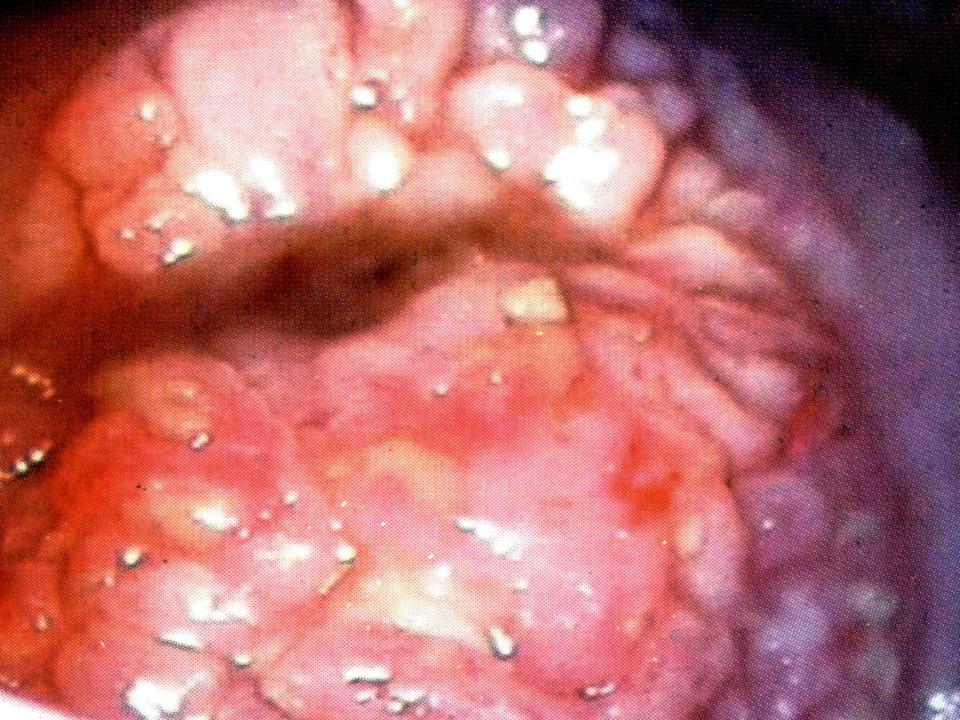


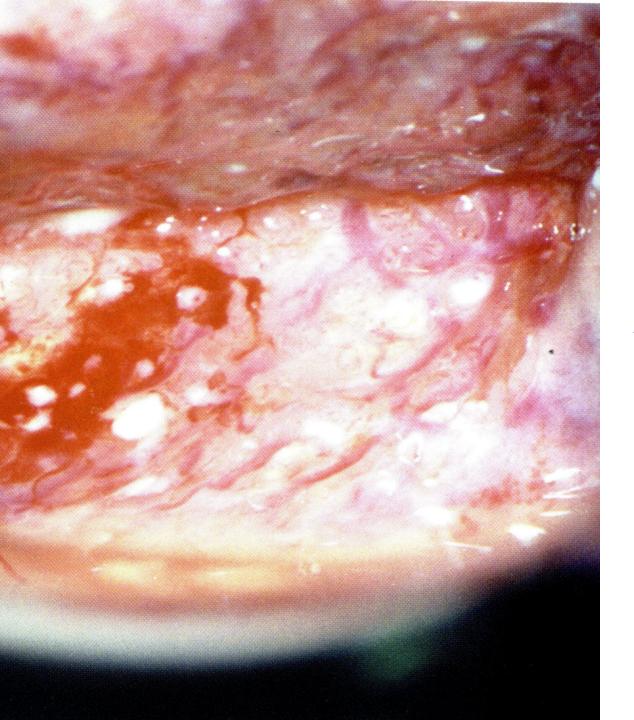
#### **CANCER CX**

- GRADE 3 AW
- Atypical BV
- Course Mosaic



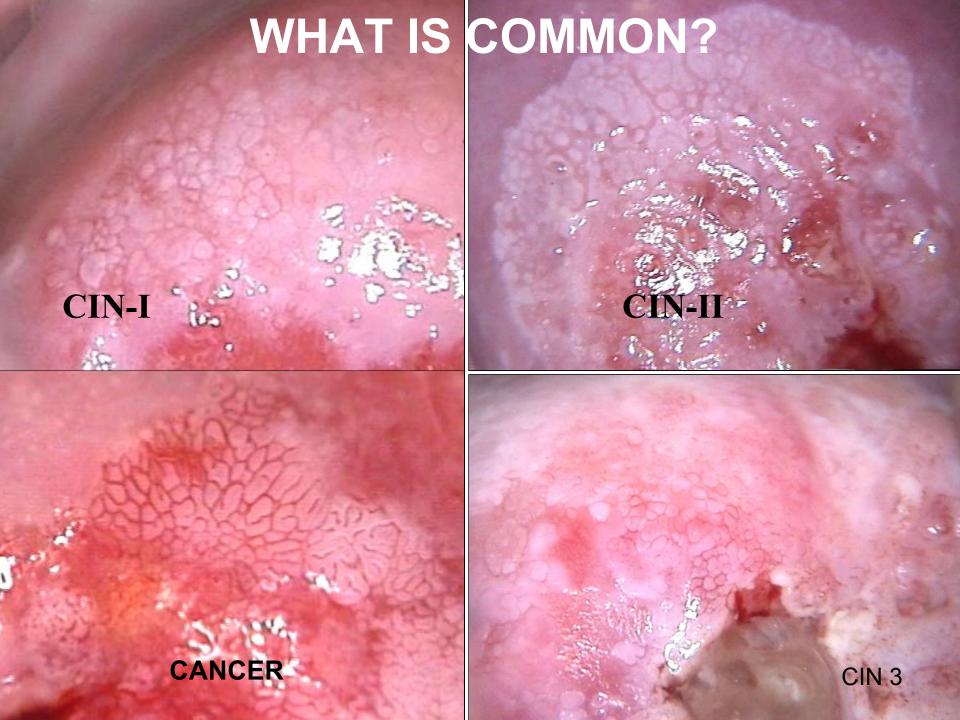
# Invasive cancer



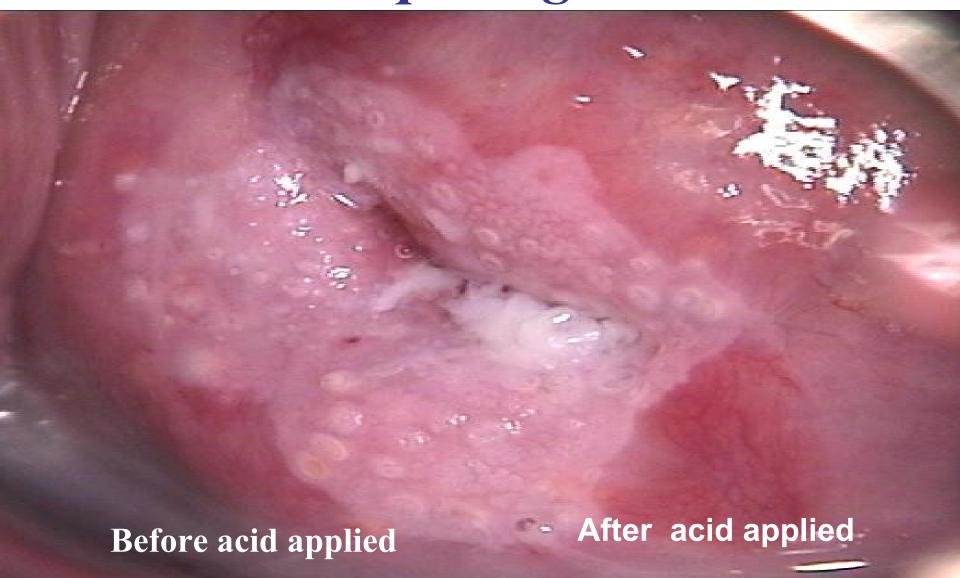


#### **INVASIVE CA**

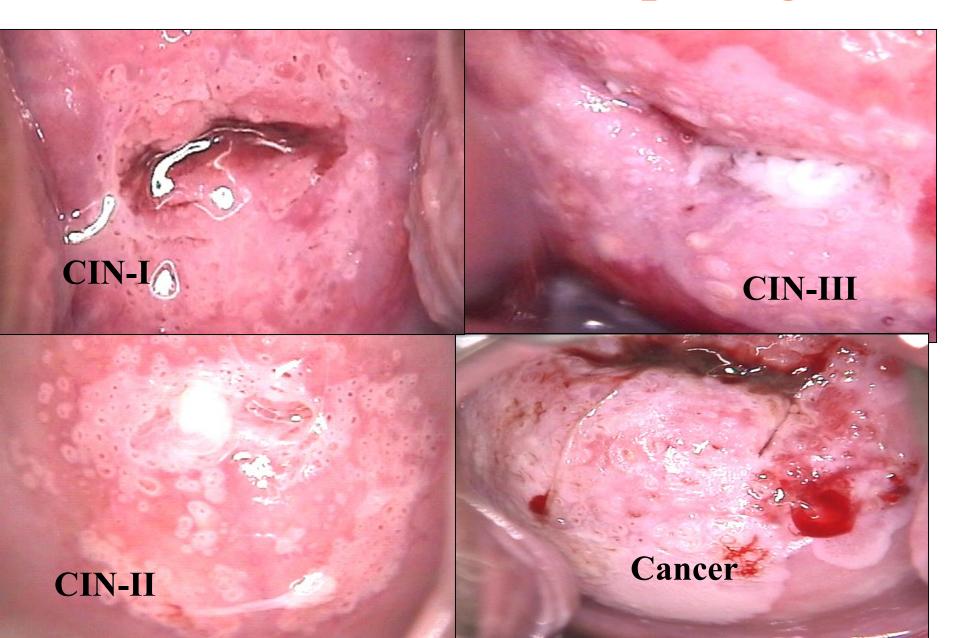
ATYPICA BV
COARSE
KERATOSIS



# Acetowhite epithelium + glandular opening



### CIN & Glandular Opening



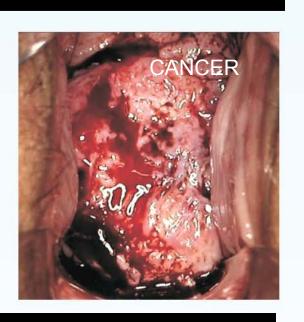




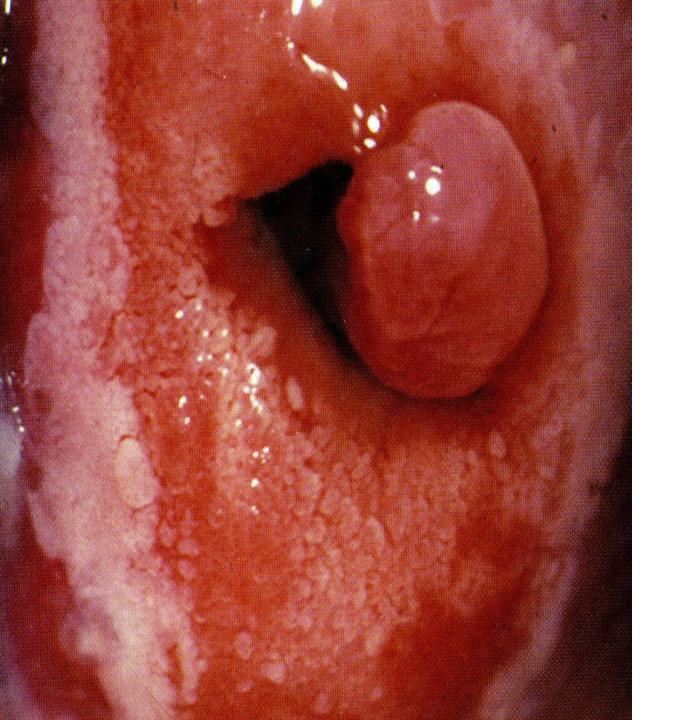




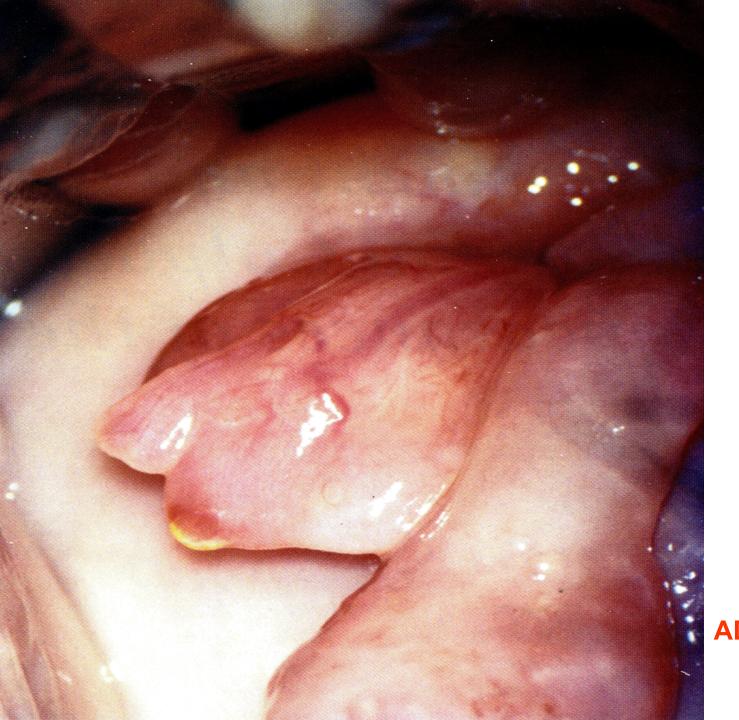




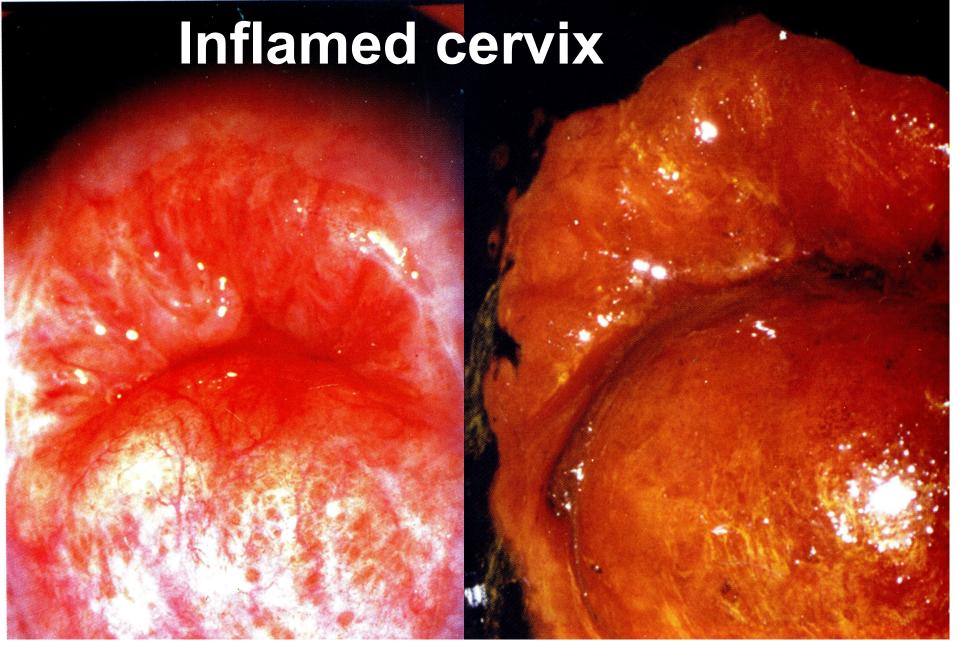
# MISCELLANEOUS CATEGORY



### POLYP

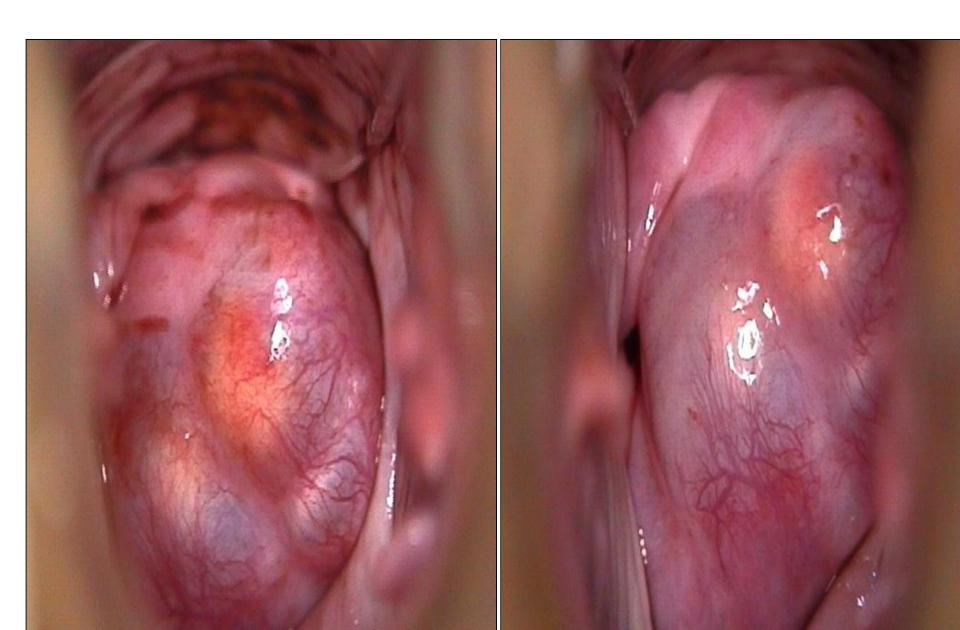


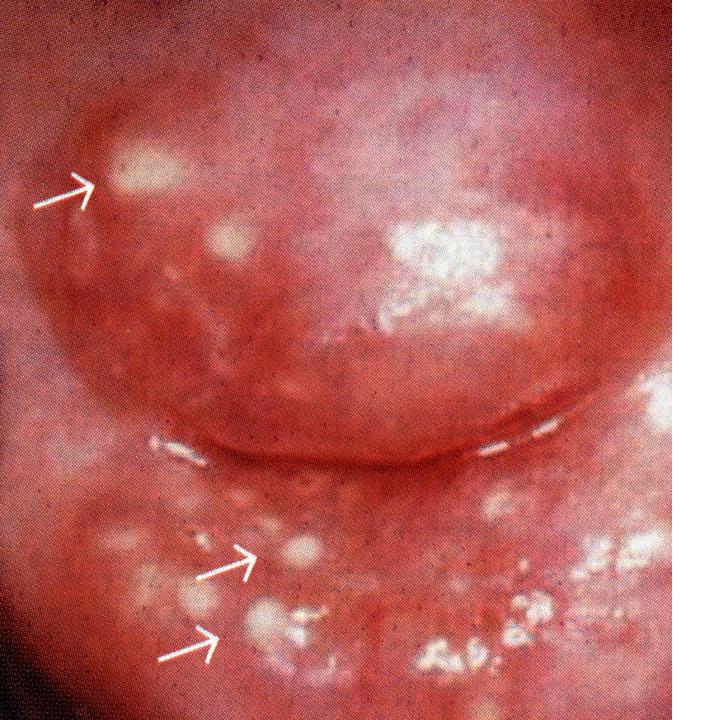
ADENOMATOUS Polyps



**Chronic Cervicitis** 

#### **Nabothean CYST**





# NYBOTHIAN FOLLICLE

## Condyloma

- Lesions may be located within or outside TZ
- Surface hyperkeratotic
- Multiple (Satellite) lesions
- Types
  - Flat
  - Papillary
  - Spiked

#### Update of colposcopy of genital HPV

Meisels et al (1982): Florid, spiked, flat, condylomatous vaginitis.

Flat condyloma & mild dysplasia represent the same biologic phenomenon, namely, productive HPV infection (Reid, 1993).

The expression of viral activity may be clinical or subclinical when it is recognizable only on colposcopy.

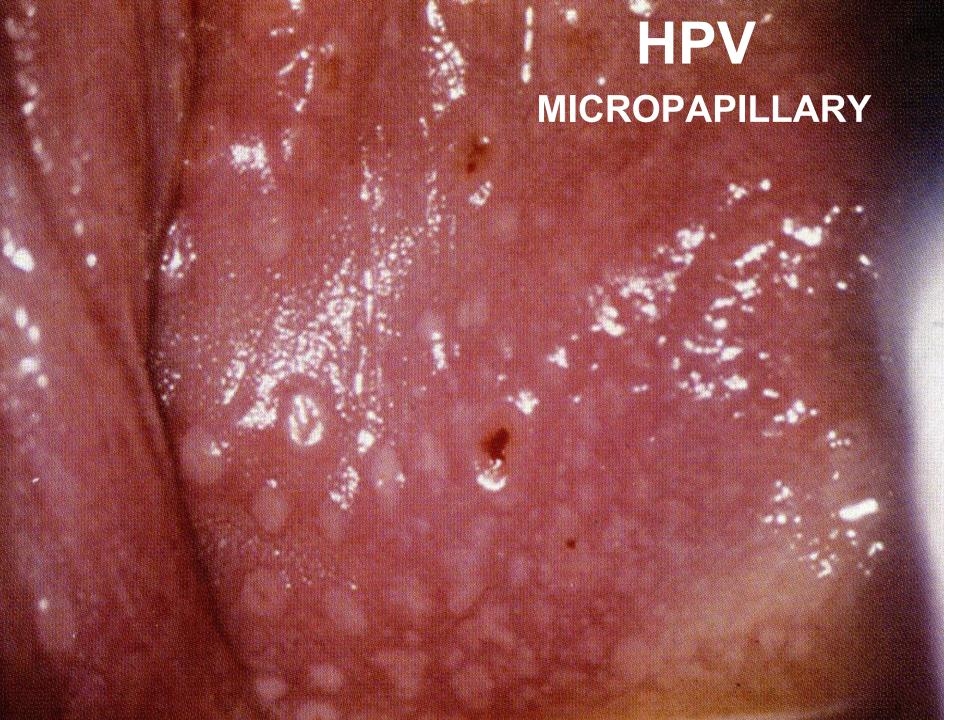
Exophytic & flat condylomata are not homologous diseases. Exophytic is usually caused by cutaneotropic viruses (6,11). Flat are more likely to contain medium(31,33) or high risk(16,18) HPV types.

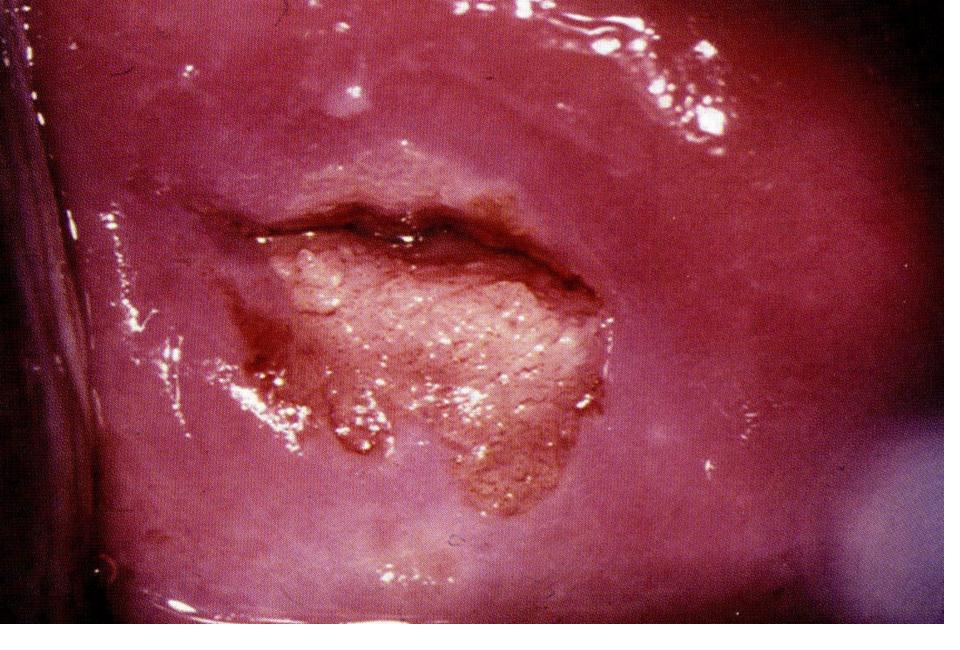
Micropapillary condyloma should not be confused with micropapillomatous labialis.



White Punctation

SPI





HPV EXOPHYTIC CANDYLOMA

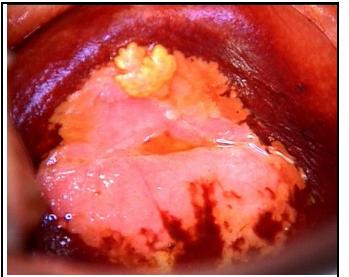
#### Condyloma



Before acid applied



After acid applied

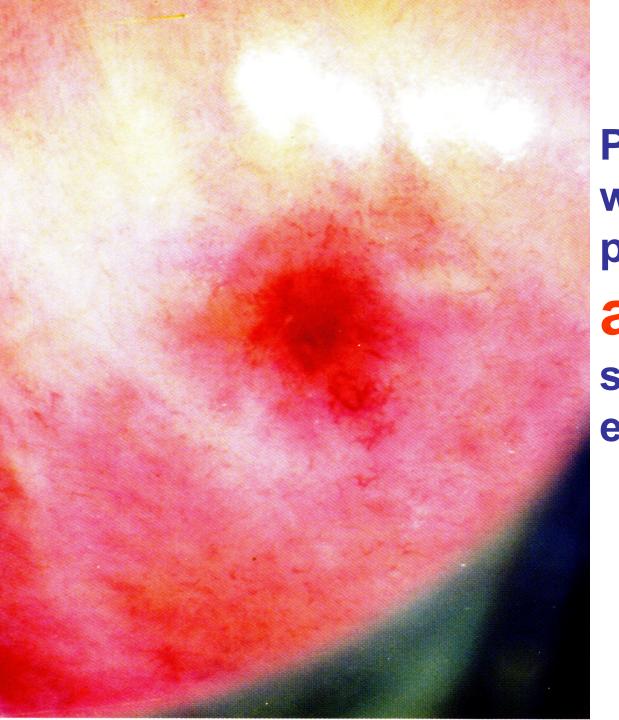


**Mustard Yellow** 

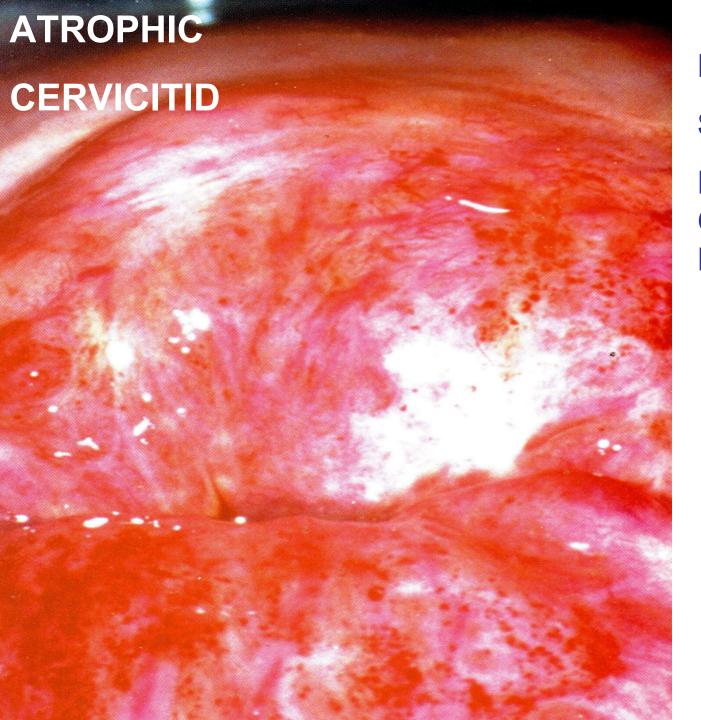
After iodine liquor applied



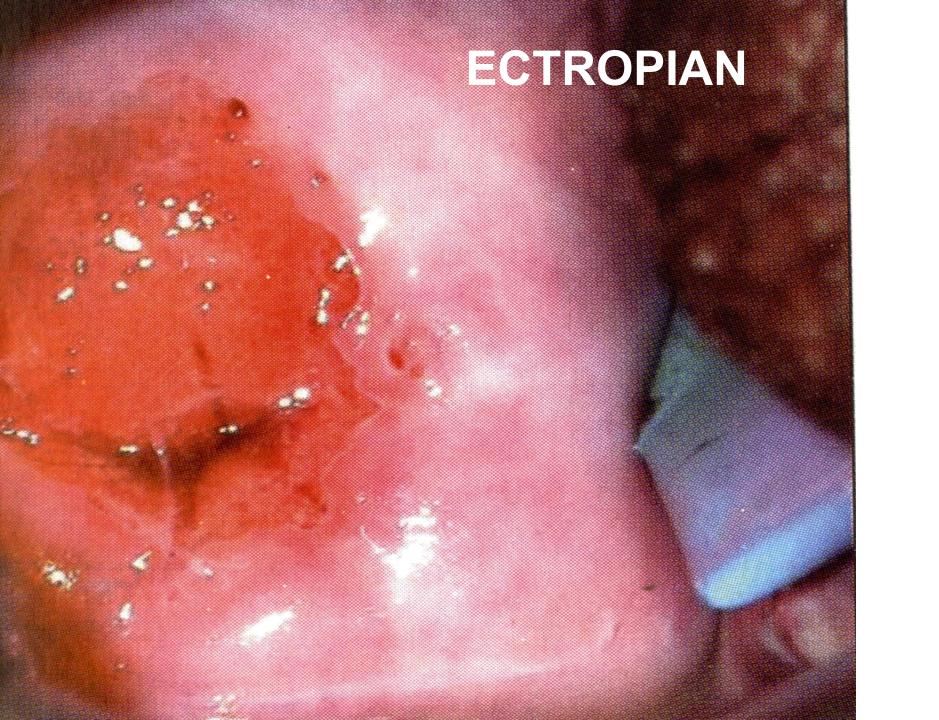
Cervical Exophytic Condyloma

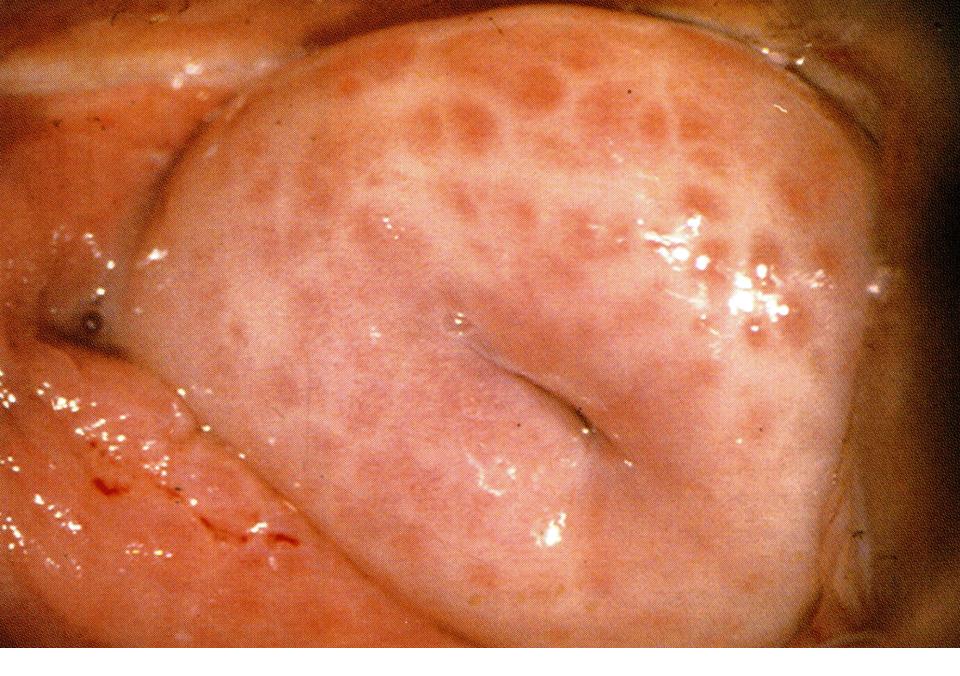


Postmenopausel women showing pale atrophic squamouse epithelium



PROMINENT
STROMAL BV
RESEMBLING
COARSE
PUNCTATIONS



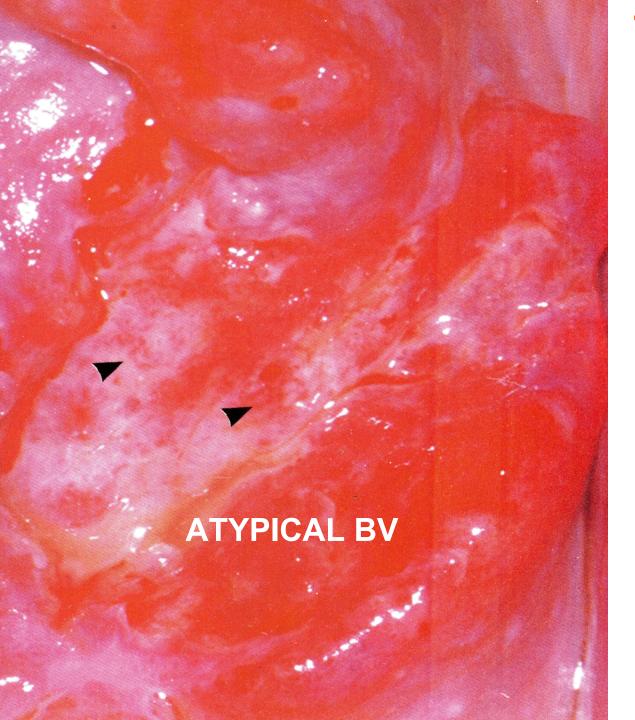


**TV** infection

#### A Typical Infectious CERVIX....







#### **TUBERCULOSIS**



HERPETIC VESICLES

#### Colposcopy of the vulva

#### \*Steps:

- 1. Examination after smearing with a water soluble lubricant.
- 2. Prolonged acetic acid test
- 3. Toludine blue test: little clinical value.
- \* The junction between the glycogen bearing vaginal epithelium & keratin producing vulval epithelium: high risk for intraepithelial neoplasia.
- \*Abnormalities: diffuse acetowhite, localized acetowhite, leukoplakia, micropapillae, papules.

#### Update on colposcopy in pregnancy

- Difficult. & reserved for the most experience colposcopist.
- Reassurance of the patient.
- **ECC** is contrindicated & one directed biopsy.
- Large speculum is usually needed
- Sponge forceps to remove the mucous & acetic acid a a mucolytic
- Unsatisfactory colposcopy: repeat after 8 w
- The aim is to exclude cancer
- CIN: follow up & definitive treatment 1-2 m postpartum.

### PREVENTION

#### **Primary prevention**

- Avoid high risk sexual behavior
- Avoid smoking
- Vaccines

#### Secondary prevention

• Treatment of pre-cancerous lesions before they progress to cervical cancer (implies practical screening test)

#### 2013 Guidelines : ACS, ASCCP, American Society for Clinical Pathology CA Cancer J CLIN March 2012

• 1st time that all 3 organizations involved with cervical cancer prevention and the USPSTF have endorsed equivalent guidelines

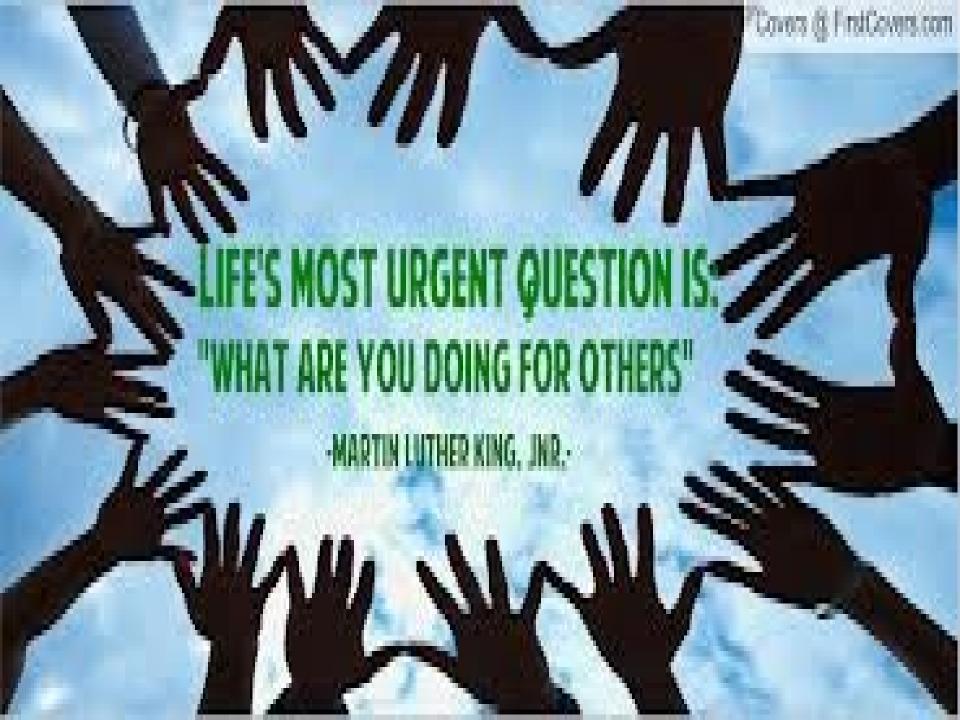
| AGE                                      | SCREENING   |
|--|---|
| < 21                                     | No Screening  |
| 21-29                                    | Cytology alone every 3 years  |
| 30-65                                    | Acceptable: Cytology alone every 3 years*   |
|  | Preferred ??: Cytology + HPV every 5 years* OR                                    |
| > 65                                     | No screening, following 3 consequetive neg prior screens in last decade           |
| After total hysterectomy                 | No screening, if no history of CIN2+ in the past 20 years of cervical cancer ever |
| HIV-positive<br>-Immunosuppressed (e.g., | Annually  |

#### LESSON TO LEARN!!!

- All female patients visiting a practitioner should have a thorough per speculum examination under good light.
- To perform hysterectomies without prior evaluation of any cervical lesions is the greatest sin.
- Each of us should take a pledge today that we will give our whole hearted support to prevent this preventable cancer...!!!

# Training is must before doctor does Colposcopy

It would be a legal document that would safeguard the public & raise the status of the colposcopist



## ANY QUESTION?



# Thank You





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