Organisms
   Figure 4-10. Actinomyces 34
   Figure 4-11. Amoeba 35
   Figure 4-12. Bacterial vaginosis 36
   Figure 4-13. Candida species 37
   Figure 4-14. Cytomegalovirus 38
   Figure 4-15. Herpes simplex 39
   Figure 4-16. Leptothrix (with discussion on Trichomonas) 40
   Figure 4-17. Molluscum contagiosum 40
   Figure 4-18. Pinworm (Enterobius vermicularis) 41
   Figure 4-19. Trichomonas vaginalis 41

Pregnancy-Related Changes
   Figure 4-20. Arias Stella change 43
   Figure 4-21. Decidual change 44
   Figure 4-22. Trophoblastic cells 45

Benign Glandular Changes
   Figure 4-23. Microglandular hyperplasia 46
   Figure 4-24. Endocervical cells 46
   Figure 4-25. Endometrial exodus 48
   Figure 4-26. Endometrial glandular cells 48
   Figure 4-27. Endometrium from the lower uterine segment 50
   Figure 4-28. Endometrial stromal cells 51
   Figure 4-29. Endometriosis 52
   Figure 4-30. Changes associated with intrauterine device 52
   Figure 4-31. Endocervical and endometrial polyps 54
   Figure 4-32. Tubal metaplasia 55

Iatrogenic, Metabolic, Systemic
   Figure 4-33. Chemotherapy/radiation 56
   Figure 4-34. Depo-Provera 57
   Figure 4-35. Fistula: Colon cells and food 58
   Figure 4-36. Folate and vitamin B12 deficiency 59
   Figure 4-37. Pemphigus 59

Noncervical Cells and Artifacts
   Figure 4-38. Air-drying artifact 60
   Figure 4-39. Alternaria 60
   Figure 4-40. Bare nuclei 61
   Figure 4-41. Cockleburs 61
   Figure 4-42. Cornflaking 62
   Figure 4-43. Ferning 62
   Figure 4-44. Fibers 63
   Figure 4-45. Fibrocytes/fibroblasts 63
   Figure 4-46. Geotrichum 64
   Figure 4-47. Glycogen 65
   Figure 4-48. Lubricant 65
   Figure 4-49. Multinucleated histiocytes 66
   Figure 4-50. Pencil cells 66
   Figure 4-51. Pollen 67
   Figure 4-52. Smooth muscle cells 68
5. **Squamous Epithelial Abnormalities**

Atypical Squamous Cells of Undetermined Significance 69
Atypical Squamous Cells, Cannot Exclude HSIL 70
Low-Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions 70
High-Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion 71
Squamous Cell Carcinoma 71

- Figure 5-1. ASC-US with changes suggestive of LSIL (HPV cytopathic effect) 72
- Figure 5-2. ASC-US with features suggestive of LSIL (mild dysplasia) 74
- Figure 5-3. ASC-H: Immature squamous metaplasia 75
- Figure 5-4. ASC-H: Scattered single cell pattern 76
- Figure 5-5. ASC-H: Hyperchromatic crowded groups 77
- Figure 5-6. ASC-H: Atypical repair 78
- Figure 5-7. ASC-H: Pleomorphic parakeratosis suggestive of keratinizing dysplasia 78
- Figure 5-8. ASC-H: Atypical squamous cells in atrophy 79

- Figure 5-9. LSIL: Cellular morphology of HPV cytopathic effect 79
- Figure 5-10. LSIL: Cellular morphology of mild dysplasia 80
- Figure 5-11. LSIL: Nuclear morphology 82
- Figure 5-12. HSIL: Nuclear morphology 83
- Figure 5-13. HSIL: Cellular morphology, single cell pattern 84
- Figure 5-14. HSIL: Cellular morphology, sheets 86
- Figure 5-15. HSIL: Cellular morphology, hyperchromatic crowded groups 88
- Figure 5-16. HSIL: Cellular morphology, keratinizing dysplasia 89
- Figure 5-17. HSIL: Small HSIL cells in liquid-based preparations 90
- Figure 5-18. HSIL: Pale (hypochromatic) or normochromatic cells in liquid-based preparations 91
- Figure 5-19. Invasive carcinoma: Nuclear features 92
- Figure 5-20. Nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinoma 93
- Figure 5-21. Keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma 94
- Figure 5-22. Tumor diathesis 95

6. **Glandular Epithelial Abnormalities**

Adenocarcinoma In Situ 97
Endocervical Adenocarcinoma 97
Endometrial Adenocarcinoma 98
Atypical Glandular Cells: Endocervical 98
Atypical Glandular Cells: Endometrial 99
Other Neoplasms, Including Metastasis 100

- Figure 6-1, A. Adenocarcinoma in situ: Palisaded strips 101
- Figure 6-1, B. Adenocarcinoma in situ: Complex branched fragments 102
- Figure 6-1, C. Adenocarcinoma in situ: Acinar architecture 103
- Figure 6-1, D. Adenocarcinoma in situ: Rosette architecture 104
- Figure 6-1, E. Adenocarcinoma in situ: Feathering 105
- Figure 6-1, F. Adenocarcinoma in situ: Nuclear features 106
- Figure 6-1, G. Adenocarcinoma in situ: Nuclear pseudostratification 107
- Figure 6-1, H. Adenocarcinoma in situ: Three-dimensional architecture 108
- Figure 6-2, A. Endocervical adenocarcinoma: Diathesis 108
- Figure 6-2, B. Endocervical adenocarcinoma: Loose architectural arrangement 109
- Figure 6-2, C. Endocervical adenocarcinoma: Three-dimensional architecture 110
- Figure 6-2, D. Endocervical adenocarcinoma: Nuclear disarray 110
- Figure 6-2, E. Endocervical adenocarcinoma: Nuclear pleomorphism 111
Figure 6-2, F. Endocervical adenocarcinoma: Well-differentiated
Figure 6-2, G. Endocervical adenocarcinoma: Moderate and poorly differentiated
Figure 6-3, A. Endometrial adenocarcinoma: Background and low-magnification appearance
Figure 6-3, B. Endometrial adenocarcinoma: Small three-dimensional groups
Figure 6-3, C. Endometrial adenocarcinoma: Well-differentiated
Figure 6-3, D. Endometrial adenocarcinoma: Moderately differentiated
Figure 6-3, E. Endometrial adenocarcinoma: Poorly differentiated
Figure 6-4, A. Atypical endocervical cells: Architectural features of cervicitis
Figure 6-4, B. Atypical endocervical cells: Nuclear features of cervicitis
Figure 6-4, C. Atypical endocervical cells: Architectural features of endocervical polyp
Figure 6-4, D. Atypical endocervical cells: Nuclear features of endocervical polyp
Figure 6-5, A. Tubal metaplasia: Nuclear features
Figure 6-5, B. Tubal metaplasia: Sharp apical borders and clumsy architectural arrangement of nuclei
Figure 6-5, C. Tubal metaplasia: Absence of visible cilia in hyperchromatic crowded groups
Figure 6-5, D. Tubal metaplasia: Atypical glandular cells indistinguishable from AIS
Figure 6-6, A. HSIL involving glands: Nuclear palisading at the periphery of the cell group
Figure 6-6, B. HSIL involving glands: Nuclear palisading within the cell group
Figure 6-6, C. HSIL involving glands: Glands and SIL within the same cell group
Figure 6-6, D. HSIL involving glands: Acinar architectural arrangements
Figure 6-6, E. HSIL involving glands: Pale chromatin with small nucleoli
Figure 6-7, A. Lower uterine segment sampling: Low-magnification architectural features
Figure 6-7, B. Lower uterine segment sampling: Biphasic pattern
Figure 6-7, C. Lower uterine segment sampling: Stromal component
Figure 6-7, D. Lower uterine segment sampling: Epithelial component
Figure 6-8, A. Atypical endometrial cells: Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
Figure 6-8, B. Atypical endometrial cells: Intrauterine device effect
Figure 6-8, C. Atypical endometrial cells: Endometrial polyp
Figure 6-8, D. Atypical endometrial cells: Endometrial hyperplasia
Figure 6-9, A. Metastatic adenocarcinoma: Colon/rectal
Figure 6-9, B. Metastatic adenocarcinoma: Ovarian
Figure 6-9, C. Metastatic adenocarcinoma: Breast
Figure 6-9, D. Metastatic adenocarcinoma: Fallopian tube
Figure 6-9, E. Malignant mixed Mullerian tumor
Figure 6-9, F. Metastatic adenocarcinoma: Pancreatic

7. **Look-Alikes and Morphologic Spectrums of Change**

Look-Alikes: Organisms

Figure 7-1. Trichomonas vaginalis
Figure 7-2. Herpes
Figure 7-3. Candida albicans

Reactive Changes

Figure 7-4. Follicular cervicitis
Figure 7-5. Reparative changes

Squamous Lesions

Figure 7-6. ASC-US
Figure 7-7. LSIL: Mild squamous dysplasia
Figure 7-8. HSIL: Single small cells
Figure 7-9. HSIL: Hyperchromatic crowded groups
Figure 7-10. Nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinoma
Figure 7-11. Diathesis
Glandular Lesions: Adenocarcinoma In Situ
  Figure 7-12. Classic AIS look-alikes
  Figure 7-13. Variant AIS look-alikes
  Figure 7-14. Well-differentiated endocervical adenocarcinoma look-alikes
  Figure 7-15. Poorly-differentiated endocervical adenocarcinoma look-alikes
  Figure 7-16. Well-differentiated endometrial adenocarcinoma look-alikes

Spectrums
  Morphologic Squamous Spectrums
    Figure 7-17. Perinuclear halos: Benign to koiocytic
    Figure 7-18. Mature large squamous cells: Benign to LSIL
    Figure 7-19. Single small squamous cells: Benign to HSIL
    Figure 7-20. Hyperchromatic crowded groups: Benign to HSIL
    Figure 7-21. Abnormally keratinized cells: Benign to carcinoma
    Figure 7-22. Cells with nucleoli: Reactive to carcinoma

  Morphologic Glandular Spectrums
    Figure 7-23. Endocervical cells: Benign to malignant, architecture
    Figure 7-24. Endocervical cells: Benign to malignant, nuclear features
    Figure 7-25. Endometrial cells: Benign to malignant
    Figure 7-26. Tubal metaplasia: Spectrum of morphologic features
    Figure 7-27. Endocervical adenocarcinoma in situ: Spectrum of morphologic features
    Figure 7-28. Endometrial adenocarcinoma: Spectrum of morphologic features

8. Anal Cytology
  Sampling
  Morphology
  HPV-Related Lesions of the Anal Canal
  Management

9. Management of Women with Abnormal Pap Tests
  Atypical Squamous Cells
  Low-Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion
  High-Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion
  Atypical Glandular Cells, Including Adenocarcinoma In Situ
  Exfoliated Endometrial Cells in Women Age 40 Years and Older General Category: Other
  Benign Endocervical Cells Following Hysterectomy
  Unsatisfactory Pap Test or Pap Tests with Quality Indicators Identified
  Adjunctive HPV DNA Testing Used as a Screening Test

10. A Vaccine Against Human Papillomavirus: Current State of the Art
    Why Develop a Vaccine Against Human Papillomavirus?
    Factors to Consider in the Development of a Vaccine
    HPV Vaccine Production and Clinical Trials
    The Future

11. New Technology in Gynecologic Cytology
    Cytology Automation
    Liquid-Based Cytology
    Automated Screening Instruments
    Adjunctive Testing of Gynecologic Cytology Specimens
    Cervical Carcinoma Biomarkers
    FDA, Off-Label Use, and Validation Studies
12. Quality Improvement in the Cytopathology Laboratory 215
   General Laboratory Quality Assurance 215
   Gynecological Cytology Quality Assurance 218
   Measures of Cytotechnologist Performance 219
   Continuing Education 221

   Current Procedural Terminology 224
   Healthcare Common Procedural Coding System 224
   International Classification of Disease, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification 225
   Coding Rules 226
   SNOMED Clinical Terms 227

14. Personnel Management in the Cytopathology Laboratory 229
   Introduction 229
   Embracing Diversity 229
   Job Description 229
   Needs Assessment 230
   Recruitment, Selection, and Employment of Personnel 230
   Competency Assessment 232
   Developing a Performance Improvement Plan: The Educational Enhancement 234

15. CAP Interlaboratory Comparison and Proficiency Testing Programs in Gynecologic Cytology:
   Reliable Data About Slides and Their Interpretation 237
   Introduction 237
   The College of American Pathologists Gynecologic Cytology Programs 238
   The Conduct of the Programs 238
   Data Regarding Evaluation of Slide Quality and Performance 239
   Data Regarding the Cytologic Features of Slides That Can (and Cannot) be
   Regularly, Reliably, and Correctly Interpreted 239

Abbreviations 245
Index 247