

Pap Smear Test Procedure

Light strip provides light for 15–20 minutes. 582964236e

Pap test In patients who have had a hysterectomy, the cervix is normally removed and Pap smears are not indicated (unless the uterus was removed on suspicion of neoplasia). Abnormal findings are often followed up by more sensitive diagnostic procedures and, if warranted, interventions that aim to prevent progression to cervical cancer. The test was independently invented in the 1920s by the Greek physician Georgios Papanicolaou and named after him. A simplified version of the test was introduced by the Canadian obstetrician Anna Marion Hilliard in 1957. The Papanicolaou test (abbreviated as Pap test, also known as Pap smear (AE), cervical smear (BE), or smear test (BE)) is a method of cervical screening The Papanicolaou test (abbreviated as Pap test, also known as Pap smear (AE), cervical smear (BE), or smear test (BE)) is a method of cervical screening used to detect potentially precancerous and cancerous processes in the cervix (opening of the uterus or womb) or, more rarely, anus (in both men and women) or the vaginal vault 582964236e

Currently available screening tests fall into three categories: molecular, cytologic, and visual inspection. Molecular screening tests include nucleic acid amplification tests (NAAT), which identify high-risk human papillomavirus (HPV) strains. Cytologic tests include conventional Pap smear and liquid-based cytology. Visual Inspection tests involve application of a solution to enhance identification of abnormal areas and can utilize the naked eye or a colposcope/magnifying camera. 582964236e Whether cervicography could have a role in countries where Pap smear screening programs are not in place depends on cost effectiveness and remained to be determined as of 1998. A 2005 study found the sensitivity and specificity of cervicography for cervical intraepithelial neoplasia to be 72.3% and 93.2% respectively; however, a 2007 study criticized the sensitivity figure as "likely... inflated" because... 582964236e The pap stain is not fully standardized and comes in several formulations, differing in the... 582964236e It may also be used in a rape investigation to detect presence of semen. 582964236e

Vaginal wet mount A vaginal wet mount (or vaginal smear or wet prep) is a gynecologic test wherein a sample of vaginal discharge is observed by wet mount microscopy by placing A vaginal wet mount (or vaginal smear or wet prep) is a gynecologic test wherein a sample of vaginal discharge is observed by wet mount microscopy by placing the specimen on a glass slide and mixing

with a salt solution. It is used to find the cause of vaginitis and vulvitis
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A Pap smear is performed by opening the vagina with a speculum and collecting cells at the outer opening of the cervix at the transformation zone (where the outer squamous cervical cells meet the inner glandular endocervical cells), using an Ayre spatula or a cytobrush. The collected cells are examined under a microscope... 582964236e

Anal Pap smear It is used for the early detection of anal cancer. Vaccination against HPV before initial sexual exposure can reduce the risk of anal cancer. Some types of human papillomavirus An anal Pap smear is the anal counterpart of the cervical Pap smear. It is used for the early detection of anal cancer. An anal Pap smear is the anal counterpart of the cervical Pap smear. Some types of human papillomavirus (HPV) can cause anal cancer. Other HPV types cause anogenital warts. People who smoke cigarettes, men who have sex with men, individuals with a history of immunosuppression (such as in HIV infection), and women with a history of cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancer are at increased risk of getting anal cancer 582964236e

It was developed in 1988. It was FDA approved as an add-on to Pap smear screening in 1995. 582964236e

Medical test Medical tests such as, physical and visual exams, diagnostic imaging, genetic testing, chemical and cellular analysis, relating to clinical chemistry and molecular diagnostics, are typically performed in a medical setting. [citation needed] Some medical tests are used to monitor A medical test is a medical procedure performed to detect, diagnose, or monitor diseases, disease processes, susceptibility, or to determine a course of treatment. working environment, and Pap smear screening for prevention or early detection of cervical cancer 582964236e

Pap staining is used to differentiate cells in smear preparations (in which samples are spread or smeared onto a glass microscope slide) from various bodily secretions and needle biopsies; the specimens may include gynecological smears (Pap smears), sputum, brushings, washings, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, abdominal fluid, pleural fluid, synovial fluid, seminal fluid, fine needle aspirations, tumor touch samples, or other materials containing loose cells. 582964236e There is no consensus on who should get an anal Pap smear. Some individuals recommend that all men and women who have anal sex should have an anal Pap smear performed regularly. Some recommend it for all men who have had sex with men, for all individuals with HIV and anal warts, or for all individuals with a history of anal warts. Cost-effectiveness studies have reported conflicting conclusions, due to incomplete

understanding of the natural history of anal HPV infection and lack of clarity of the efficacy of interventions. An informal survey of local infectious-disease doctors in southeast Michigan suggested that... 582964236e Unlike colposcopy, cervicography does not have a current CPT/HCPSC code and typically is not covered by most medical insurance companies. (Cervicography was given a Category III CPT code of 0003T, but this was discontinued in 2006.) 582964236e == Types of tests == 582964236e Squamous intraepithelial lesions are a cytologic interpretation most commonly identified on Pap smear for cervical cancer screening. A finding of SIL warrants further evaluation to establish a histologic diagnosis. Additional procedures, such as a colposcopy or biopsy of the cervix, vagina, or vulva, may be performed to confirm the diagnosis. When high-risk abnormalities are identified, management may include treatment with procedures such as loop... 582964236e Infections such as chlamydia, genital warts, syphilis, herpes simplex, and gonorrhea can also affect the vagina, but these diseases are found by doing other tests. 582964236e == Applications == 582964236e

Speculoscopy The test can be used to complement a pap smear in screening of cervical cancer. A negative speculoscopy, along with a negative pap smear provides Speculoscopy is a procedure in which a special blue-white light (Speculite) is used to examine the cervix for cancerous or pre-cancerous lesions. strip 582964236e

At this time there is no CPT/HCPSC code for this and most medical insurance companies do not cover this procedure. 582964236e Cervicography is no more sensitive than Pap smear screening, and has a higher false positive rate (thus increasing the number of colposcopies needed). 582964236e Cytopathologic tests are sometimes called smear tests because the samples may be smeared across a glass microscope slide for subsequent staining and microscopic examination. However, cytology samples may be prepared in other ways, including cytocentrifugation. Different types of smear tests may also be used for cancer diagnosis... 582964236e Acetic acid is applied to the cervix, it is let sit for 60 seconds, then the cervix is examined with 4-6x magnification. The light is generated by a chemiluminescent light stick, which is attached to the inner side of the upper blade of the vaginal speculum by an adhesive strip. The test can be used to complement a pap smear in screening of cervical cancer. A negative speculoscopy, along with a negative pap smear provides greater assurance of absence of disease. 582964236e

Squamous intraepithelial lesion According to the College of American Pathologists (CAP) and the American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (ASCCP), these lesions can be classified as either low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (LSIL) or high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (HSIL). SIL is an umbrella term that encompasses intraepithelial

lesions that occur at various anatomic locations, such as the cervix, vagina, vulva, or anus. A finding of SIL warrants further evaluation to establish a histologic diagnosis. The Bethesda system, an established system for reporting cervical and vaginal cytology, uses HSIL and LSIL to categorize cytologic abnormalities found on the cervix. Additional procedures, such as A squamous intraepithelial lesion (SIL) is a human papillomavirus (HPV)-associated precancerous lesion of the squamous epithelium of the lower genital tract. on Pap smear for cervical cancer screening 582964236e

== Indications == 582964236e

Cervicography The procedure is considered a screening test for cervical cancer and is complementary to Pap smear. speculoscopy and colposcopy. The technique was initially developed by Adolf Stafl, MD, of Medical College of Wisconsin in 1981. Other related procedures are speculoscopy and colposcopy. The technique was initially Cervicography is a diagnostic medical procedure in which a non-physician takes pictures of the cervix and submits them to a physician for interpretation. The procedure is considered a screening test for cervical cancer and is complementary to Pap smear 582964236e

Cytopathology Cytopathology is frequently, less precisely, called "cytology", which means "the study of cells". The discipline was founded by George Nicolas Papanicolaou in 1928. Cytopathology is generally used on samples of free cells or tissue fragments, in contrast to histopathology, which studies whole tissues. cytopathology is the Pap smear, a screening tool used to detect precancerous cervical lesions that may lead to cervical cancer. Cytopathologic tests are sometimes Cytopathology (from Greek κύτος, kytos, "a hollow"; πάθος, pathos, "fate, harm"; and -λογία, -logia) is a branch of pathology that studies and diagnoses diseases on the cellular level 582964236e

== References == 582964236e Medical organizations of different countries have unique guidelines and screening... 582964236e == Usage == 582964236e

Papanicolaou stain Papanicolaou published three formulations of this stain in 1942, 1954, and 1960. The Papanicolaou stain is one of the most widely used stains in cytology, where it is used to aid pathologists in making a diagnosis. Although most notable for its use in the detection of cervical cancer in the Pap test or Pap smear, it is also used to stain non-gynecological specimen preparations from a variety of bodily secretions and from small needle biopsies of organs and tissues. notable for its use in the detection of cervical cancer in the Pap test or Pap smear, it is also used to stain non-gynecological specimen preparations Papanicolaou stain (also Papanicolaou's stain and Pap

stain) is a multichromatic (multicolored) cytological staining technique developed by George Papanicolaou in 1942 582964236e

Vaginal wet mounts are used in case of vaginitis symptoms such as vaginal itching, burning, rash, odor, or discharge. It may assist in suspicion of vaginal yeast infection, trichomoniasis and bacterial vaginosis. 582964236e

Cytopathology is commonly used to investigate diseases involving a wide range of body sites, often to aid in the diagnosis of cancer but also in the diagnosis of some infectious diseases and other inflammatory conditions. For example, a common application of cytopathology is the Pap smear, a screening tool used to detect precancerous cervical lesions that may lead to cervical cancer. 582964236e

Cervical screening An additional goal is to decrease mortality from cervical cancer by identifying cancerous lesions in their early stages and providing treatment before progression to more invasive disease. A sample of cells is Cervical cancer screening is a medical screening test designed to identify risk of cervical cancer. The procedures for testing women using Pap smear, liquid-based cytology, or HPV testing are similar. as chemotherapy or radiation. Cervical screening may involve looking for viral DNA, and/or identifying abnormal, potentially precancerous cells within the cervix as well as cells that have progressed to early stages of cervical cancer. One goal of cervical screening is to allow for intervention and treatment so abnormal lesions can be removed before progression to cancer 582964236e

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