

Pap Smear Test Abnormal Results

Use of endocervical curettage became widespread... f68061efdd

Pap test 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. The test was independently invented in the 1920s by the Greek physician Georgios Papanikolaou and named after him. 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). A simplified version of the test was introduced by the Canadian obstetrician Anna Marion Hilliard in 1957. Abnormal findings are often followed up by more sensitive diagnostic procedures and, if warranted, interventions that aim to prevent progression to cervical cancer f68061efdd

== History == f68061efdd 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. f68061efdd Before the introduction of the speculum, cervical cancer was only found once it was advanced. With the invention and use of a speculum, changes in the cervix could be appreciated. First, they were evaluated macroscopically and eventually were also assessed using a microscope. In 1927, H. Hinselmann discovered... f68061efdd

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). The Bethesda system, an established system for reporting cervical and vaginal cytology, uses HSIL and LSIL to categorize cytologic abnormalities found on the cervix. Squamous intraepithelial lesions are a cytologic interpretation most commonly identified on Pap smear for cervical A squamous intraepithelial lesion (SIL) is a human papillomavirus (HPV)-associated precancerous lesion of the squamous epithelium of the lower genital tract. cytologic abnormalities found on the cervix. SIL is an umbrella term that encompasses intraepithelial lesions that occur at various anatomic locations, such as the cervix, vagina, vulva, or anus f68061efdd

== Cervical Cytologic Screening == f68061efdd Colposcopy was first performed by physician Hans Hinselmann, a German gynecologist, in 1925. He utilized a bright light and low-power microscope to directly visualize atypical cervical cells. However, the first use of endocervical curettage is not clearly delineated in the medical literature. The use of curettage as a method to extract biological tissue dates back to the 19th century. Dr. Ernst Wertheim, an Austrian gynecologist, who pioneered many surgical interventions and techniques in gynecology may have been the first to implement endocervical curettage in its earliest forms. f68061efdd Like other intraepithelial neoplasias, CIN is not cancer and is usually curable. Most cases of CIN either remain stable or are eliminated by the person's immune system without need for intervention. However... f68061efdd Medical organizations of different countries have unique guidelines and screening... f68061efdd CIN most commonly occurs at the squamocolumnar junction of the cervix, a transitional area between the squamous epithelium of the vagina and the columnar epithelium of the endocervix. It can also occur in vaginal walls and vulvar epithelium. CIN is graded on a 1–3 scale, with 3 being the most abnormal (see classification section below). f68061efdd Since 2010, the Bethesda system has been used for cytopathology of thyroid nodules, which is called The Bethesda System for Reporting Thyroid Cytopathology (TBSRTC or BSRTC). Like TBS, it was the result of a conference sponsored by the NIH and is published in book editions (currently by Springer). Mentions of "the Bethesda system" without further specification usually refer to the cervical system, unless the thyroid context of a discussion is implicit. f68061efdd

Well-woman examination Hospitals employ strict policies relating to the provision of consent by the patient, the availability of chaperones at the examination, and the absence of other parties. Sexually transmitted A well-woman examination is an exam offered to women to review elements of their reproductive health. Depending on patient's age or Pap smear result, HPV testing may also be performed. The exam includes a breast examination, a pelvic examination and a Pap smear but may include other procedures. microscope to determine if they are normal or abnormal f68061efdd

Cervical screening 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. Cytologic tests include conventional Pap smear and liquid-based cytology. Visual Inspection tests involve application of a solution Cervical cancer screening is a medical screening test designed to identify risk of cervical cancer. 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. One goal of cervical screening is to allow for intervention and treatment so abnormal lesions can be removed before progression to cancer. papillomavirus

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(HPV) strains f68061efdd

Although women often undergo well-woman examinations on an annual basis, the interval for this visit and exam will vary depending on the needs of the patient. The purpose of this exam in asymptomatic women is to screen for potential abnormalities, such as sexually transmitted infections, and malignancy. f68061efdd == History == f68061efdd 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... f68061efdd

Cervical conization Ablative treatments are also available to treat abnormal cervical cells. A conization can be performed in the office or the operating room, depending on the type of conization performed. The decision to perform a cervical conization procedure is made with consideration of a patient's pap smear, colposcopy, and HPV test results. This procedure carries few risks, with the most common one being bleeding after the procedure. to treat abnormal cervical cells. Conization is used for diagnostic purposes as part of a biopsy and for therapeutic purposes to remove pre-cancerous cells (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia) or early stage cervical cancer. The decision to perform a cervical conization procedure is made with consideration of a patient's pap smear, colposcopy Cervical conization refers to an excision of a cone-shaped portion of tissue from the mucous membrane of the cervix. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommends that decisions regarding excision should be based on the risk of CIN3+ f68061efdd

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. f68061efdd

Cytopathology cytopathology is the Pap smear, a screening tool used to detect precancerous cervical lesions that may lead to cervical cancer. Cytopathology is generally used on samples of free cells or tissue fragments, in contrast to histopathology, which studies whole tissues. The discipline was founded by George Nicolas Papanicolaou in 1928. 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. Cytopathology is frequently, less precisely, called "cytology", which means "the study of cells" f68061efdd

Endocervical curettage The procedure is generally performed after an abnormal pap smear to further assess the tissue. The procedure is used to test for abnormal, precancerous conditions, or cervical cancer. Other common indications to perform endocervical curettage include evaluation of persistent human papillomavirus infection infections, workup of unexplained abnormal uterine bleeding, and follow up of inconclusive colposcopy. is used to test for abnormal, precancerous conditions, or cervical cancer. The procedure is generally performed after an abnormal pap smear to further Endocervical curettage is a procedure in which the mucous membrane of the cervical canal is scraped using a spoon-shaped instrument called a curette f68061efdd

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is necessary for the development of CIN, but not all with this infection develop cervical cancer. Many women with HPV infection never develop CIN or cervical cancer. Typically, HPV resolves on its own. However, those with an HPV infection that lasts more than one or two years have a higher risk of developing a higher grade of CIN. f68061efdd

Gynaecologic cytology The most common investigation in this field is the Pap test, which is used to screen for precancerous and neoplastic changes of cervical cells. Cytological analysis of fine-needle aspirations (FNAs) and Pap tests (also known as Pap smears) can also be used to investigate malignancies of the ovaries, uterus, vagina and vulva. Cytological analysis of fine-needle aspirations (FNAs) and Pap tests (also known as Pap smears) can also be used to investigate malignancies of the ovaries Gynaecologic cytology, also gynecologic cytology, is a field of pathology concerned with the investigation of disorders of the female genital tract through the microscopic examination of cells f68061efdd

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... f68061efdd

Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia An abnormal Pap smear result may lead to a recommendation for colposcopy of the cervix Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN), also known as cervical dysplasia, is the abnormal growth of cells on the surface of the cervix that could potentially lead to cervical cancer. variable in a systematic review looking at the accuracy of the test. More specifically, CIN refers to the potentially precancerous transformation of cells of the cervix f68061efdd

Bethesda system The name comes from the location (Bethesda, Maryland) of the conference, sponsored by the National Institutes of Health, that established the system. reporting cervical or vaginal

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cytologic diagnoses, used for reporting Pap smear results. It was introduced in 1988 and revised in 1991, 2001, and 2014. It was introduced in 1988 and revised in 1991, 2001, and 2014. The The Bethesda system (TBS), officially called The Bethesda System for Reporting Cervical Cytology, is a system for reporting cervical or vaginal cytologic diagnoses, used for reporting Pap smear results f68061efdd

== Importance == f68061efdd == Cervix == f68061efdd Abnormal results include: f68061efdd 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... f68061efdd

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