

NORMAL SERVİKS KOLPOSKOPİSİ

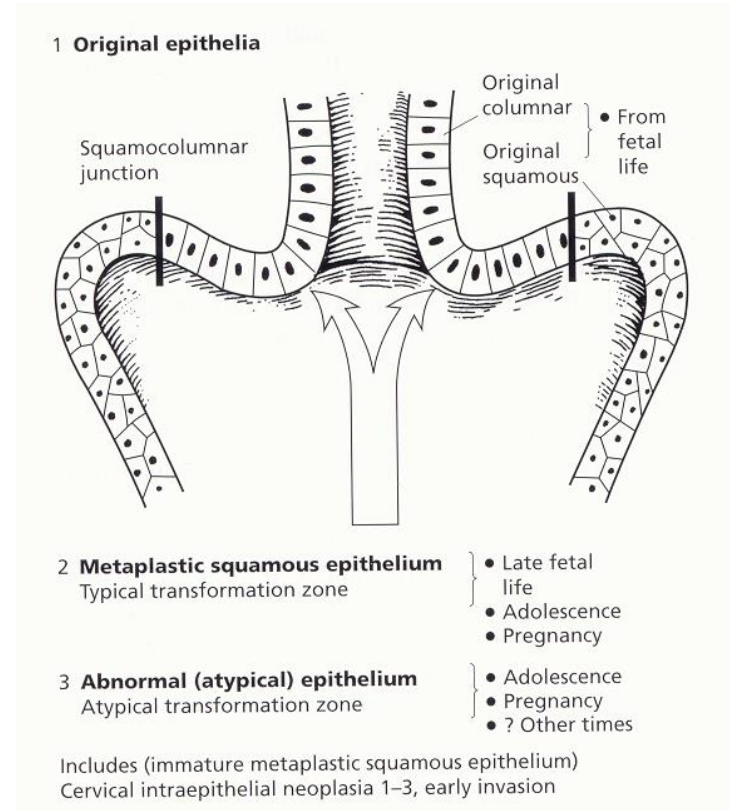
Prof. Dr. Gökhan TULUNAY

TOBB ETÜ Tıp Fakültesi

Kadın Hastalıkları ve Doğum-Jinekolojik Onkoloji

Serviks Anatomisi

- Squamokolumnar bileşke (SKB)
 - Orijinal SKB
- Transformasyon zonu
 - Metaplastik epitel
- Atipik transformasyon zonu
 - Anormal veya atipik epitel



Metaplastic squamous epithelium

Abnormal (atypical) epithelium

Vaginal fornix

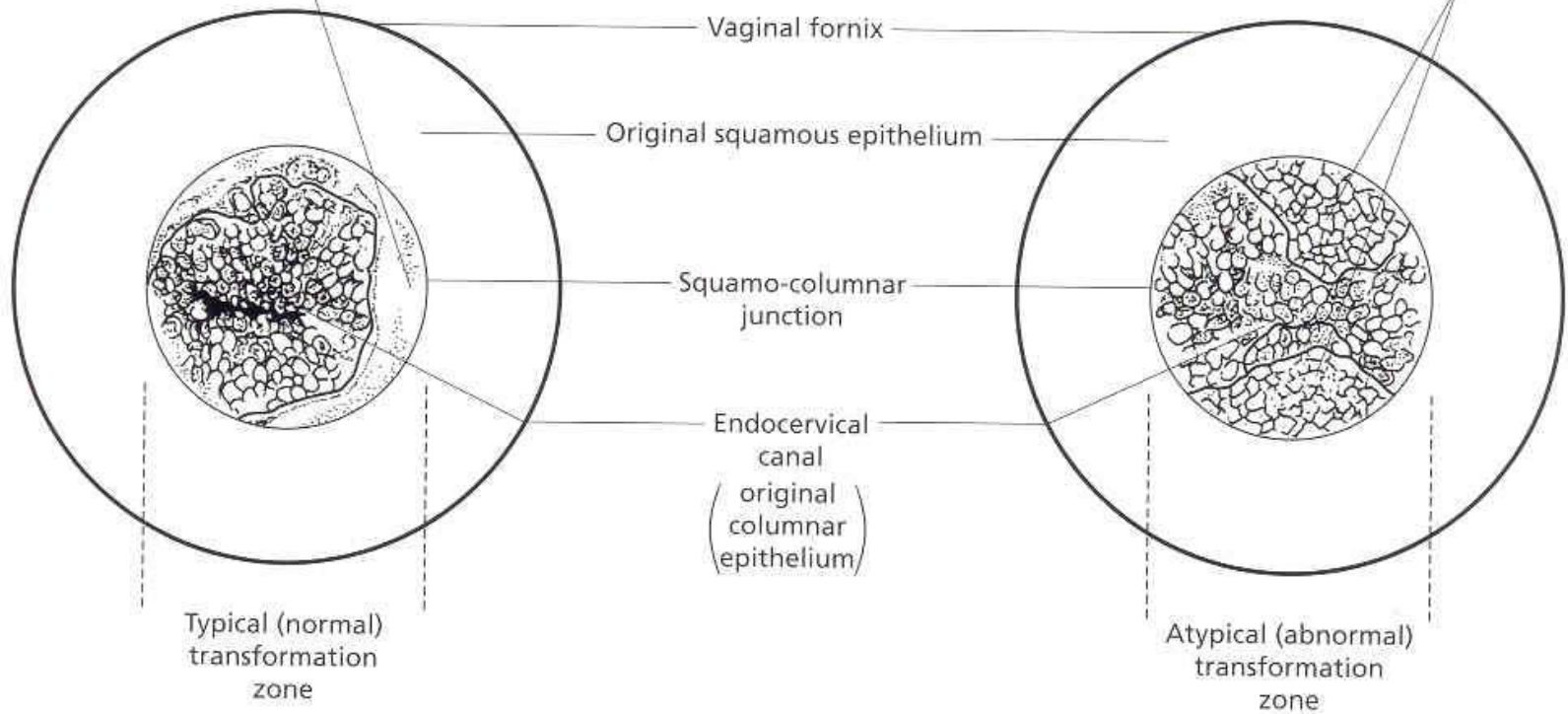
Original squamous epithelium

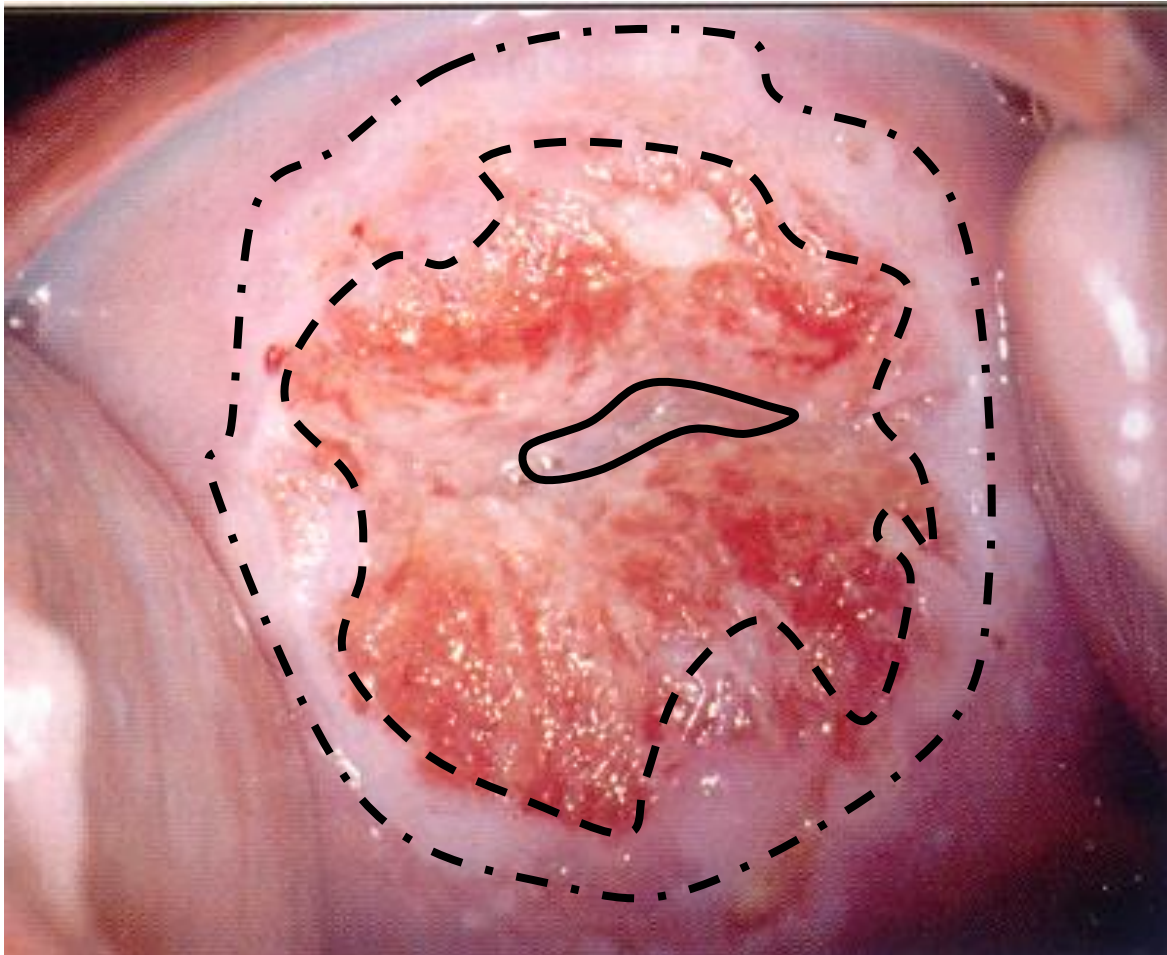
Squamo-columnar junction

Endocervical canal
(original columnar epithelium)

Typical (normal) transformation zone

Atypical (abnormal) transformation zone





Ectocervix



Metaplasia



Endocervix



Native SCJ



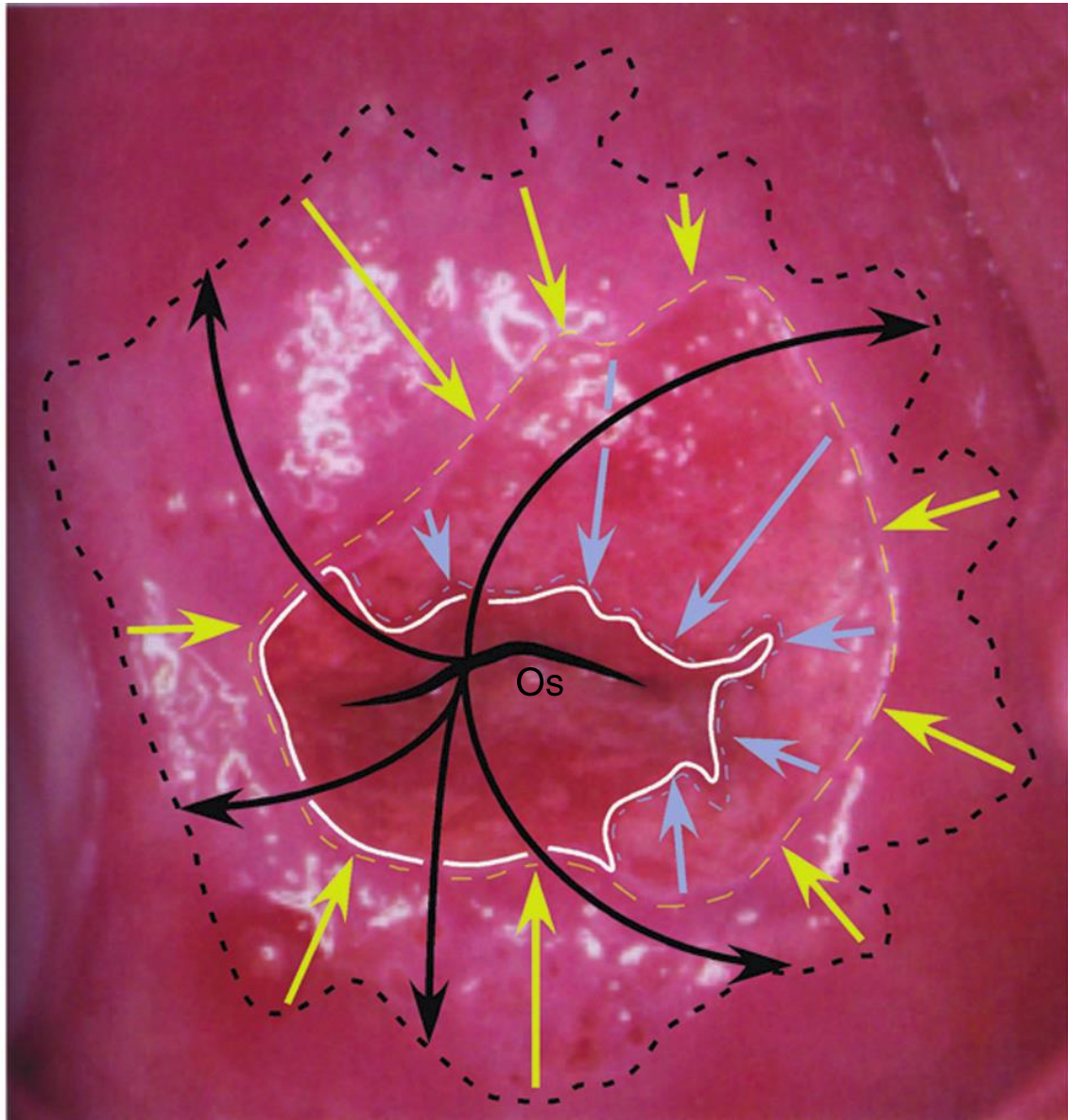
New SCJ

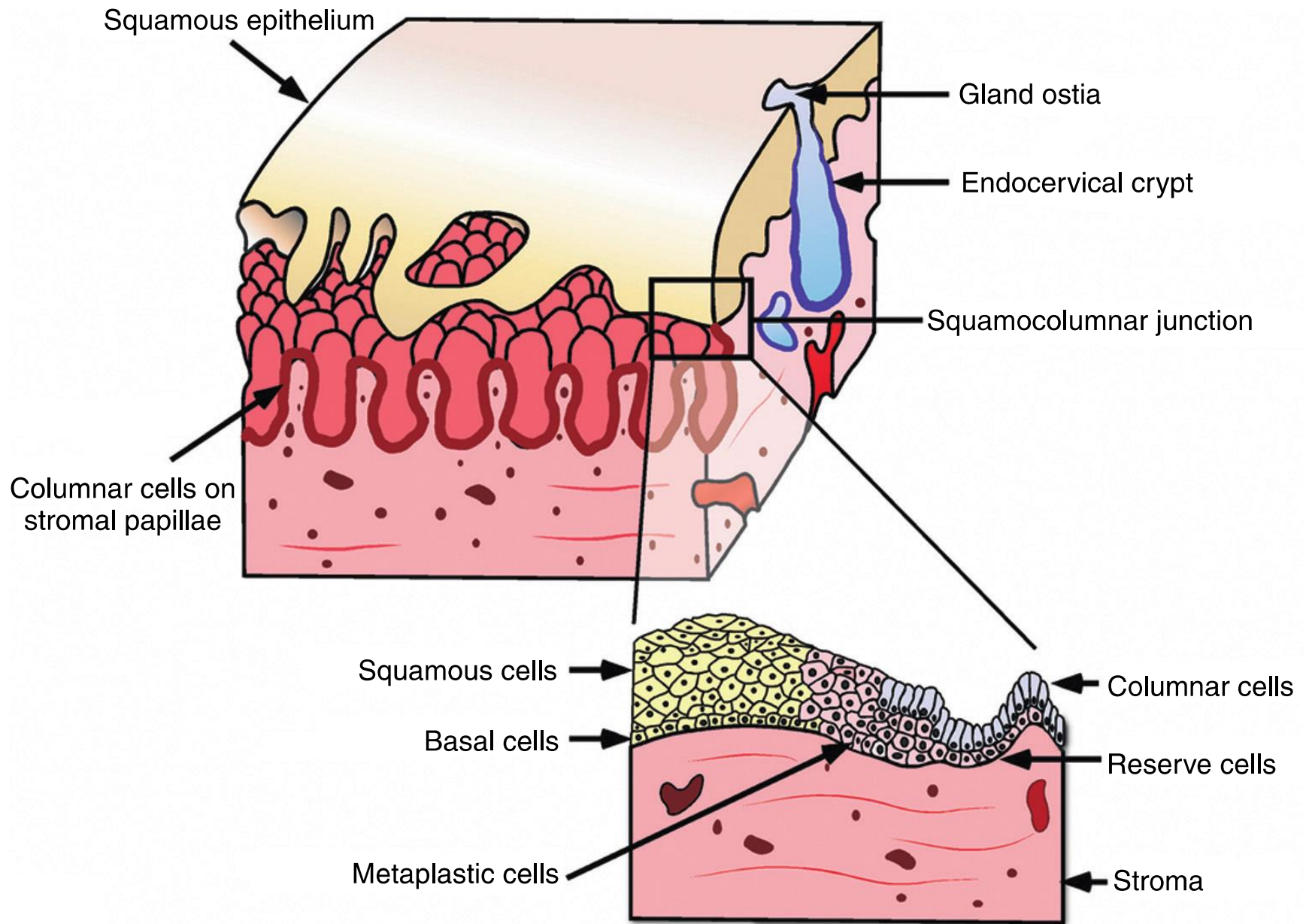
➔ Original squamocolumnar junction

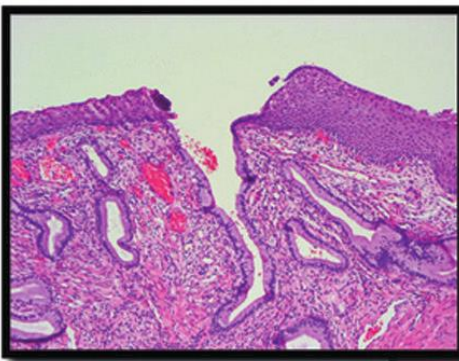
➔ First phase (initial) squamous metaplasia

➔ Second phase (subsequent) squamous metaplasia

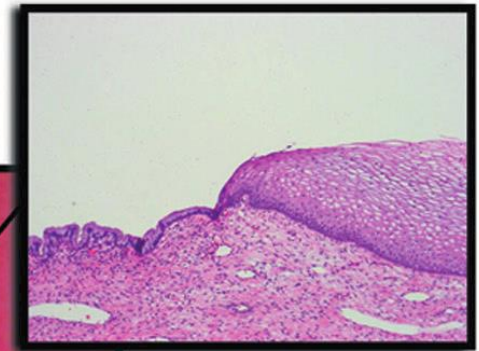
══ New squamocolumnar junction



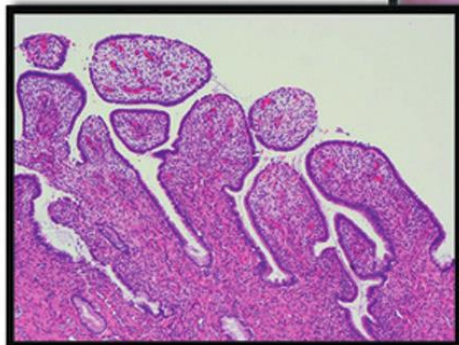
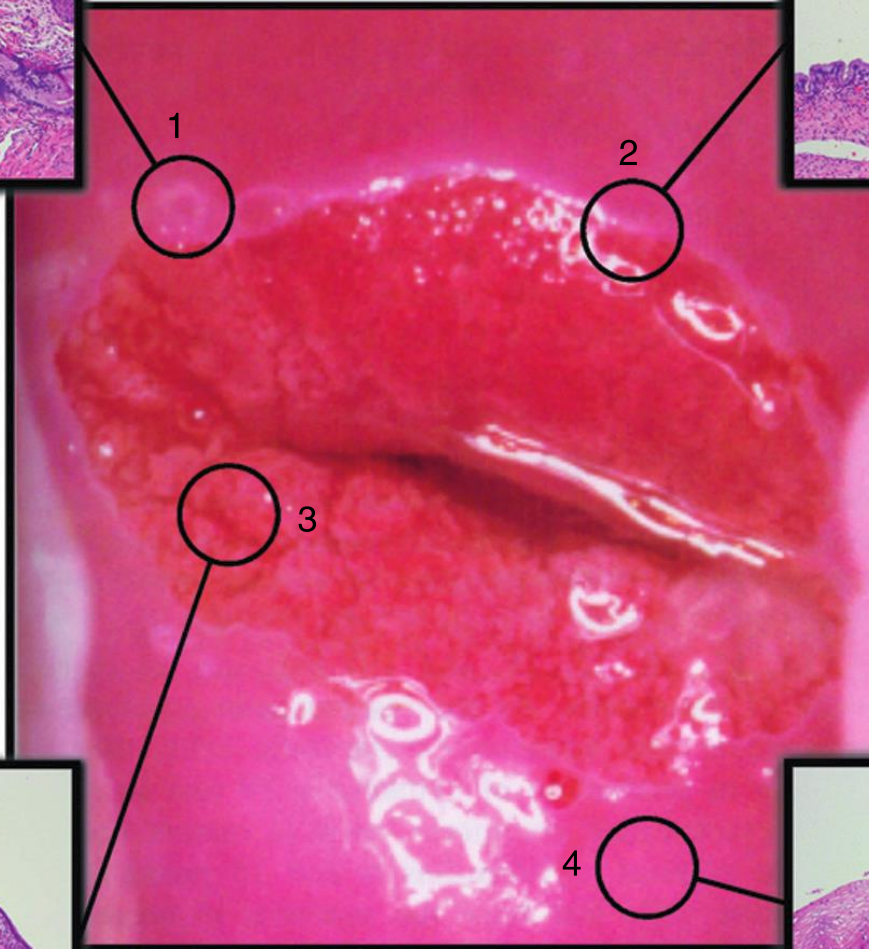




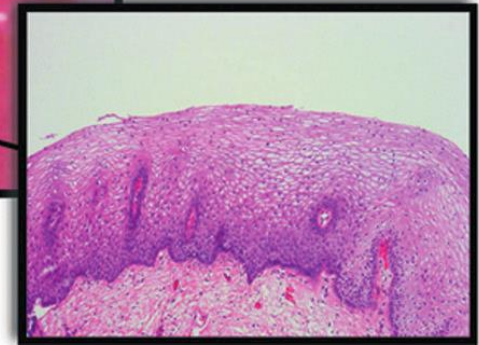
1. Gland opening
(central columnar
epithelium bordered
by surface squamous
epithelium)



2. Squamocolumnar
junction



3. Papillae of columnar
epithelium



4. Stratified squamous
epithelium

2011 IFCPC Nomenclature¹

Accepted in Rio World Congress, July 5, 2011

Nomenclature Committee chairman: Jacob Bornstein MD

2011 IFCPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix¹

General assessment

- Adequate/inadequate for the reason ... (i.e.: cervix obscured by inflammation, bleeding, scar)
- Squamo-columnar Junction visibility: completely visible, partially visible, not visible
- Transformation zone types 1,2,3

Normal colposcopic findings

Original squamous epithelium:

- Mature
- Atrophic

Columnar epithelium

- Ectopy

Metaplastic squamous epithelium

- Nabothian cysts
- Crypt (gland) openings

Deciduous in pregnancy

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- Transformation zone types 1,2,3

• Transformation Zone

- Type 1 Squamocolumnar junction completely visible
- Type 2 Squamocolumnar junction partly visible
- Type 3 Squamocolumnar junction not visible

, kan
örünü
ip 1,

T-Zone Type 1 T-Zone Type 2 T-Zone Type 3



2011 IFCPC Nomenclature¹

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Normal colposcopic findings

Original squamous epithelium:

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Columnar epithelium

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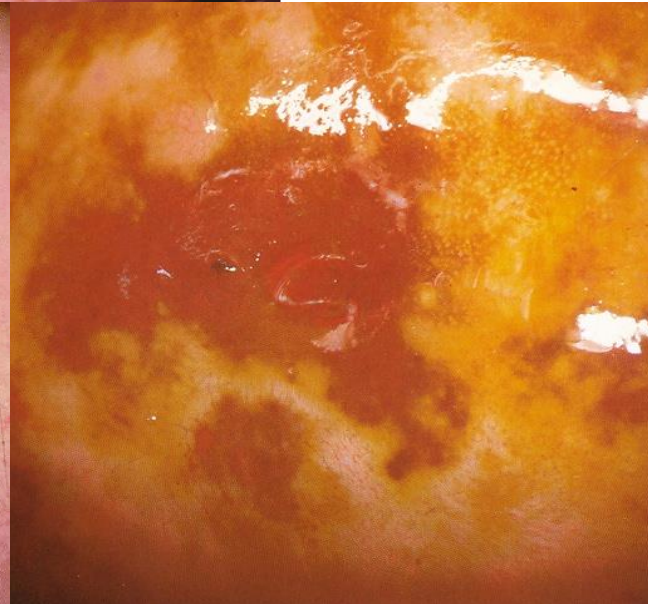
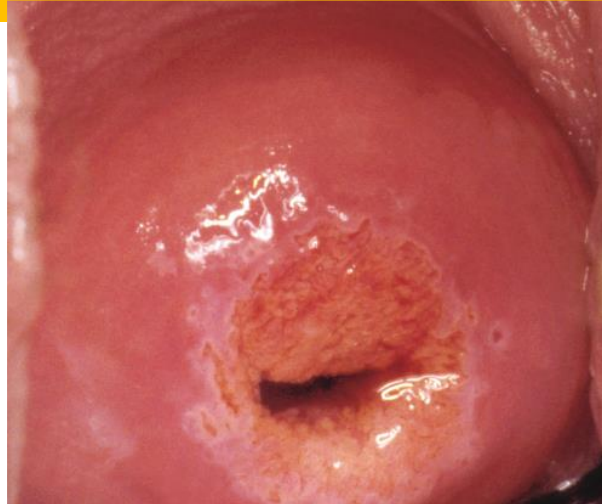
Metaplastic squamous epithelium

- Nabothian cysts
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Deciduous in pregnancy

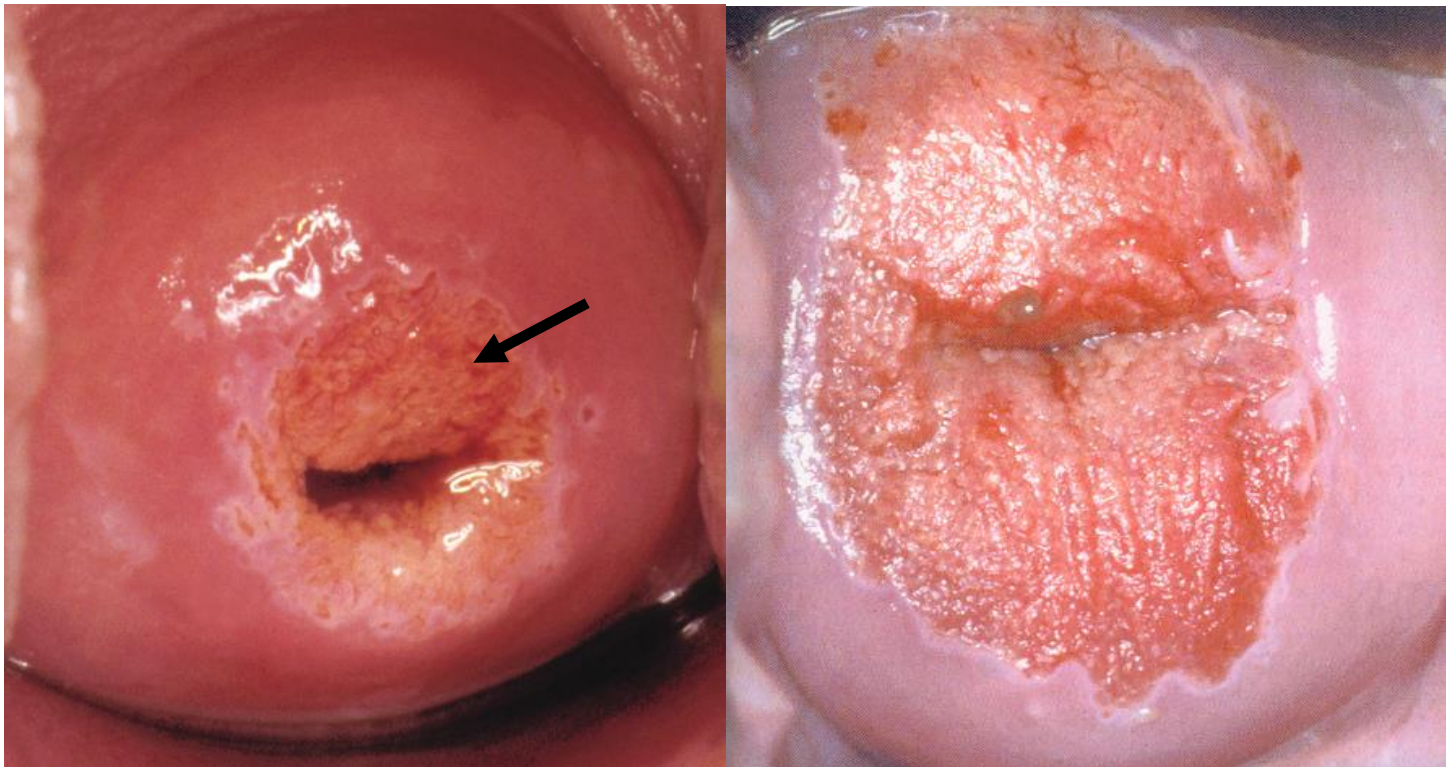
Orijinal skuamoz epitel

- Matür
- Atrofik



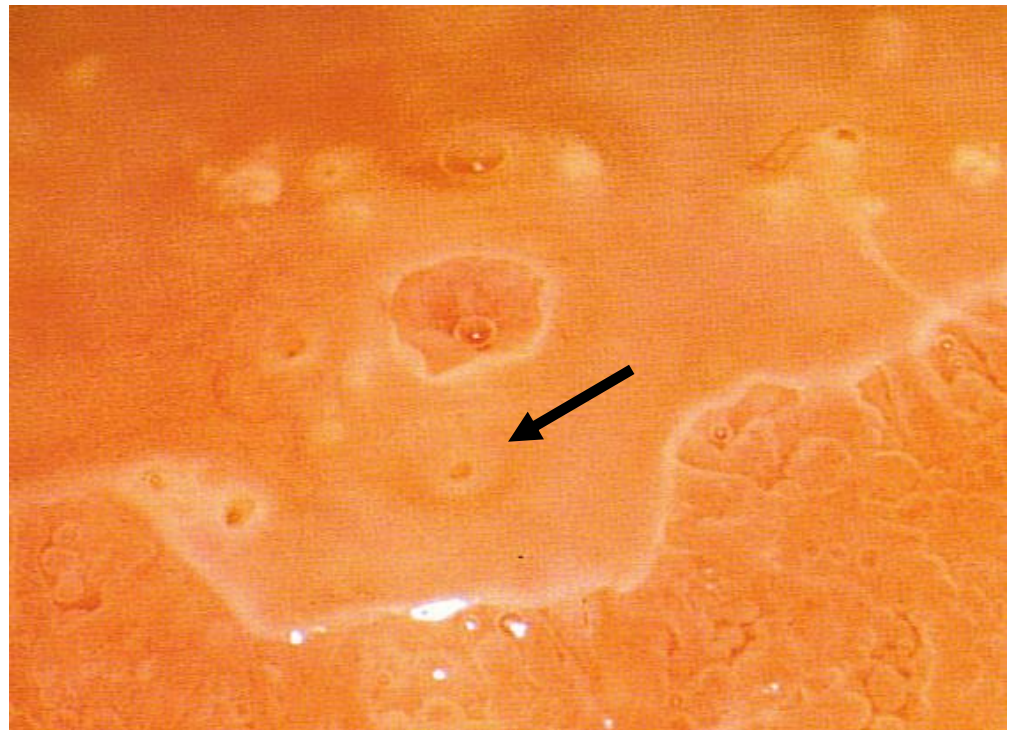
Kolumnar epitel

- Ektopi

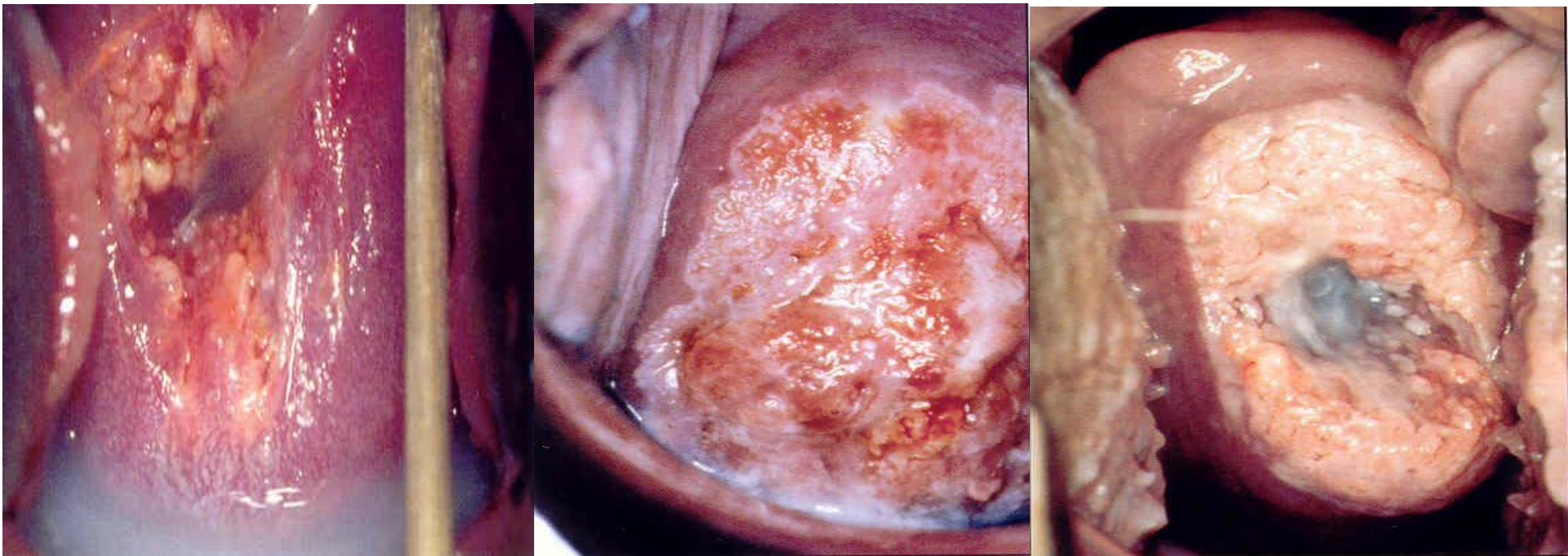


Metaplastik skuamoz epitel

- Naboth kistleri
- Kript (gland) ağızları



Gebelikte desiduoosis



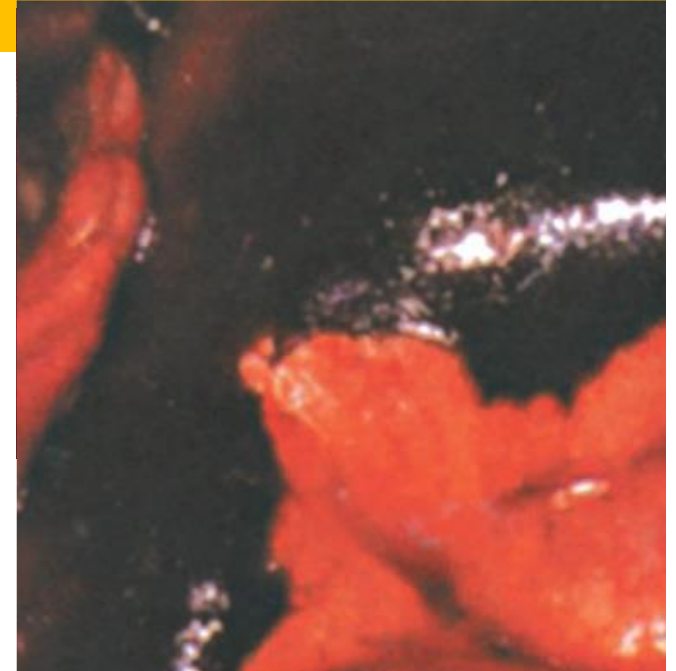
Normal kolposkopi bulguları

- Orijinal skuamoz epitel
- Kolumnar epitel



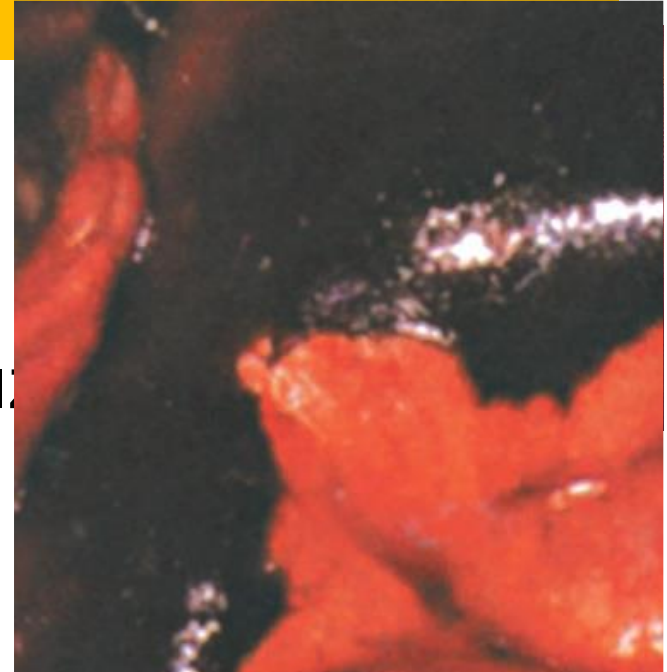
Orijinal Skuamoz Epitel

- KOLPOSKOPİ
 - Düzgün yüzey
 - Portakal veya koyu pembe
 - Oblik kapillerler
 - Asetik asit ile değişime uğramaz
 - İodine ile koyu kahverengi boyanır



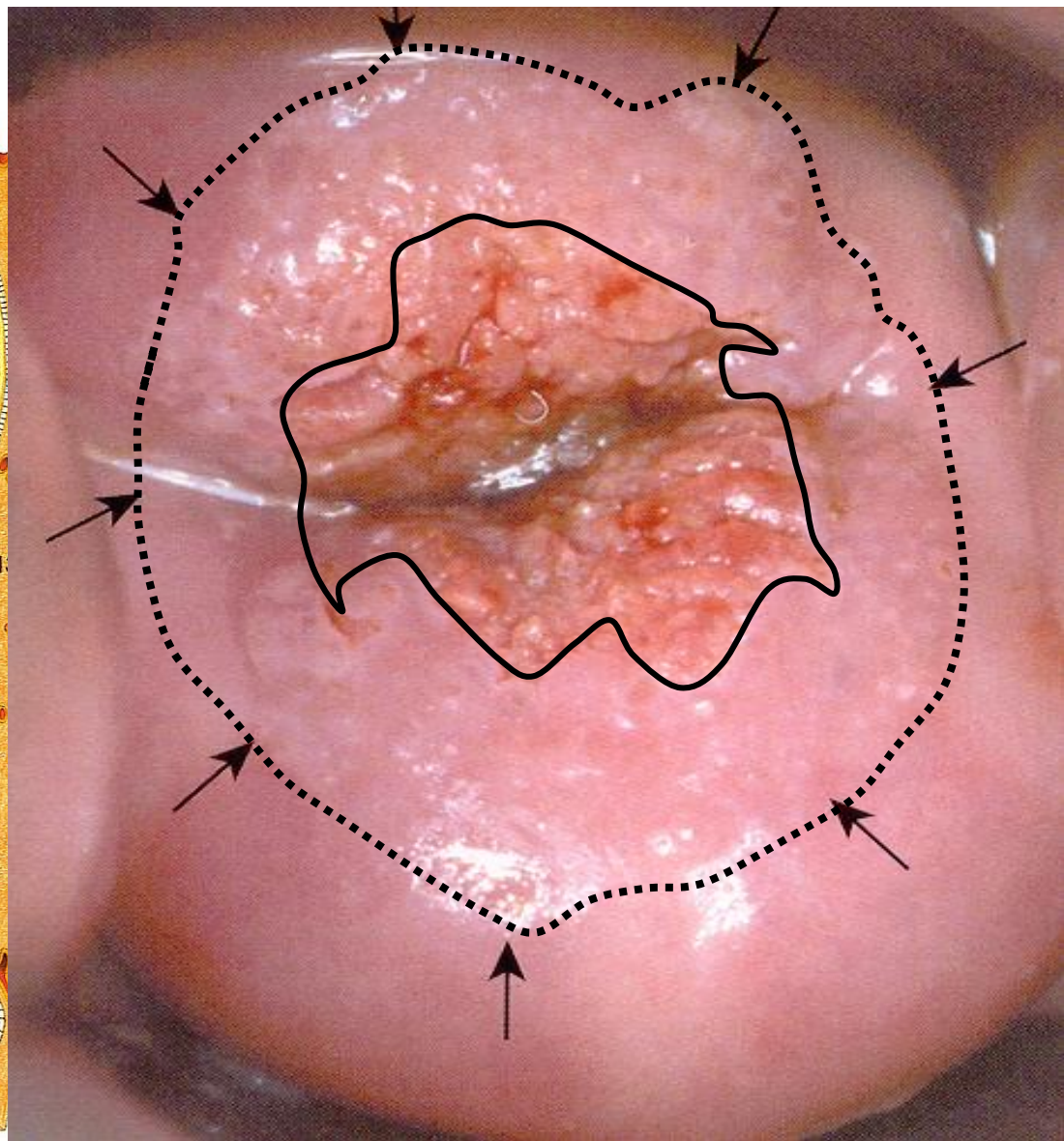
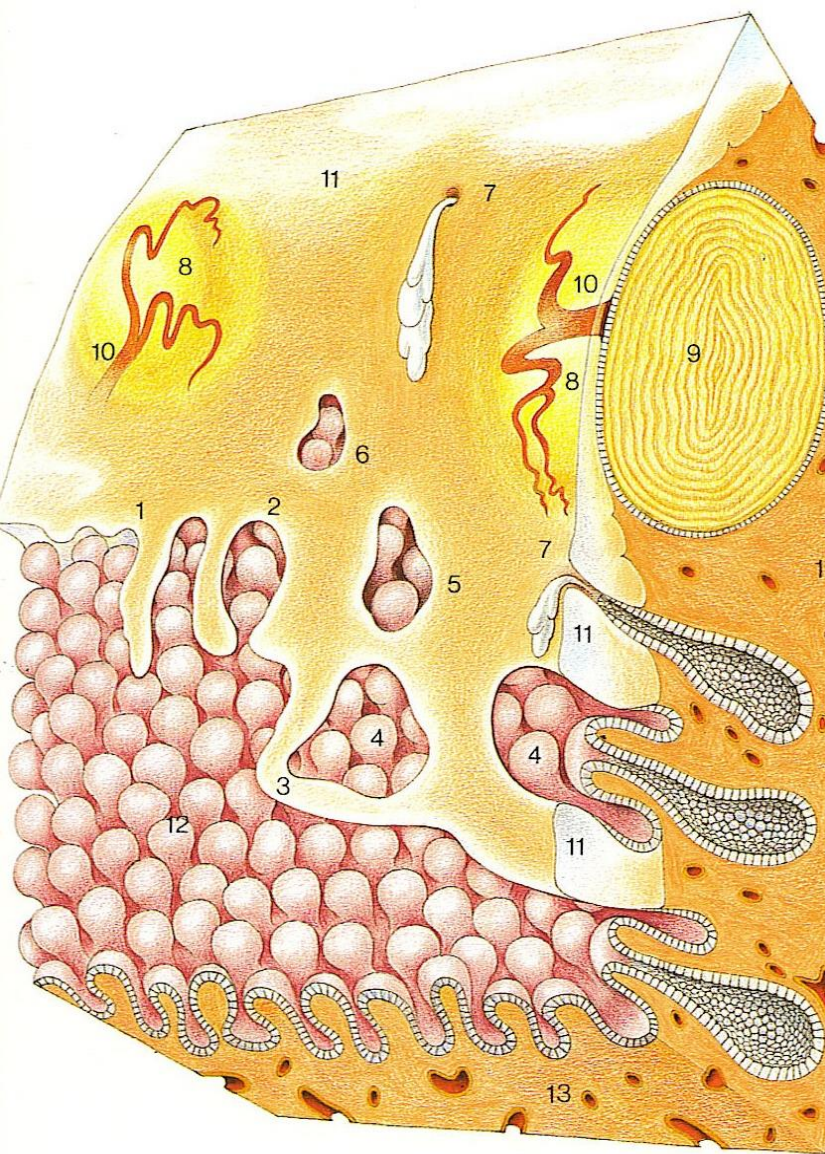
Kolumnar Epitel

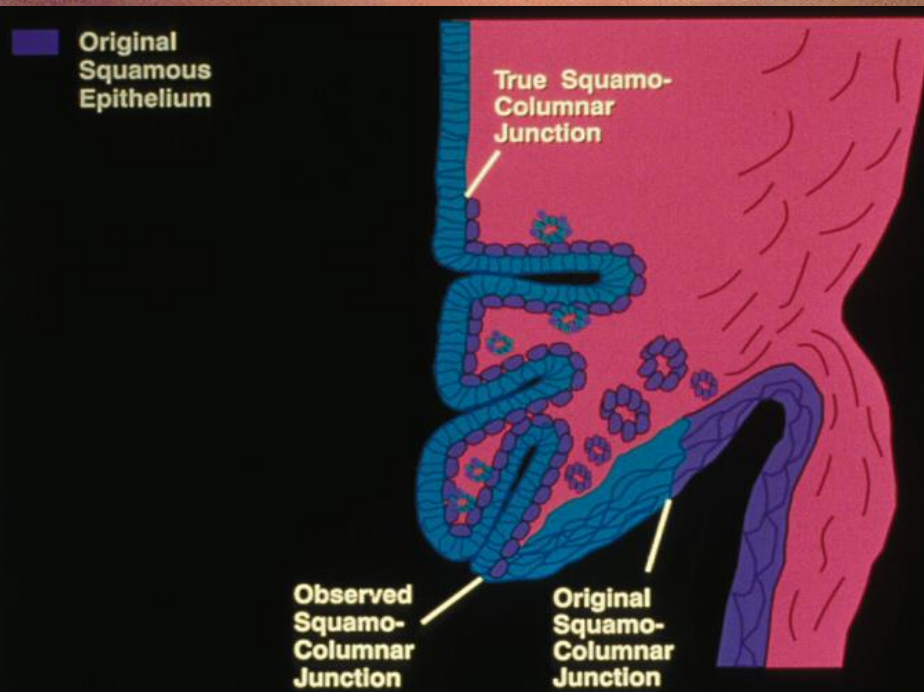
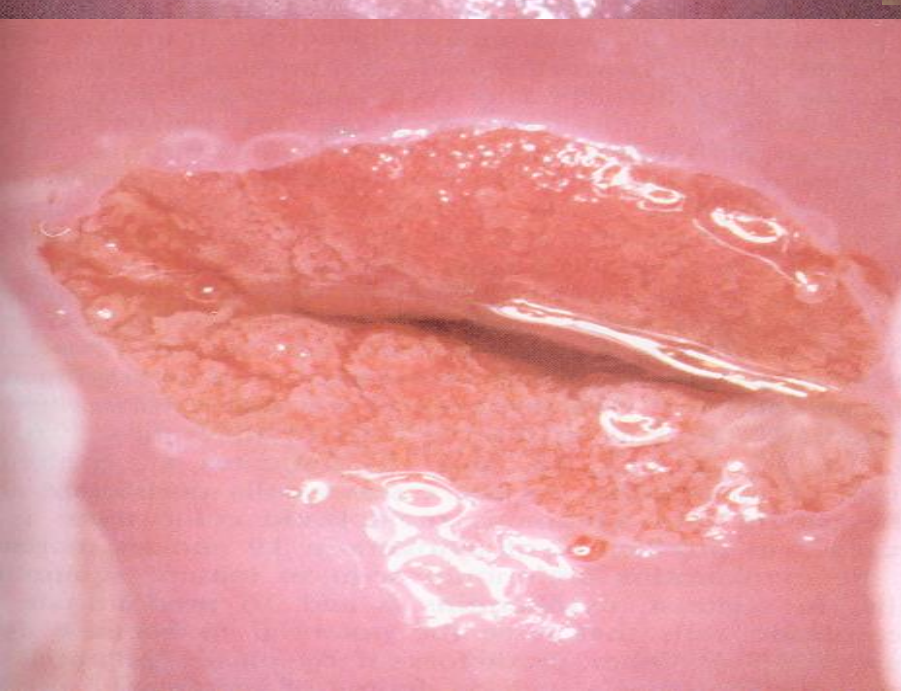
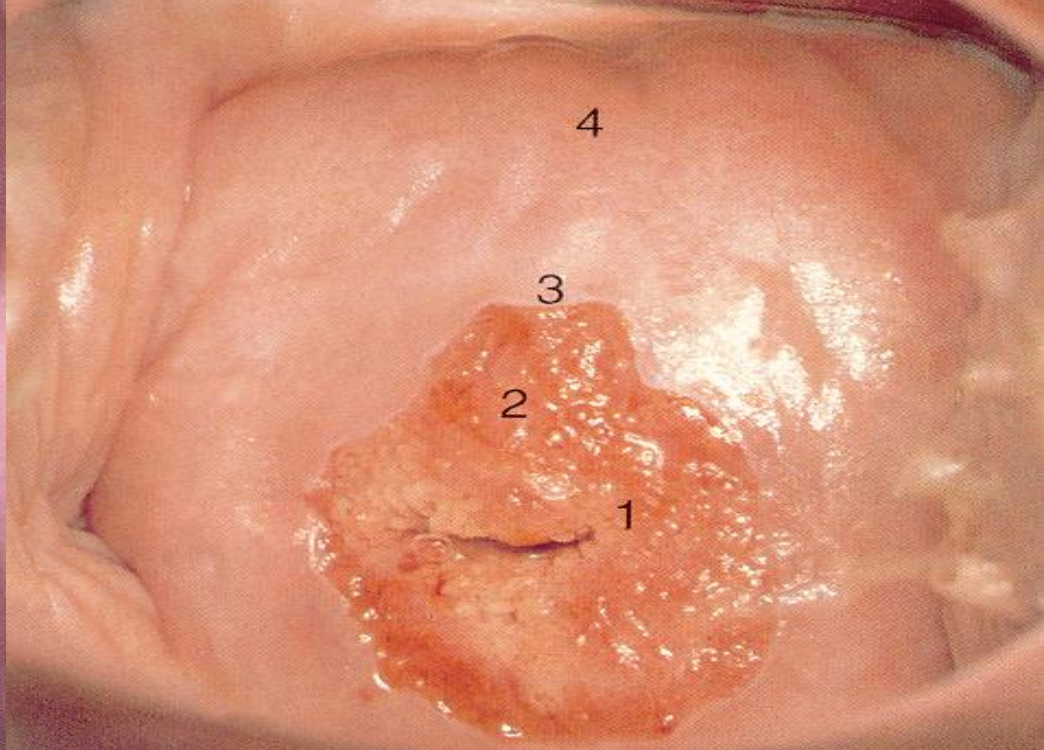
- KOLPOSKOPİ
 - Ayırtedilebilir kontur
 - Asetik asit öncesi koyu kırmızı
- Asetik asit sonrası
 - Tek tek damarlar genellikle görülemez
 - İodine ile boyanmaz

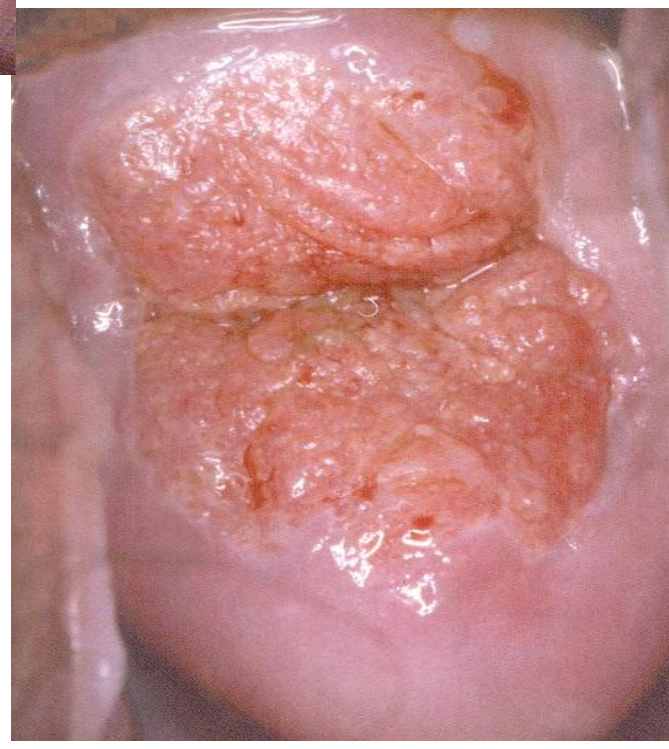
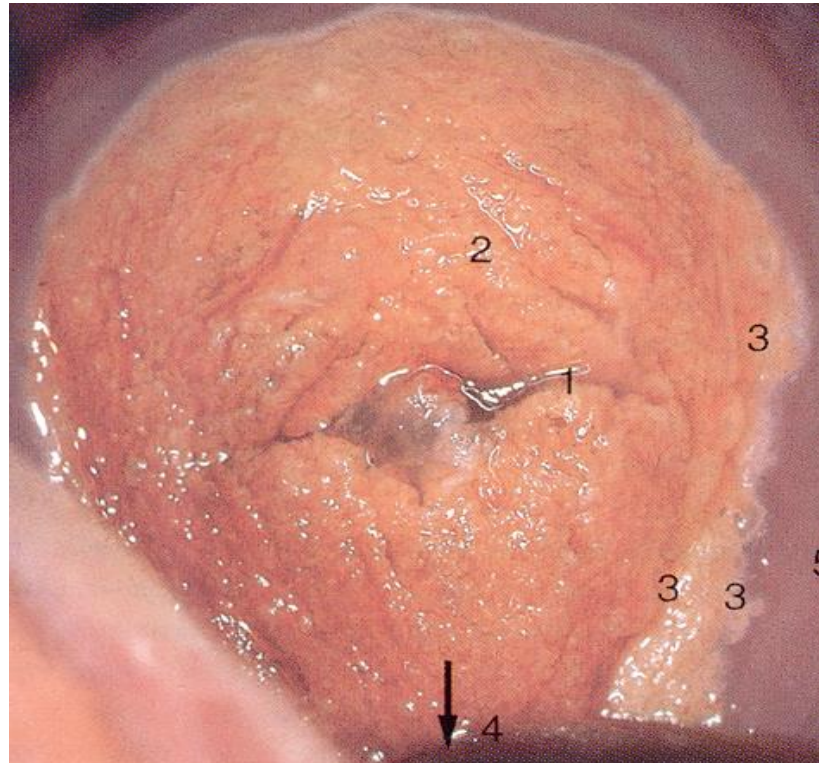


Transformasyon Zonu

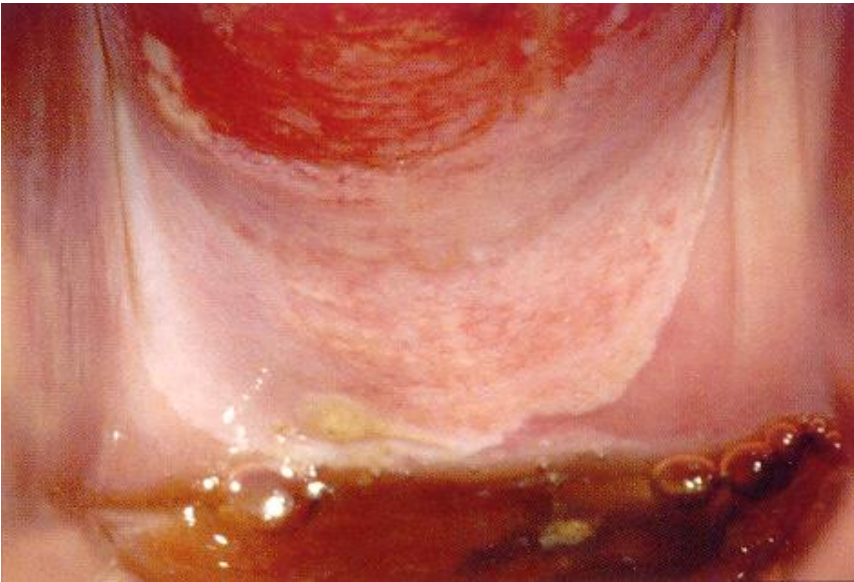
- Orijinal skuamokolumnar bileşke (SKB) ve yeni SKB arasındaki alan
- TZ görülmelidir.



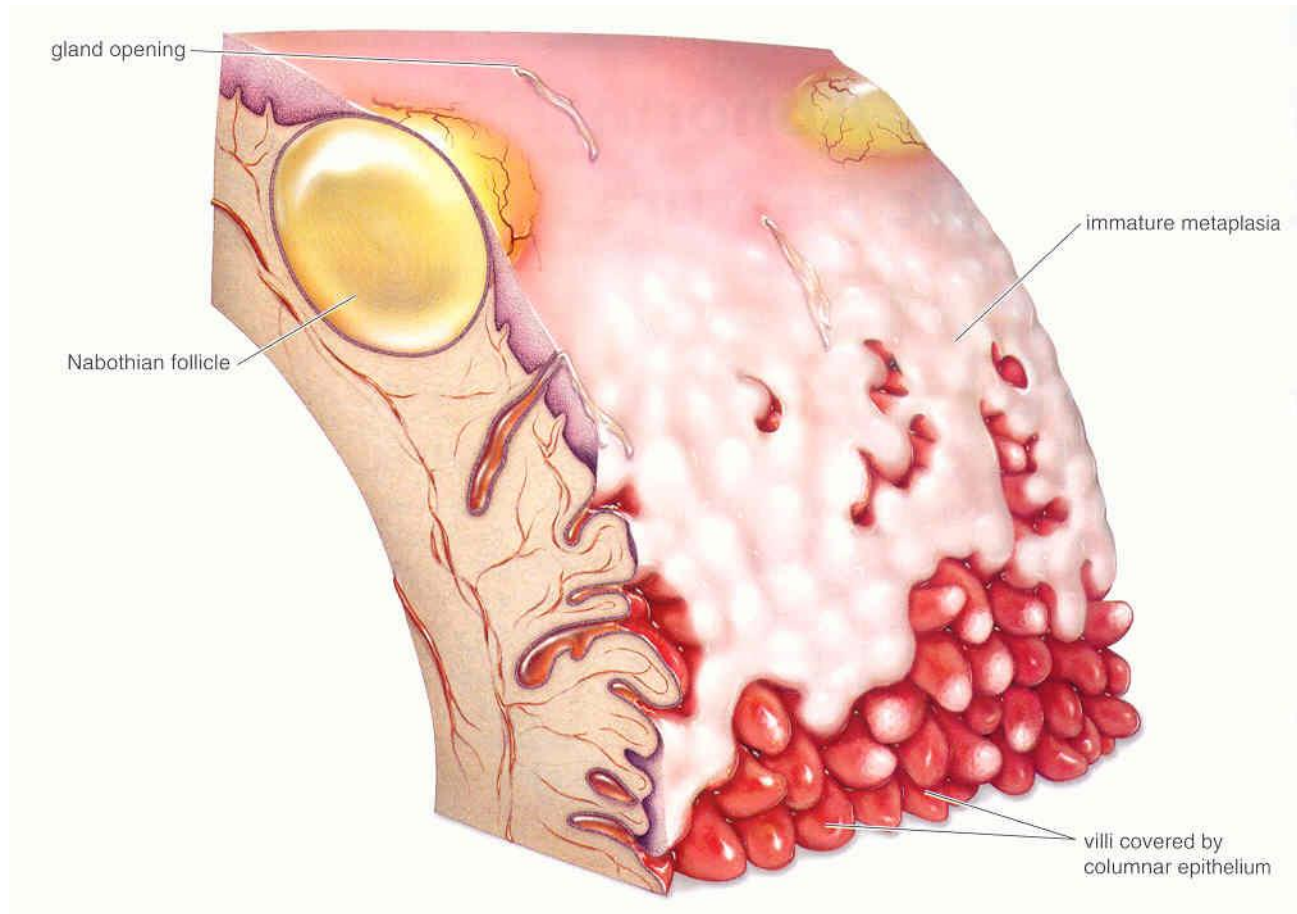




Konjenital Transformasyon Zonu



Normal Transformasyon Zonu



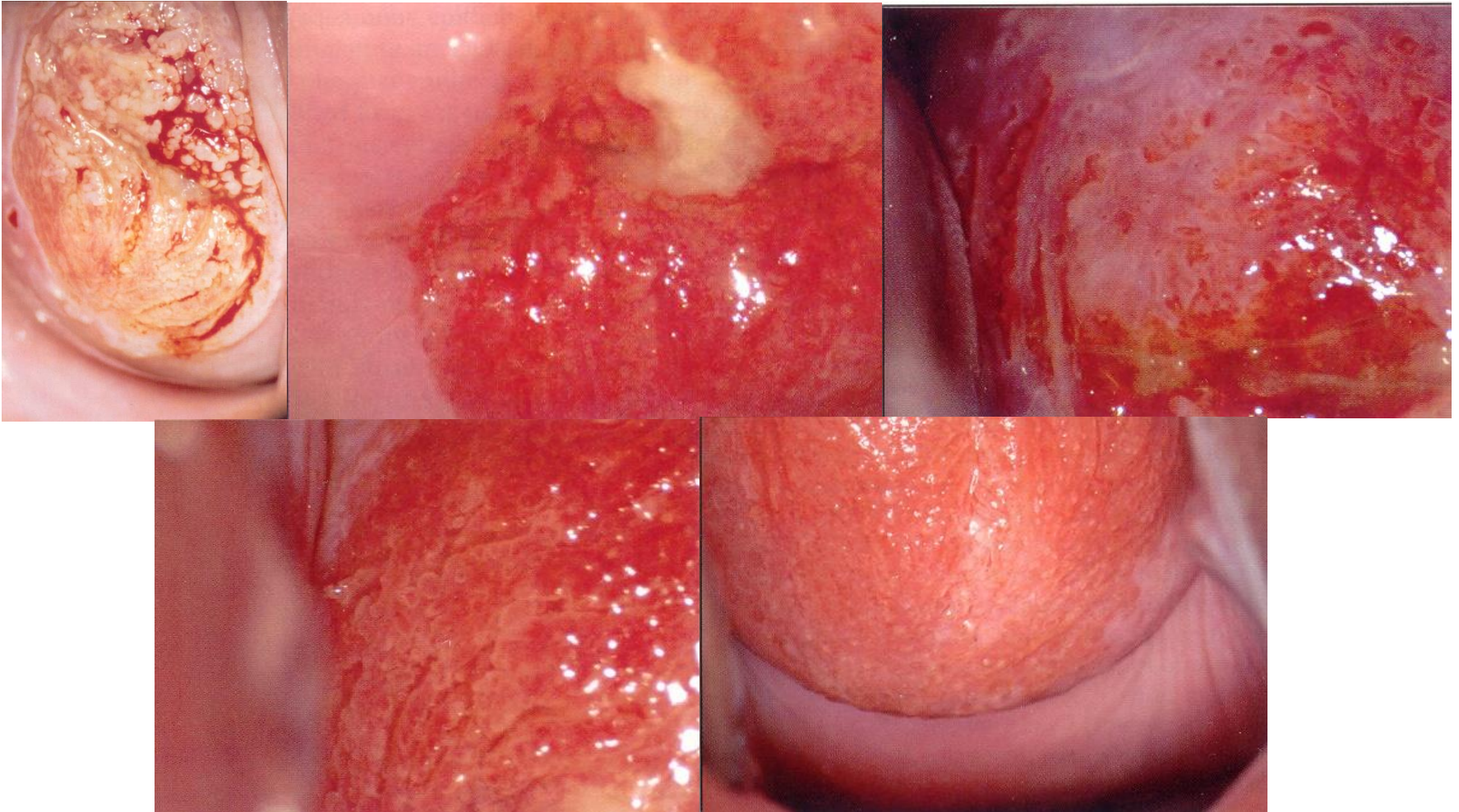
Skvamoz Metaplazi

Metaplazi ektoservikse çevrilen kolumnar epitelin skuamoz epitele dönüşmesidir.

Bu metaplazi alanı -**TRANSFORMASYON ZONU**-dur.

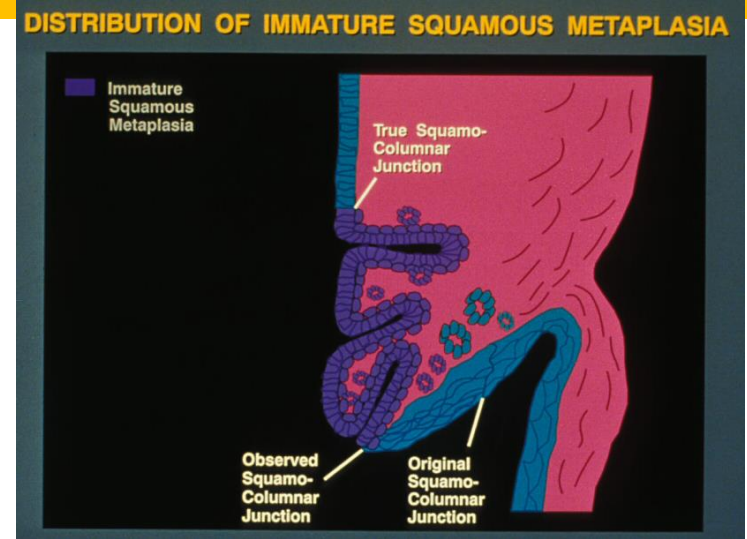
Neoplastik transformasyon için risk bölgesidir.

Metaplazi

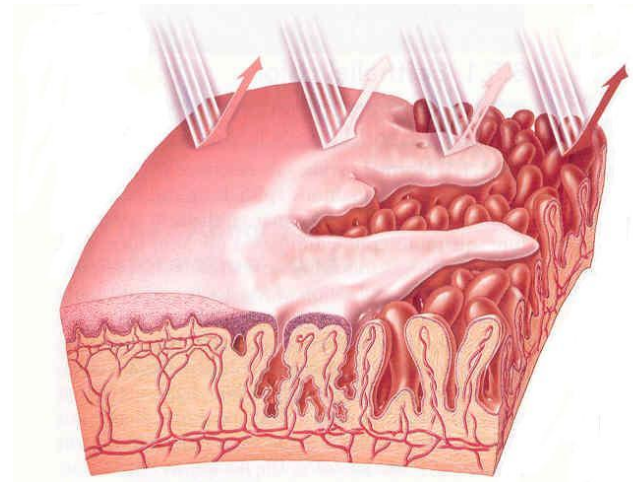
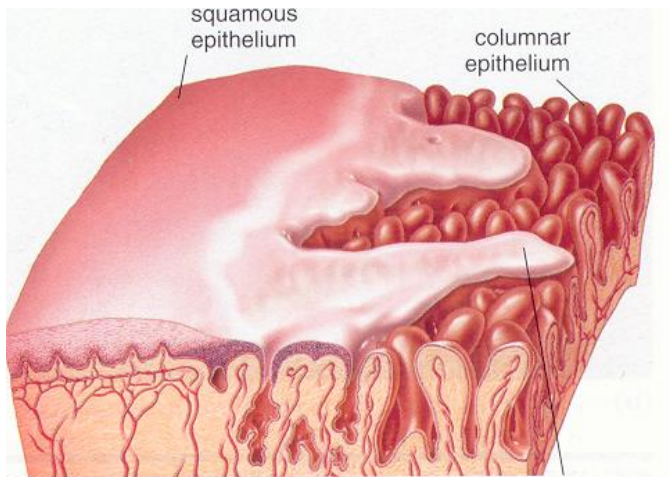
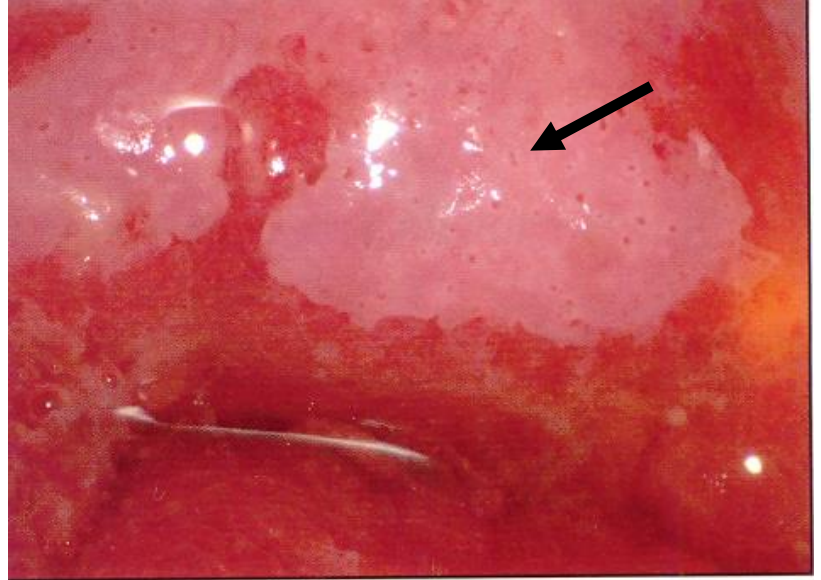


İmmatür Skuamoz Metaplazi

- Kaynağı: rezerv hücre proliferasyonu
- Yeni skuamoz bileşkeden skuamoz metaplazinin üst sınırına uzanır
- Neoplastik potansiyel maksimal



İmmatür Metaplazi



İmmatür Metaplazi



İmmatür Metaplazi

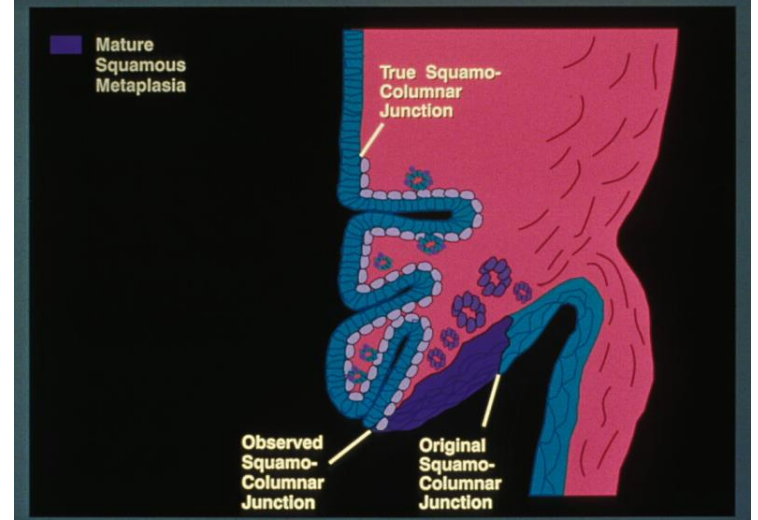


Matür Skuamoz Metaplazi

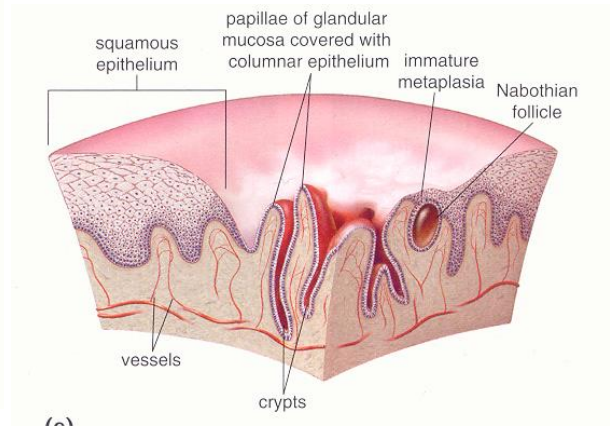
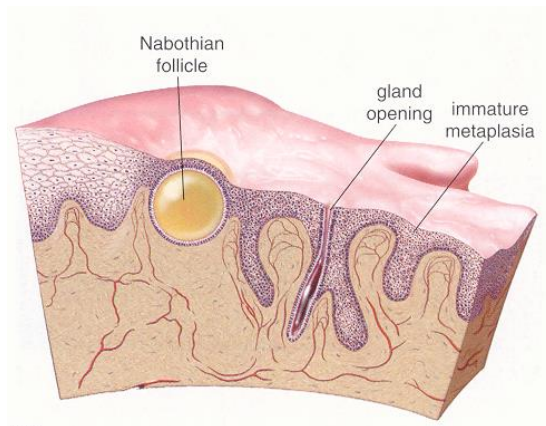
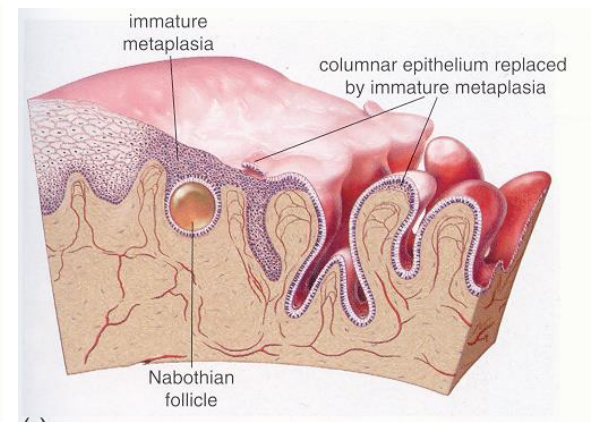
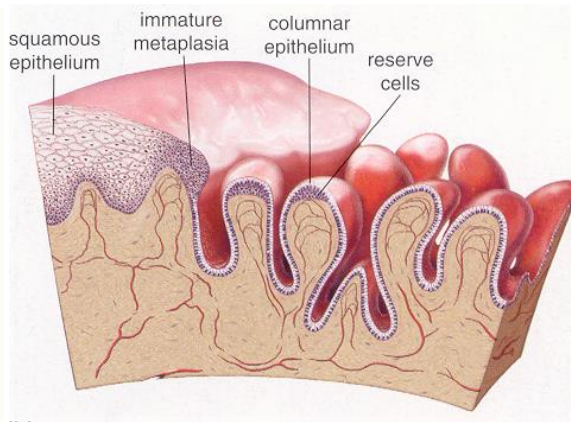
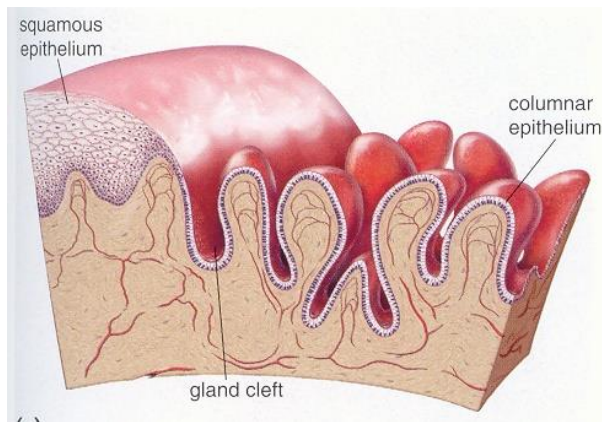
KOLPOSKOPİ

- Düz, parlak, keskin sınırlı yüzey
- Açık pembe
- İntraepitelyal kapillerler yoktur
- Kist
- +/- gland açıklıkları
- İodine ile koyu kahverengi

DISTRIBUTION OF MATURE SQUAMOUS METAPLASIA



Metaplastik Transformasyon



Skuamoz Metaplazi

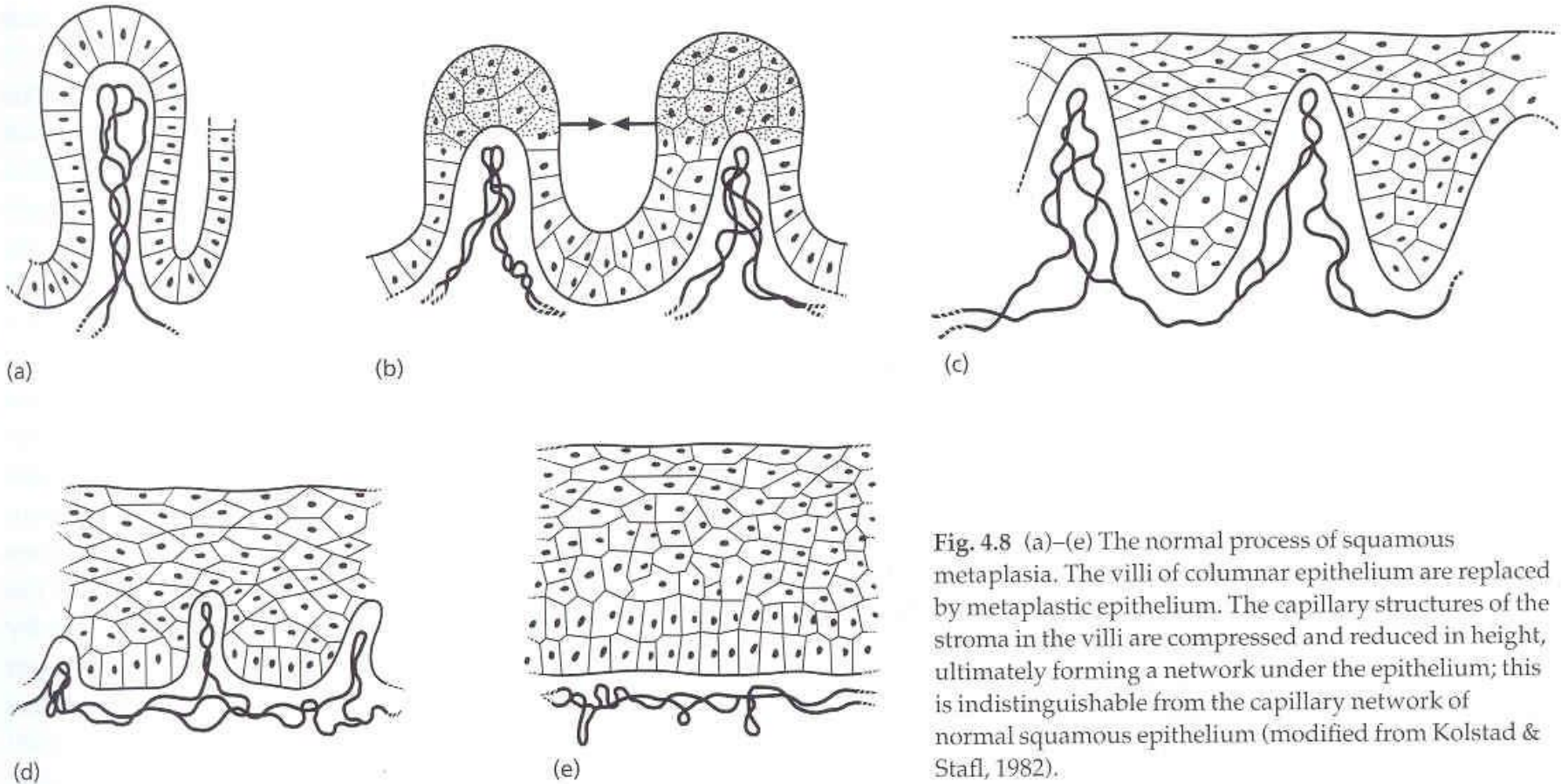
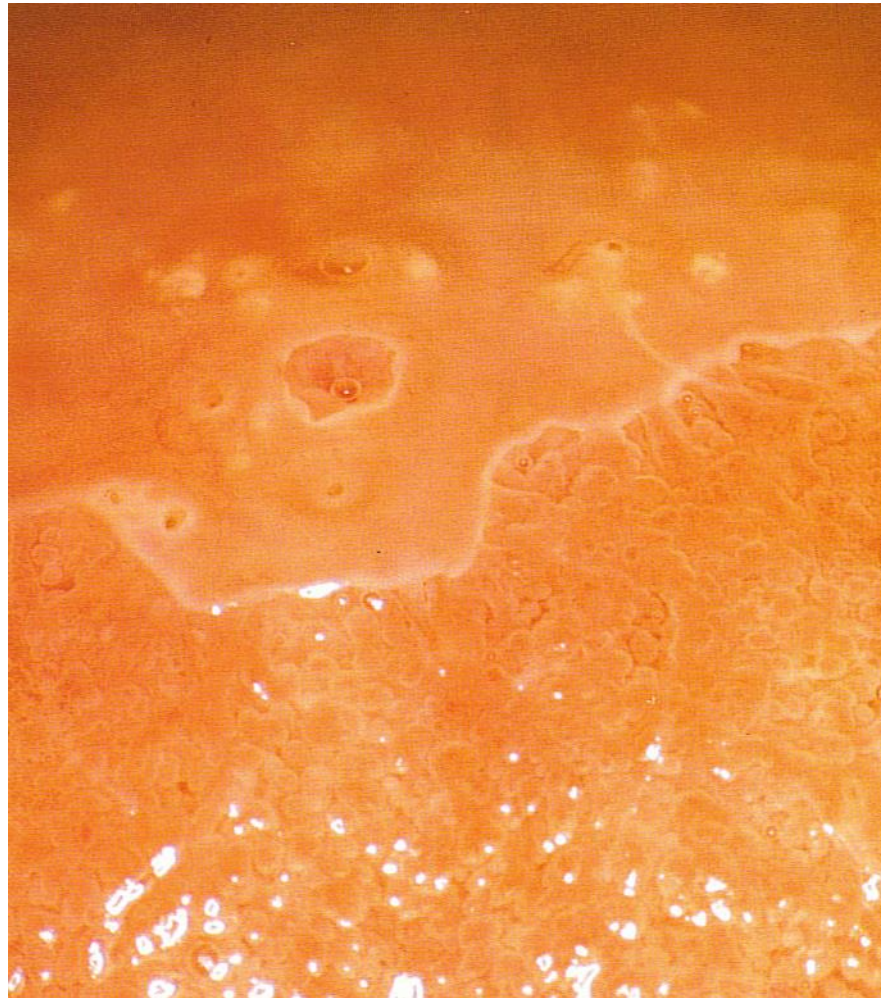
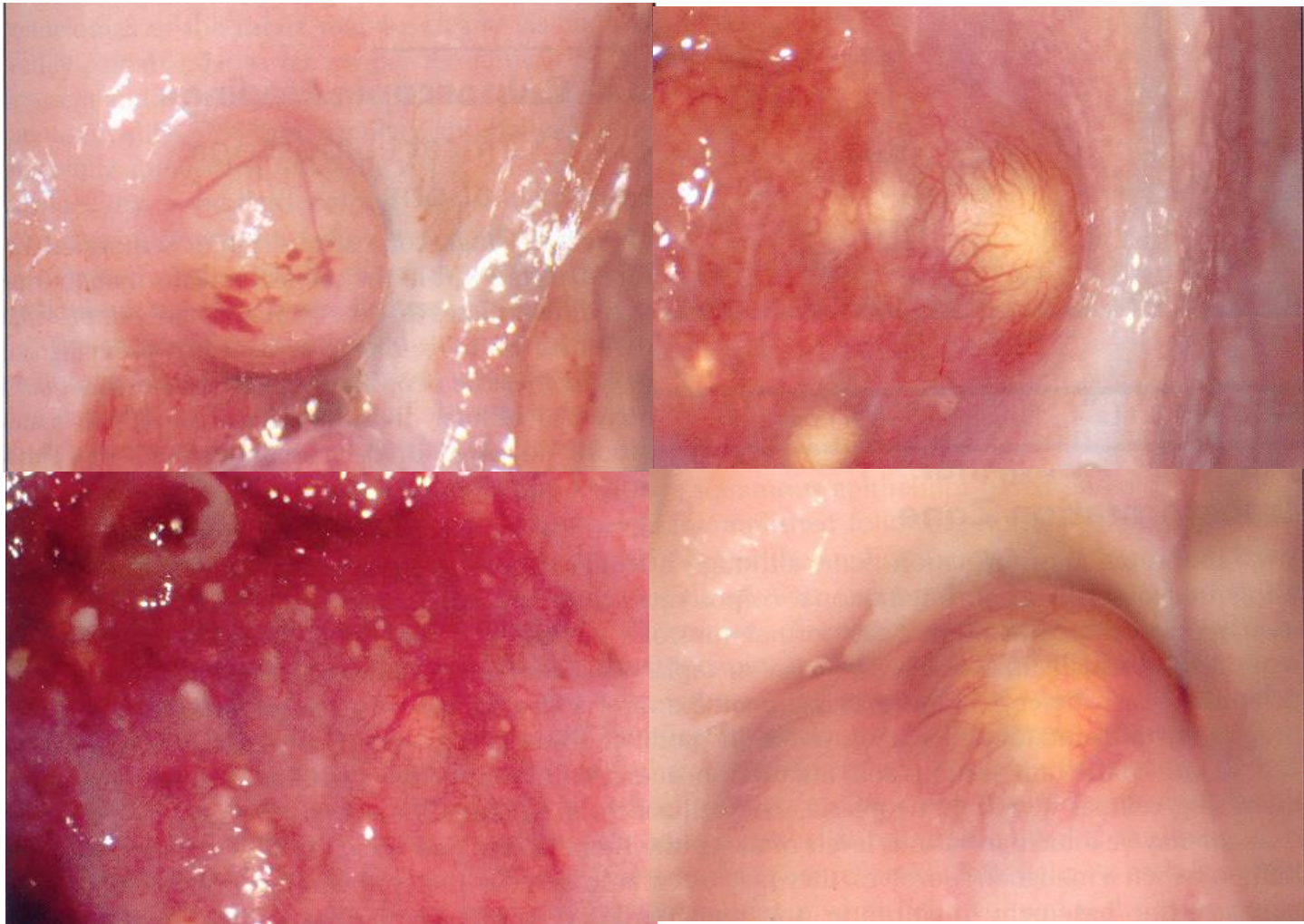


Fig. 4.8 (a)–(e) The normal process of squamous metaplasia. The villi of columnar epithelium are replaced by metaplastic epithelium. The capillary structures of the stroma in the villi are compressed and reduced in height, ultimately forming a network under the epithelium; this is indistinguishable from the capillary network of normal squamous epithelium (modified from Kolstad & Stafl, 1982).

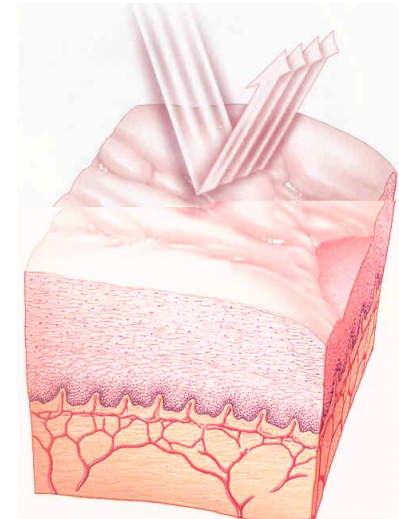
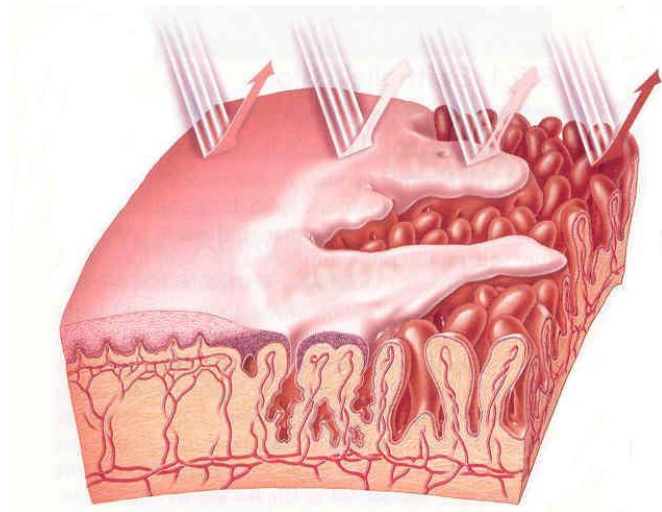
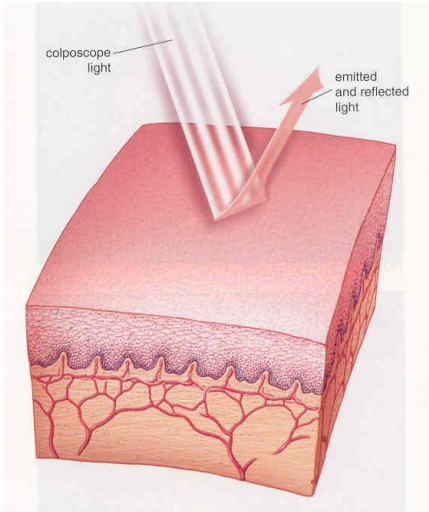
Metaplazi

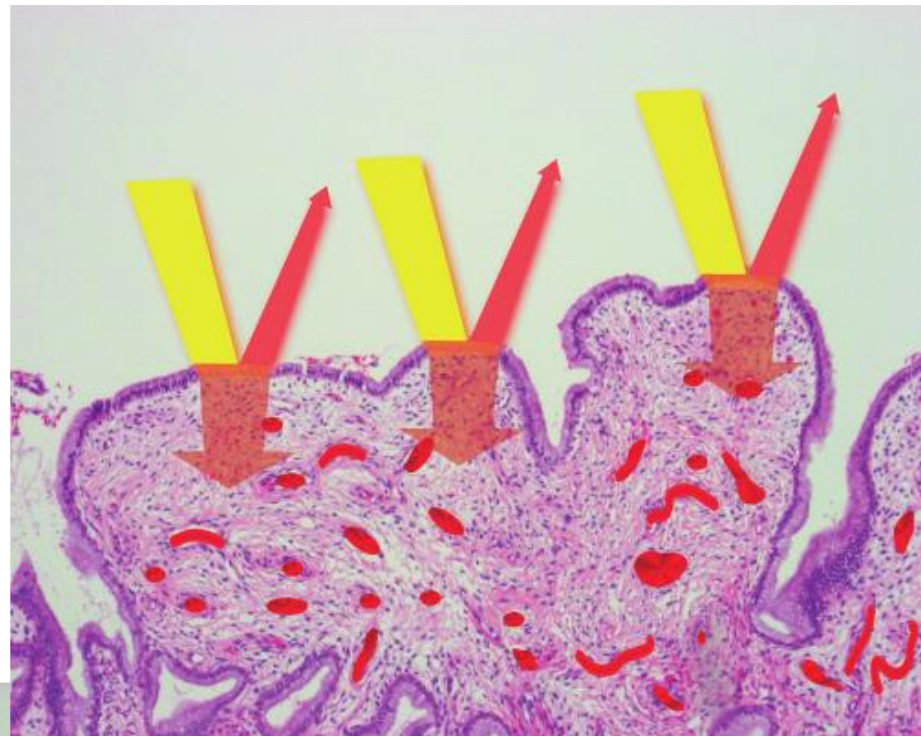
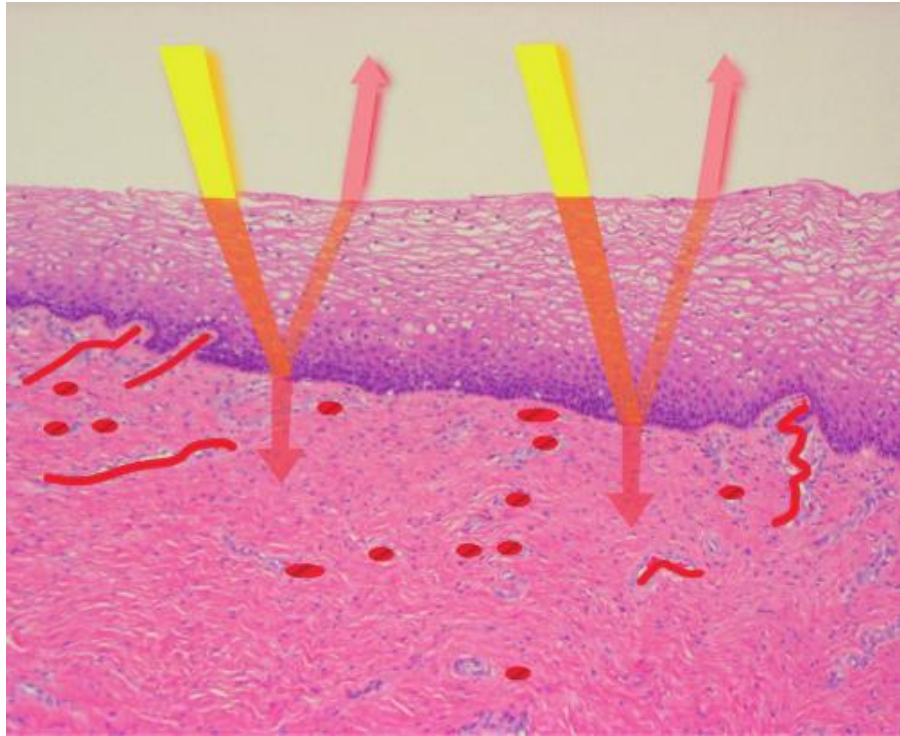


Naboth Kistleri



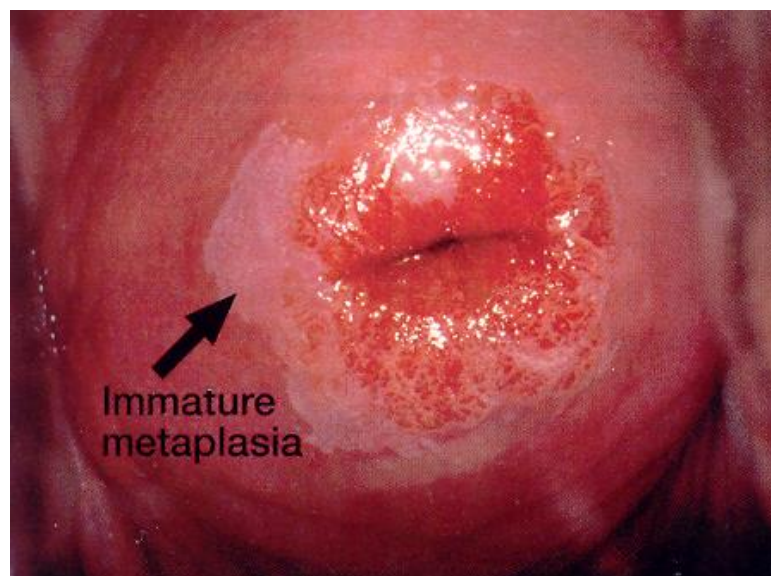
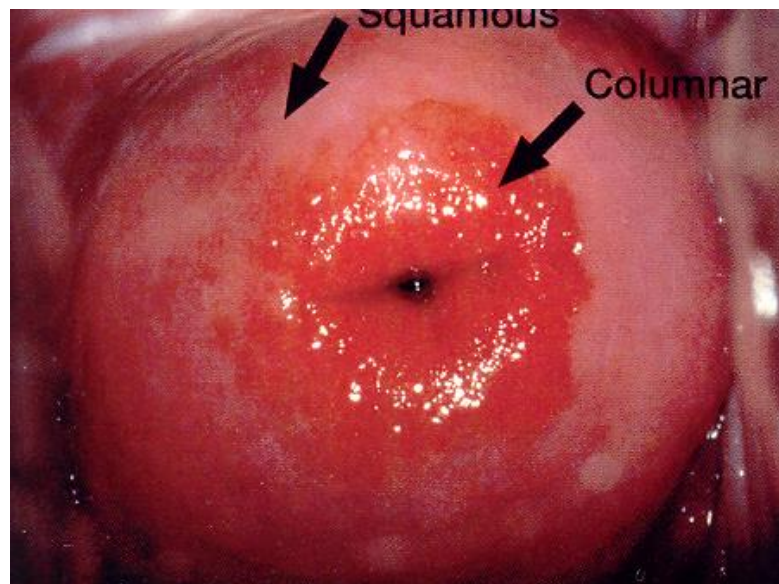
Kolposkopi Teknik





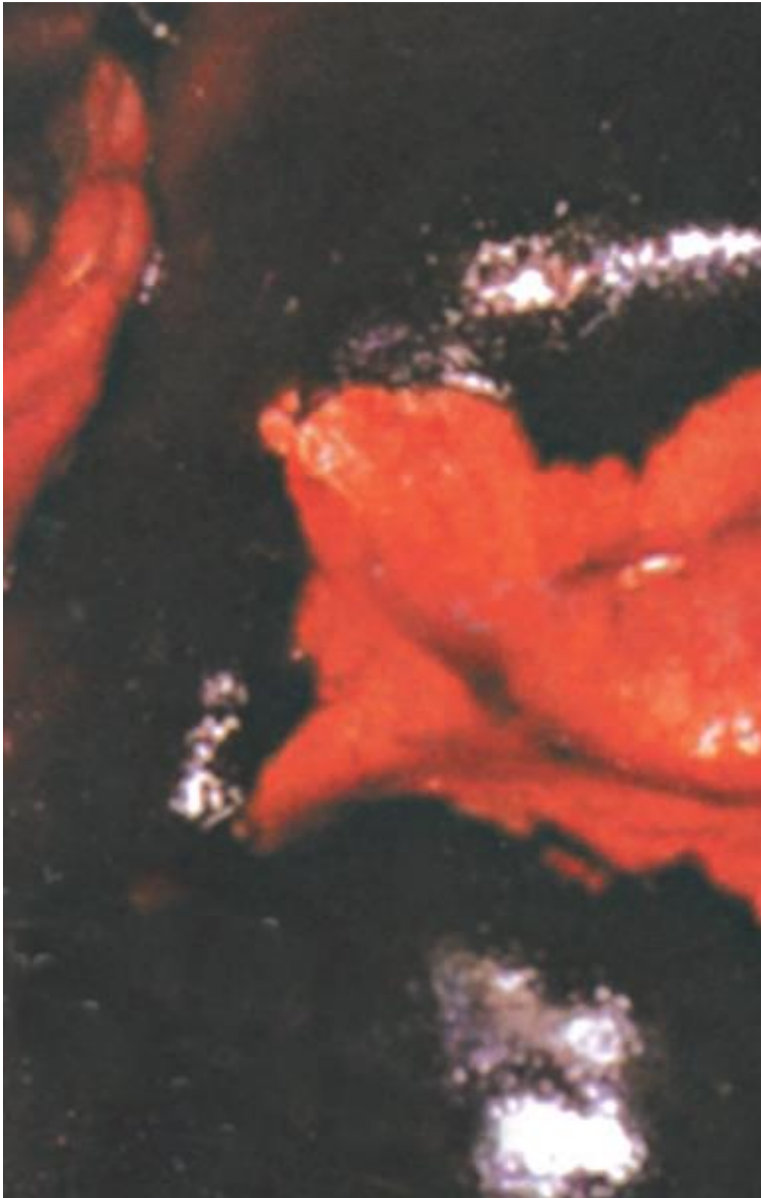
Asetik Asit ve Asetowhite Epitel

- Normal epitel
 - İmmatür skuamoz metaplazi
 - İnflamasyon
 - Tamir
- Anormal epitel
 -
 - kanser



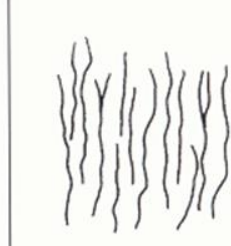
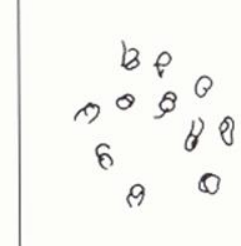
Lugol İodine

- İodine negatif epitel (glikojen içermeyen epitel)
 - İmmatür metaplastik epitel
 - Kolumnar epitel
- İodine pozitif epitel
 - Orijinal skuamoz epitel
 - Matür metaplastik epitel

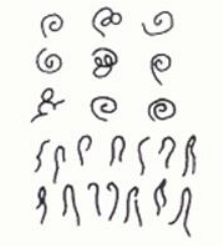
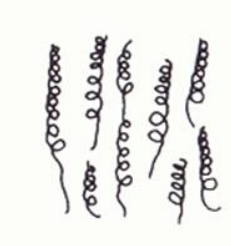
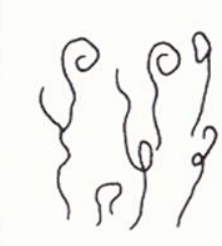
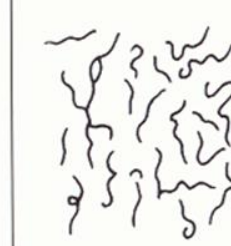
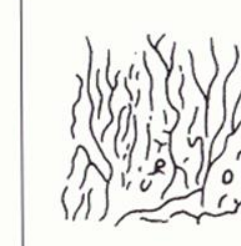


Damar Değişikleri

Non-malignant

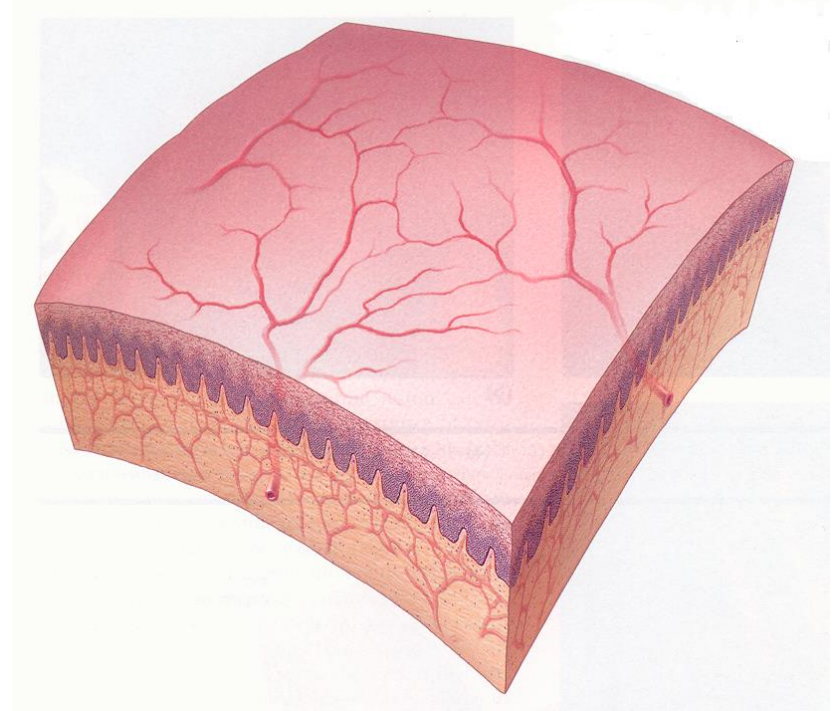
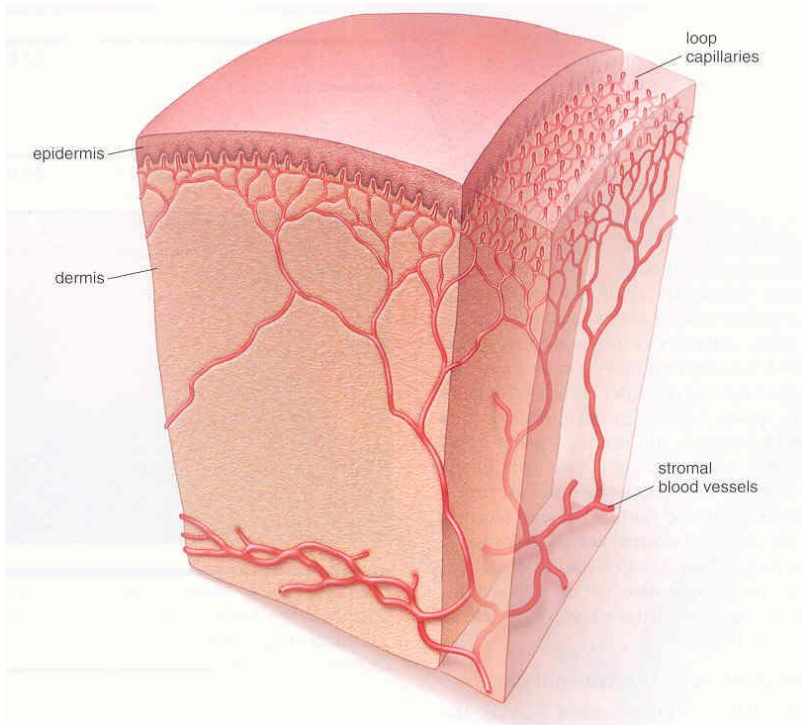
Network-like (NV-1)	Red dotted (NV-2)	Red spotted (NV-3)	Branch-like (NV-4)	Linear (NV-5)	Loop-like (NV-6)
					

Malignant

Glomeruloid hairpin-like (AV-1)	Corkscrew-like (AV-2)	Mosaic (AV-3)	Tendrill-like (AV-4)	Waste-thread- like (AV-5)	Willow-branch- like (AV-6)	Root-like (AV-7)
						

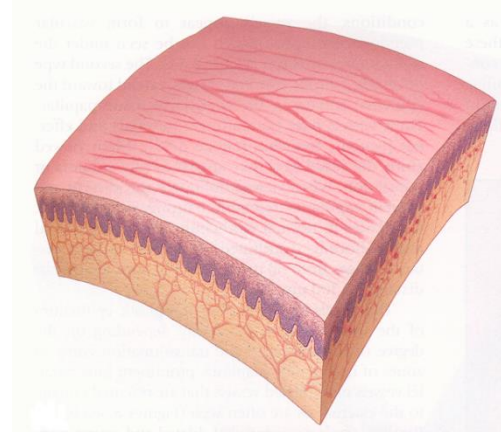
Normal Damar Yapısı

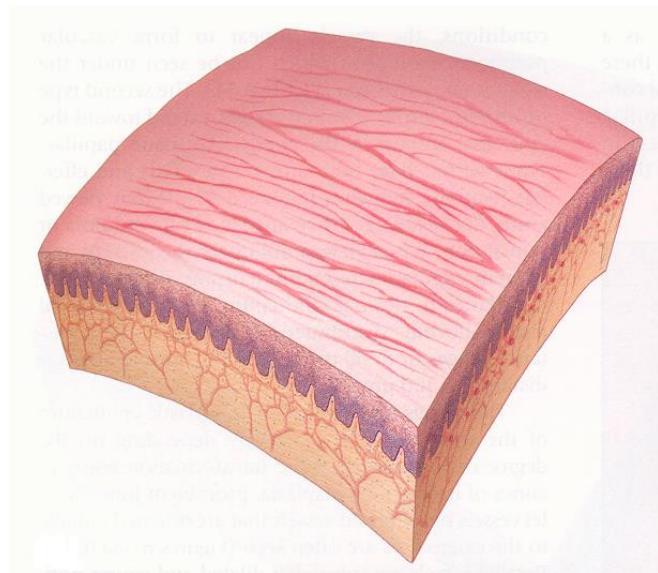
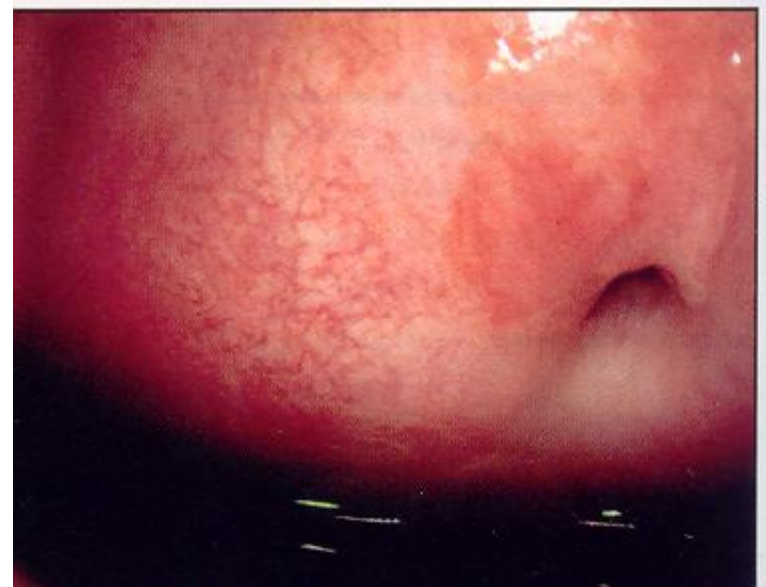
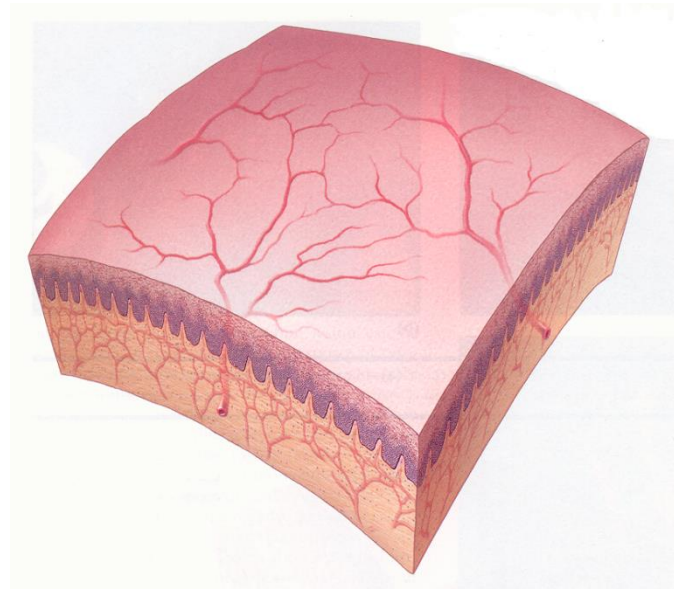
- Network oluşturan kapillerler
 - Bazal membran altında submukozada pleksus

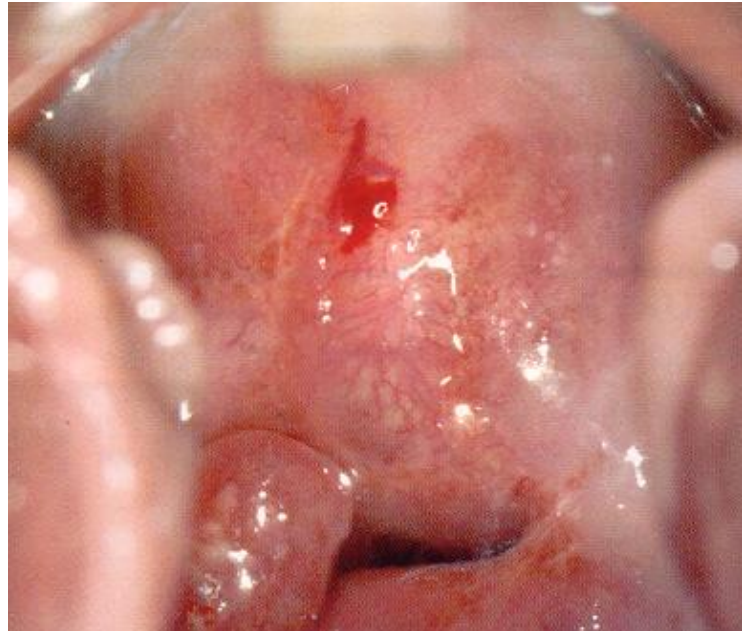
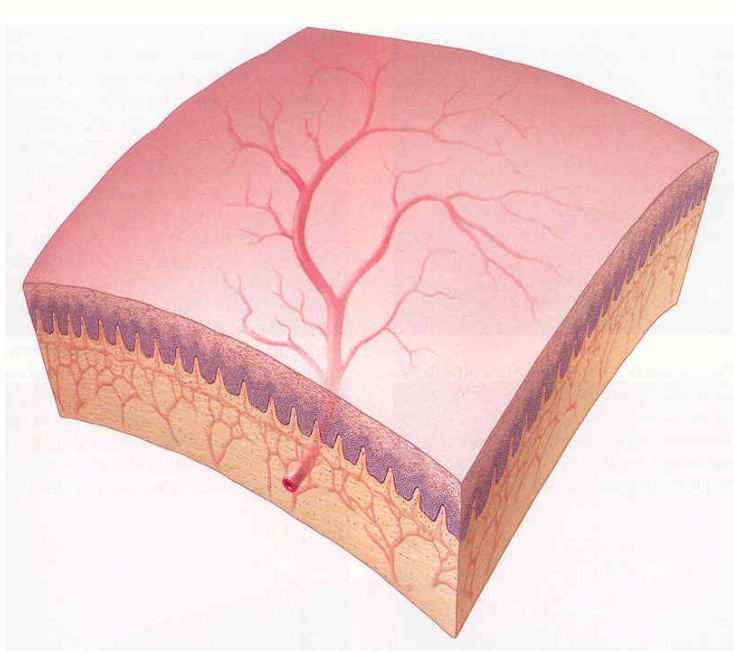


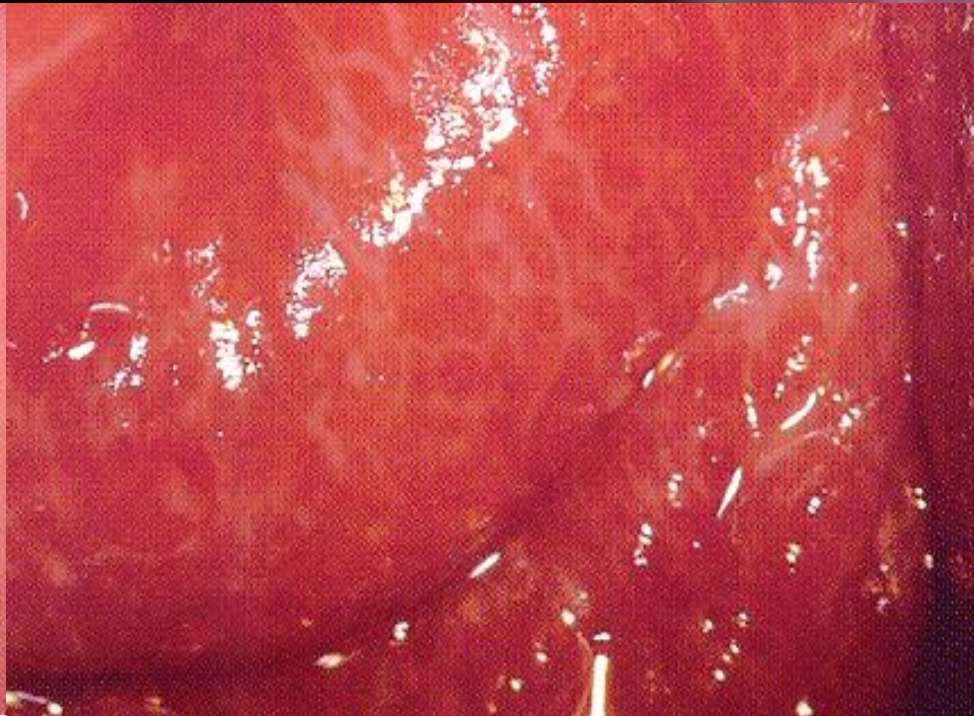
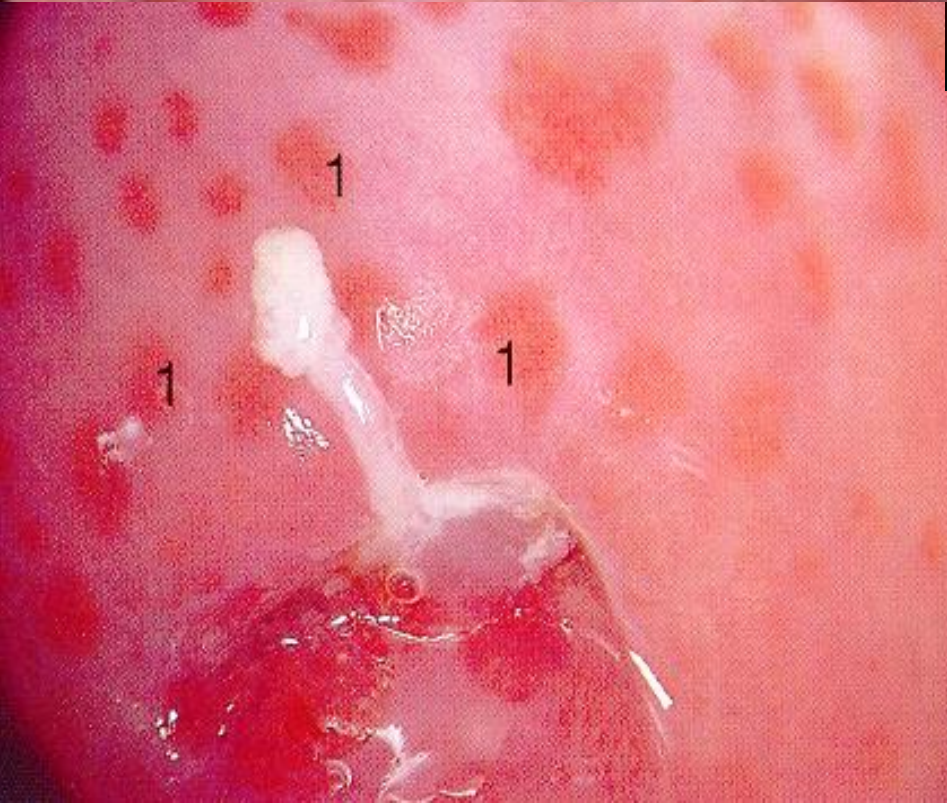
Normal Damar Yapısı

- Hairpin terminal kapillerler
 - Epitel yüzeyine doğru uzanır ve papilla bağ dokusunda yer alırlar
 - Afferent (arteryal) ve efferent (venöz) dalları vardır
 - Kırmızı nokta veya punktasyon









Gebelik

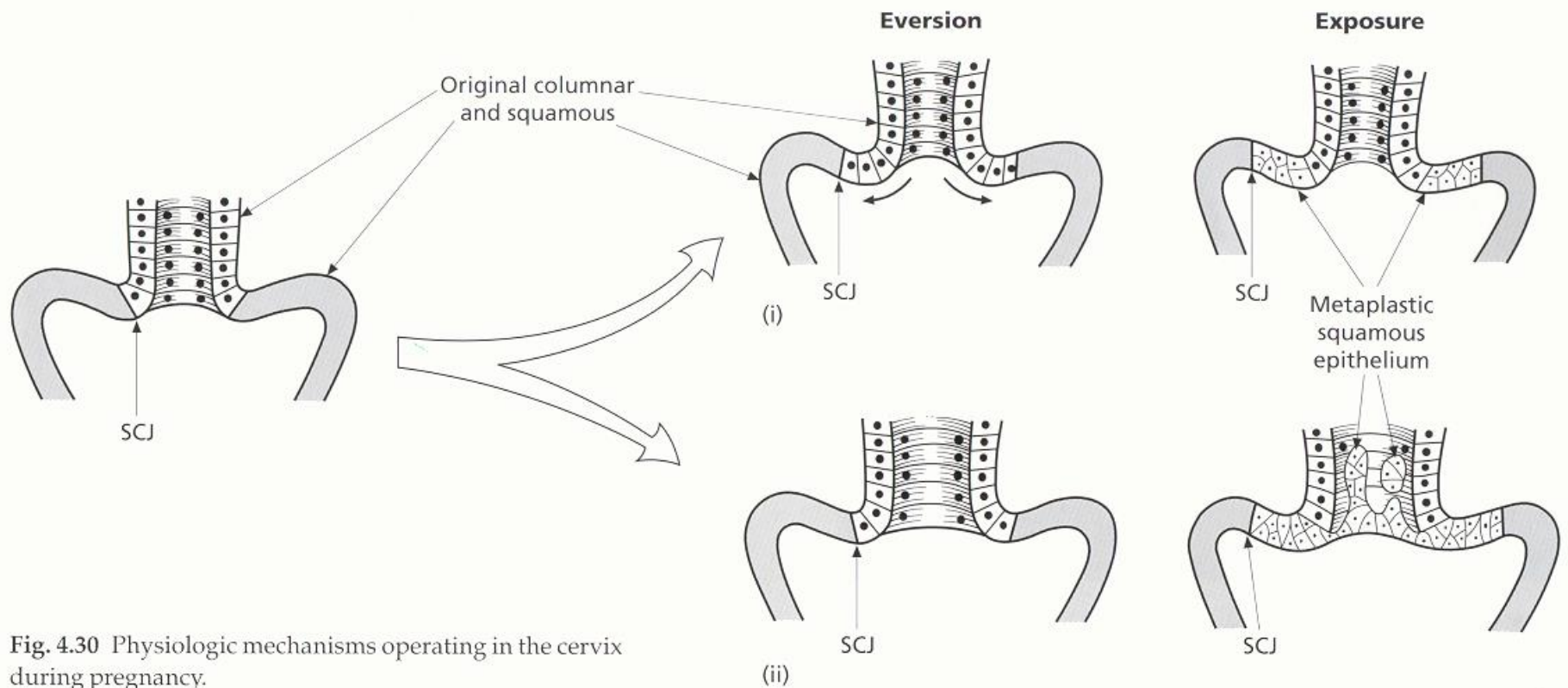
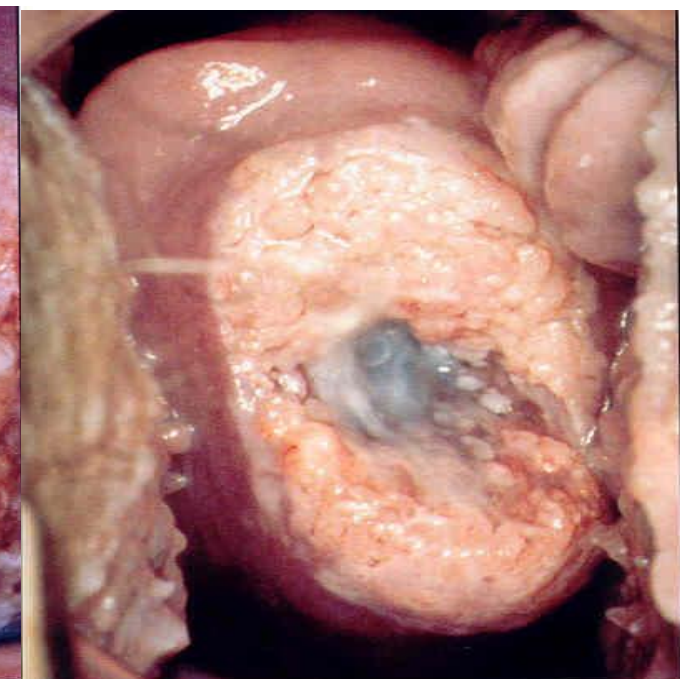
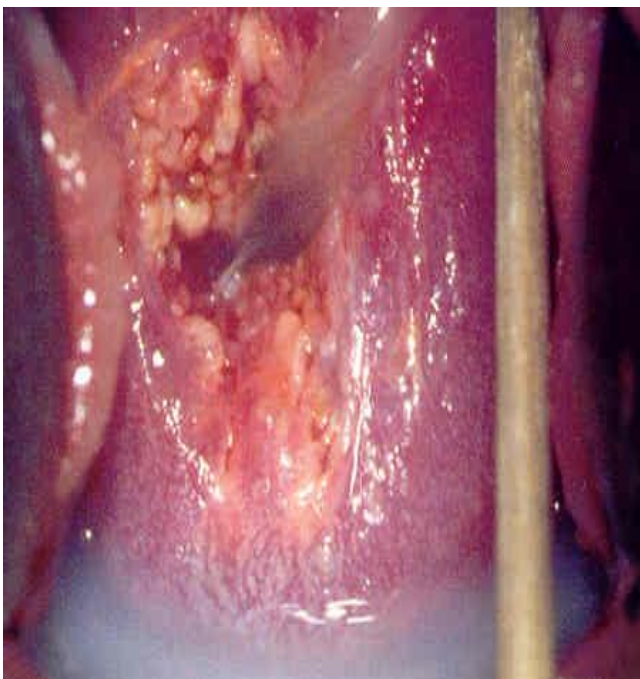
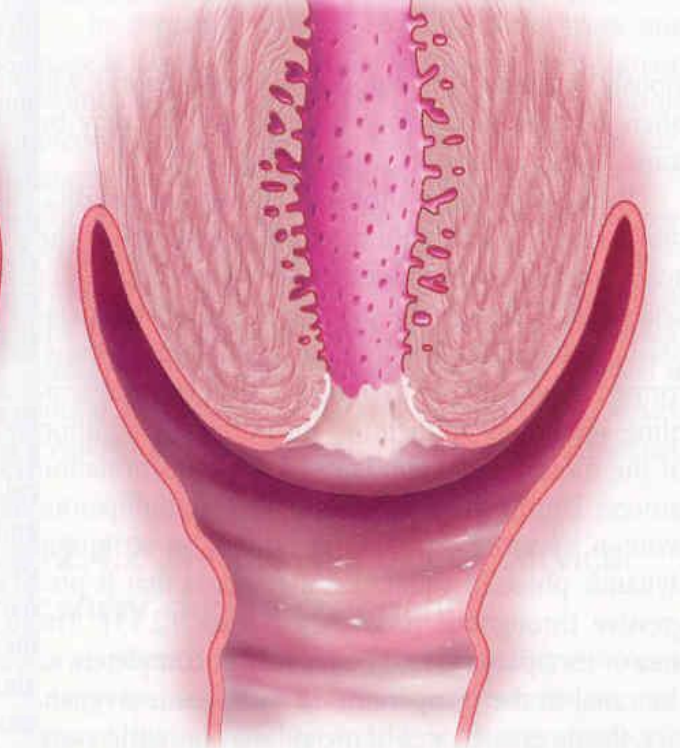
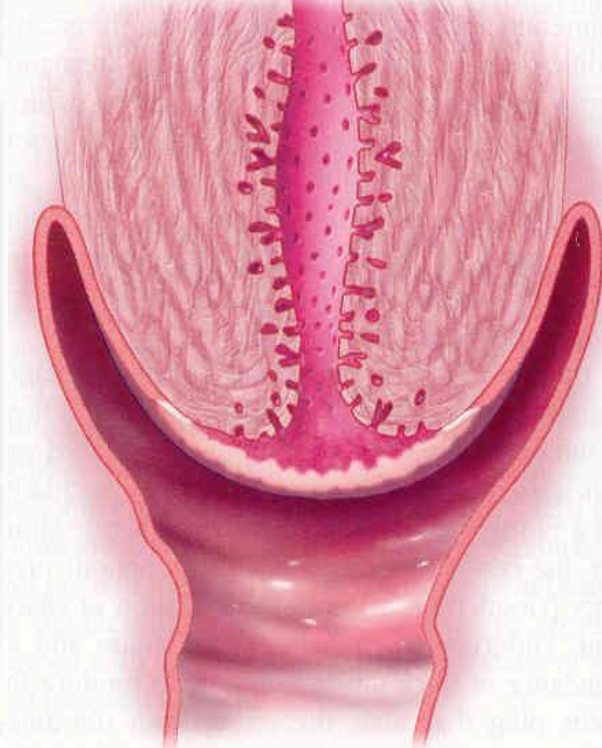
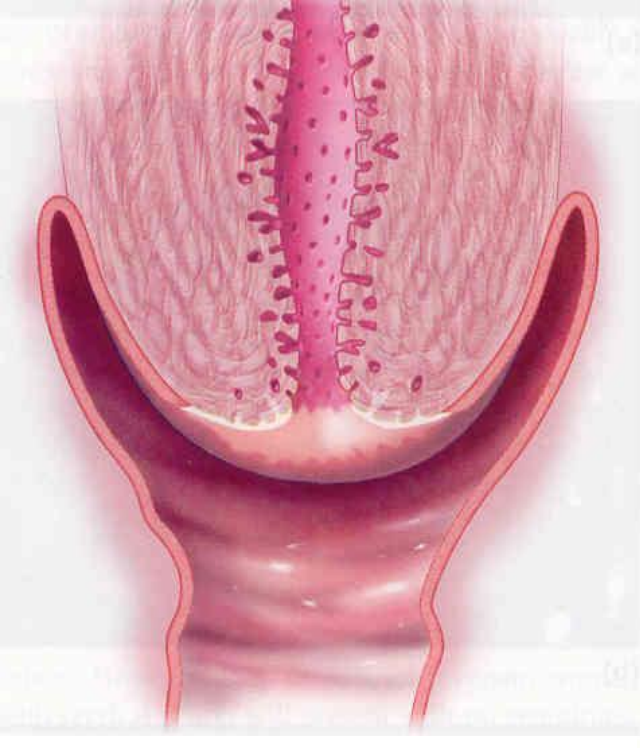
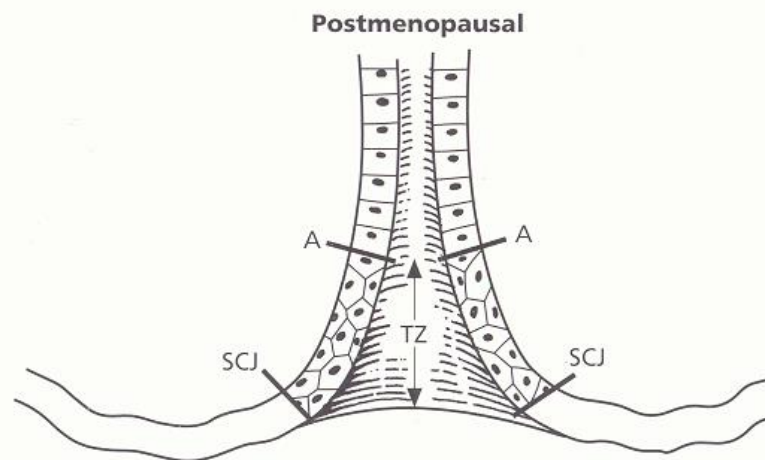
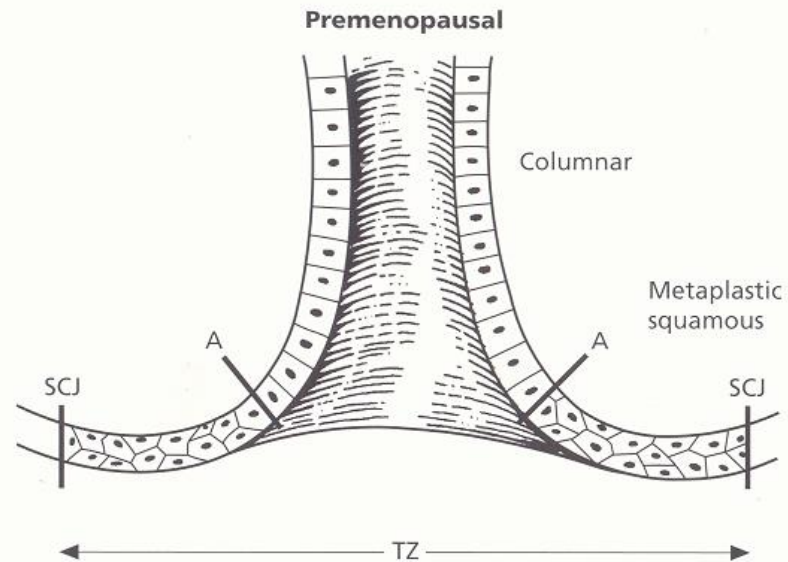


Fig. 4.30 Physiologic mechanisms operating in the cervix during pregnancy.



Menopoz



Menopoz

