

ASC-US and LSIL

Michael Thrall MD



- The Bethesda System criteria for ASC-US and LSIL are the same in SurePath as for conventional smears
- The morphology is similar
- Adjusting to SurePath should not be very difficult for these lesions

- On LSIL: “there are minimal differences between conventional preparations and liquid-based preparations; the nuclei may show less hyperchromasia on LBPs, but overall the morphology of the cells is the same as in conventional preparations” p. 142 of 3rd Edition

- On ASC-US: “Cells may appear smaller and have higher nuclear to cytoplasmic ratios in two-dimensional views due to fixation in liquid media (which leads to rounding up of cells) and lack of flattening on the slide” p. 107 of 3rd Edition

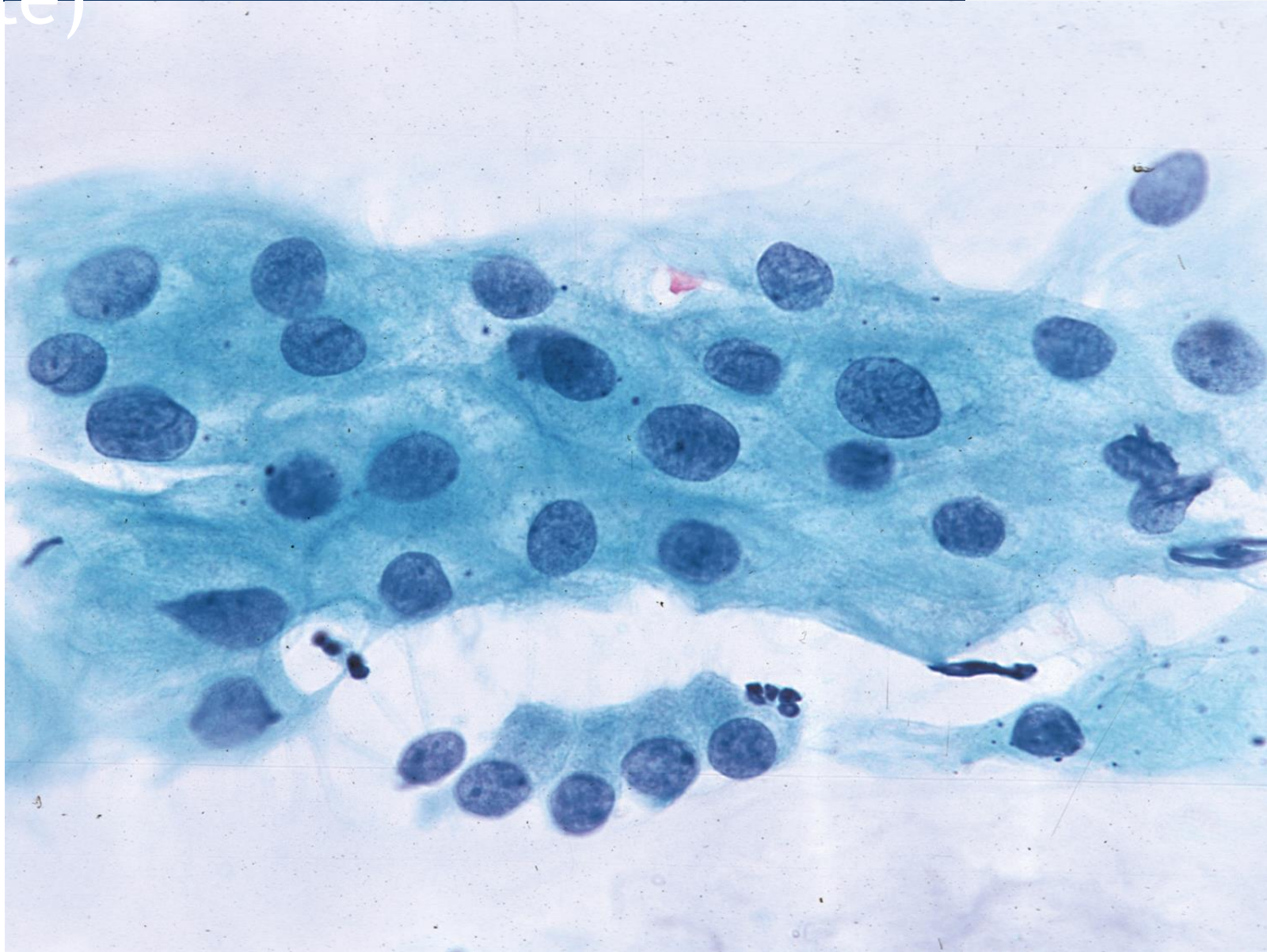
Minor morphologic differences

- Cells of interest are in smaller groups, more dispersed
- Nuclear hyperchromasia may be more subtle
- Nuclear detail is better appreciated
- Nuclear contour irregularities are easier to see
- Koilocytic cavities are more pronounced

High degree of subjectivity

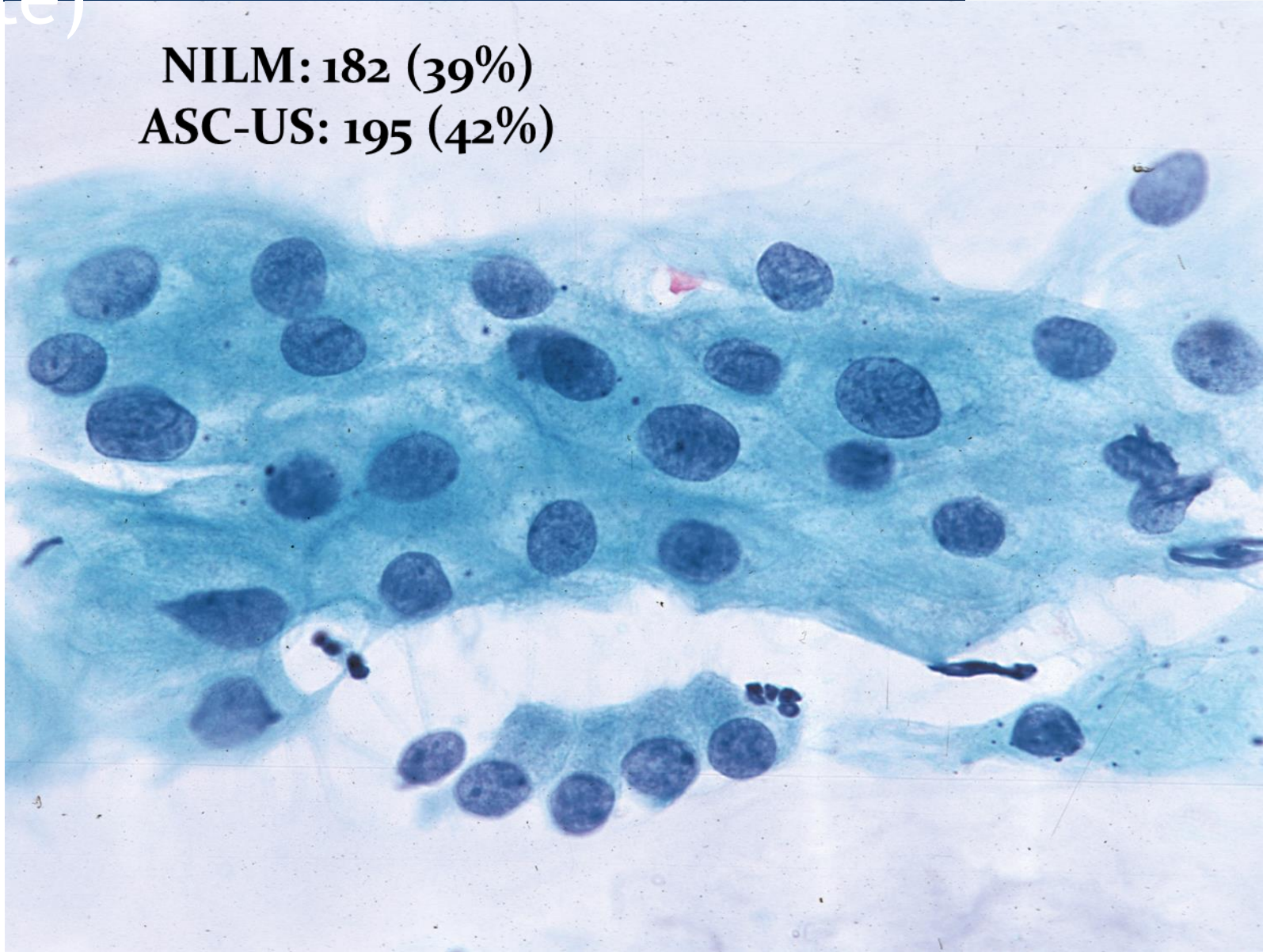
- ASC-US and LSIL remain very subjective categories in liquid-based Pap tests
- Using SurePath cannot be expected to improve inter- or intraobserver agreement relative to conventional smears
- Examples from the American Society of Cytology online survey for the Bethesda Web Atlas illustrate this

Bethesda Web Atlas (ASC Website)

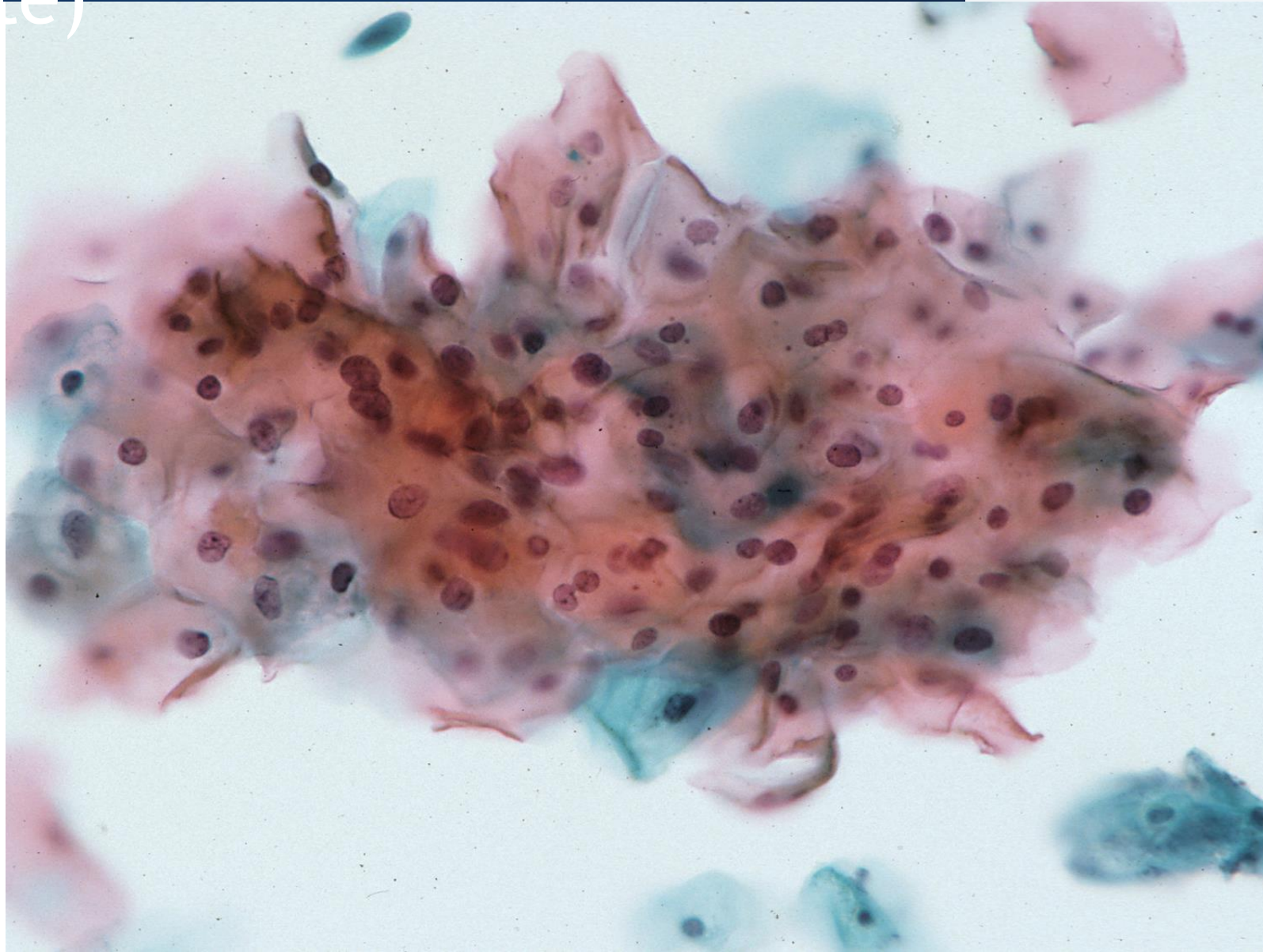


Bethesda Web Atlas (ASC Website)

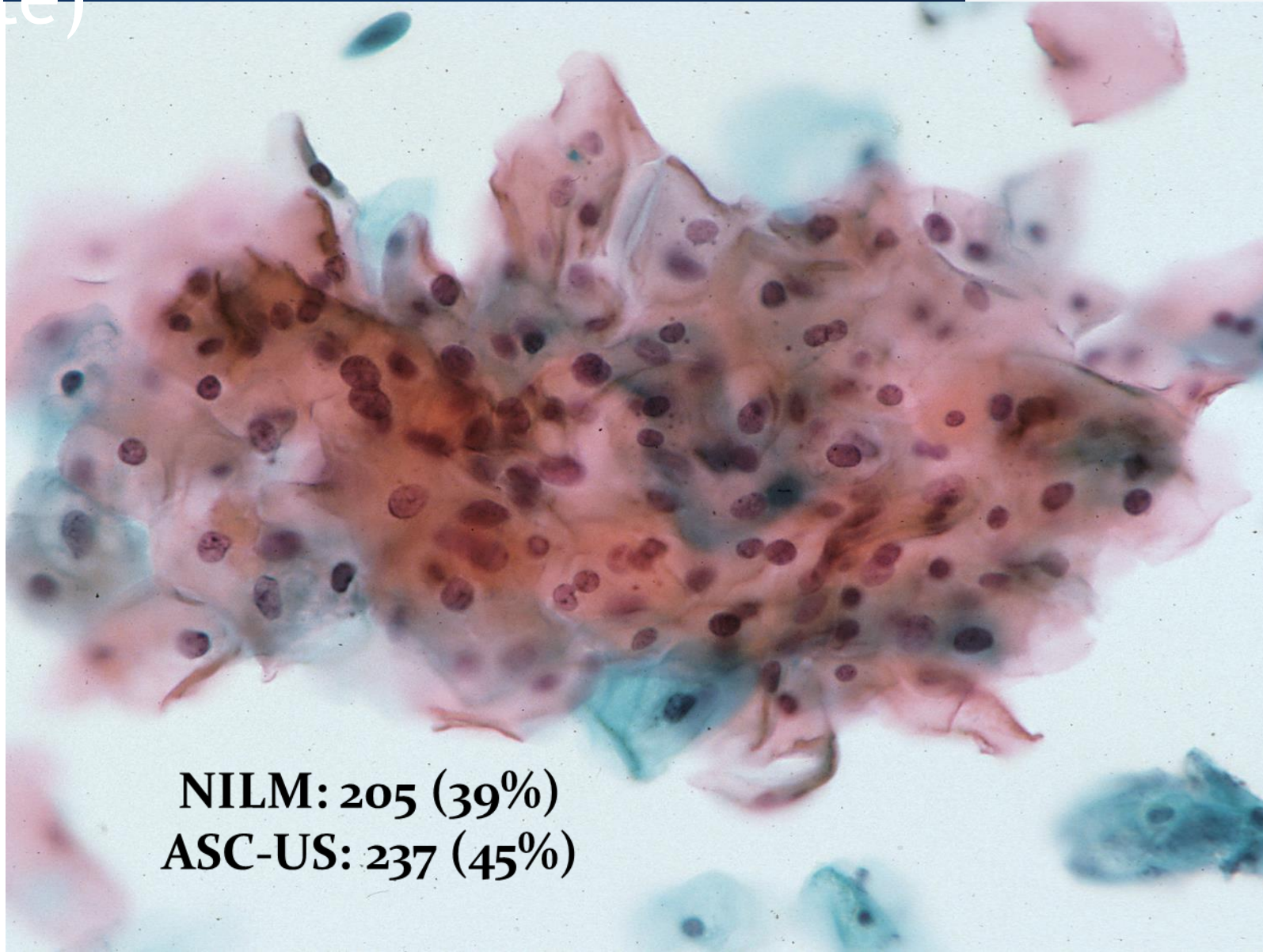
NILM: 182 (39%)
ASC-US: 195 (42%)



Bethesda Web Atlas (ASC Website)

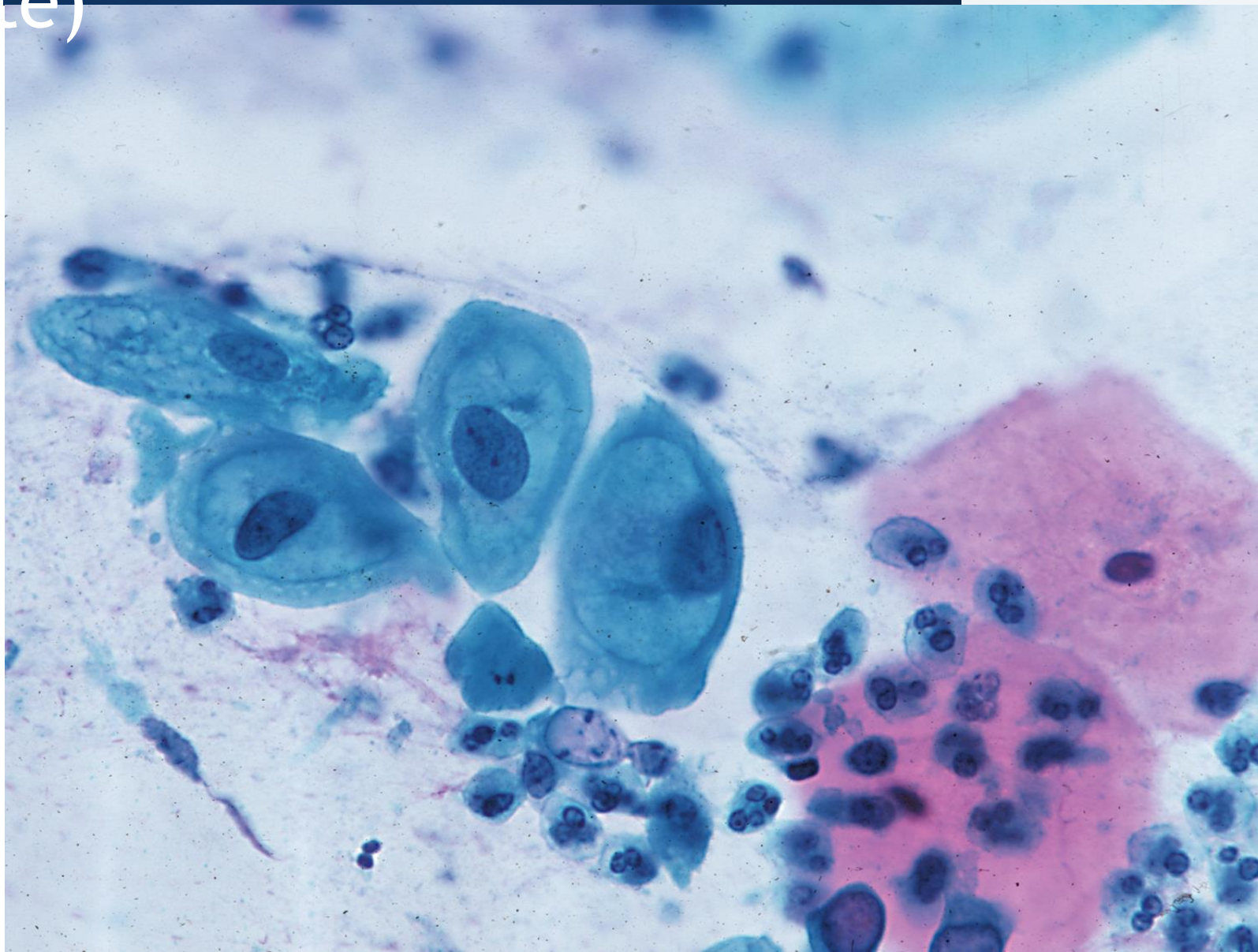


Bethesda Web Atlas (ASC Website)

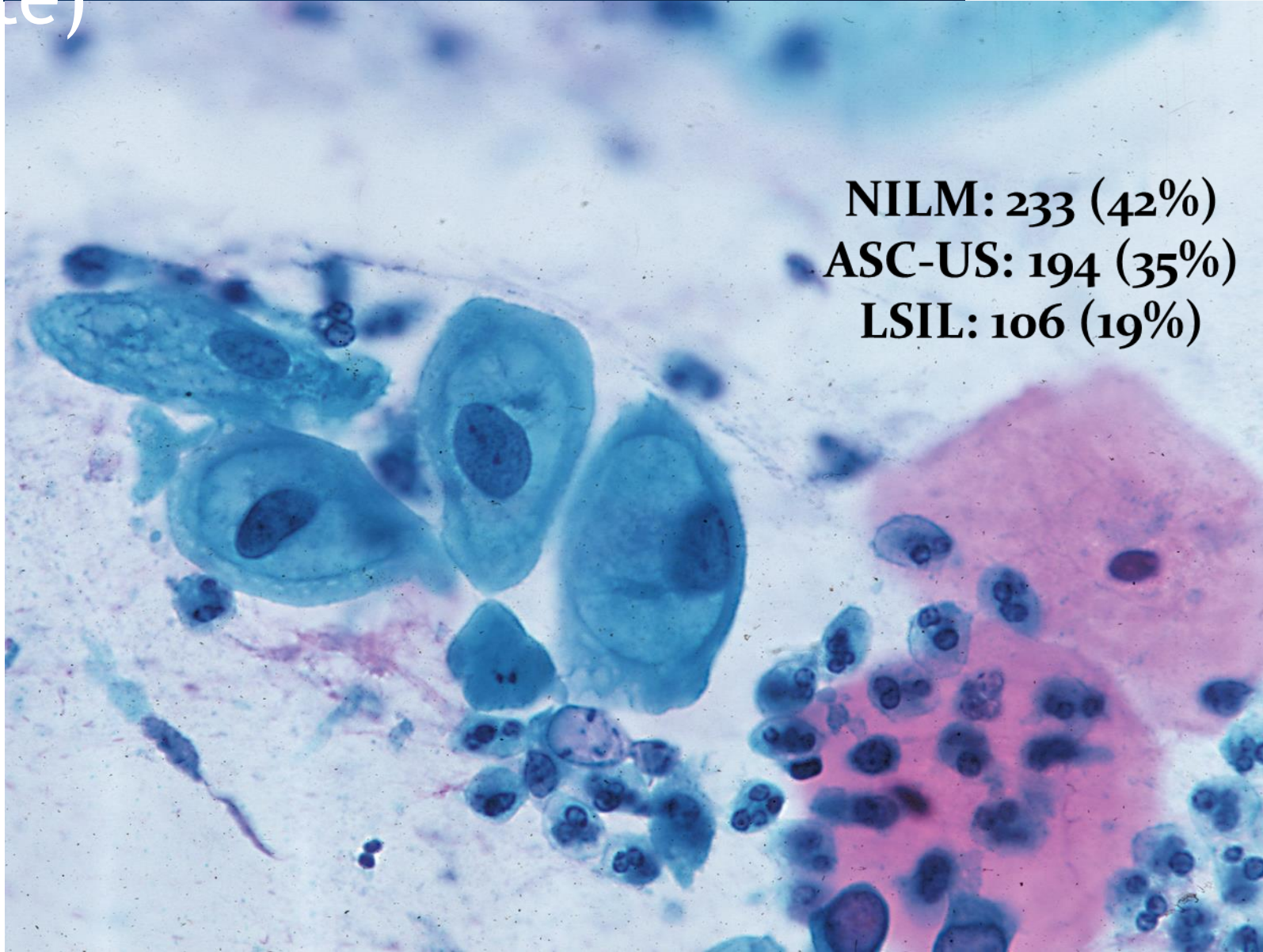


NILM: 205 (39%)
ASC-US: 237 (45%)

Bethesda Web Atlas (ASC Website)



Bethesda Web Atlas (ASC Website)

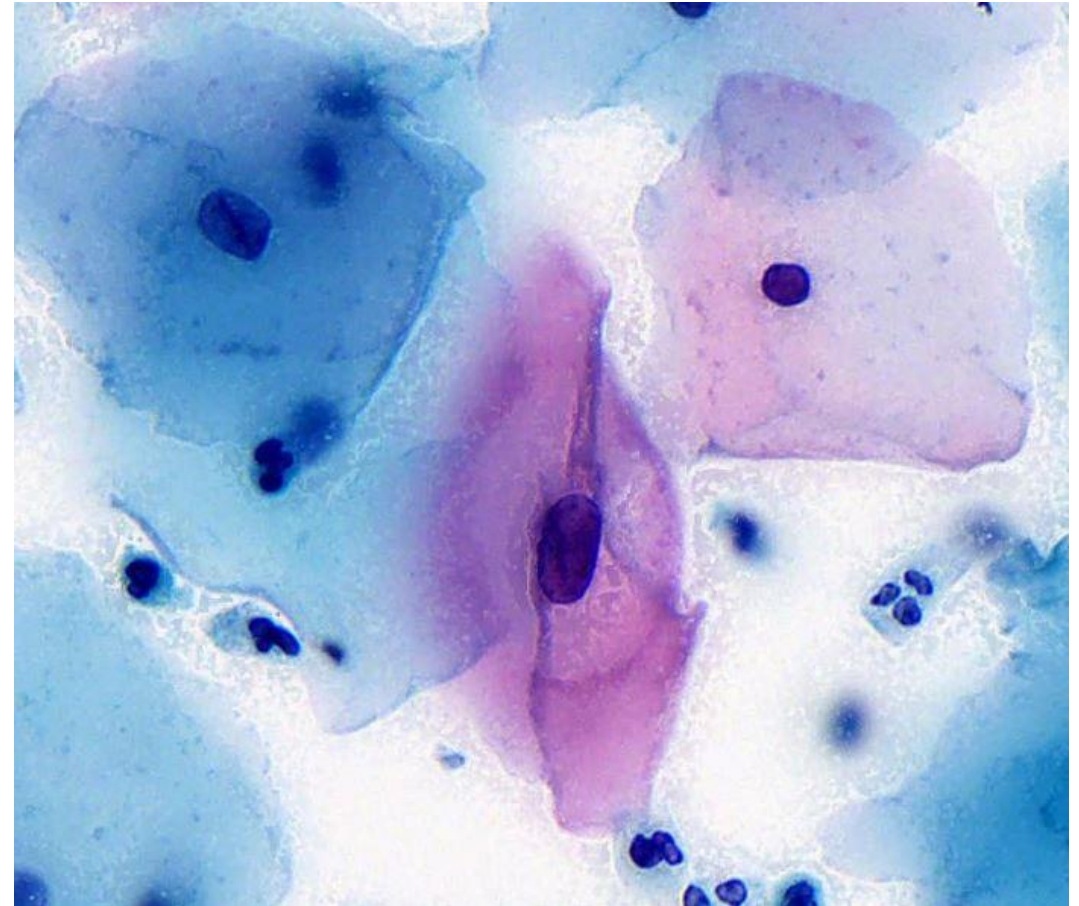
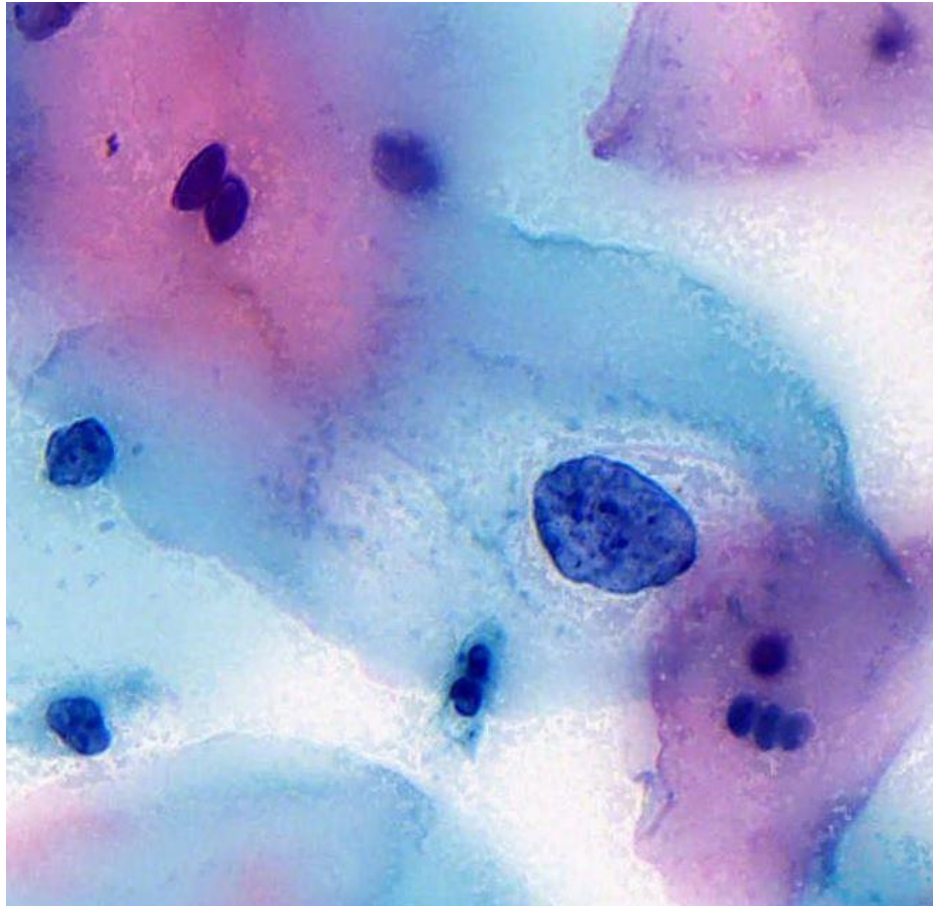


- The International Academy of Cytology and the College of American Pathologists have recently published an online educational web atlas
- I was one of the contributors to the annotations
- The cases have been scanned as whole slide images and are meant to be good examples of the entities they represent

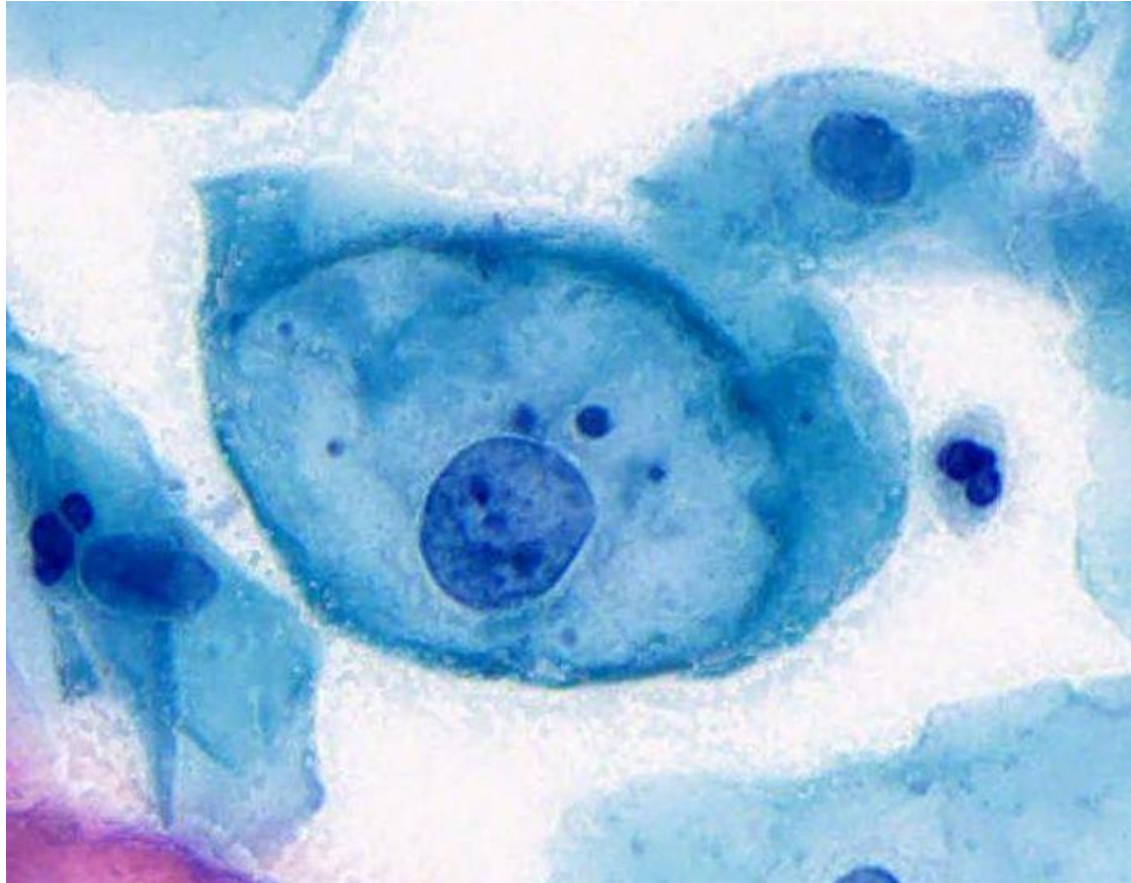
www.cytology-iac.org/educational-resources/digital-atlas-of-gyn-cytopathology

iac.pathpresenter.net

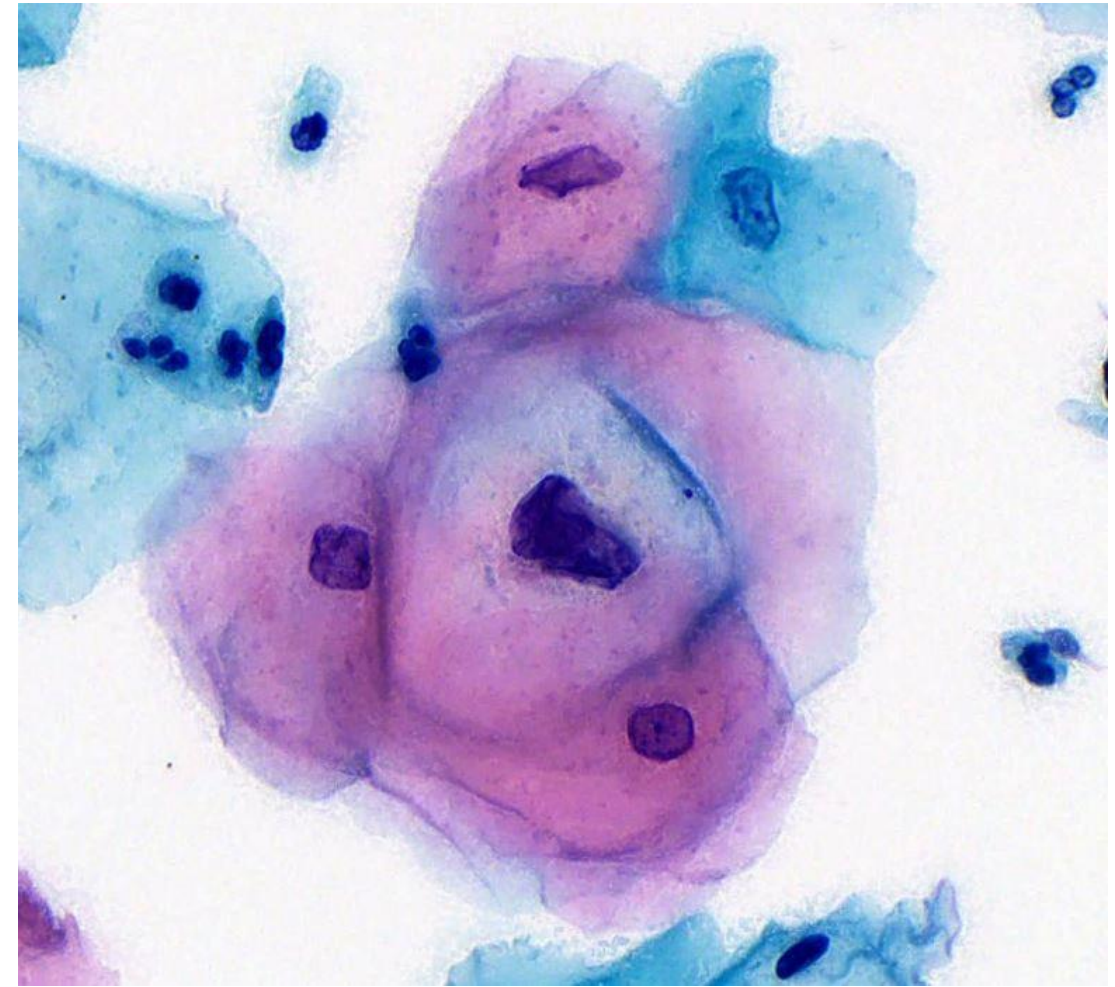
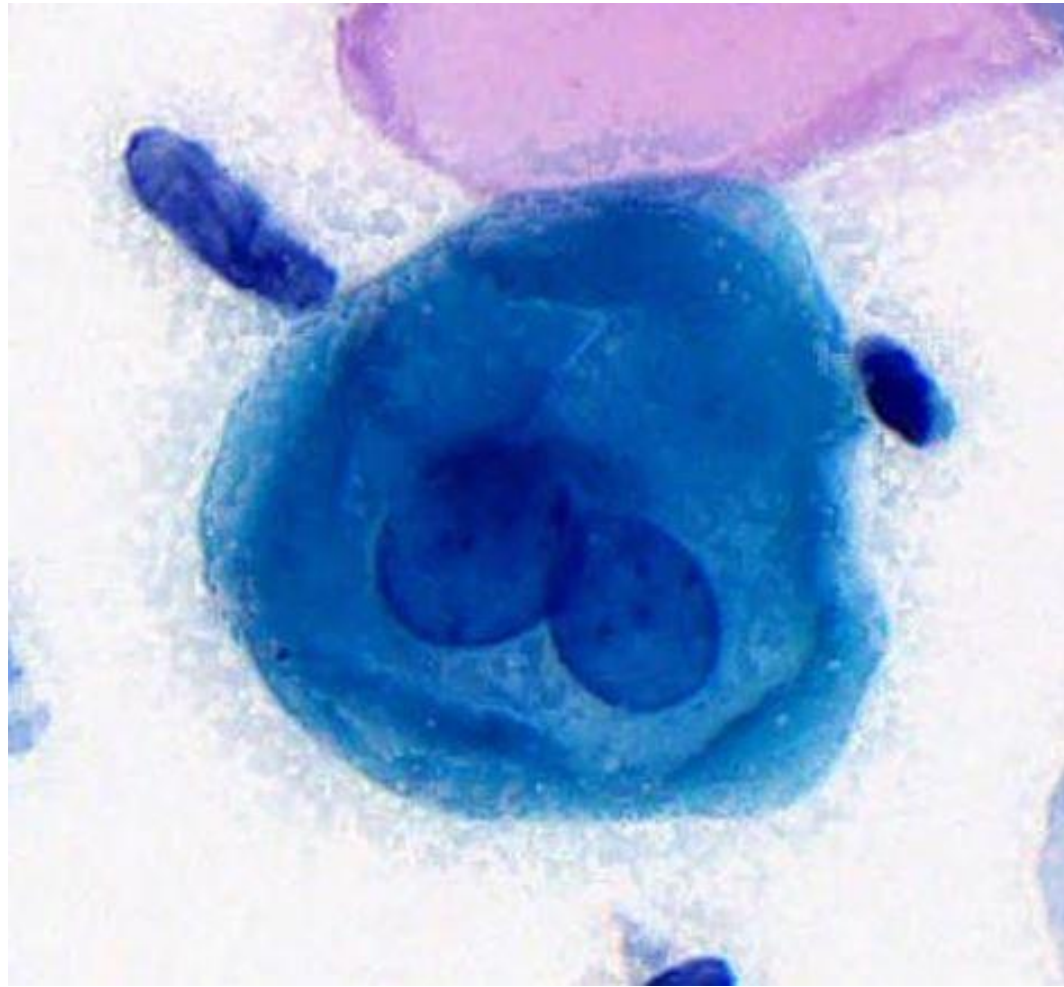
LSIL #1 - nuclear enlargement



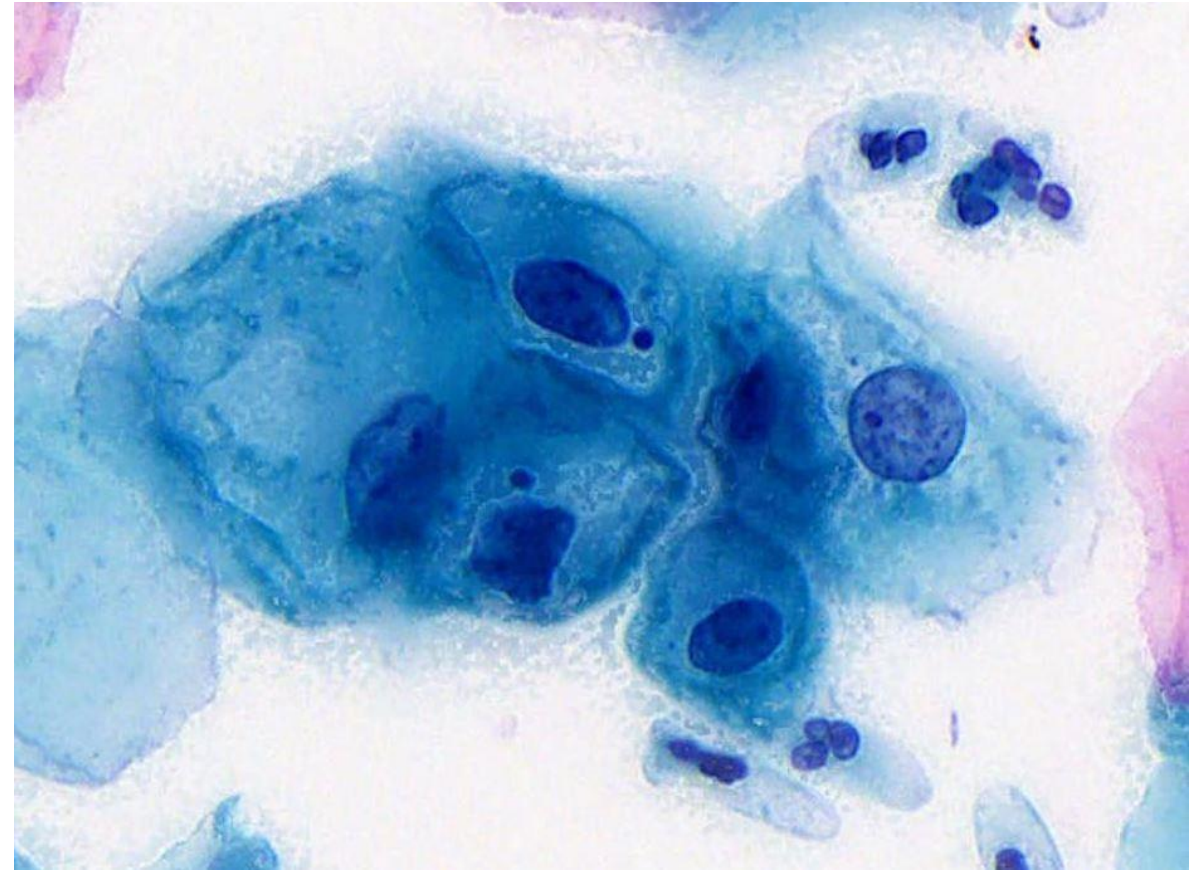
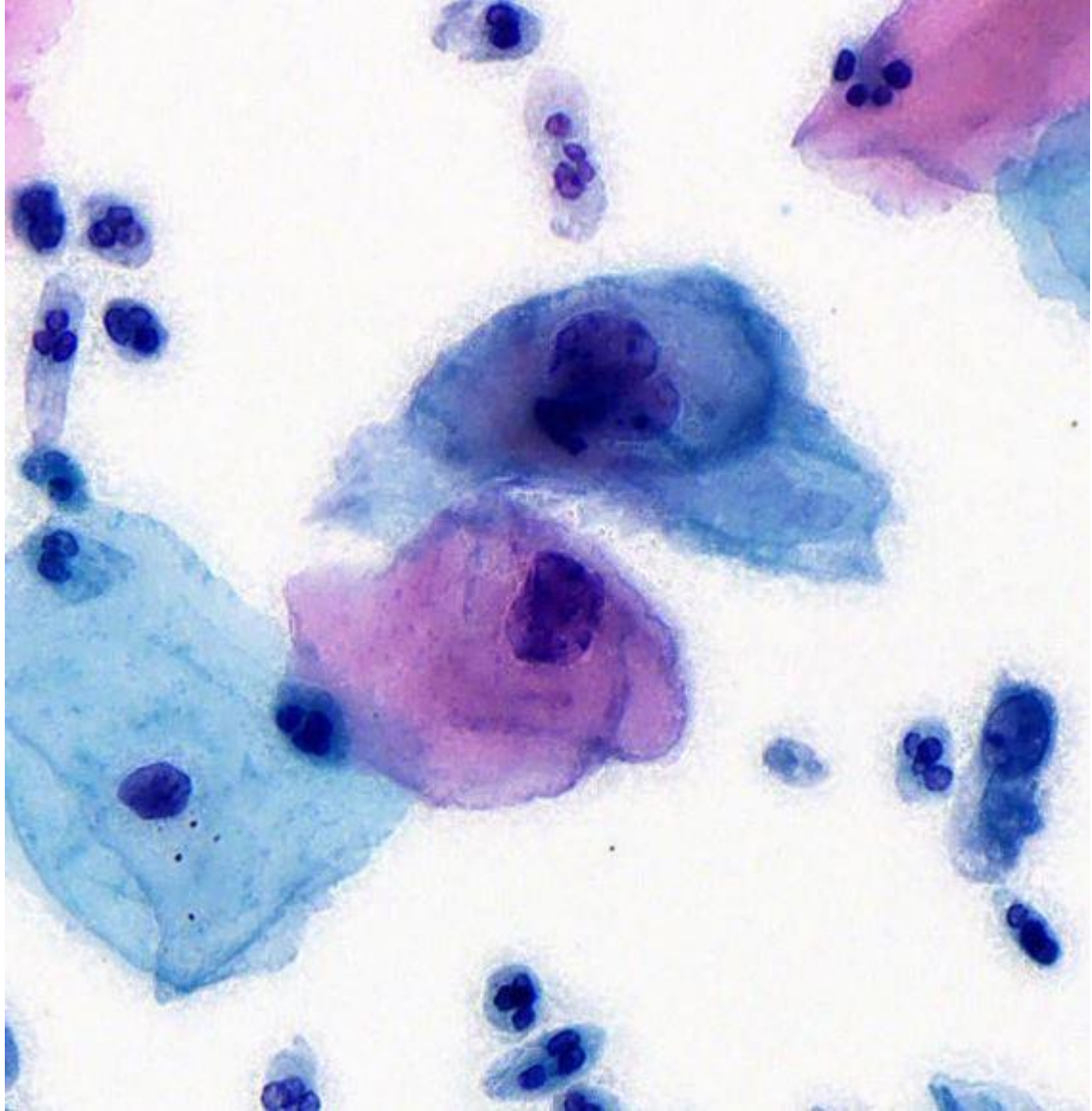
LSIL #1 - koilocytotic halos



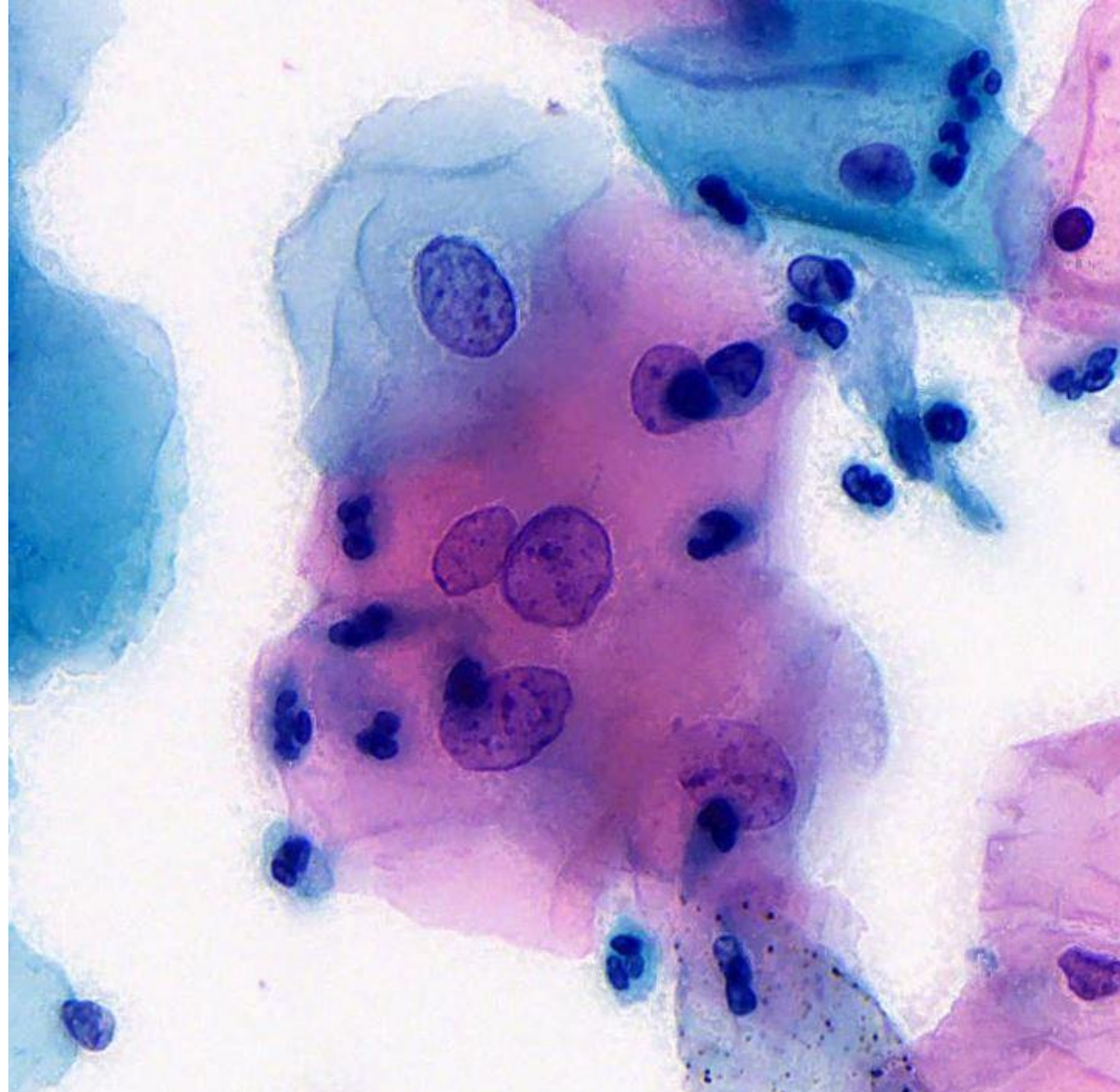
LSIL #1 - multinucleation



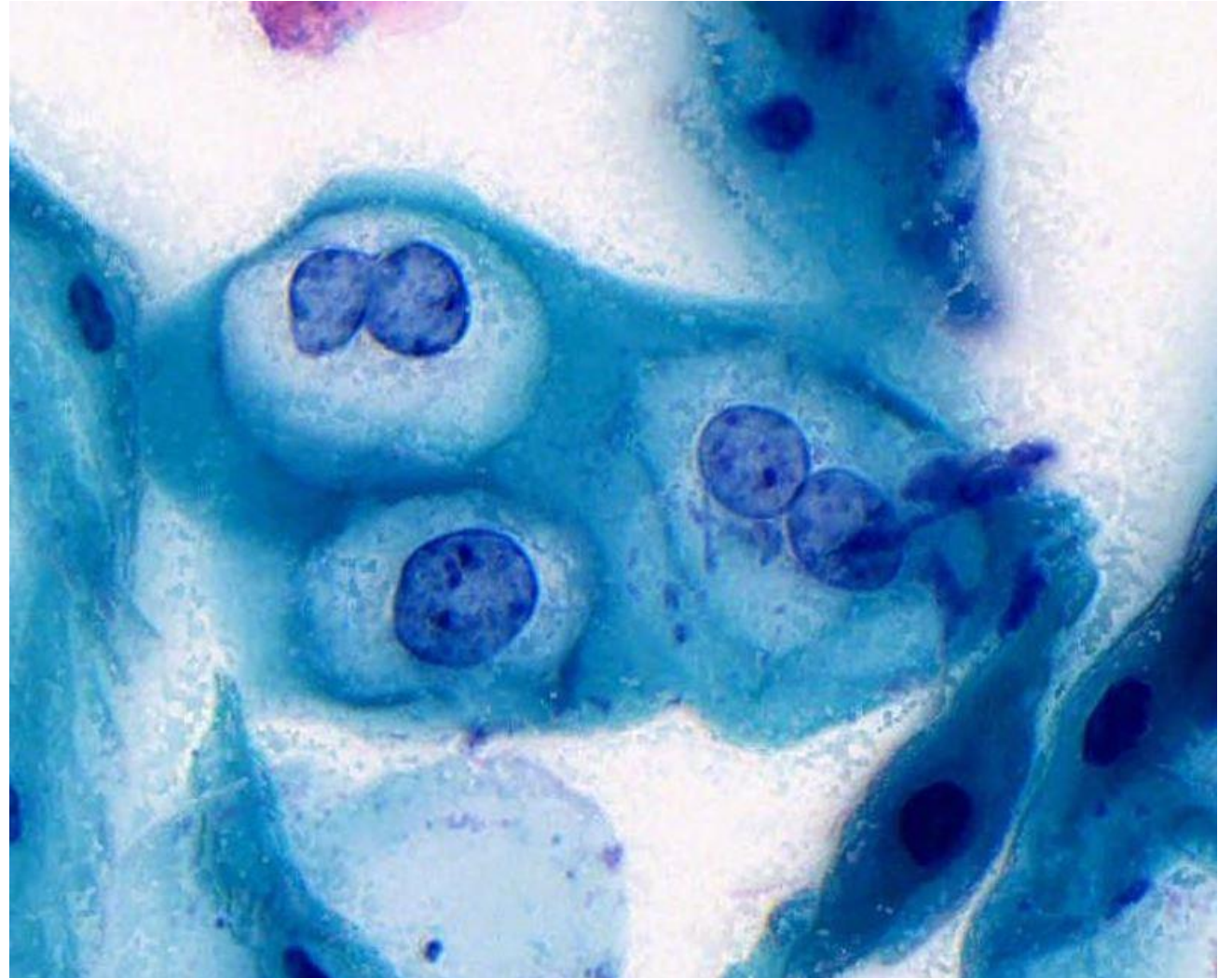
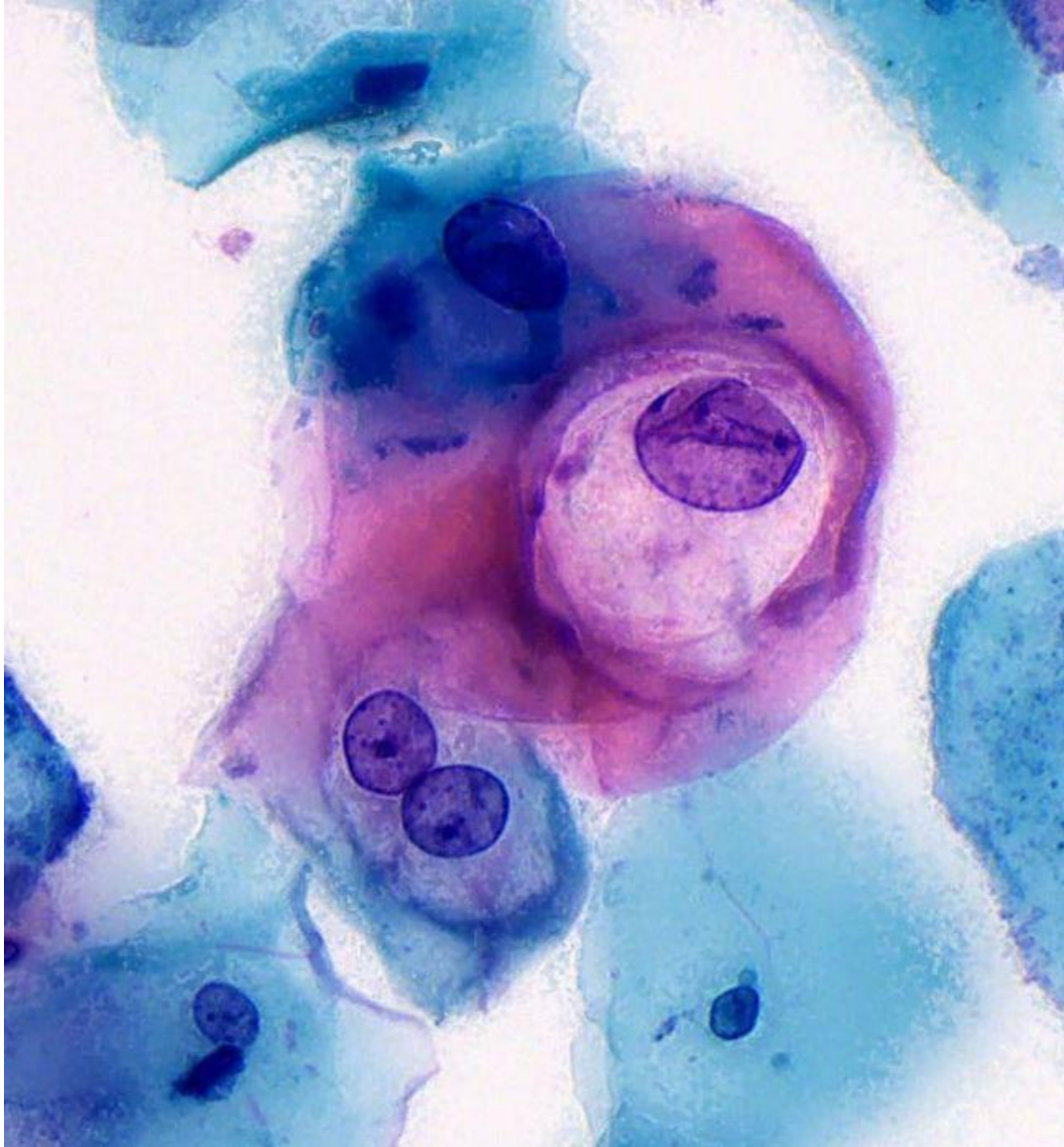
LSIL #1 - irregular nuclear contours



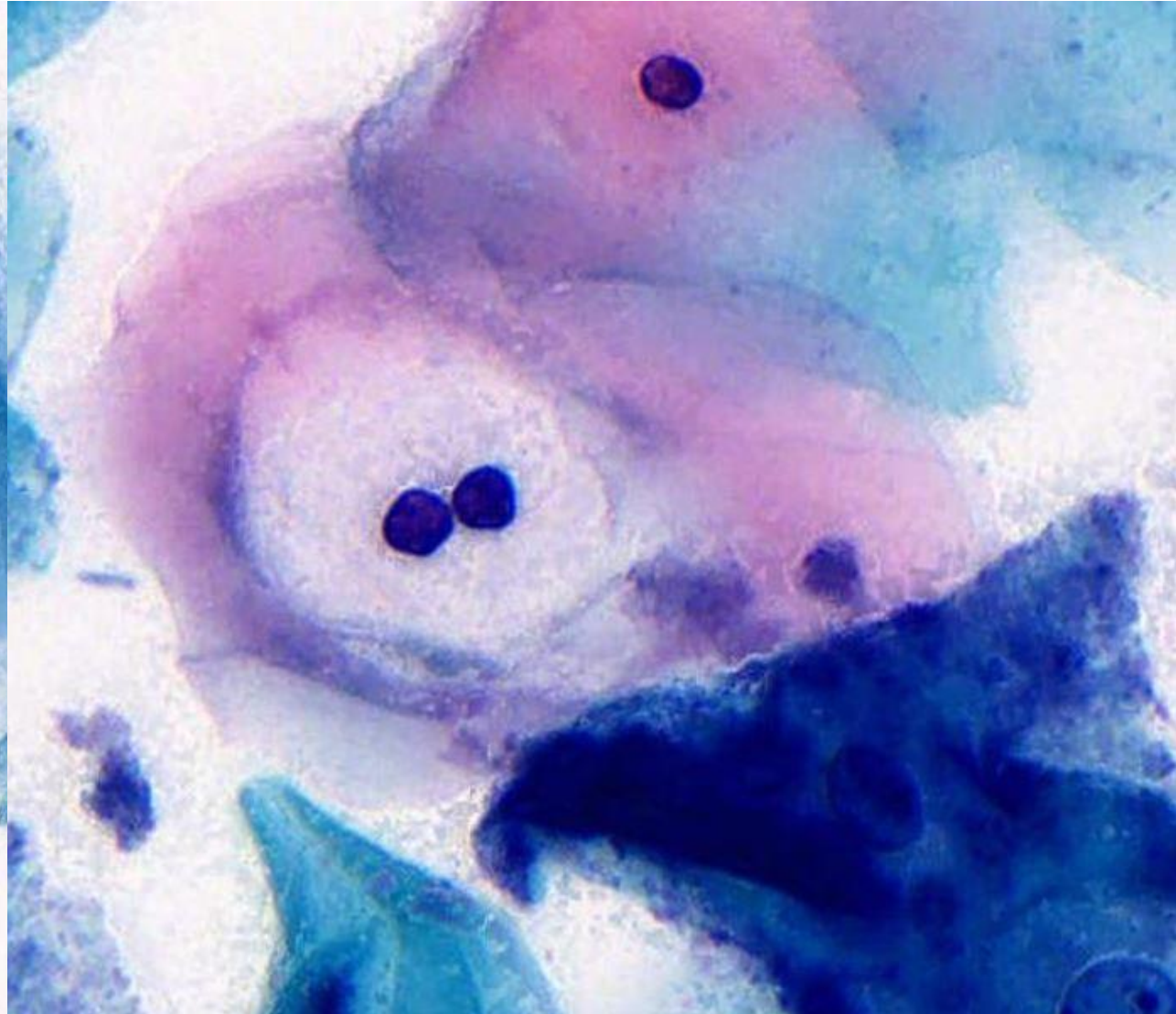
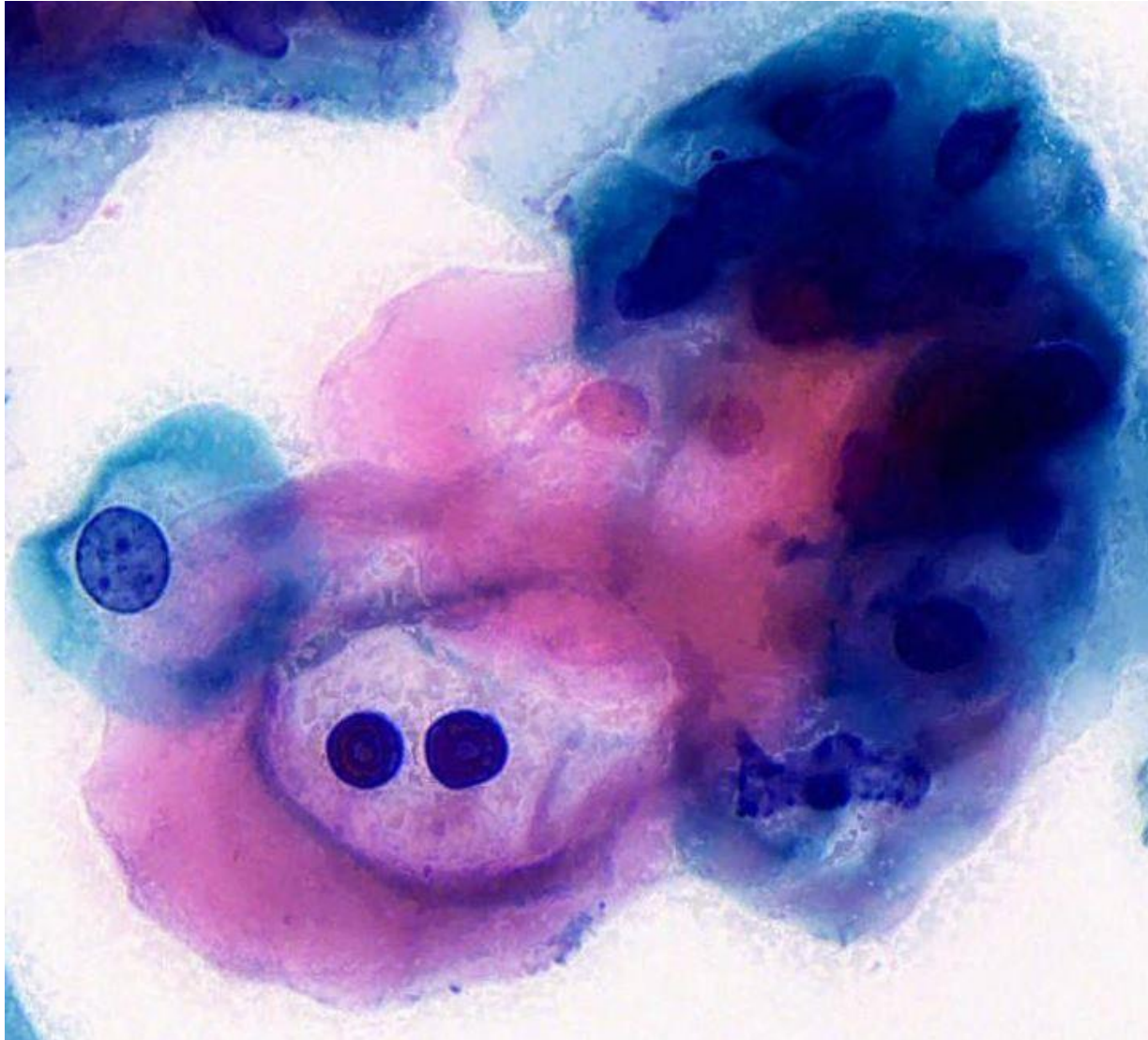
LSIL #1 - irregular nuclear contours



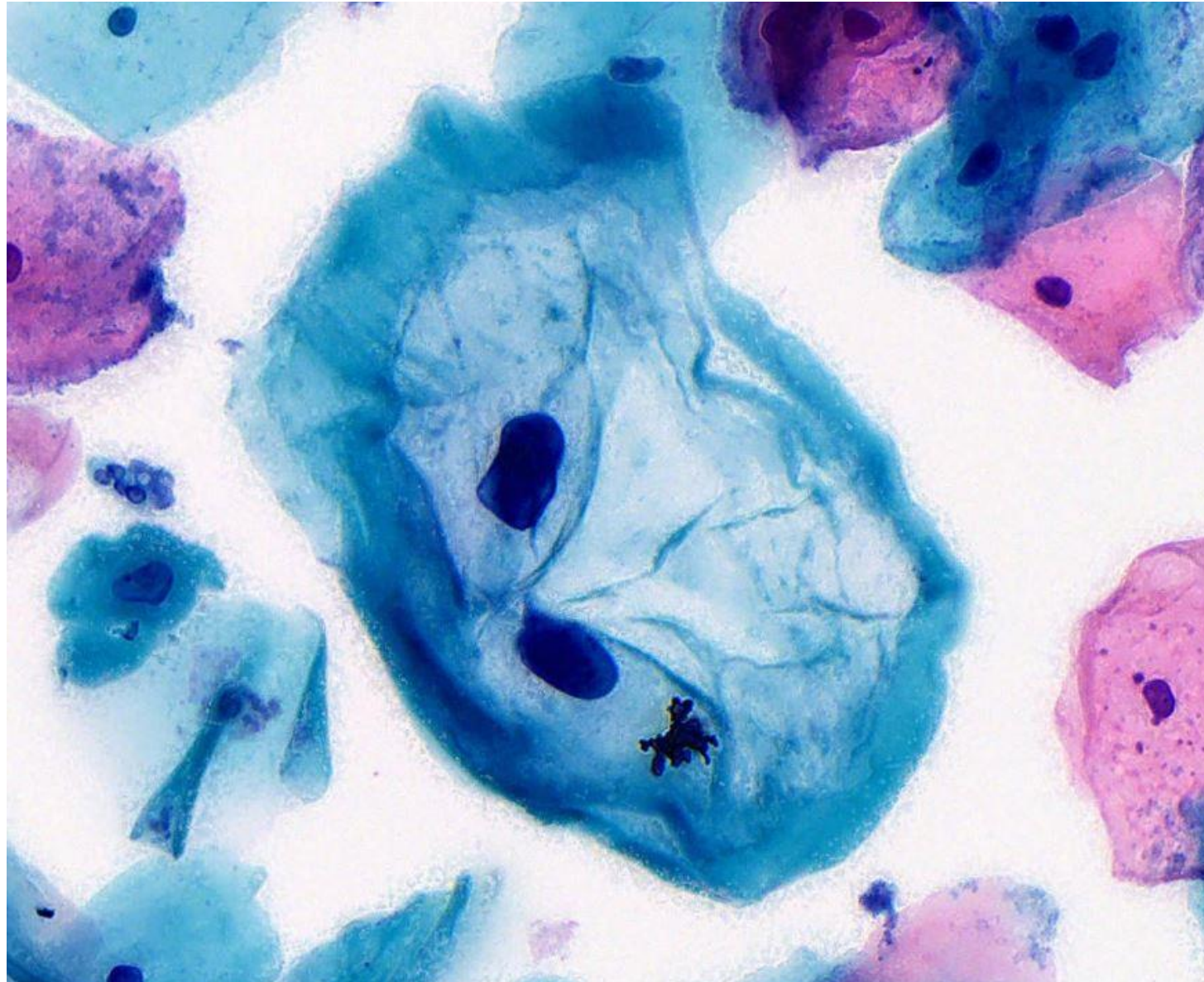
LSIL #2 - koilocytes



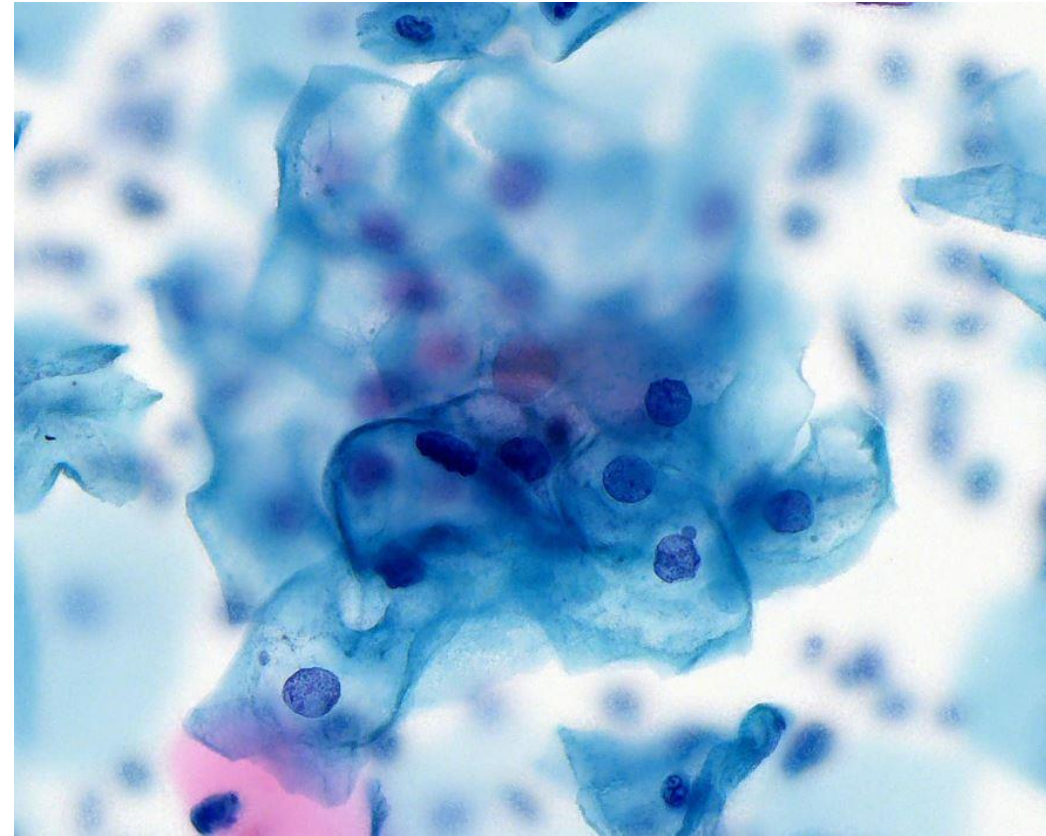
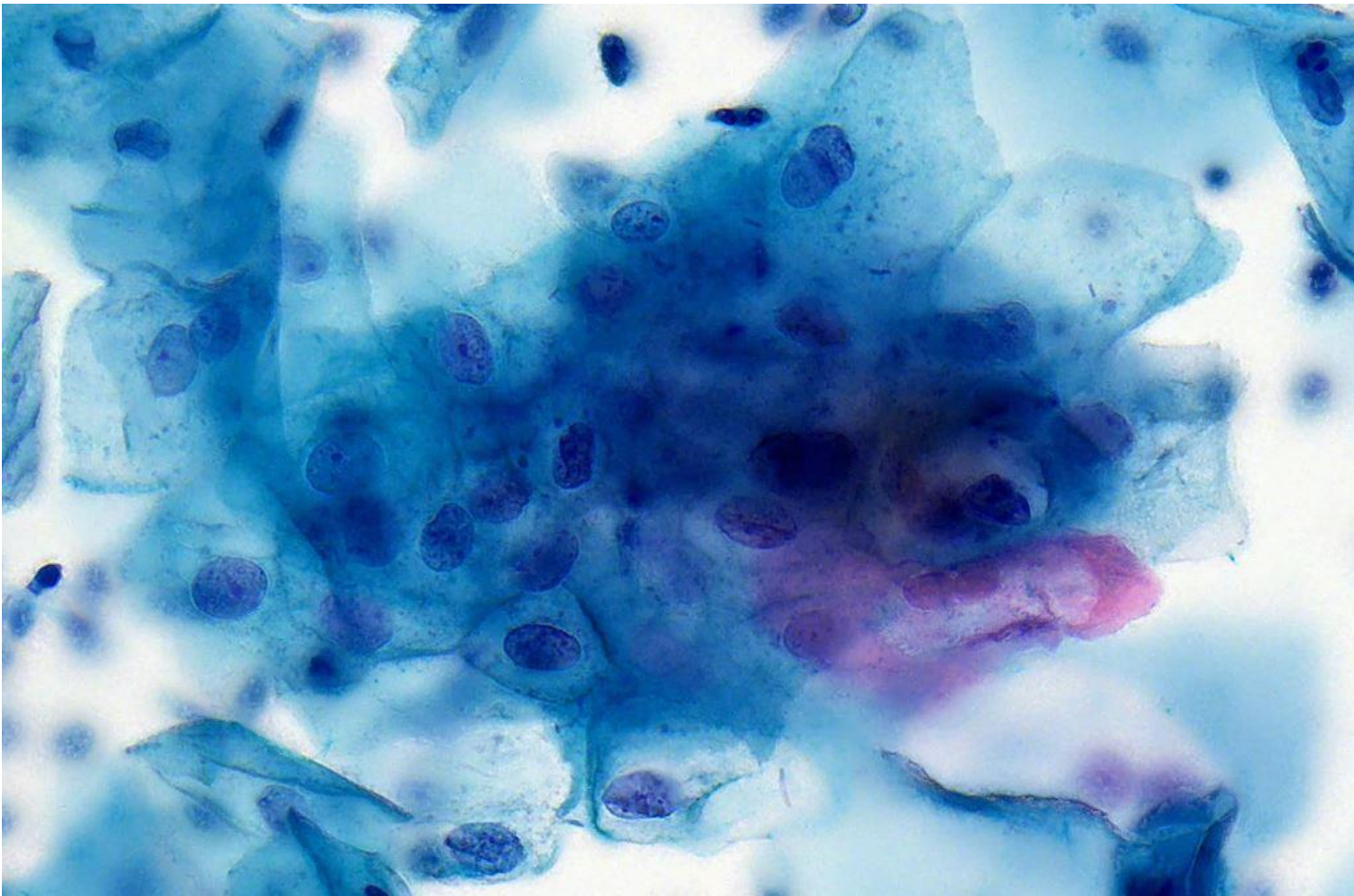
LSIL #2 - koilocytes



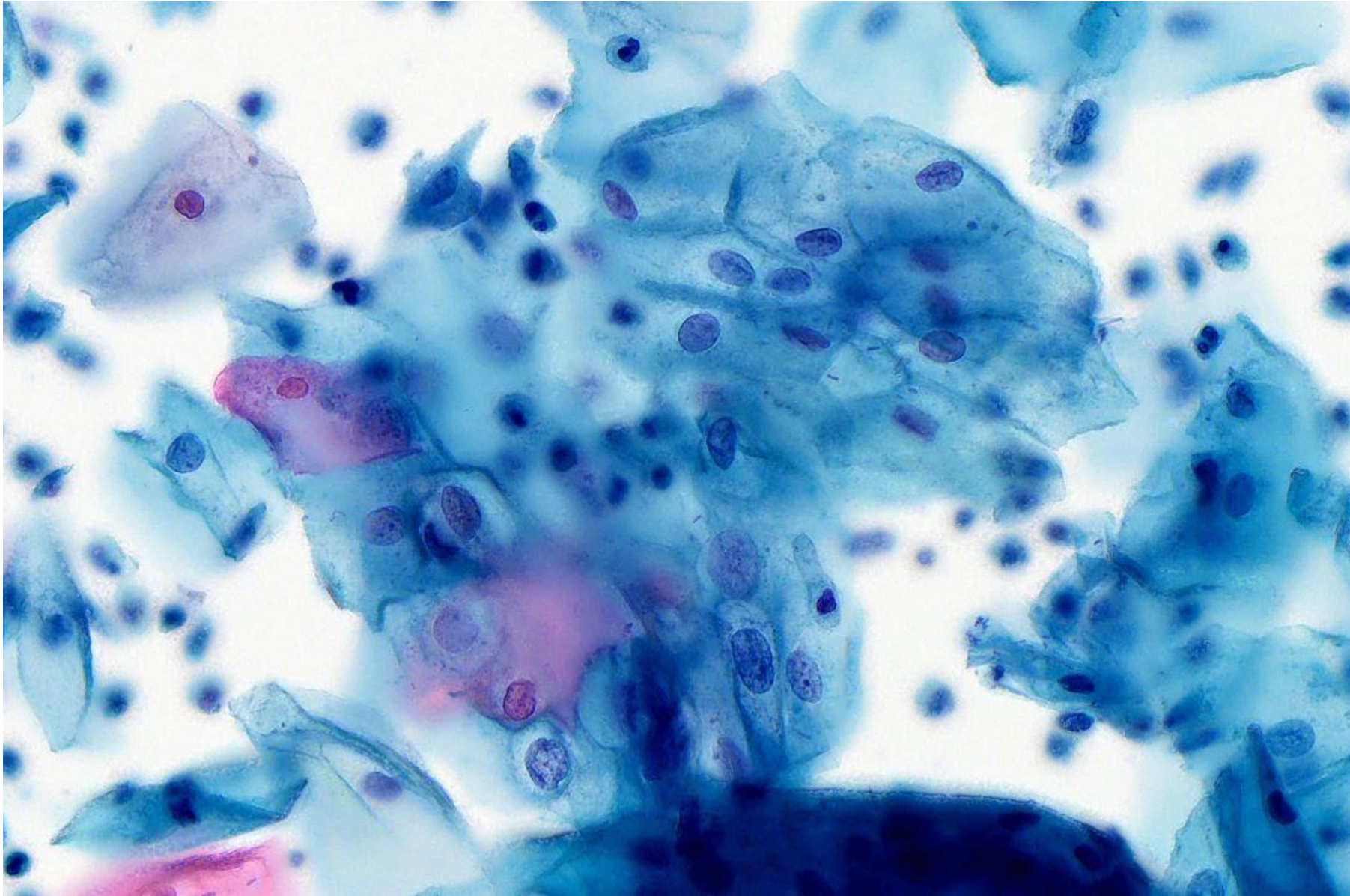
LSIL #2 - koilocytes



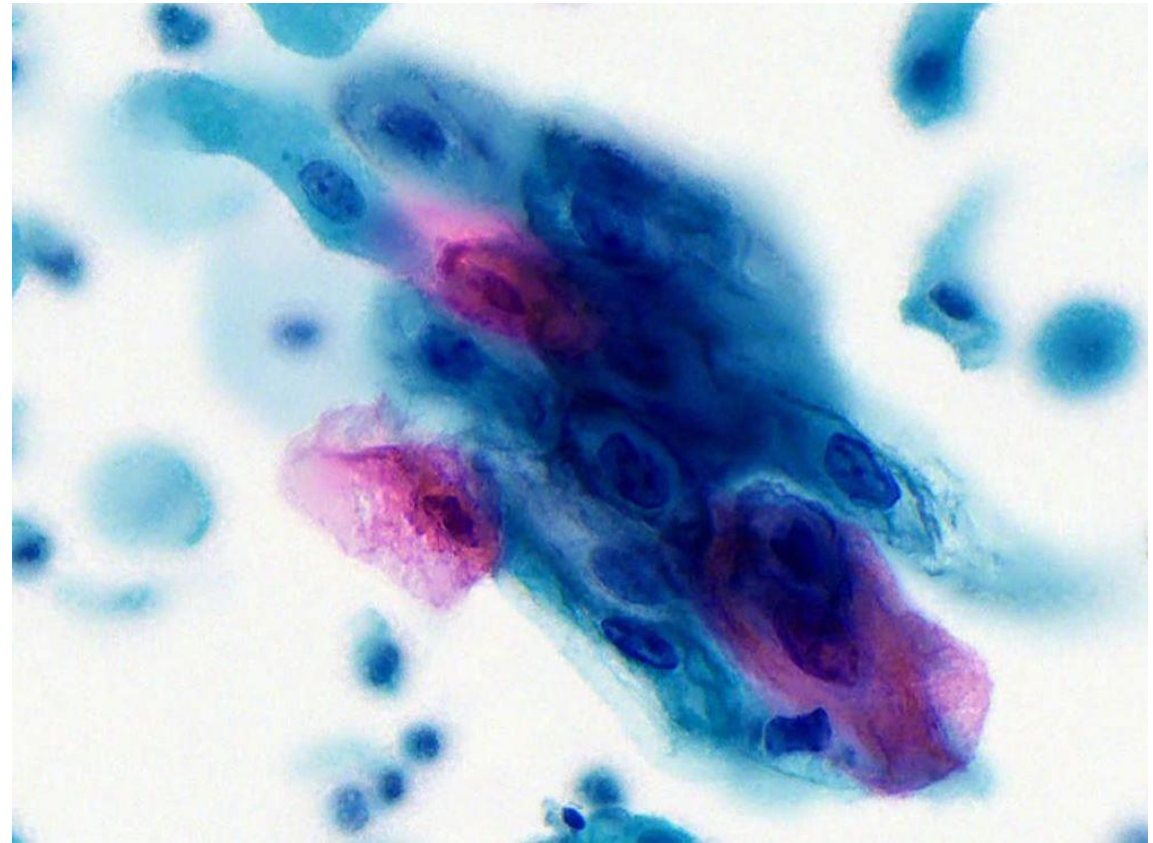
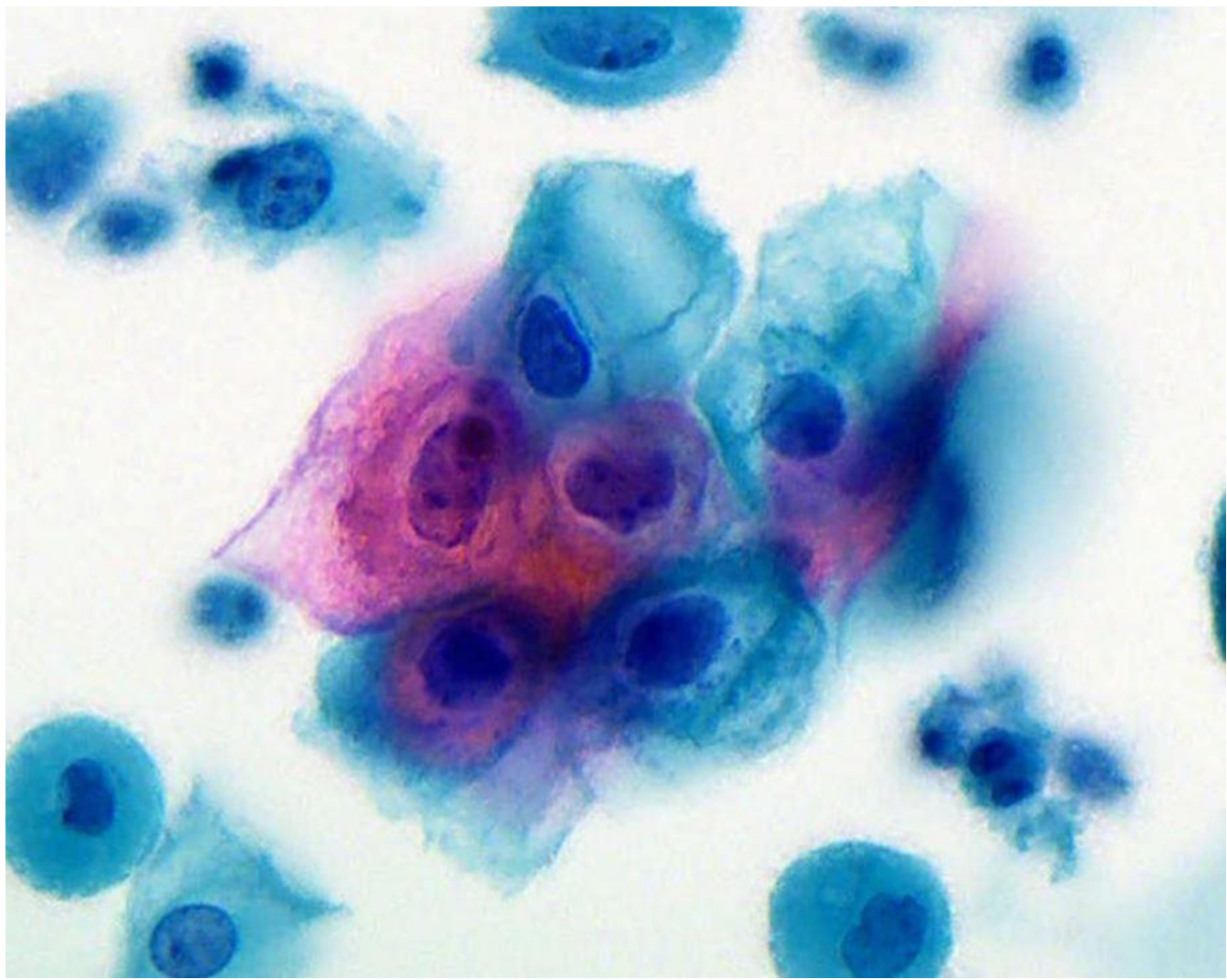
LSIL #3 - 3D groups



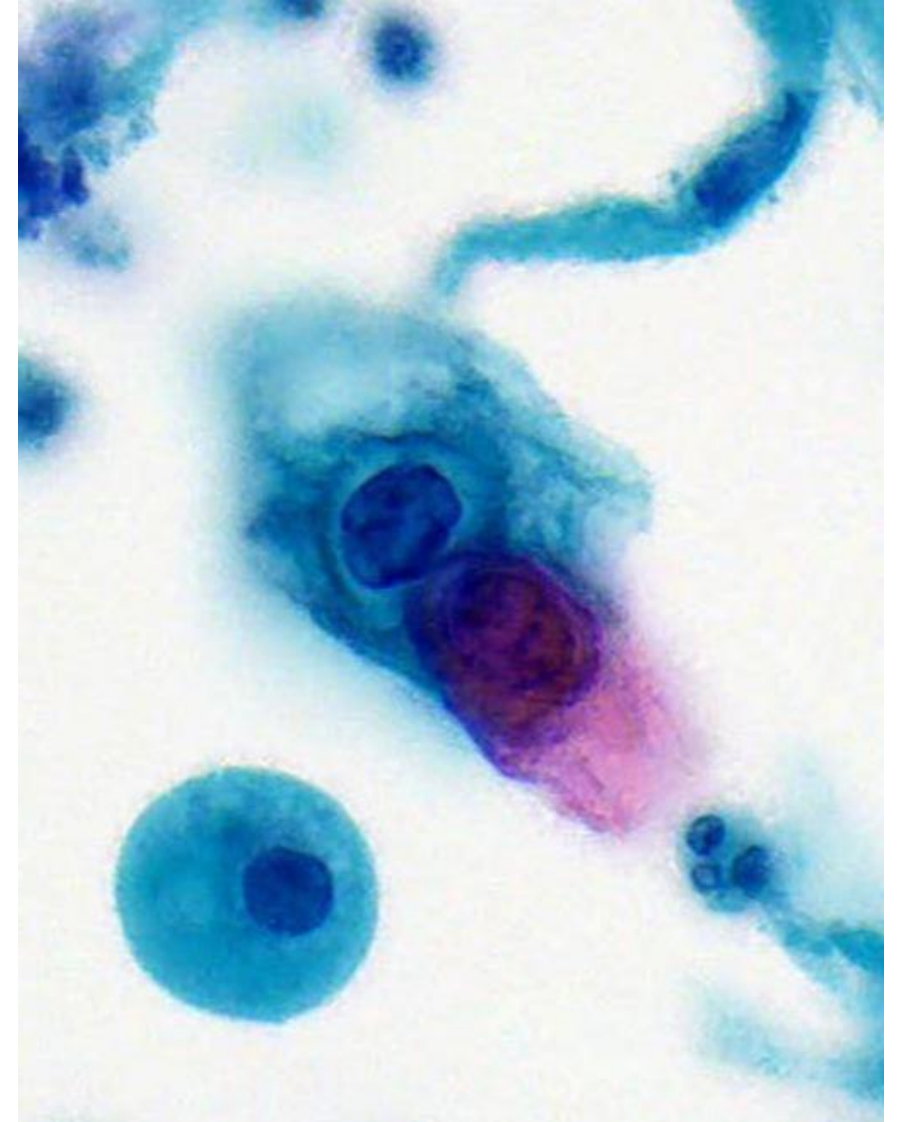
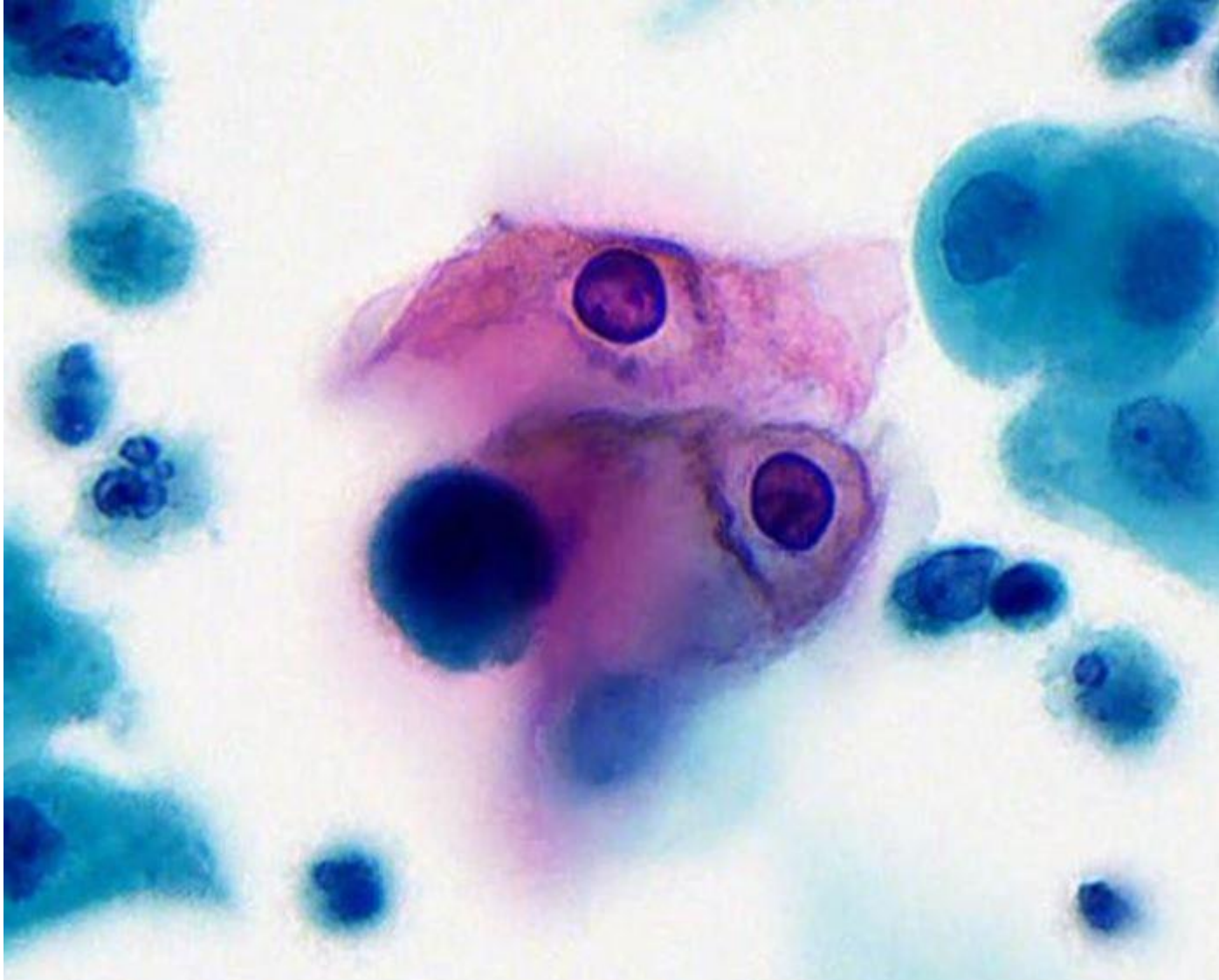
LSIL #3 - 3D groups



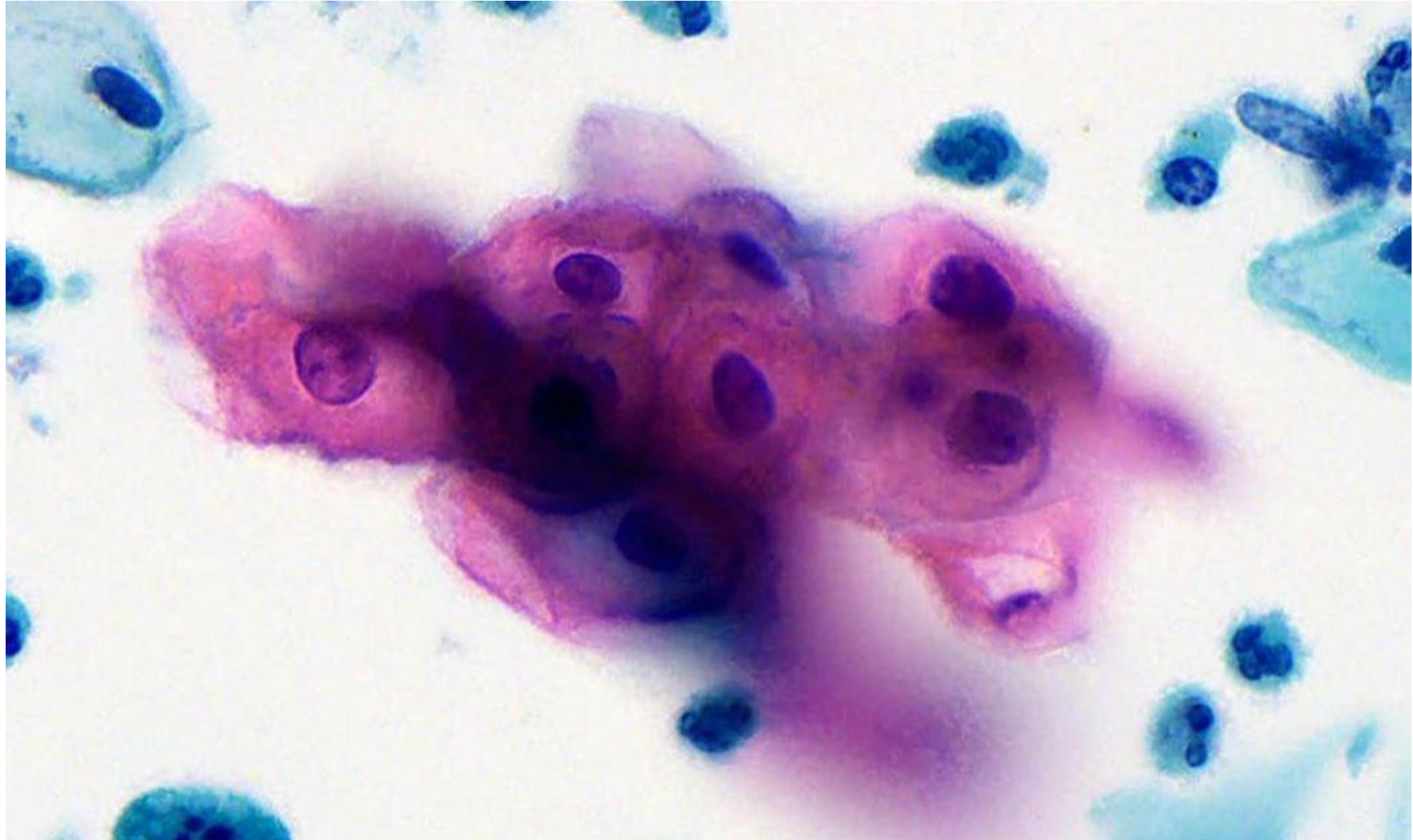
LSIL #4 - keratinizing



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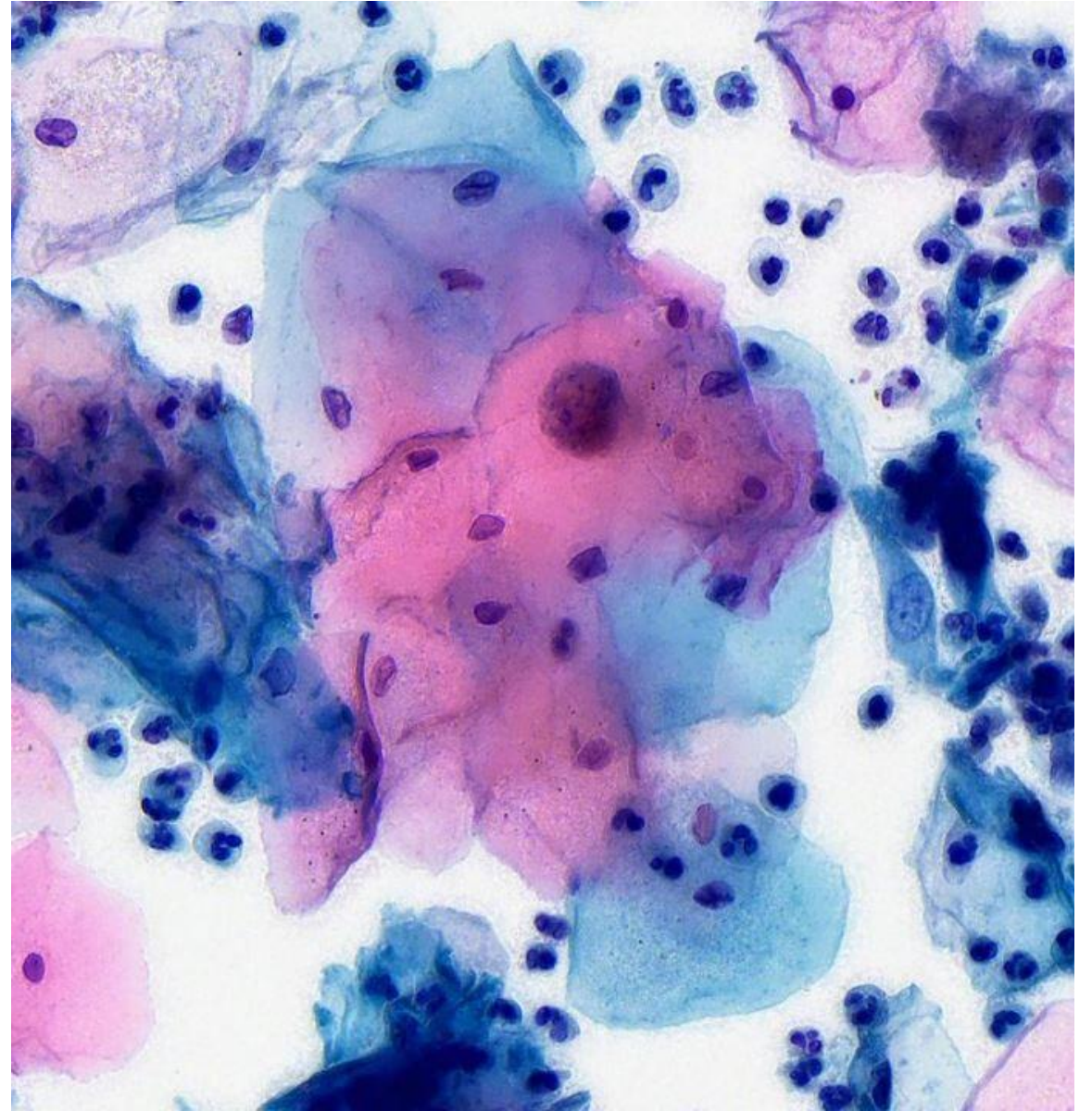
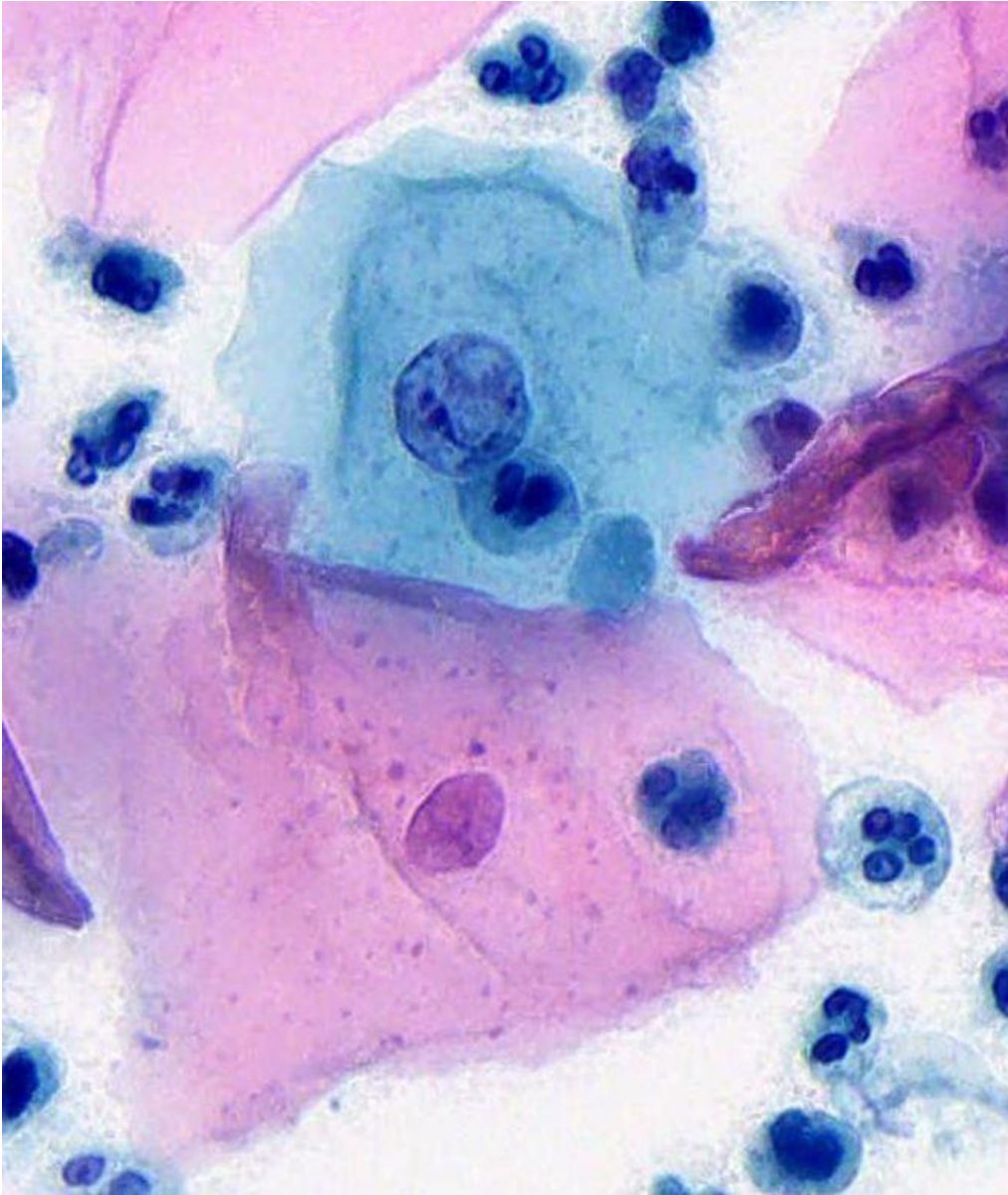


LSIL #4 - keratinizing

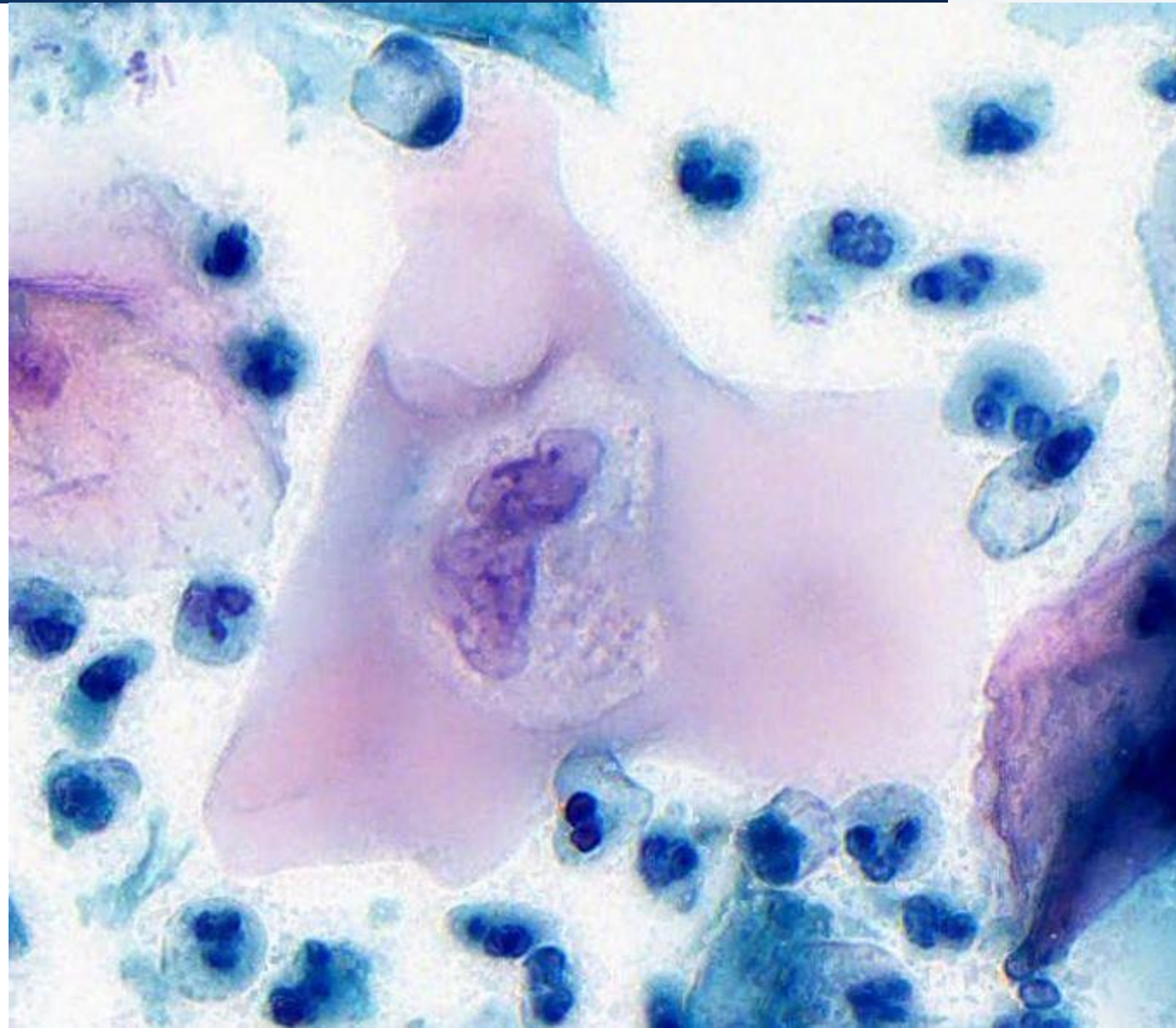


- The ASC-US cases from the IAC/CAP Web Atlas typically contain fewer abnormal cells
- However, the most compelling cells look similar to the images I have been showing from the LSIL cases

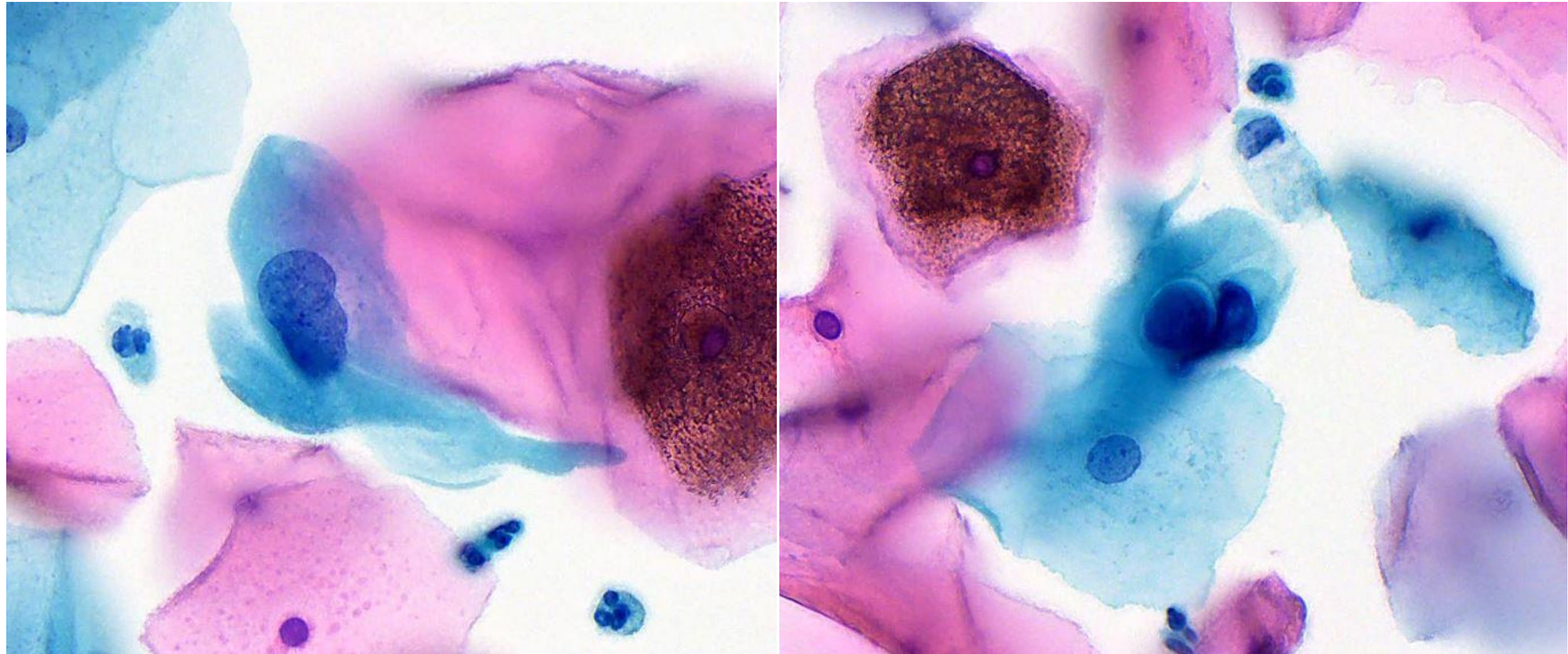
ASC-US #1 - nuclear enlargement



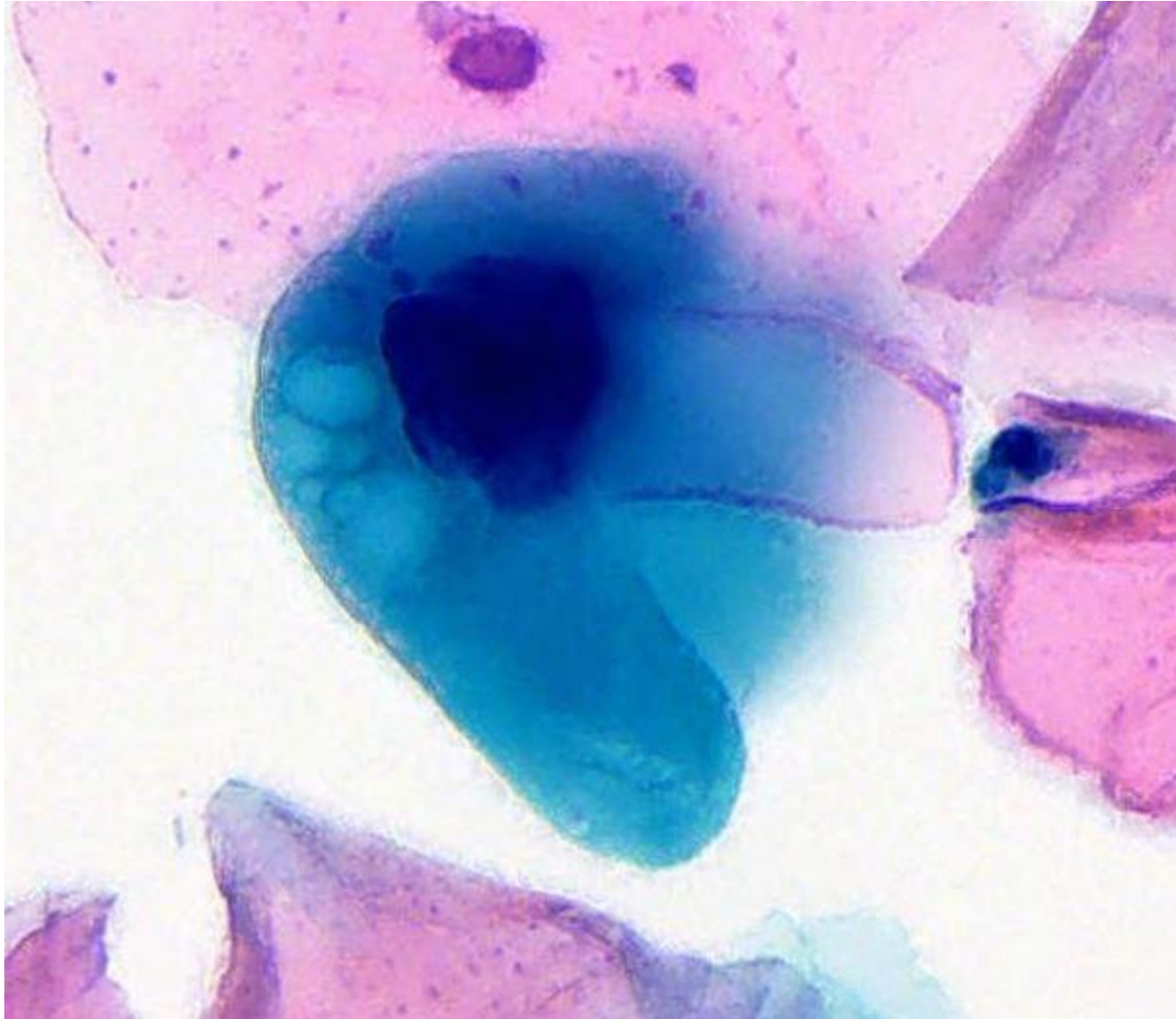
ASC-US #1 - probable koilocyte



ASC-US #2 - nuclear changes



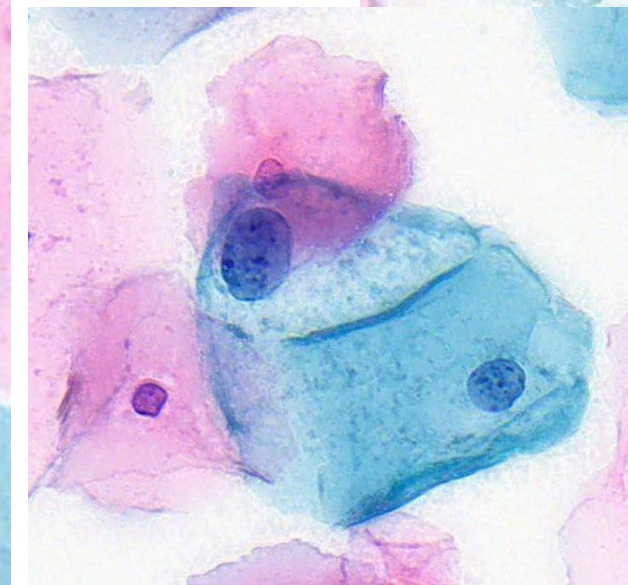
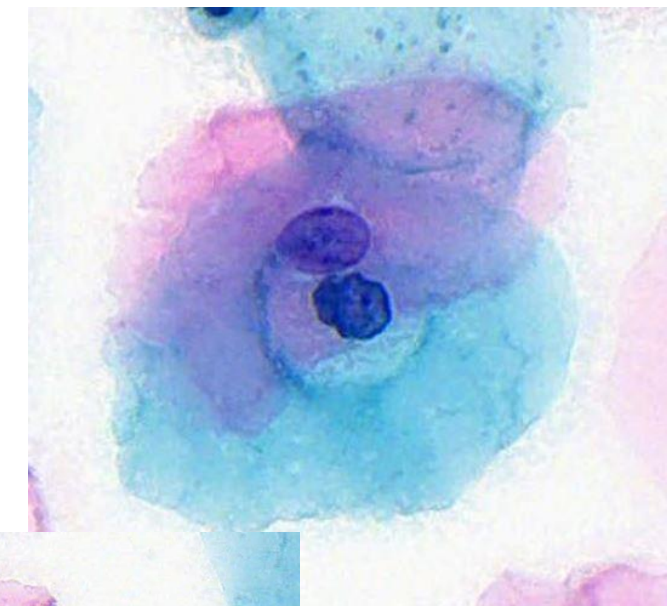
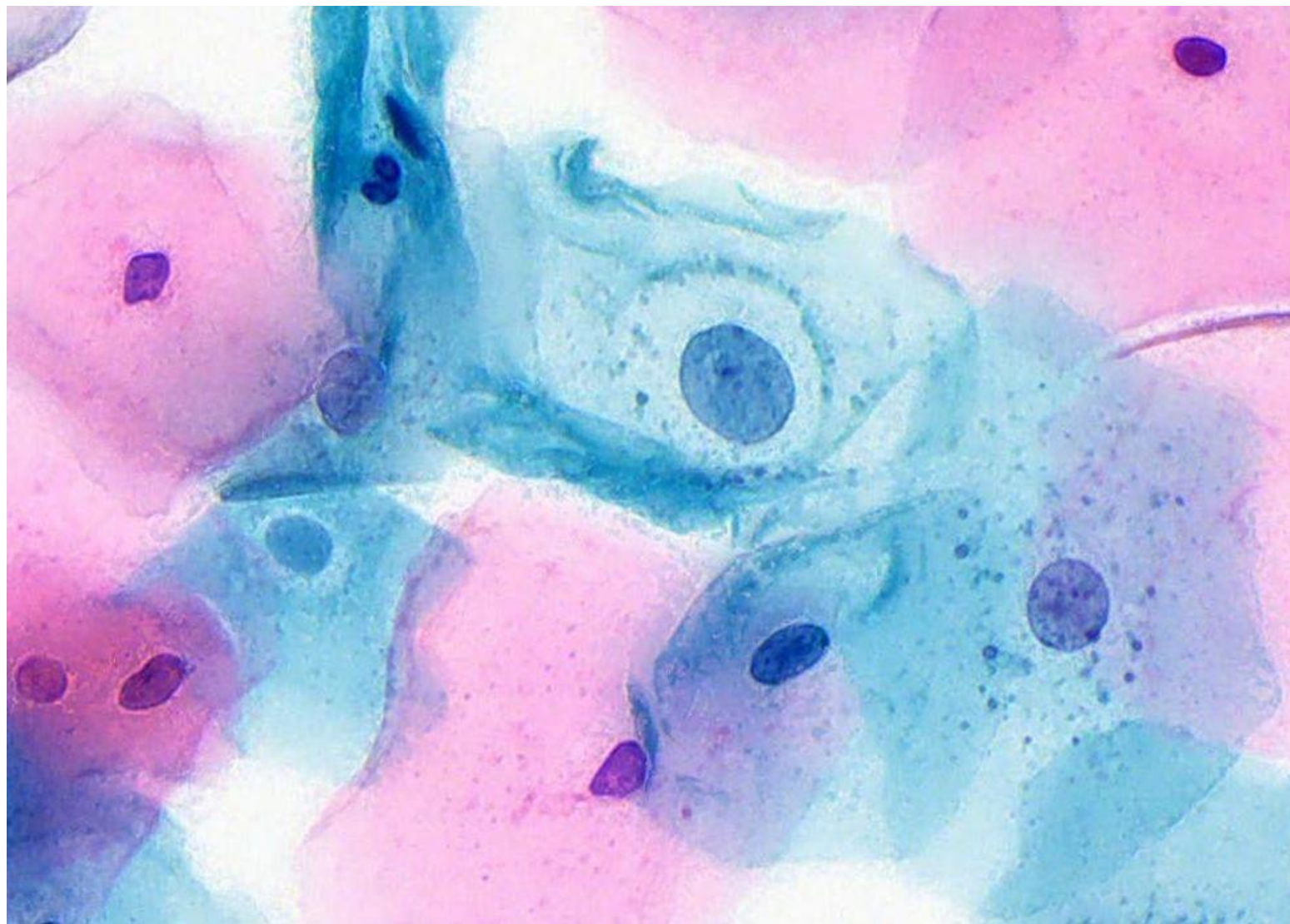
ASC-US #2 - large dark nuclei



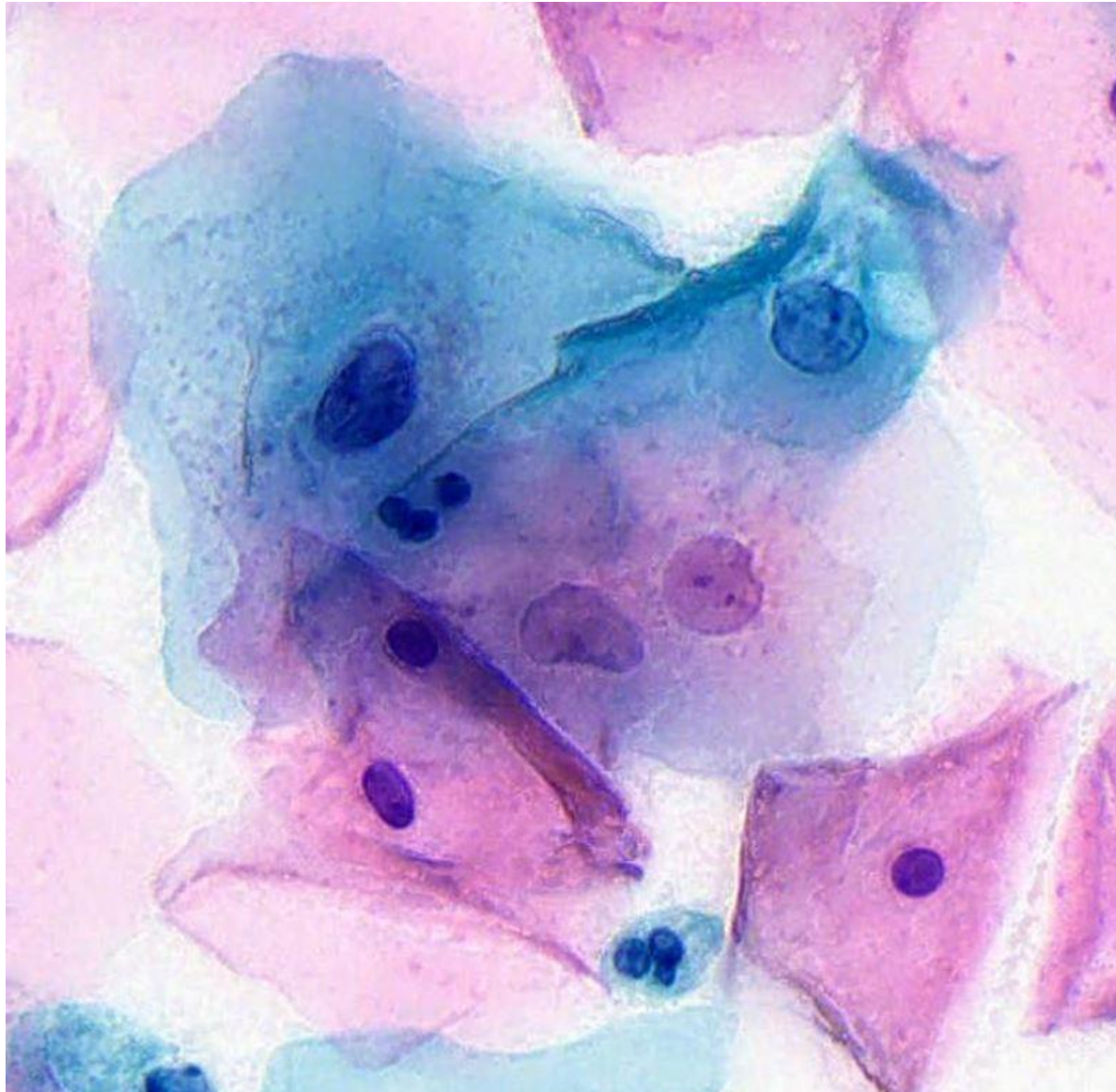
ASC-US #2 - possible halos



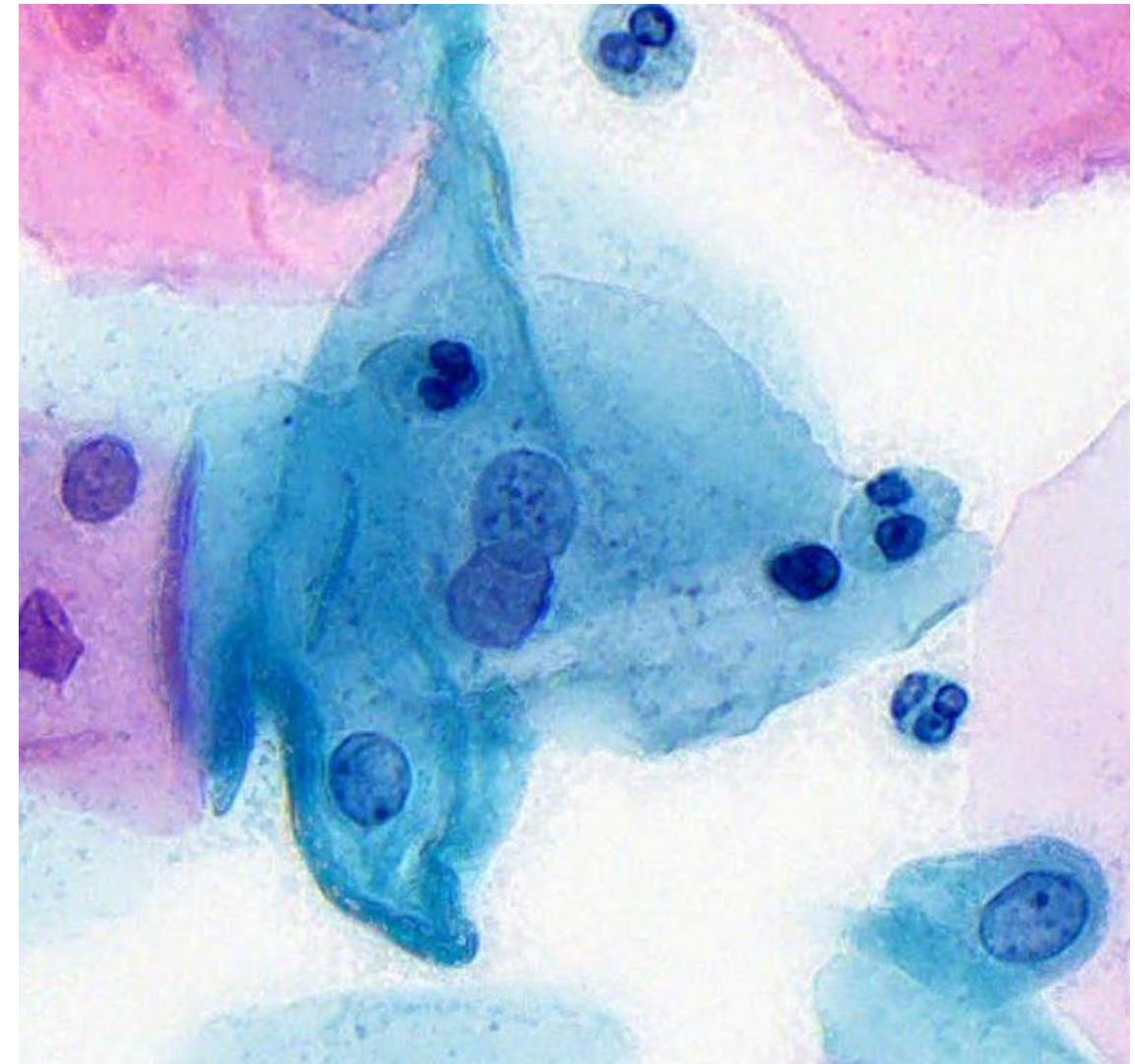
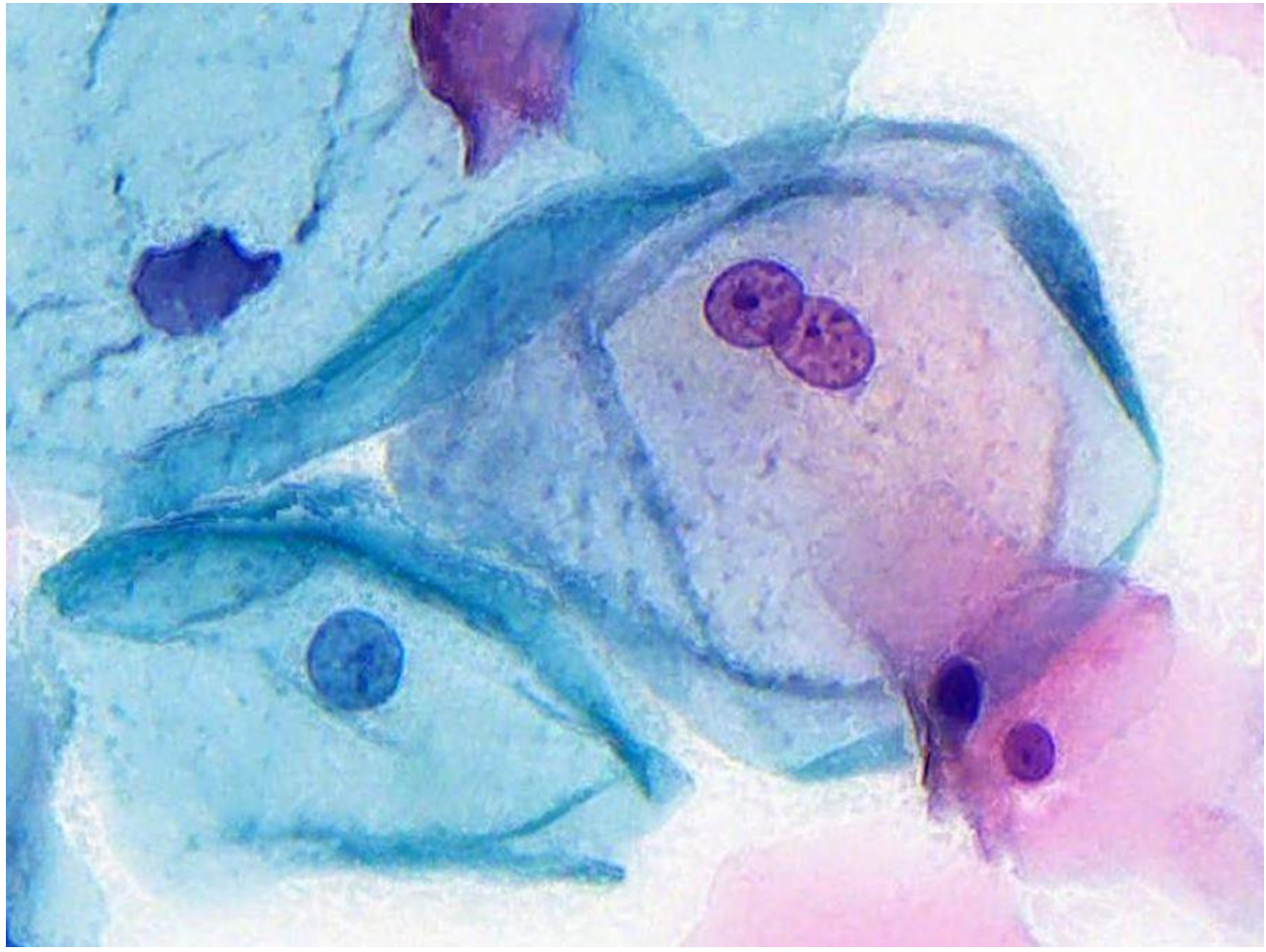
ASC-US #3 - possible halos



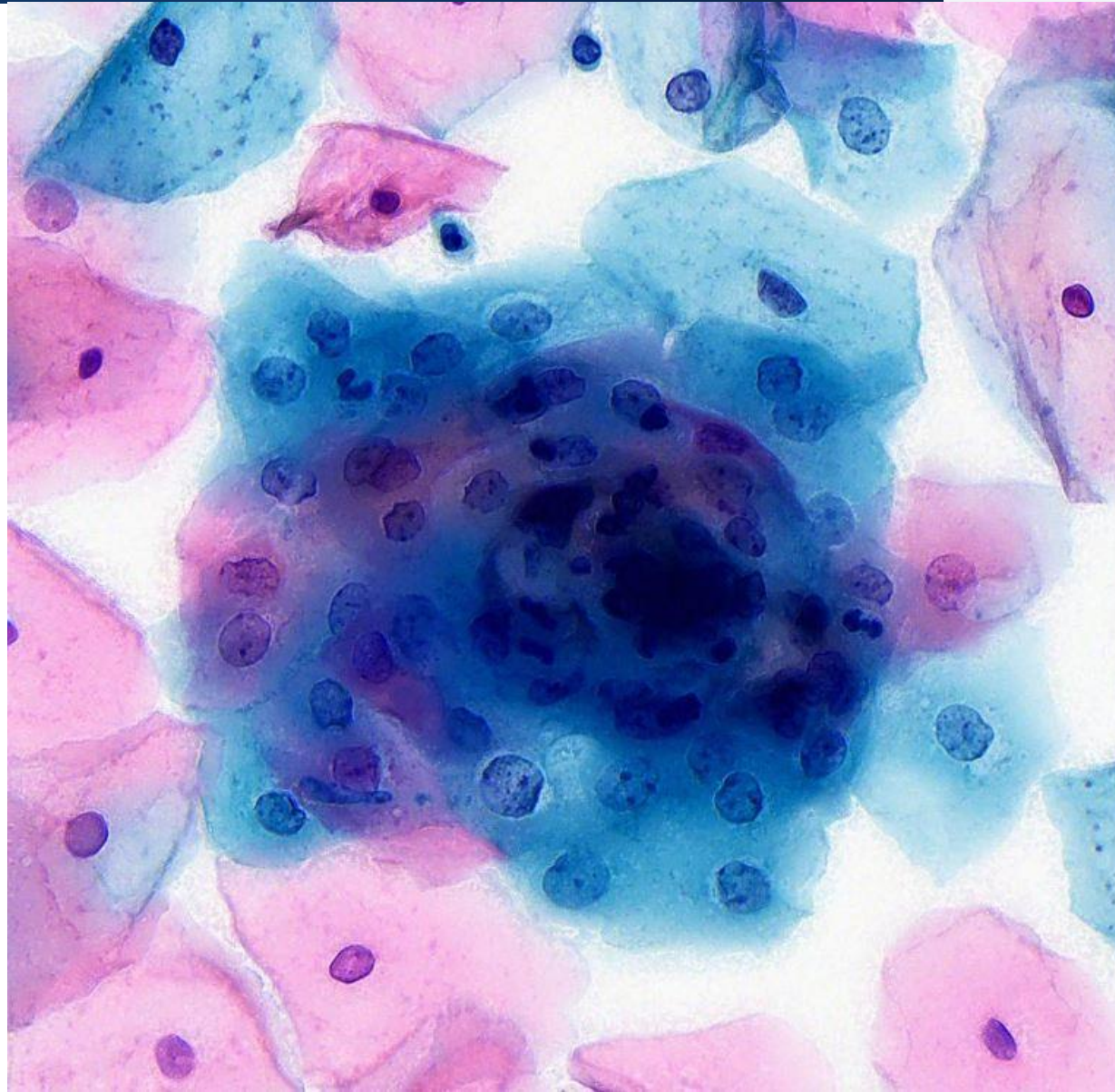
ASC-US #3 - irregular nuclei



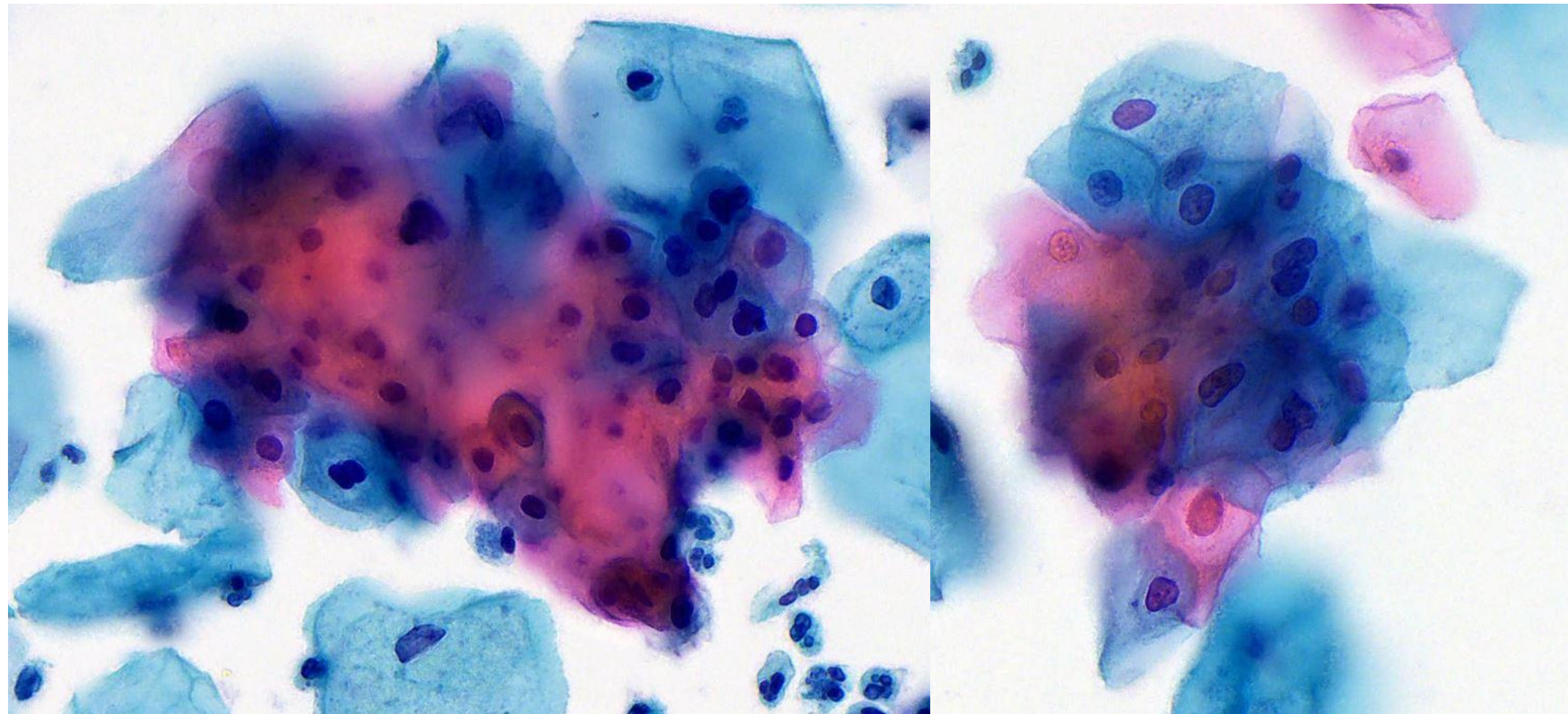
ASC-US #3 - binucleate cells



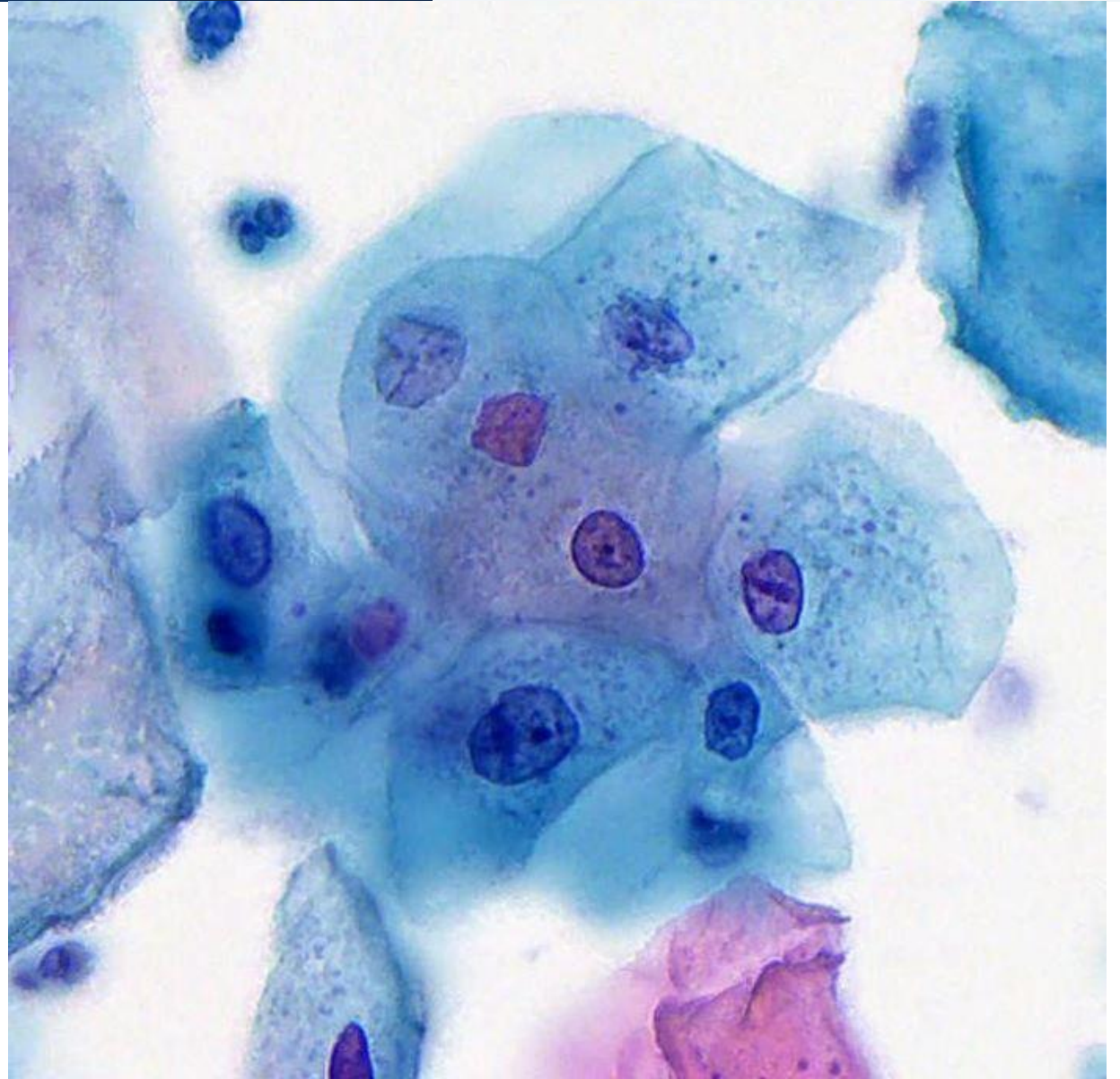
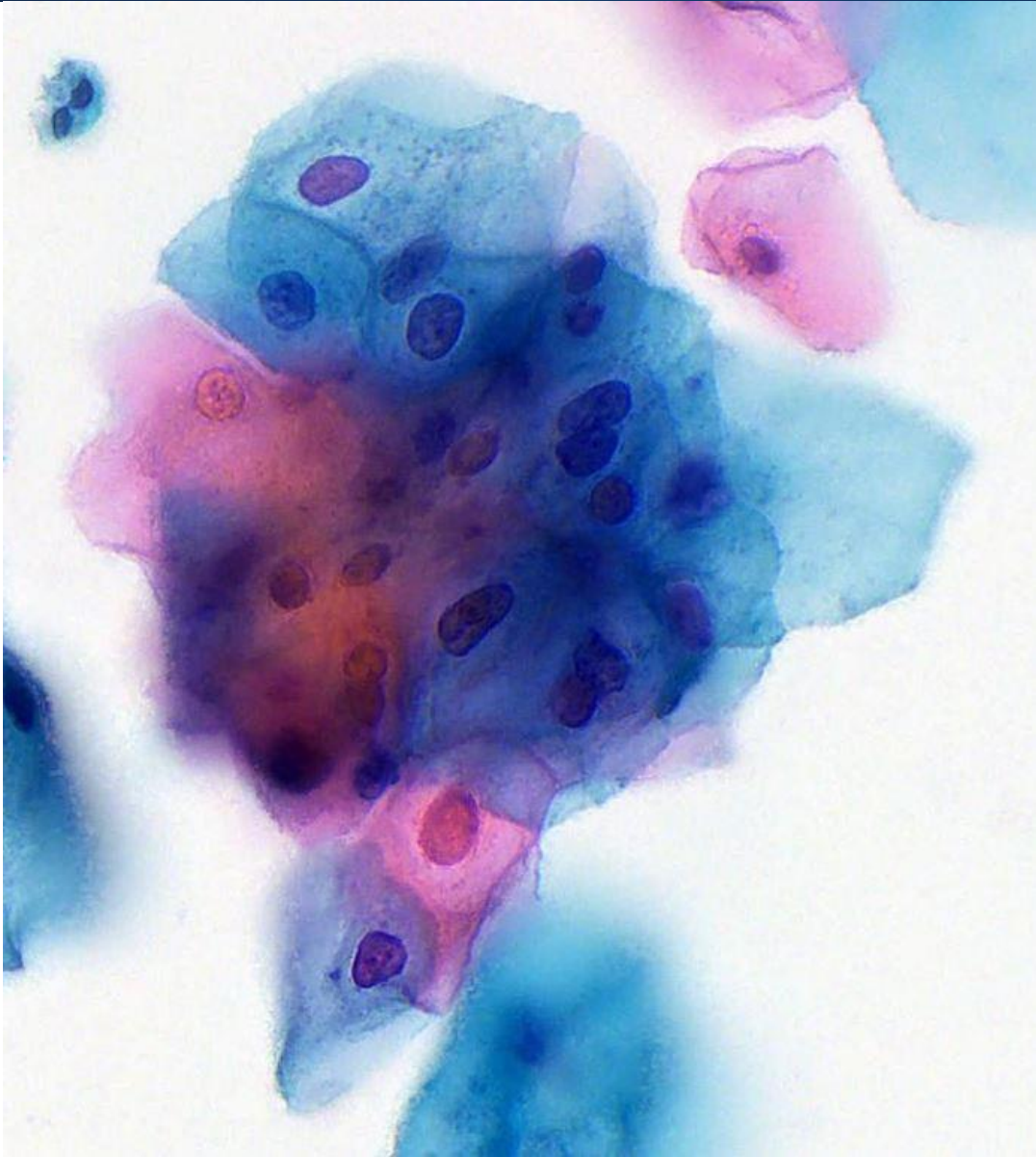
ASC-US #3 - large group of cells



ASC-US #4 - large clusters



ASC-US #4 - nuclear changes



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