La Classificazione Colposcopica

Gian Piero Fantin



2011 IFCPC Nomenclature[1]

Accepted in Rio World Congress, July 5, 2011

Nomenclature Committee chairman: Jacob Bornstein MD

[1] Bornstein J, Bentley J, Bosze P, Girardi F, Haefner H, Menton M, Perrotta M, Prendiville W, Russell P, Sideri M, Strander B, Torne A, Walker P. 2011 IFCPC colposcopic nomenclature. In preparation for publication

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La terminologia IFCPC 2011 comprende anche le lesioni della vagina e la descrizione del tipo di trattamento cervicale

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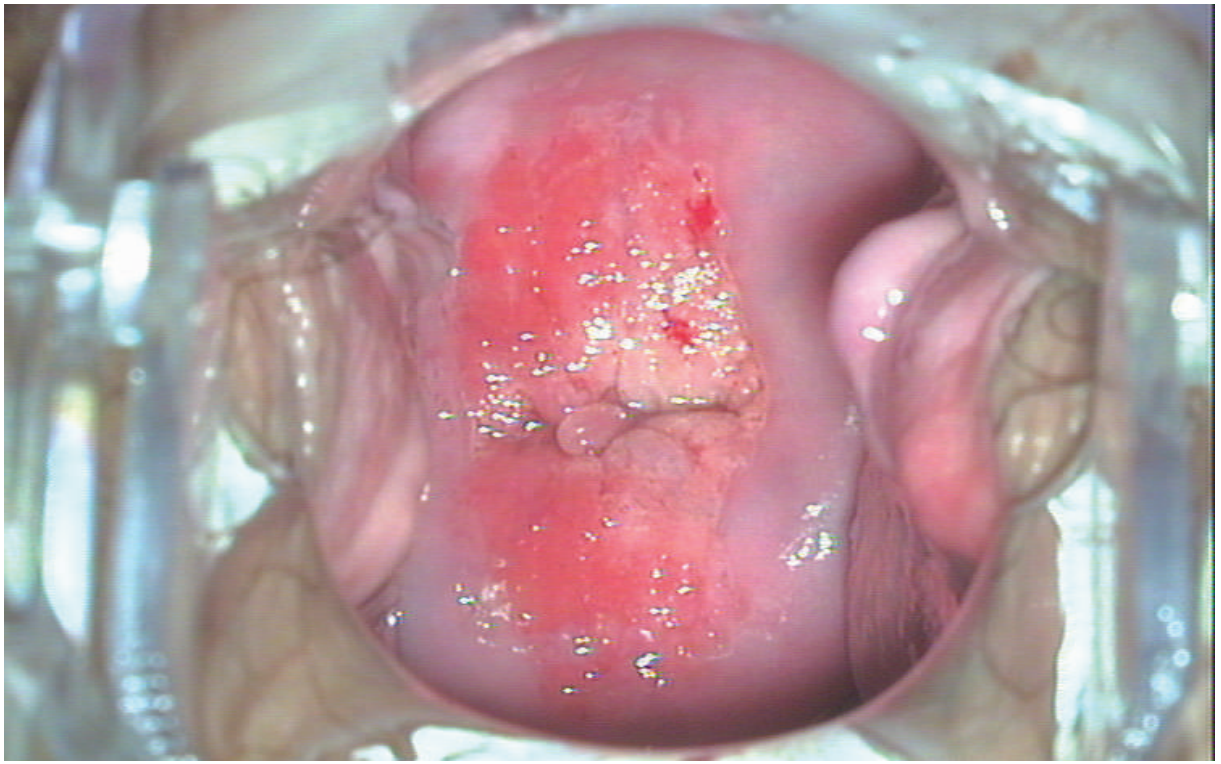
2011 IFCPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix[1]	
General assessment	• Adequate/inadequate for the reason … (i.e.: cervix obscured by inflammation, bleeding, scar) • Squamo-columnar Junction visibility: completely visible, partially visible, not visible • Transformation zone types 1,2,3

Valutazione generale	❑ **Esame adeguato** ❑ **Esame inadeguato** ○ Flogosi ○ Sanguinamento ○ Esiti cicatriziali ❑ **Giunzione Squamo Colonnare** ○ Completamente visibile ○ Parzialmente visibile ○ Non visibile ❑ **Zona di Trasformazione** ○ Tipo 1 ○ Tipo 2 ○ Tipo 3

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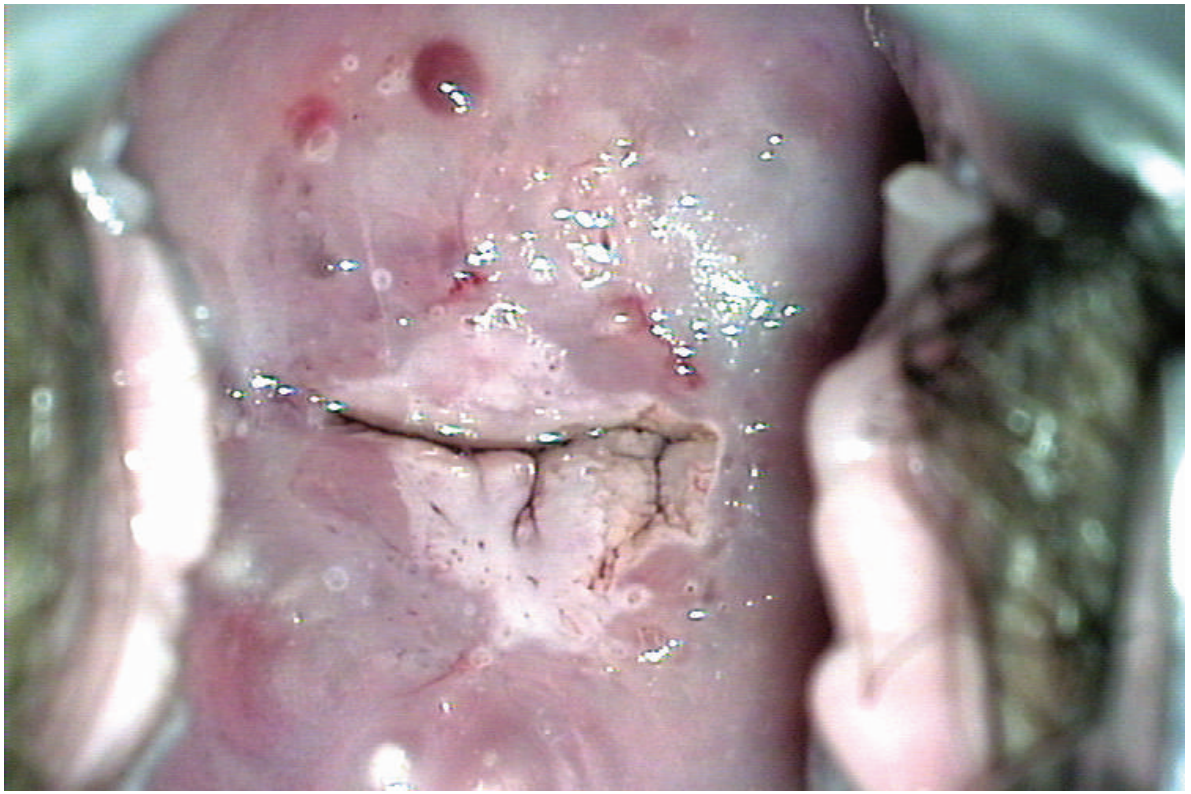
GSC completamente visibile



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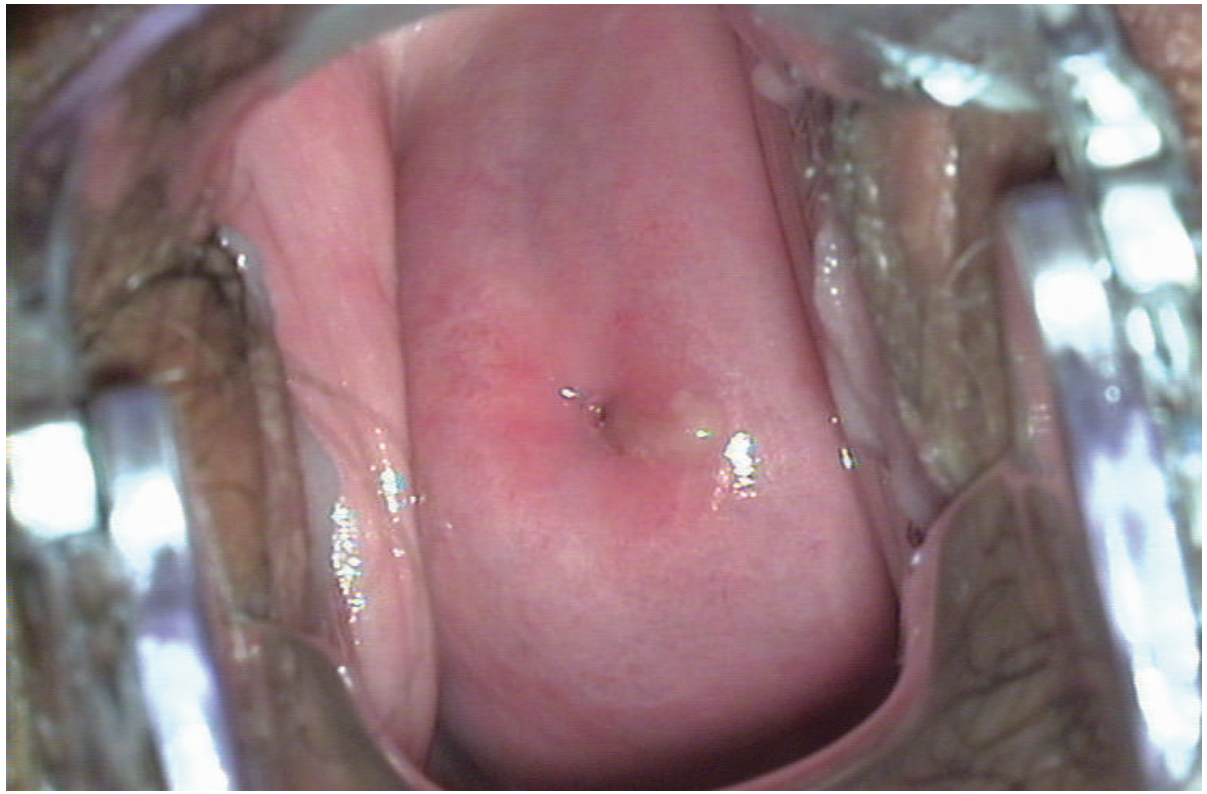
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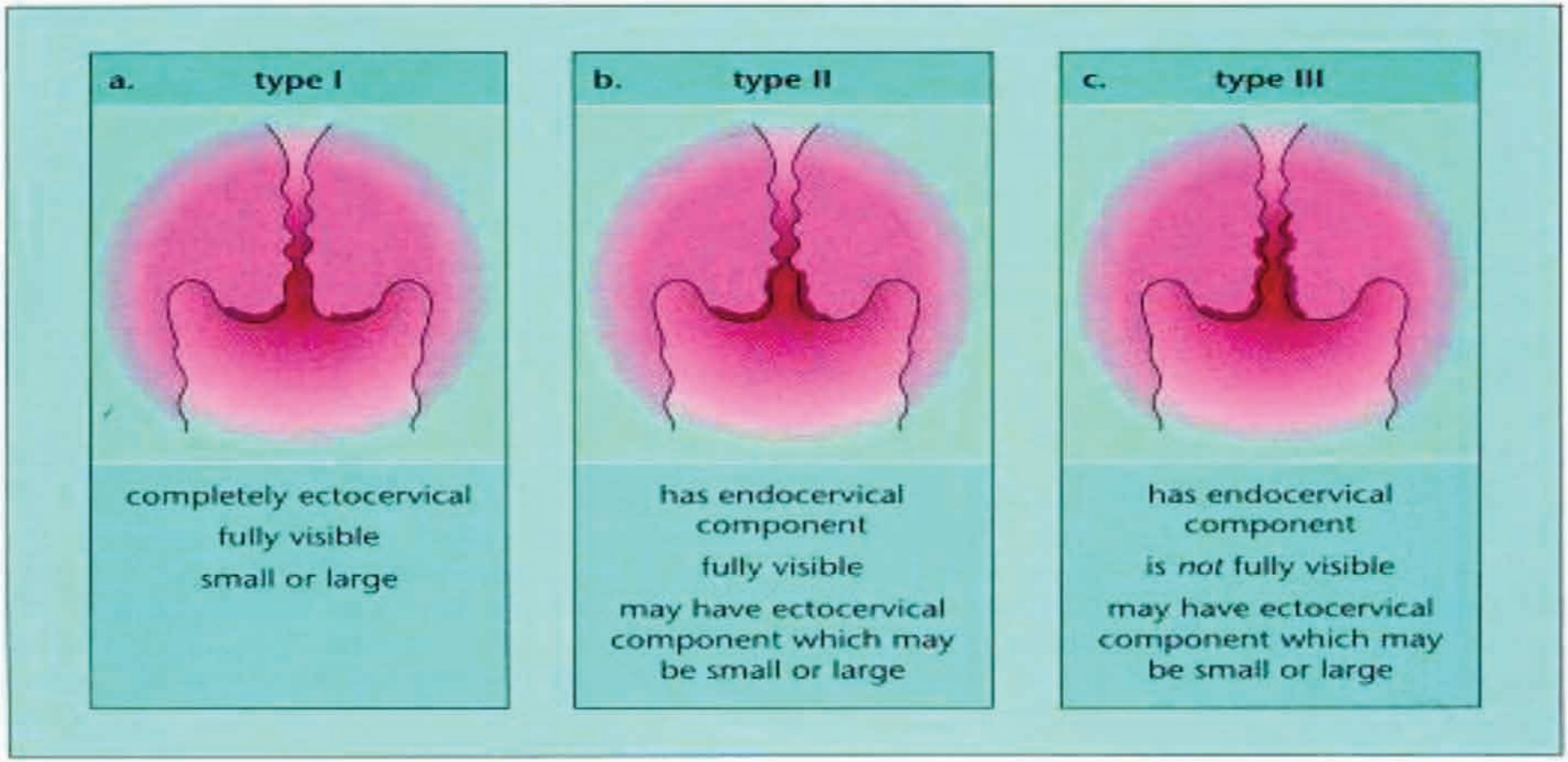
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GSC non visibile



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Classificazione IFCPC 2002, Walker 2003, Prendivile 2003

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2011 IFCPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix[1]	
Normal colposcopic findings	Original squamous epithelium: • Mature • Atrophic Columnar epithelium • Ectopy Metaplastic squamous epithelium • Nabothian cysts • Crypt (gland) openings Deciduosis in pregnancy

Quadri colposcopici normali	❑ **Epitelio squamoso originale:** ○ Maturo ○ Atrofico ❑ **Epitelio cilindrico:** ○ Ectopia ❑ **Epitelio squamoso metaplastico:** ○ Cisti di Naboth ○ Sbocchi ghiandolari ❑ **Deciduosi gravidica**

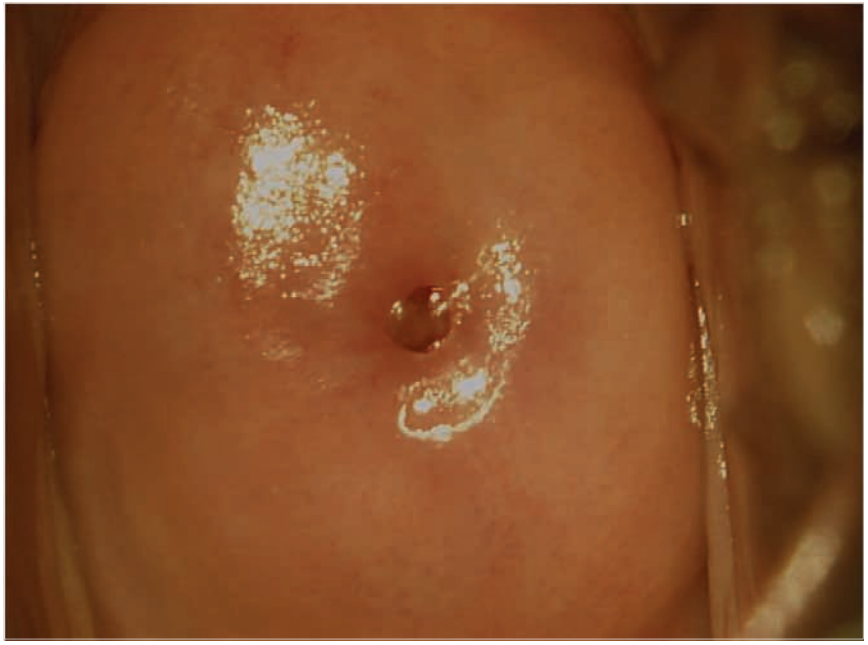
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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

Epitelio Squamoso Originale

- Maturo





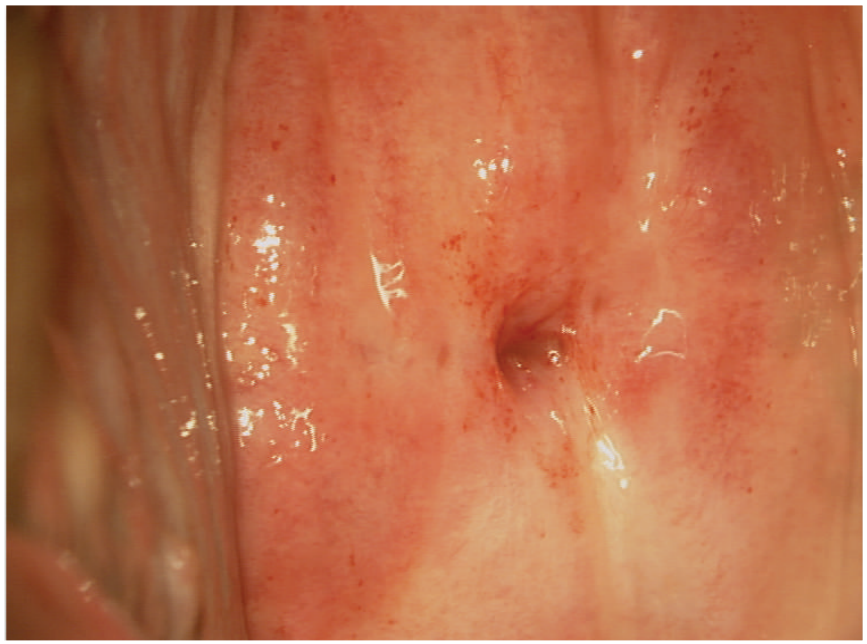
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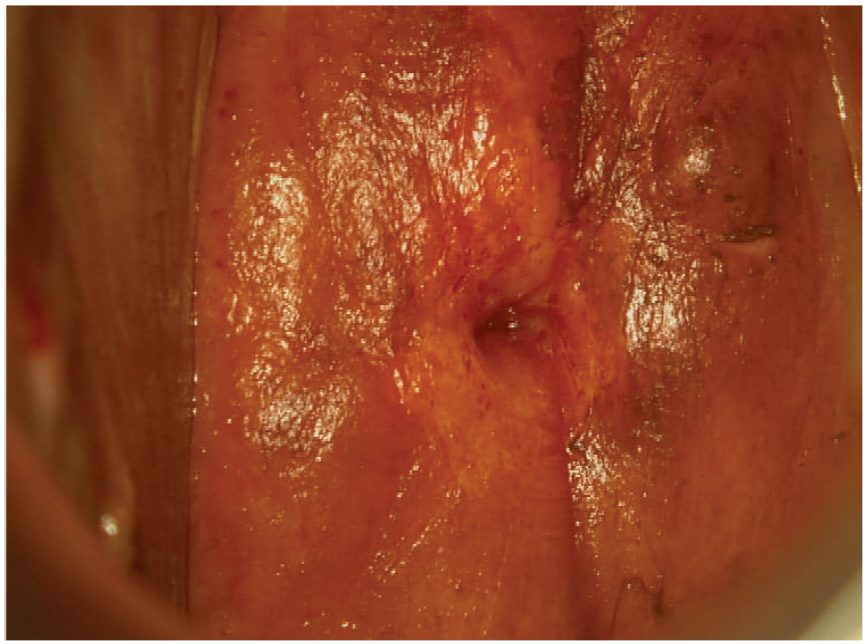
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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

Epitelio Squamoso Originale

- Atrofico





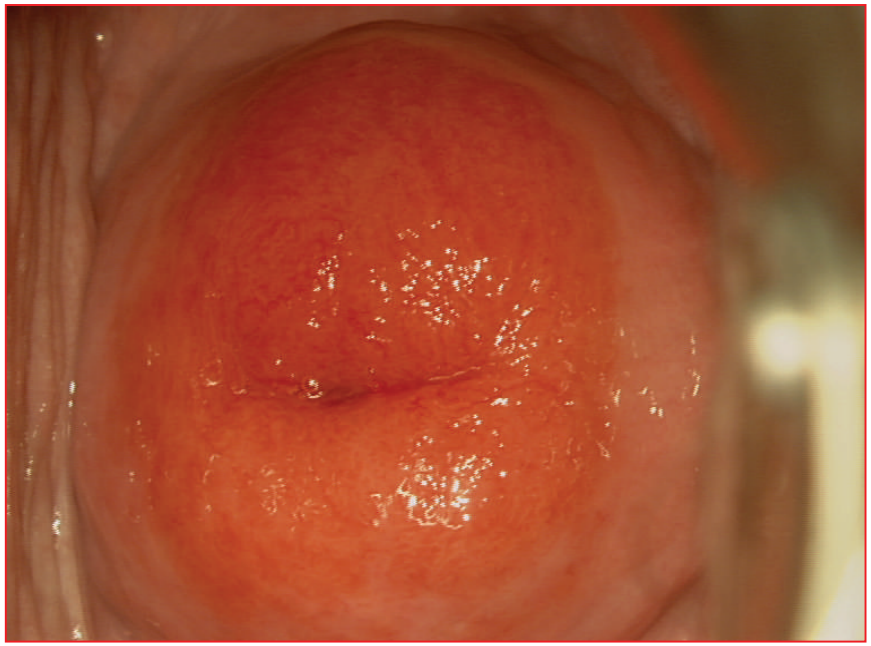
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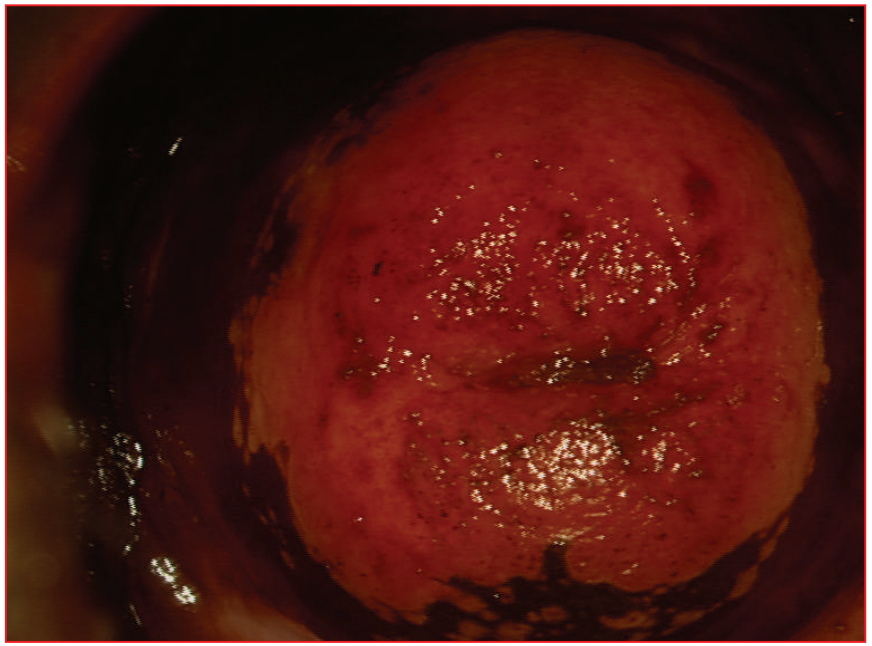
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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

Epitelio Cilindrico

- Ectopia





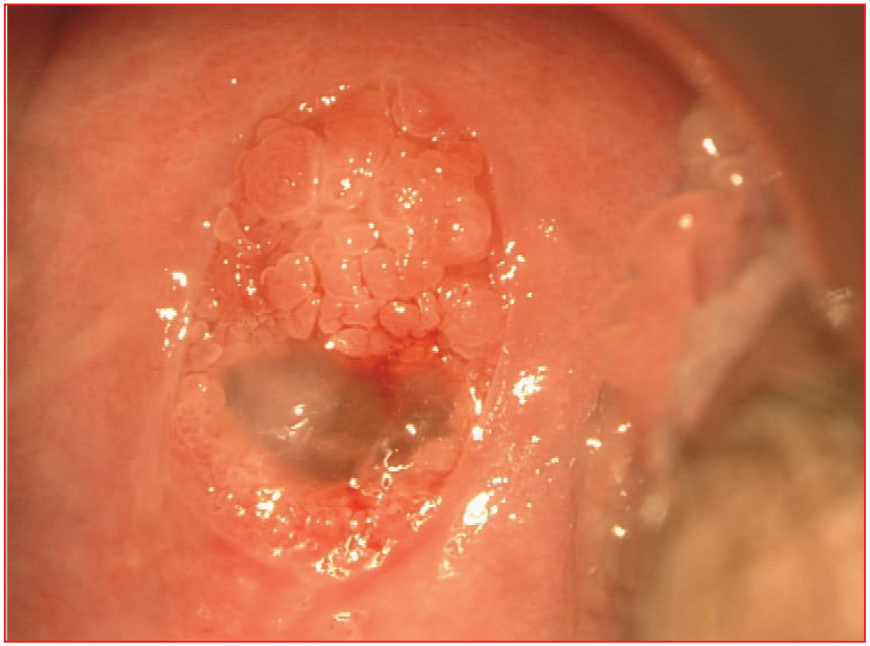
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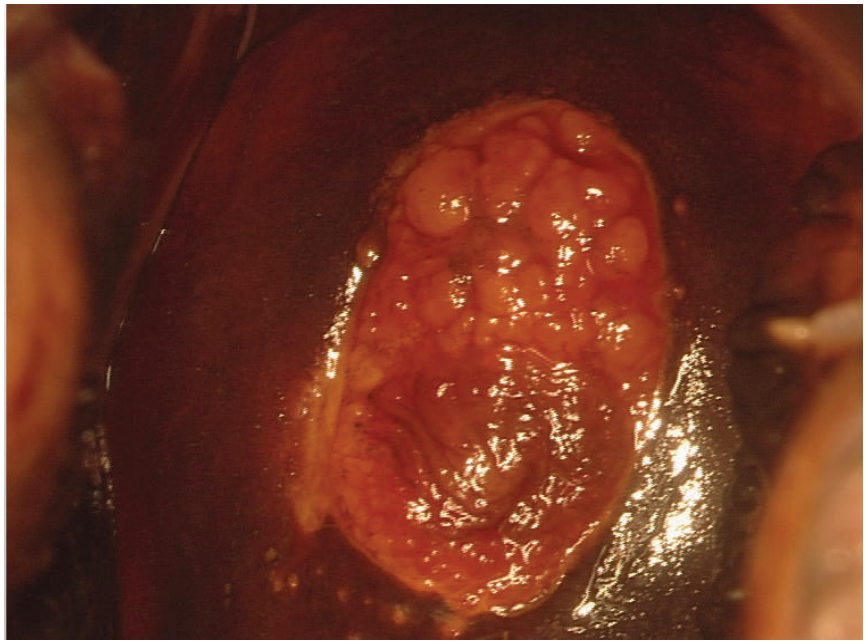
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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

Epitelio Cilindrico

- Ectropion



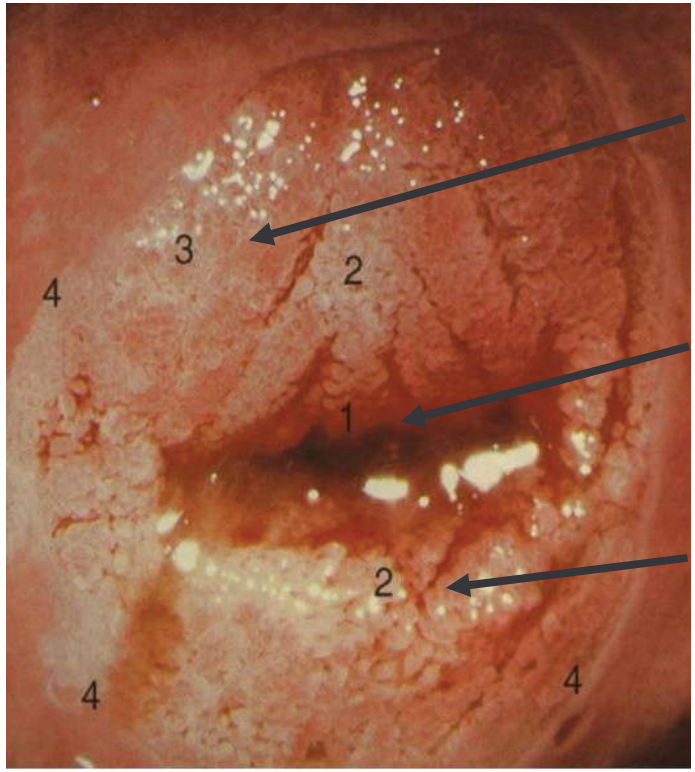


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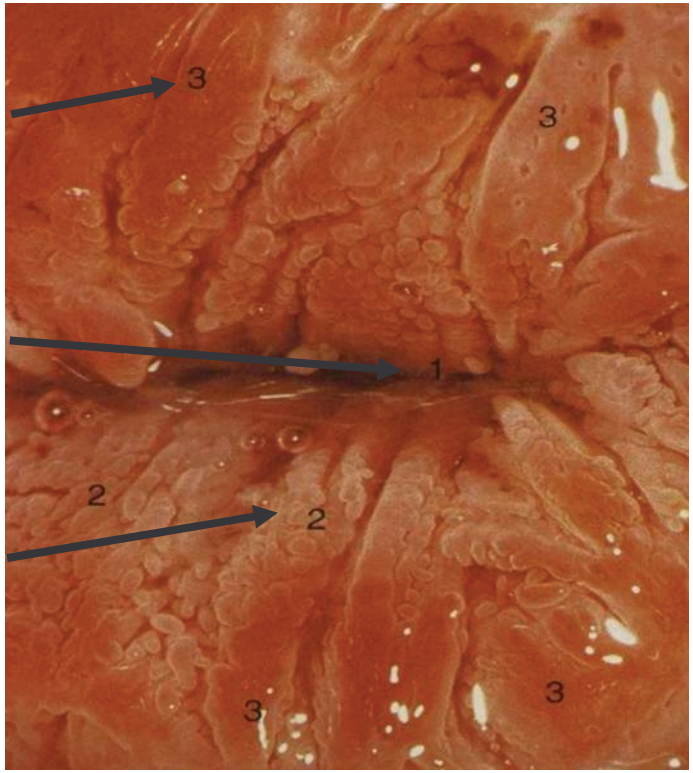
Epitelio Squamoso Metaplasico



Stadio3: fusione di tutti i villi

Epitelio colonnare originale

Stadio 1-2: fusione dei villi



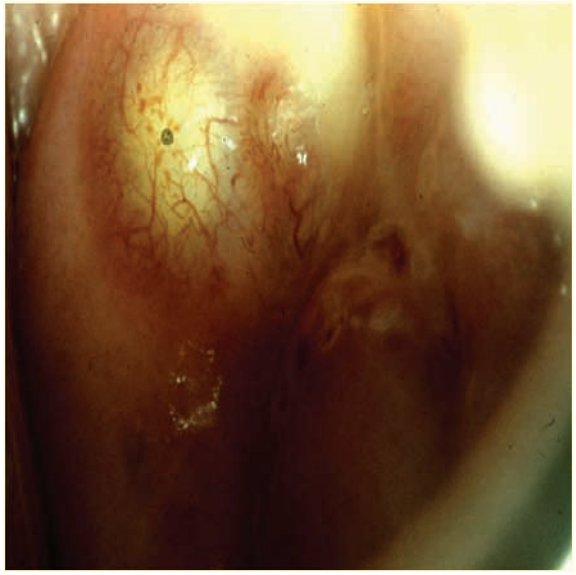
A. Singer, J.M. Monaghan. Lower genital tract precancer

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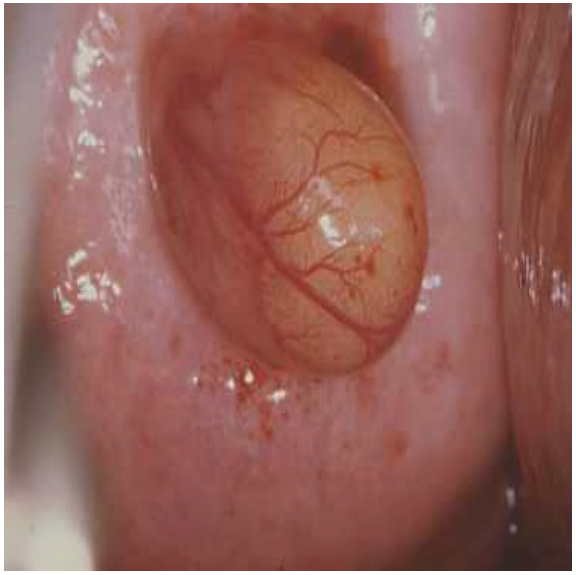
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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

Cisti di Naboth



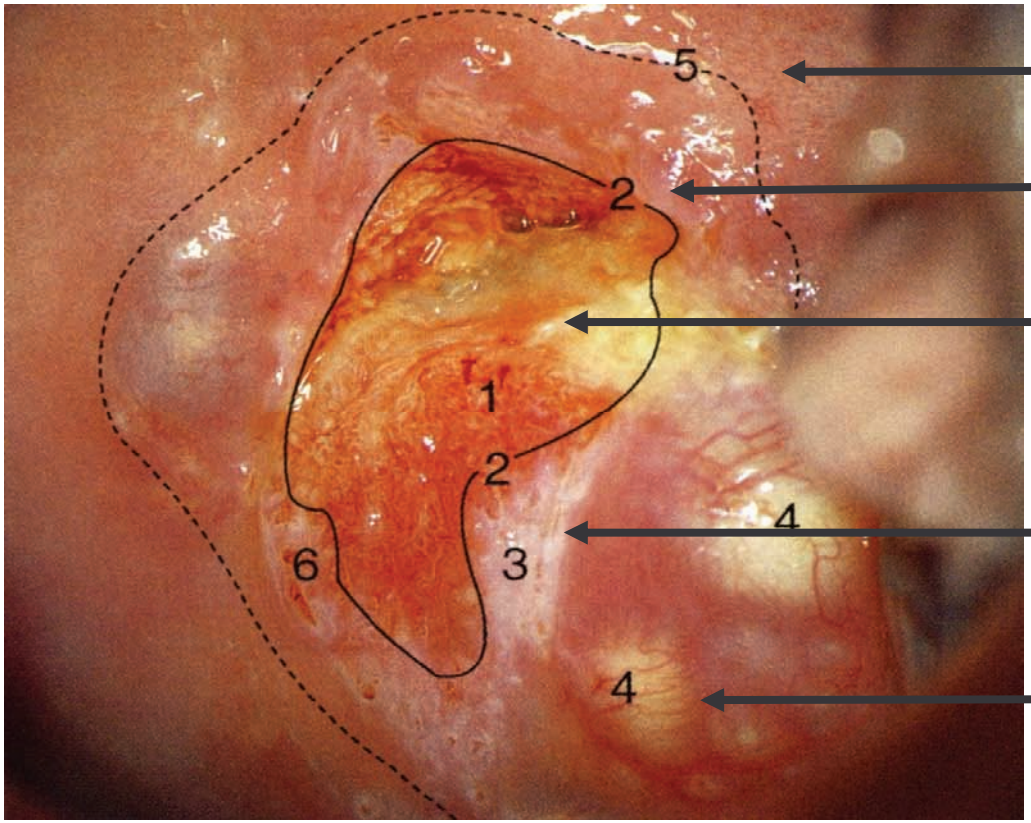




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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

Cisti di Naboth



GSC originale

GSC nuova

Epitelio colonnare originale

Epitelio squamoso metaplasico

Cisti di Naboth

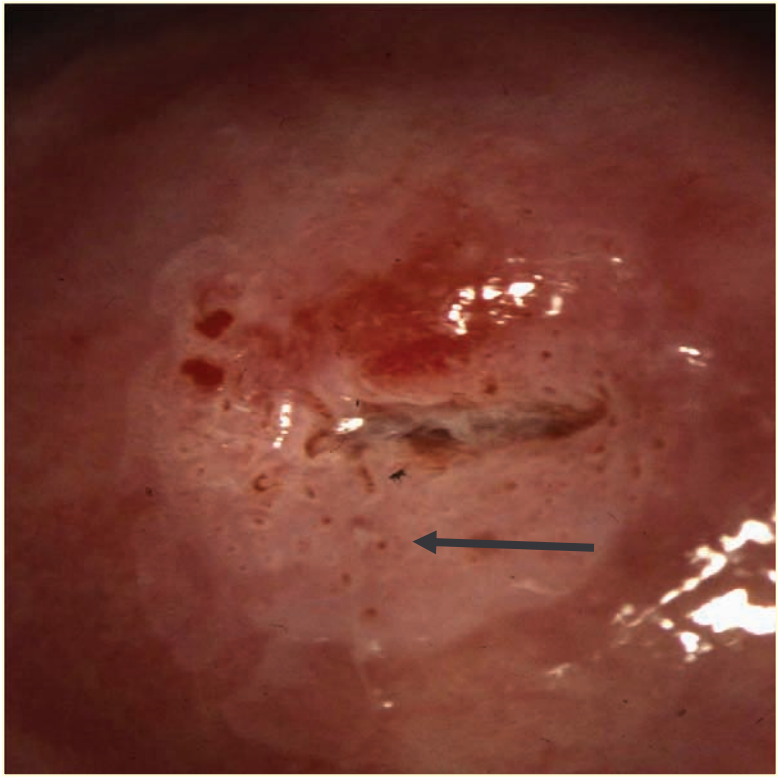
A. Singer, J.M. Monaghan. Lower genital tract precancer

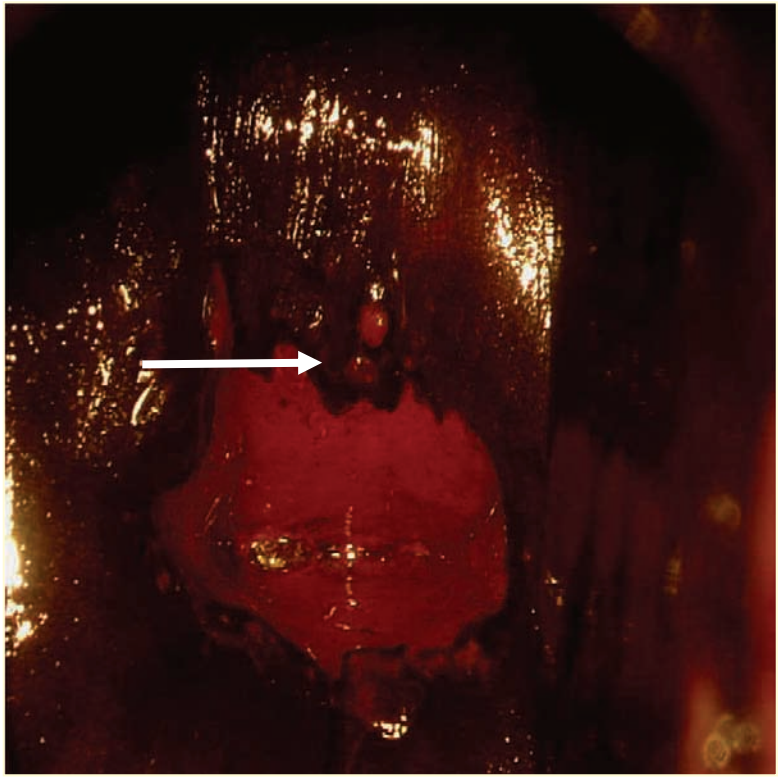
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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

Sbocchi ghiandolari



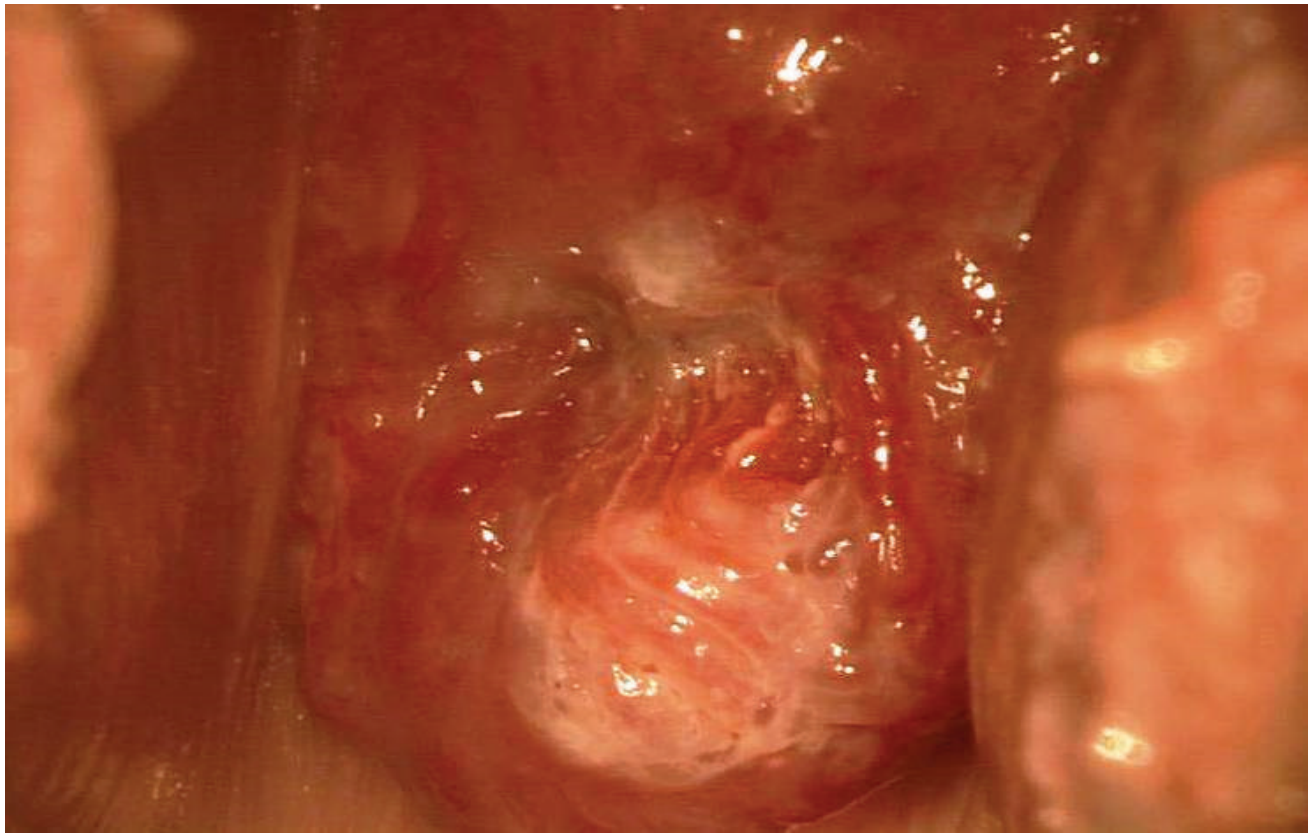


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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

Deciduosi gravidica



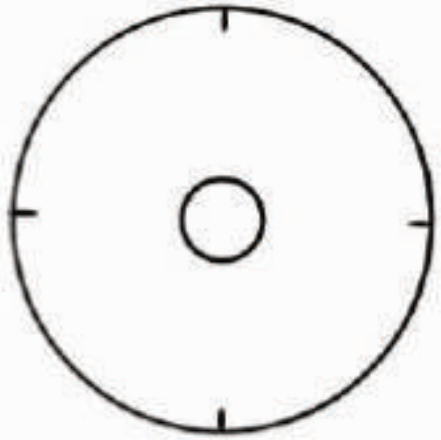
2011 IFCPC Nomenclature[1]

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2011 IFCPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix[1]			
Abnormal colposcopic findings	**General principles**	**Location of the lesion**: Inside or outside the T-zone, Location of the lesion by clock position **Size of the lesion**: Number of cervical quadrants the lesion covers, Size of the lesion in percentage of cervix,	
	Grade 1 (Minor)	Thin aceto-white epithelium Irregular, geographic border	Fine mosaic, Fine punctation
	Grade 2 (Major)	Dense aceto-white epithelium, Rapid appearance of acetowhitening, Cuffed crypt (gland) openings	Coarse mosaic, Coarse punctuation, Sharp border, Inner border sign, Ridge sign
	Non specific	Leukoplakia (keratosis, hyperkeratosis), Erosion Lugol's staining (Schiller's test): stained/non-stained	

SCHEDA COLPOSCOPICA IFCPC 2011

Quadri colposcopici anormali	**Principi Generali**	**Localizzazione della lesione**: ○ Dentro la zona di trasformazione ○ Fuori la zona di trasformazione ○ Posizione della lesione: ore_____ **Dimensioni della lesione**: ○ Numero di quadranti cervicali coinvolti ○ Percentuale di superficie cervicale interessata	
	Grado 1	○ Epitelio bianco sottile ○ Margini irregolari (a carta geografica)	○ Mosaico regolare ○ Puntatore regolare
	Grado 2	○ Epitelio bianco ispessito denso ○ Rapida aceto-reattività ○ Sbocchi ghiandolari ispessiti	○ Mosaico irregolare ○ Puntatore irregolare ○ Margini netti ○ Segno del margine interno ○ Segno della cresta
	Aspetti non specifici	○ Leucoplachia (cheratosi, iprercheratosi) ○ Test di Schiller: captante/non captante ○ Erosione	

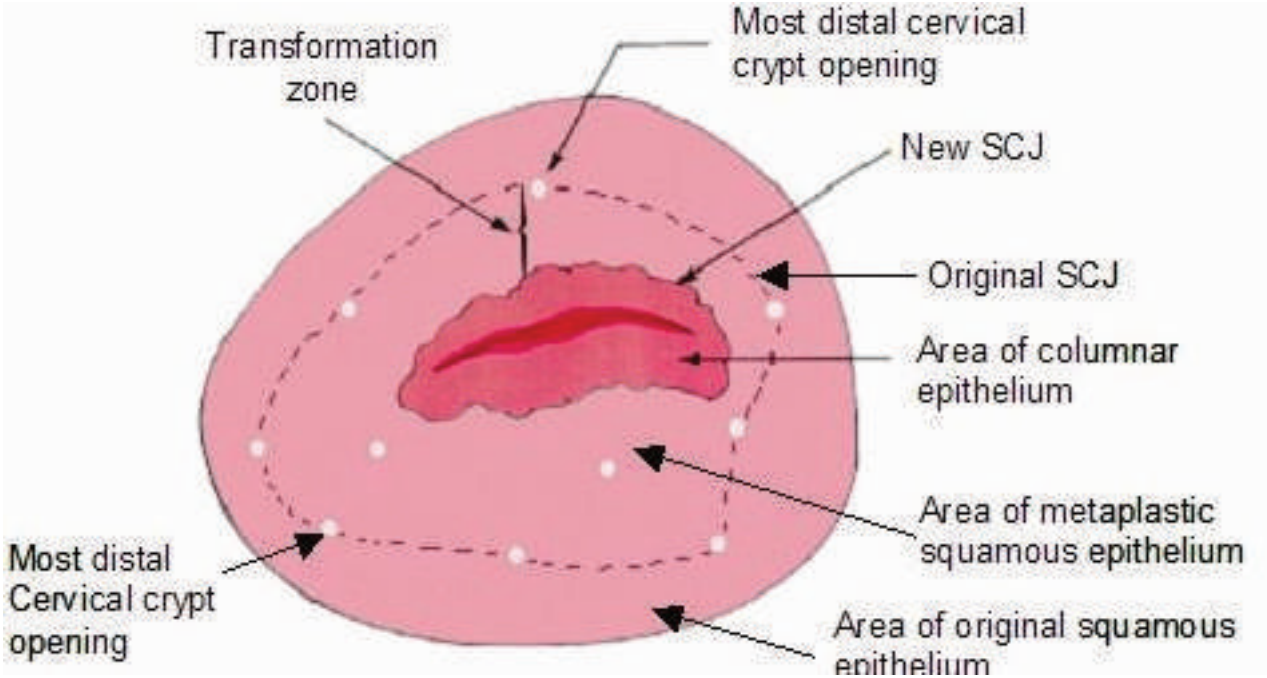
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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Localizzazione della lesione

- Dentro/Fuori la zona di trasformazione



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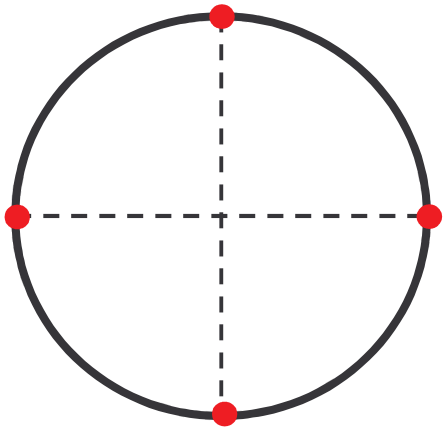
QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Localizzazione della lesione

- ❑ Posizione della lesione secondo il quadrante dell'orologio

Dimensione della lesione

- ❑ Numero di quadranti cervicali coinvolti
- ❑ Percentuale di superficie cervicale interessata



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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Grado 1



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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Grado 2

- Epitelio bianco ispessito denso
- Margini netti



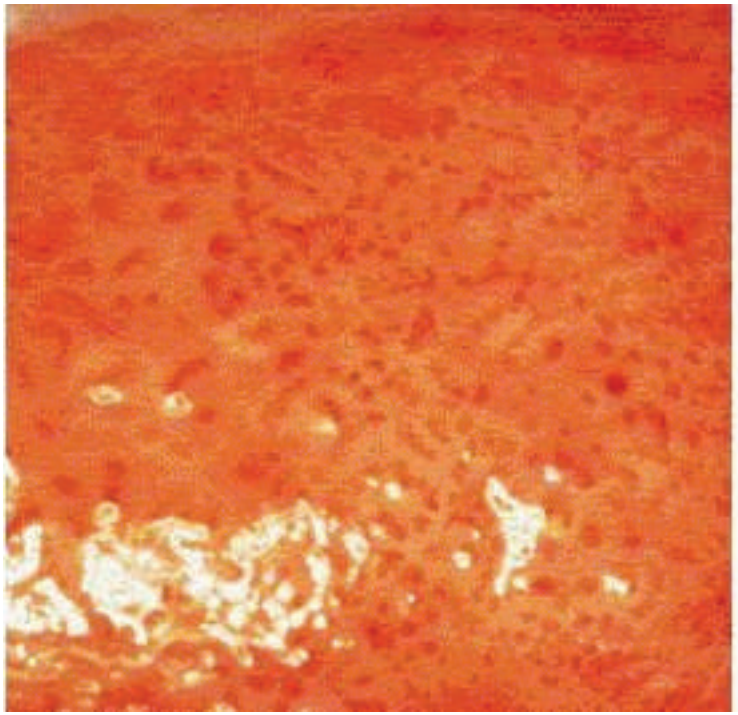
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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Grado 2

- Puntato irregolare





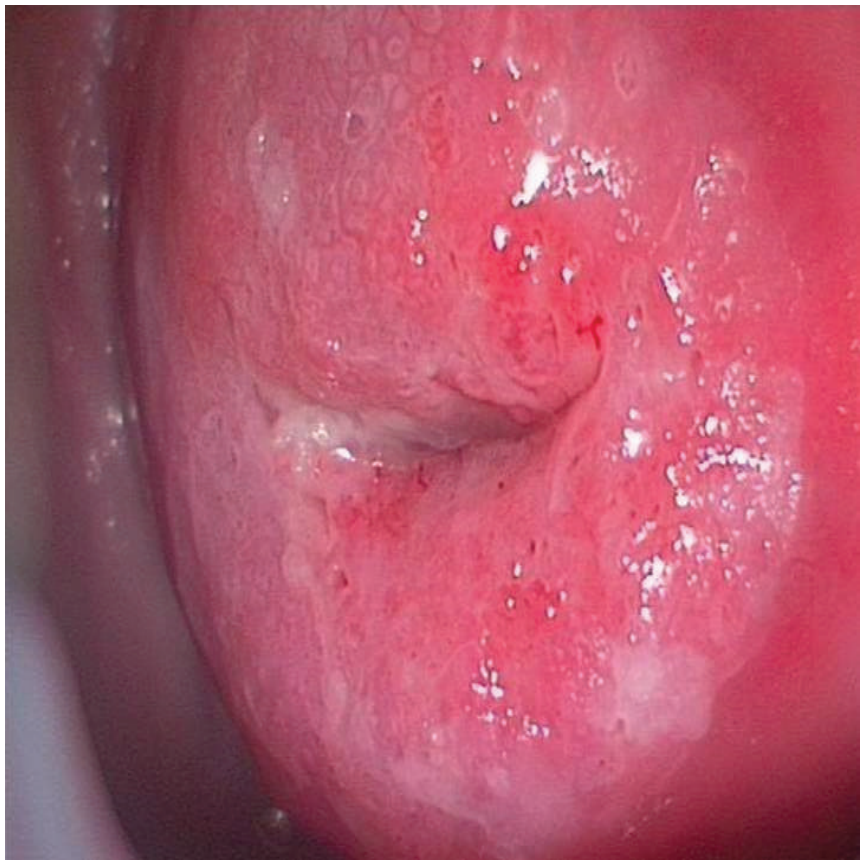
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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Grado 2

- Mosaico irregolare



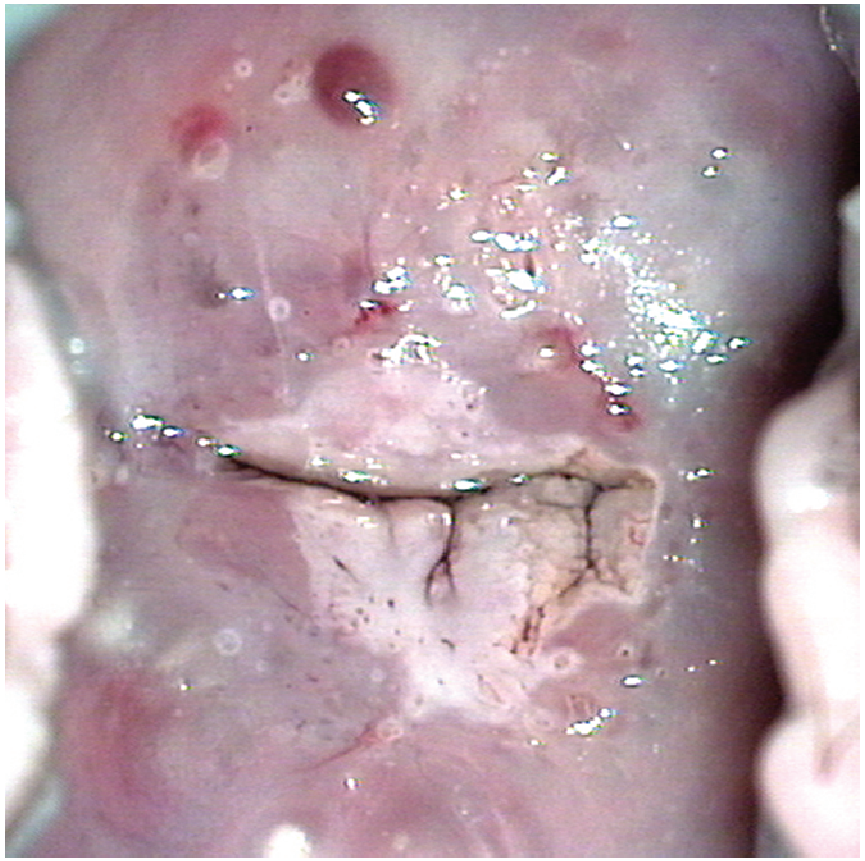
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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Grado 2

- Sbocchi ghiandolari ispessiti



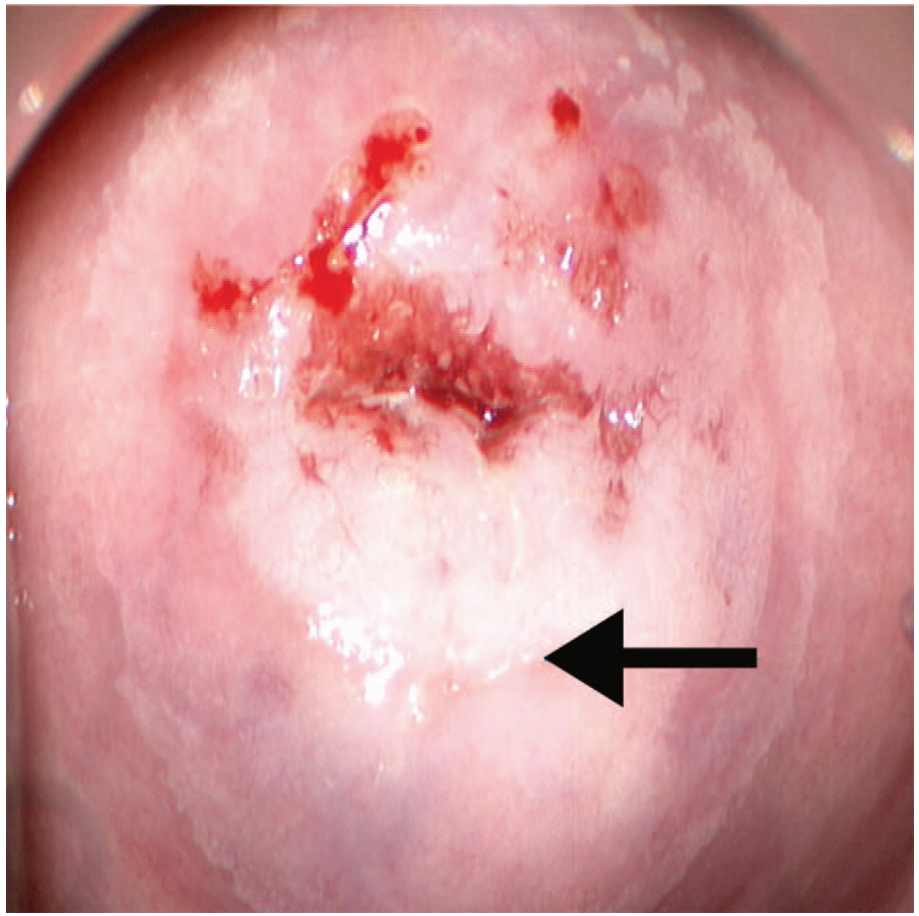
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Grado 2

- Segno del margine interno (inner border)



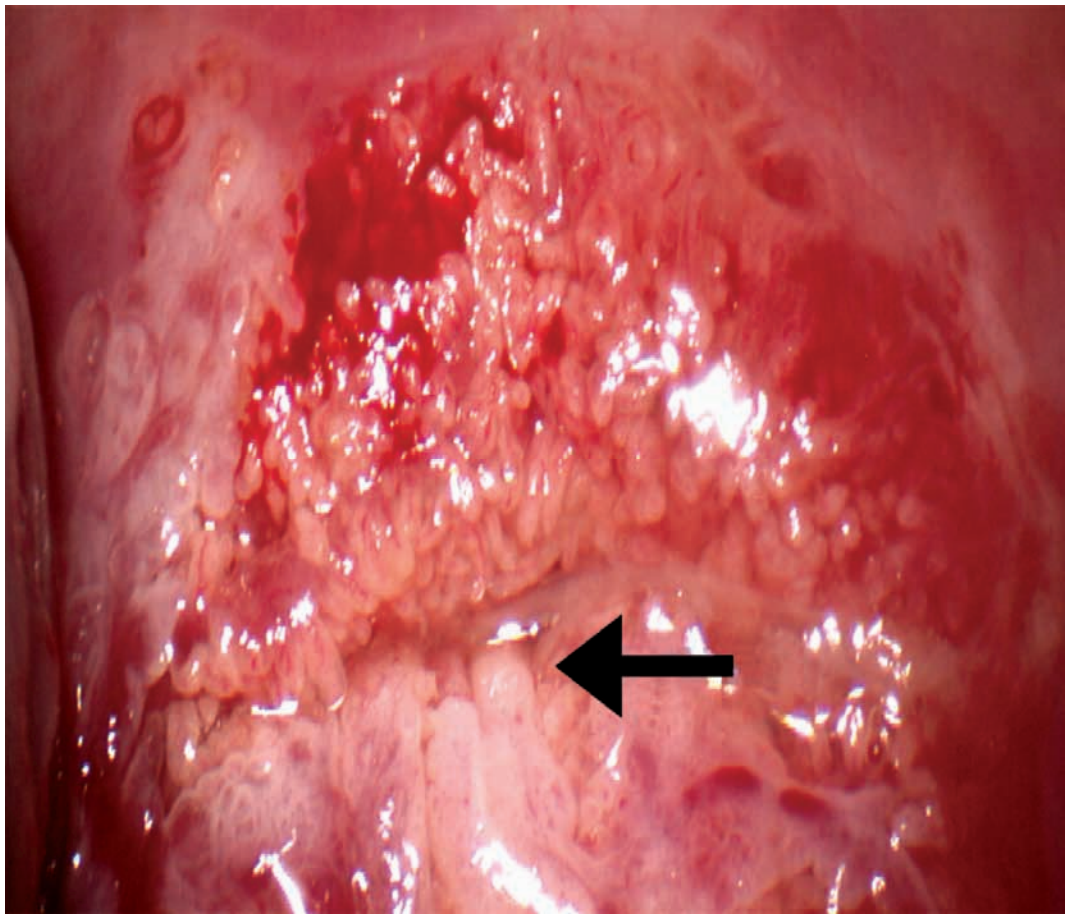
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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Grado 2

- Segno della cresta (ridge sign)



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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Aspetti non specifici

- Leucoplachia
  (cheratosi, ipercheratosi)



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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Aspetti non specifici

- Erosione



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2011 IFCPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix[1]	
Suspicious for invasion	Atypical vessels **Additional signs**: Fragile vessels, Irregular surface, Exophytic lesion, Necrosis, Ulceration (necrotic), tumor/gross neoplasm

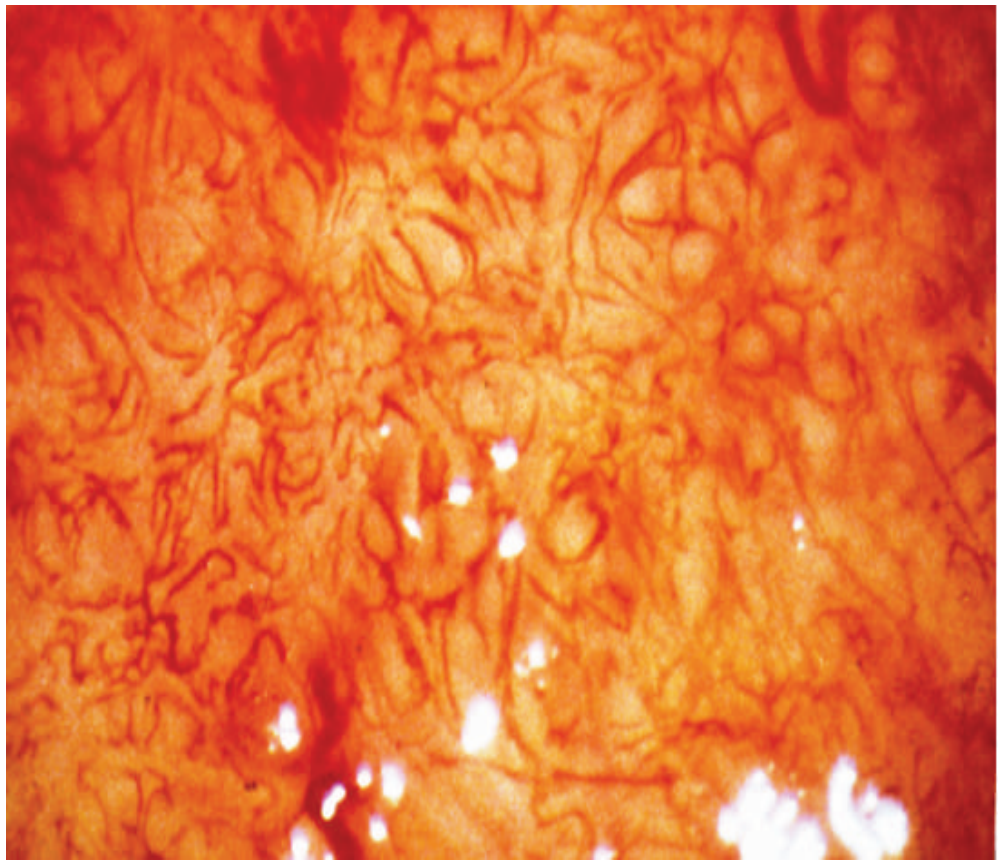
Sospetta invasione	**Vasi atipici** **Segni complementari:** ○ Fragilità vascolare ○ Necrosi ○ Ulcerazione (necrotica) ○ Superficie irregolare ○ Lesione esofitica ○ Tumore/grossa neoplasia

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SOSPETTA INVASIONE

- Vasi atipici

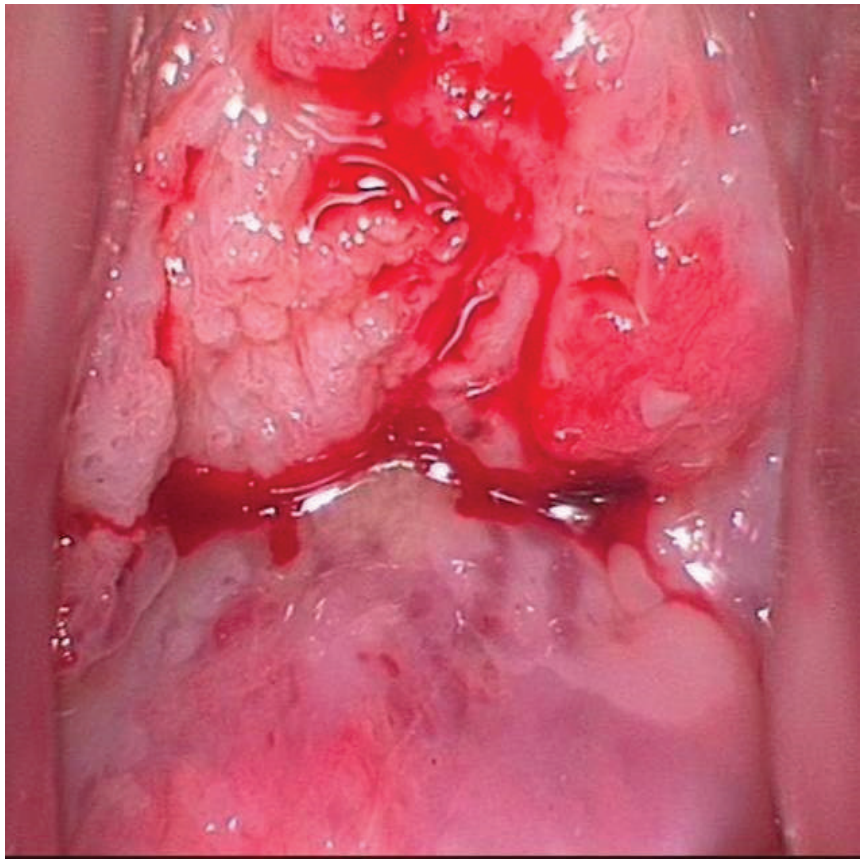


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SOSPETTA INVASIONE

- Fragilità vascolare
- Superficie irregolare
- Lesione esofitica



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2011 IFCPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix[1]		
Miscellaneous finding	Congenital transformation zone, Condyloma, Polyp (Ectocervical/ endocervical) Inflammation,	Stenosis, Congenital anomaly, Post treatment consequence, Endometriosis

Miscellanea	○ Zona di trasformazione congenita ○ Condiloma ○ Polipo (eso/endocervicale) ○ Infiammazione	○ Stenosi ○ Anomalia Congenita ○ Esiti di trattamento ○ Endometriosi

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MISCELLANEA

- Zona di trasformazione congenita



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MISCELLANEA

- Condiloma



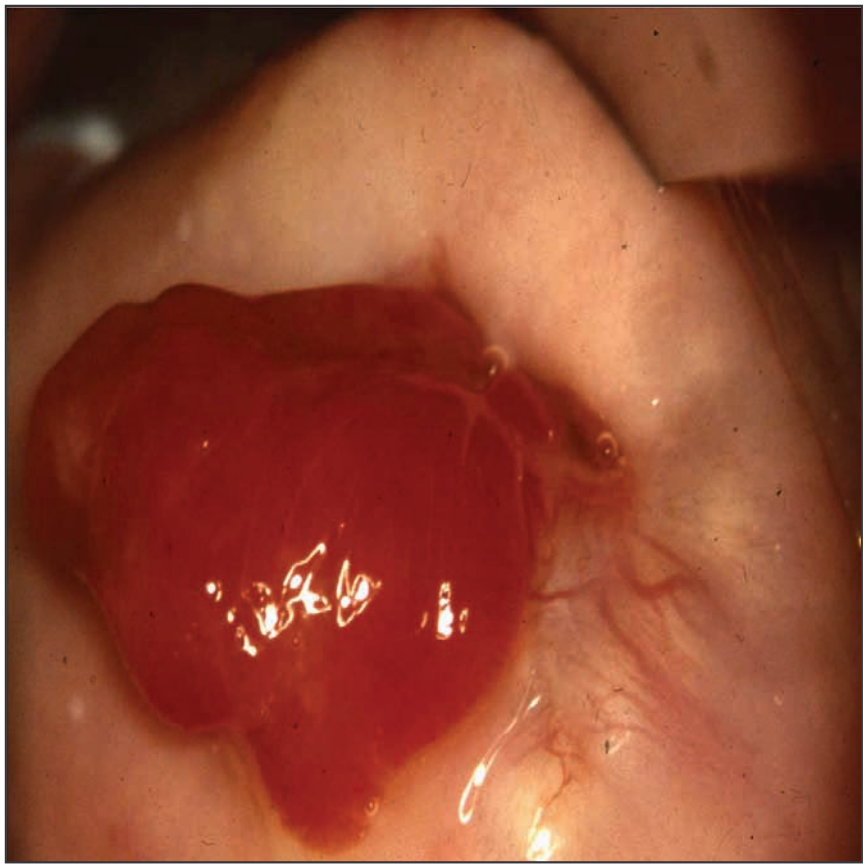


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MISCELLANEA

- Polipo (eso-/endocervicale)

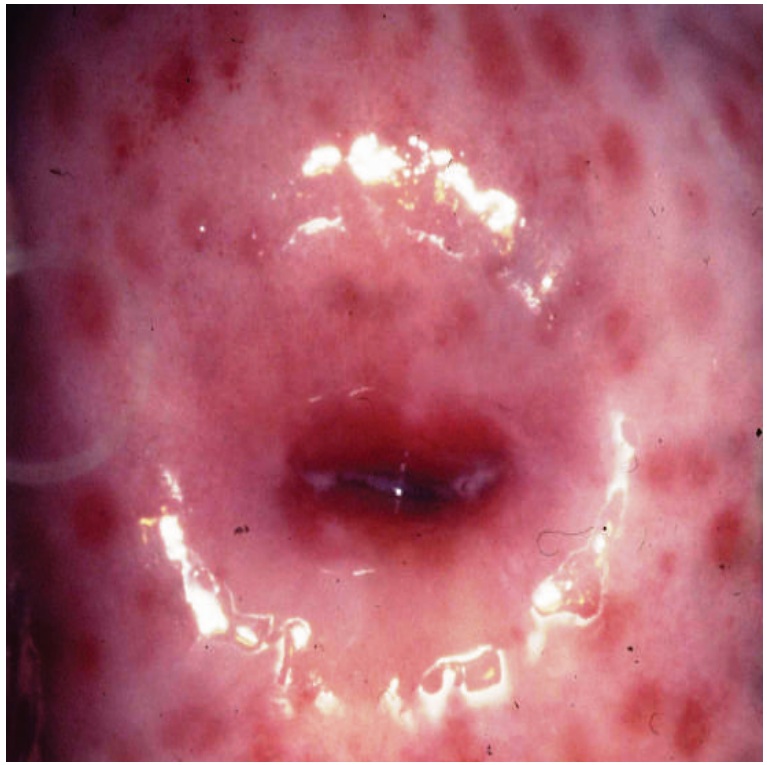


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MISCELLANEA

- Infiammazione



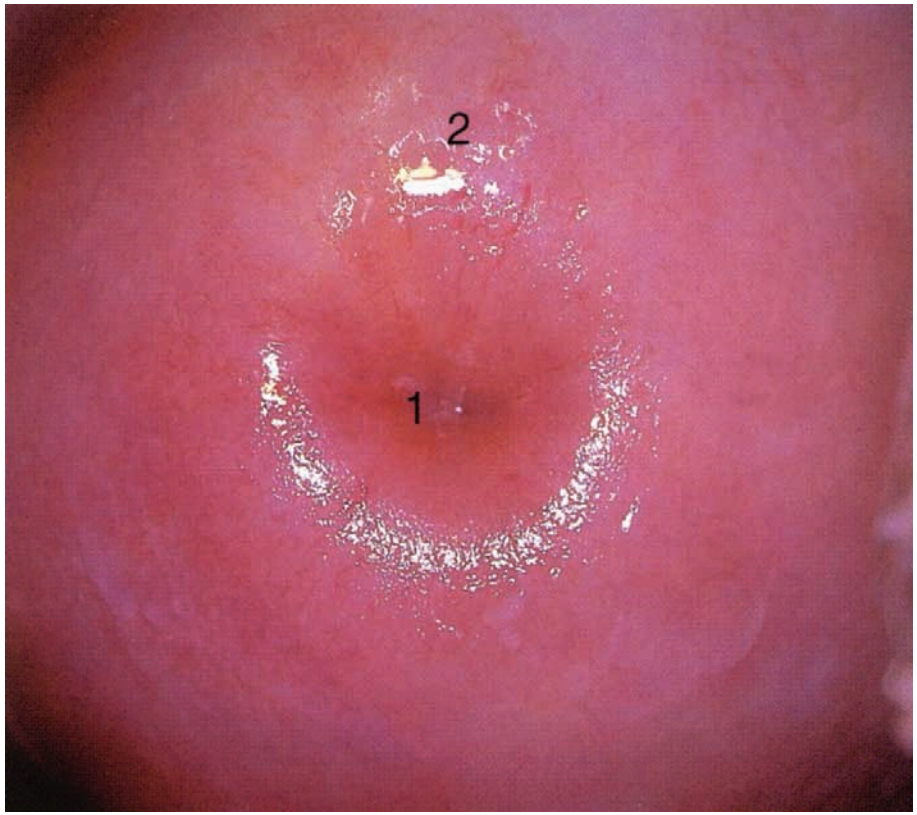


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MISCELLANEA

- Stenosi



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MISCELLANEA

- Esiti di trattamento



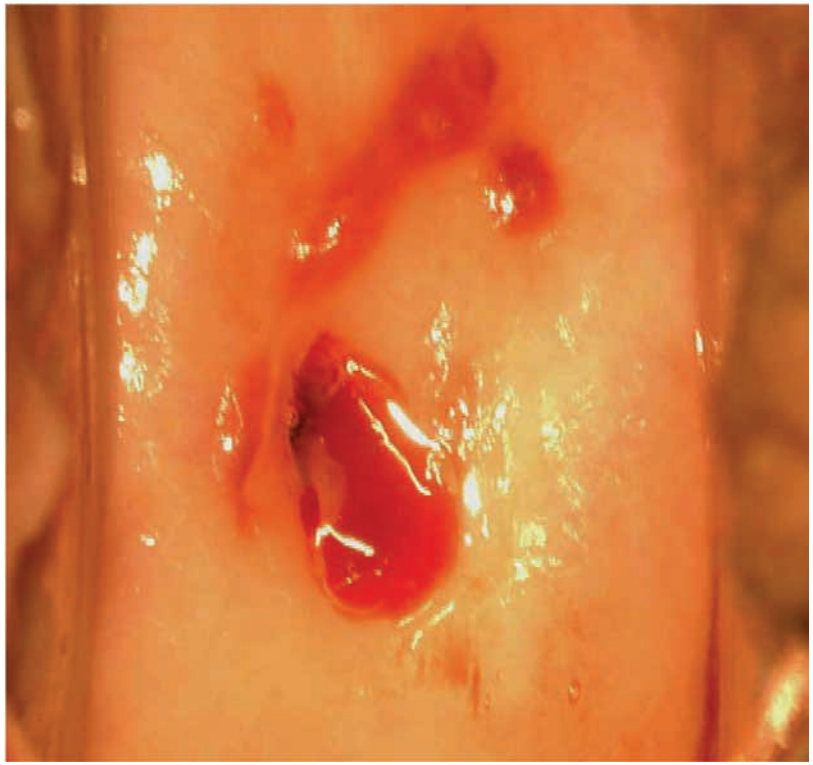


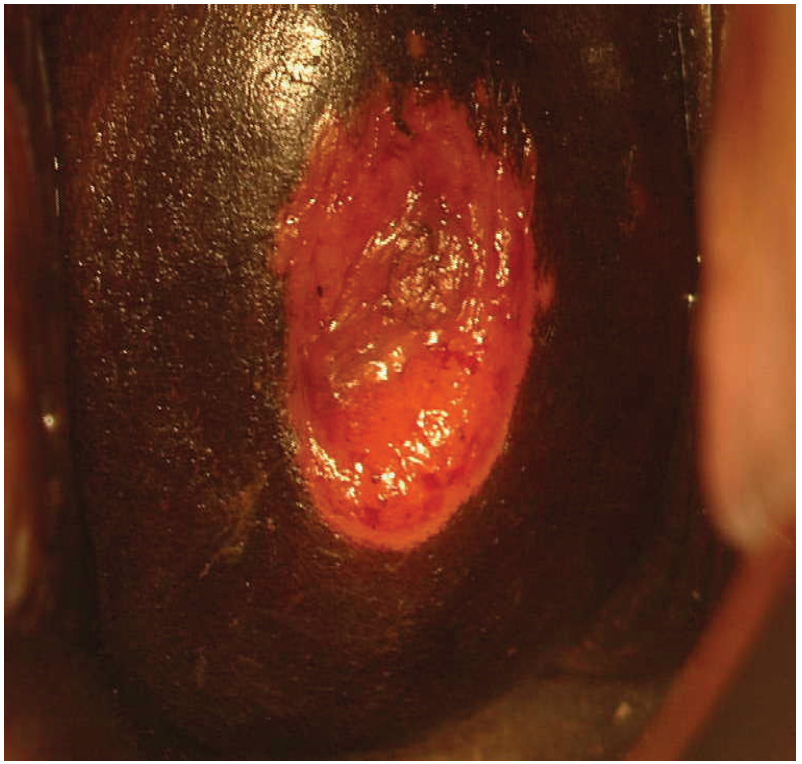
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MISCELLANEA

- Endometriosi





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2011 IFCPC clinical/colposcopic terminology of the vagina[1]	
General assessment	Adequate/inadequate for the reason (i.e: inflammation, bleeding, scar) Transformation zone
Normal colposcopic findings	Squamous epithelium: • Mature • Atrophic
Miscellaneous findings	Erosion (traumatic), condyloma, polyp, cyst, endometriosis, iinflammation, Vaginal stenosis, Congenital transformation zone

SCHEDA COLPOSCOPICA IFCPC 2011
VAGINA

Valutazione generale	○ Adeguato/inadeguato. Motivo: infiammazione, sanguinamento, cicatrici. ○ Zona di trasformazione congenita
Aspetti colposcopici normali	○ Epitelio squamoso: - maturo - atrofico
Miscellanea	○ Erosione (traumatica) ○ Condiloma ○ Polipo
	○ Cisti ○ Endometriosi ○ Infiammazione ○ Stenosi vaginale ○ Zona di trasformazione congenita

2011 IFCPC Nomenclature[1]

Accepted in Rio World Congress, July 5, 2011

Nomenclature Committee chairman: Jacob Bornstein MD

2011 IFCPC clinical/colposcopic terminology of the vagina[1]

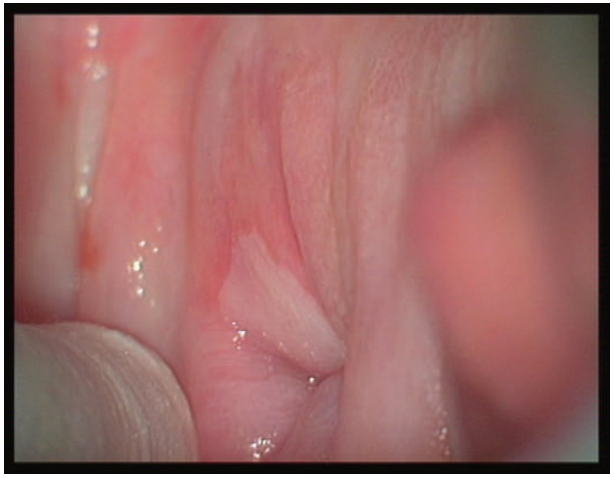
Abnormal colposcopic findings	**General principles**	Upper third /lower 2 thirds, Anterior/posterior/lateral (right or left),
	Grade 1 (Minor)	Thin aceto-white epithelium Fine punctuation Fine mosaic
	Grade 2 (Major)	Dense aceto-white epithelium, Coarse punctuation Coarse mosaic
	Suspicious for invasion	Atypical vessels **Additional signs**: Fragile vessels, Irregular surface, Exophytic lesion, Necrosis, Ulceration (necrotic), tumor/gross neoplasm
	Non-specific	Columnar epithelium (adenosis) Lesion staining by Lugol's solution (Schiller's test): Stained/non-stained, Leukoplakia

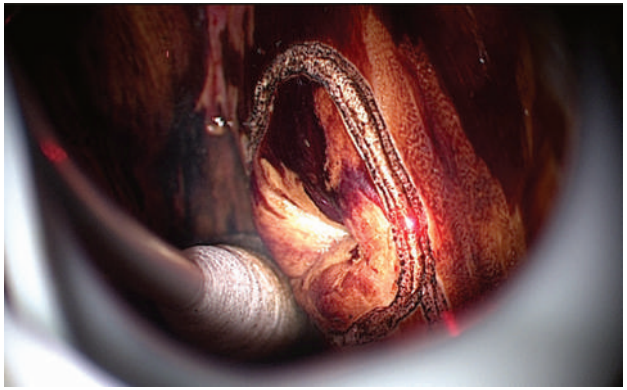
SCHEDA COLPOSCOPICA IFCPC 2011
VAGINA

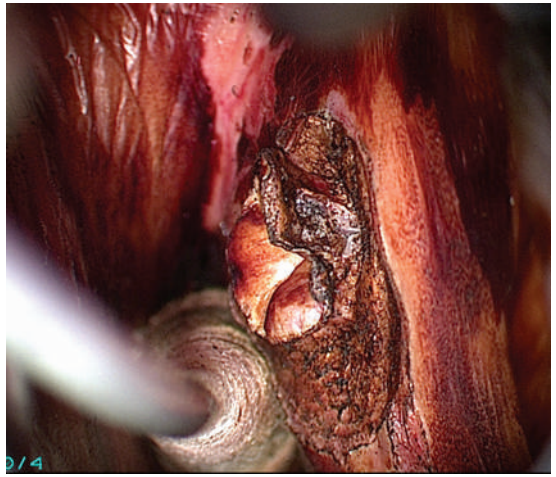
Aspetti colposcopici anormali	**Valutazione generale**	○ Terzo superiore / due terzi inferiori ○ Parete anteriore / posteriore / laterale (destra o sinistra)
	Grado 1	○ Epitelio aceto-bianco sottile ○ Puntato regolare ○ Mosaico regolare
	Grado 2	○ Epitelio aceto-bianco ispessito ○ Puntato irregolare ○ Mosaico irregolare
	Sospetta invasione	○ Vasi atipici **Segni complementari:** Fragilità vascolare Superficie irregolare Lesione esofitica Necrosi Ulcerazione (necrotica) Tumefazione/neoplasia esofitica
	Non specifici	○ Epitelio colonnare (adenosi) ○ Test di Schiller: lesione captante / non captante ○ Leucoplachia

VAIN DI ALTO GRADO

- VAIN di recessi angolari della cupola

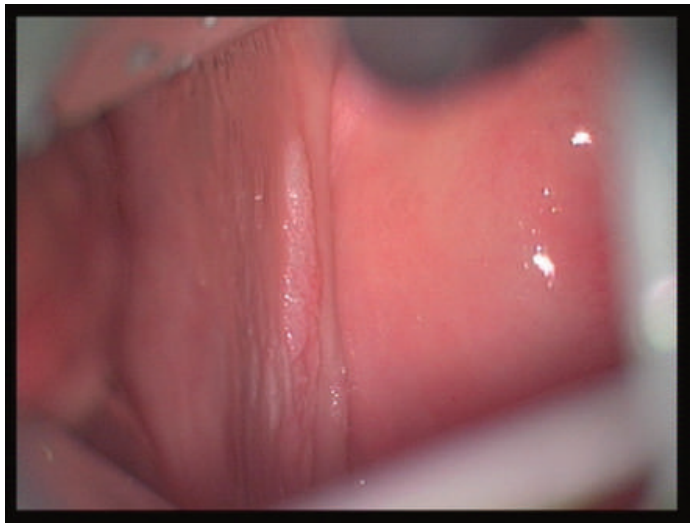


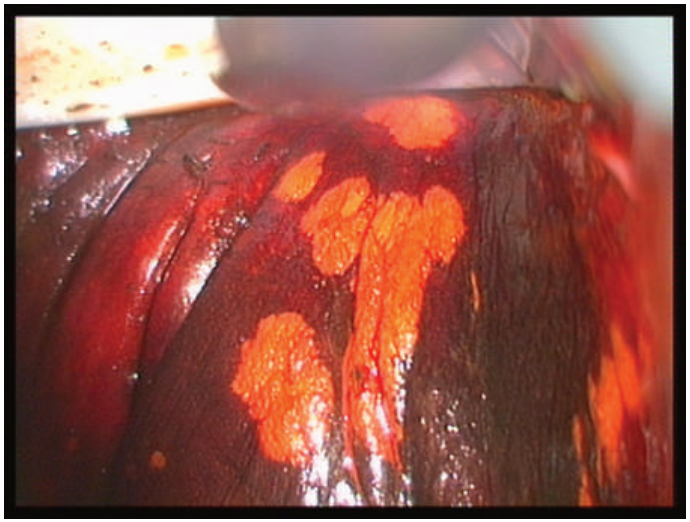




VAIN







2011 IFCPC Nomenclature[1]

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2011 IFCPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix – addendum[1]	
Excision treatment types	**Excision type 1,2,3**
Excision specimen dimensions	**Length -** the distance from the distal/external margin to the proximal/internal margin **Thickness** - the distance from the stromal margin to the surface of the excised specimen. **Circumference** (Optional)- the perimeter of the excised specimen

I.F.C.P.C

The International Federation
of Cervical Pathology and Colposcopy

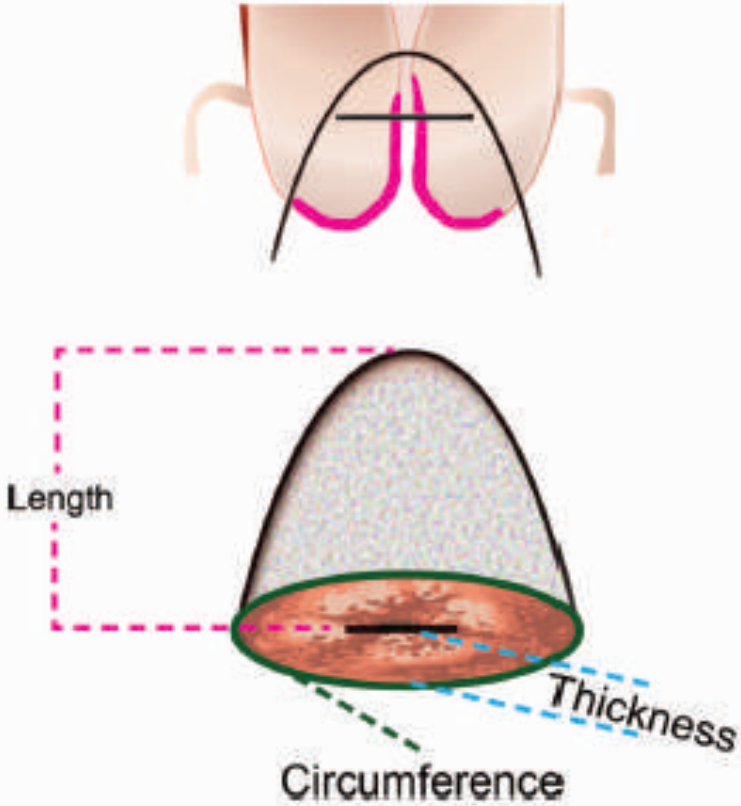
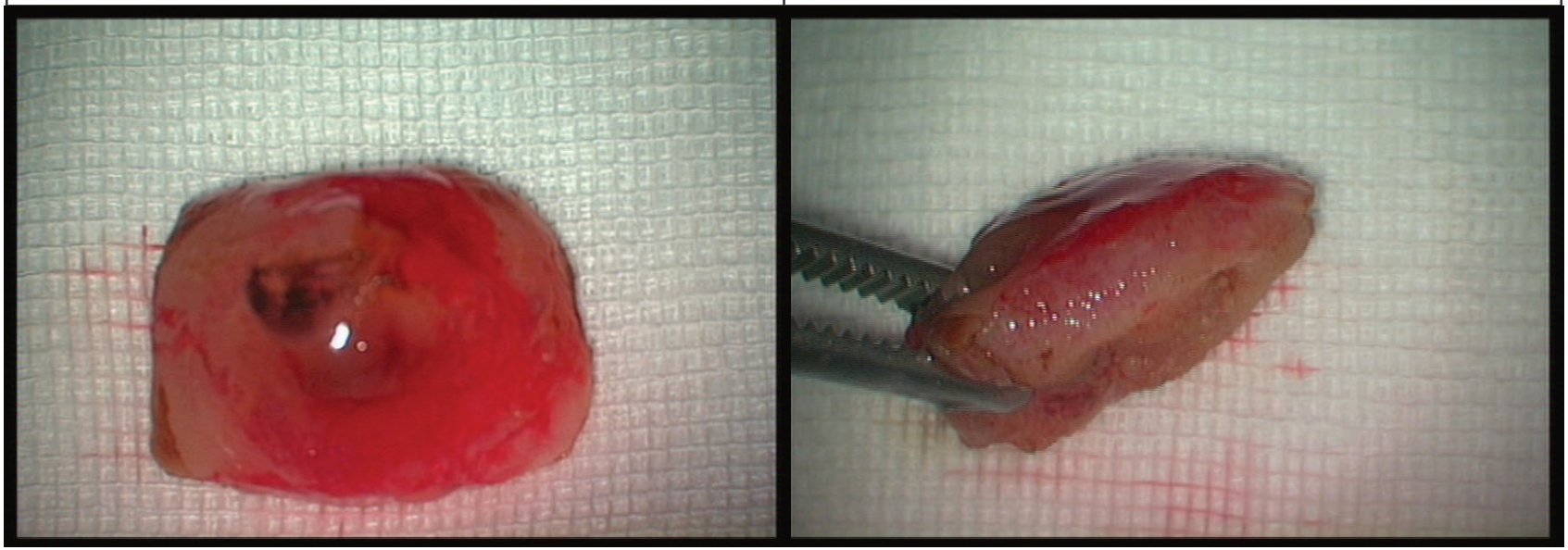


Fig. 4. Line drawing of large loop excision of the transformation zone specimen after removal, with dimensions used to designate thickness, length, and circumference.

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ADDENDUM TRATTAMENTI

Tipi di escissione	Escissione di tipo 1, 2, 3
Dimensioni del pezzo escisso	**Lunghezza:** distanza dal margine distale/esterno a quello prossimale/interno **Spessore:** distanza fra il margine stromale e la superficie del pezzo **Circonferenza** (facoltativo) perimetro del pezzo



I.F.C.P.C

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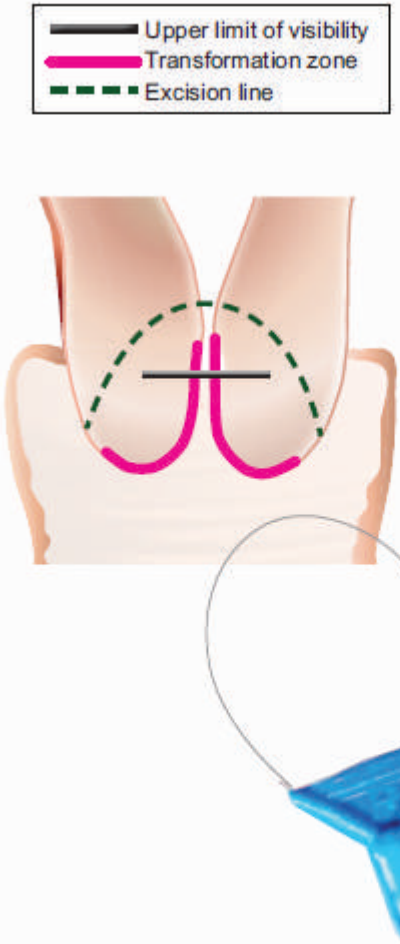
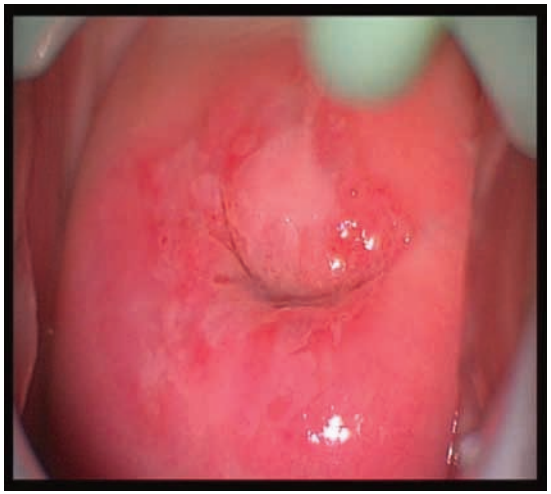
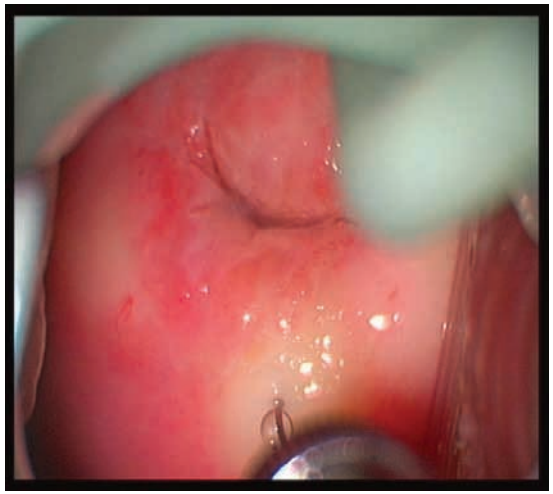
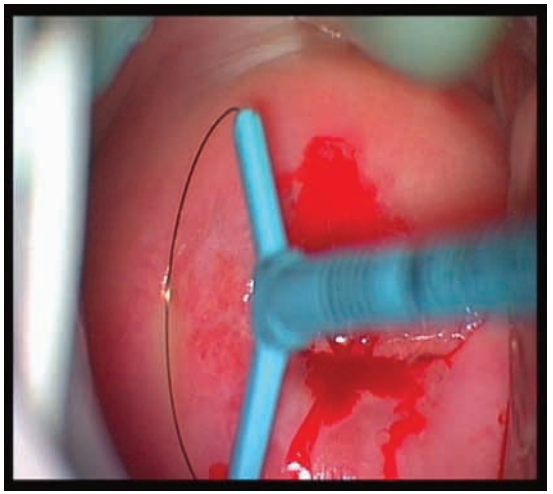
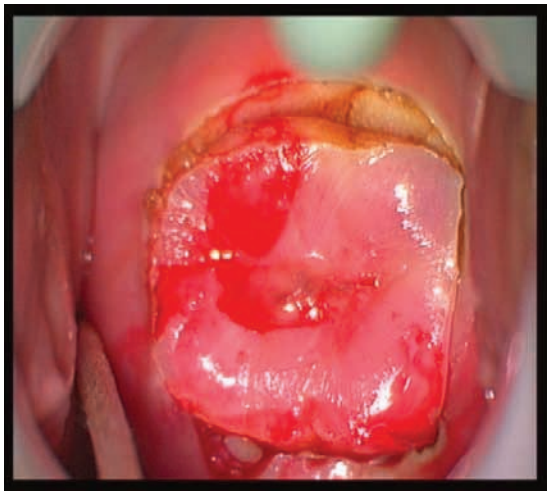
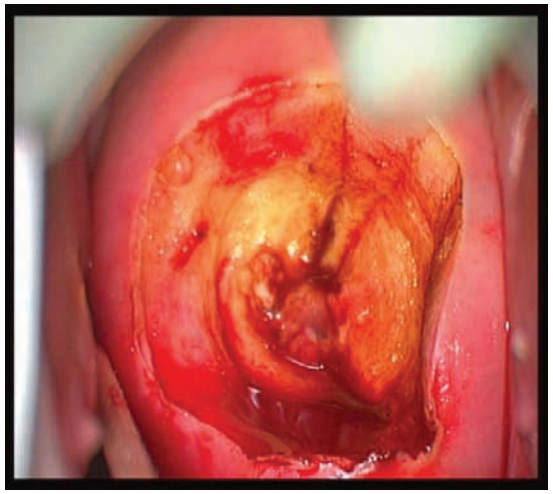


Fig. 3. Type 3 excision. Resection of a type 3 transformation zone. It includes a longer and larger amount of tissue than type 1 or type 2 excisions and a significant amount of endocervical epithelium.

Bornstein. Colposcopy Terminology. Obstet Gynecol 2012.

ESCISSIONE CON ANSA E LASER VAPORIZZAZIONE COMPLEMENTARE

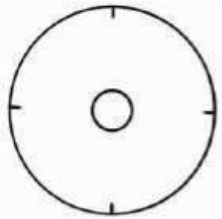

2011 IFCPC Nomenclature[1]

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2011 IFCPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix[1]			
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 Deciduosis in pregnancy	
Abnormal colposcopic findings	**General principles**	**Location of the lesion**: Inside or outside the T-zone, Location of the lesion by clock position **Size of the lesion**: Number of cervical quadrants the lesion covers, Size of the lesion in percentage of cervix,	
	Grade 1 (Minor)	Thin aceto-white epithelium Irregular, geographic border	Fine mosaic, Fine punctation
	Grade 2 (Major)	Dense aceto-white epithelium, Rapid appearance of acetowhitening, Cuffed crypt (gland) openings	Coarse mosaic, Coarse punctuation, Sharp border, Inner border sign, Ridge sign
	Non specific	Leukoplakia (keratosis, hyperkeratosis), Erosion Lugol's staining (Schiller's test): stained/non-stained	
Suspicious for invasion		Atypical vessels **Additional signs**: Fragile vessels, Irregular surface, Exophytic lesion, Necrosis, Ulceration (necrotic), tumor/gross neoplasm	
Miscellaneous finding		Congenital transformation zone, Condyloma, Polyp (Ectocervical/ endocervical) Inflammation,	Stenosis, Congenital anomaly, Post treatment consequence, Endometriosis

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Valutazione generale	†Esame adeguato †Esame inadeguato ○ Flogosi †Giunzione Squamo Colonnare ○ Completamente visibile †Zona di Trasformazione ○ Tipo 1	○ Sanguinamento ○ Parzialmente visibile ○ Tipo 2	○ Esiti cicatriziali ○ Non visibile ○ Tipo 3
Quadri colposcopici normali	Epitelio squamoso originale: ○ Maturo ○ Atrofico †Epitelio cilindrico: ○ Ectopia †Epitelio squamoso metaplastico ○ Cisti di Naboth ○ Sbocchi ghiandolari †Deciduosi gravidica		
Quadri colposcopici anormali	**Principi Generali**	**Localizzazione della lesione**: ○ Dentro la zona di trasformazione ○ Fuori la zona di trasformazione ○ Posizione della lesione: ore_____ **Dimensioni della lesione**: ○ Numero di quadranti cervicali coinvolti ○ Percentuale di superficie cervicale interessata	
	Grado 1	○ Epitelio bianco sottile ○ Margini irregolari (a carta geografica)	○ Mosaico regolare ○ Puntatore regolare
	Grado 2	○ Epitelio bianco ispessito denso ○ Rapida aceto-reattività ○ Sbocchi ghiandolari ispessiti	○ Mosaico irregolare ○ Puntatore irregolare ○ Margini netti ○ Segno del margine interno ○ Segno della cresta
	Aspetti non specifici	○ Leucoplachia (cheratosi, iprercheratosi) ○ Test di Schiller: captante/non captante ○ Erosione	
Sospetta invasione	○ Vasi atipici †Segni complementari: ○ Fragilità vascolare ○ Necrosi ○ Ulcerazione (necrotica)		○ Superficie irregolare ○ Tumore o grossa neoplasia ○ Lesione esofitica
Miscellanea	○ Zona di trasformazione congenita † ○ Condiloma ○ Polipo (eso/endocervicale) ○ Infiammazione		○ Stenosi ○ Anomalia Congenita ○ Esiti di trattamento ○ Endometriosi

GRAZIE PER
L’ATTENZIONE!