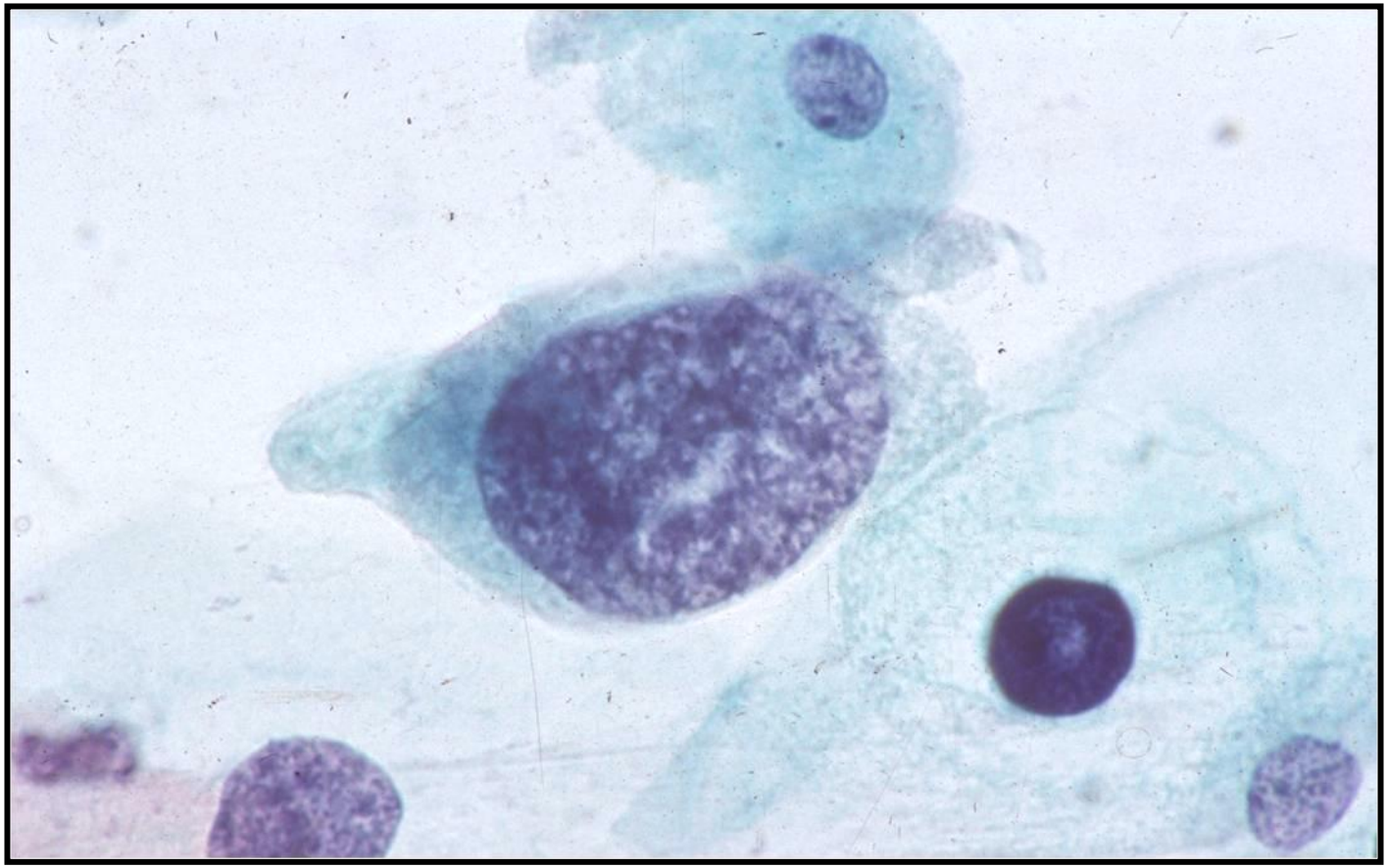
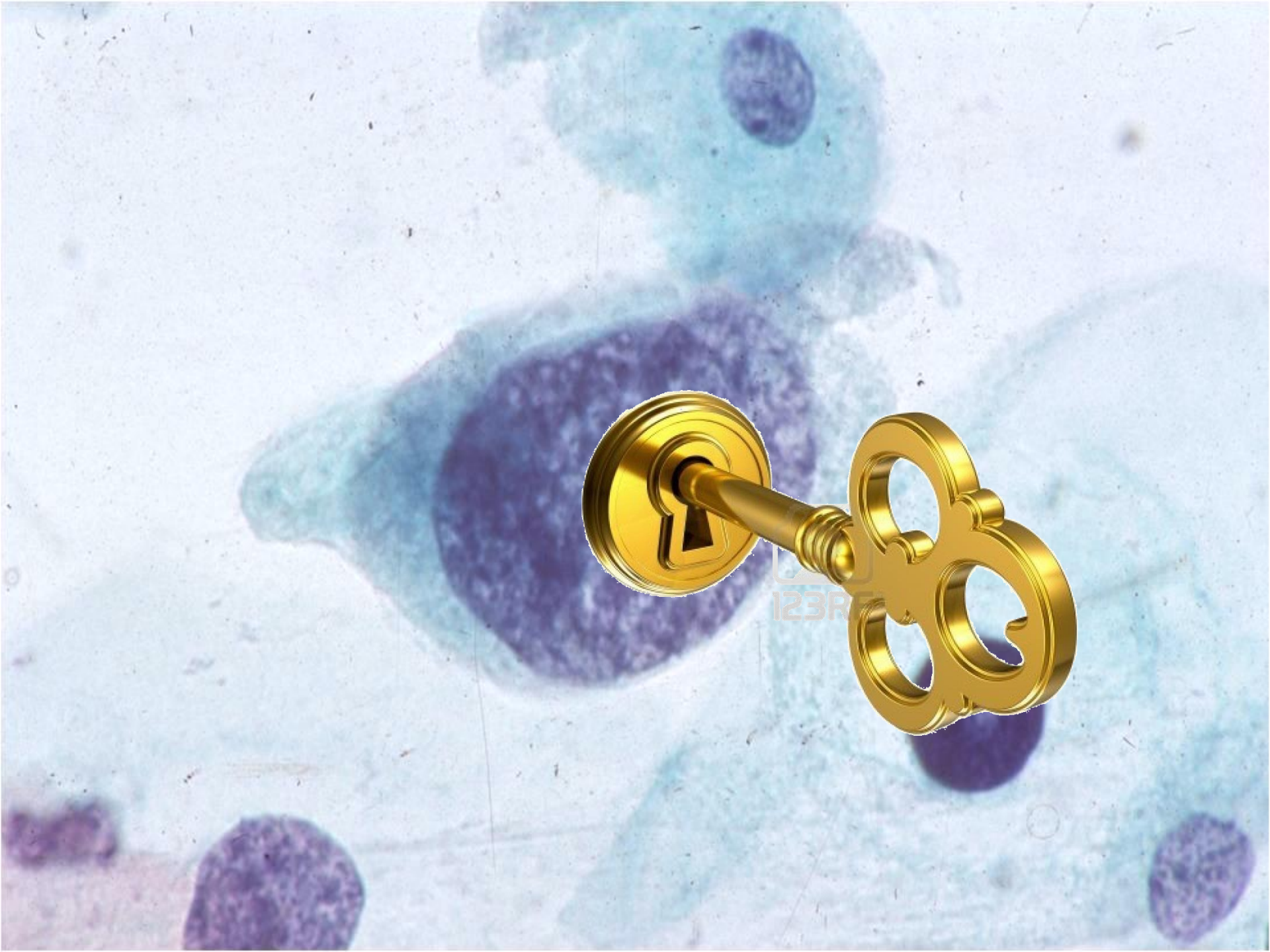
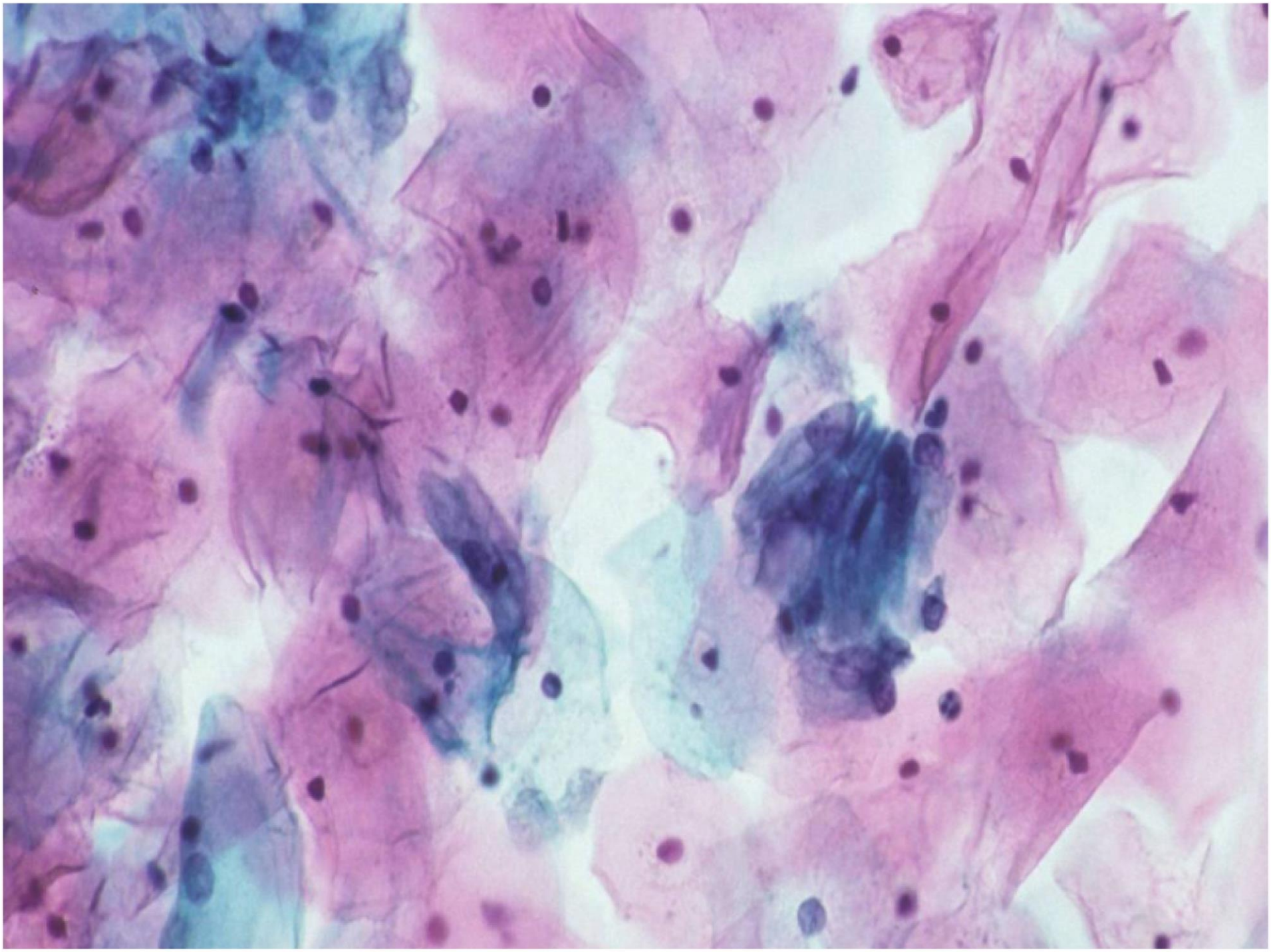
Caratteristiche della malignità

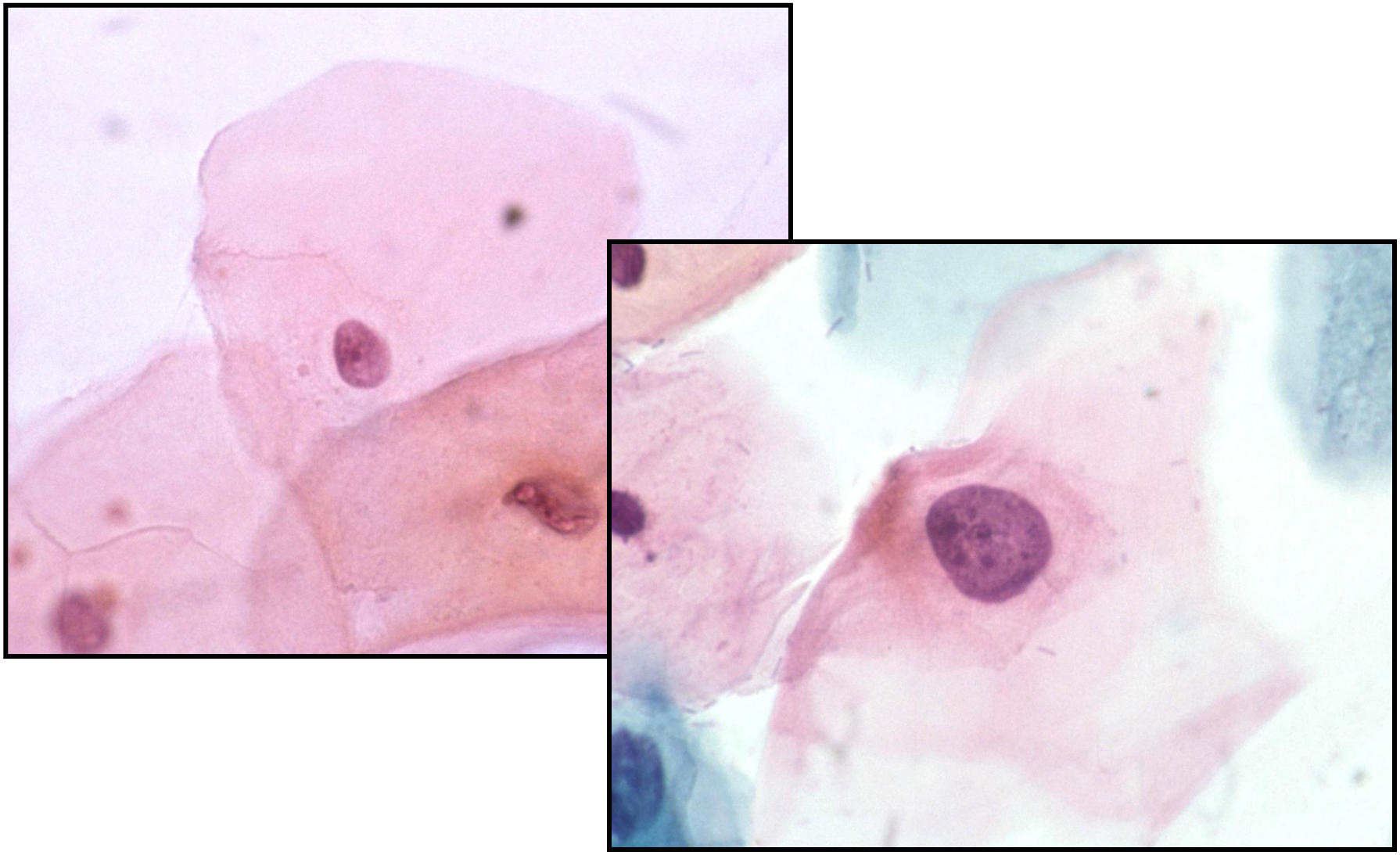
Quali sono le principali differenze tra una cellula negativa ed una cellula displastica/neoplastica



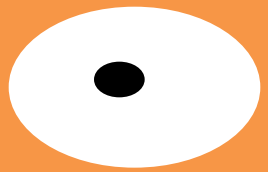


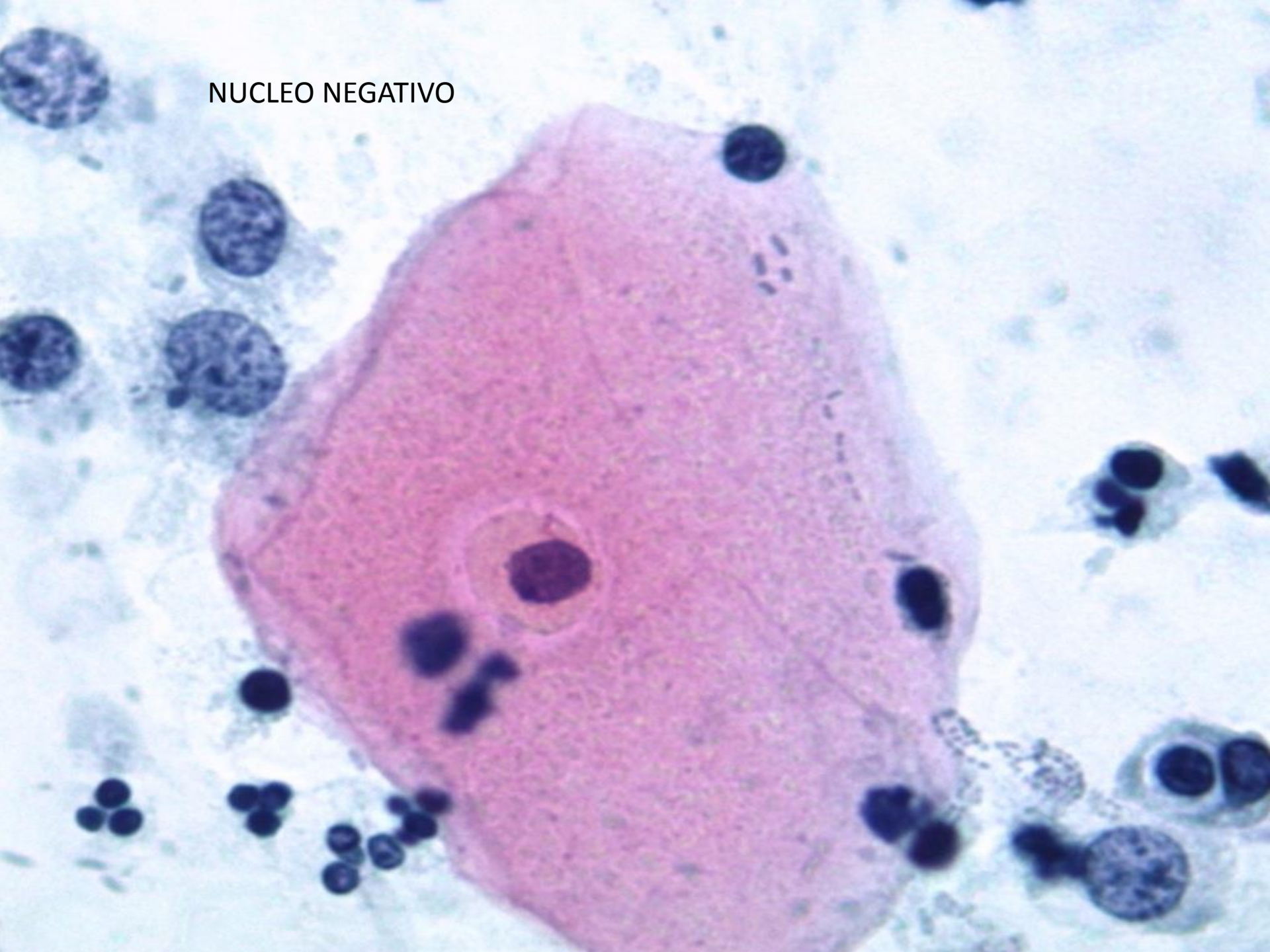


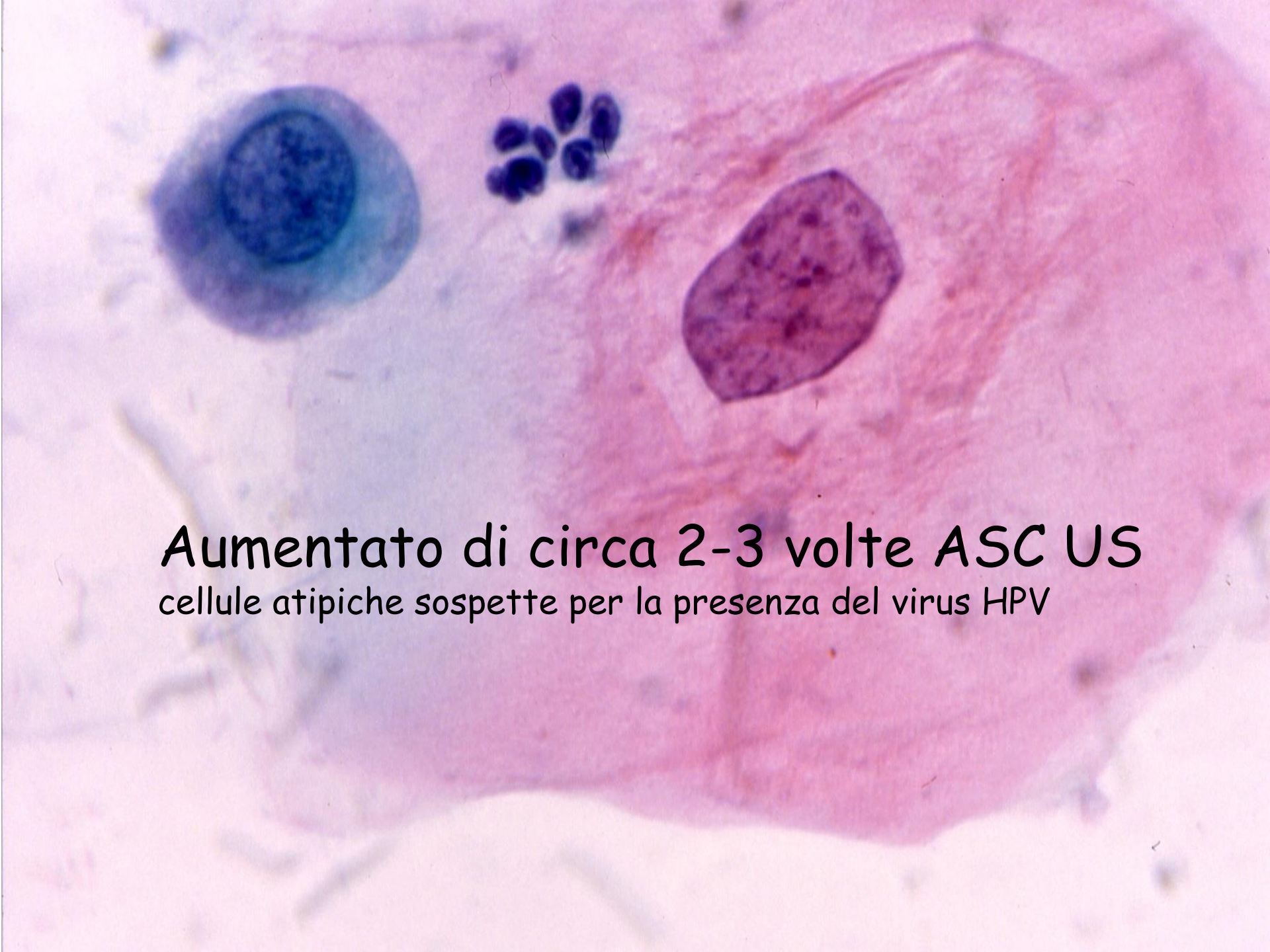
IL NUCLEO NELLA CELLULA DISPLASTICA DEVE ESSERE AUMENTATO DI VOLUME



VALORI DI RIFERIMENTO PER INQUADRARE IL TIPO DI LESIONE

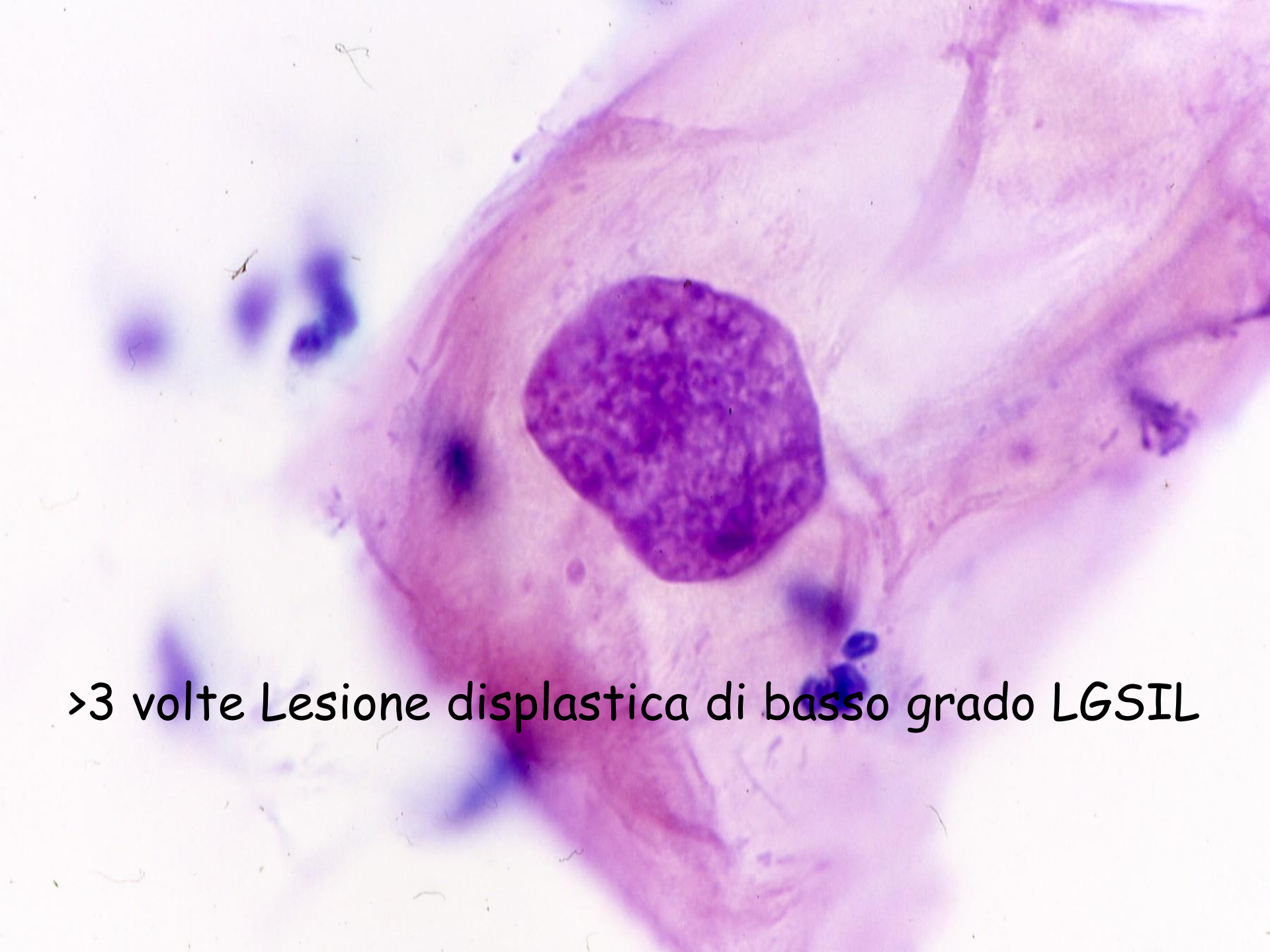
Nucleo di riferimento:	
<2 volte	Reattivo
2 e1/2 o 3 volte	ASC-US
>3 volte	LG SIL o +


NUCLEO NEGATIVO



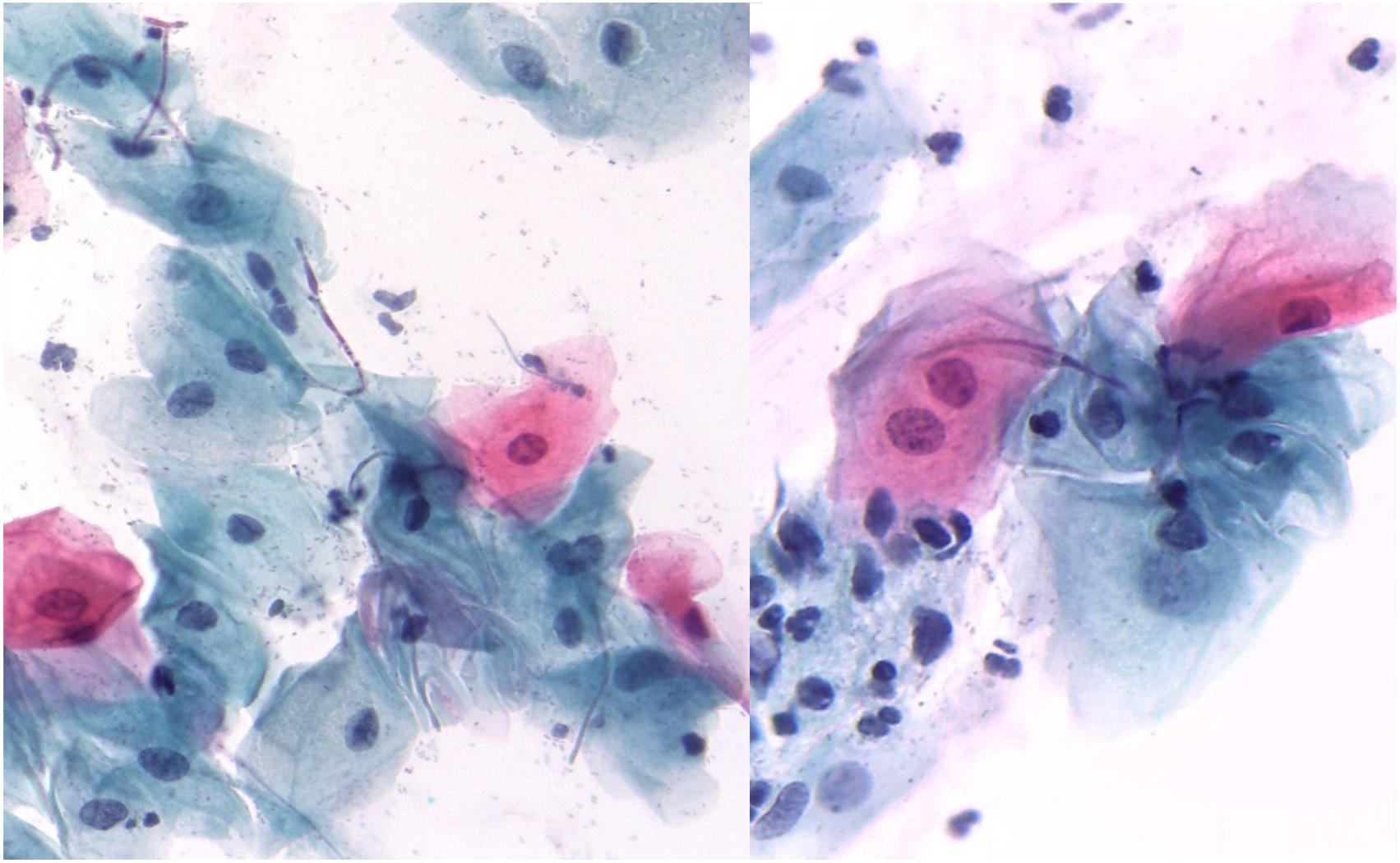
Aumentato di circa 2-3 volte ASC US

cellule atipiche sospette per la presenza del virus HPV

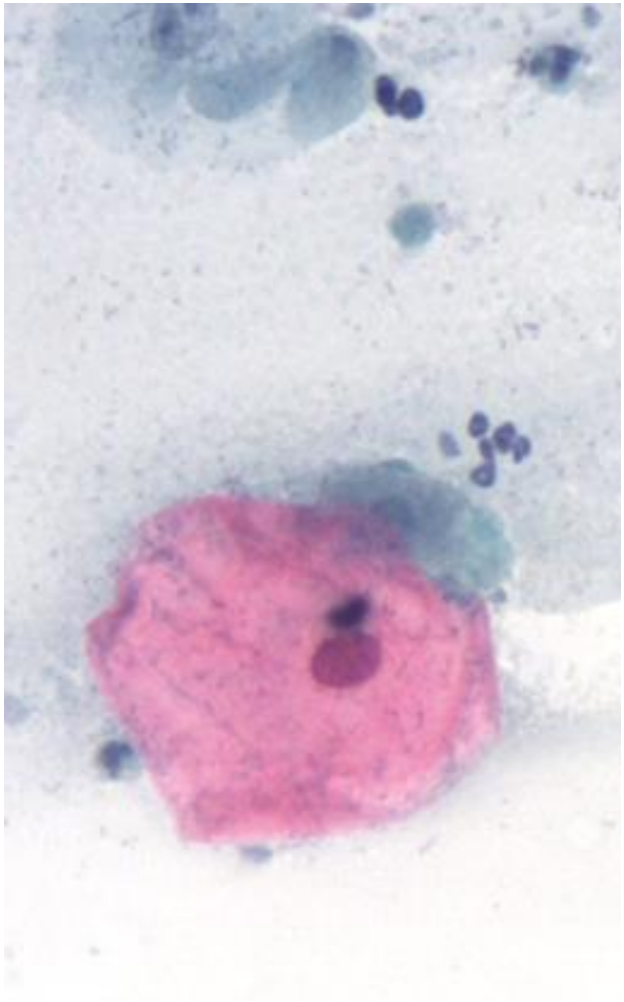


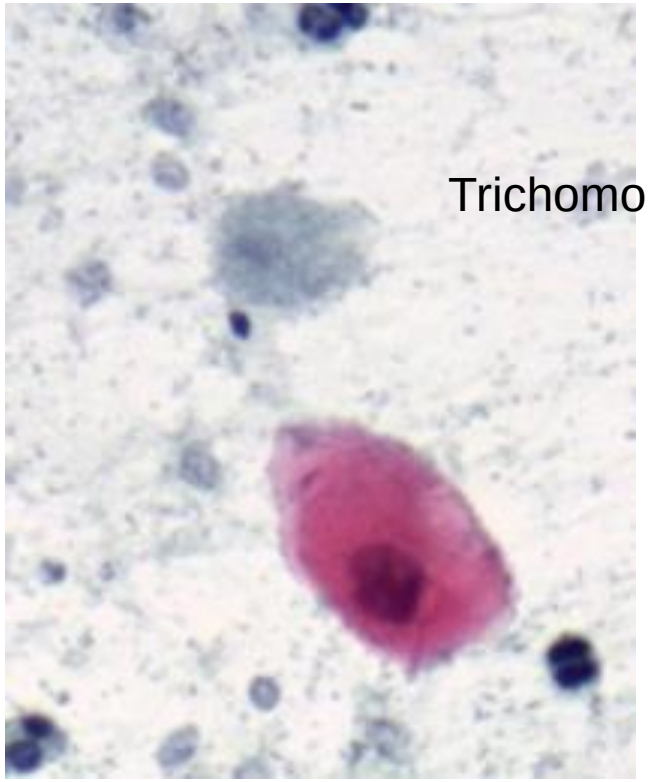
>3 volte Lesione displastica di basso grado LGSIL

Ma attenzione a volte anche un’infiammazione può dare un aumento del volume come ad esempio nel caso della flogosi da Candida

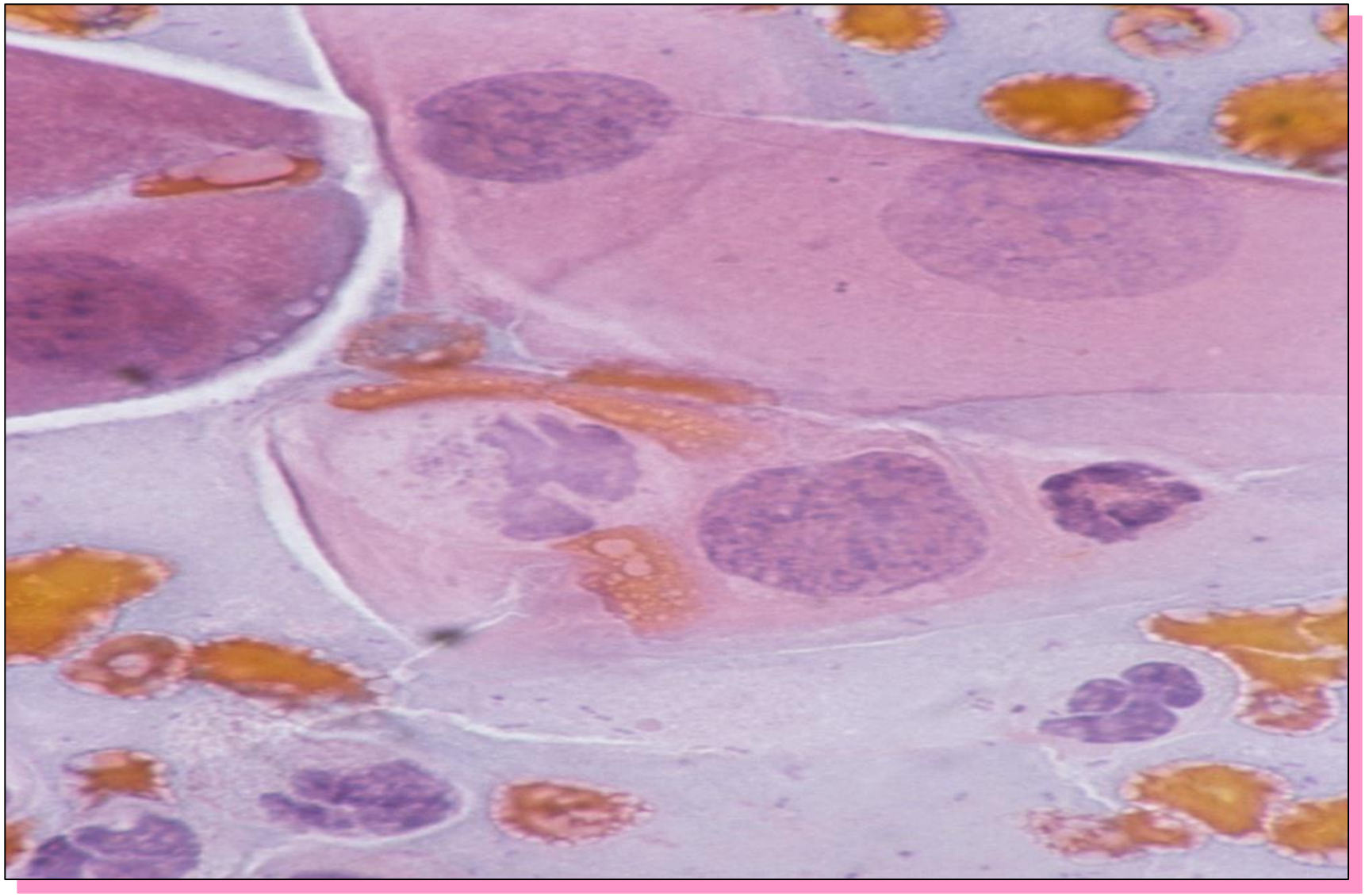


O della flogosi da Trichomonas
quindi non sempre un nucleo grande significa cellula displastica/neoplastica



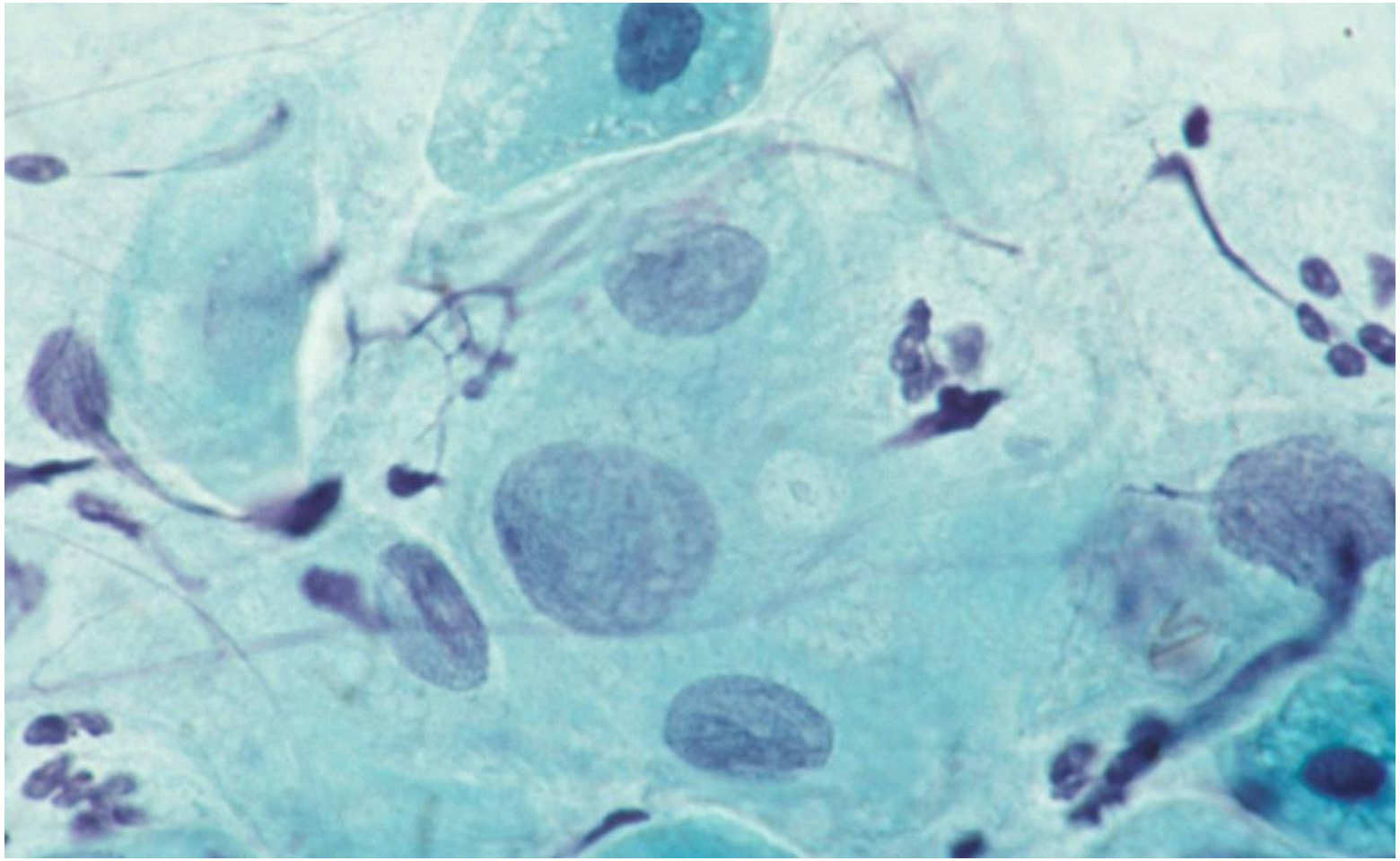


Trichomonas



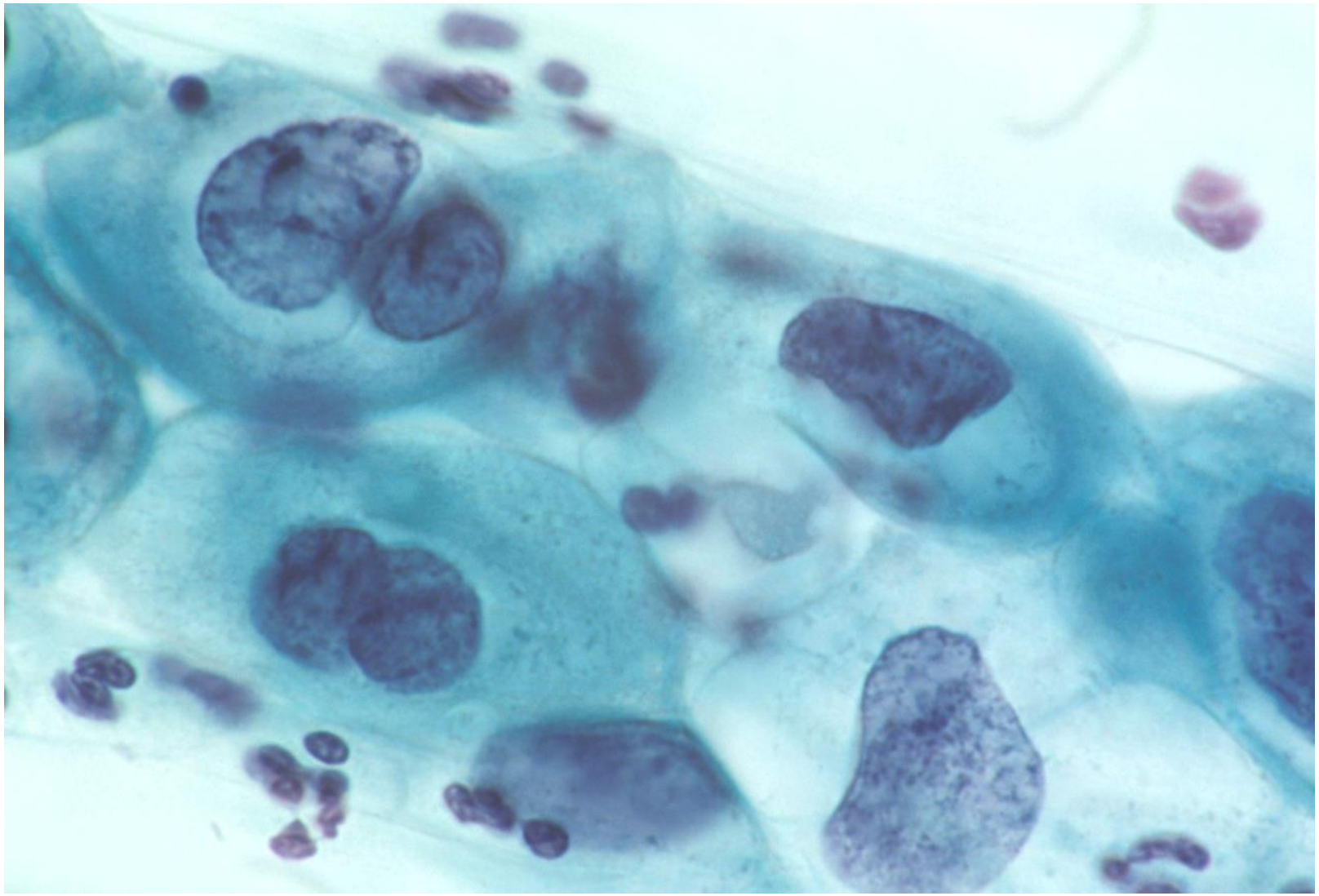
A volte anche una cattiva fissazione può dare aumento del volume nucleare

O la secchezza in menopausa



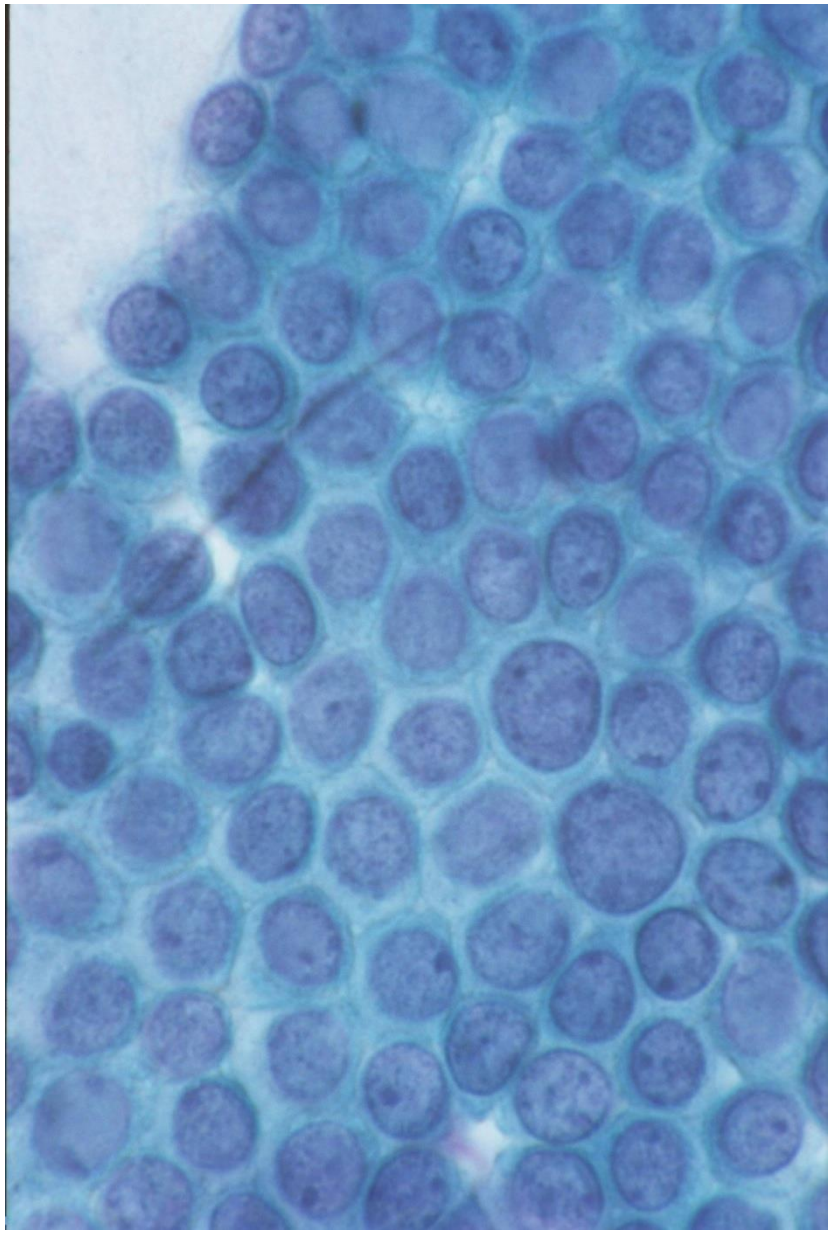
Quindi ciò che conta non è solamente l’aumento del volume nucleare ma **l’alterato rapporto nucleo/citoplasma**

Inoltre i nuclei delle cellule displastiche devono avere taglia e forma differenti

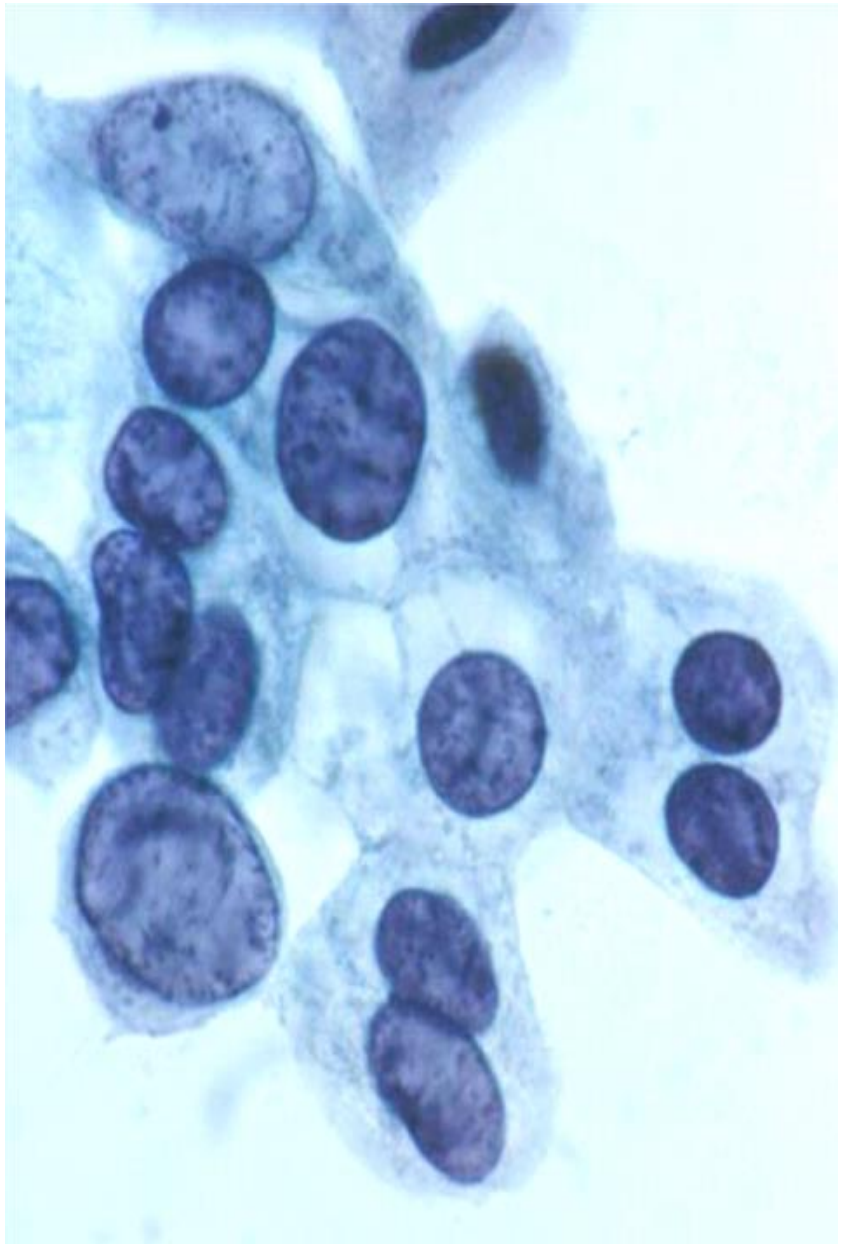


Forme e taglie differenti

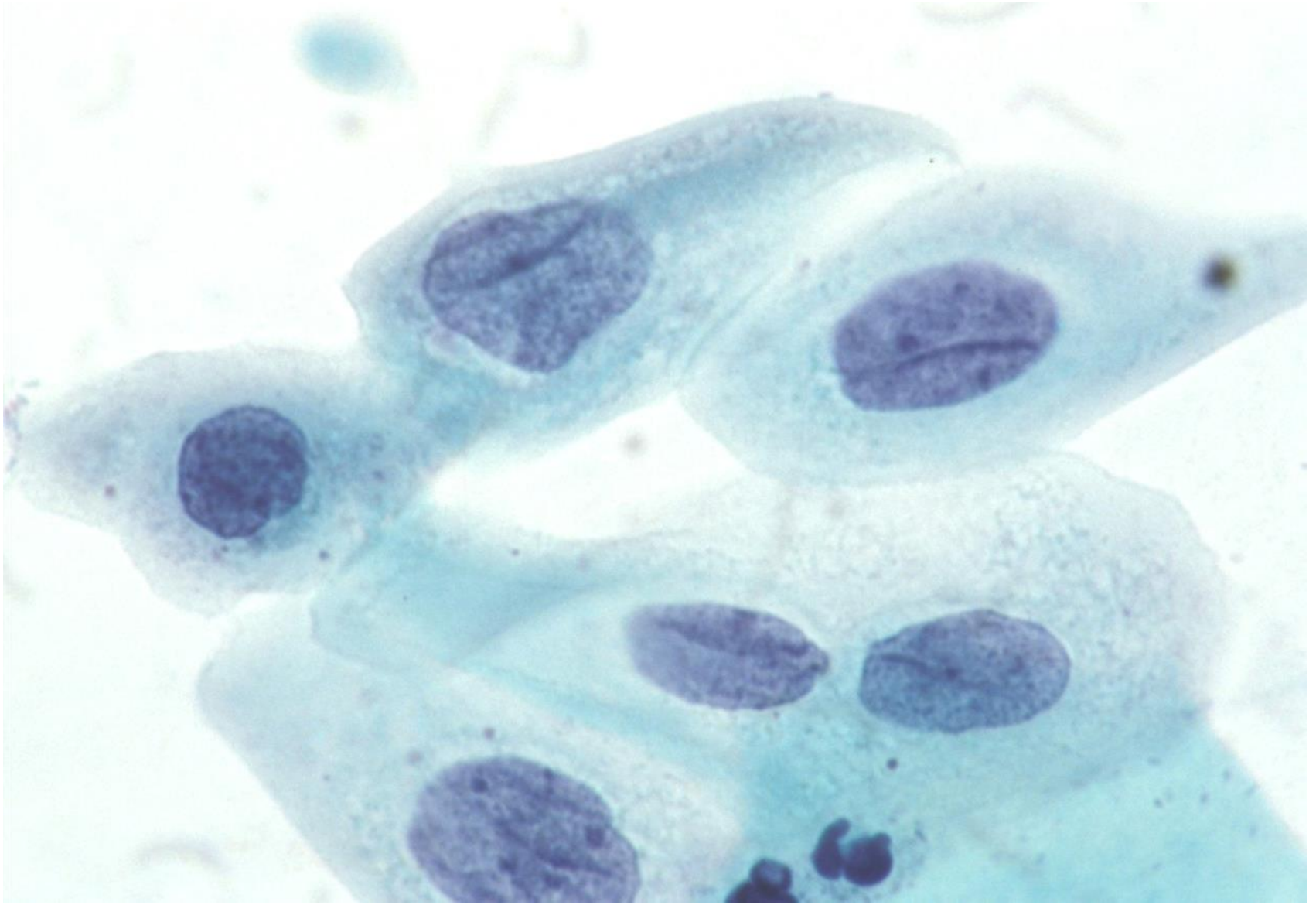
Calcoli biliari dei bovini



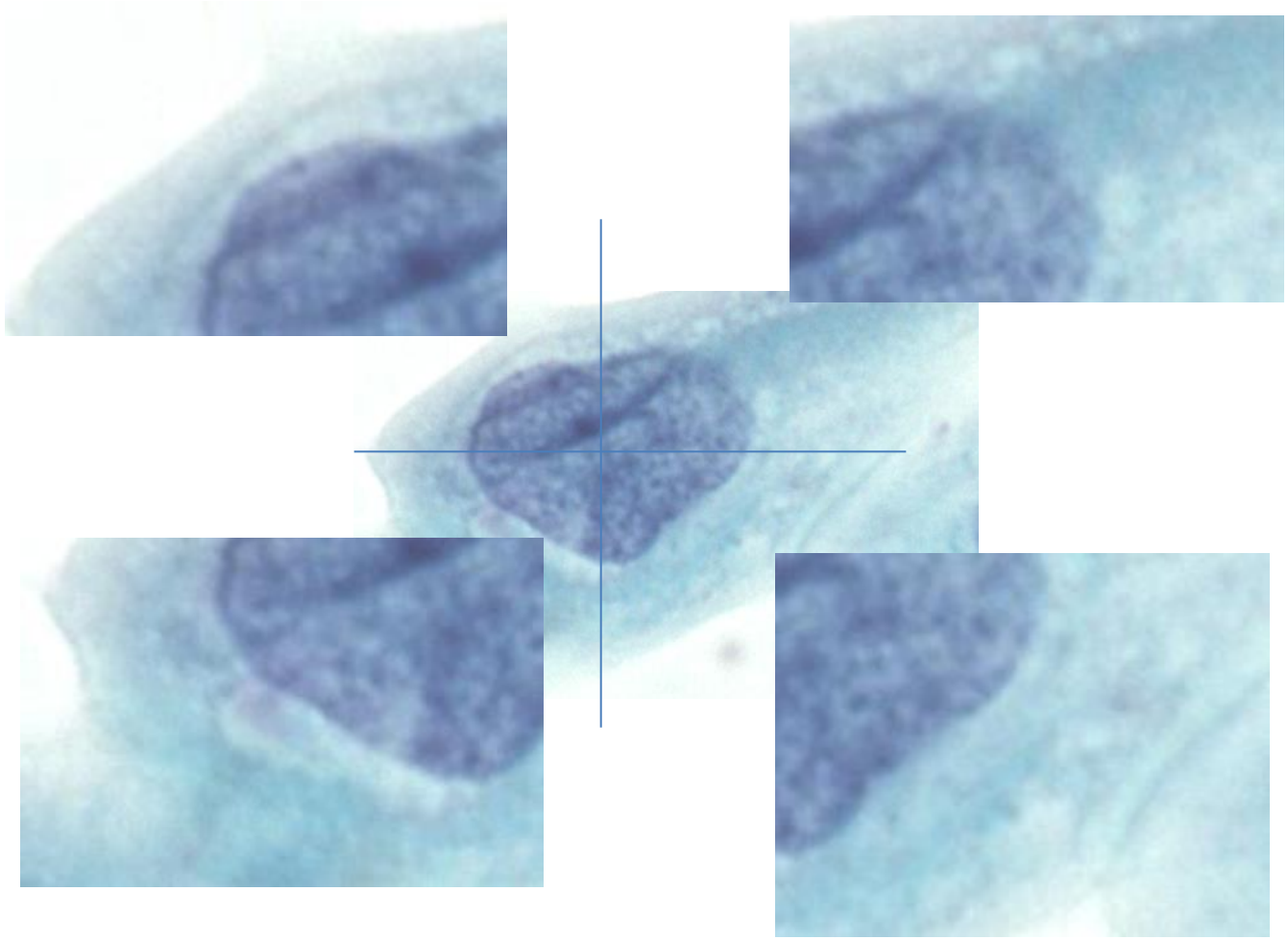
Cellule negative per neoplasia



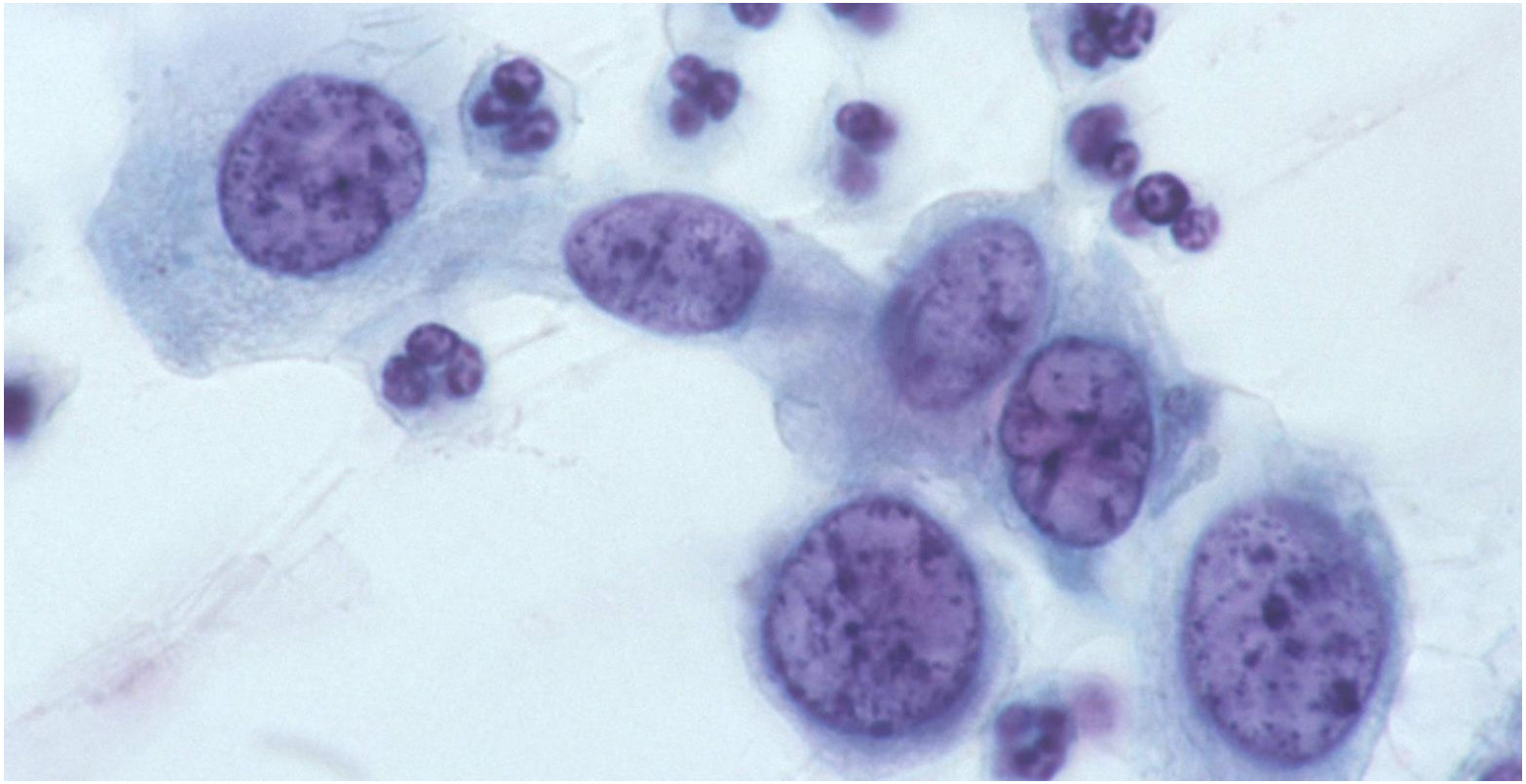
Cellule neoplastiche

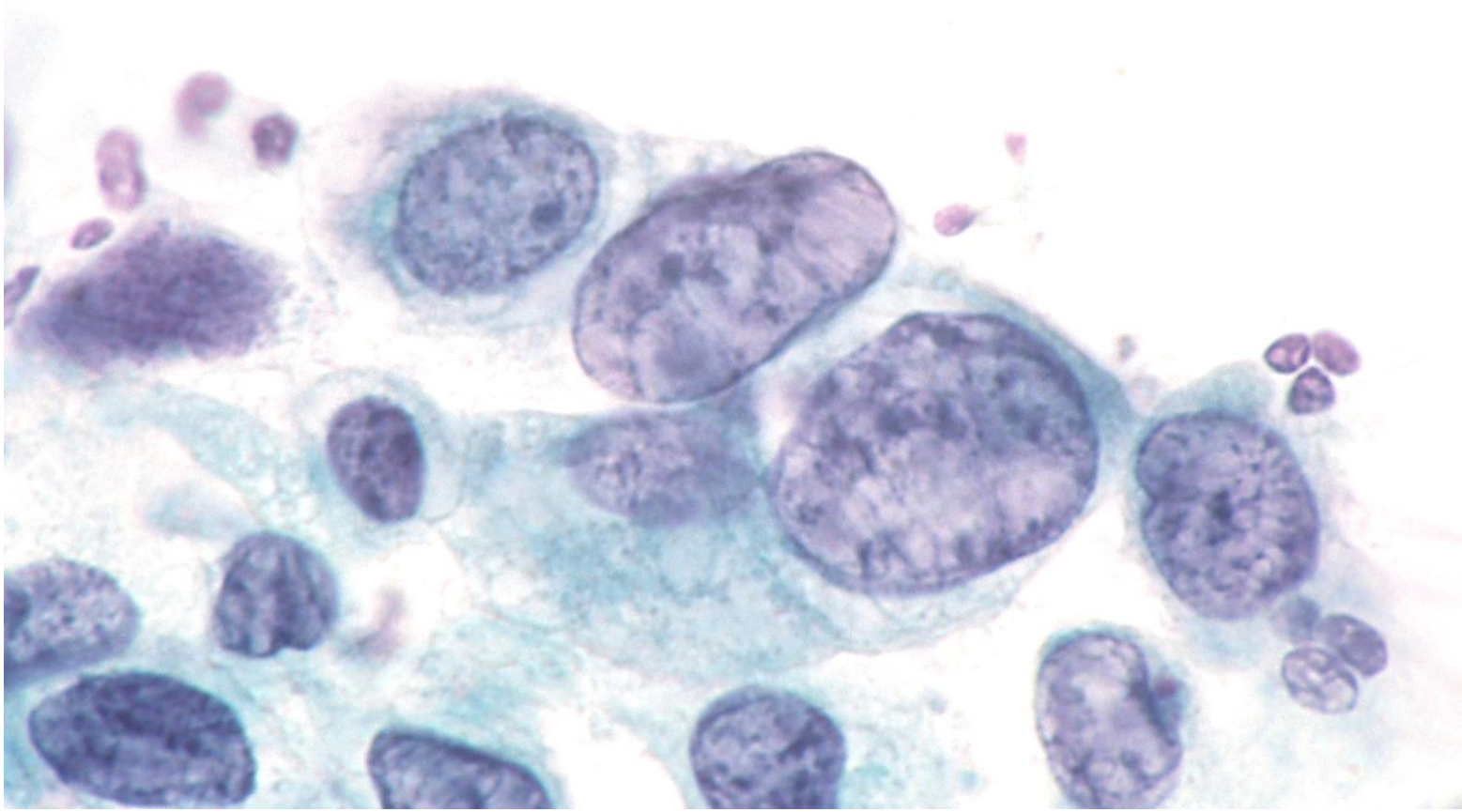


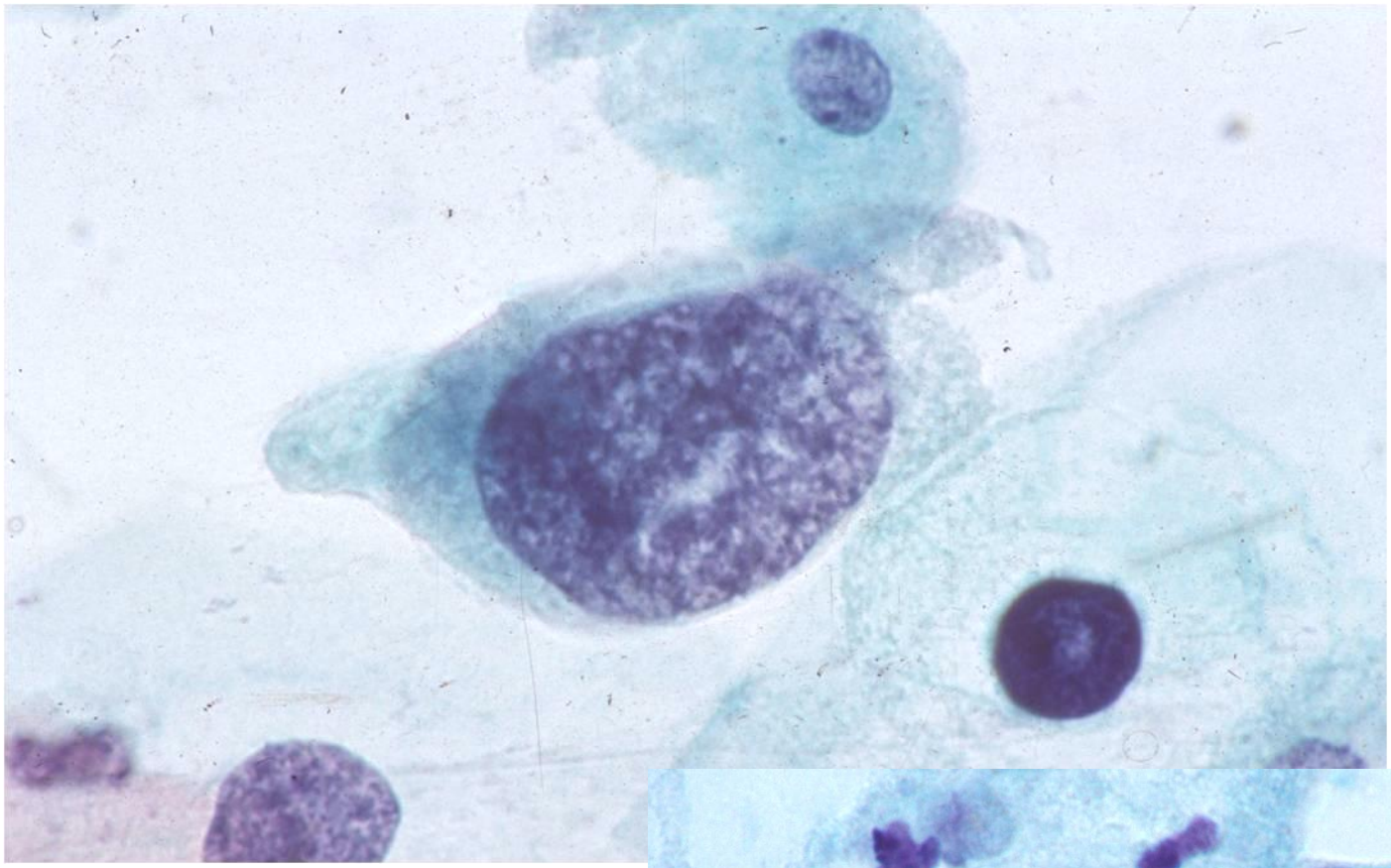
Inoltre se immagino di dividere il nucleo in 4 quadranti non saranno mai uguali

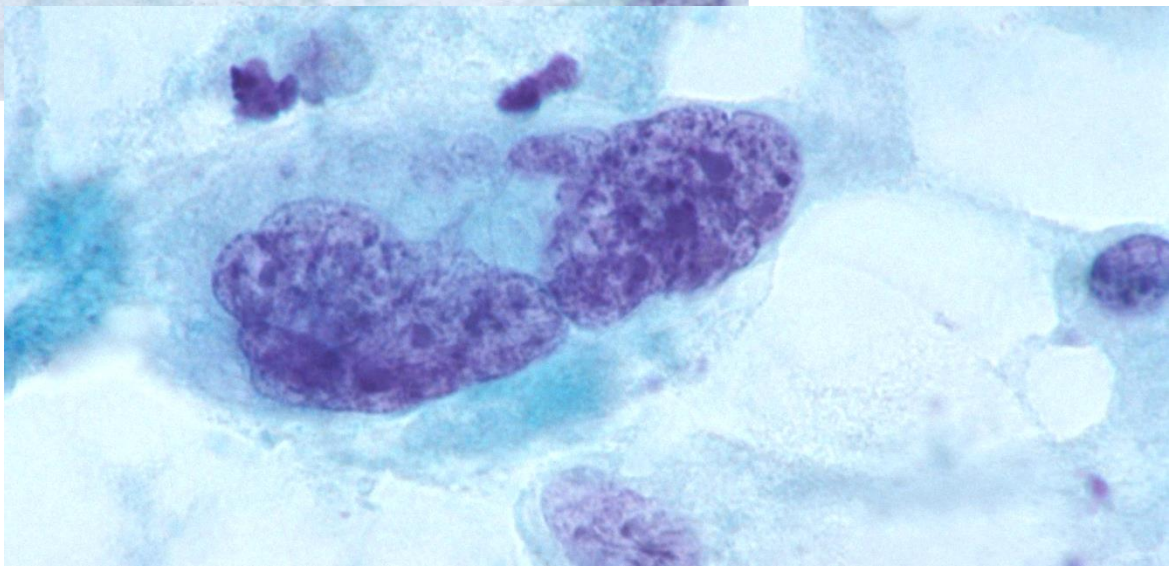


Un’altra caratteristica dei nuclei delle cellule displastiche è la distribuzione della cromatina a grossi granuli o sale e pepe

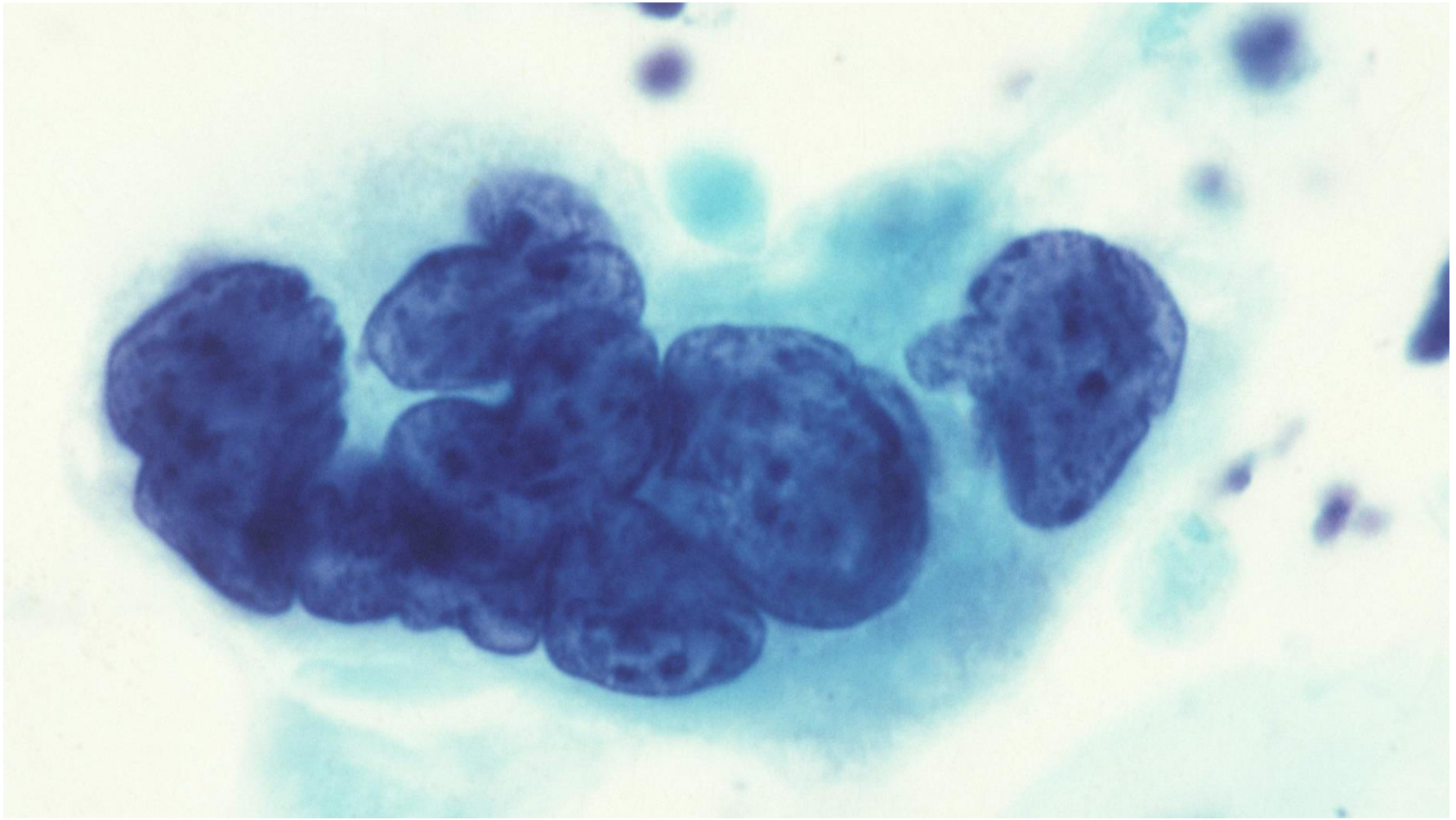


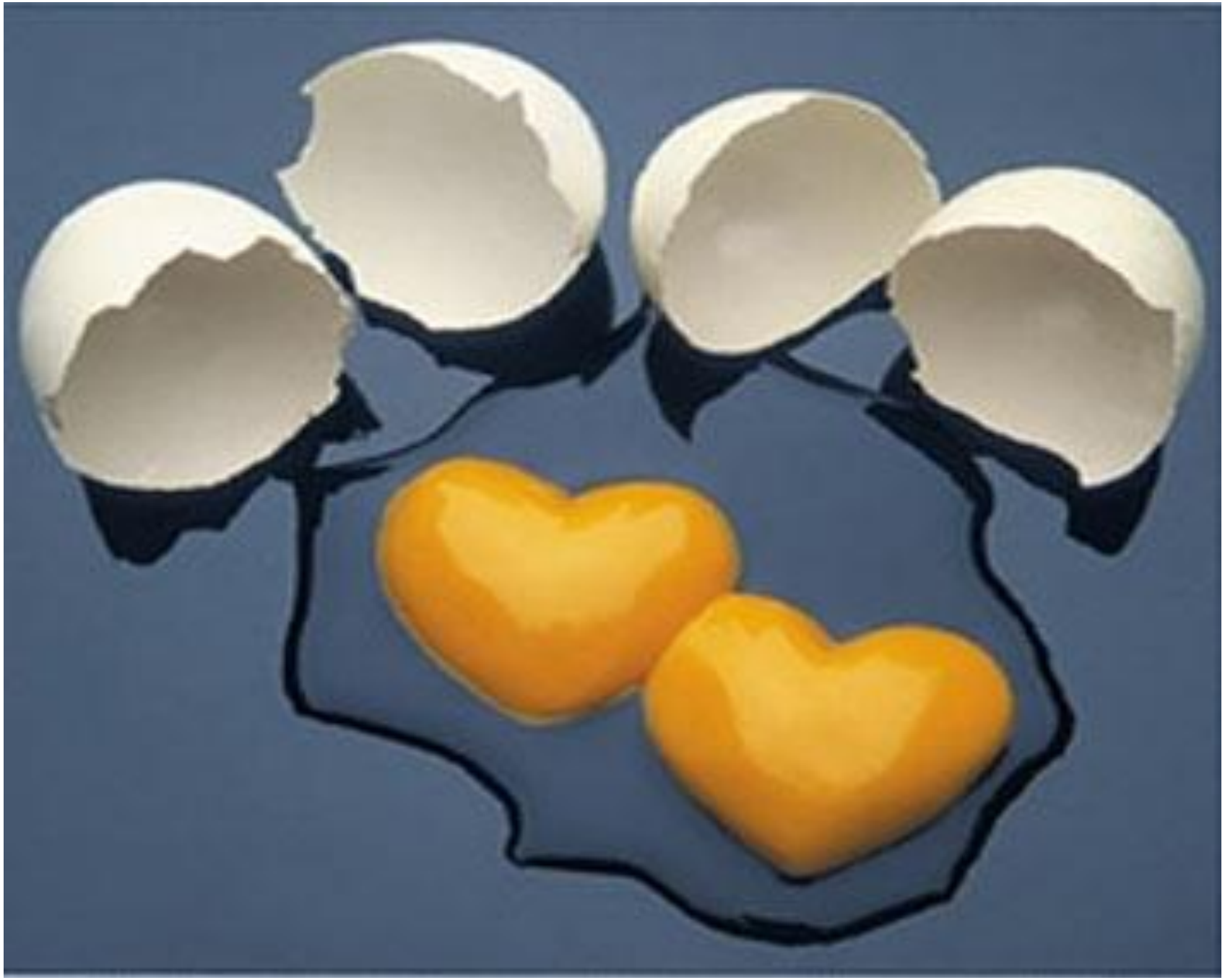




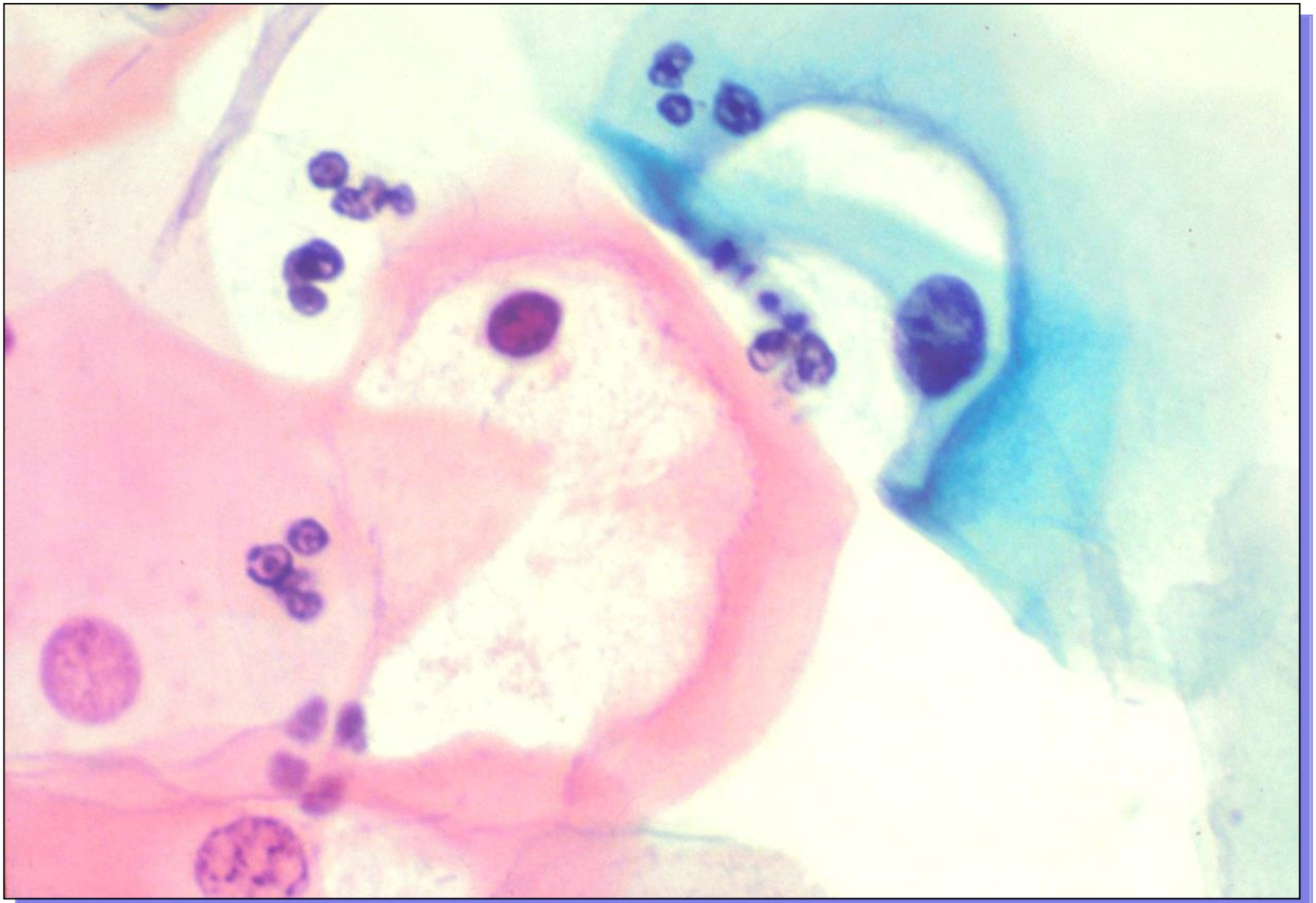


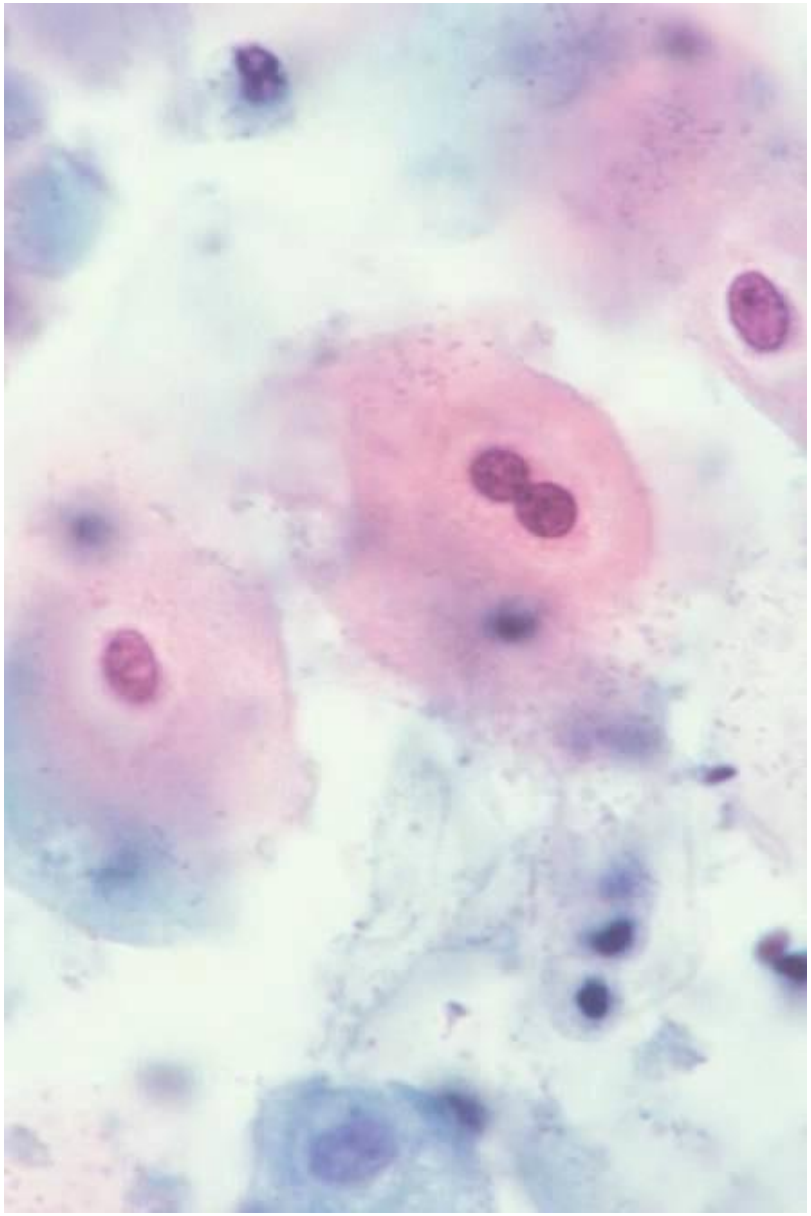
A volte ci possono essere più nuclei nella stessa cellula ma devono avere le caratteristiche della malignità fin’ora elencate

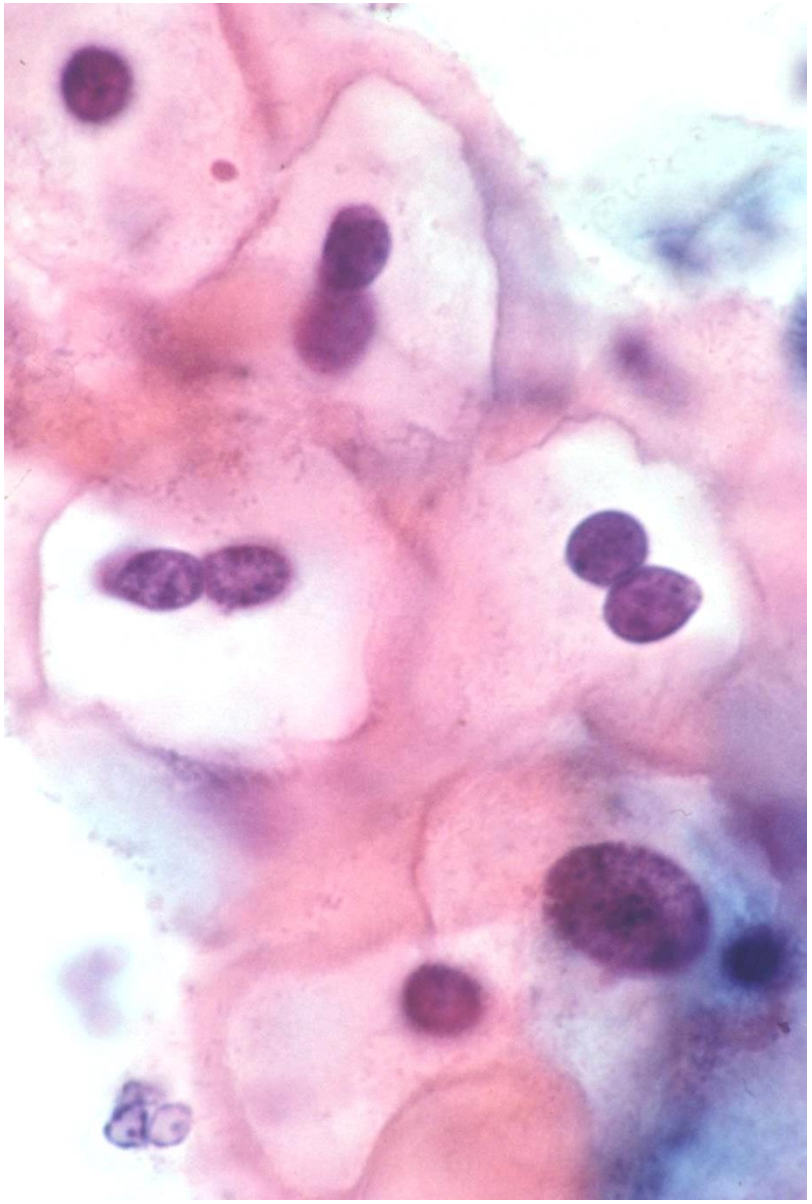




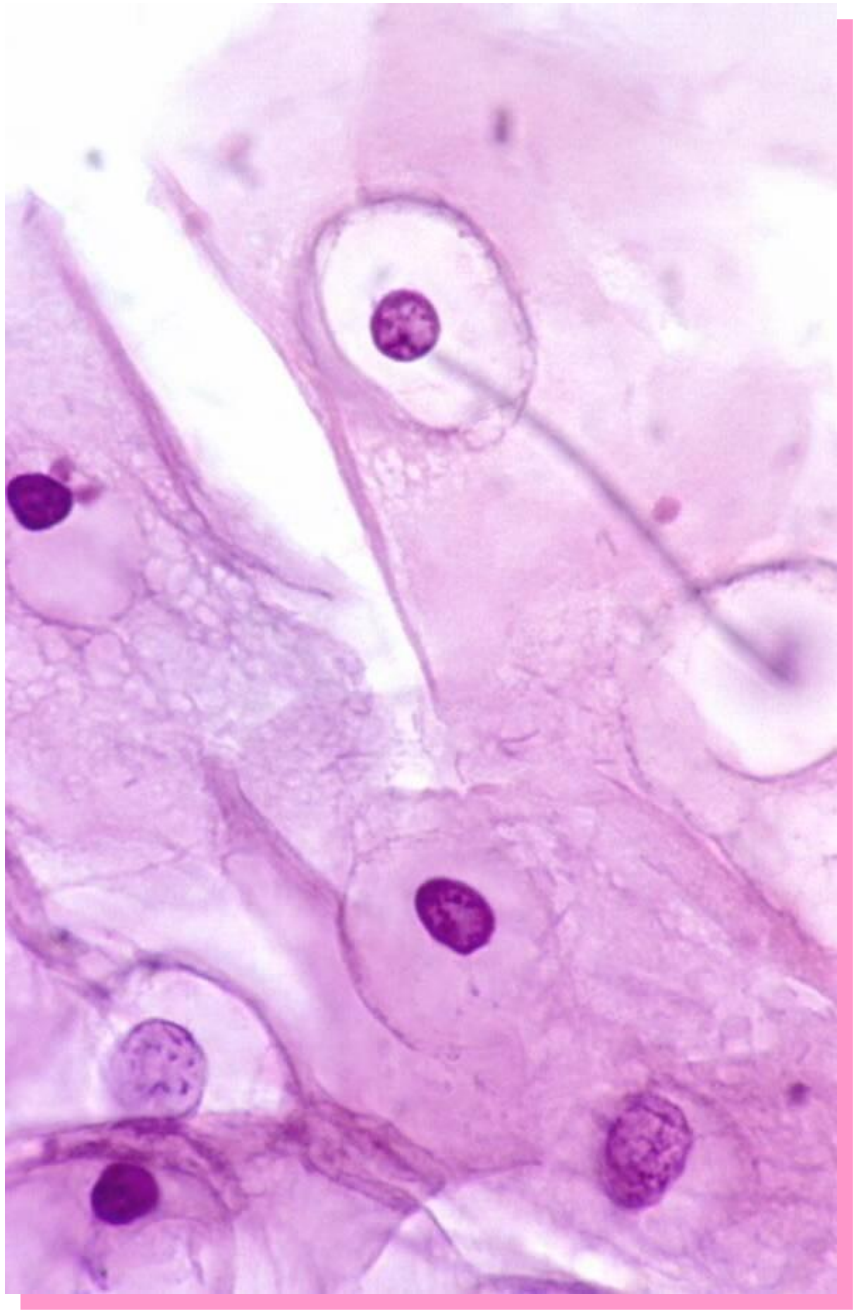
A volte ci possono essere degli aloni attorno al nucleo che deve avere sempre le caratteristiche della malignità



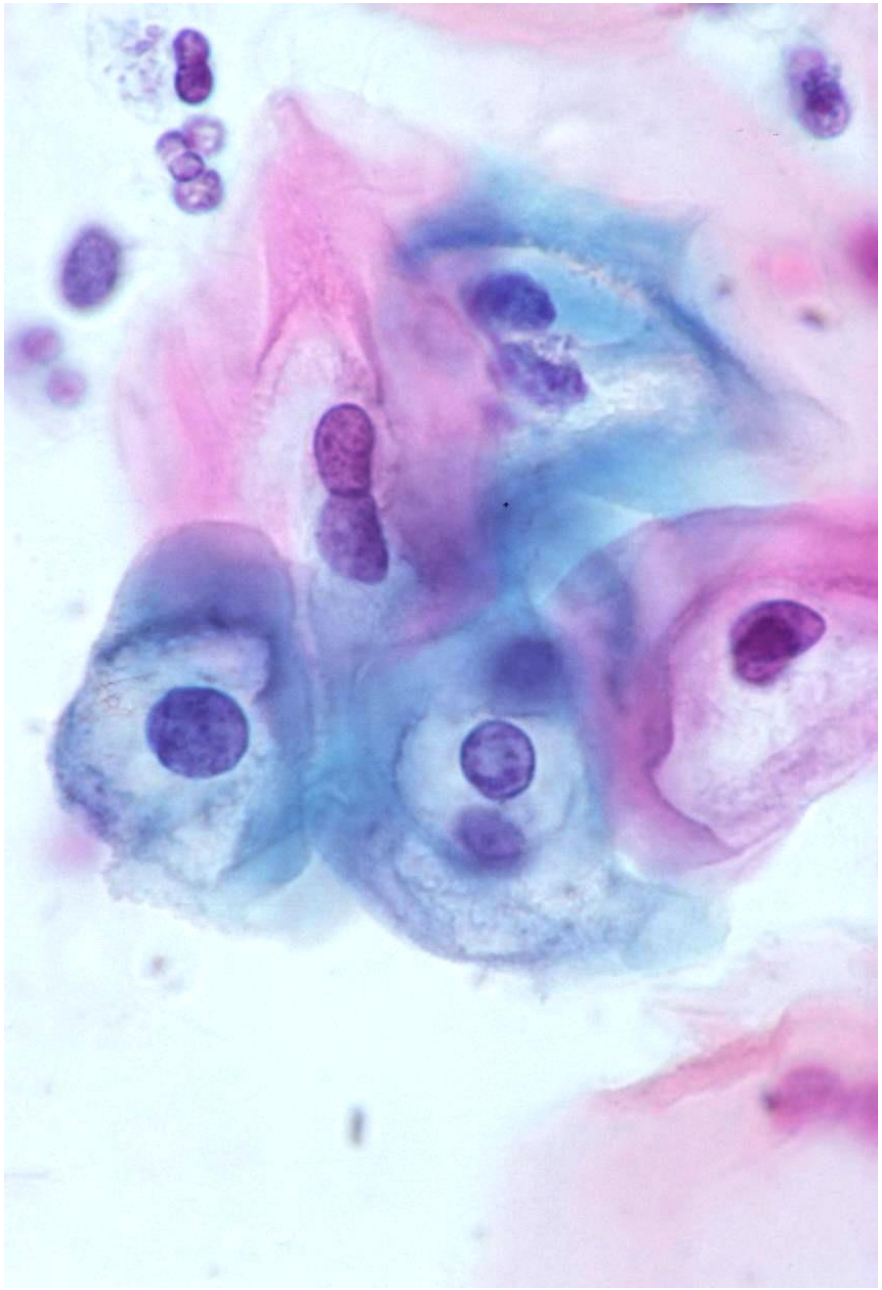




Flogosi da trichomonas



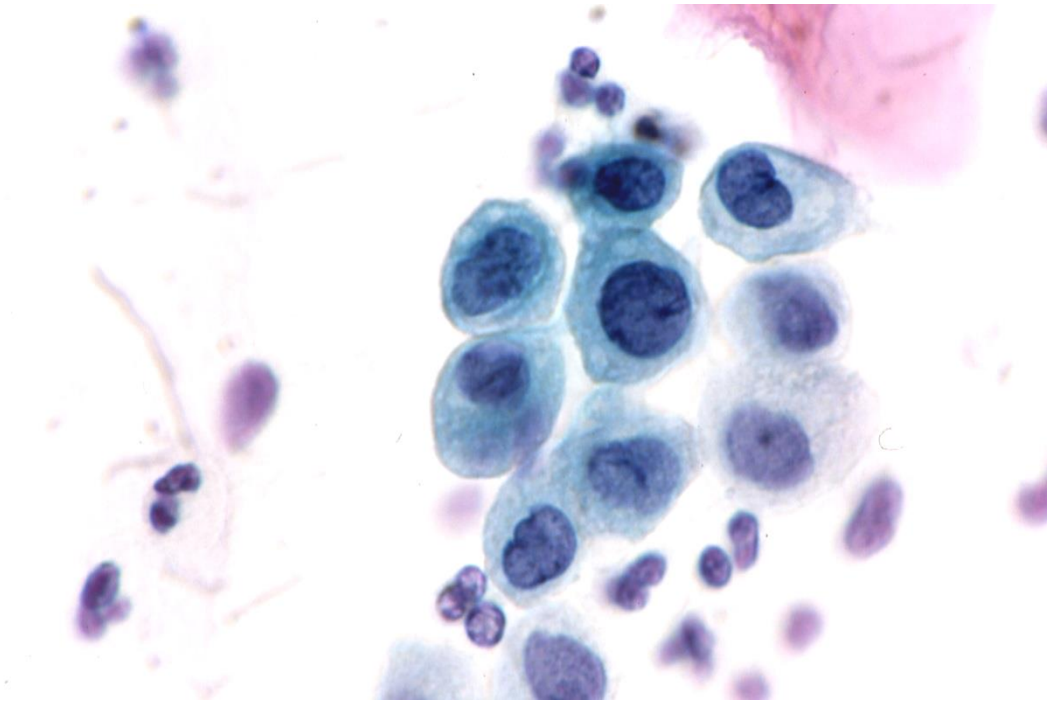
Da cattiva fissazione



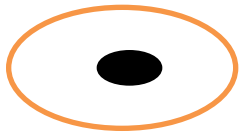
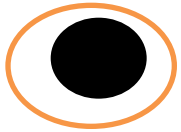
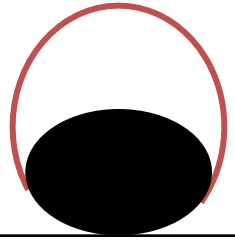
Le caratteristiche del nucleo della cellula maligna sono:

- Aumento del volume
- Rapporto nucleo/citoplasma a carico del nucleo
- Taglia e forma irregolare
- Irregolare distribuzione della cromatina/ipercromasia
- Plurinucleazioni
- Aloni paranucleari otticamente vuoti

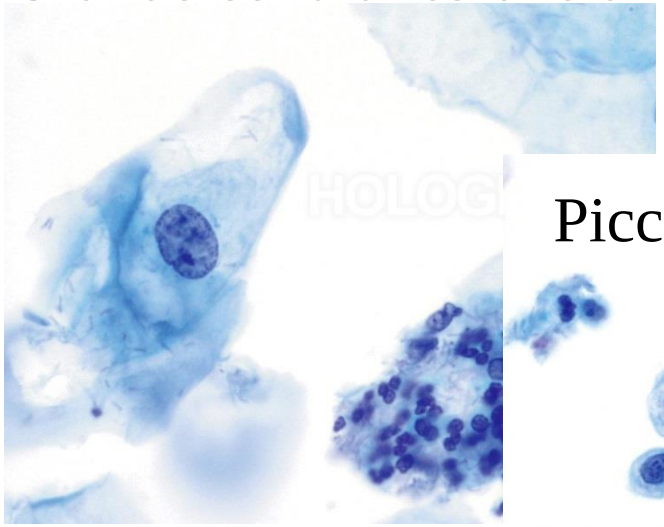
Stabilita la natura displastica/neoplastica del nucleo…
il citoplasma ci aiuta a graduare e stabilire il tipo di lesione



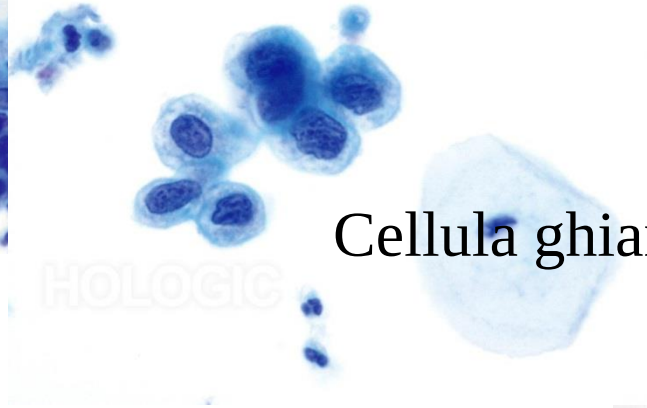
Rapporto nucleo/citoplasma

LG SIL	<1/2		Lieve
HG SIL	½ a 2/3		Moderata
	> 2/3		Severa
ghiandolare	>2/3		Lesione ghiandolare

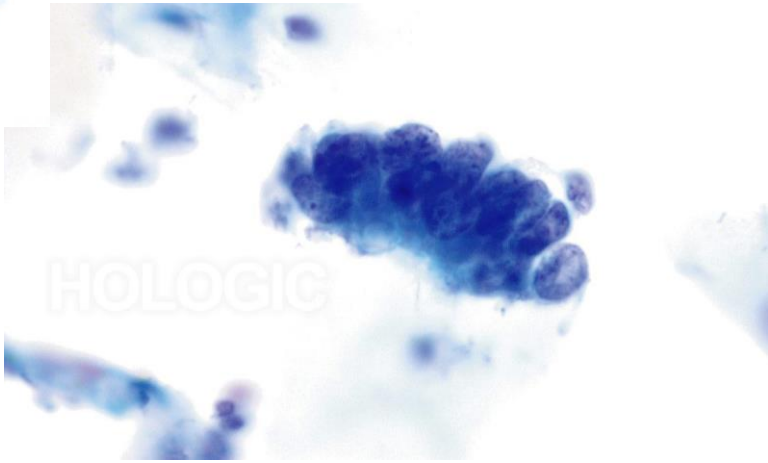
Grande cellula lesione di basso grado LSIL



Piccola cellula lesione di alto grado HSIL

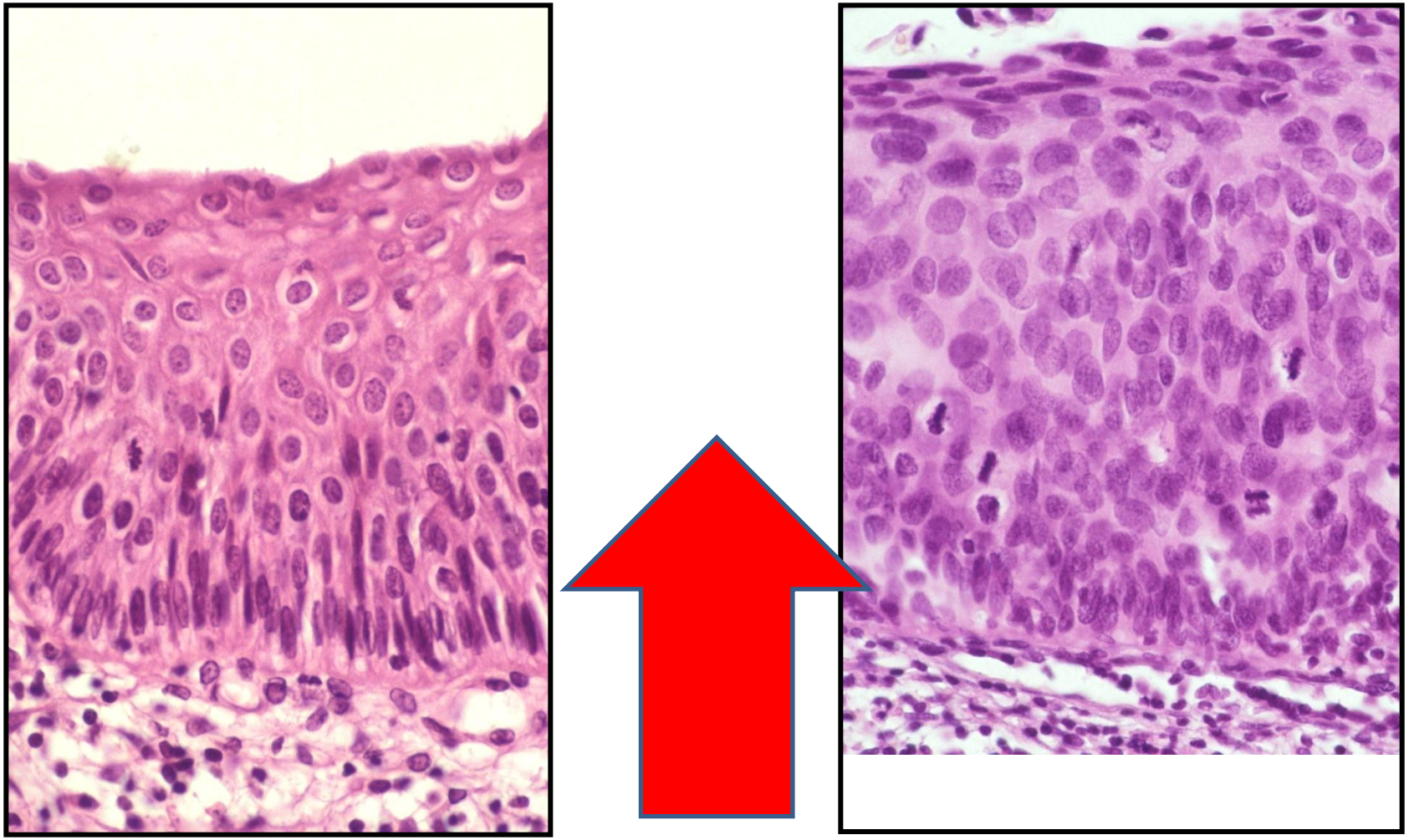


Cellula ghiandolare lesione ghiandolare



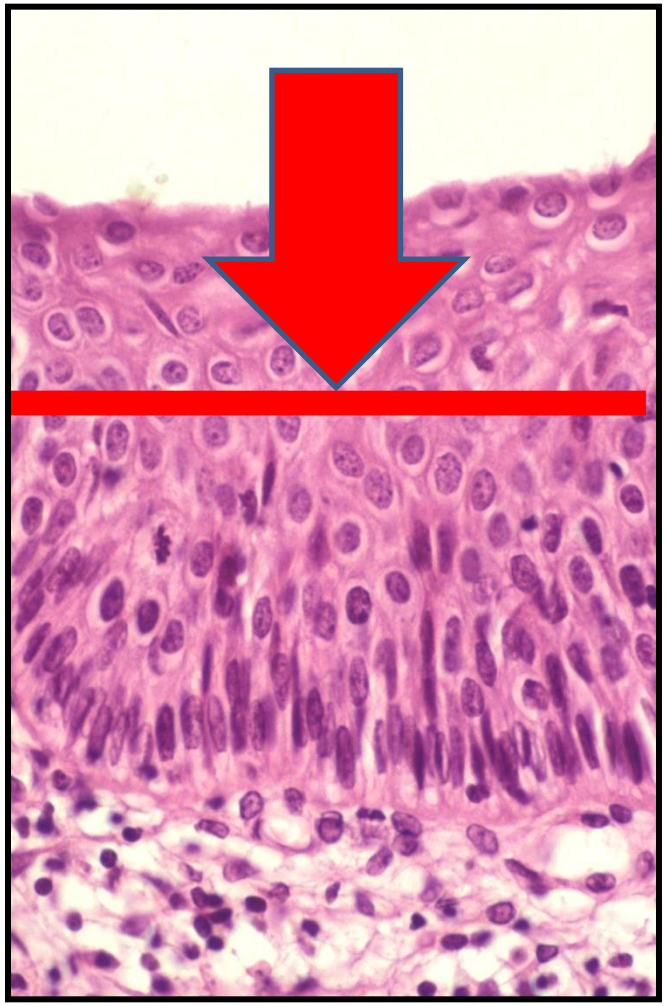
Lesioni di basso grado

Lesioni di alto grado

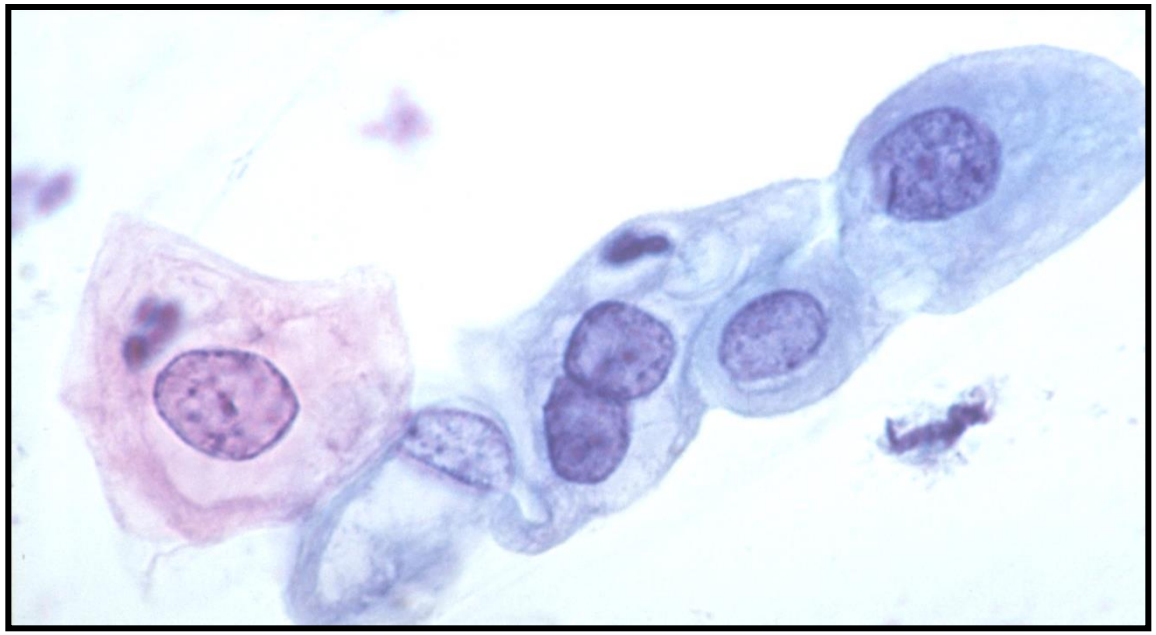


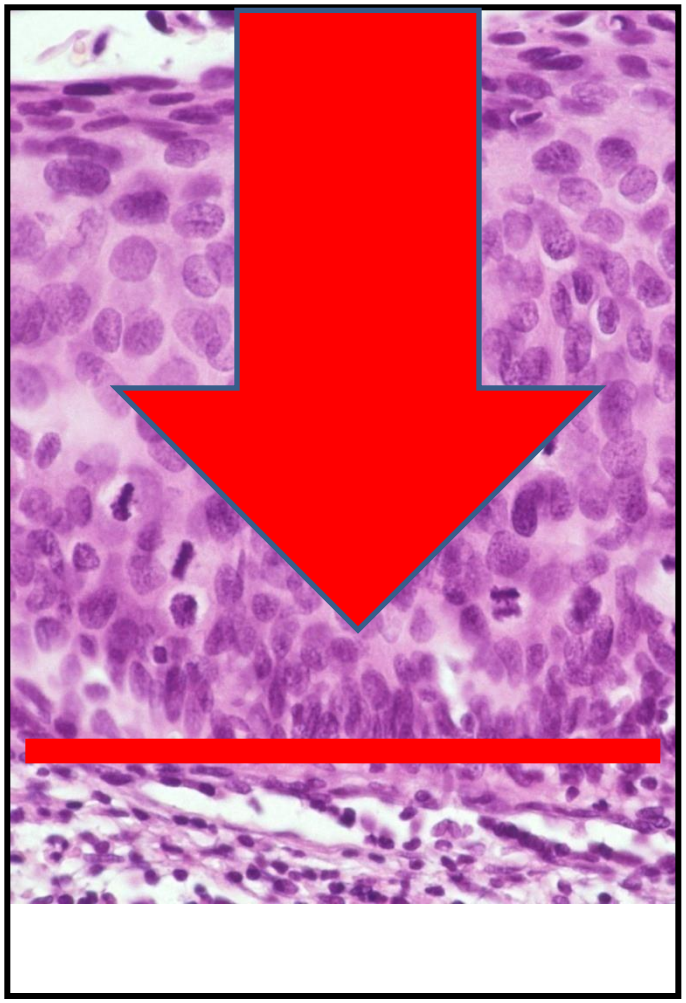
Criterio per valutare la lesione in istologia

Criterio per valutare la lesione in citologia

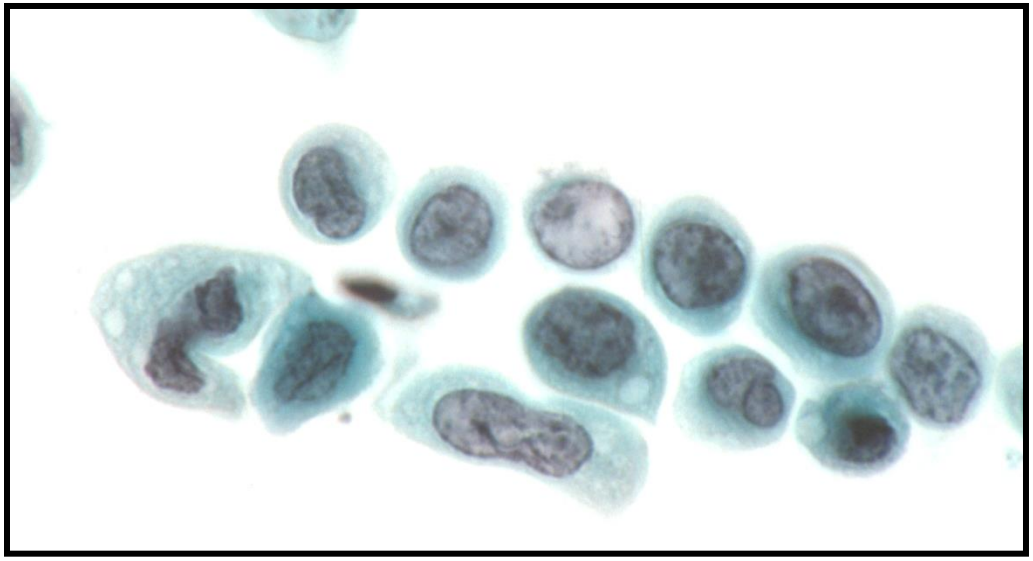


Cellula grande superficiale = lesione di basso grado

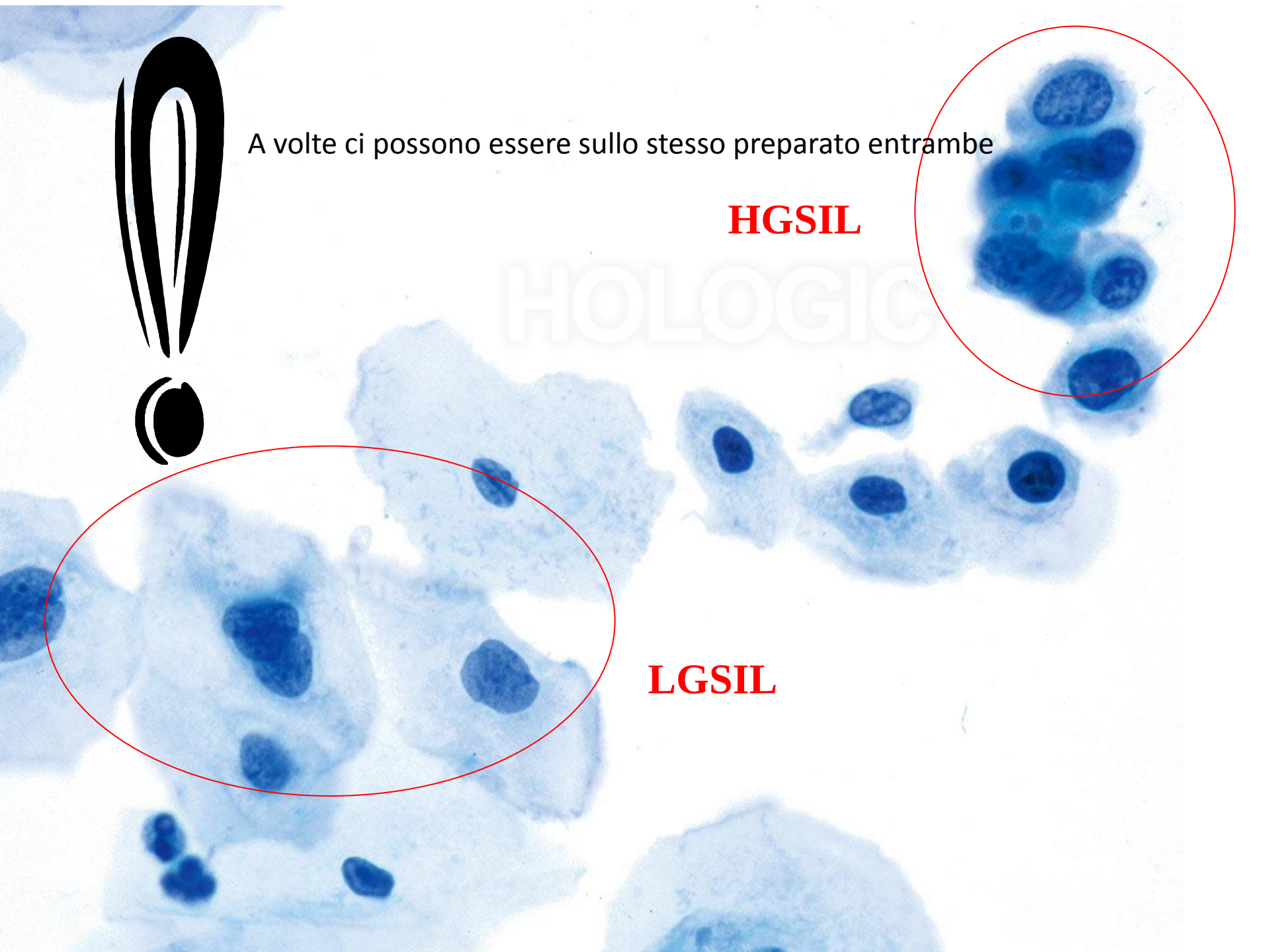




Cellula piccola intermedia, basale

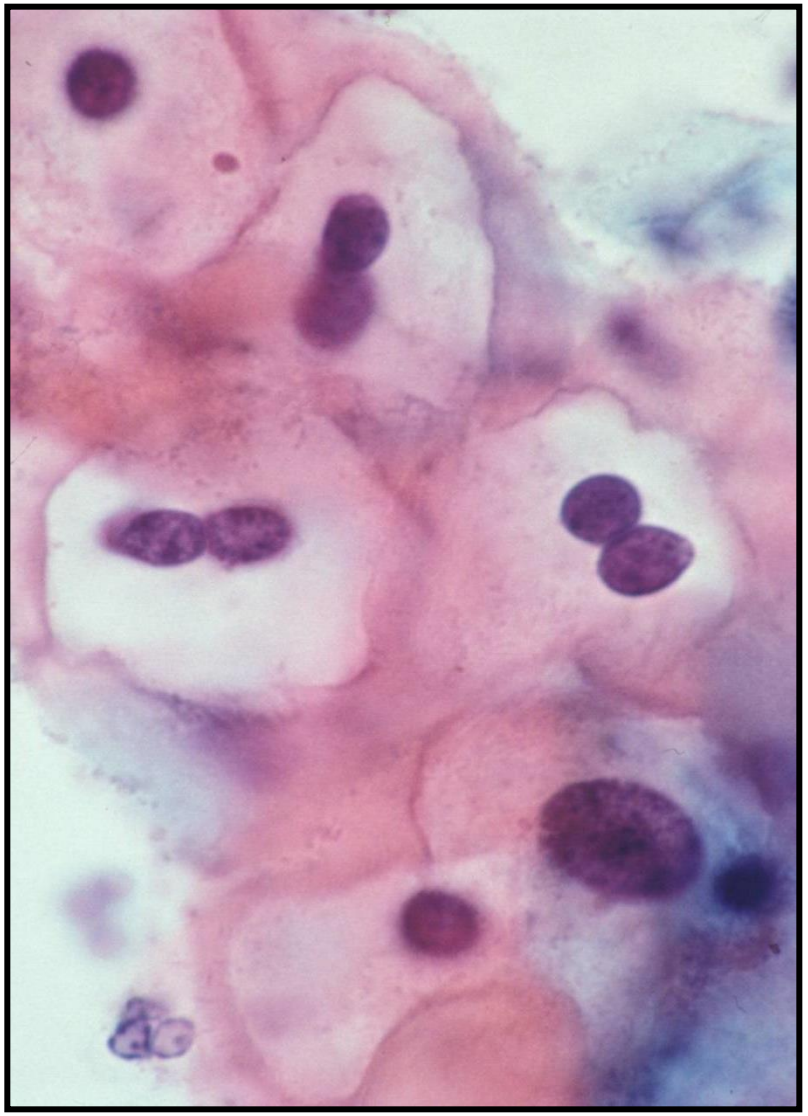


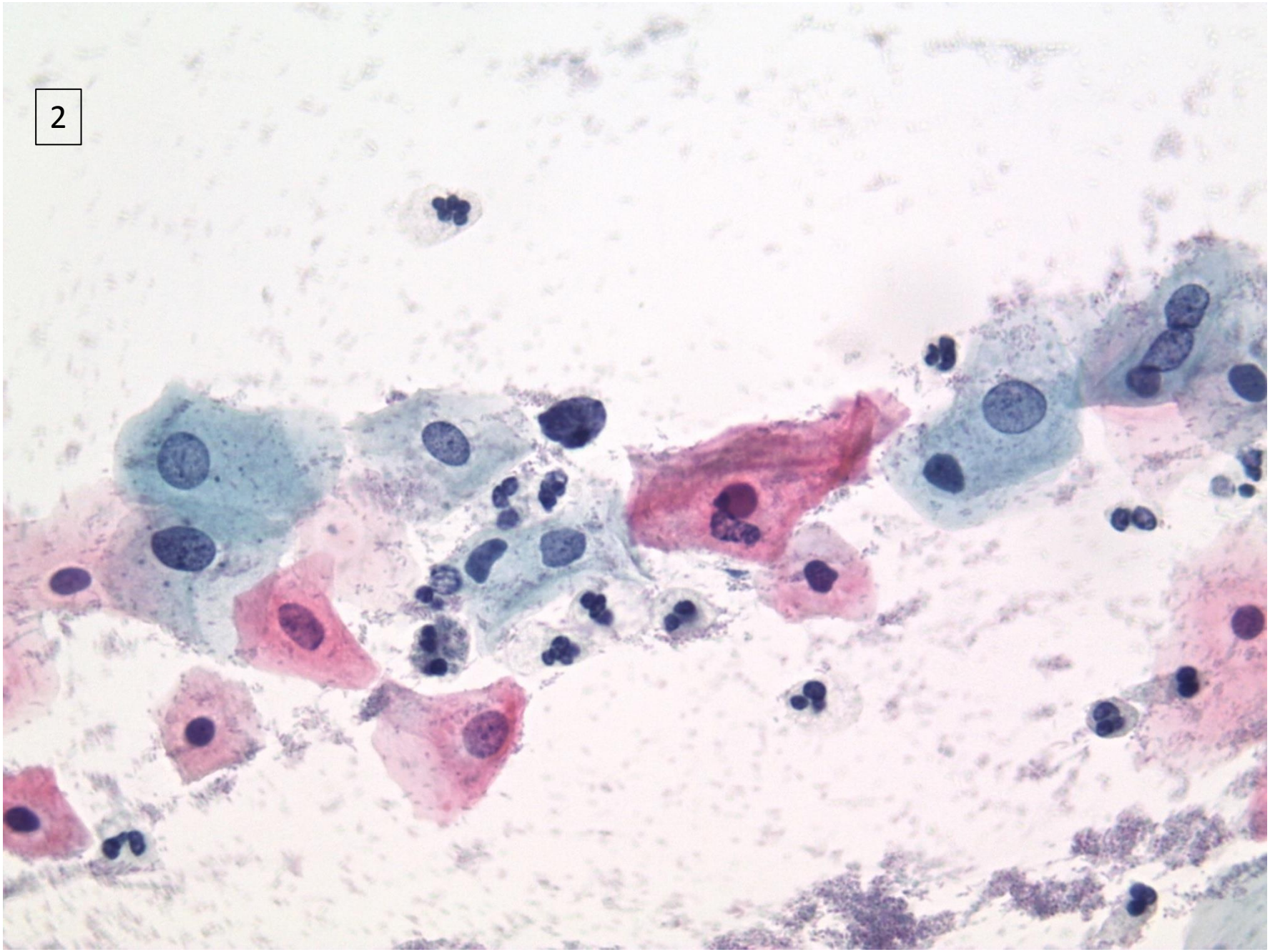
Lesione di alto grado


A volte ci possono essere sullo stesso preparato entrambe
HGSIL
LGSIL

1

Mettetevi alla prova …..

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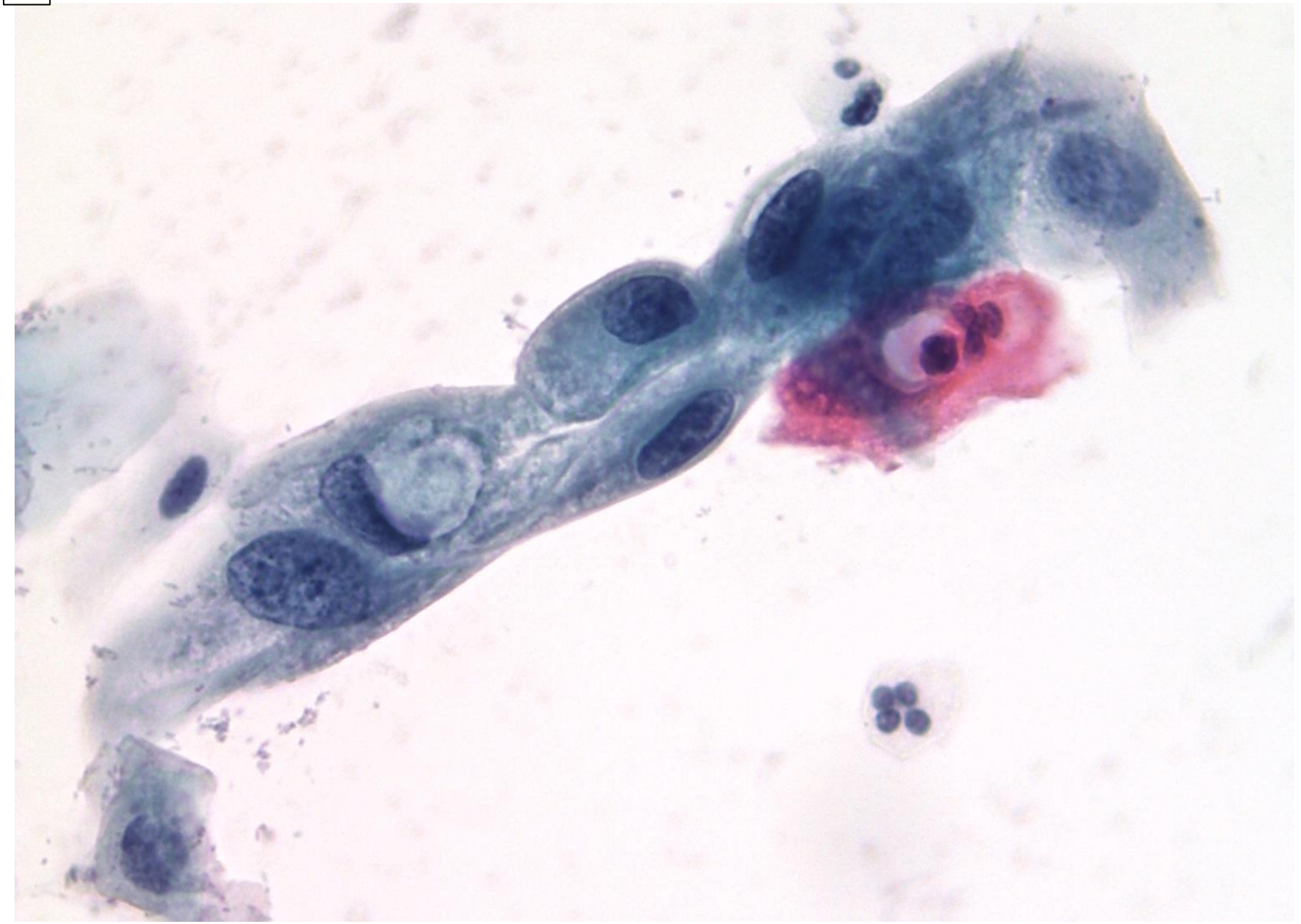

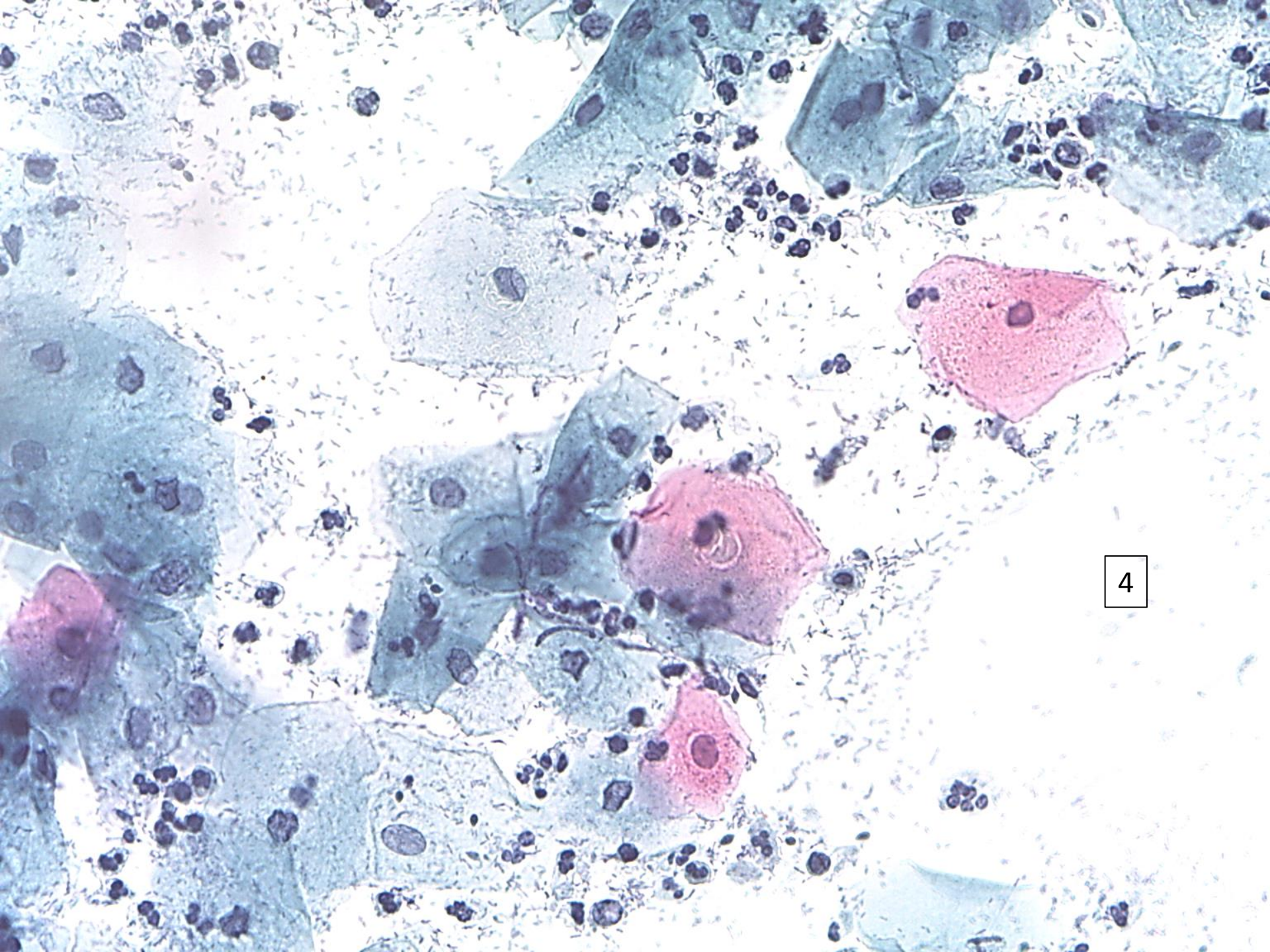
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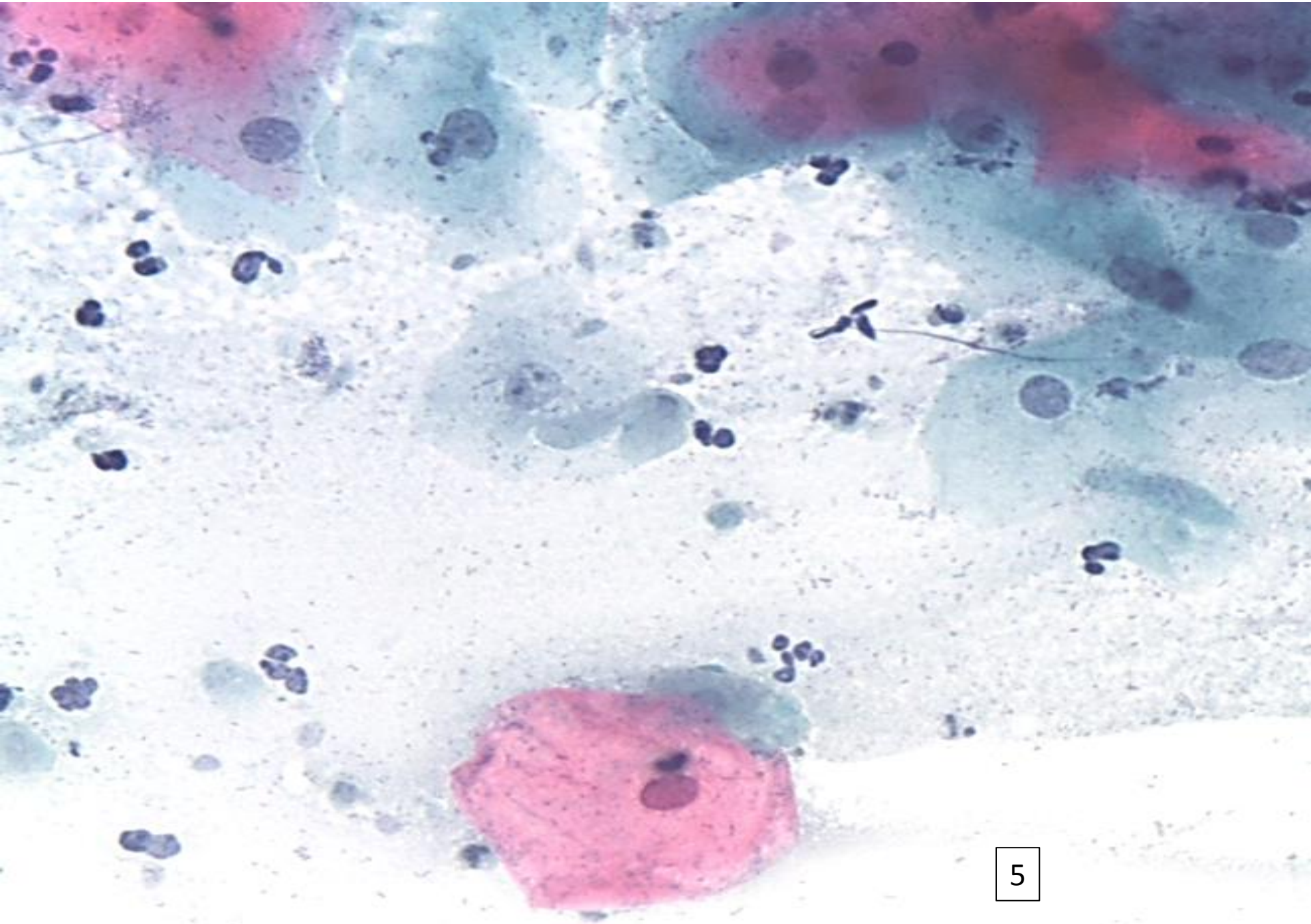

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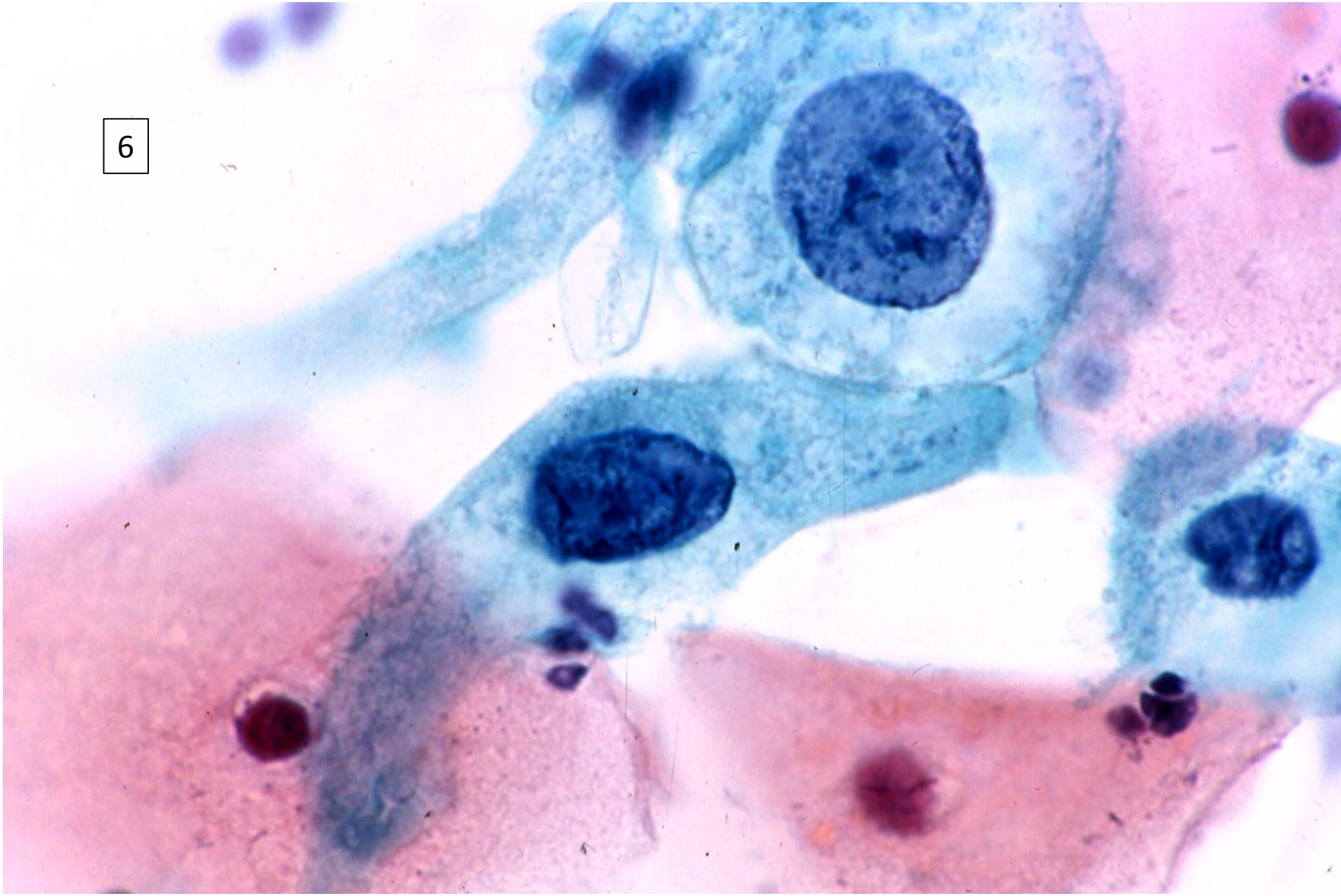
6

Soluzioni

1. Lesione di basso grado Lsil
2. Lesione di basso grado Lsil
3. Lesione di alto grado Hsil
4. Flogosi da Candida
5. Flogosi da Trichomonas
6. Lesione di basso grado Lsil