

Cytec Corporation - Case Presentation Archive - August 2001

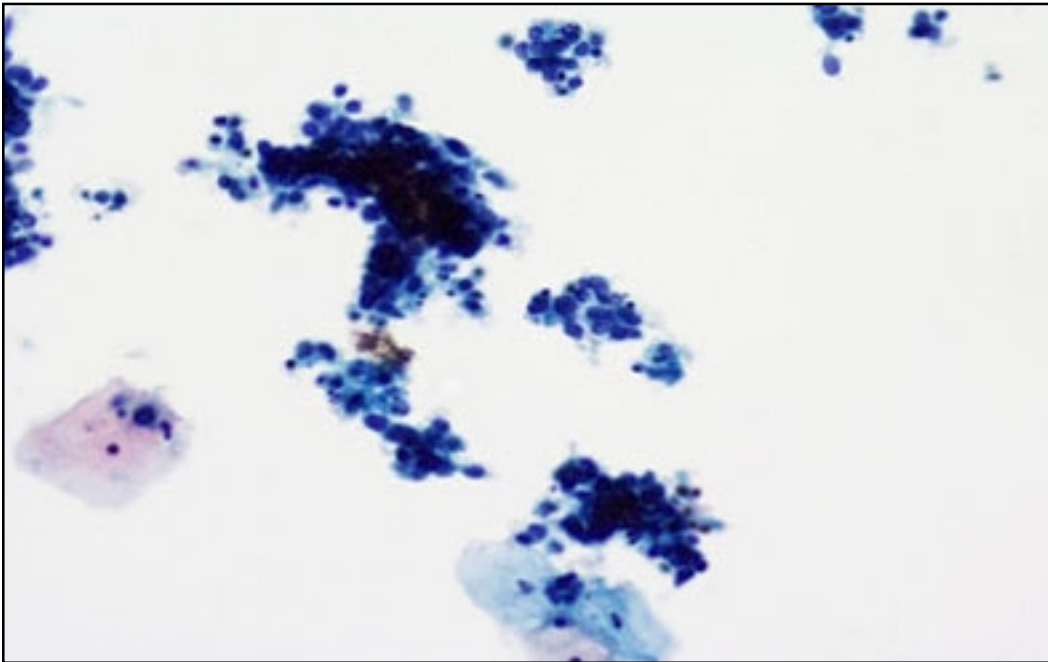
ThinPrep®PapTest™

History: 35 Years Old

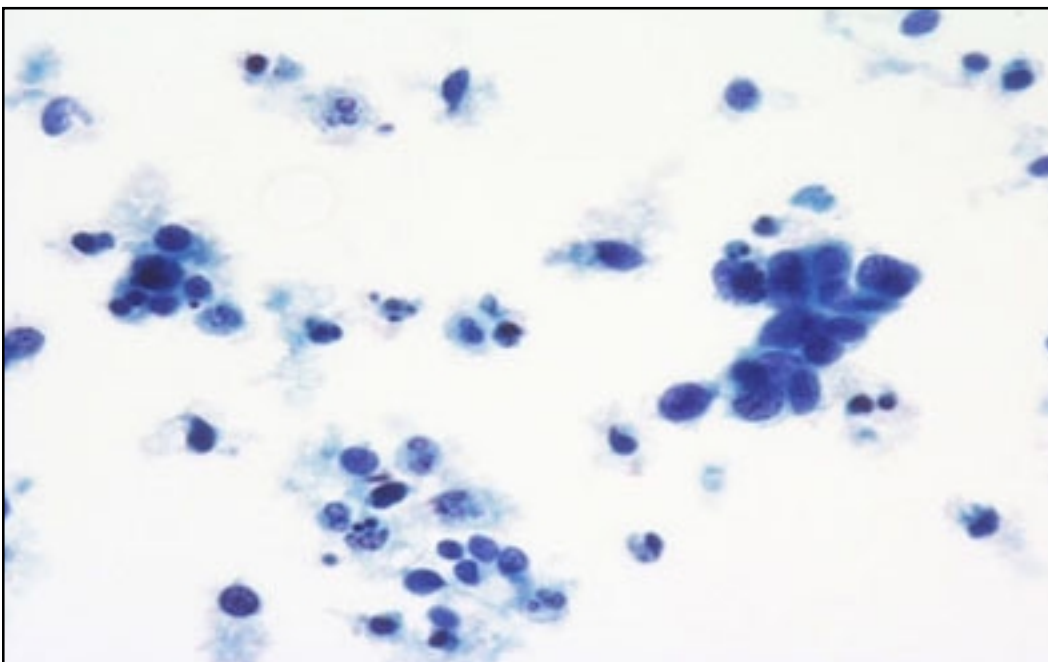
LMP: None given

Case provided by Dr. Joseph Migliozi, Laboratory Corporation of America, Tampa, Florida.

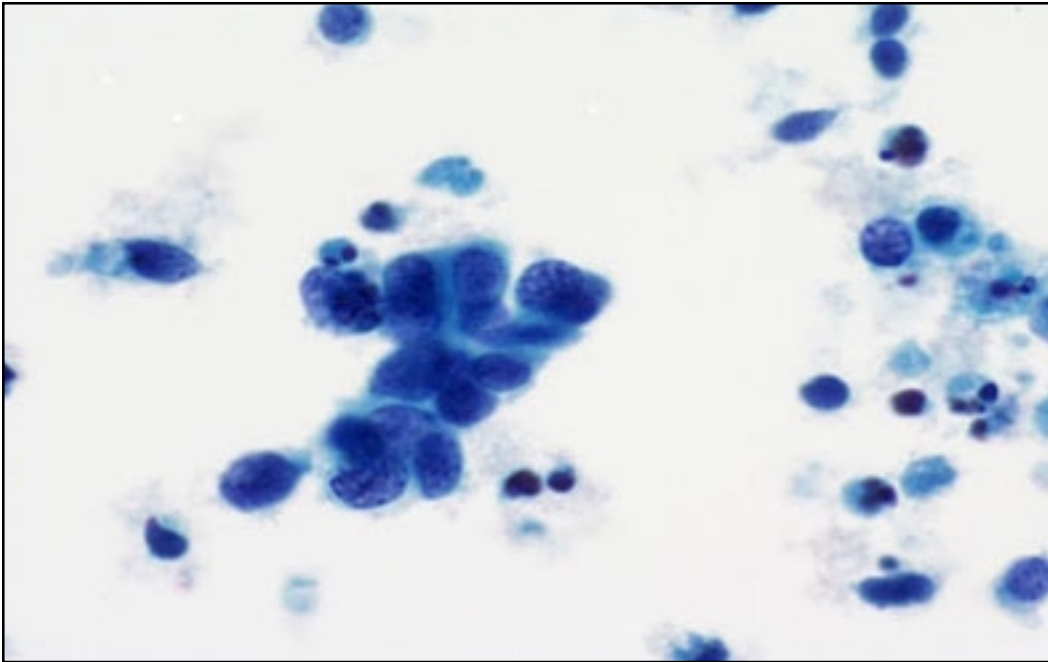
*The images, analysis and diagnosis for this case study were provided by an independent physician. All conclusions and opinions are those of the physician and not Cytec Corporation.



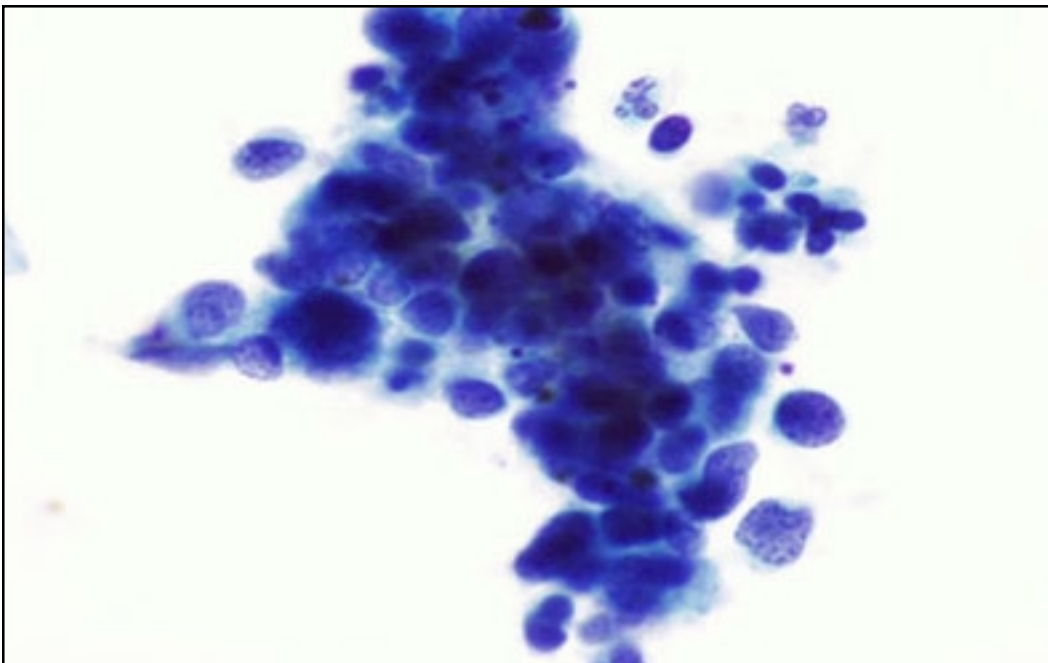
Slide 1



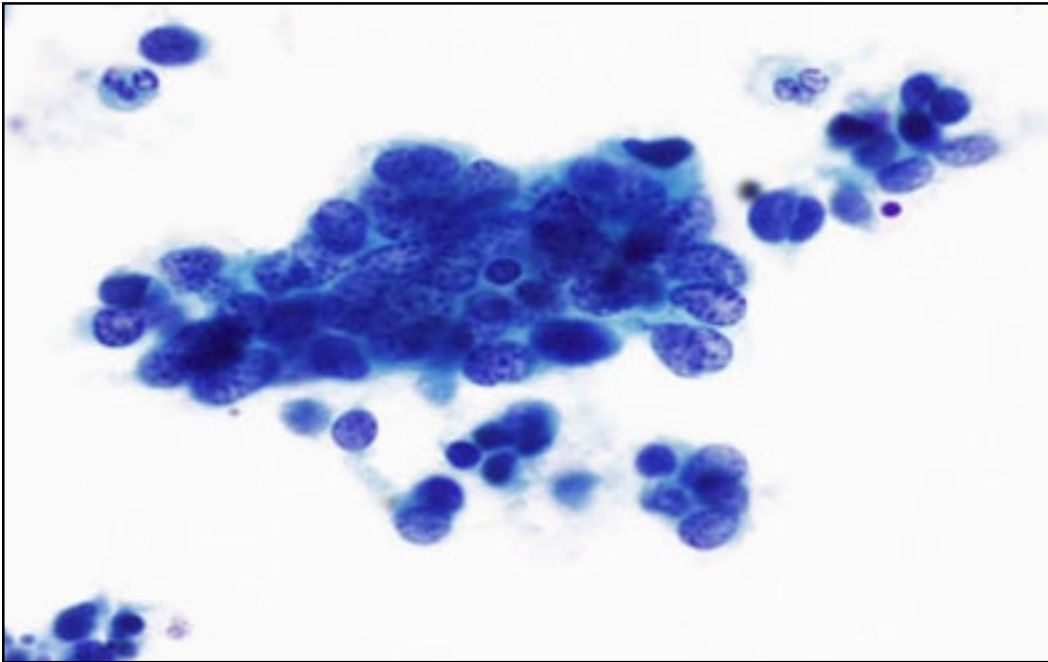
Slide 2



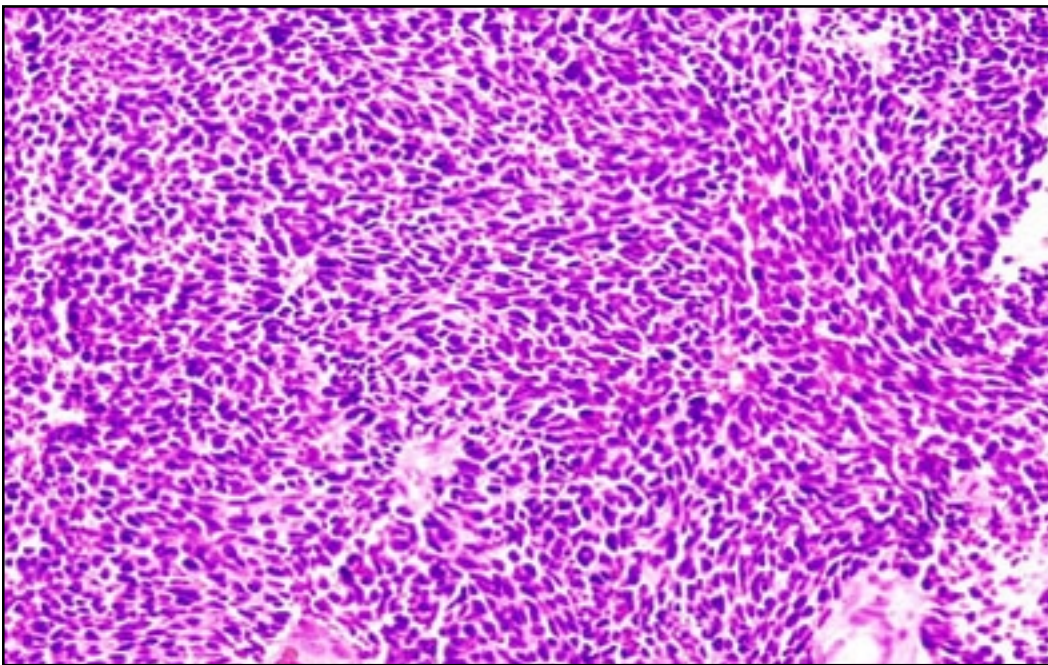
Slide 3



Slide 4



Slide 5



Slide 6

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Discussion:

Slide 1: Small cells with nuclei 1-2x the size of an intermediate cell nucleus that appear uniform on low magnification.

Slide 2: Cells occurring singly and in syncytial-like aggregates.

Slide 3: To the right of the syncytial-like aggregate is tumor diathesis, to the left single cells.

Slides 4: An aggregate of tumor cells showing pleomorphism and subtle molding on higher magnification.

Slide 5: A crowded aggregate of cells with scant cytoplasm and very coarse hyperchromatic chromatin making nucleoli hard to discern.

Slide 6: Tissue section showing small hyperchromatic cells with no discernible pattern and a suggestion of molding.

Cytologic Diagnosis:

Specimen Adequacy: Satisfactory for evaluation.

Diagnostic Category: Small cell carcinoma of the cervix.

Tissue Diagnosis:

Cervical biopsy: Small cell variant of a squamous cell carcinoma.

Small cell squamous carcinoma is a form of poorly differentiated nonkeratinized squamous carcinoma and is believed to be epithelial in origin arising from either the basal cells of the cervical squamous epithelium or the subcolumnar reserve cells. It also falls under the descriptive category of cervical small cell carcinoma, which includes the neuroendocrine small cell cervical carcinomas. Small cell carcinoma is rare making up 1% - 6% of all cases of cervical malignancies. The median age range is 45 - 49.8 years old. In some studies HPV has been strongly associated with cervical small cell carcinoma, particularly HPV 18 and 16. The prognosis of cervical small cell carcinoma is worse than that associated with other histologic types of cervical cancers. The tendency of recurrence is great and it is one of the most aggressive tumors of the female genital tract.

References:

Demay, Richard. *The Art and Science of Cytopathology* 1996; 77-84, 175.

Van Nagell et al. Small Cell Carcinoma of the Uterine Cervix. *Cancer* 1988; 62:1586-1593.

Abeler et al. Small Cell Carcinoma of the Cervix. *Cancer* 1994; 73:672-677.