

Morfología ThinPrep®

Anomalías de las células epiteliales



Características ThinPrep[®]

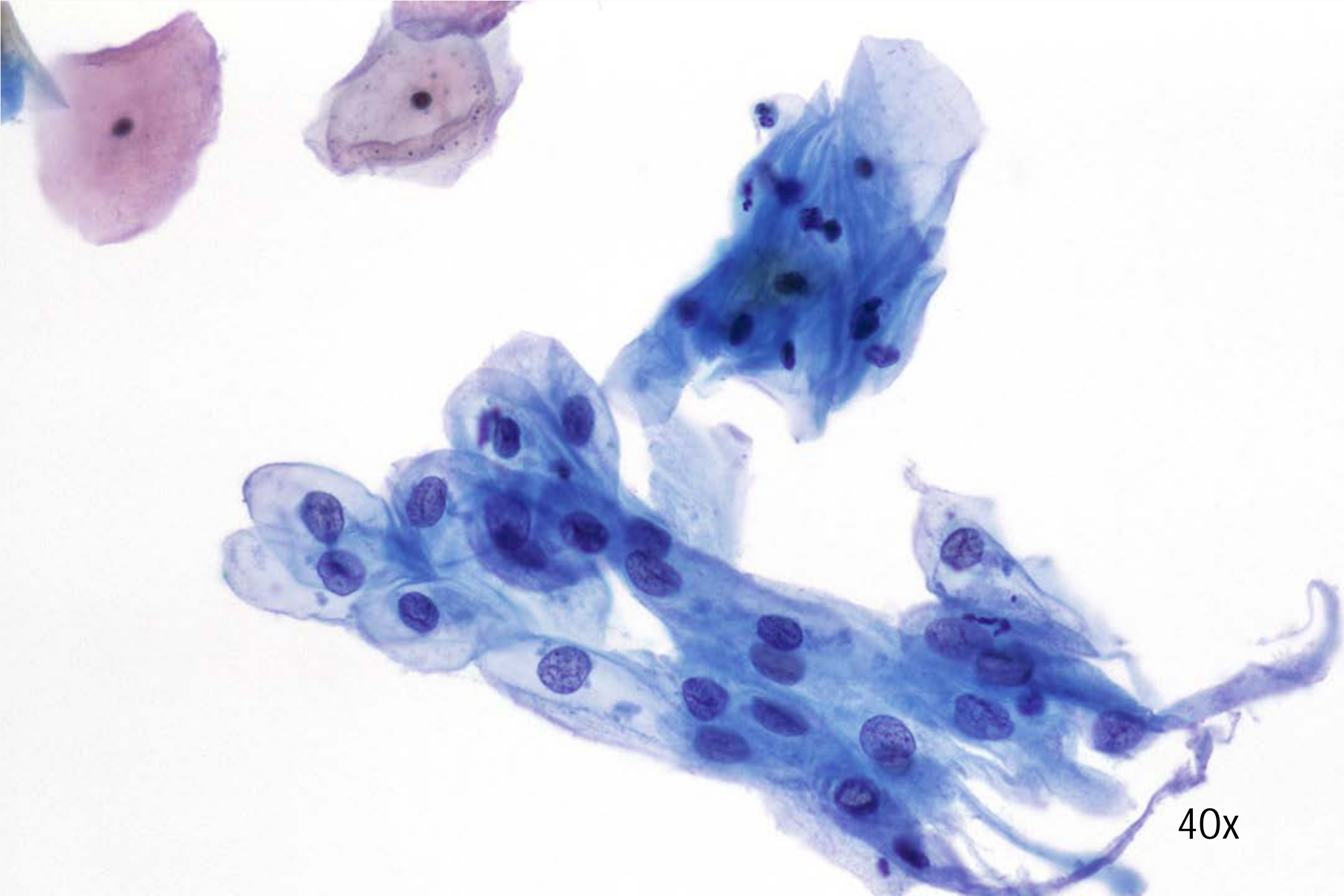
- Fijación húmeda
- Tamaño celular
- Patron de la extensión
- Fondo de la muestra
- Similitudes > diferencias



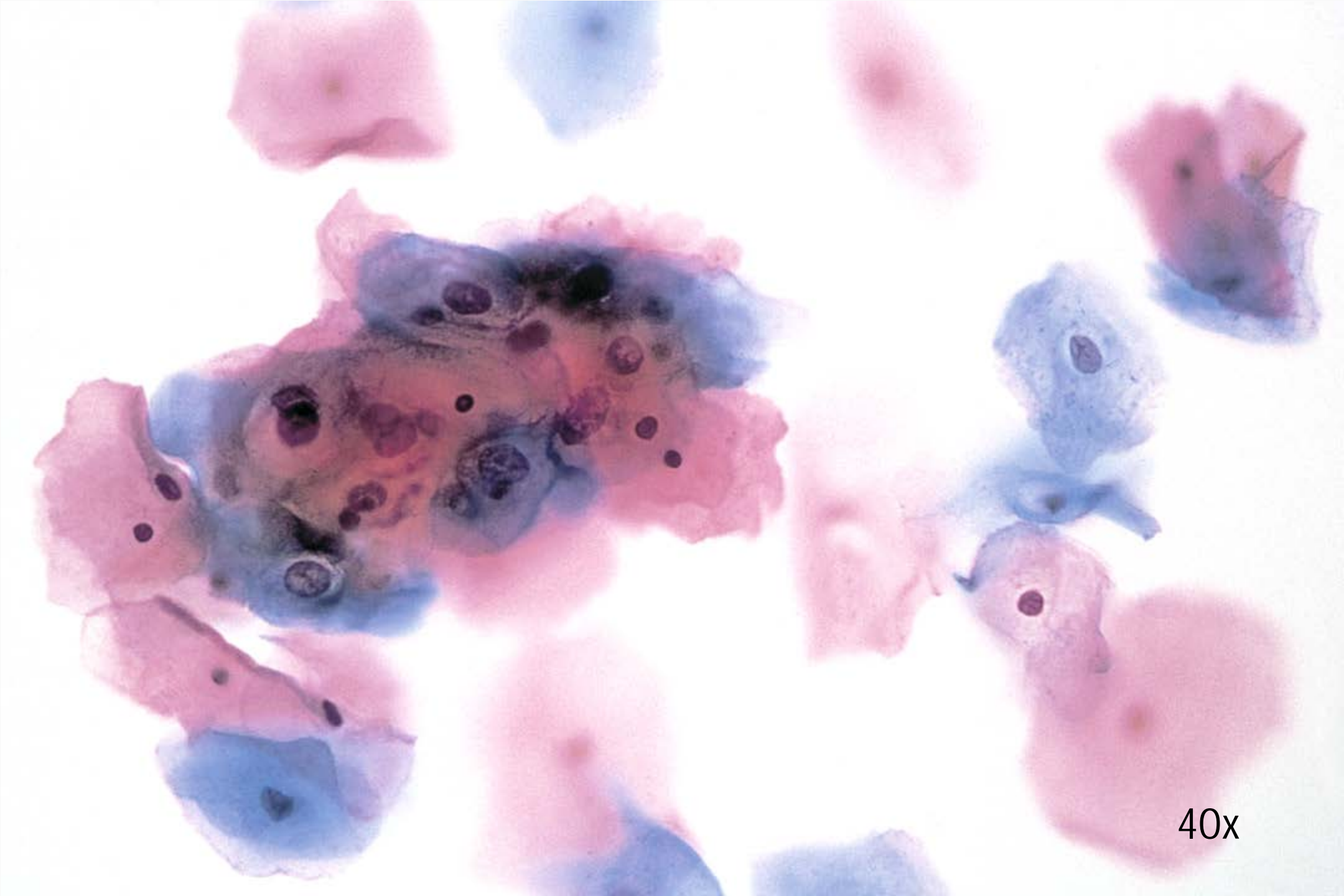
Células epiteliales anómalas – Escamosas

ASC-US

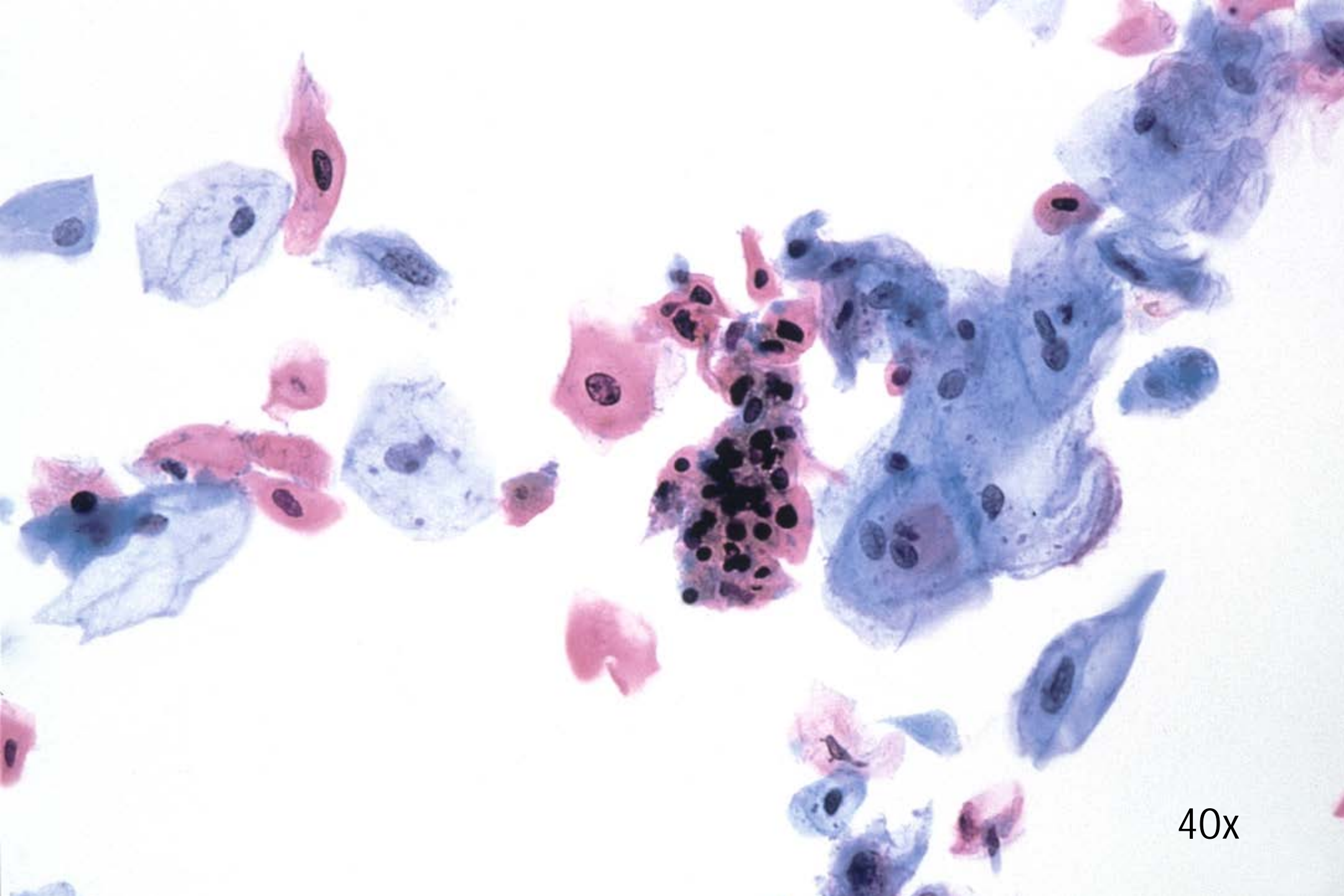
- Ocurre en láminas o células aisladas
- Núcleos $2^{1/2}$ -3X núcleo célula intermedia
- Distribución uniforme de la cromatina
- Disminución de artefacto en el procesamiento



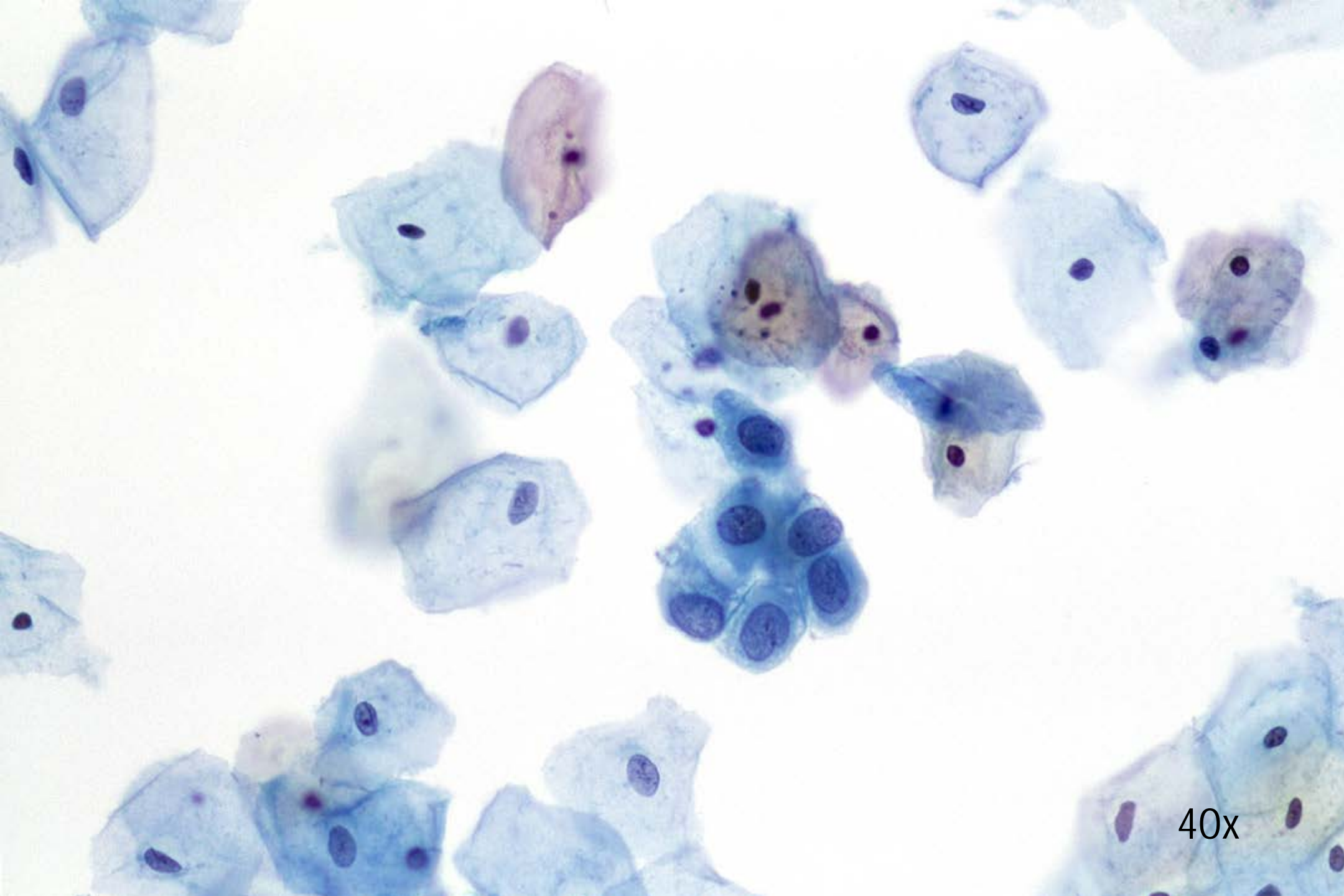
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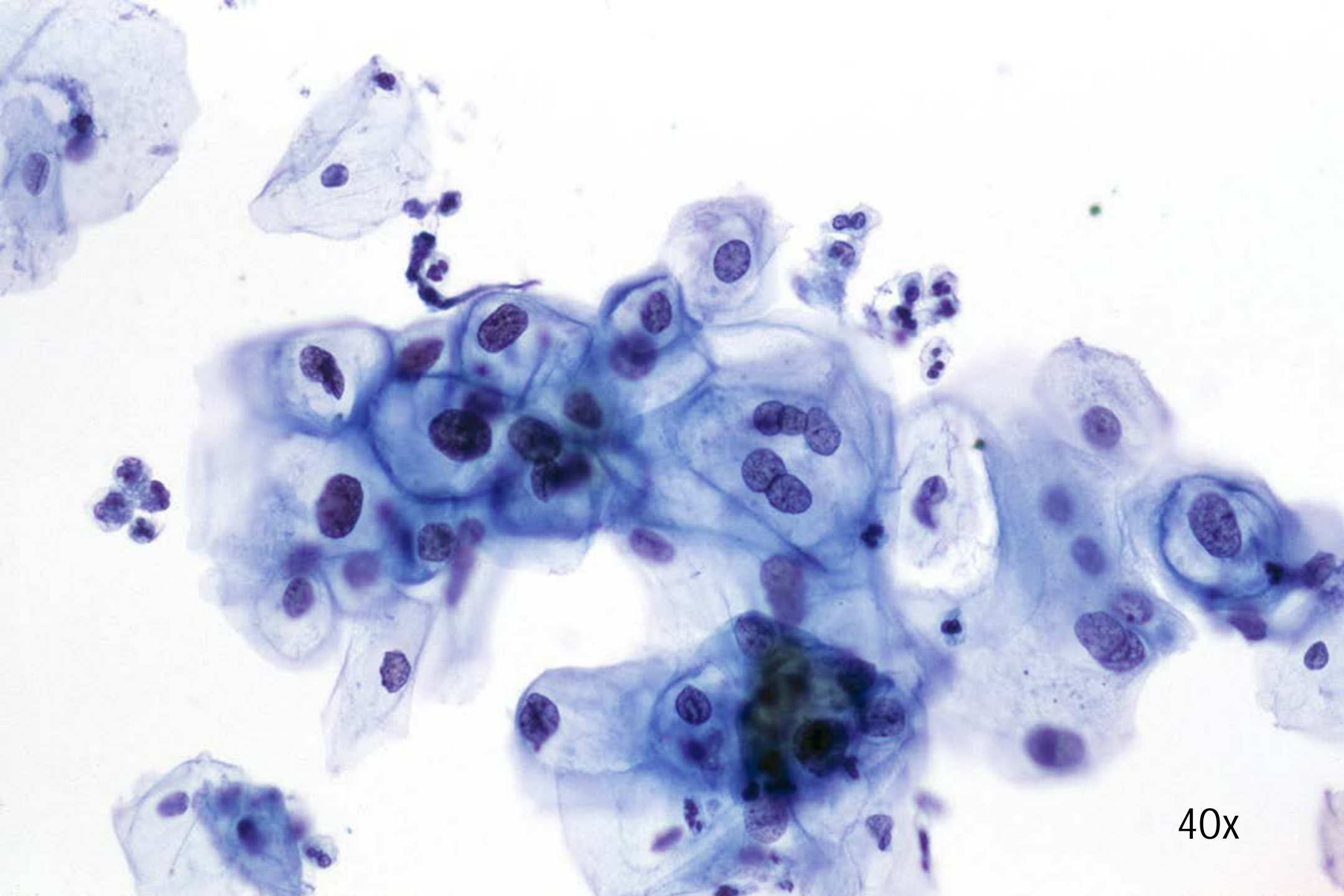


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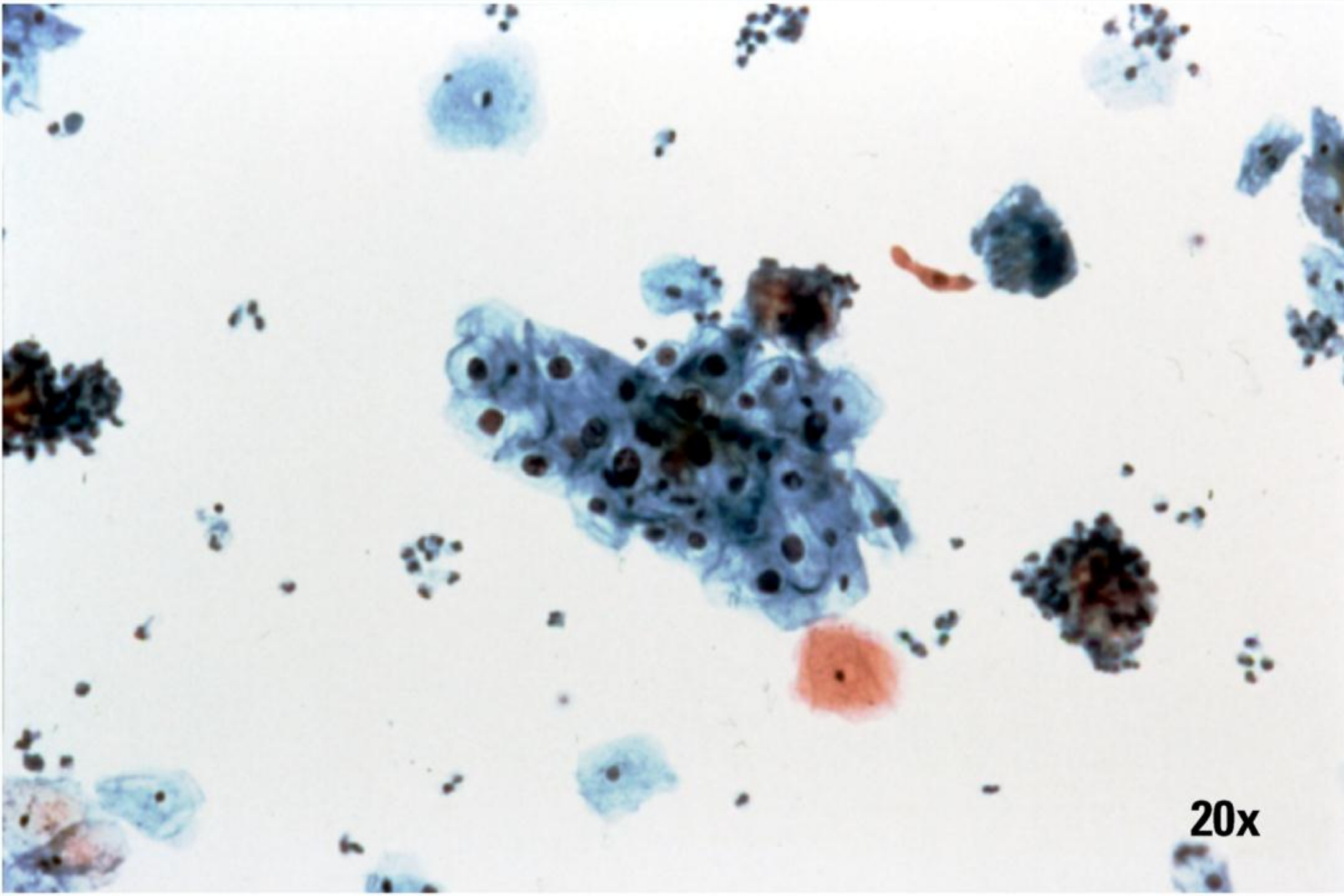
Anomalías célula epitelial - Escamosa

LSIL

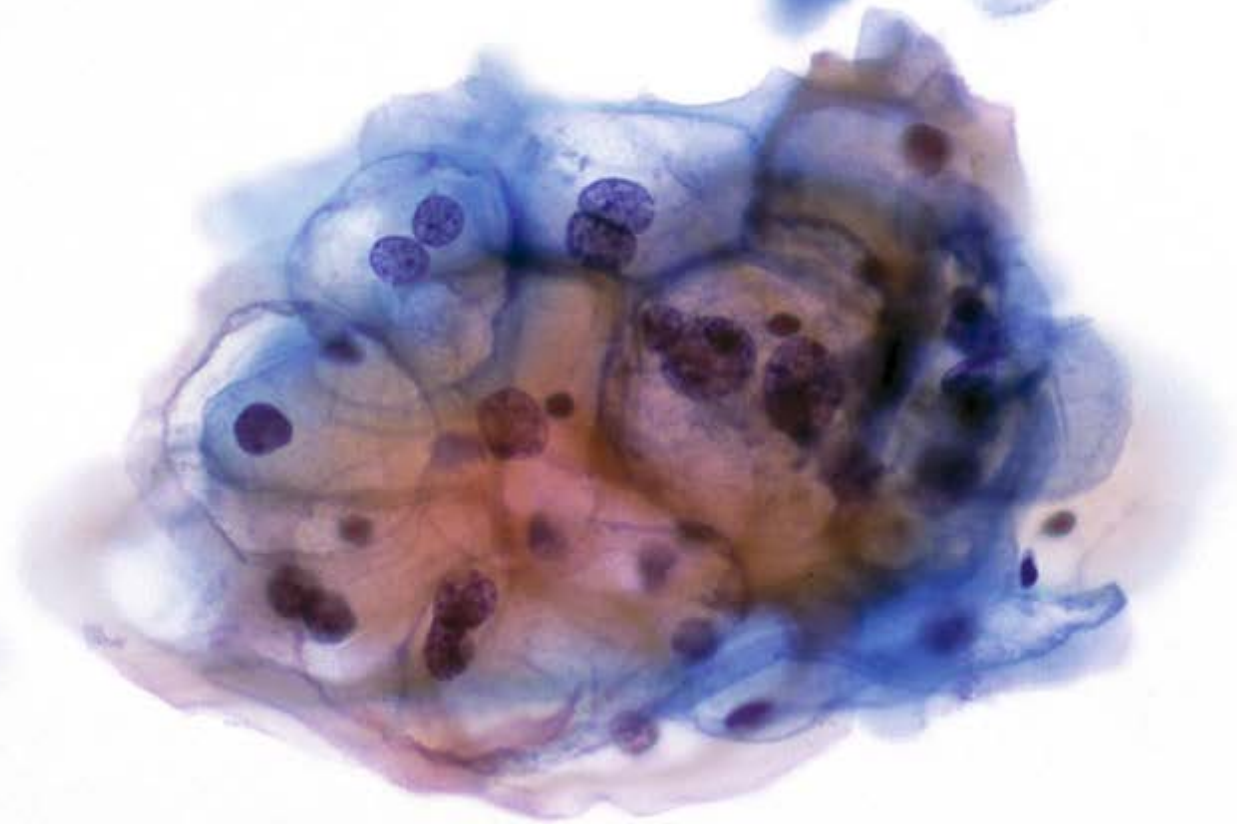
- Aumento del detalle nuclear
- Membrana nuclear irregular
- Nucleos 3-4X núcleo célula intermedia
- Cavitación citoplasmática marcada, irregular (efecto HPV)



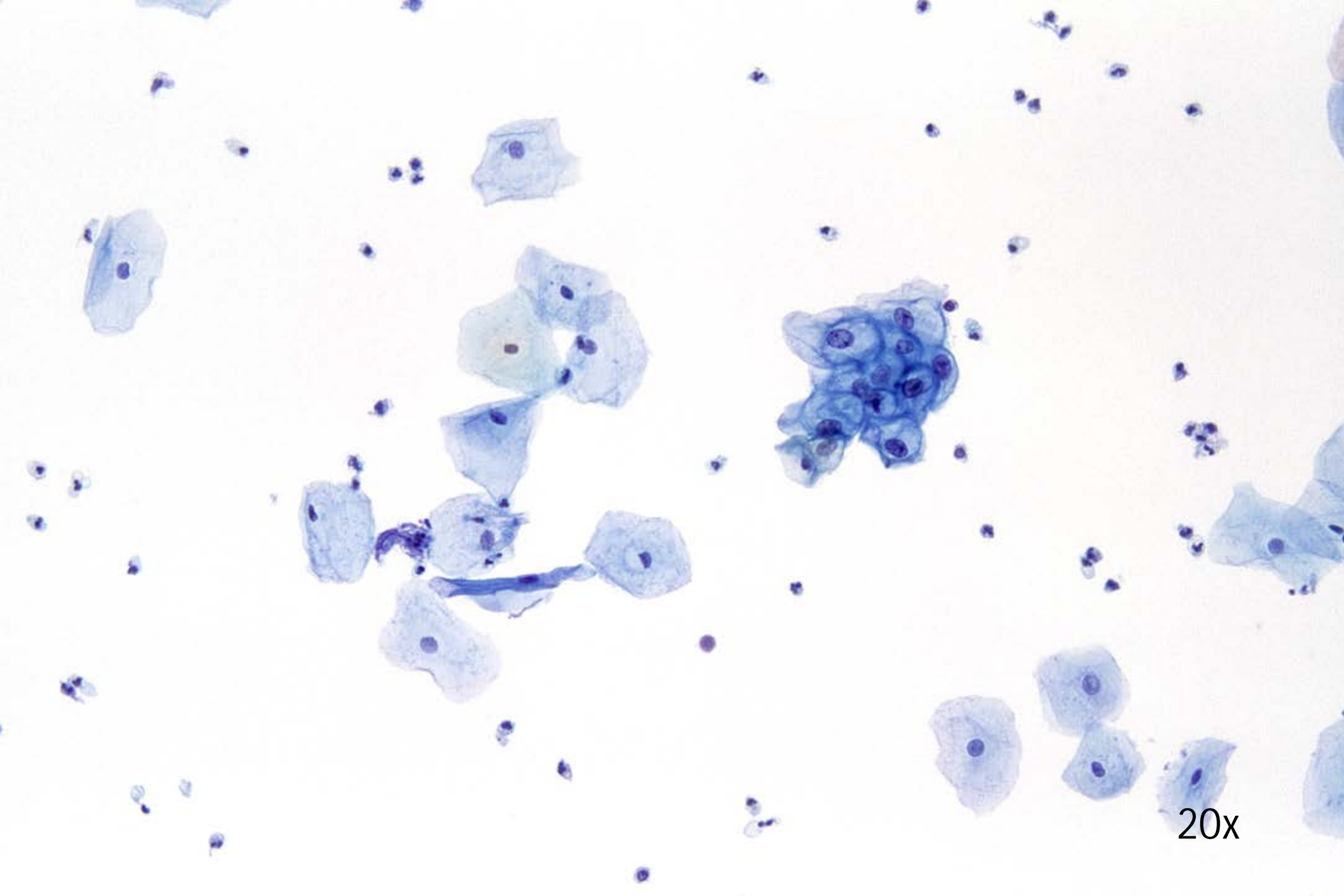
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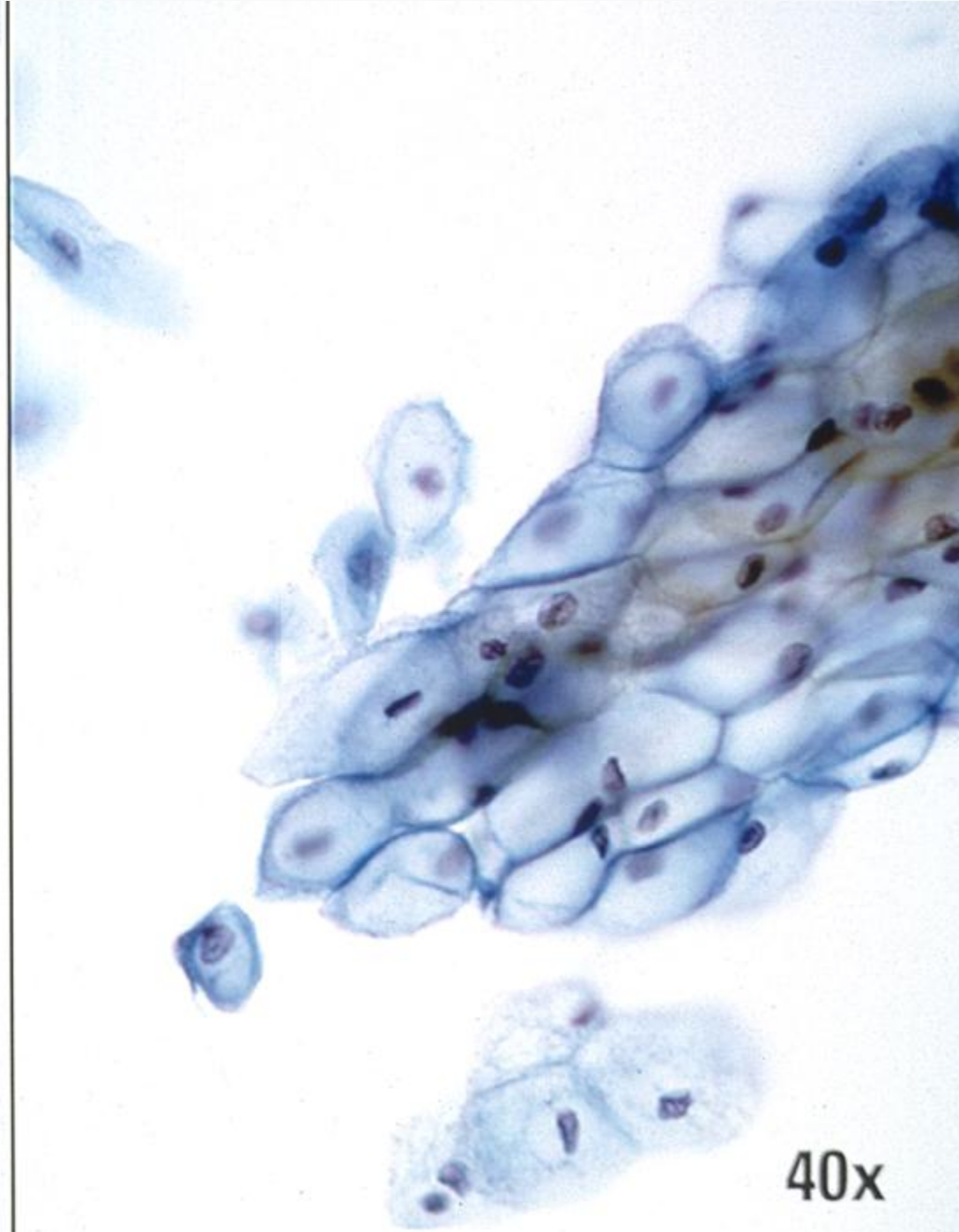
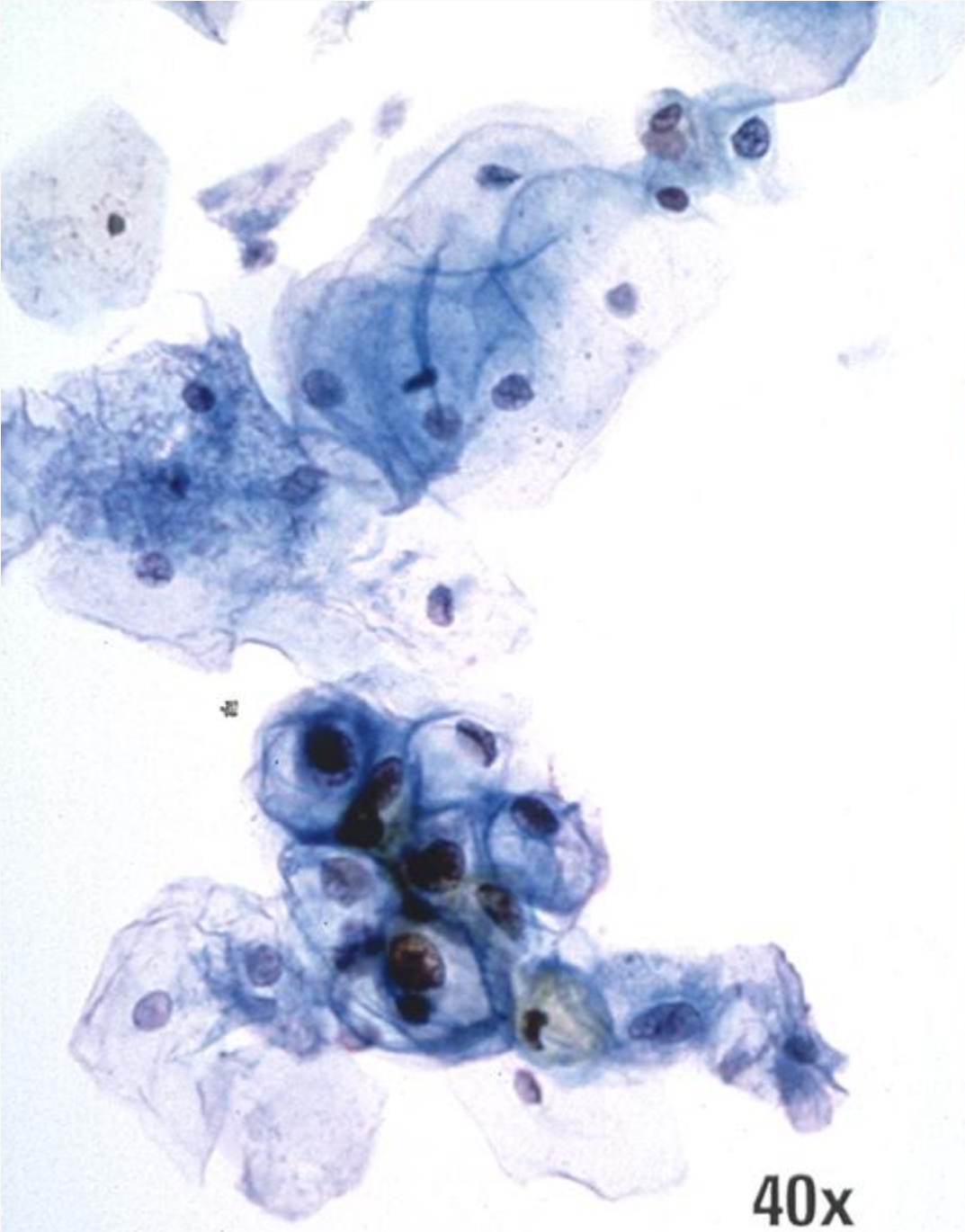
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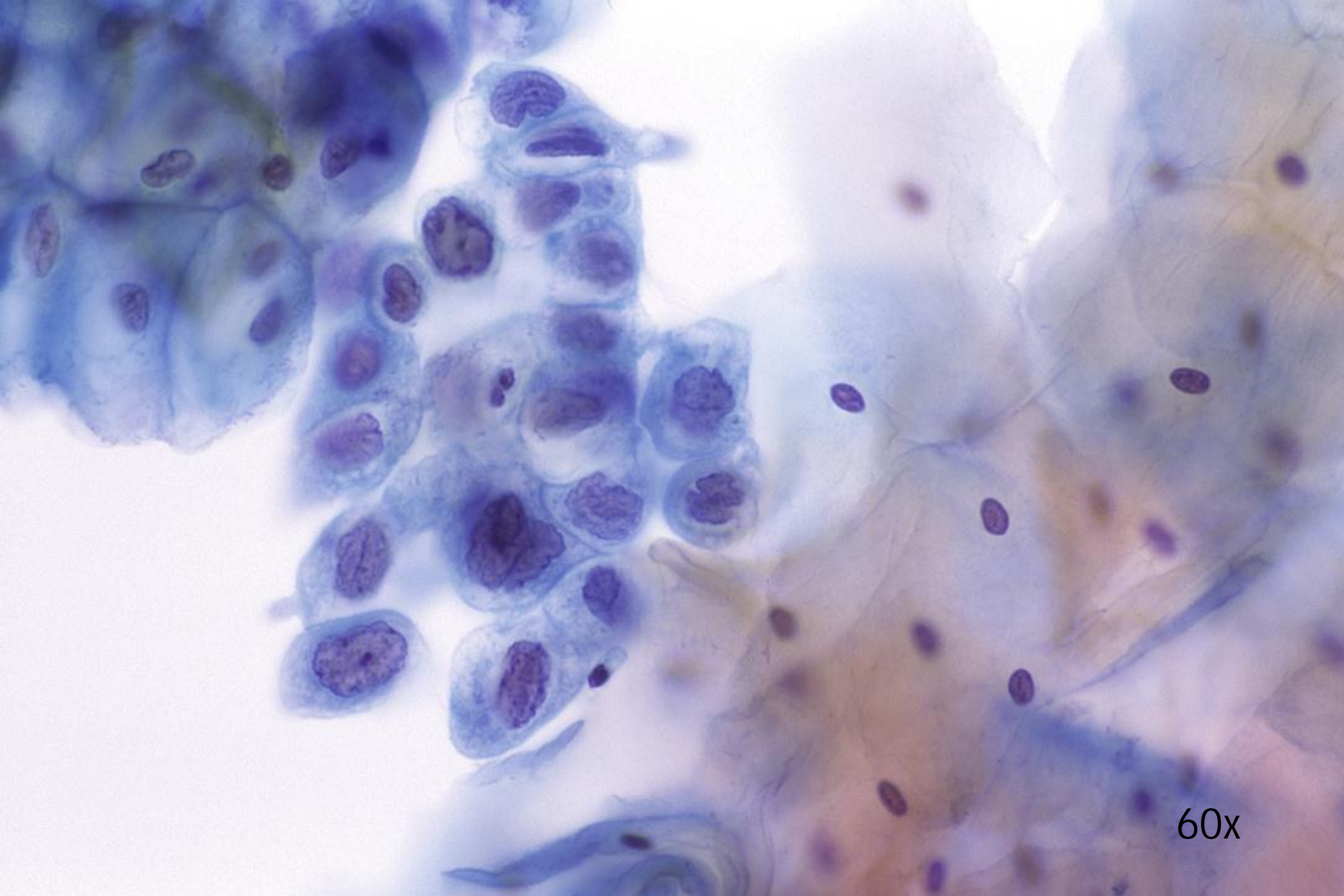
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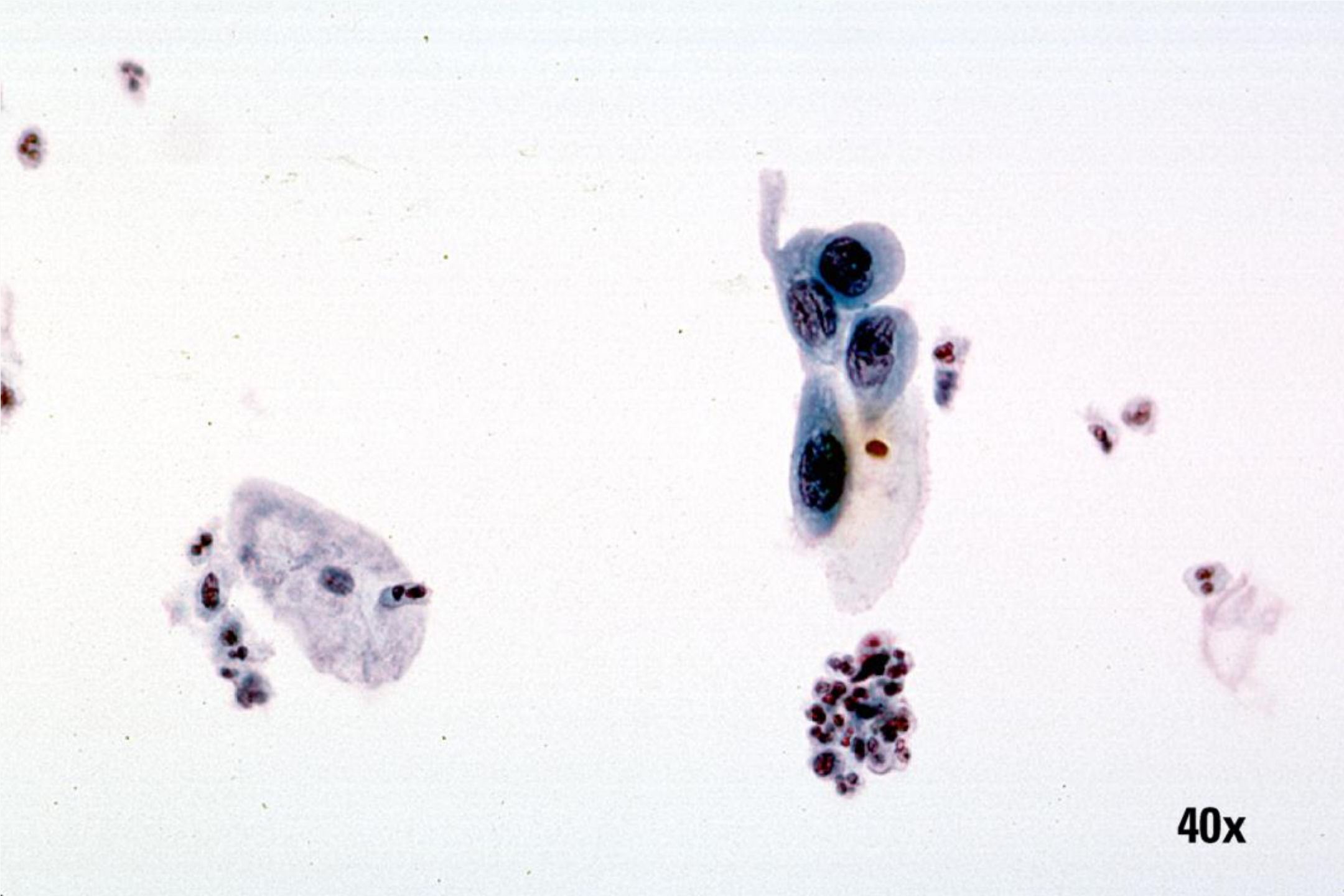
Anomalías célula epitelial - Escamosa

HSIL

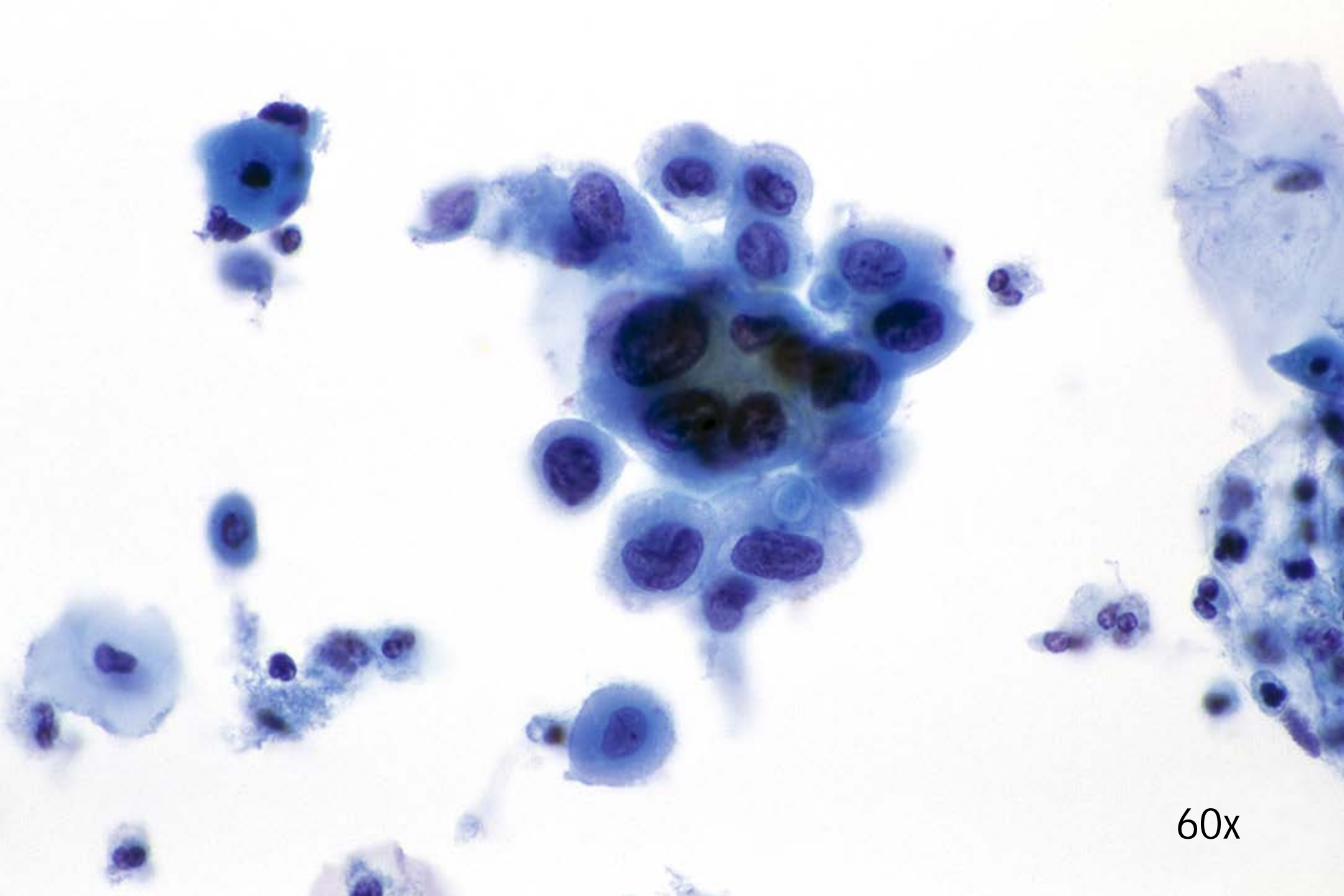
- Se mantienen agrupaciones laminares y sincitiales
- Bordes citoplasmicos más nítidos
- Formas aisladas de células inmaduras; funciona como "guía" (pista)
- Irregularidades en la membrana nuclear



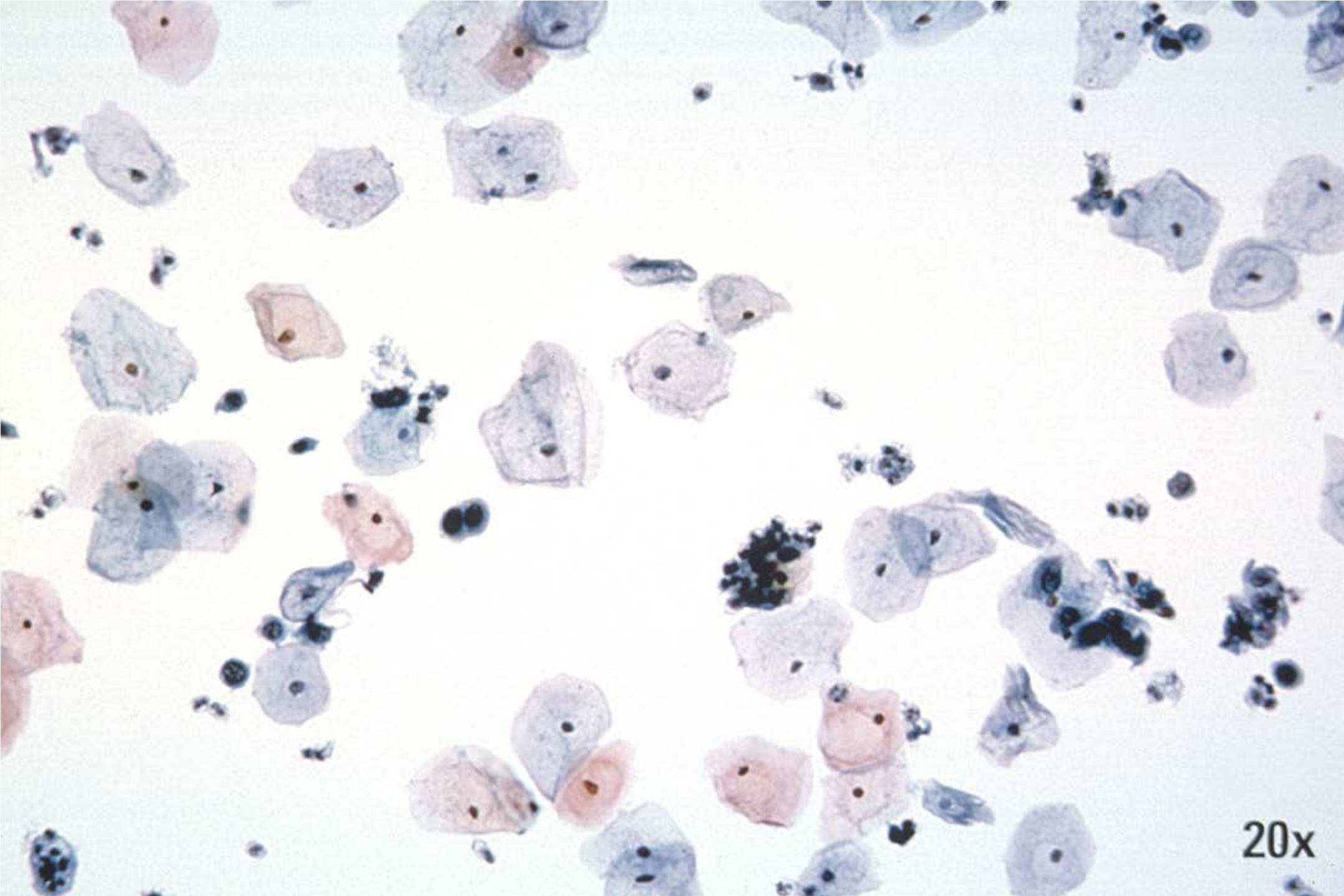
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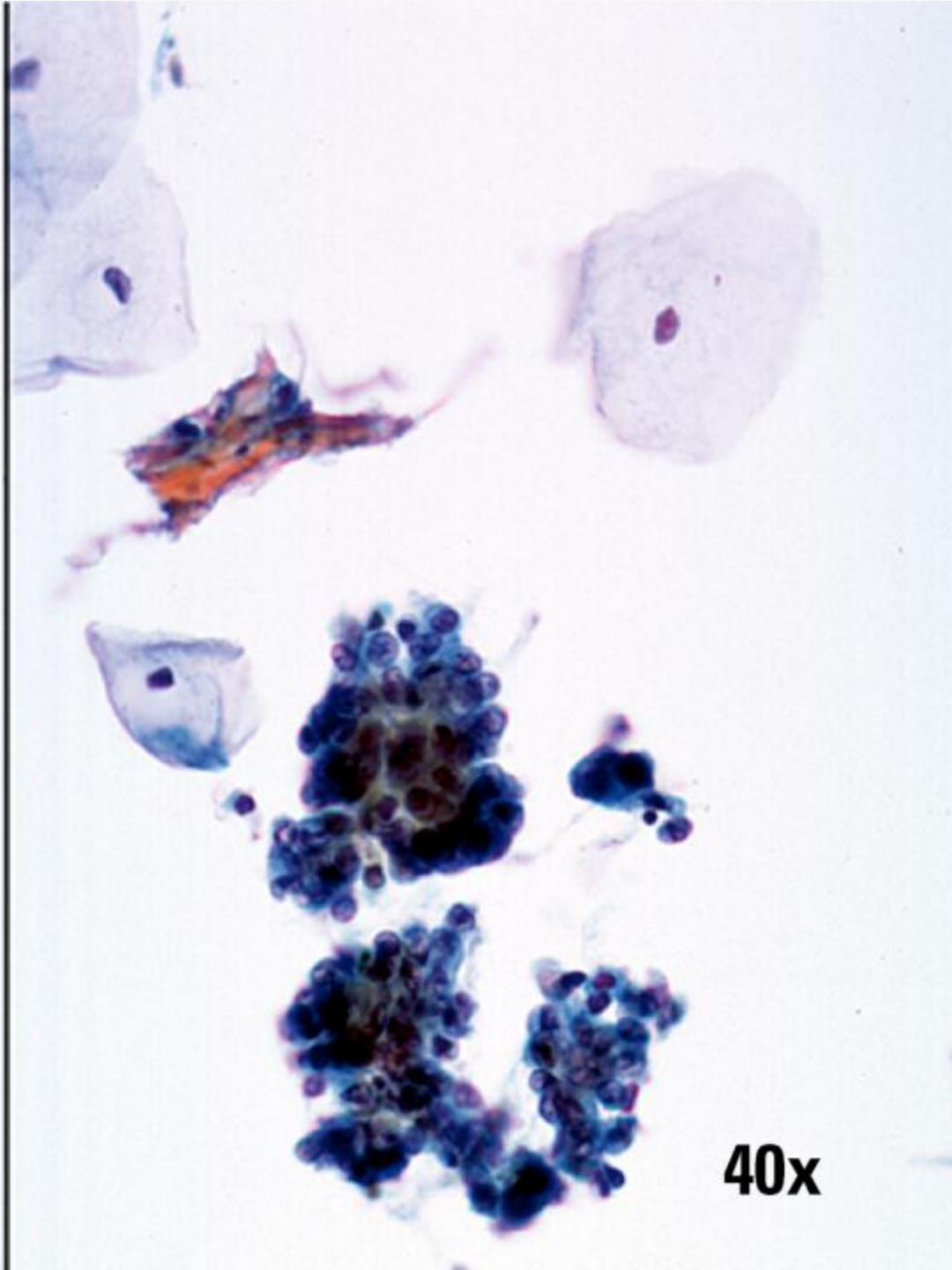
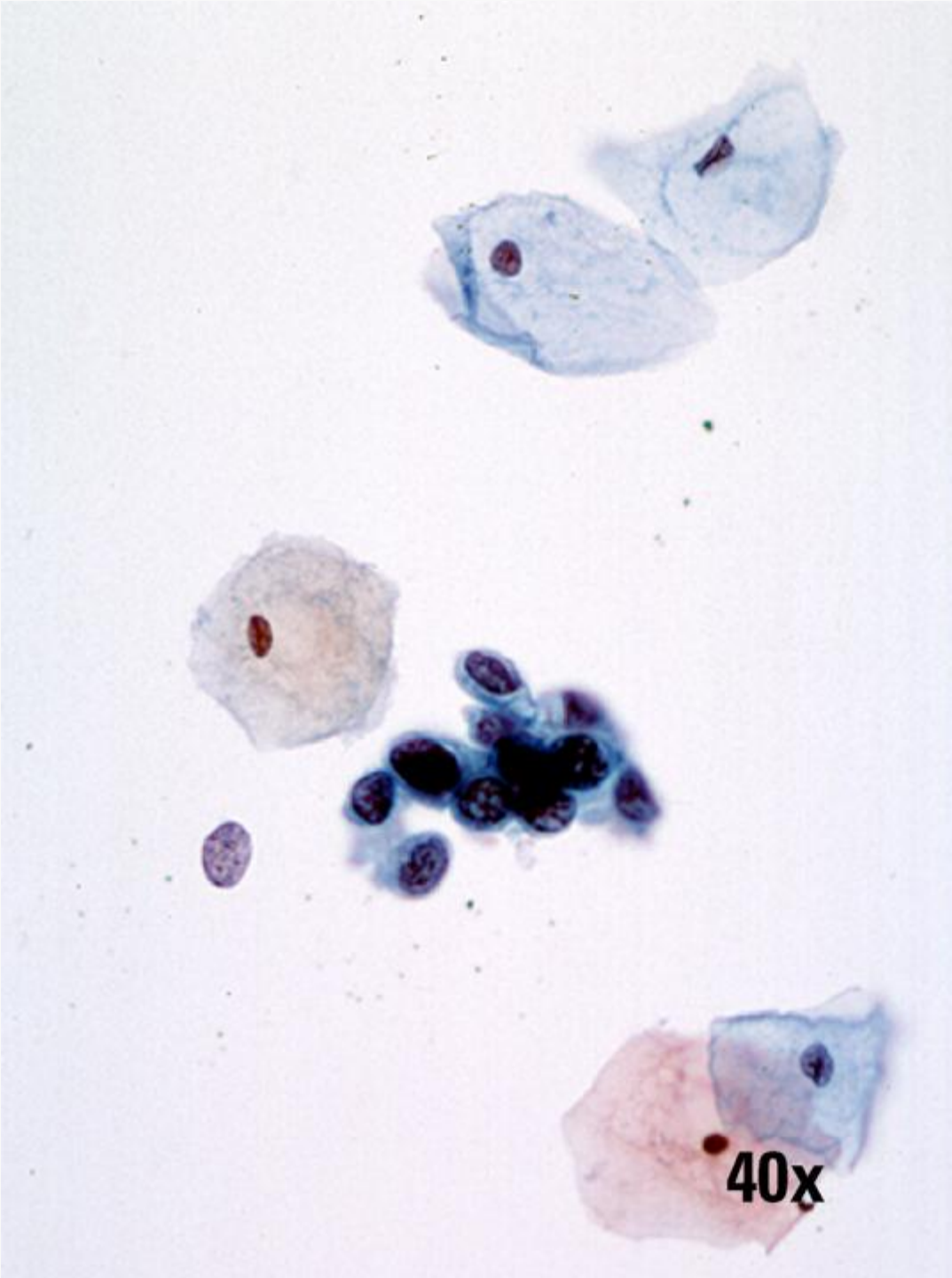
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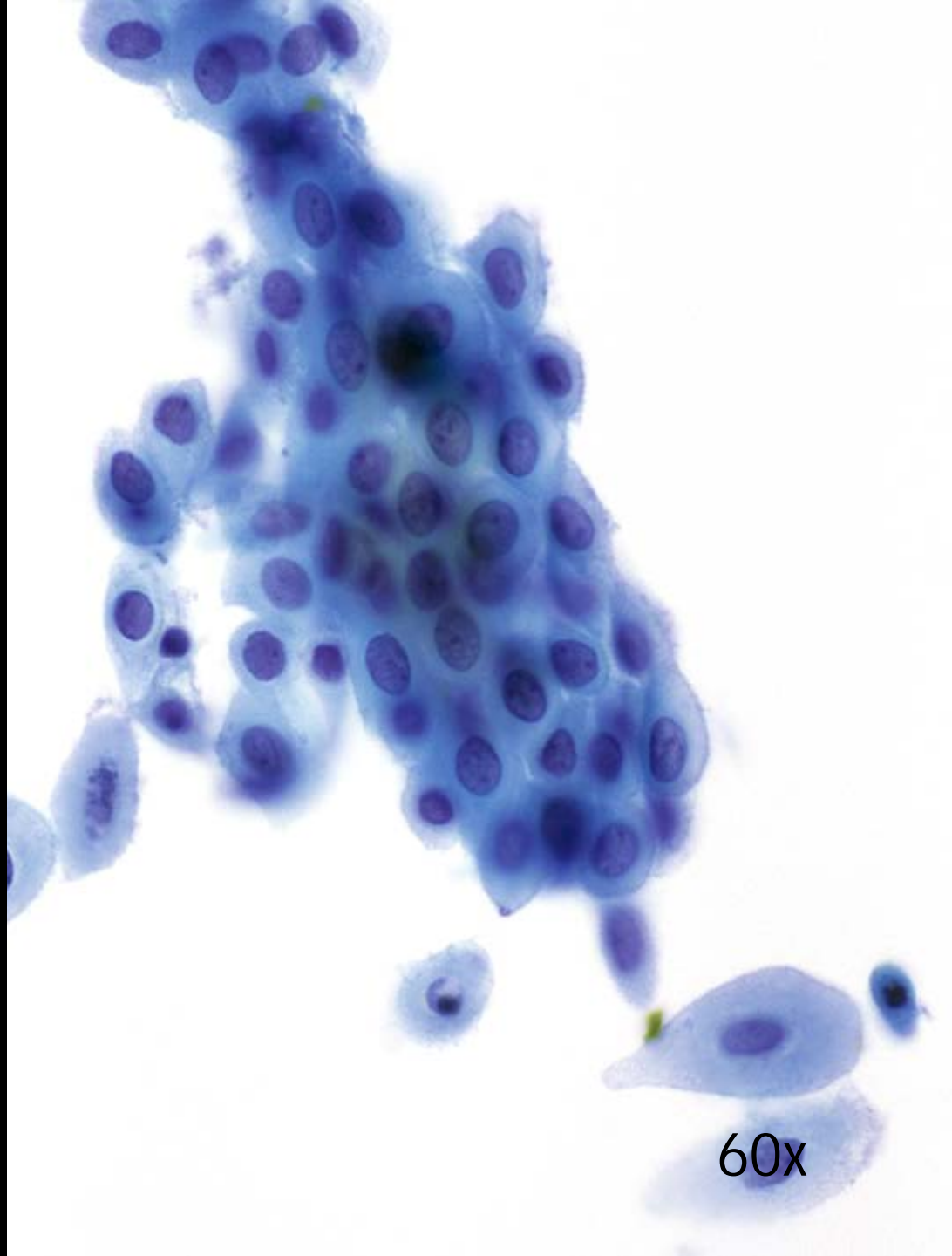
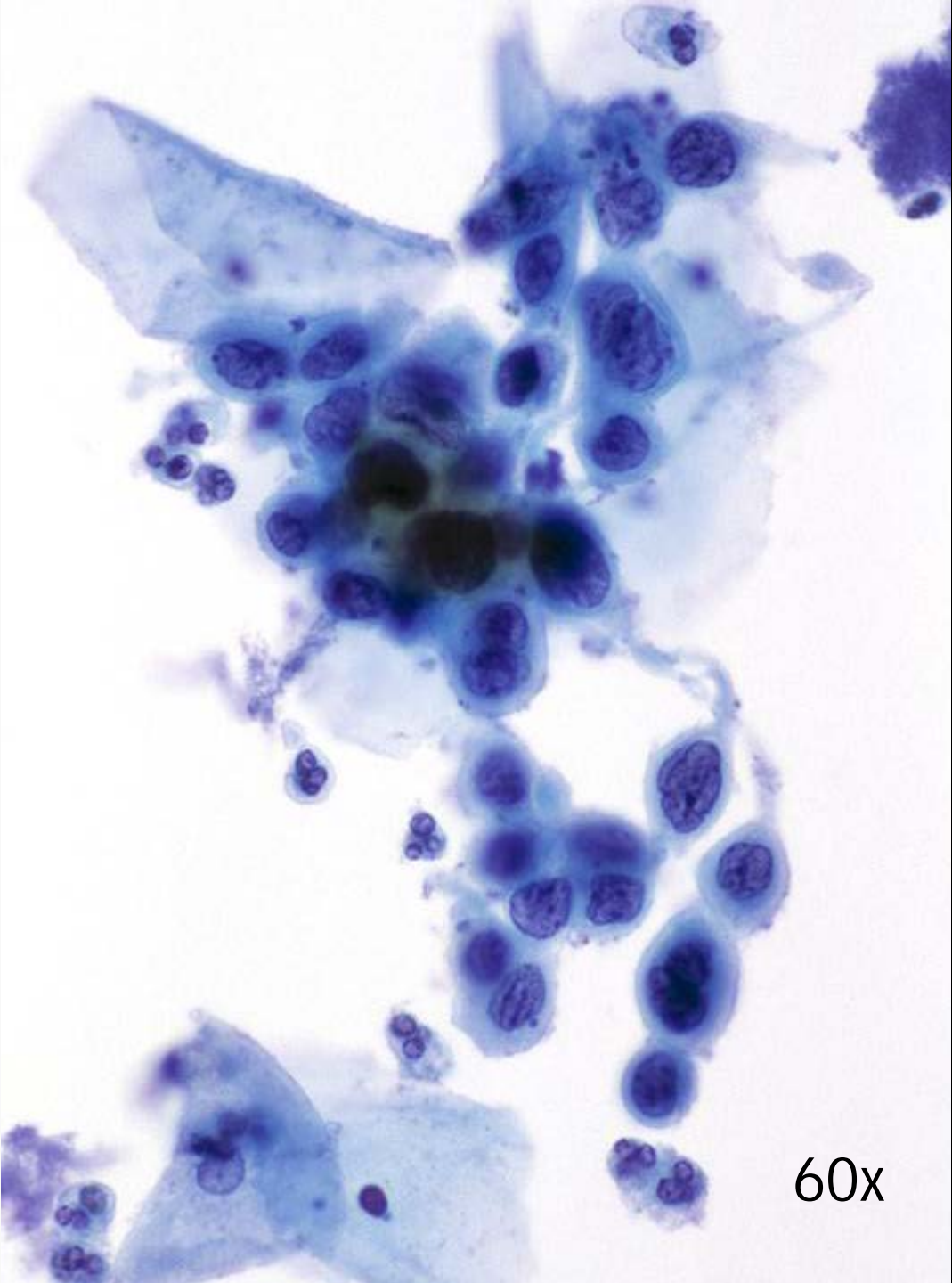


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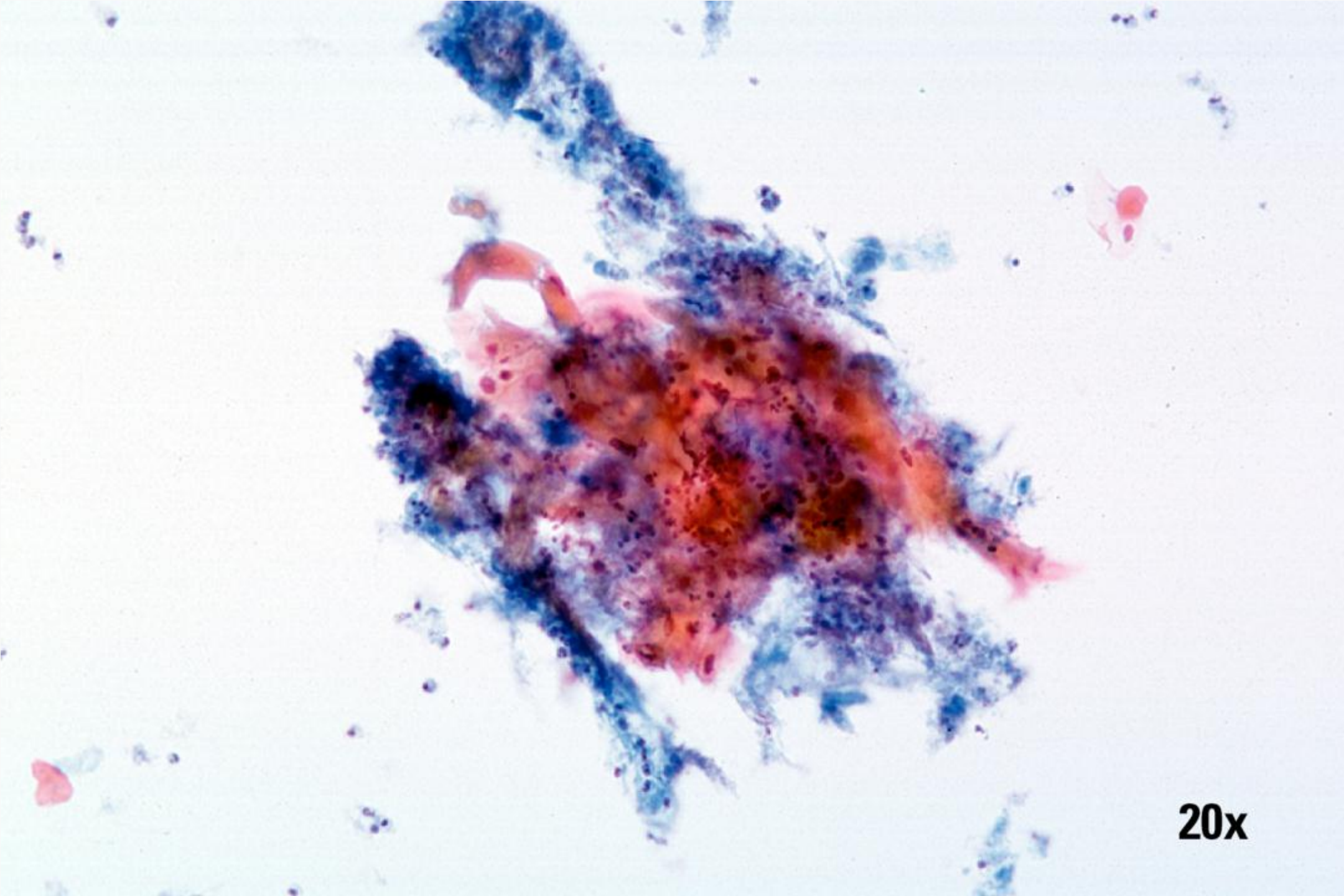




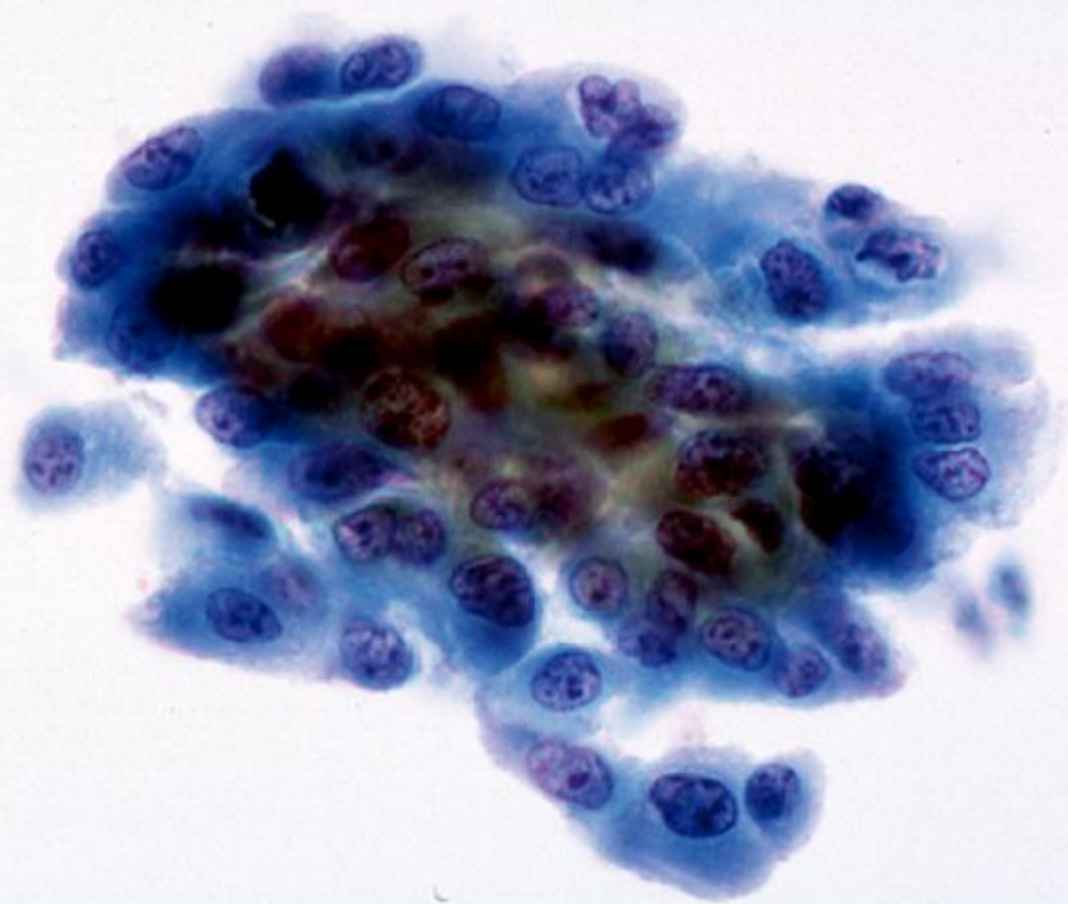
Anomalías célula epitelial - Escamosa

Carcinoma de células escamosas

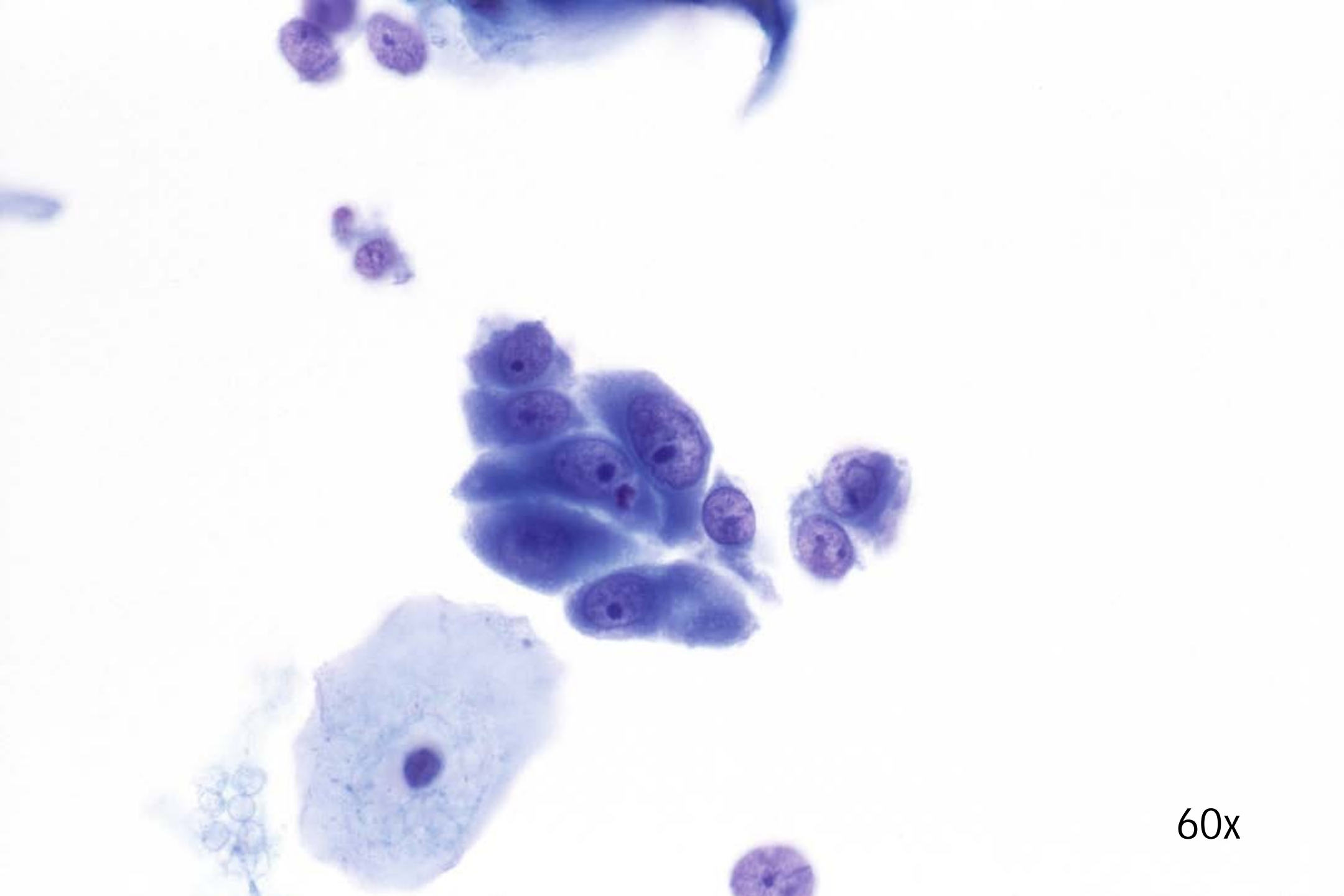
- Se mantiene la diátesis tumoral
- Característico patrón de fondo necrótico
- Mayor profundidad de foco en grupos celulares
- Acusado aclaramiento cromatínico
- Nucleolos más acusados



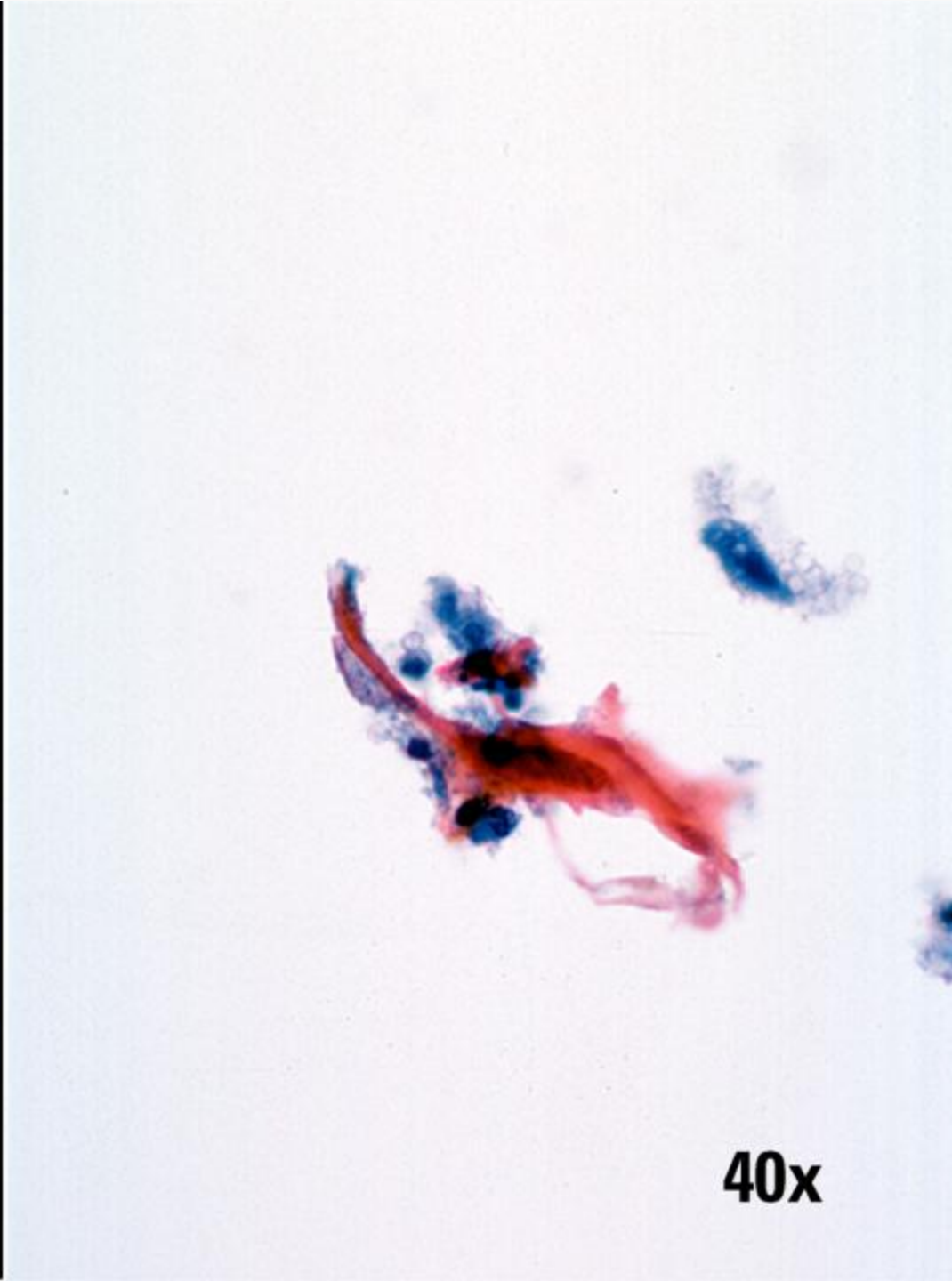
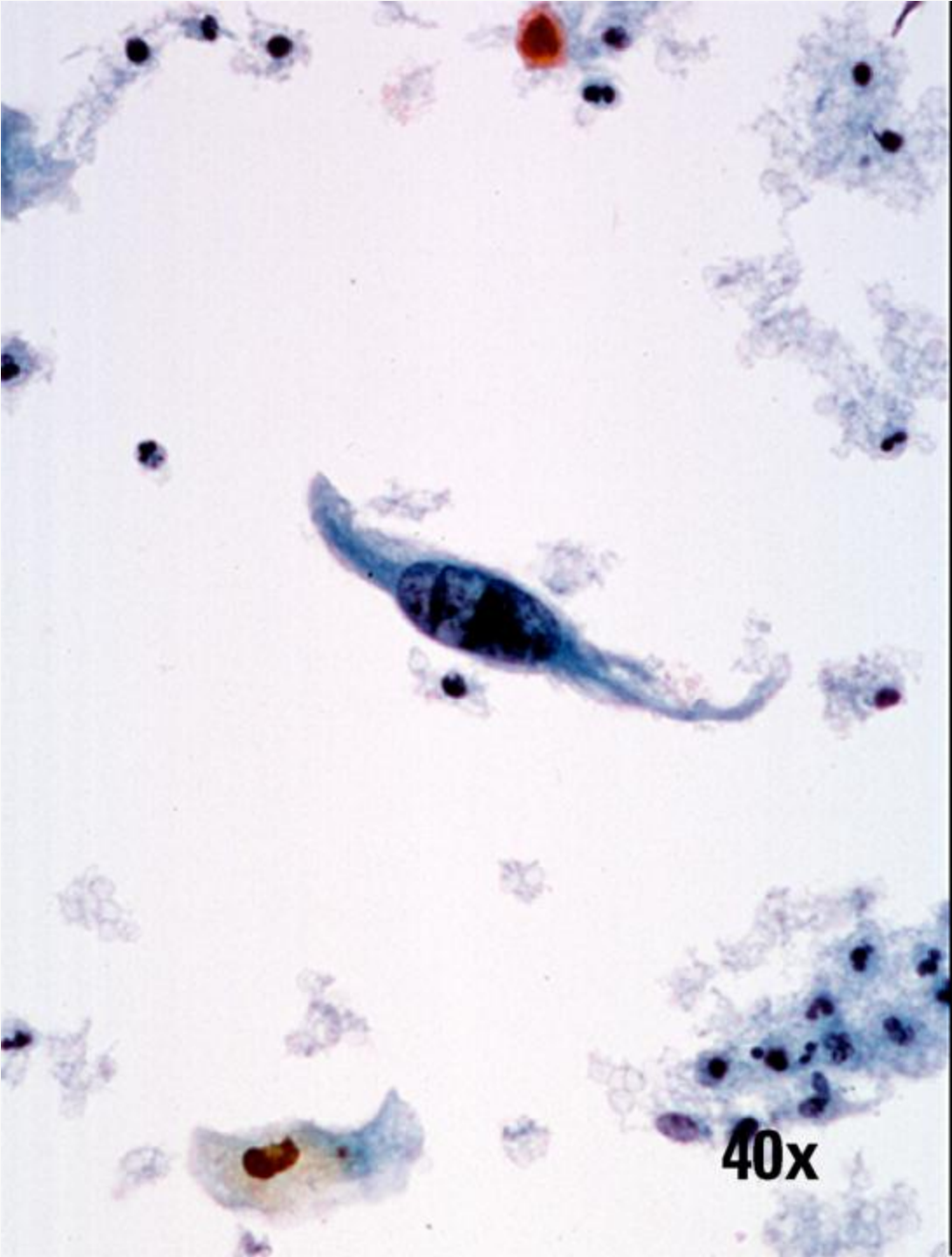
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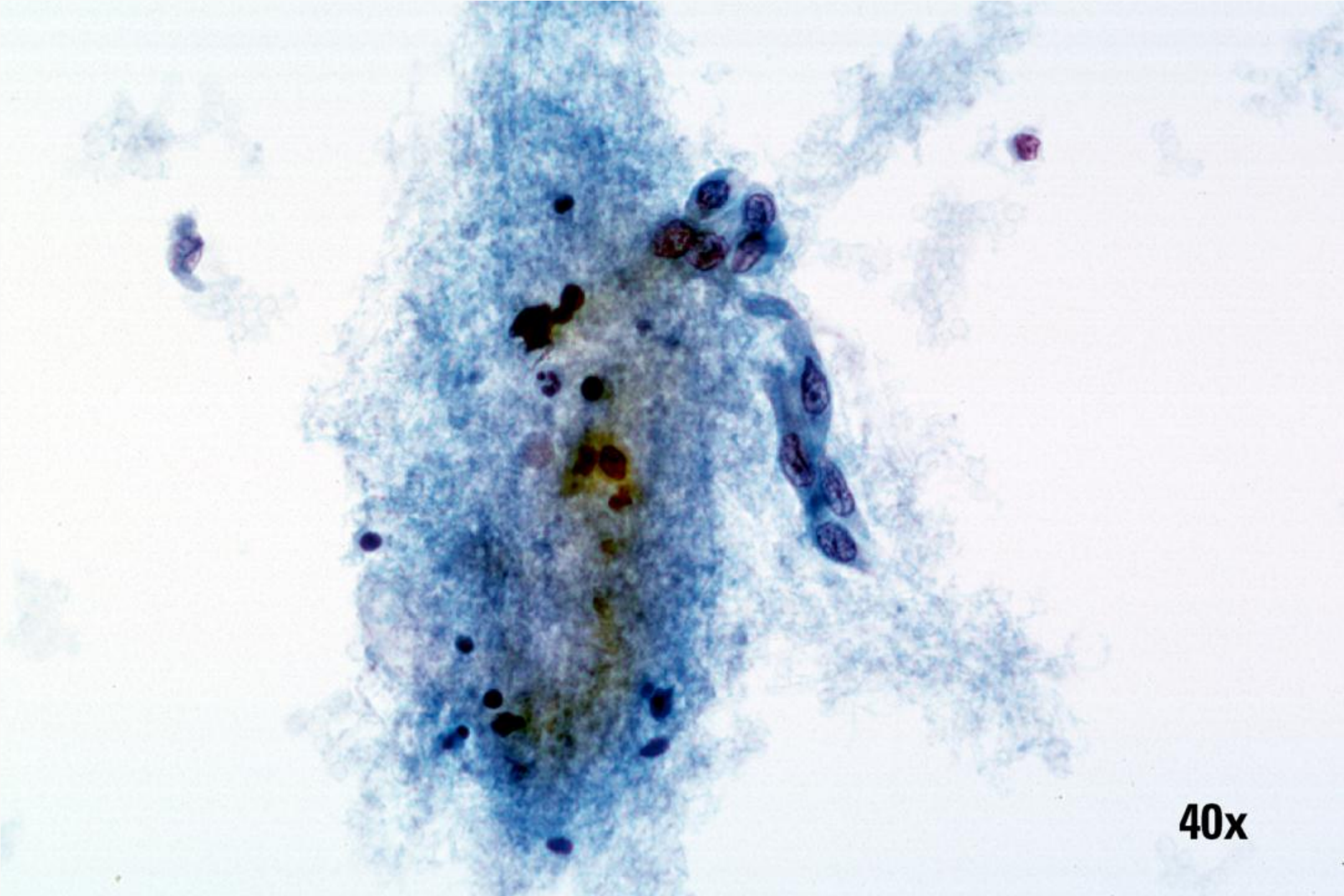


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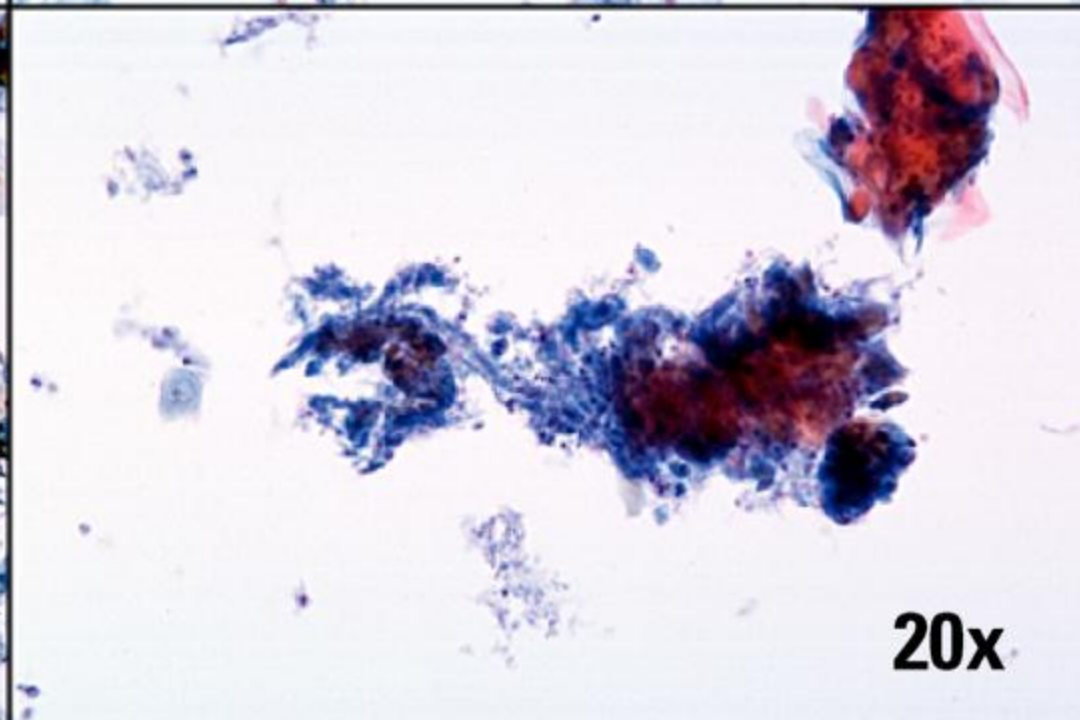
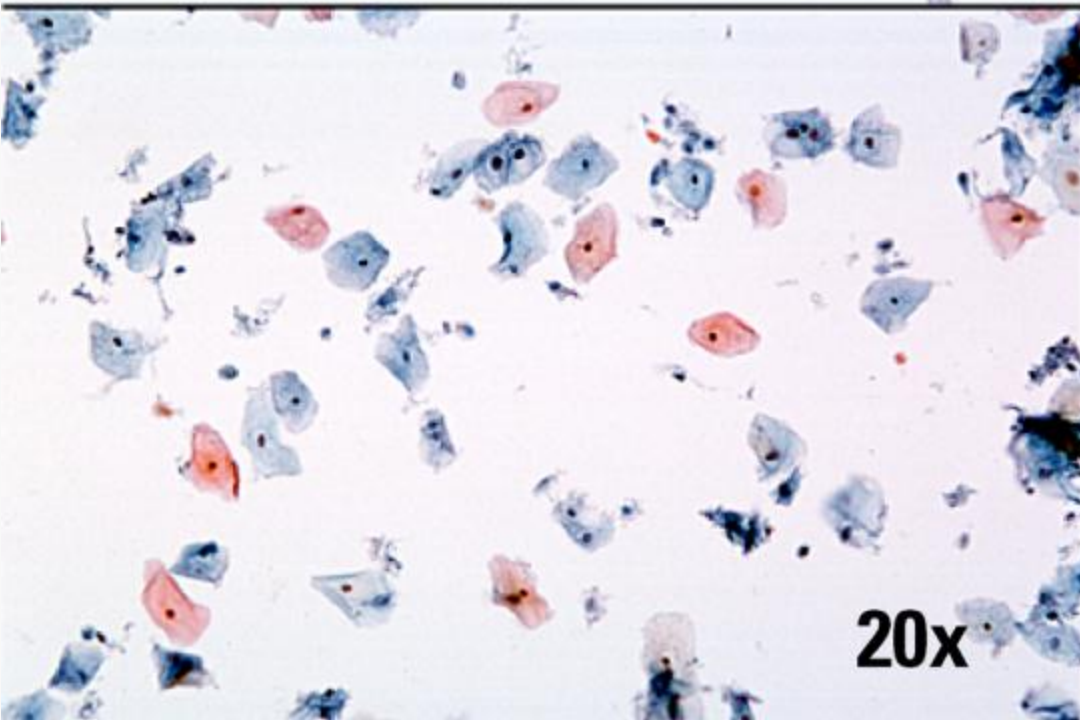
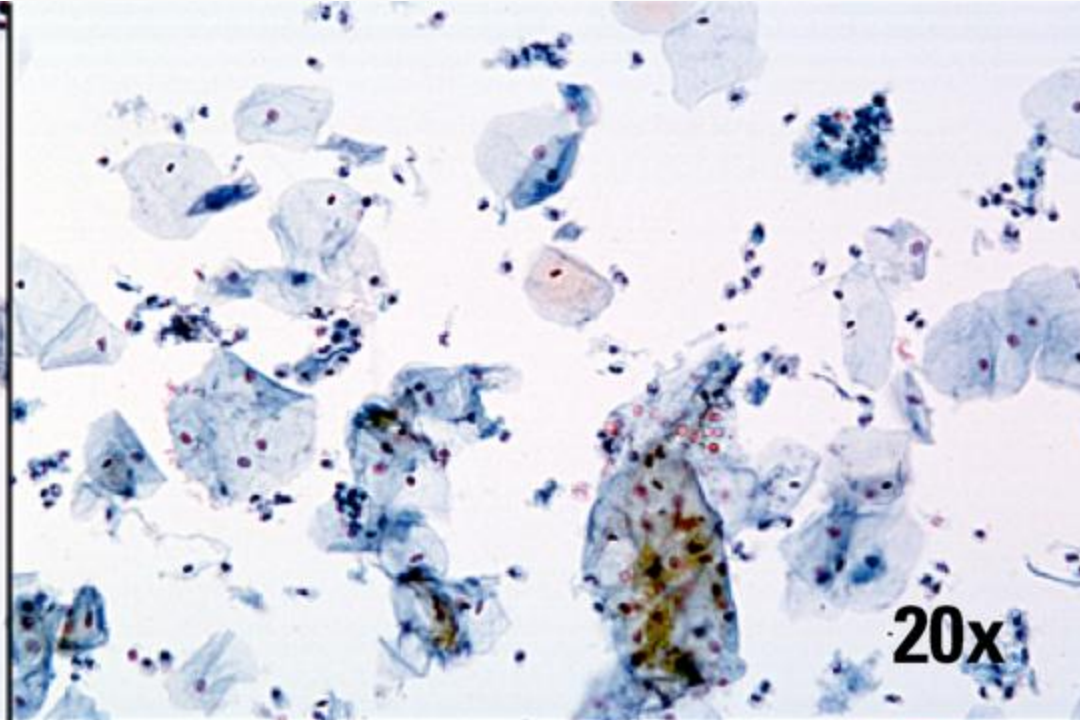
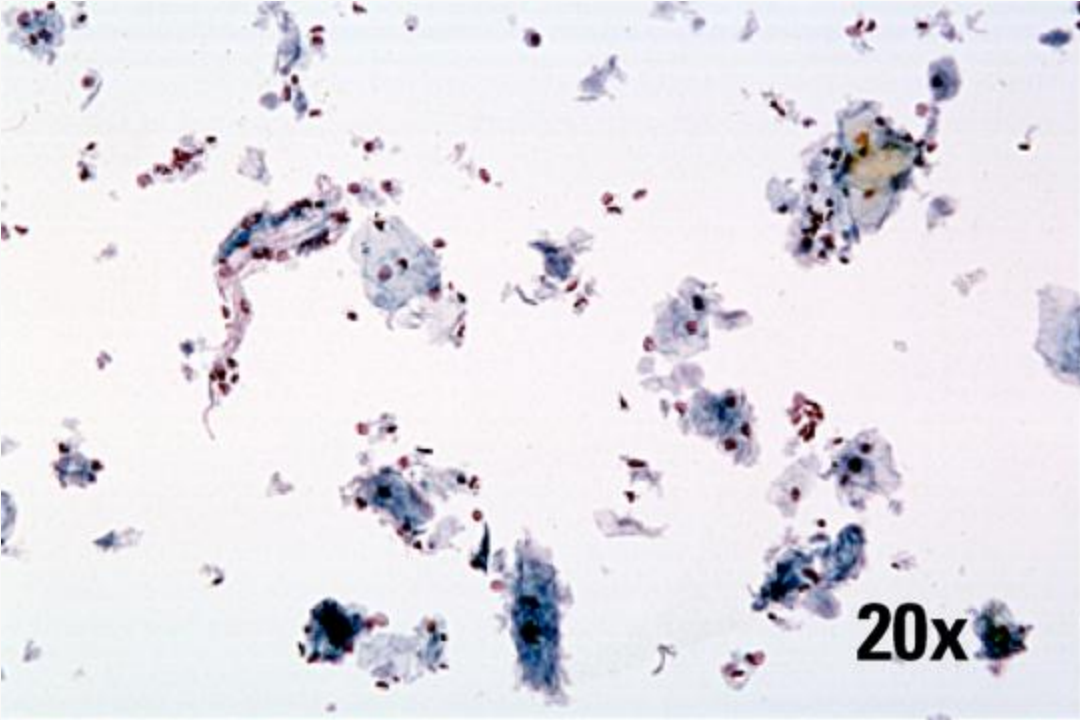


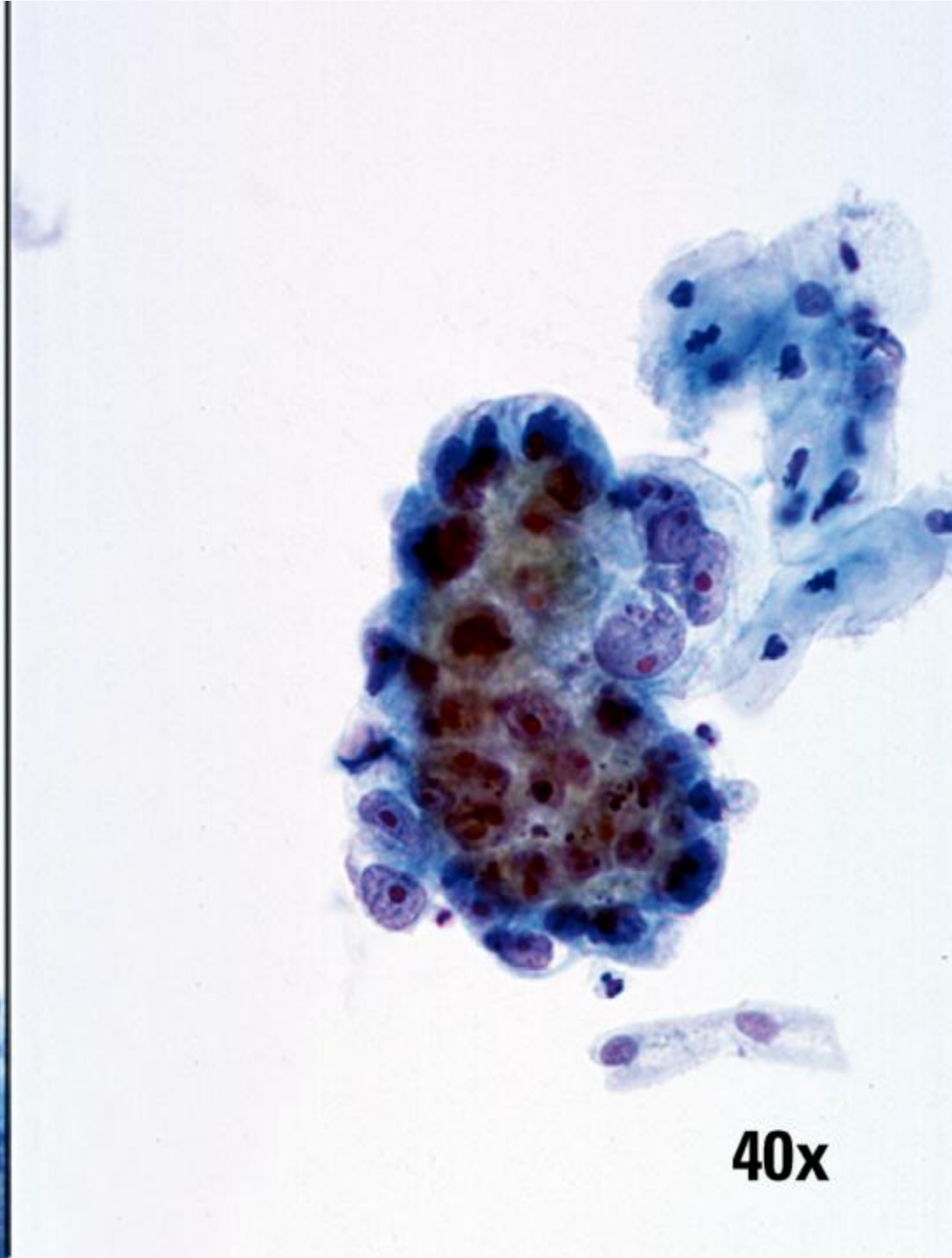
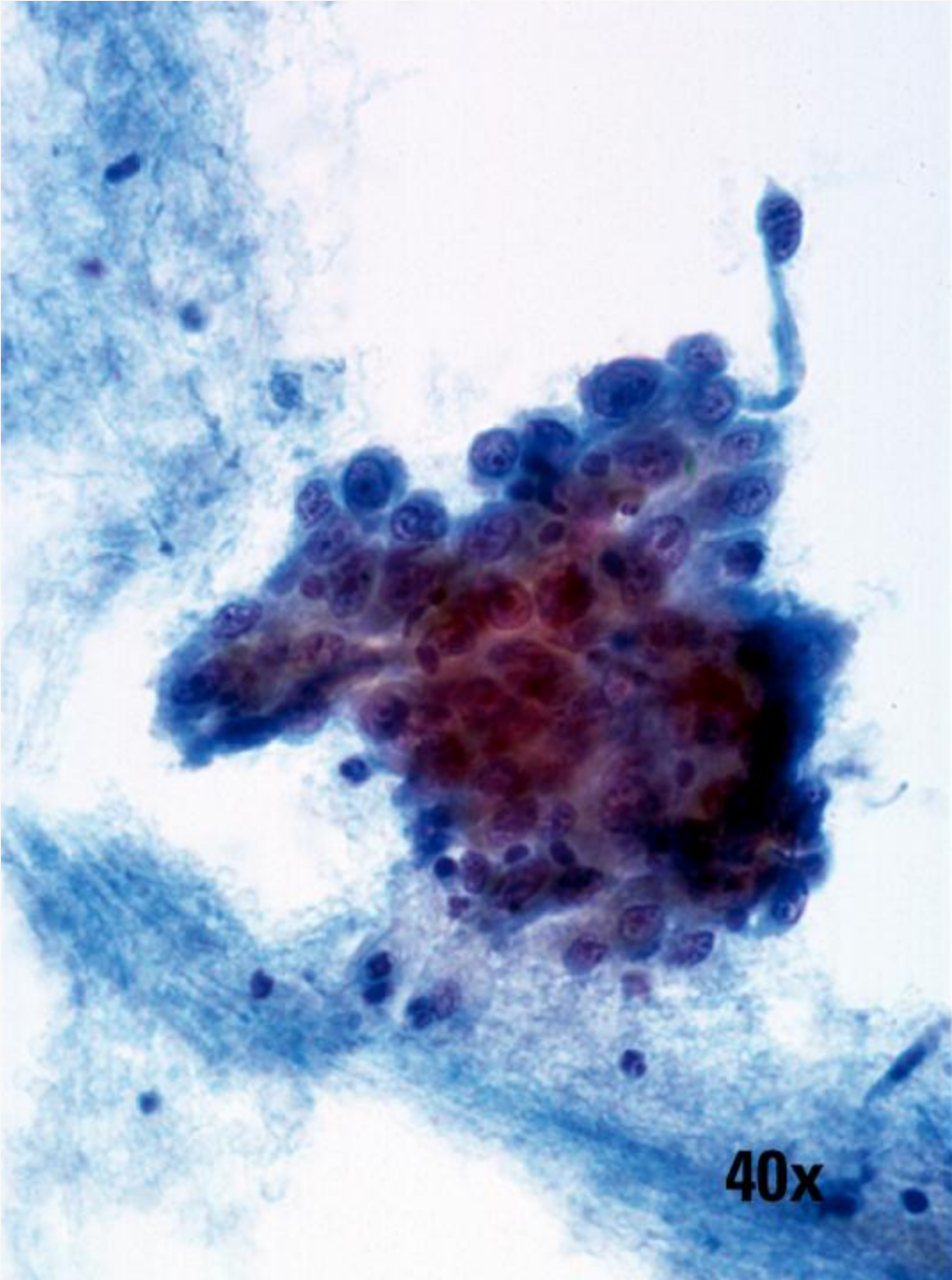
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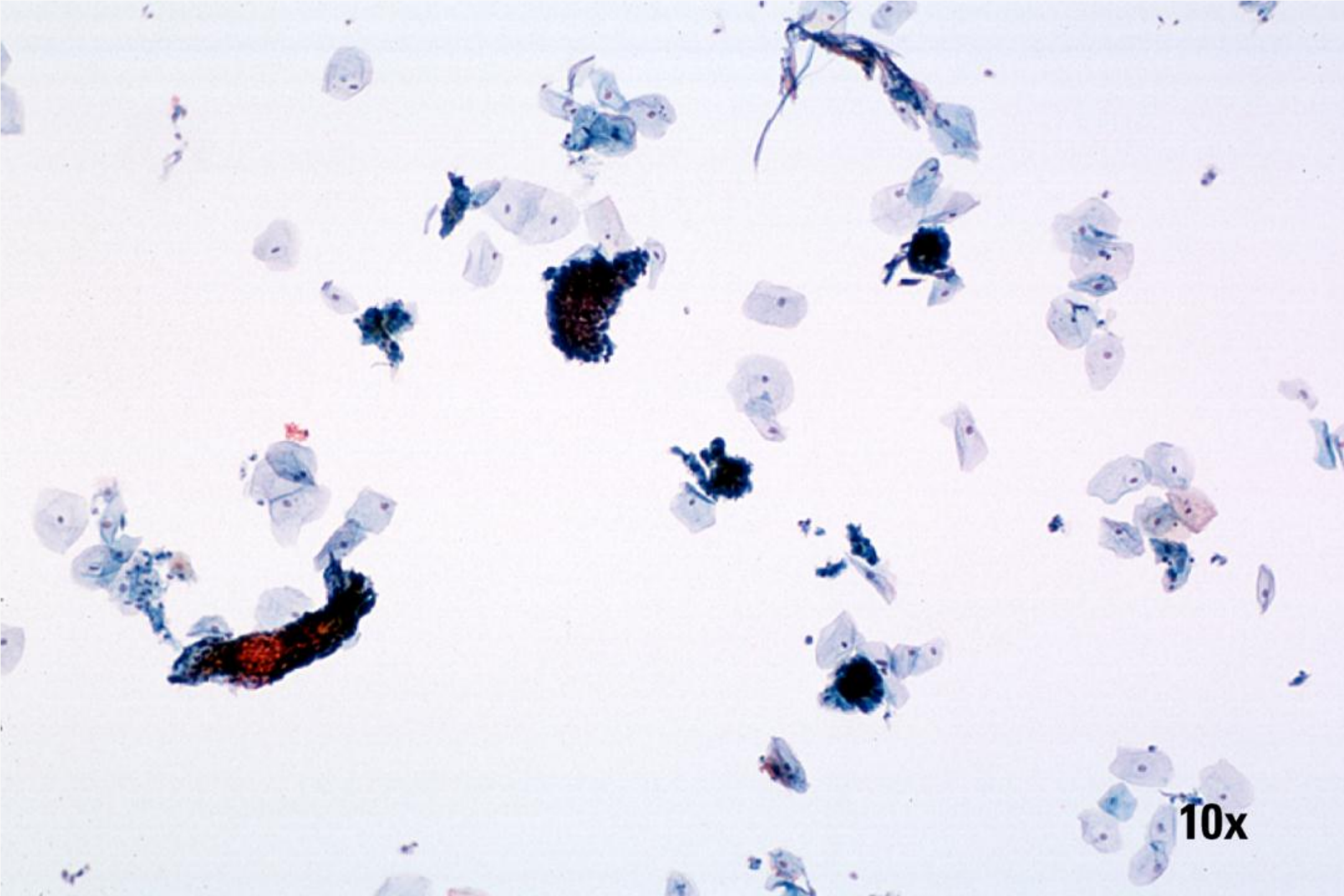
Anomalías en células epiteliales – Células glandulares

- **Atípicas**
 - Células endocervicales (NE)
 - Células endometriales (NE)
 - Células glandulares (NE)
- **Atípicas**
 - Células endocervicales, probablemente neoplásicas
 - Células glandulares, probablemente neoplásicas
- **Adenocarcinoma endocervical in situ**

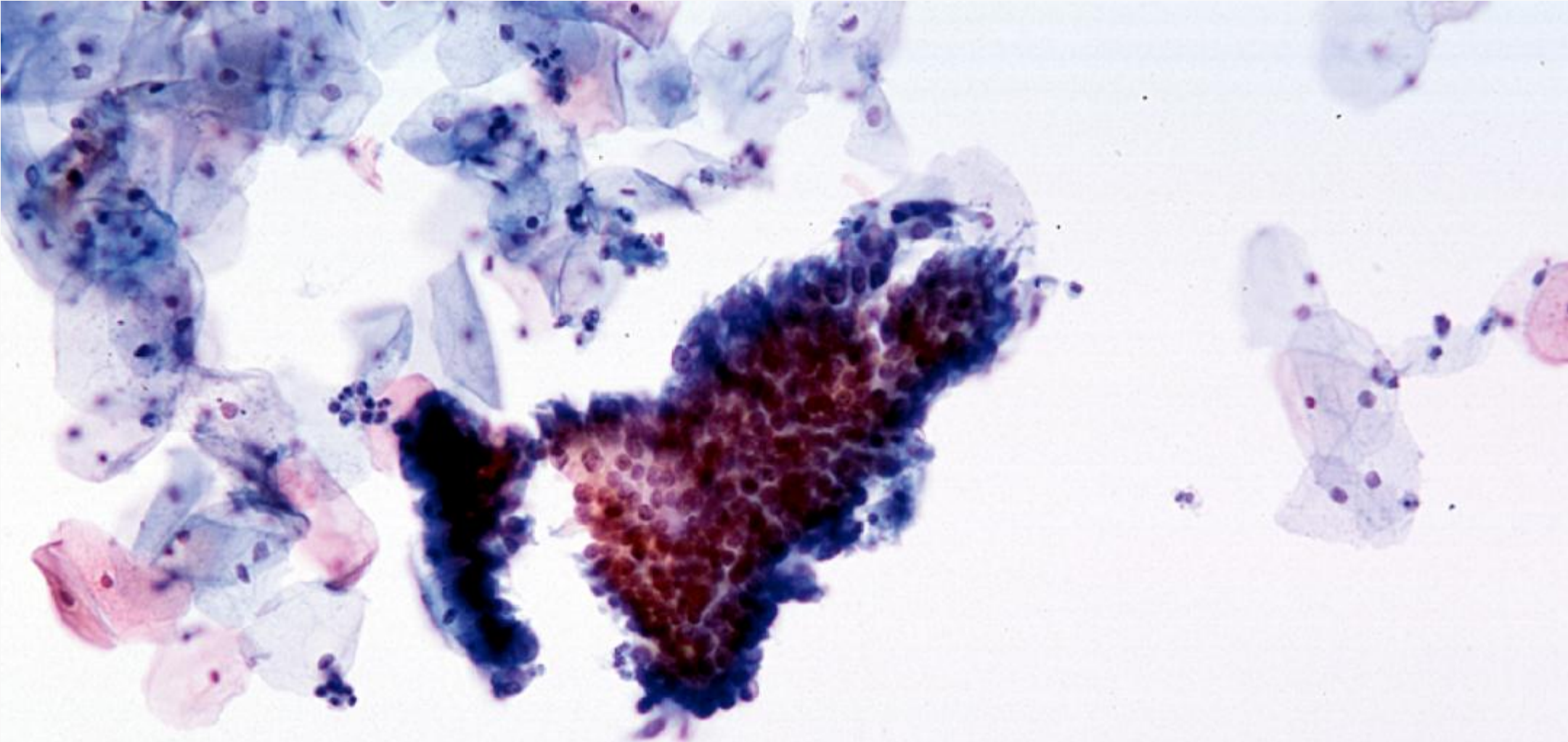
Anomalías en células epiteliales – Células glandulares

Adenocarcinoma endocervical in situ (AIS)

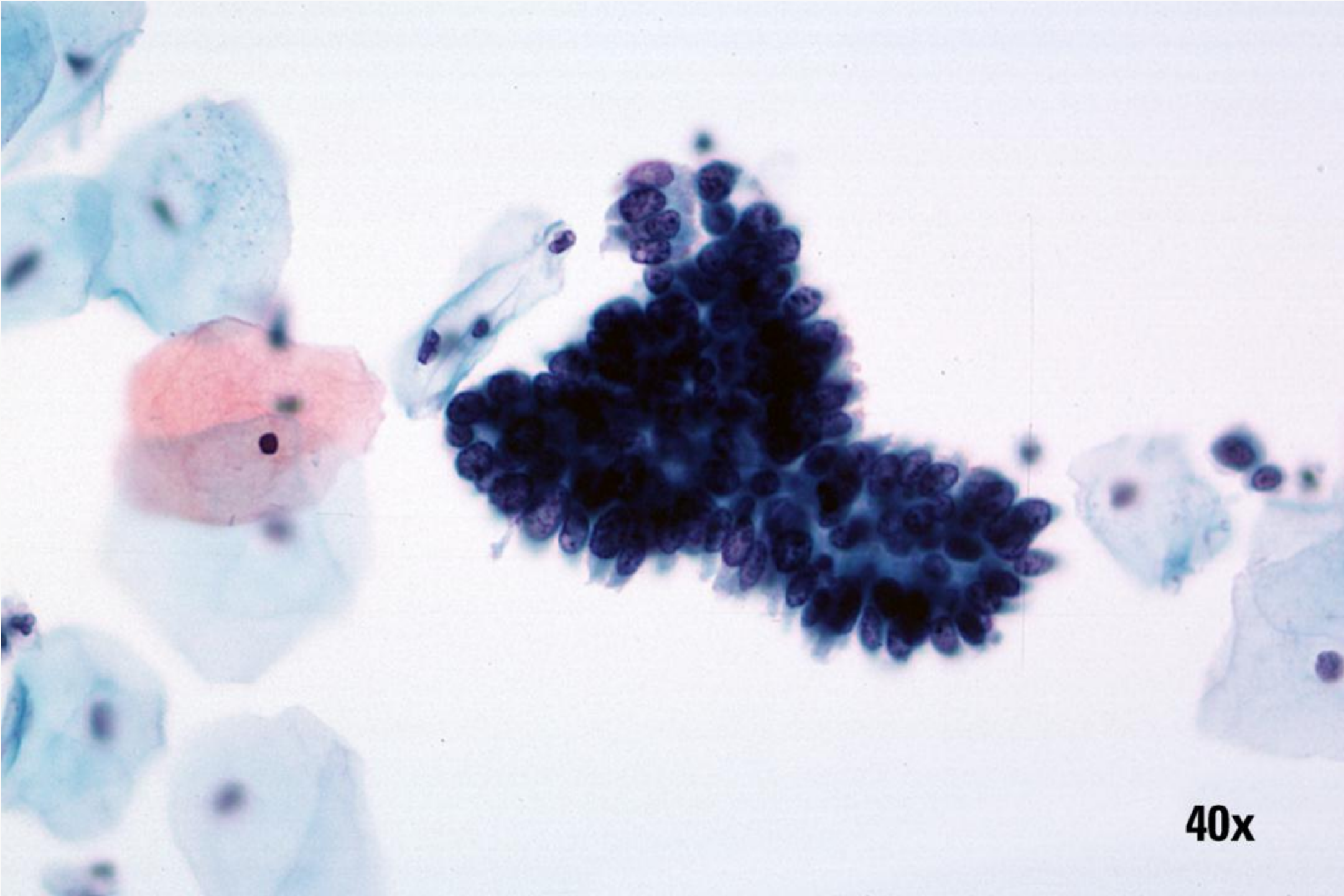
- Se mantienen los patrones anormales en la arquitectura
- Apelotonamiento nuclear con hipercromasia
- Pseudoestratificación, “aspecto plumoso”
- Rosetas y bandas (tiras)
- Con frecuencia presencia de nucleolos



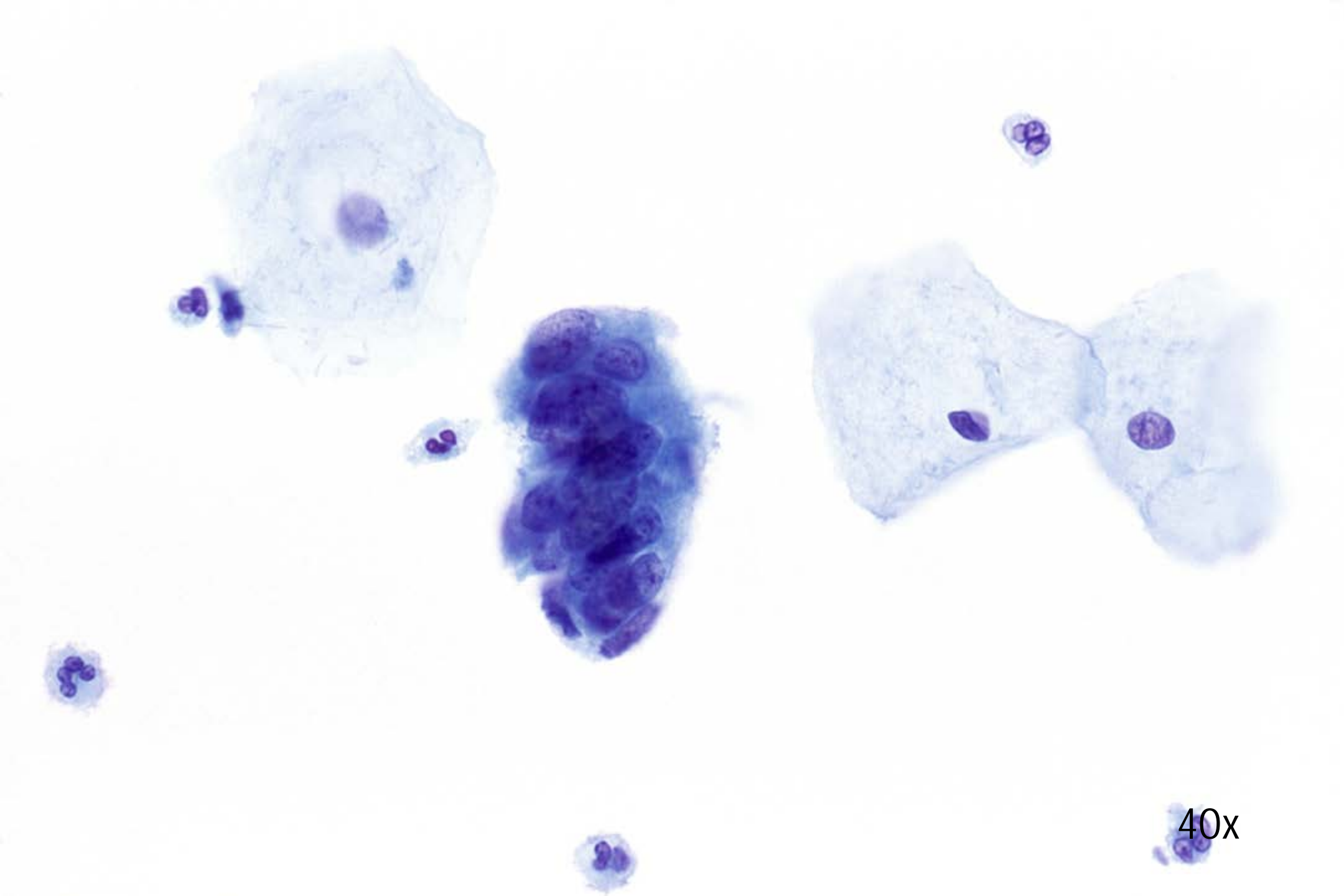
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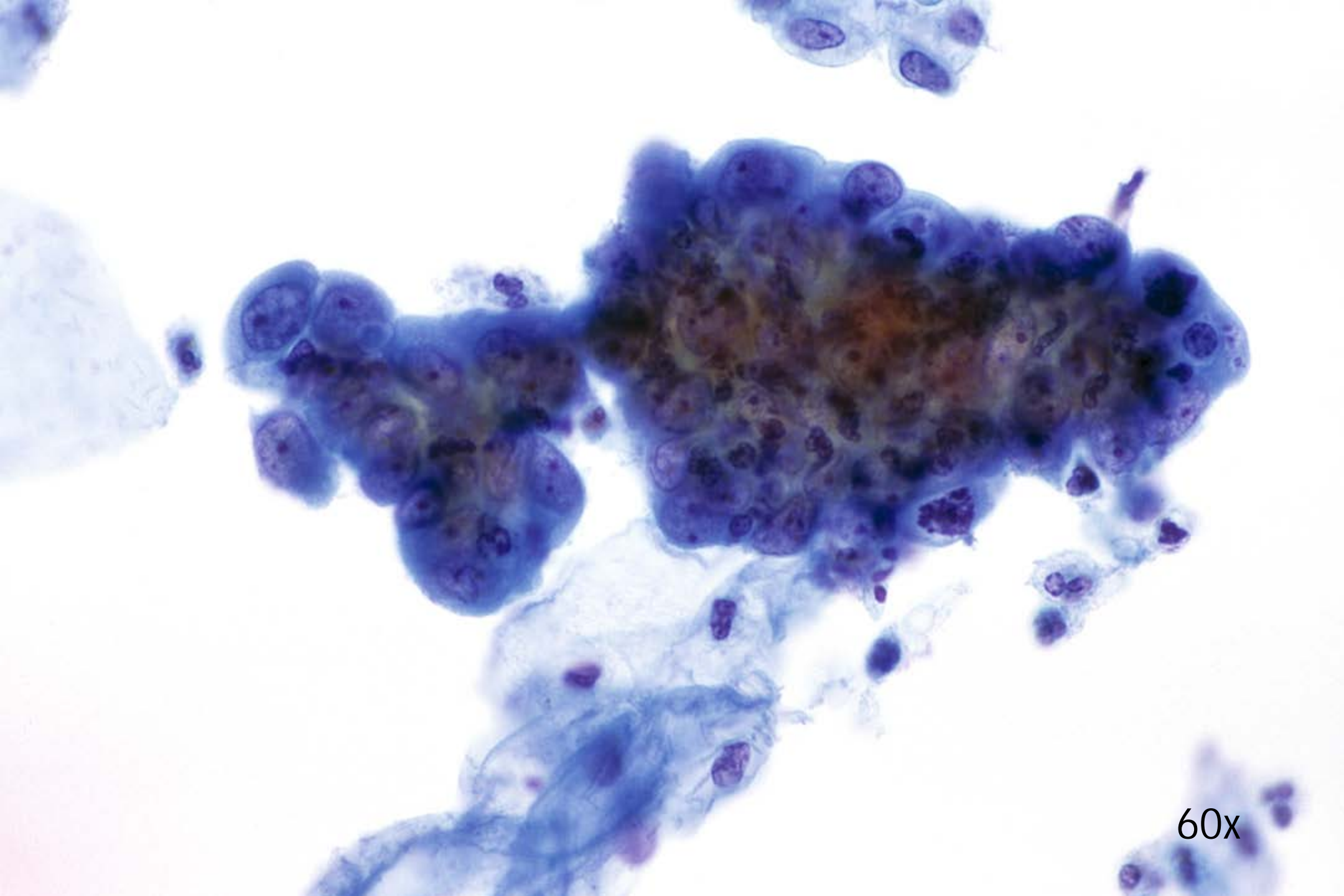
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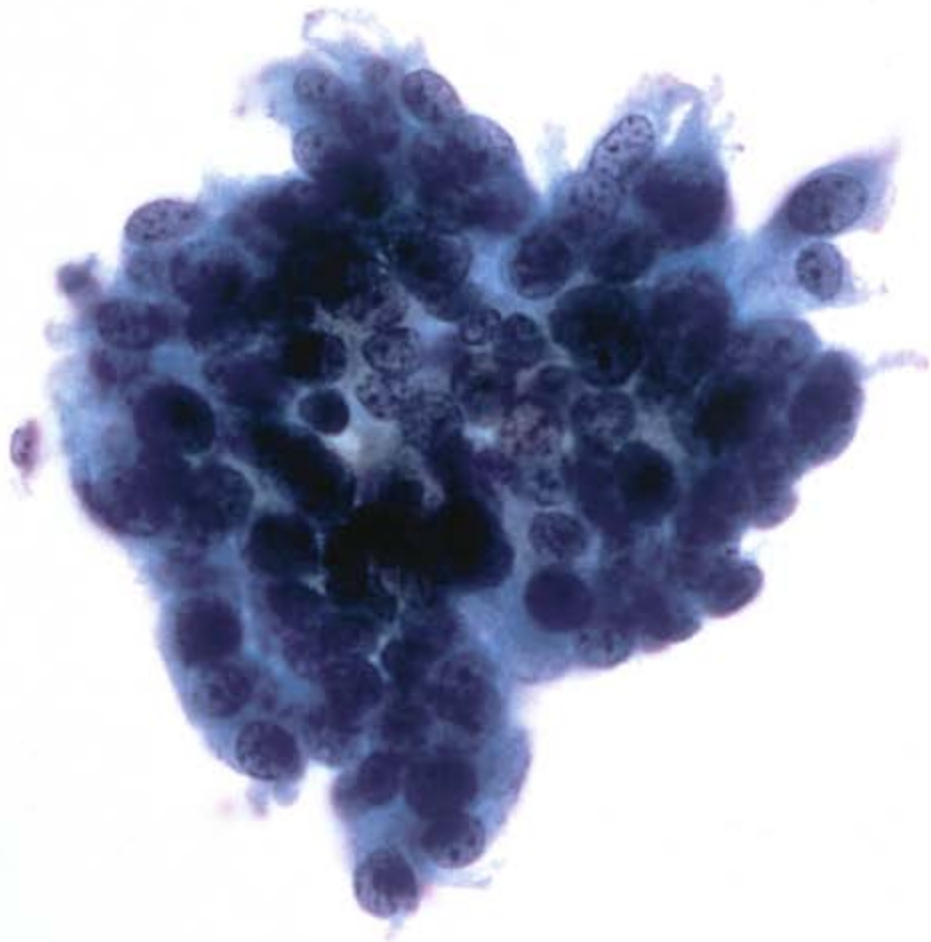
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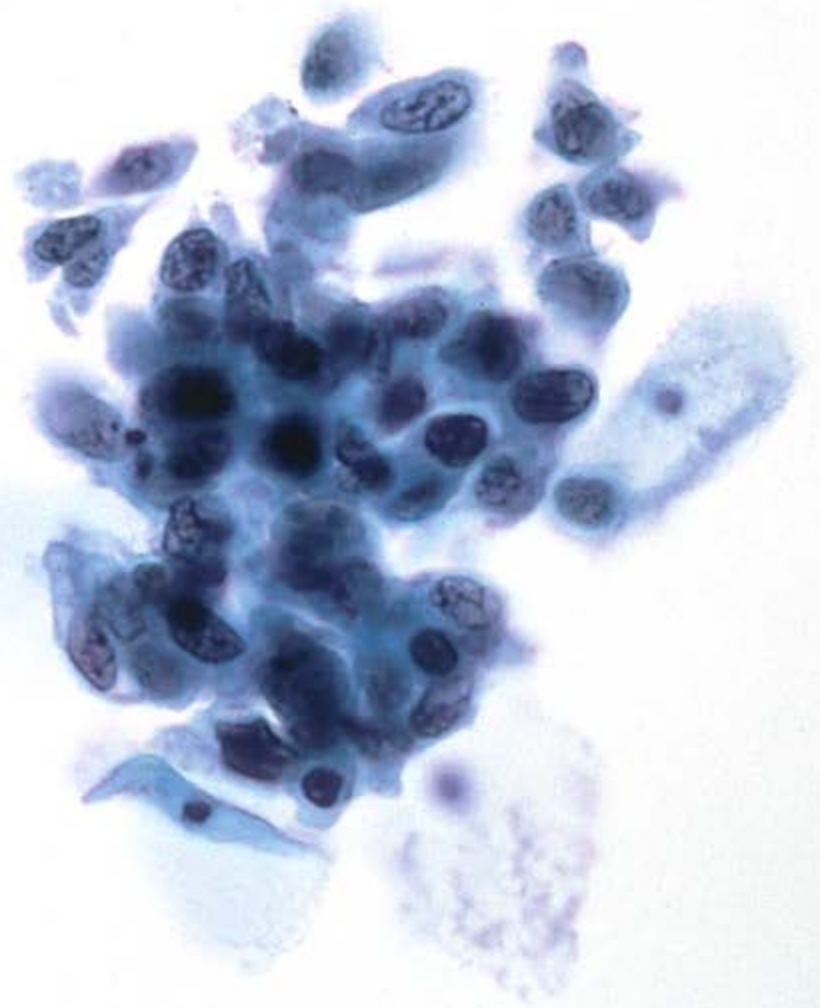
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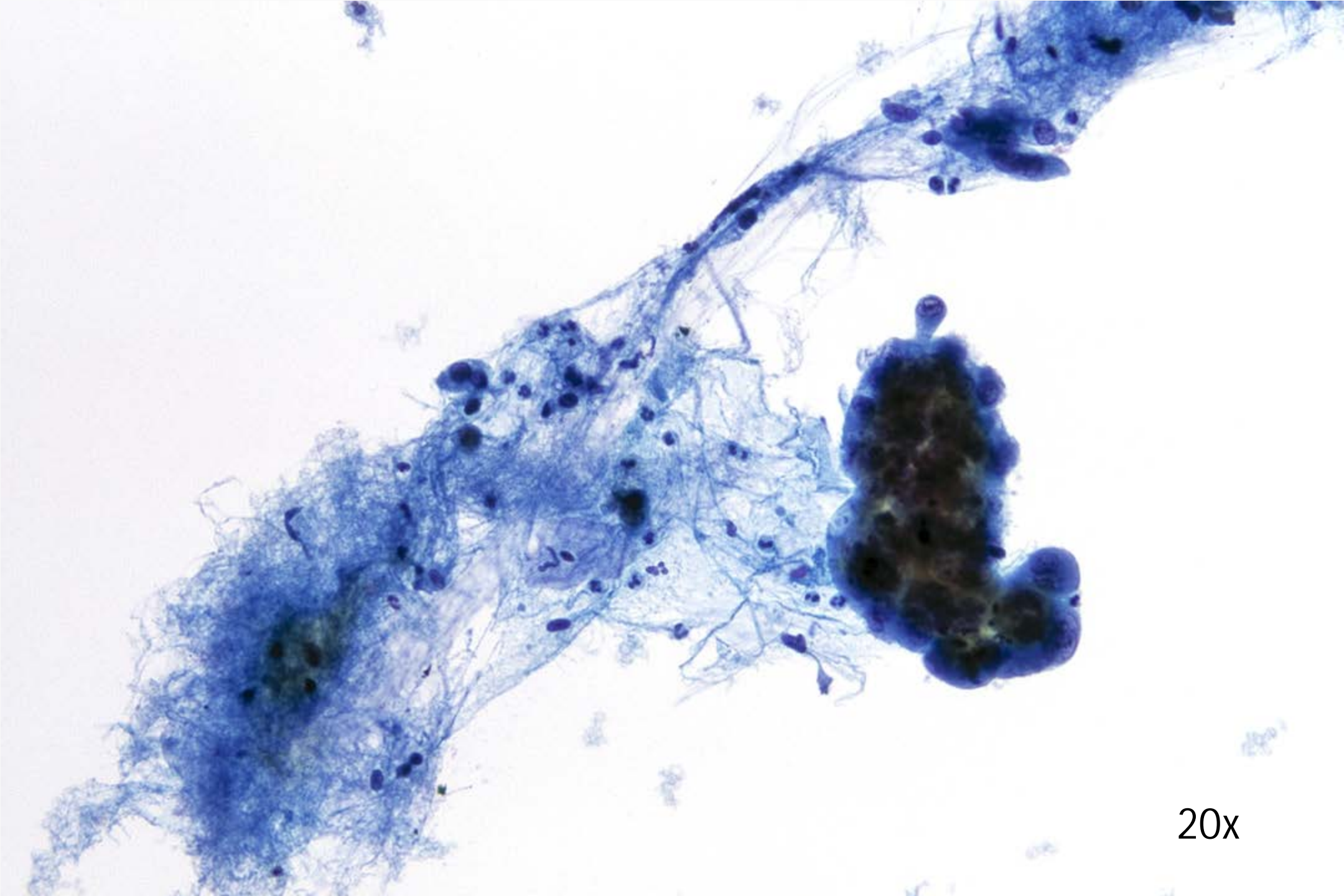


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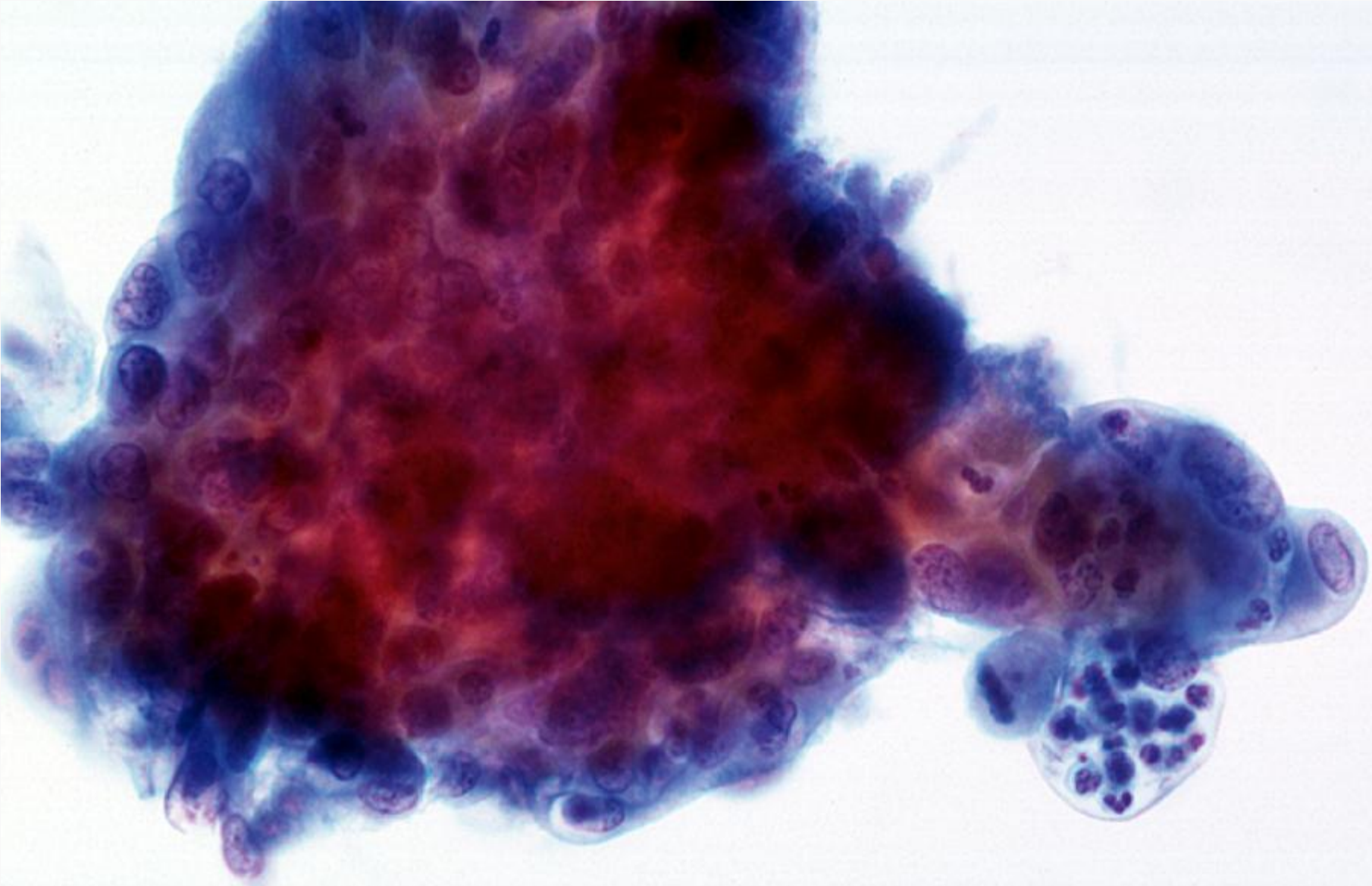
Anomalías en células epiteliales – Células glandulares

Adenocarcinoma

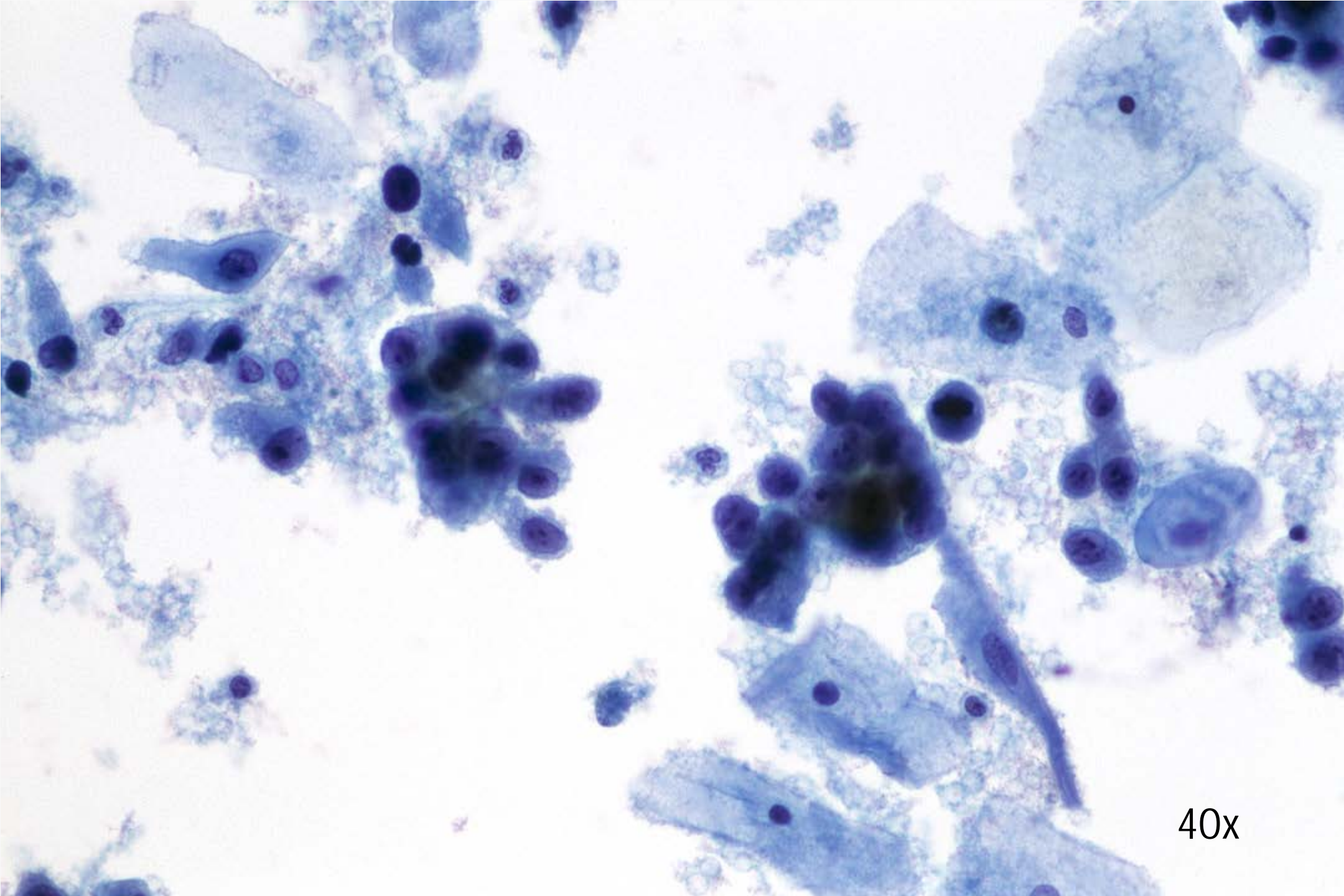
- Se mantienen grupos tridimensionales
- Rasgos nucleares bien conservados
- Se puede ver diátesis tumoral



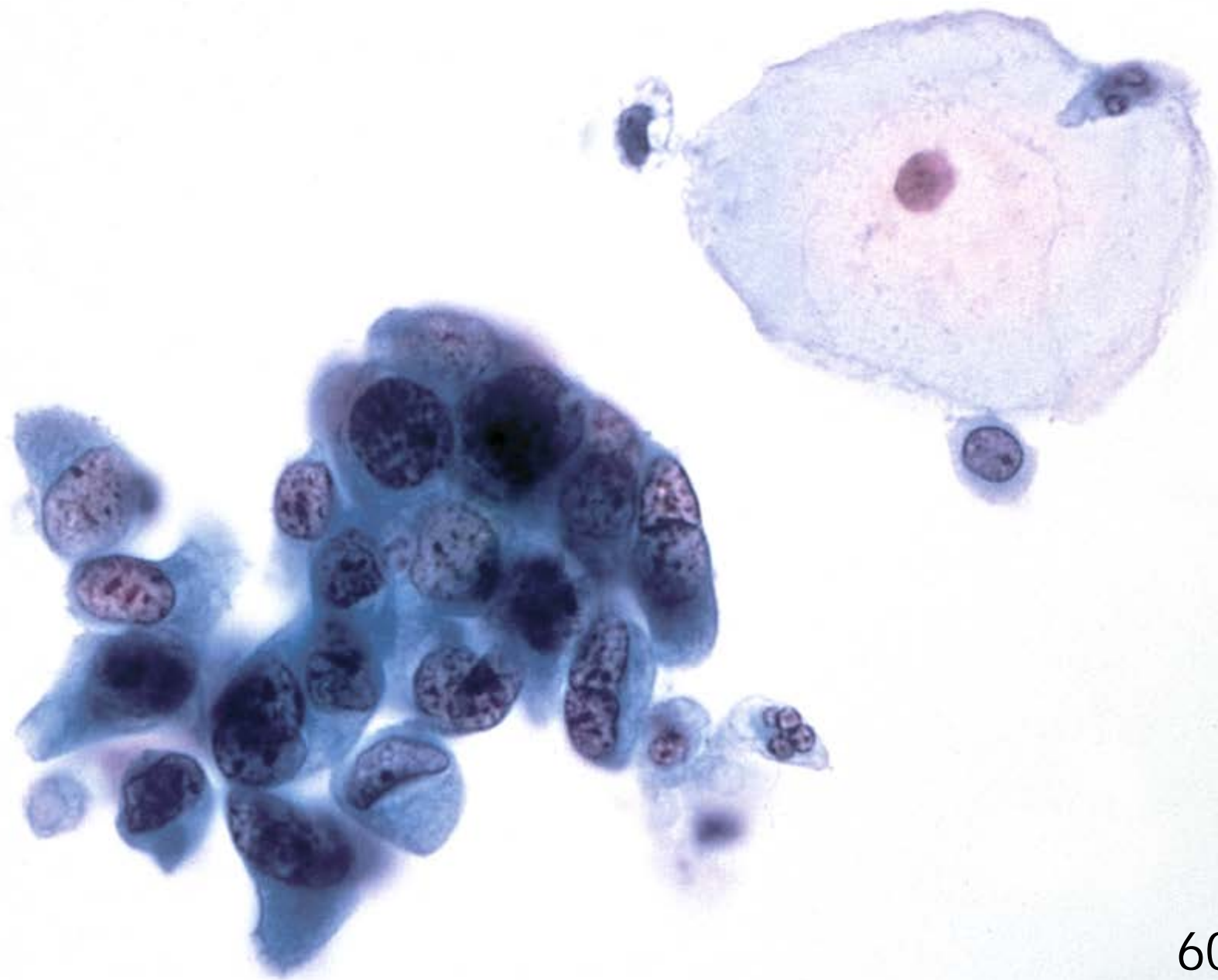
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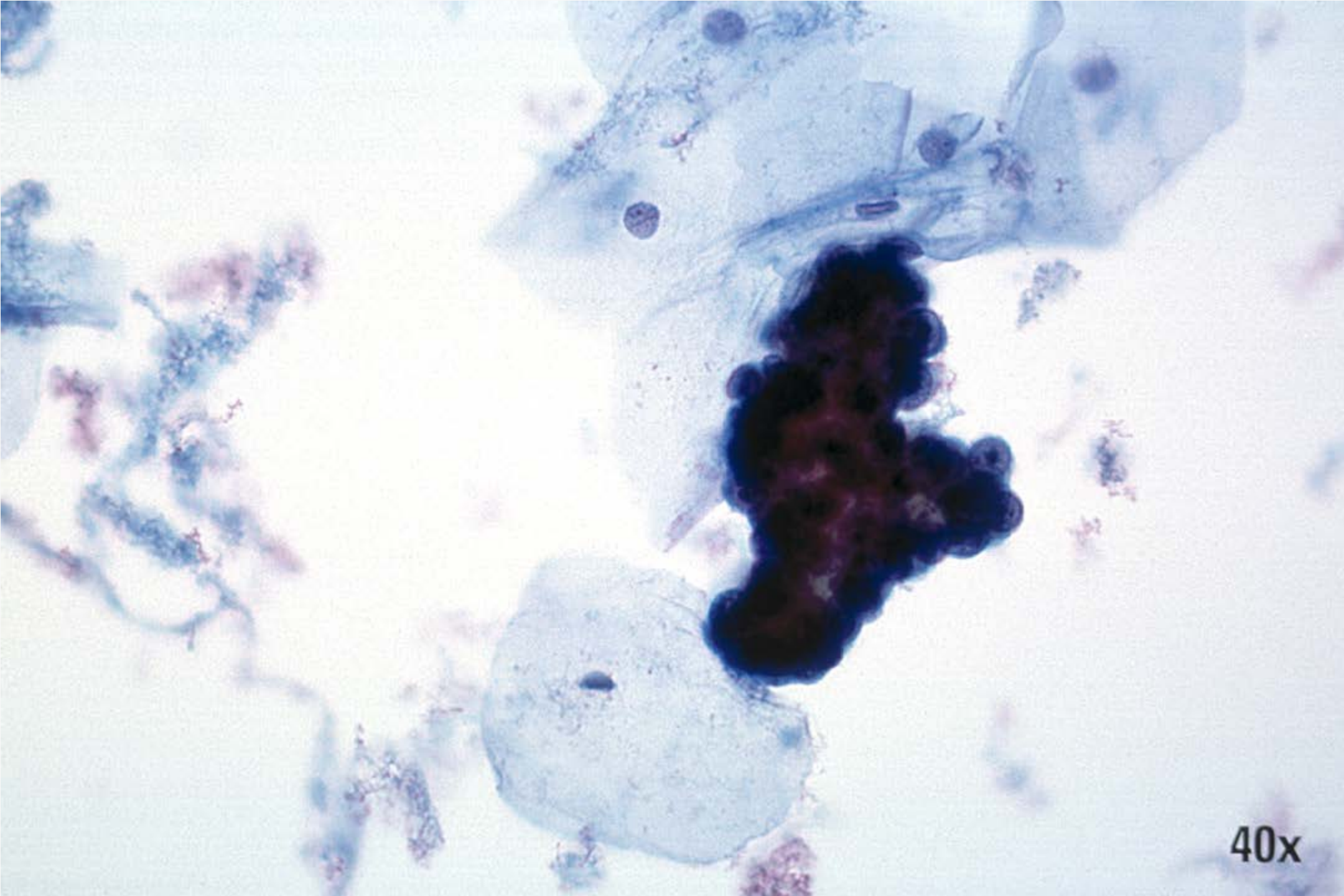
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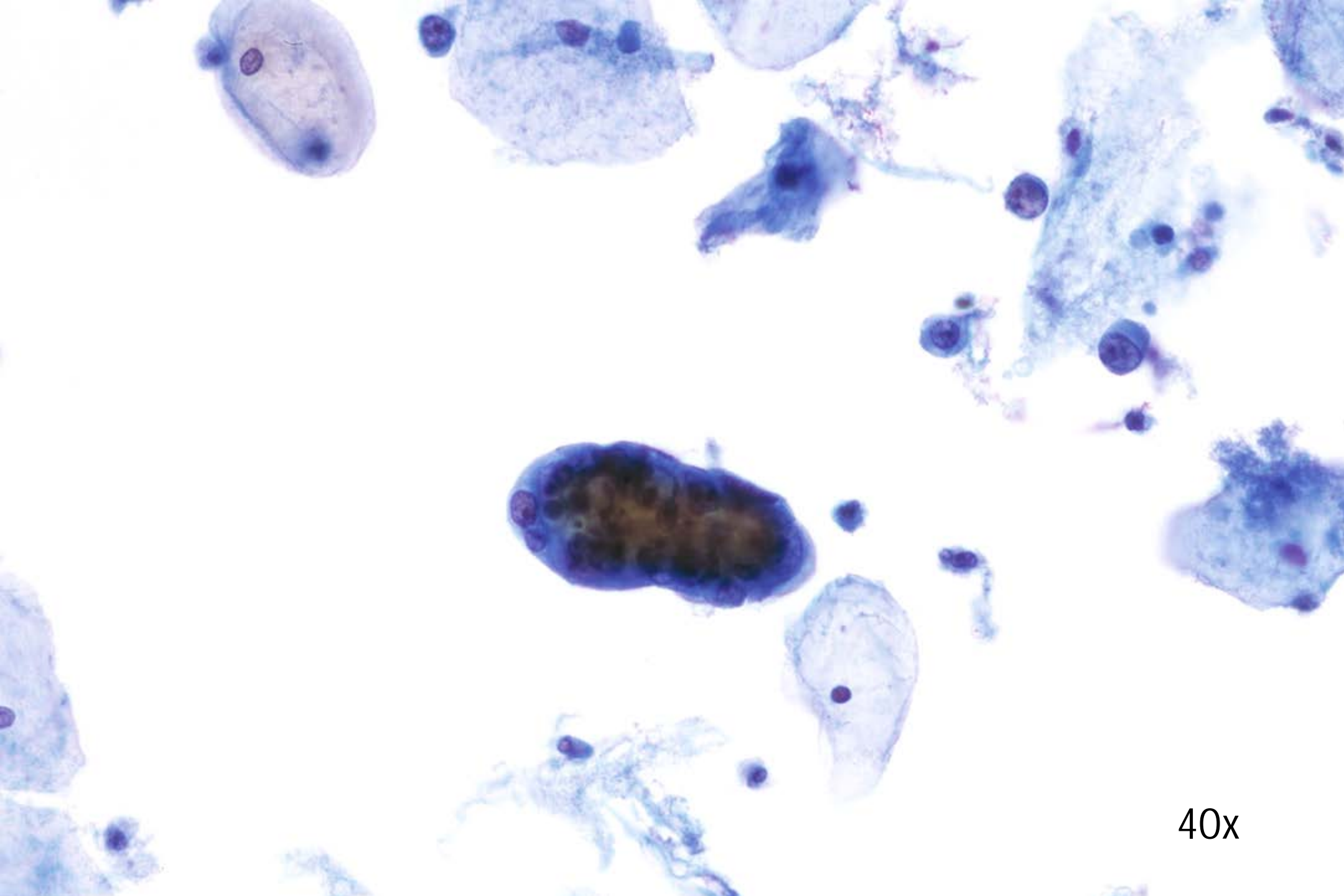
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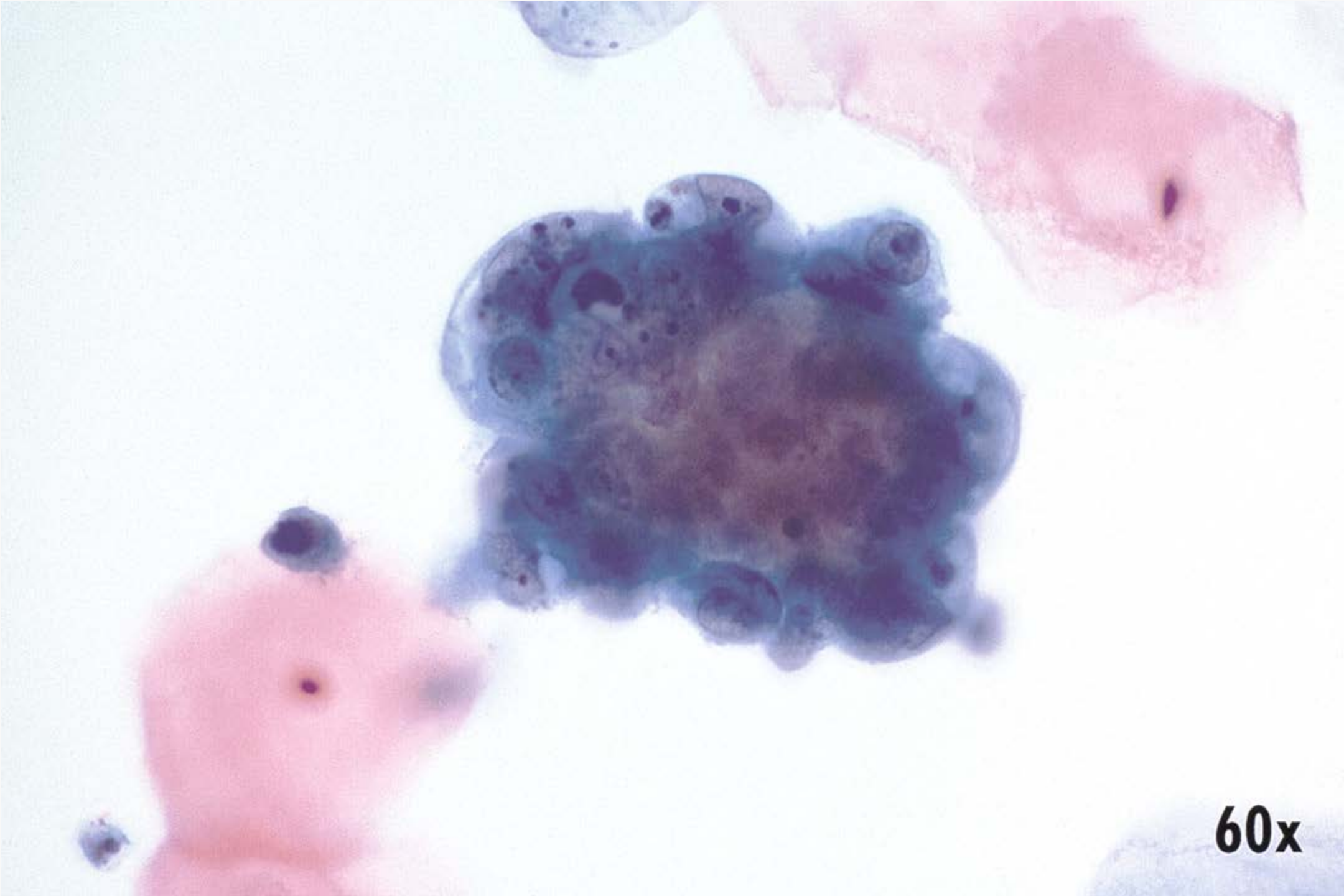
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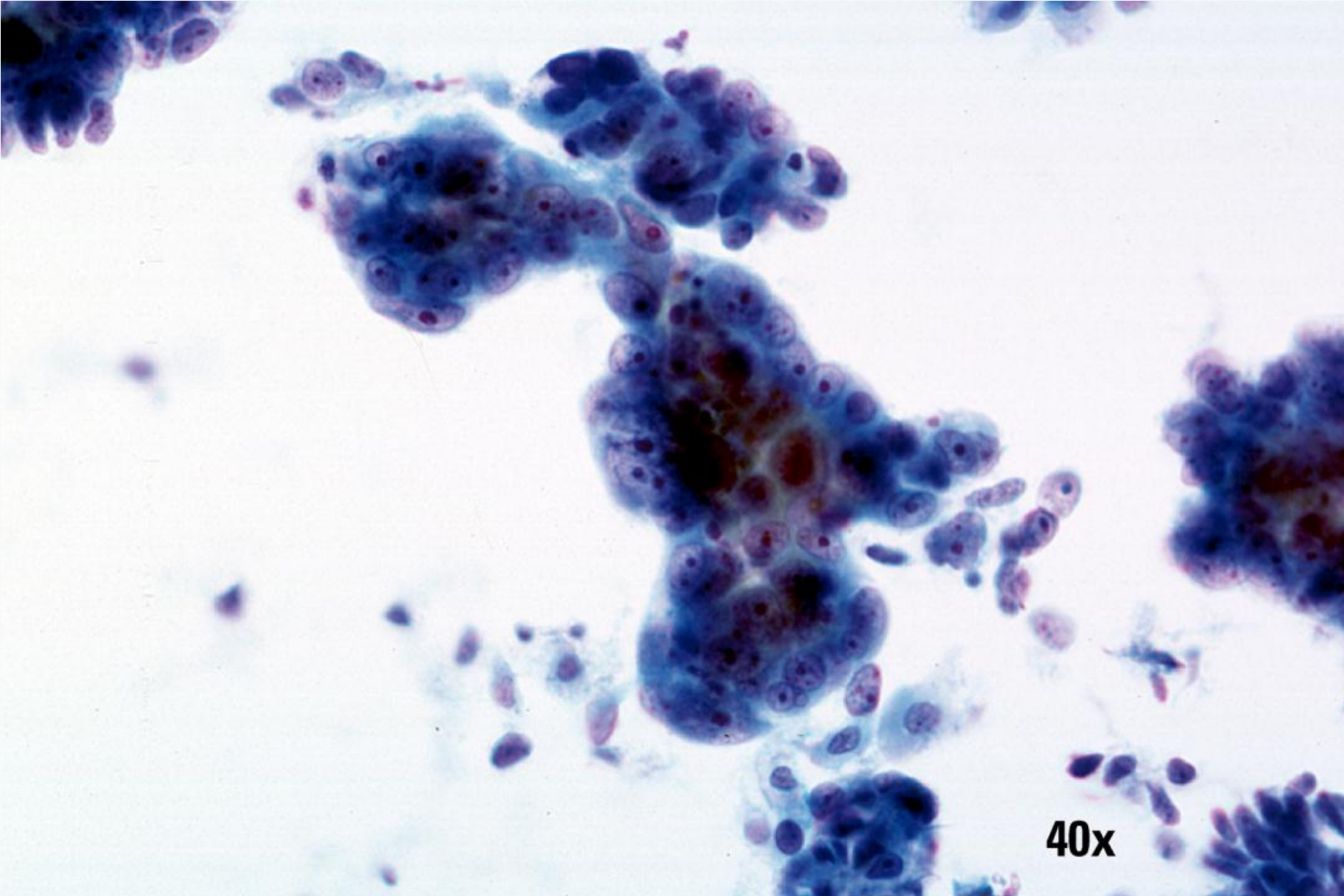
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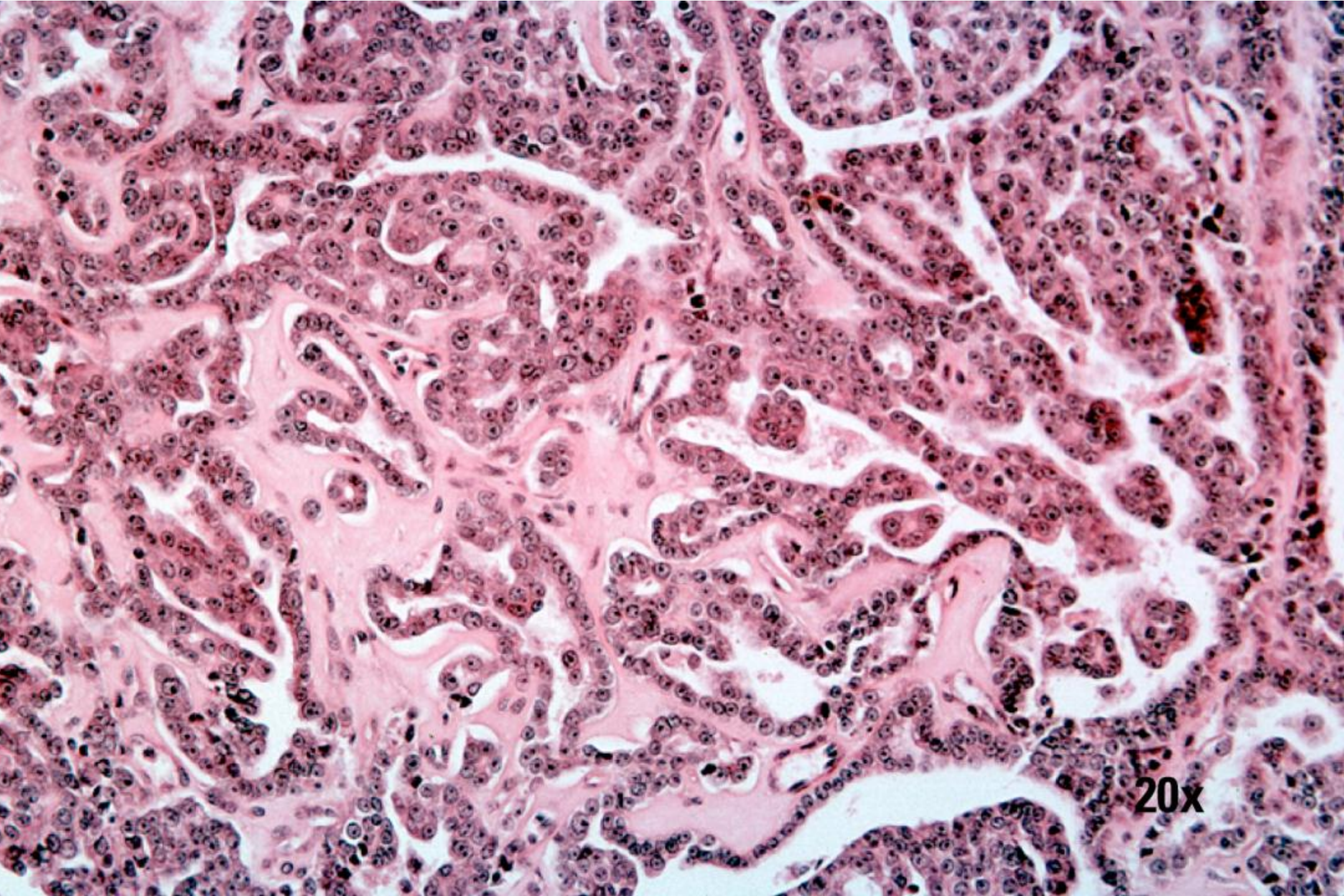
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Fin de Anomalías de las células epiteliales

