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# ThinPrep® 涂片检测诊断所面对的 挑战以及区分式诊断

# ThinPrep® 的特征

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- **液基固定**

- 使胞浆细节以及胞核细节有所提升
- 使胞核染色有所区隔

- **细胞大小**

- 使细胞大小成比例地缩小
- 使细胞大小成比例地缩小
- 细胞在溶液中可呈团状（如腺癌）

- **涂片的痕迹**

- 细胞不再随粘液拉出
- 消除人为影响

- **涂片背景**

- 细胞碎片可呈块状

# 区分式诊断

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- 颈管细胞腺癌对分化不良的鳞状细胞癌 (SCC)
- 颈管细胞腺癌对子宫内膜腺癌
- 子宫内膜腺癌对小细胞鳞状细胞癌
- 原位腺癌对输卵管化生
- **HSIL** 对单个的子宫内膜细胞
- **HSIL** 对不成熟的鳞状化生
- 分化不良的鳞状细胞癌对修复

# 分化不良的鳞状细胞癌对颈管细胞腺癌

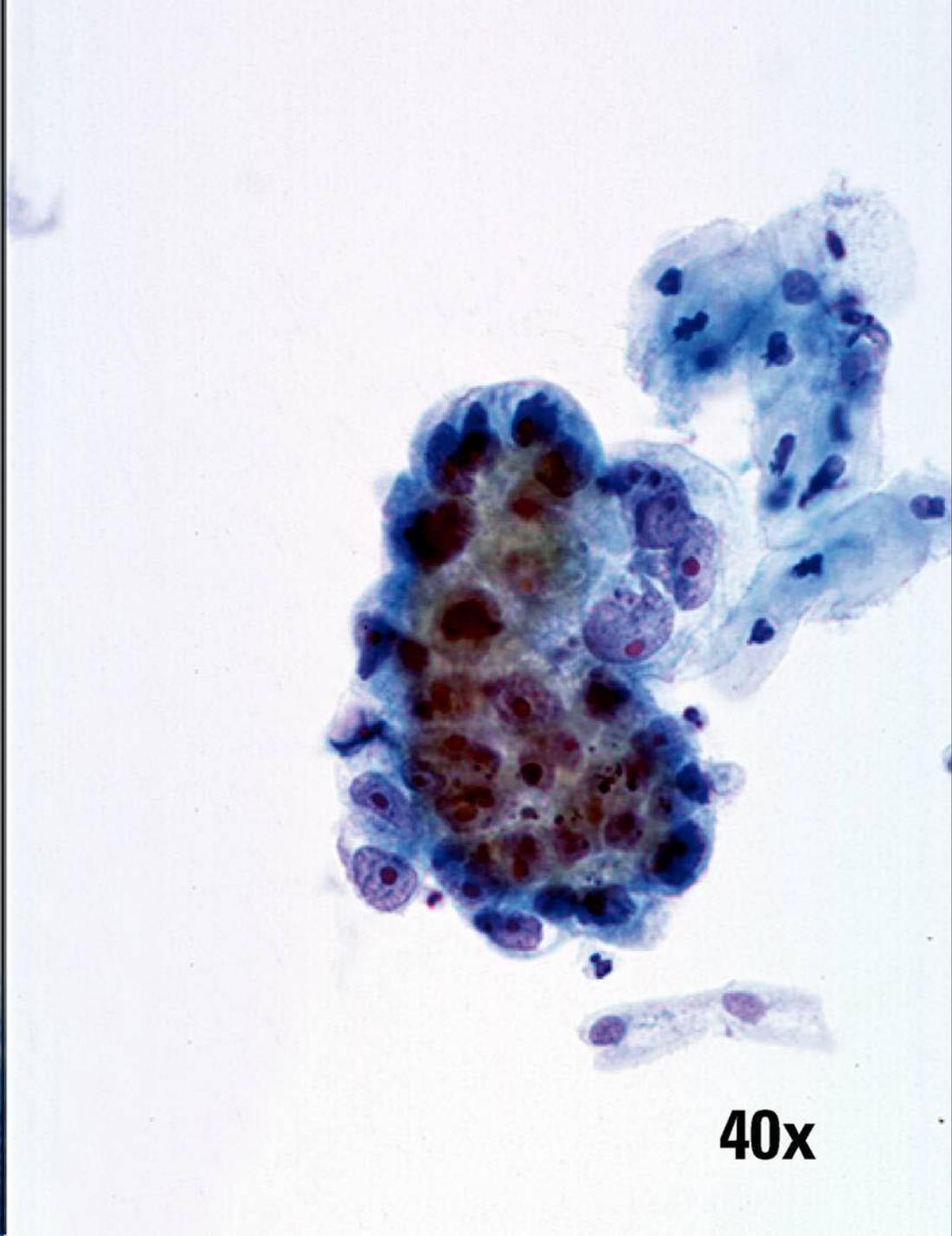
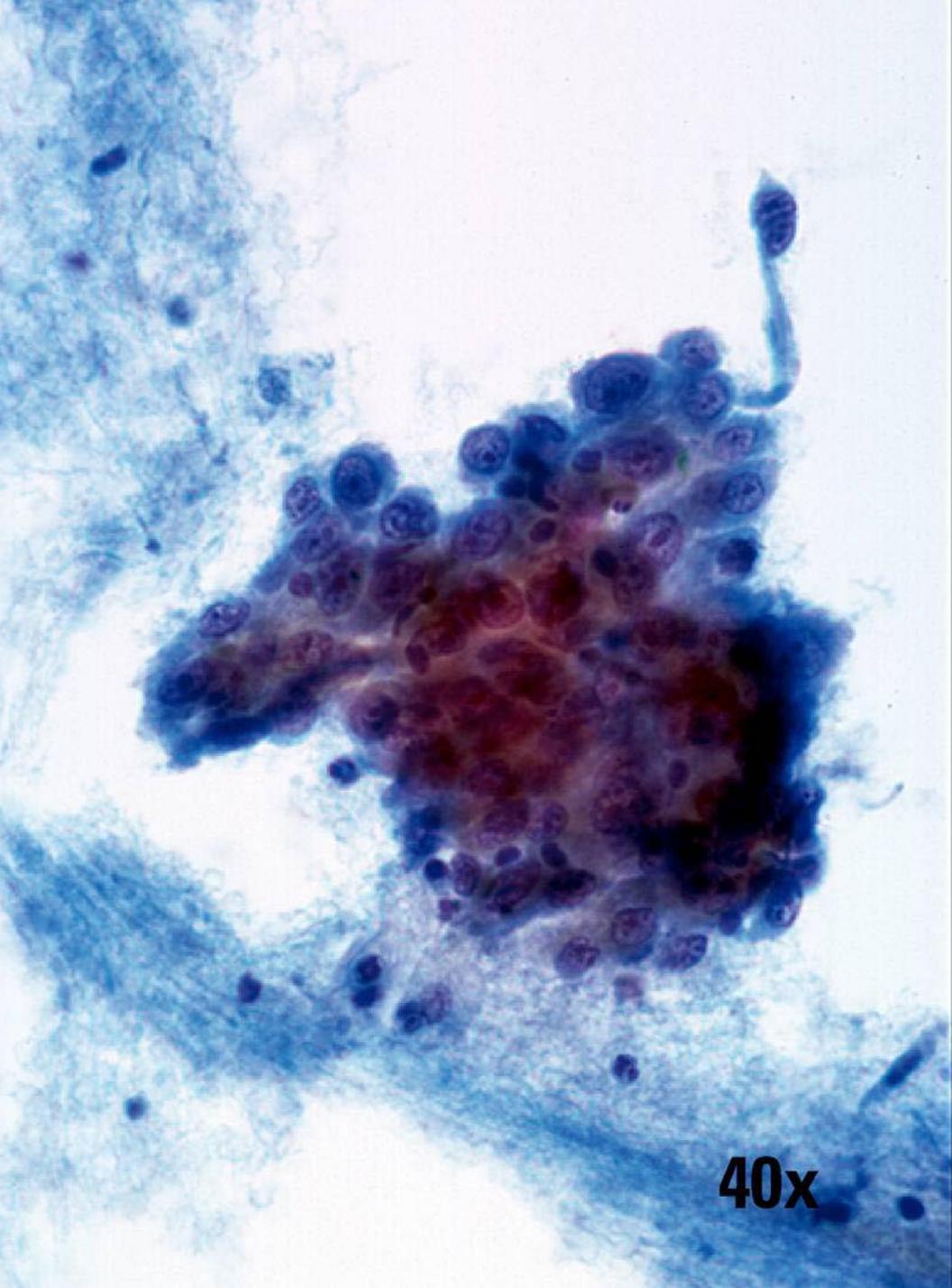
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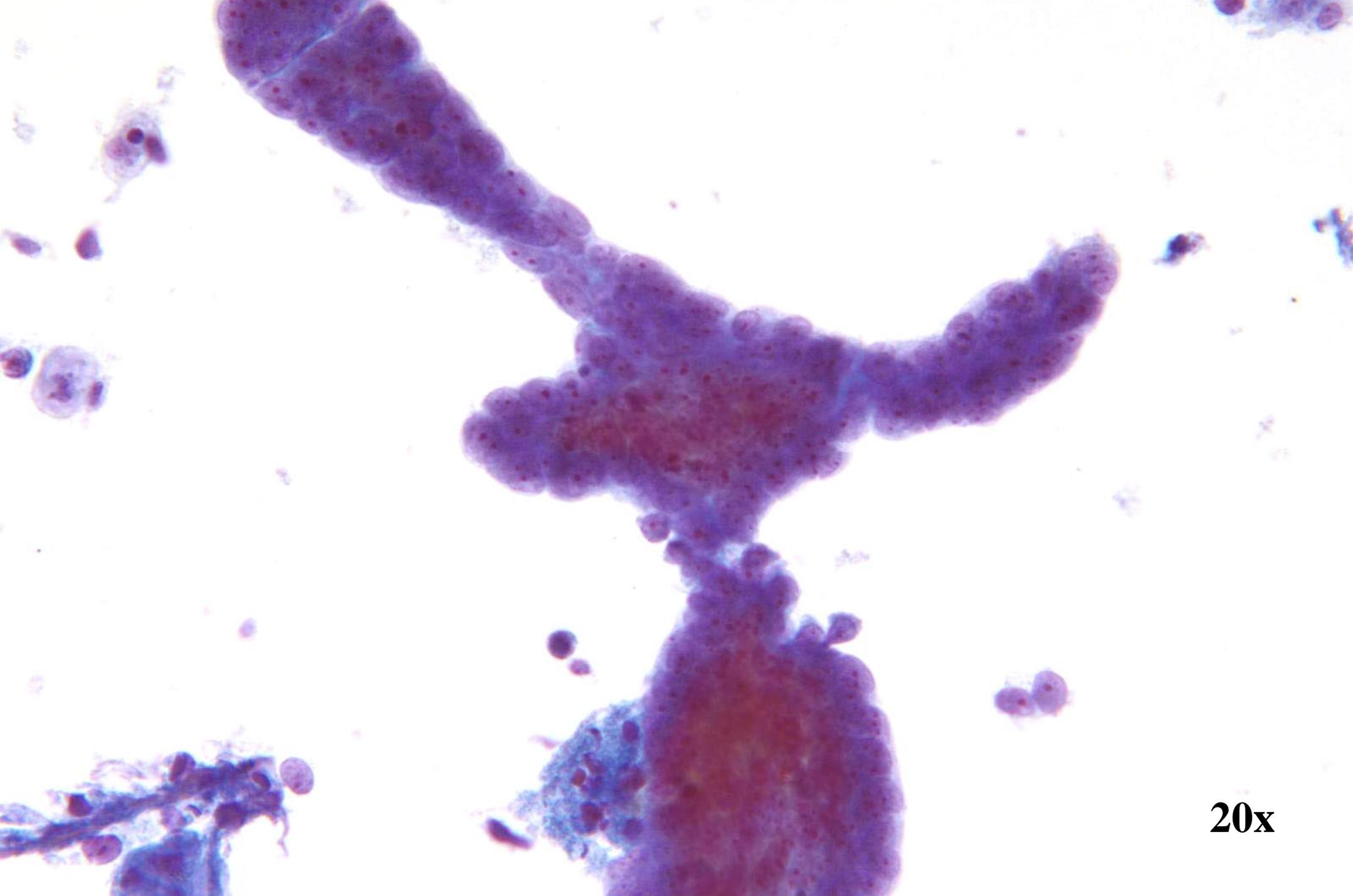
## 分化不良的鳞状细胞癌

- 细胞以二维片状和单个细胞的形式呈现
- 细胞团边缘粗糙
- 胞浆密度高且均匀
- 具有多形性、胞核形状和大小具有不规则性
- 染色质呈块状，具有不规则性
- 核仁在形状、大小、数量和位置方面有所不同

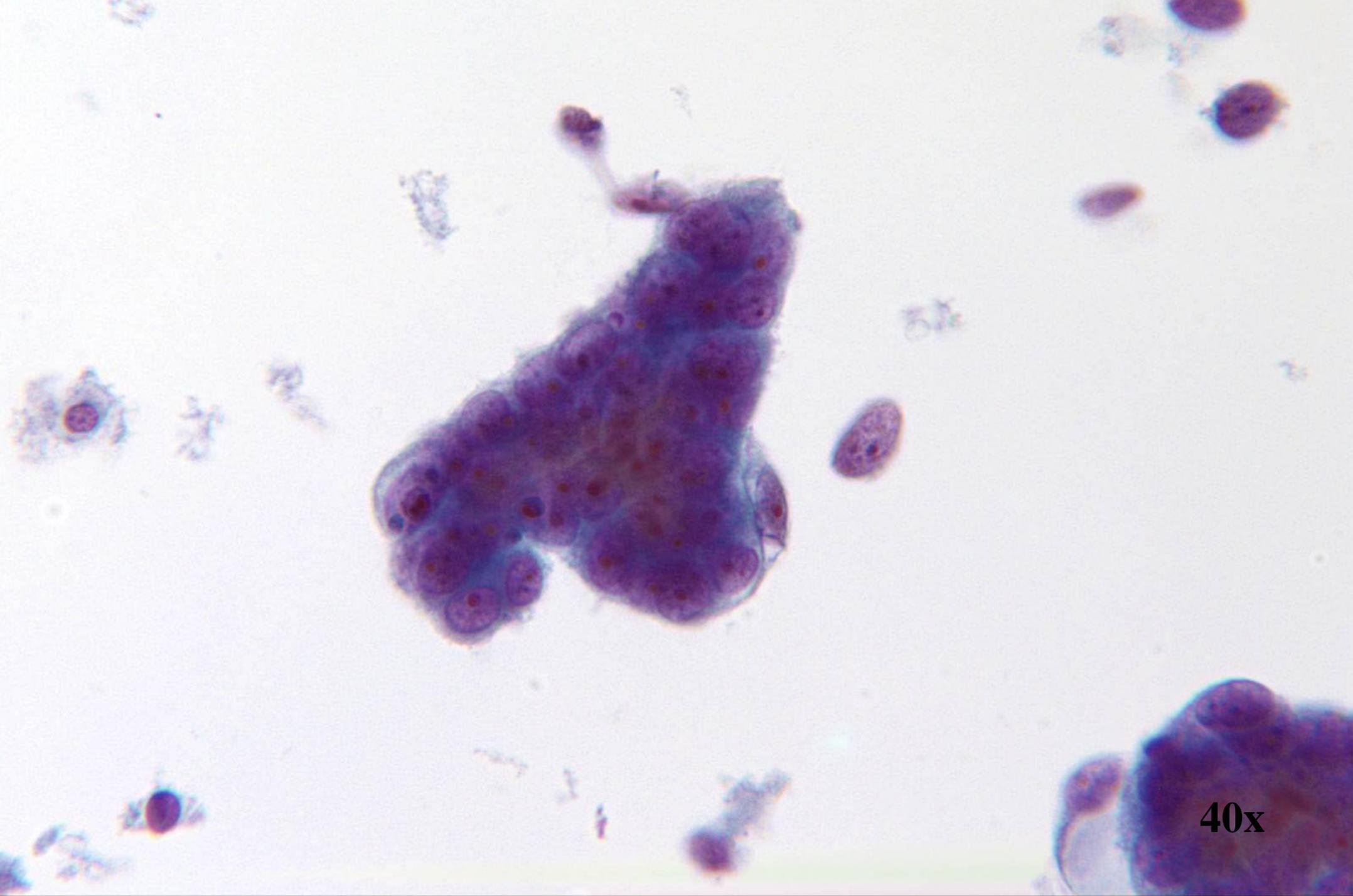
## 颈管细胞腺癌

- 细胞团呈三维结构
- 细胞团边缘正常
- 胞浆呈细丝状，有泡沫
- 胞核增大，通常呈圆形/椭圆
- 染色质周围有空隙
- 胞核呈圆形，处于中心位置，有单个核仁或多个核仁

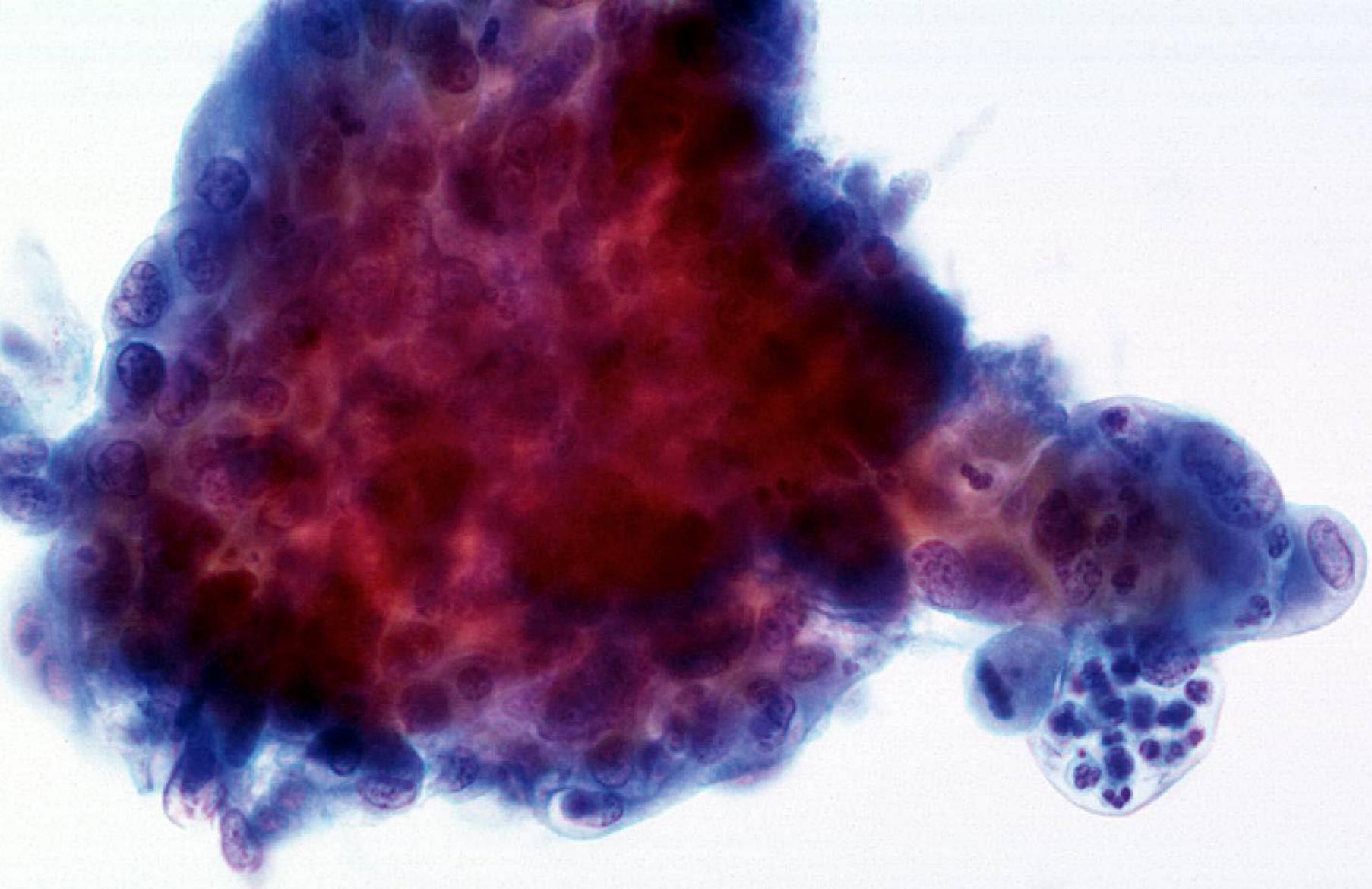




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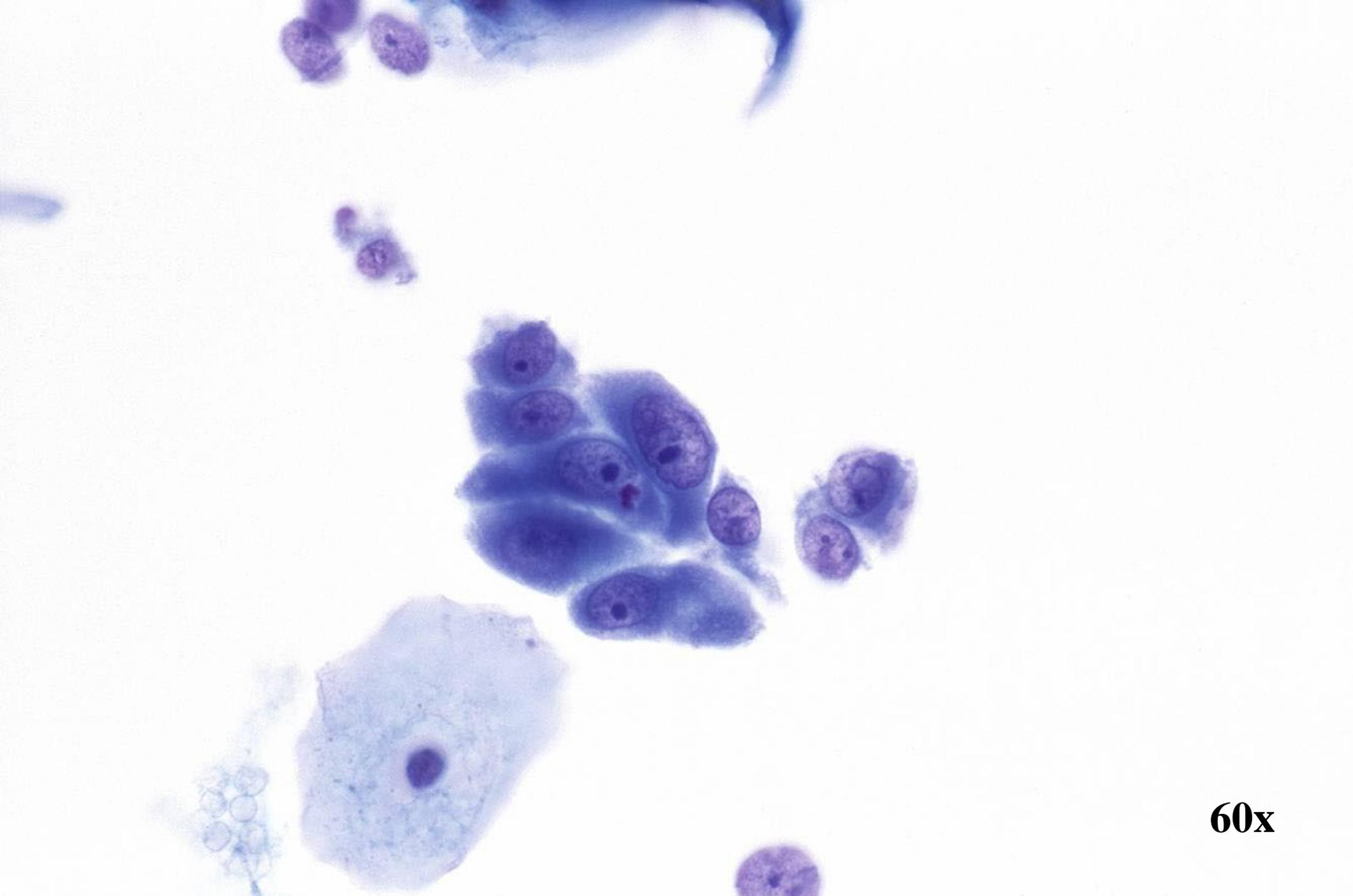
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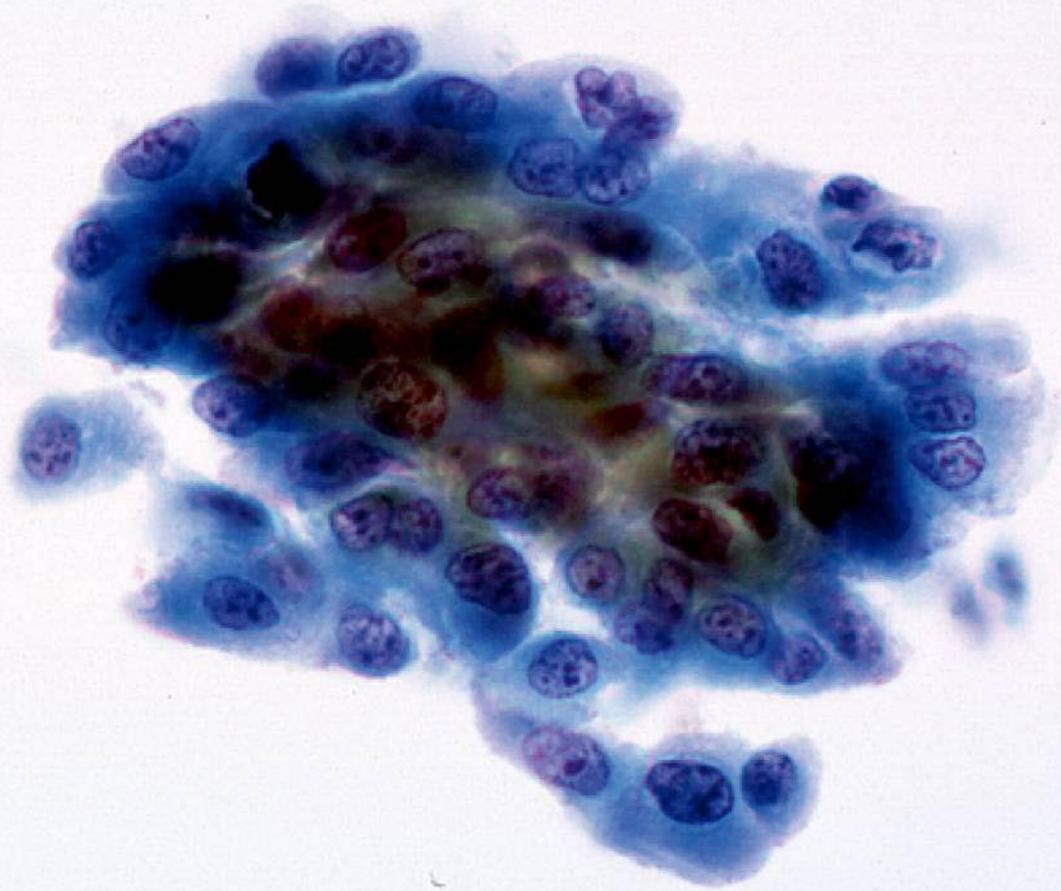
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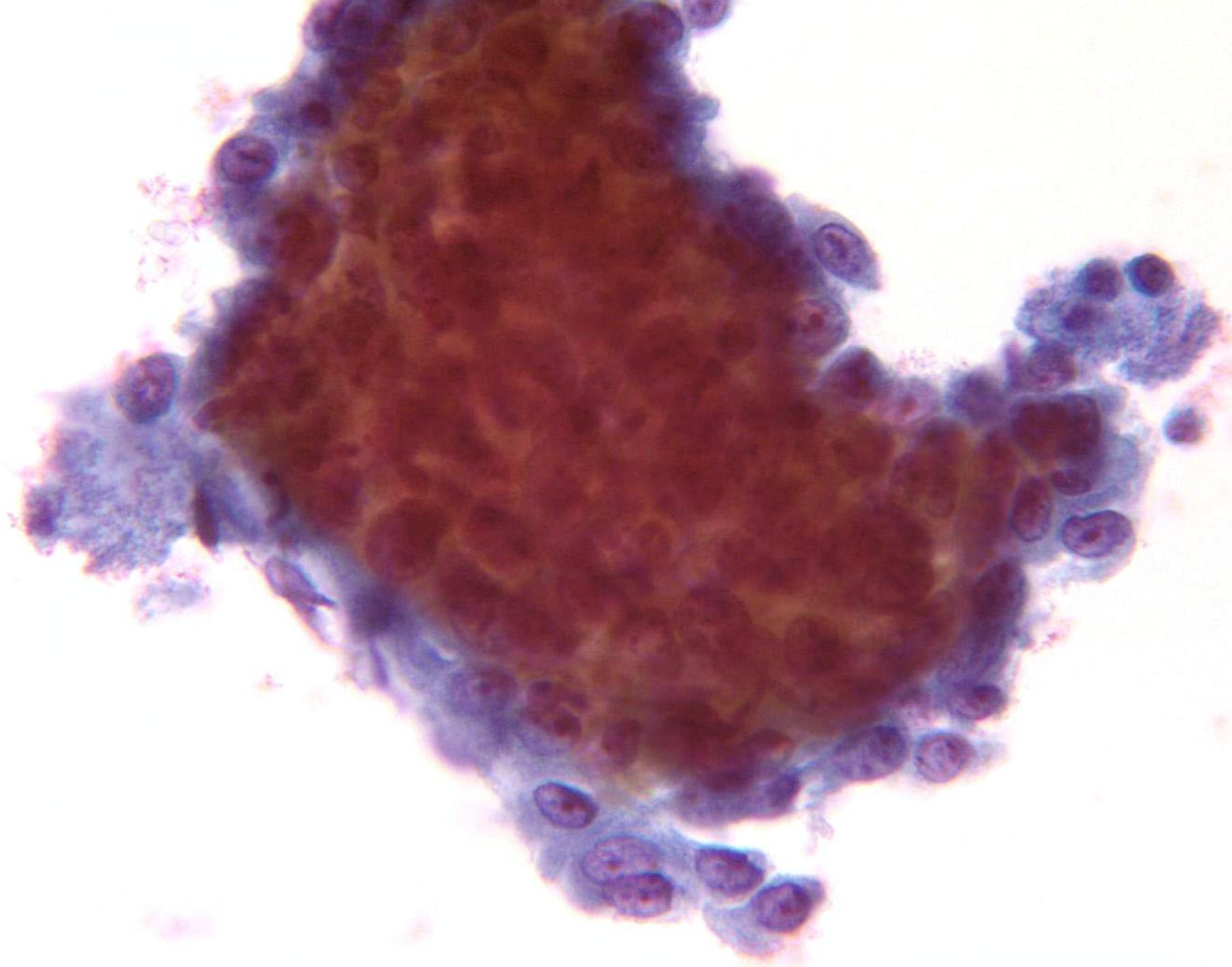
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# 颈管细胞腺癌对子宫内膜腺癌

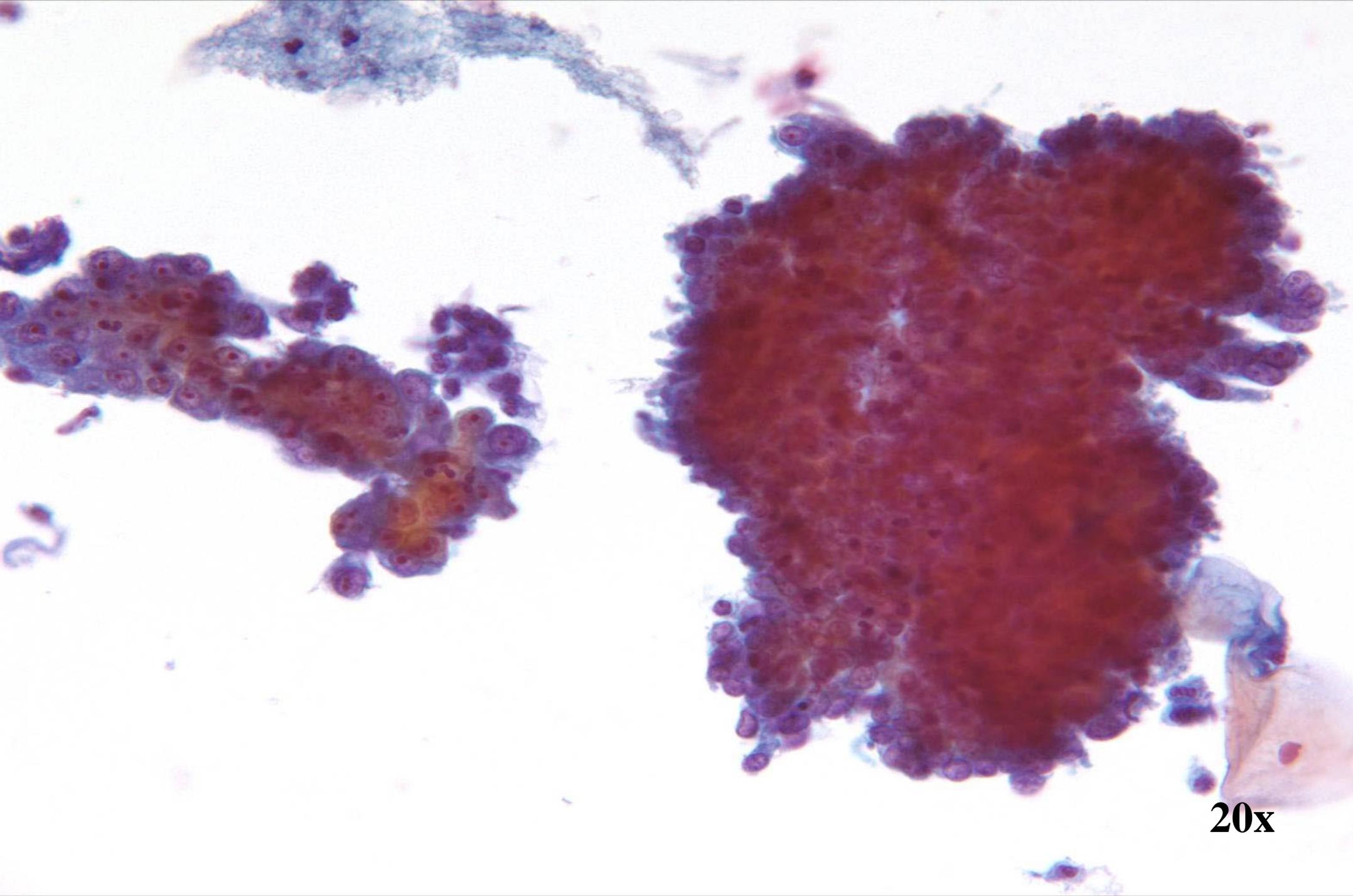
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## 颈管细胞腺癌

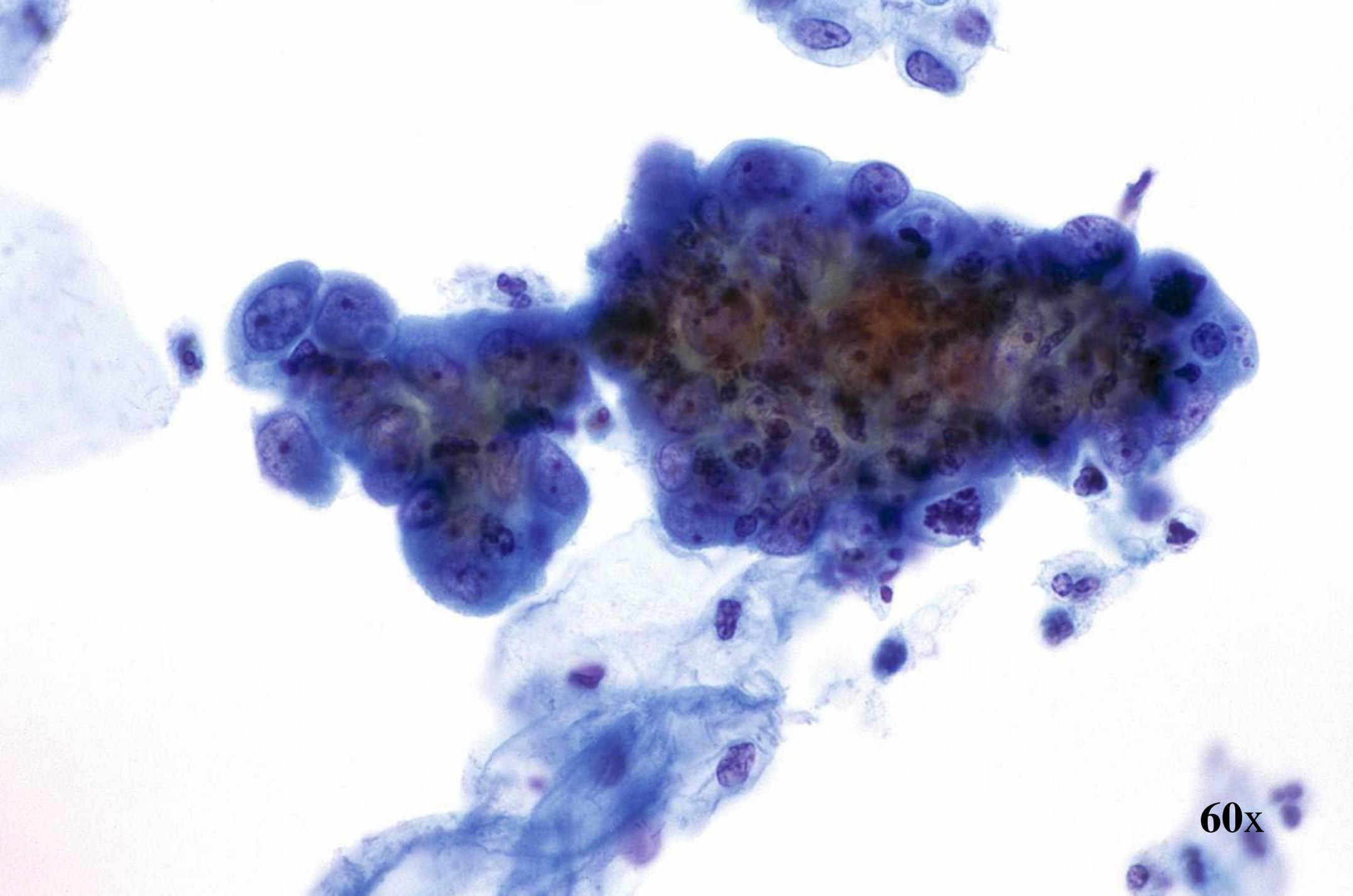
- 异常物质较多
  - 直接刮取
- 细胞物质保存良好
- 细胞和细胞团通常较大
- 胞浆较多、有泡沫；偶尔呈柱状
- 可看到具有颈管细胞结构的前期AIS

## 子宫内膜细胞腺癌

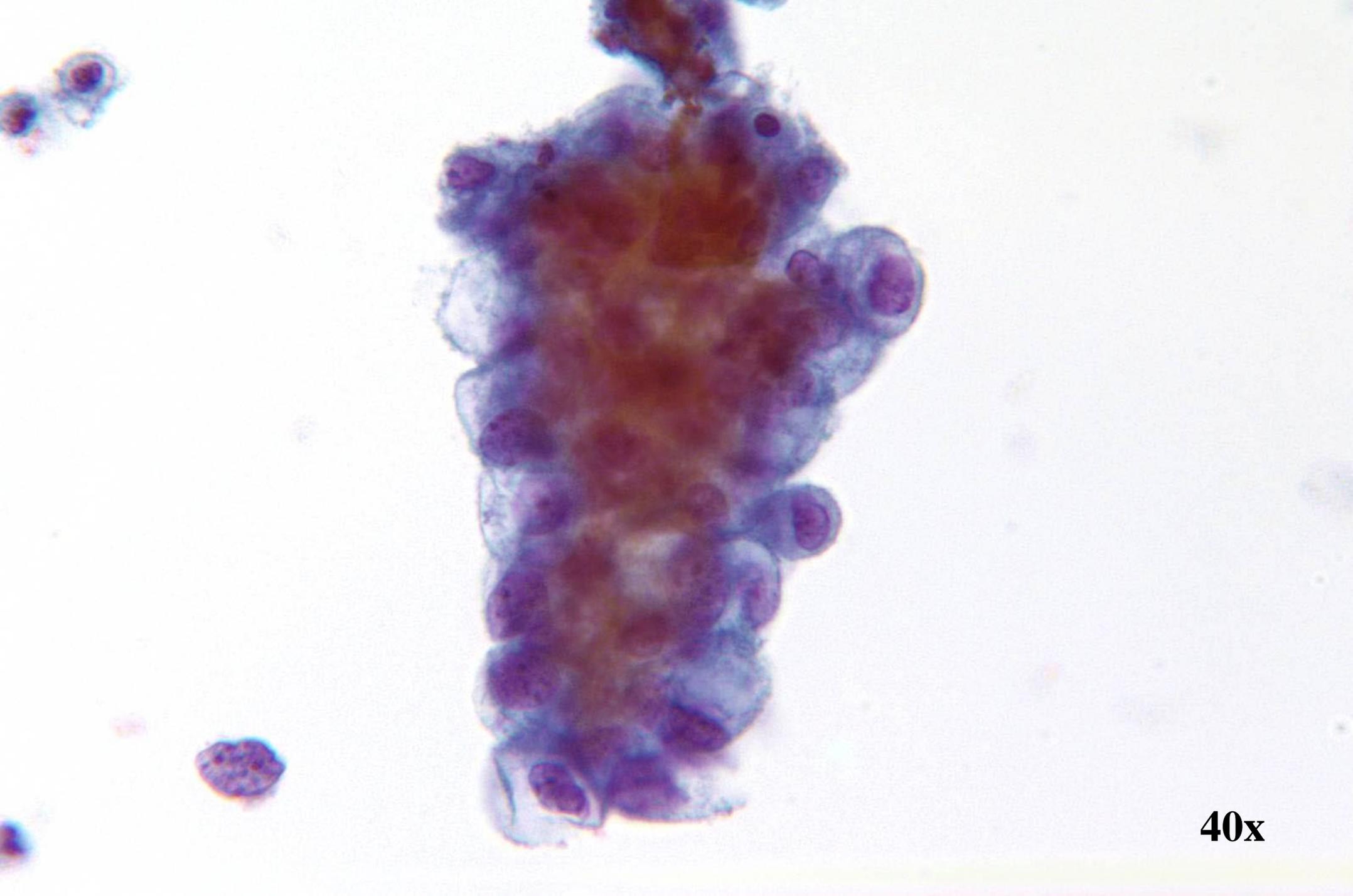
- 异常细胞团较为分立
  - 细胞剥落
- 细胞的保存有所不同
- 细胞和细胞团通常较小
- 胞浆较少、呈嗜青染色；偶尔会有明显的空泡
- 可看到成熟的荷尔蒙模式以及水性渗出液



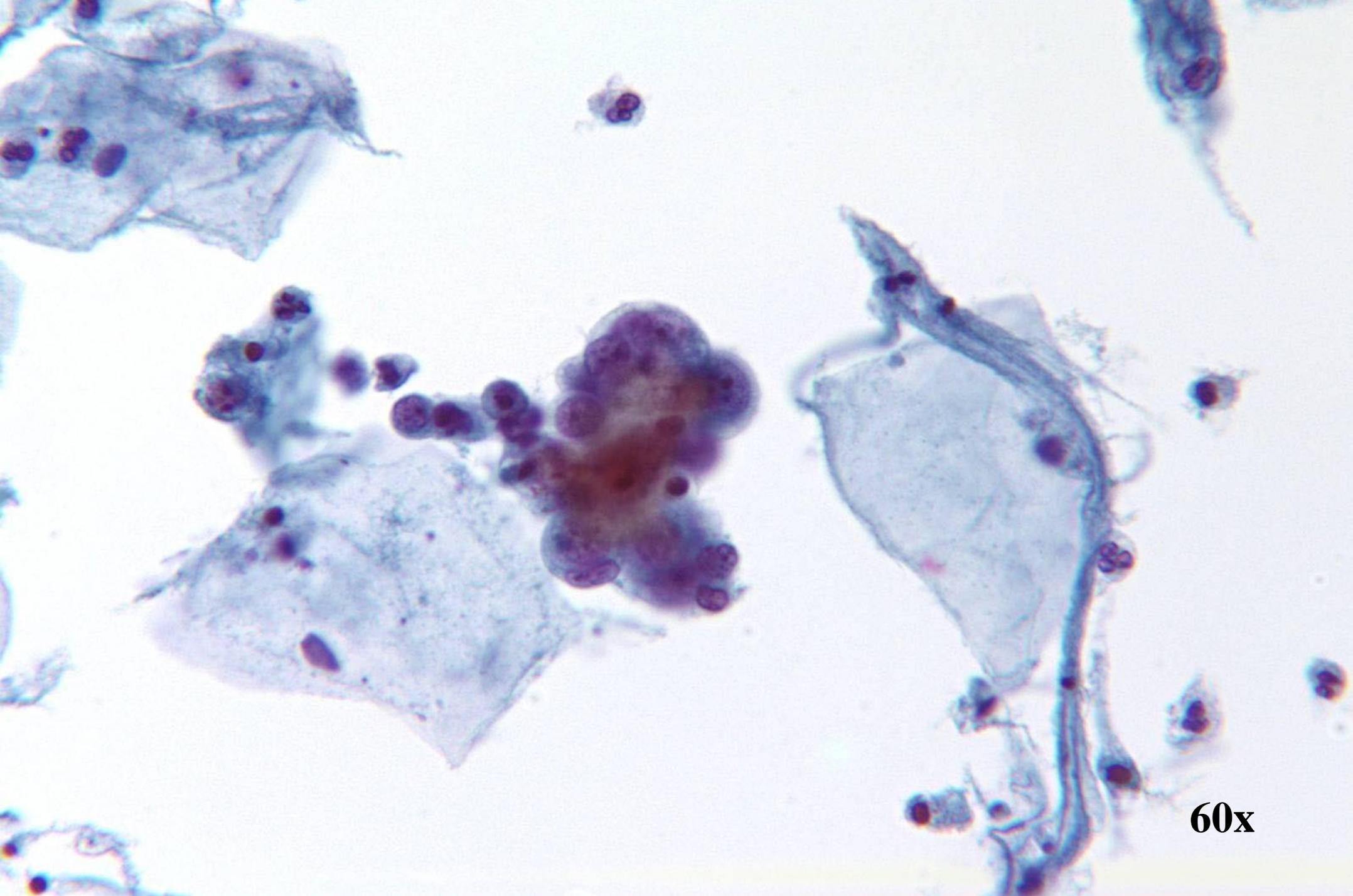
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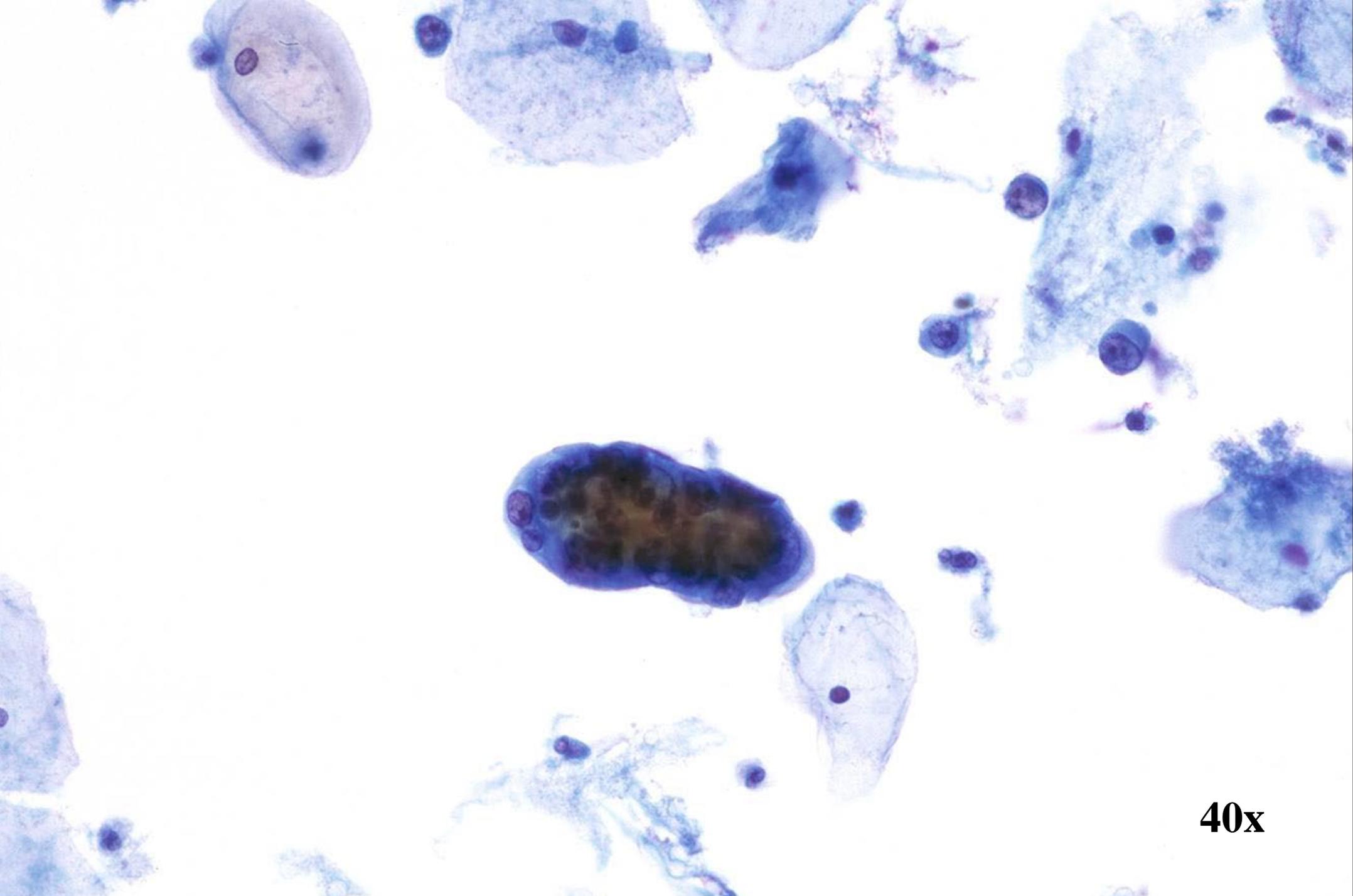
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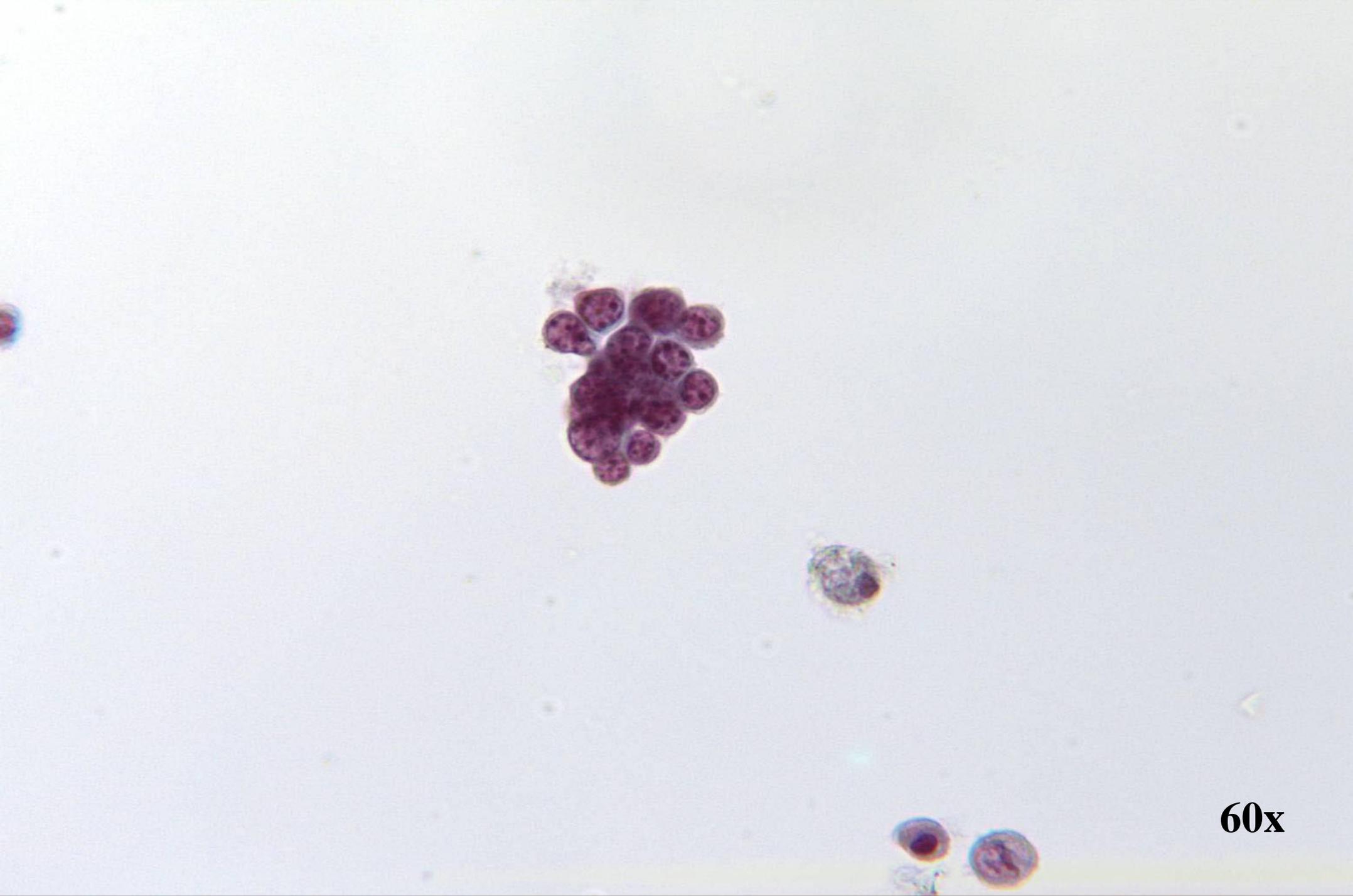
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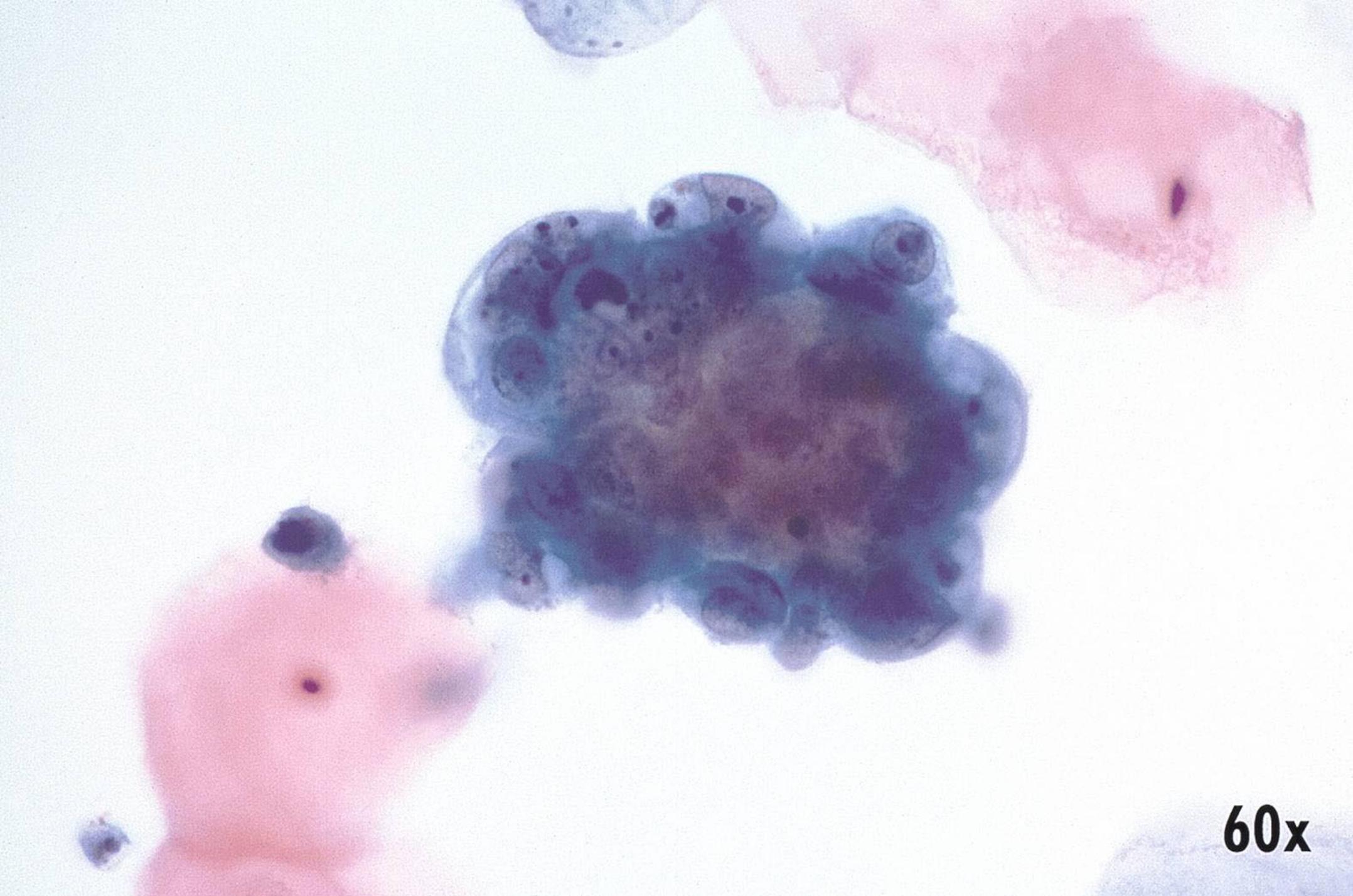
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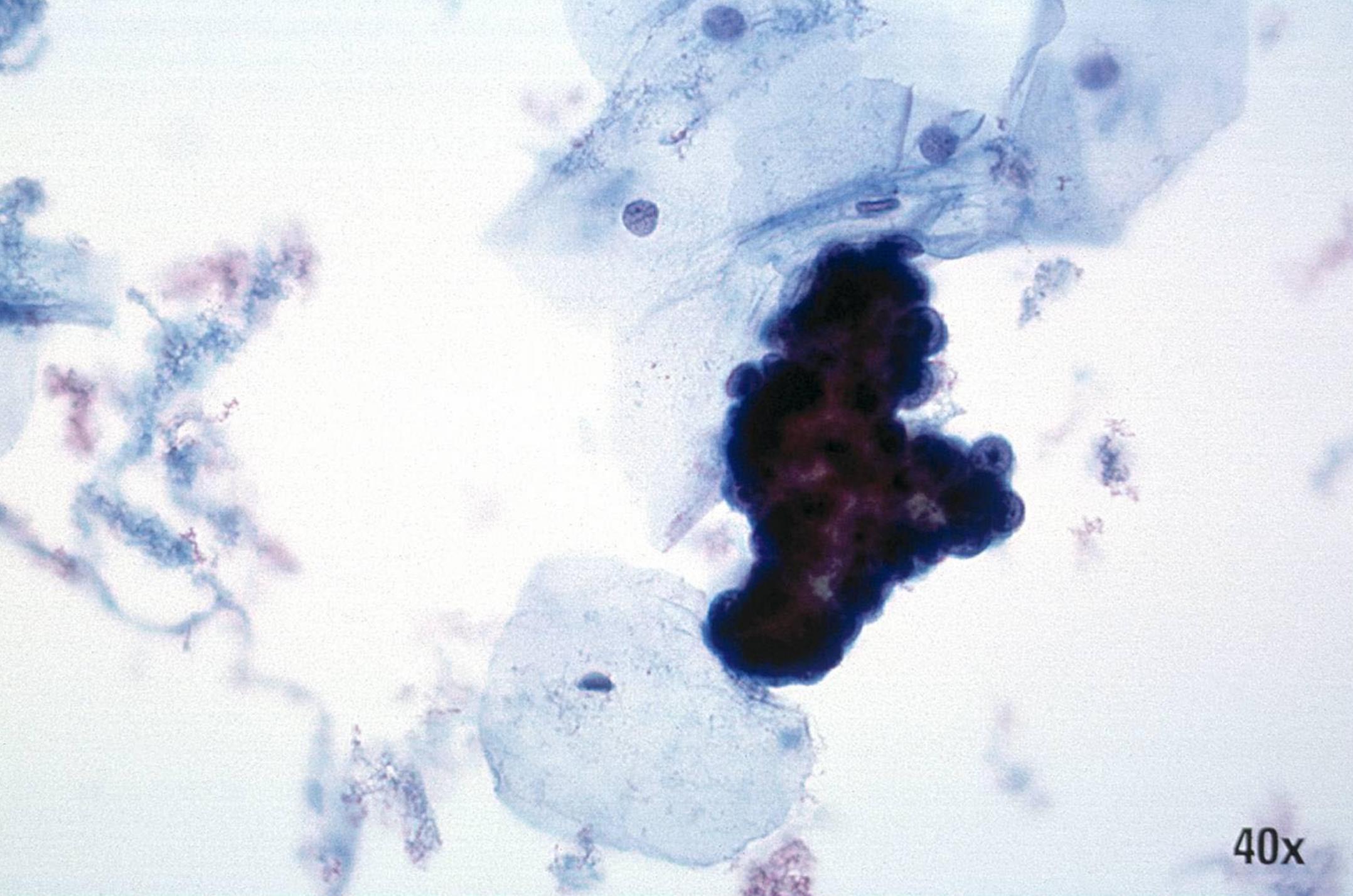
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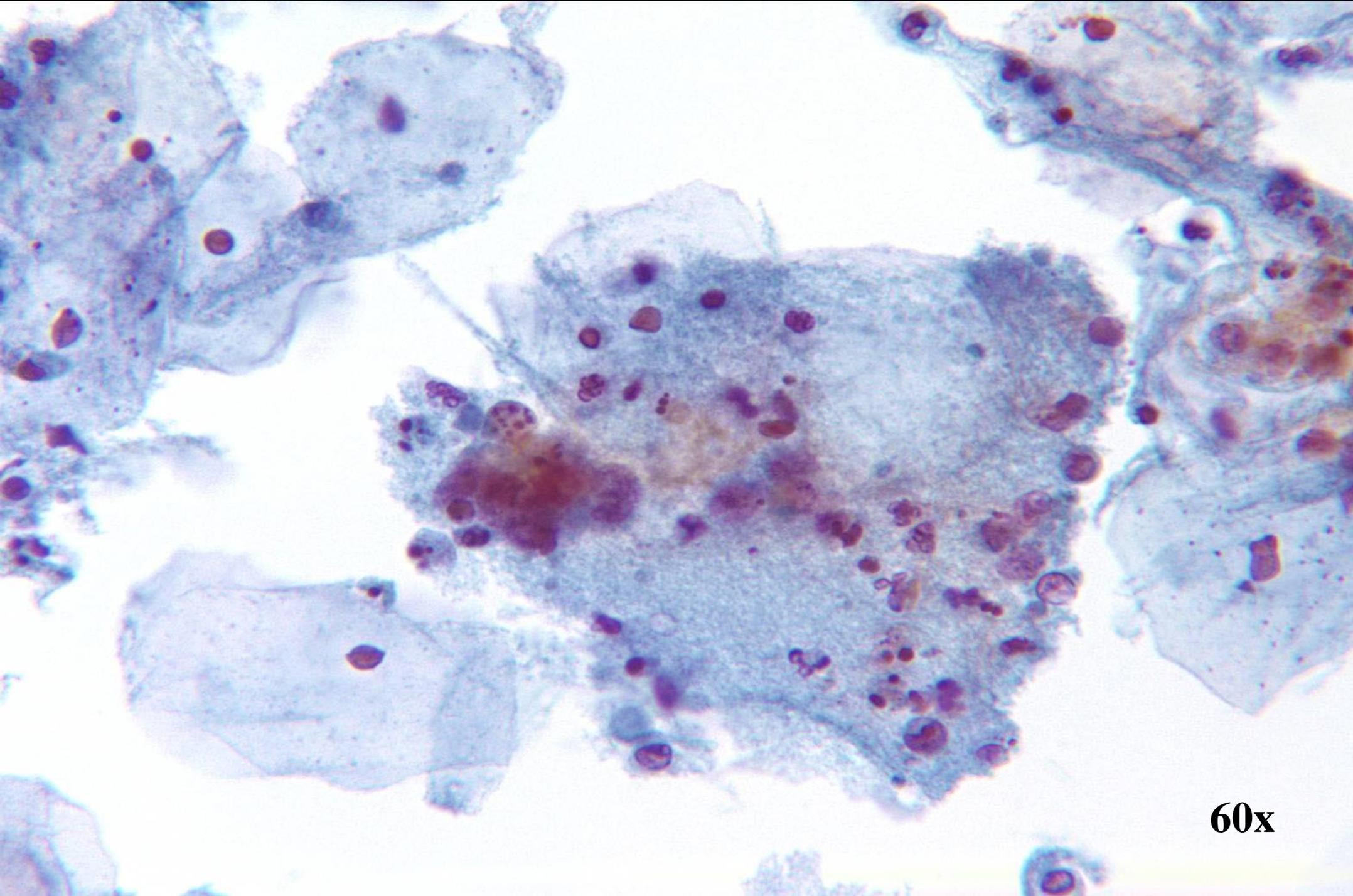
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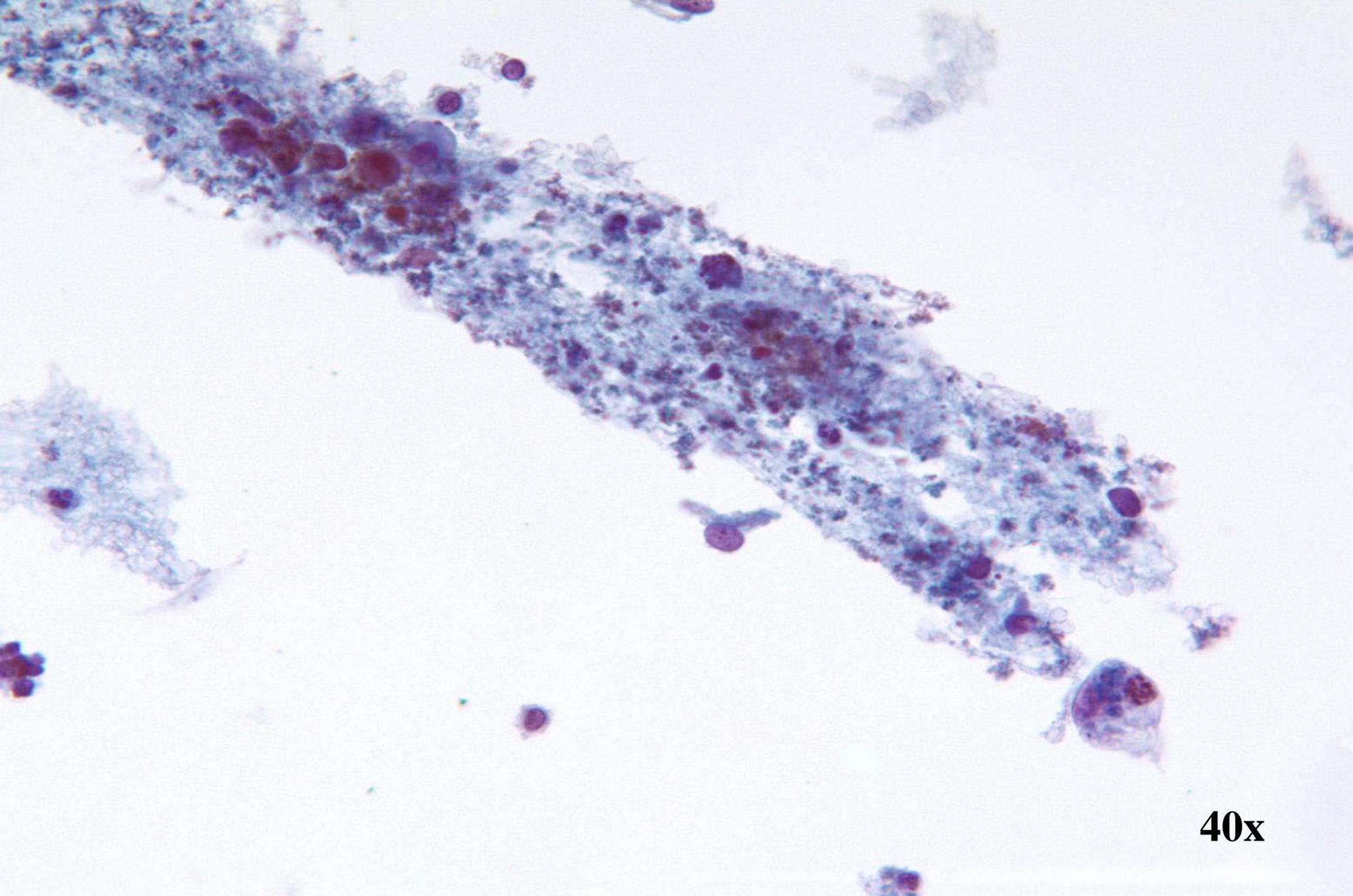
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# 子宫内膜腺癌对小细胞鳞状细胞癌

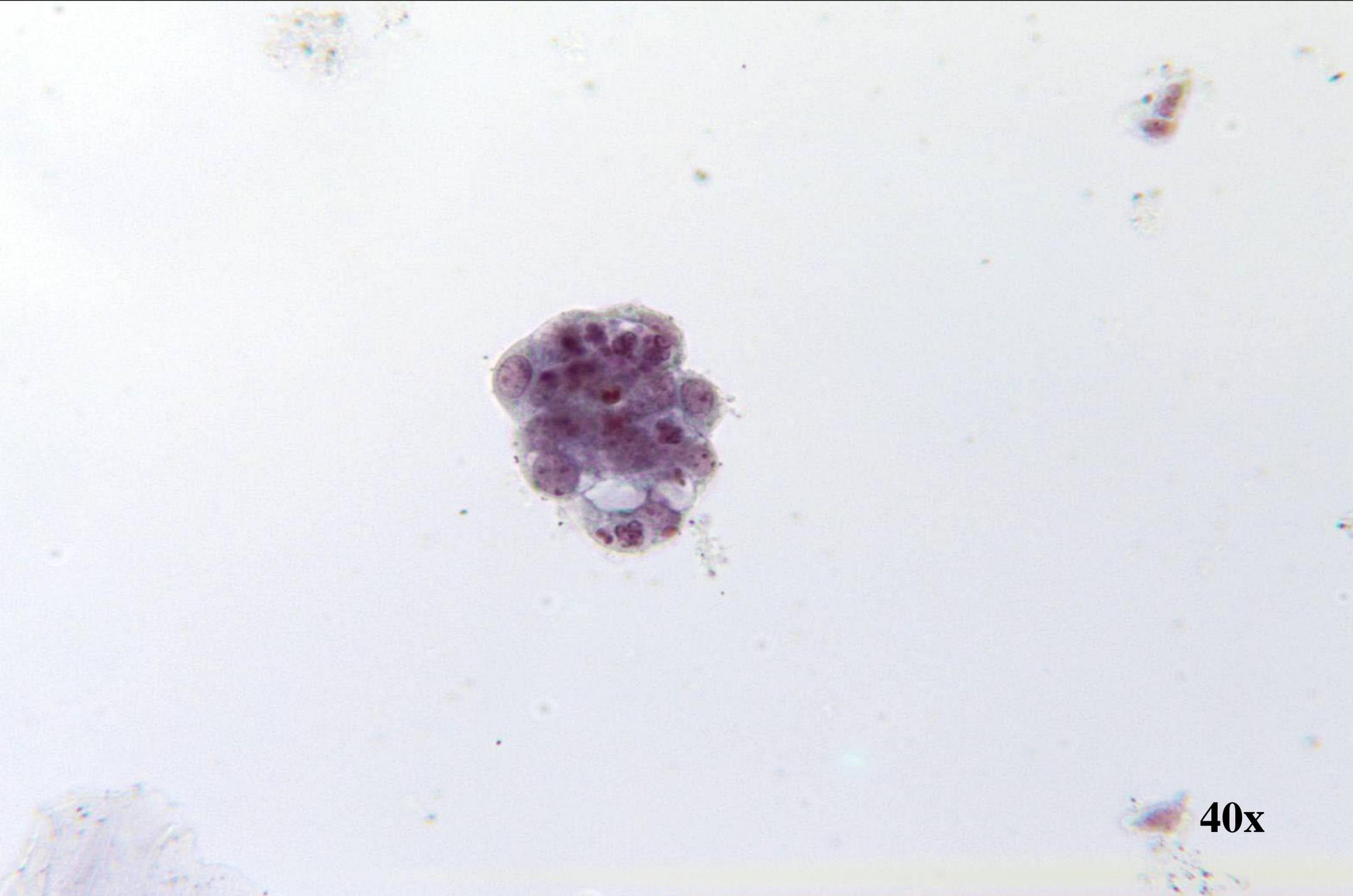
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## 子宫内膜细胞腺癌

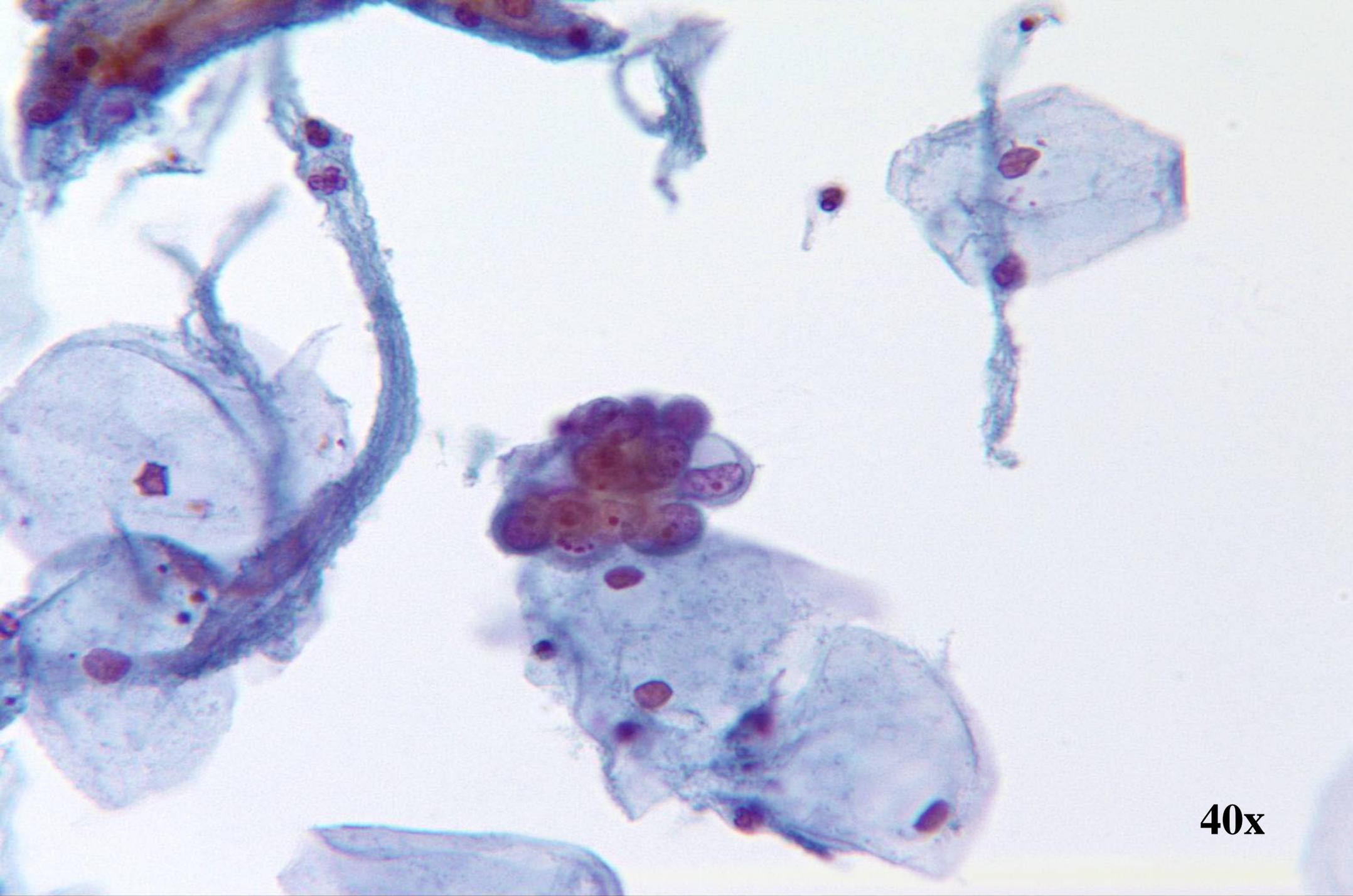
- 异常细胞团较为分立
- 细胞剥落
- 尔出现细胞团，单个细胞较少
- 胞浆较少，有空泡
- 胞核偏离中心
- 染色质周围有空隙
- 胞核呈圆形，处于中心位置，有单个核仁或多个核仁

## 小细胞鳞状细胞癌

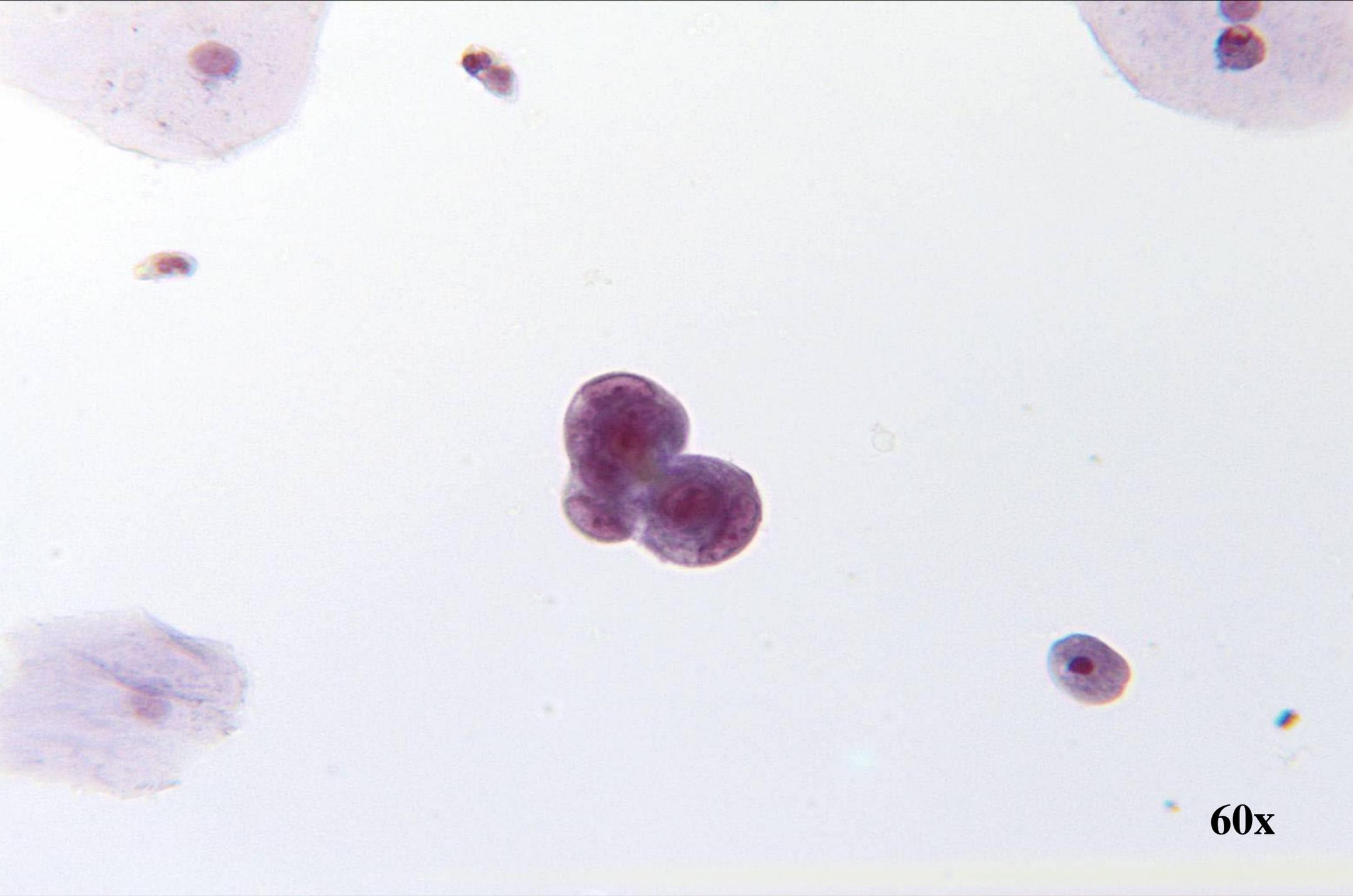
- 异常物质较多
  - 直接刮取
- ++单个细胞、细胞团
- 胞浆密度高且均匀
- 胞核位于中心
- 染色质呈块状，具有不规则性
- 核仁明显，具有不规则性



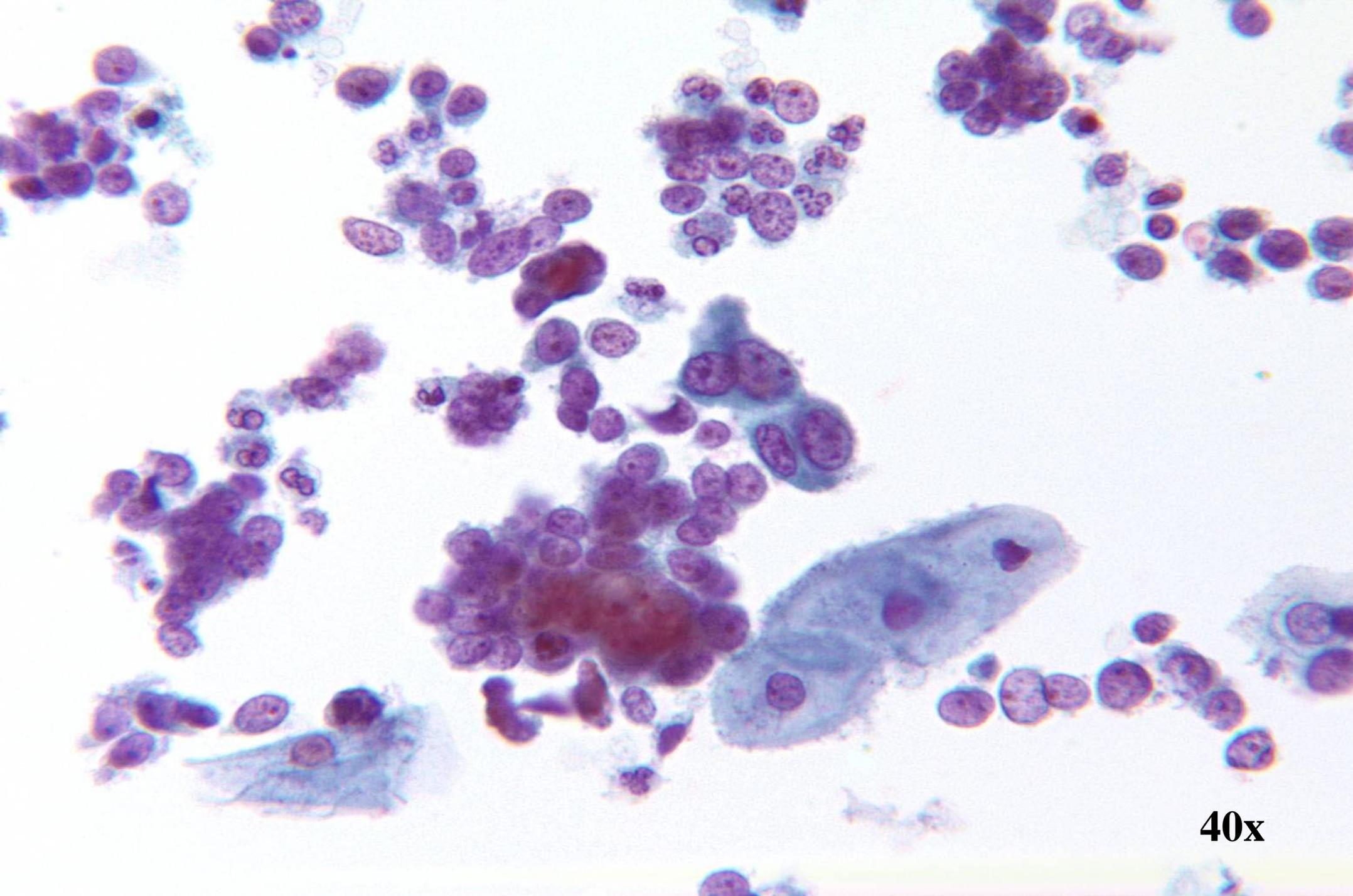
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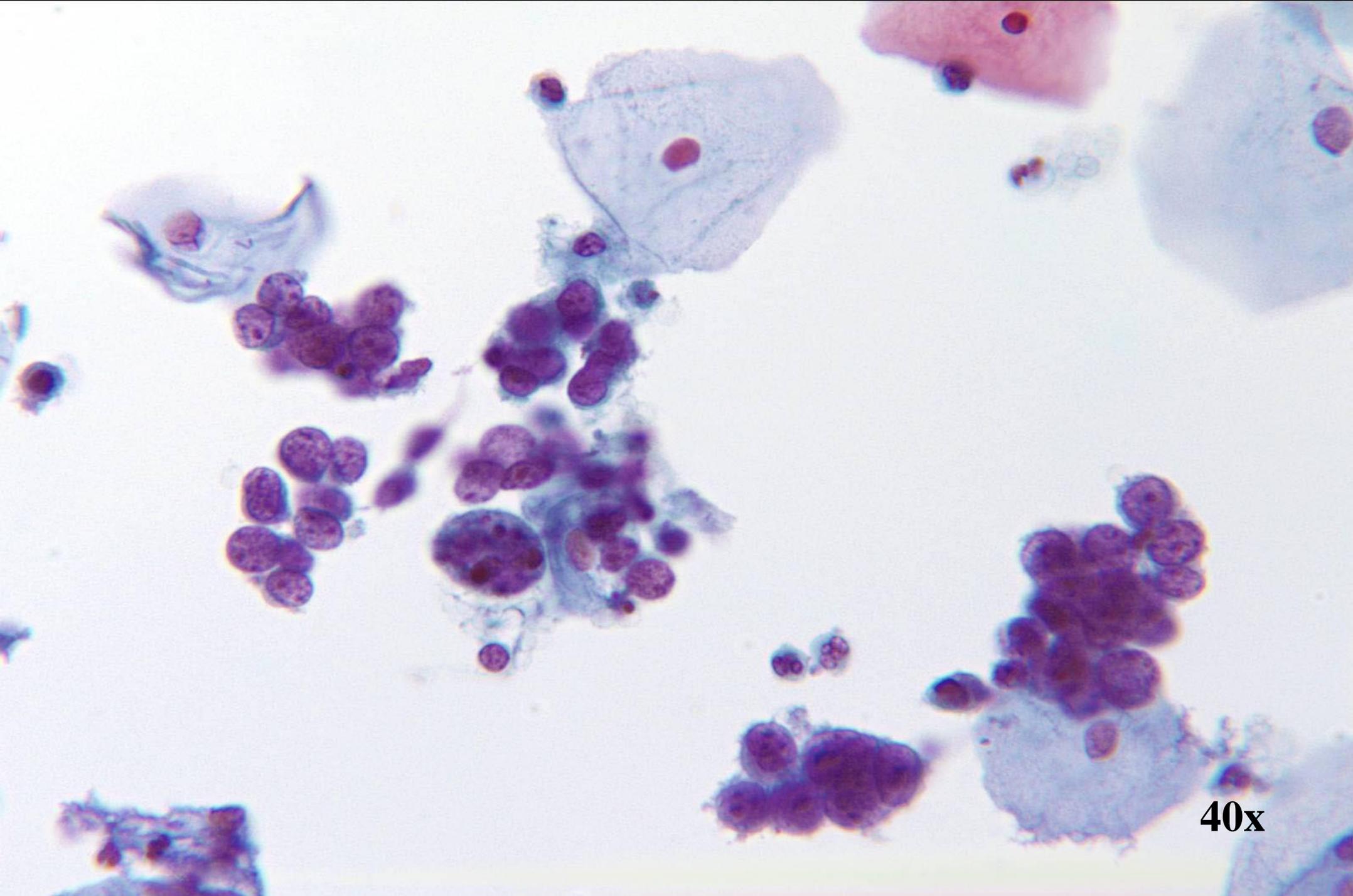
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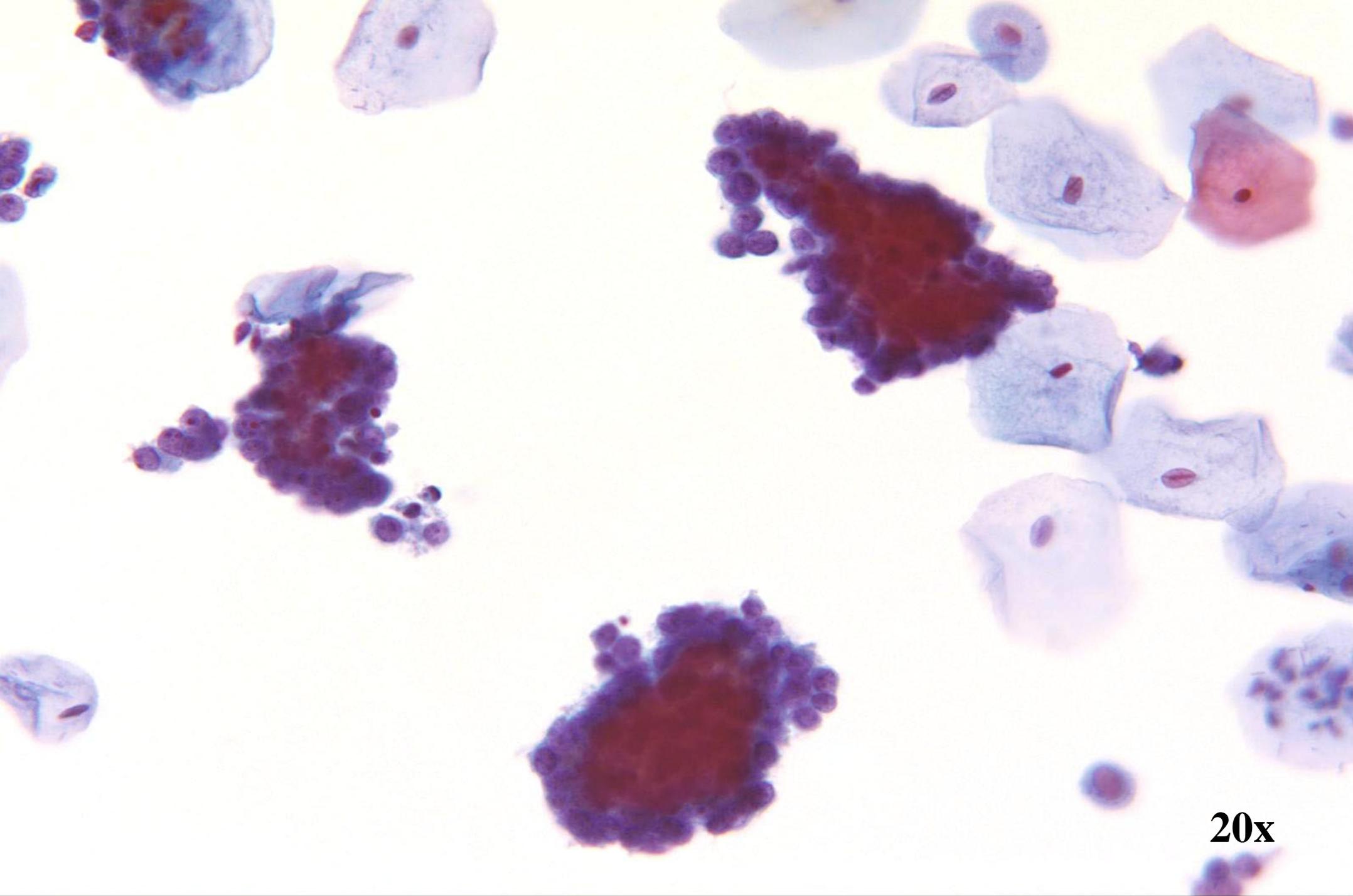
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# 原位腺癌对输卵管化生

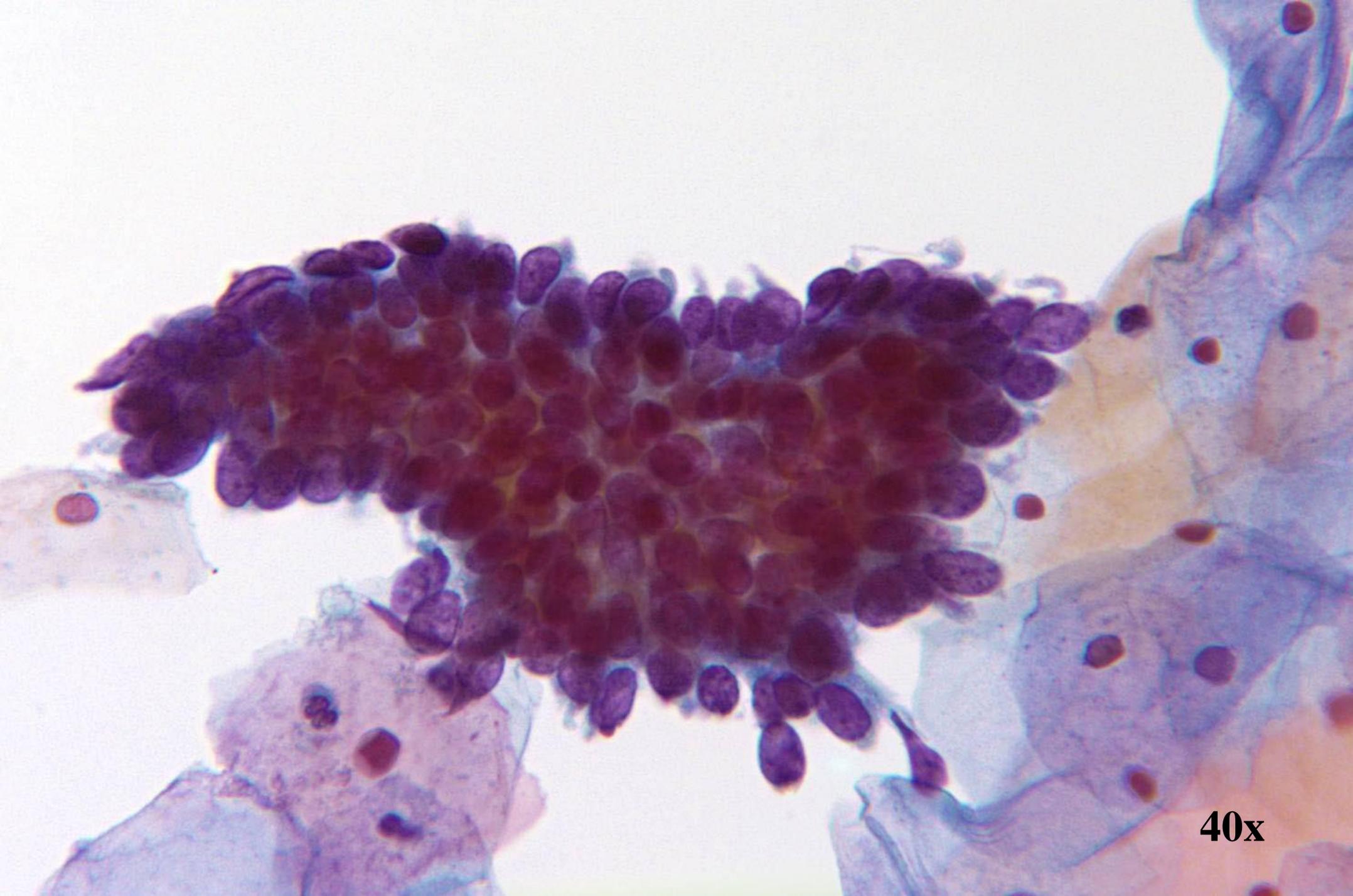
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## 原位腺癌

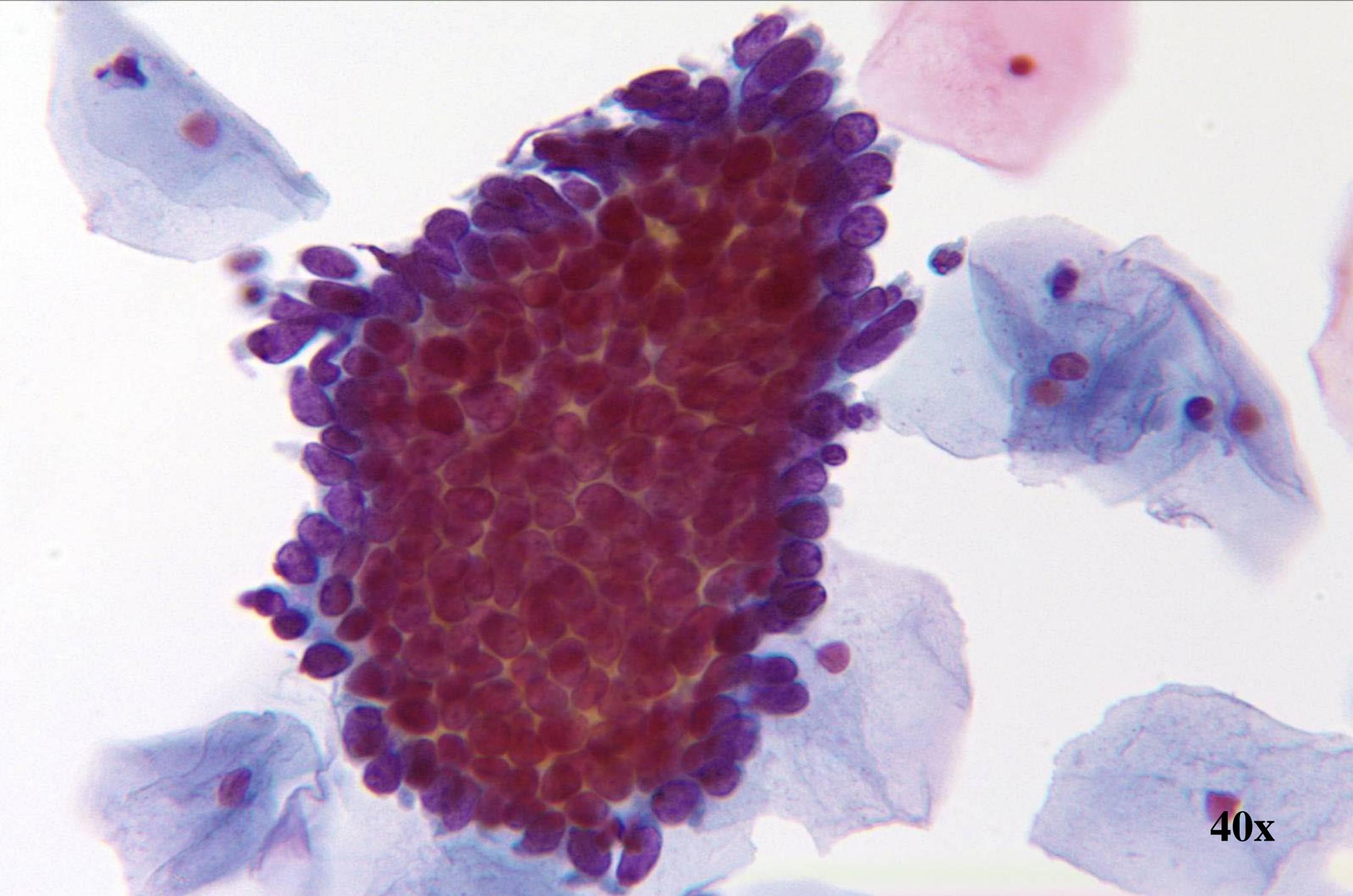
- 以拥挤的片状结构和条状结构出现
- 呈现出羽毛状和假层化
- 染色质相对深染
- 染色质均匀且呈条带状
- 胞核的大小和形状有所不同
- 核仁呈球状
- 出现有丝分裂和坏死物

## 输卵管化生

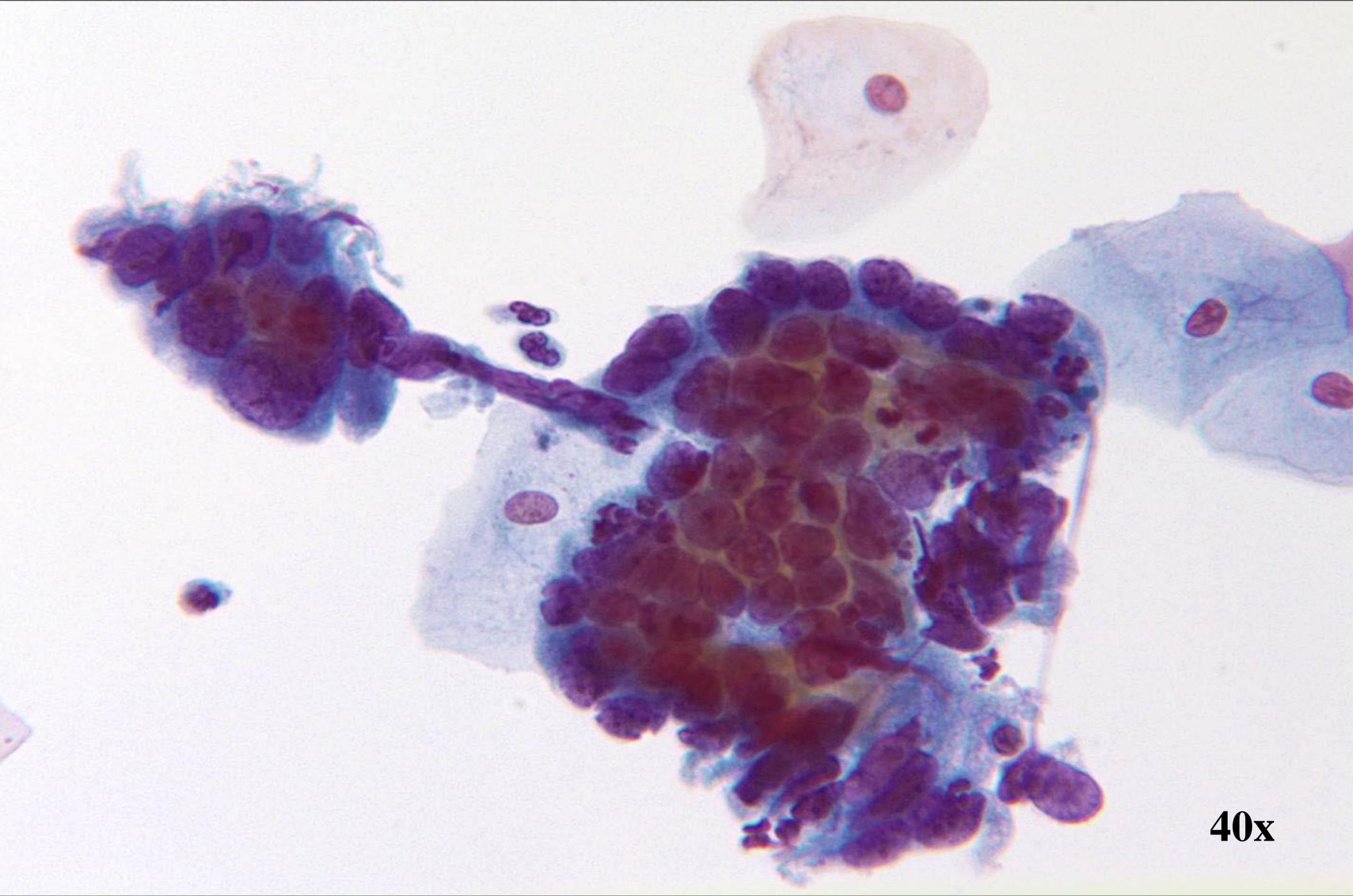
- 能够可靠地对纤毛和/或终杆加以分辨
- 核拥挤但不重叠，焦距不深
- 染色质分布均匀
- 泡浆细密并呈立方形
- 没有核仁
- 核膜具有不规则性，并且没有增厚
- 胞核偶尔会被拉长



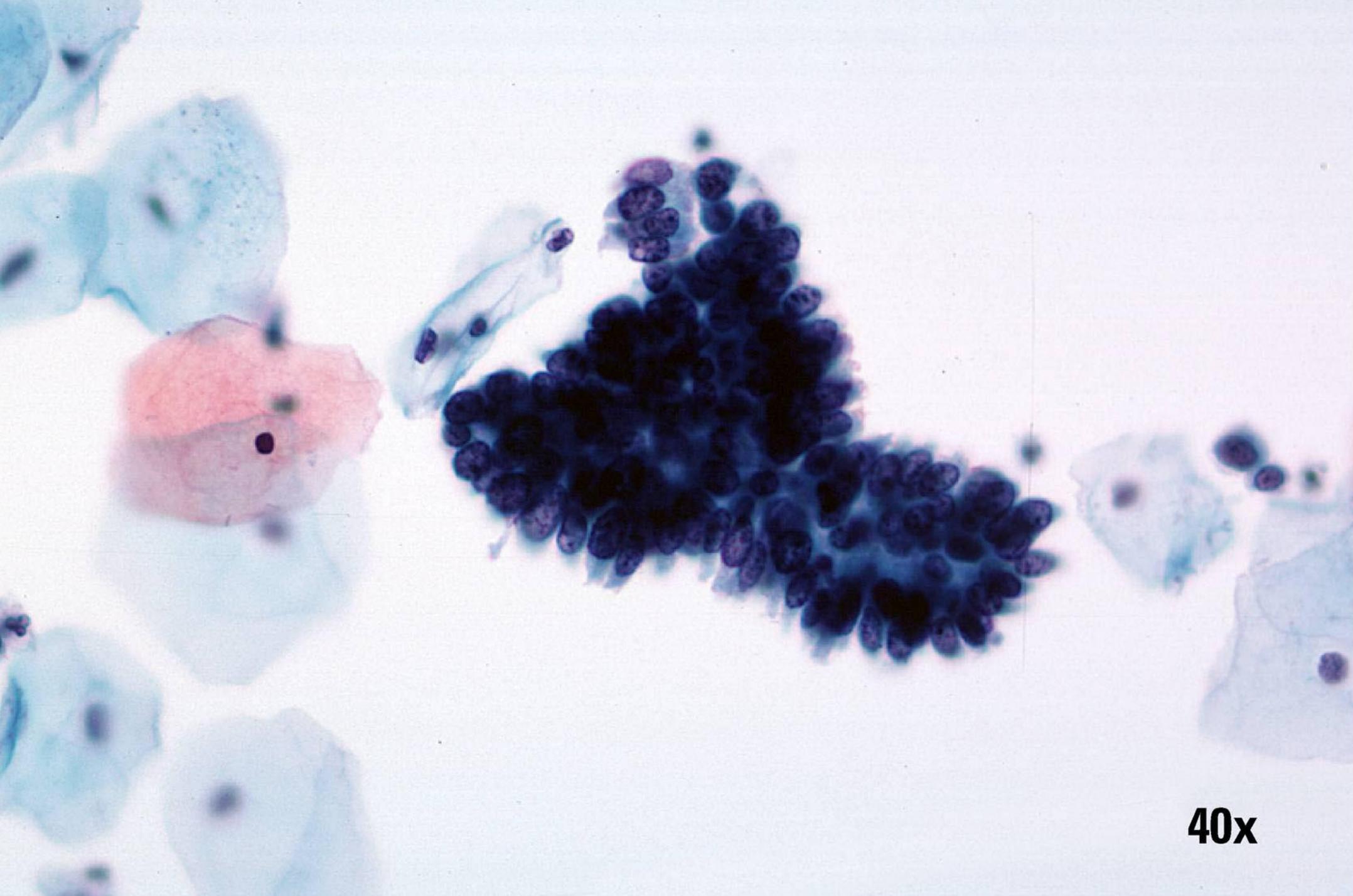
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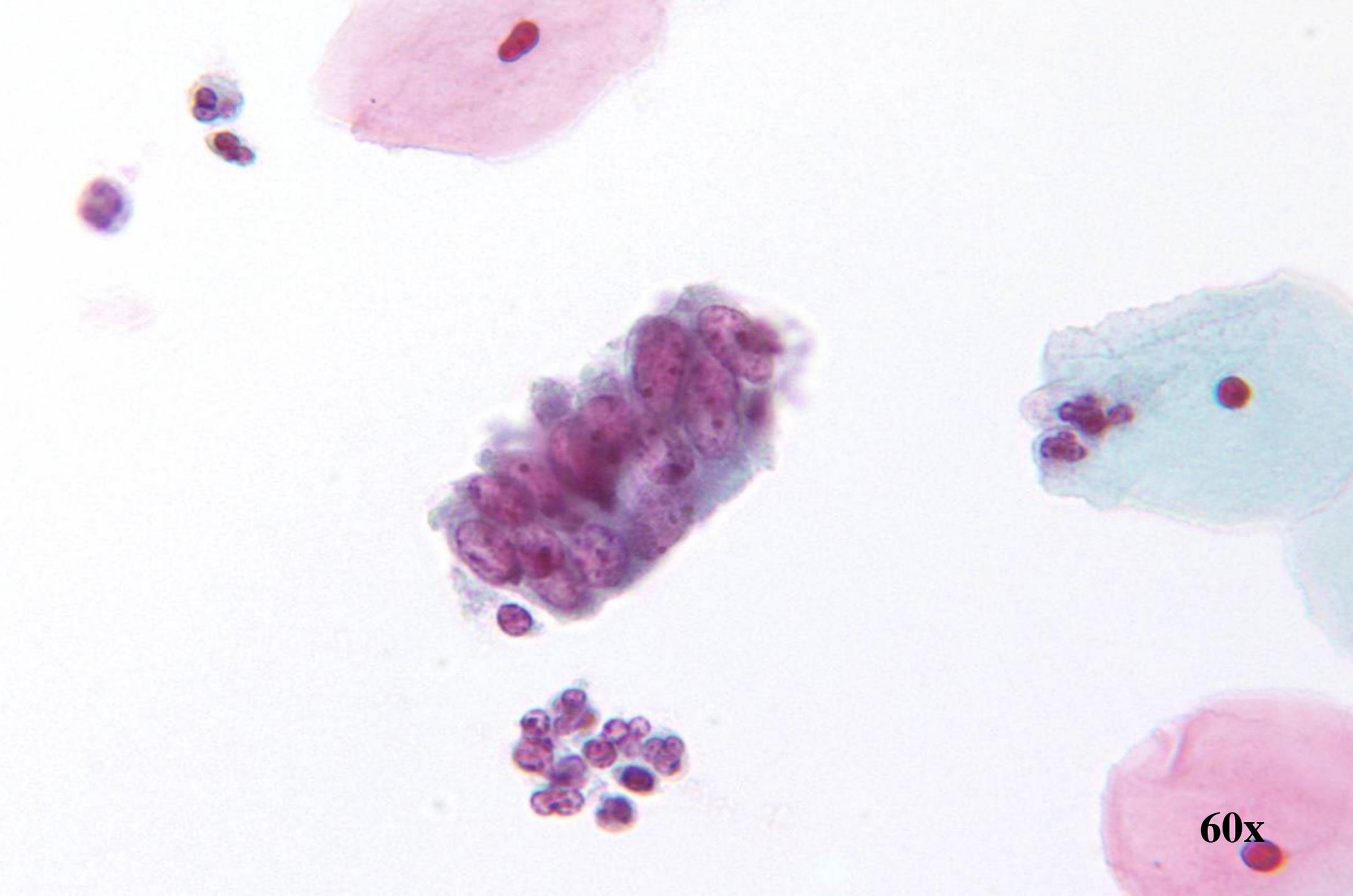
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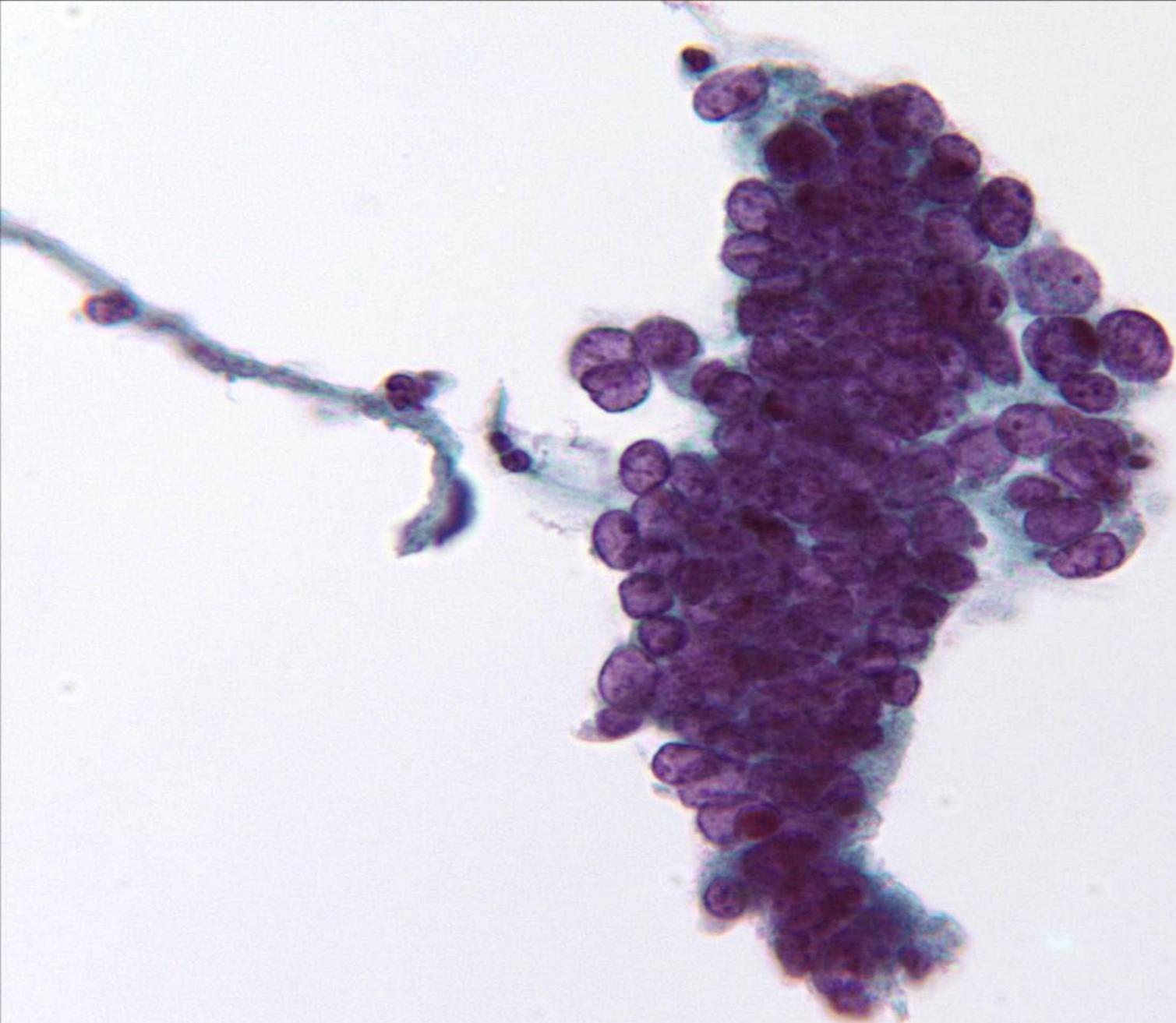
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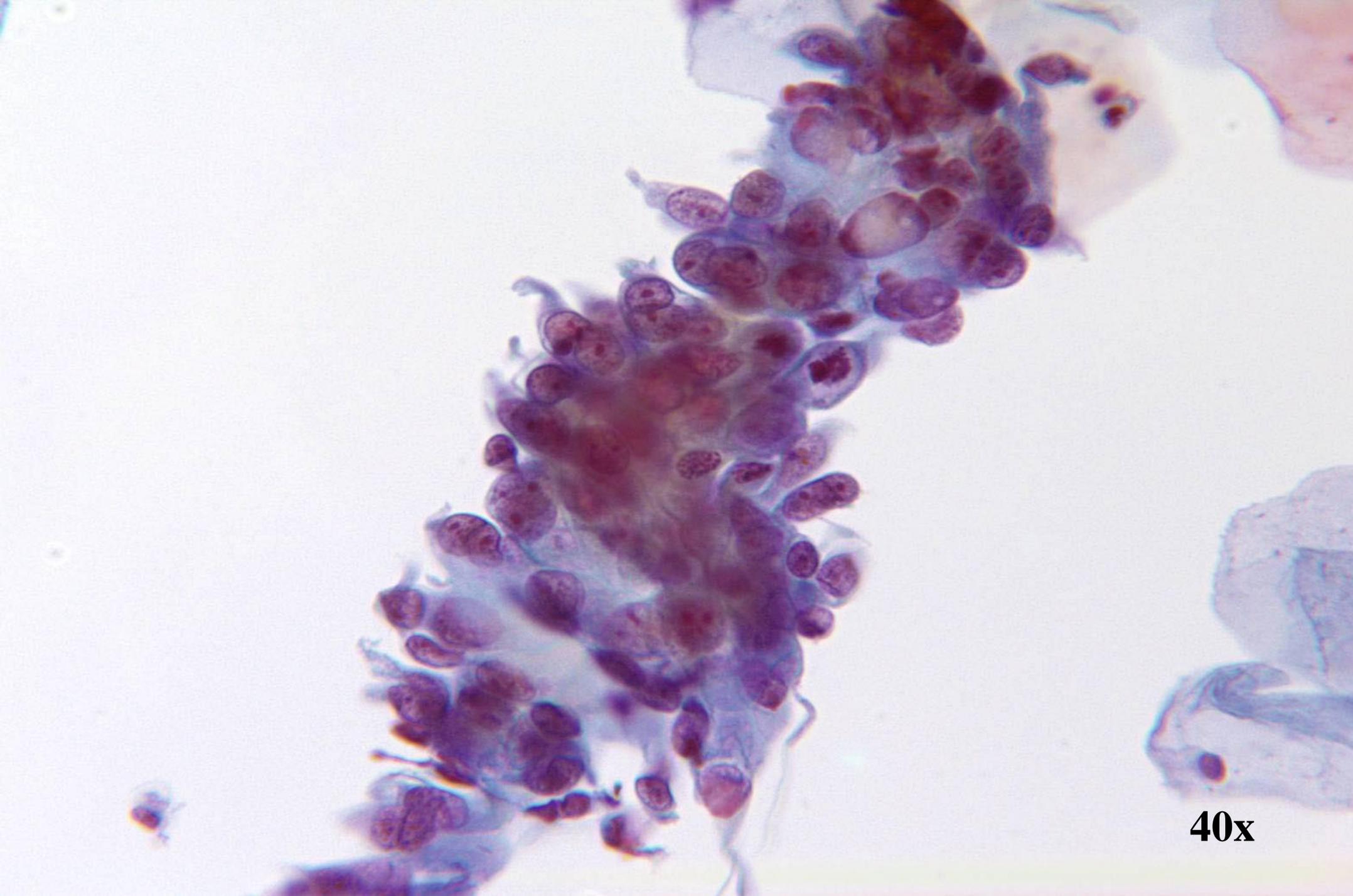
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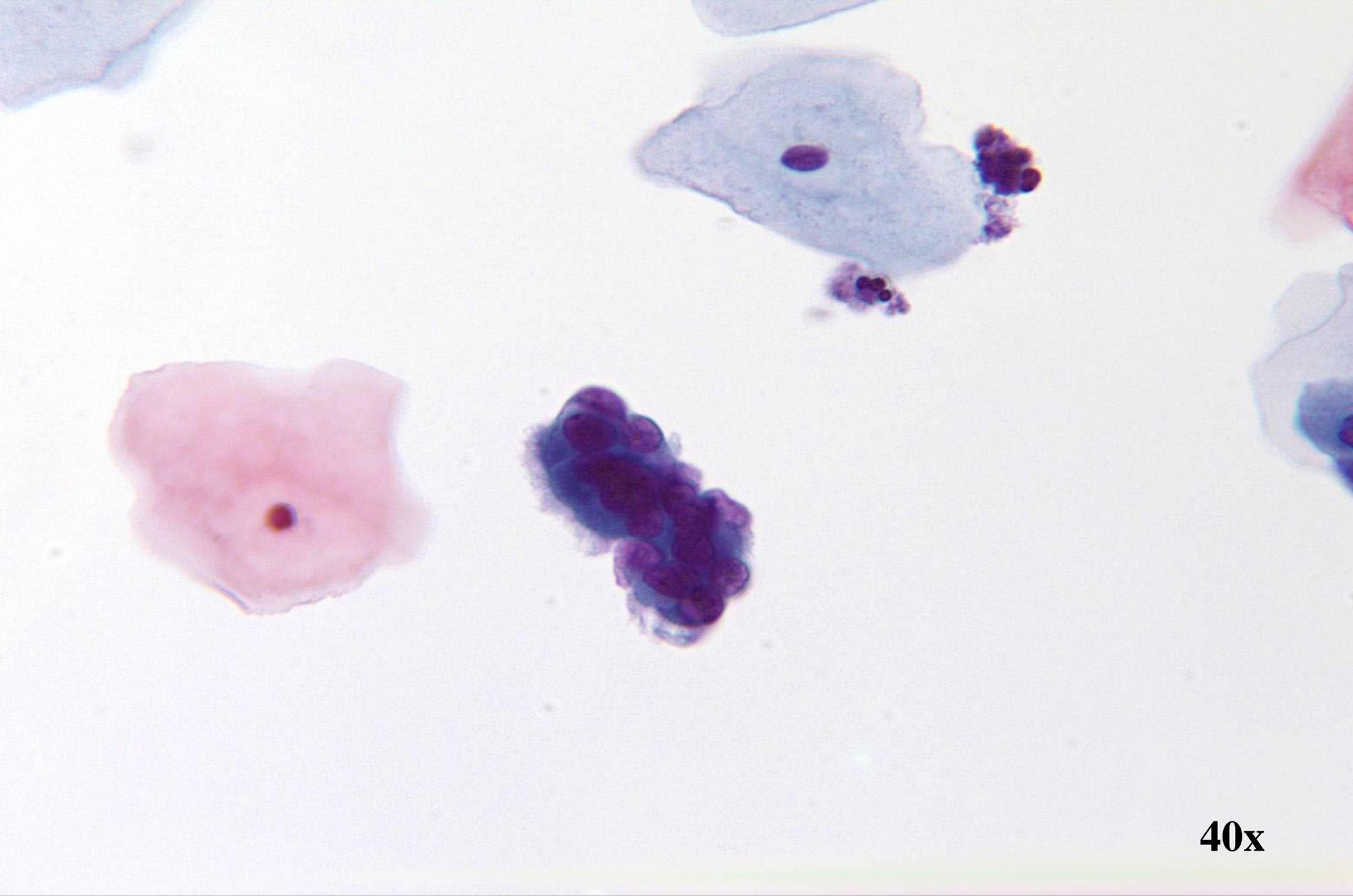
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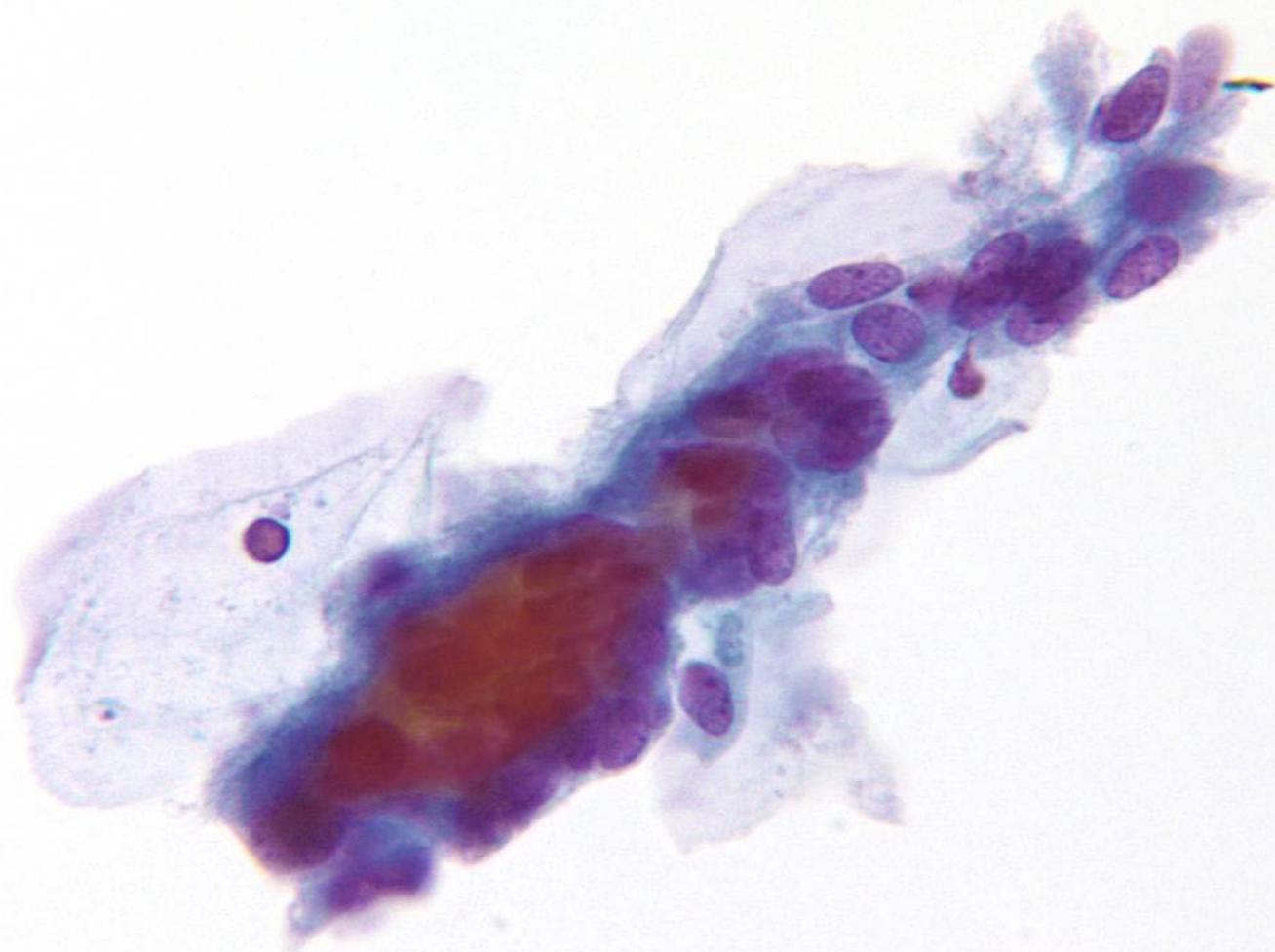
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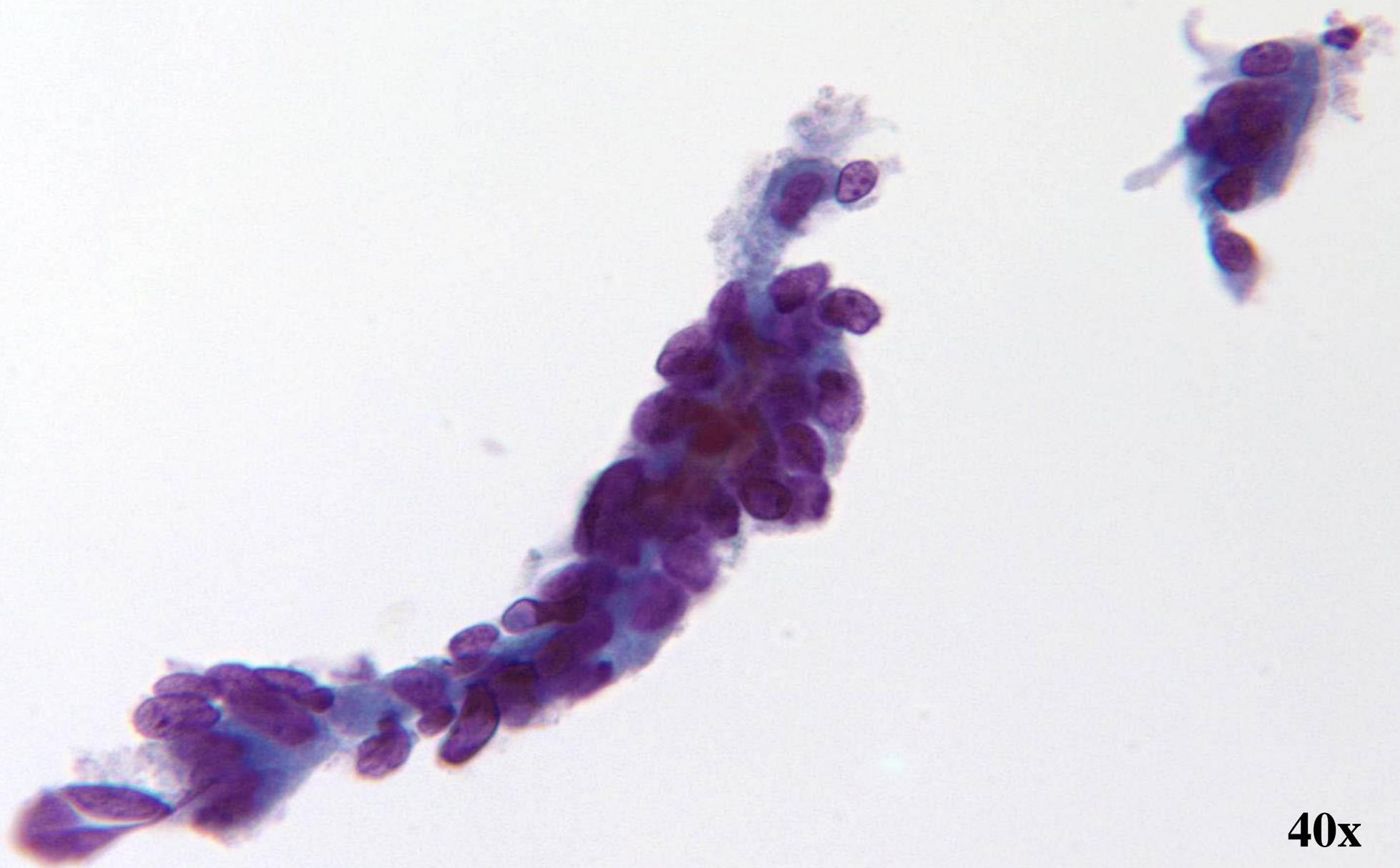
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# HSIL 对子宫内膜细胞

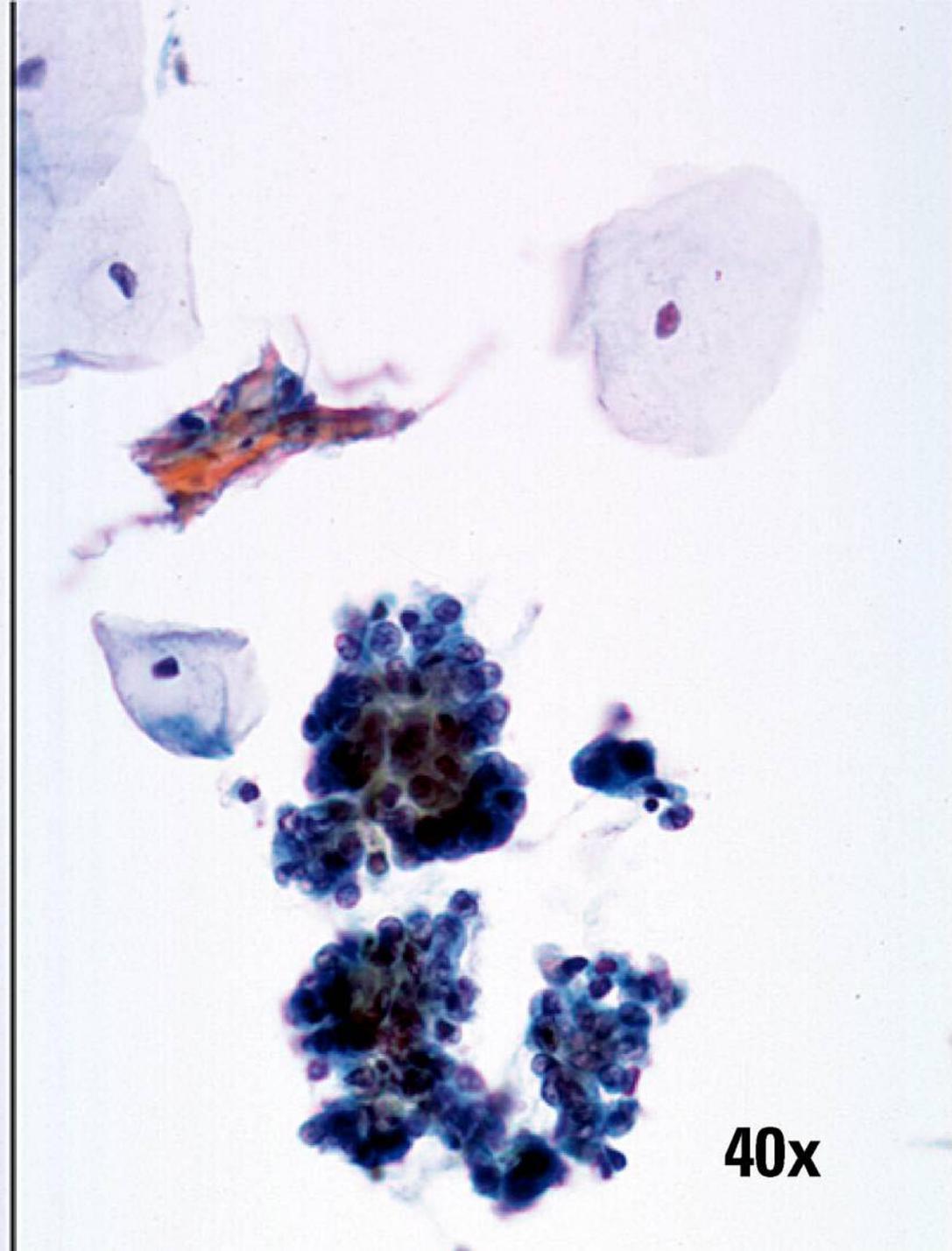
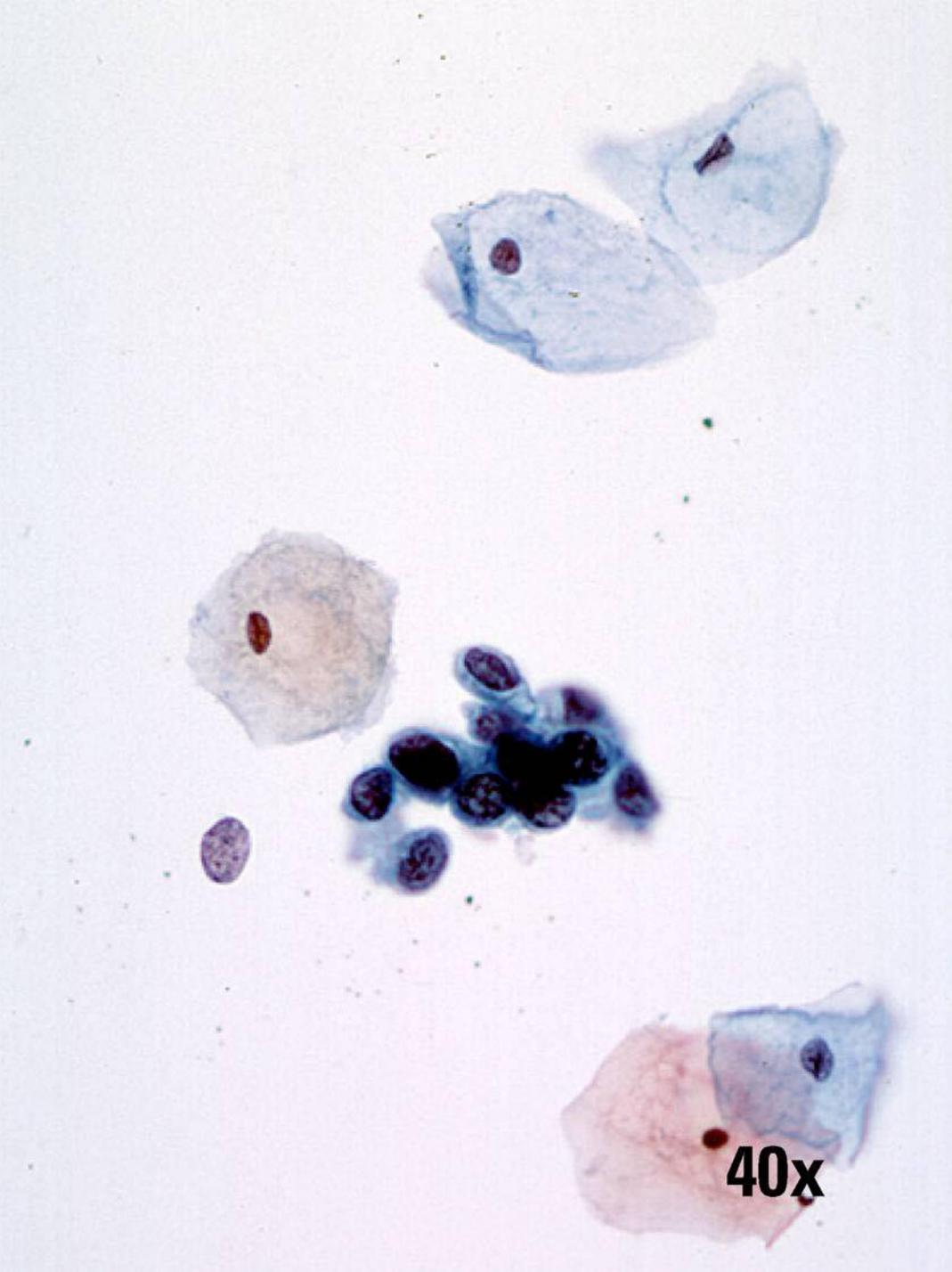
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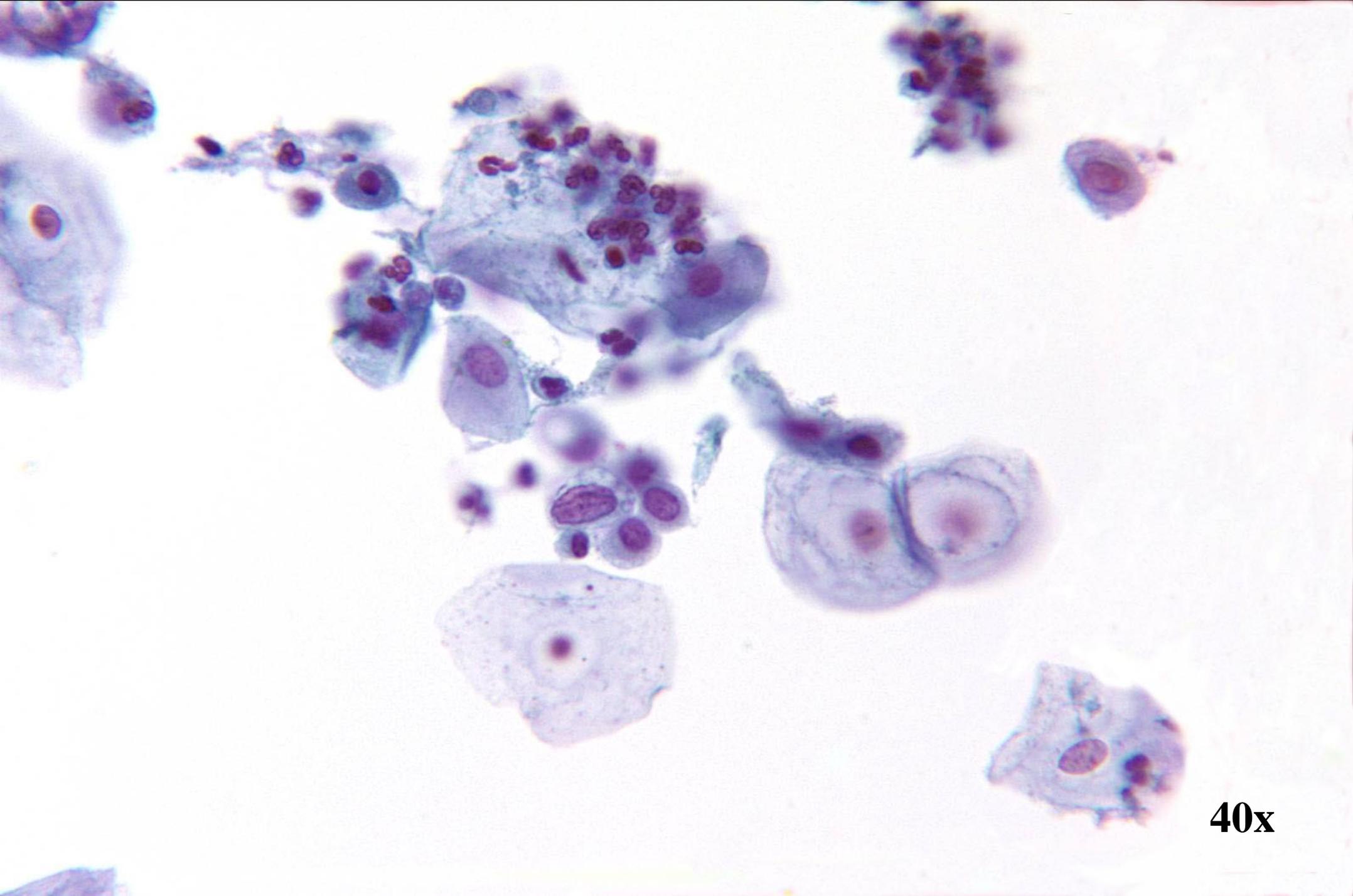
## 高度鳞状上皮内病变

- 以片状结构、合胞体形式出现；“蚀斑”较厚，而不是三维球状的细胞团
- 染色质深染
- 核膜不规则
- 以单个细胞形式出现，胞核位于中心
- 胞浆密度高且均匀

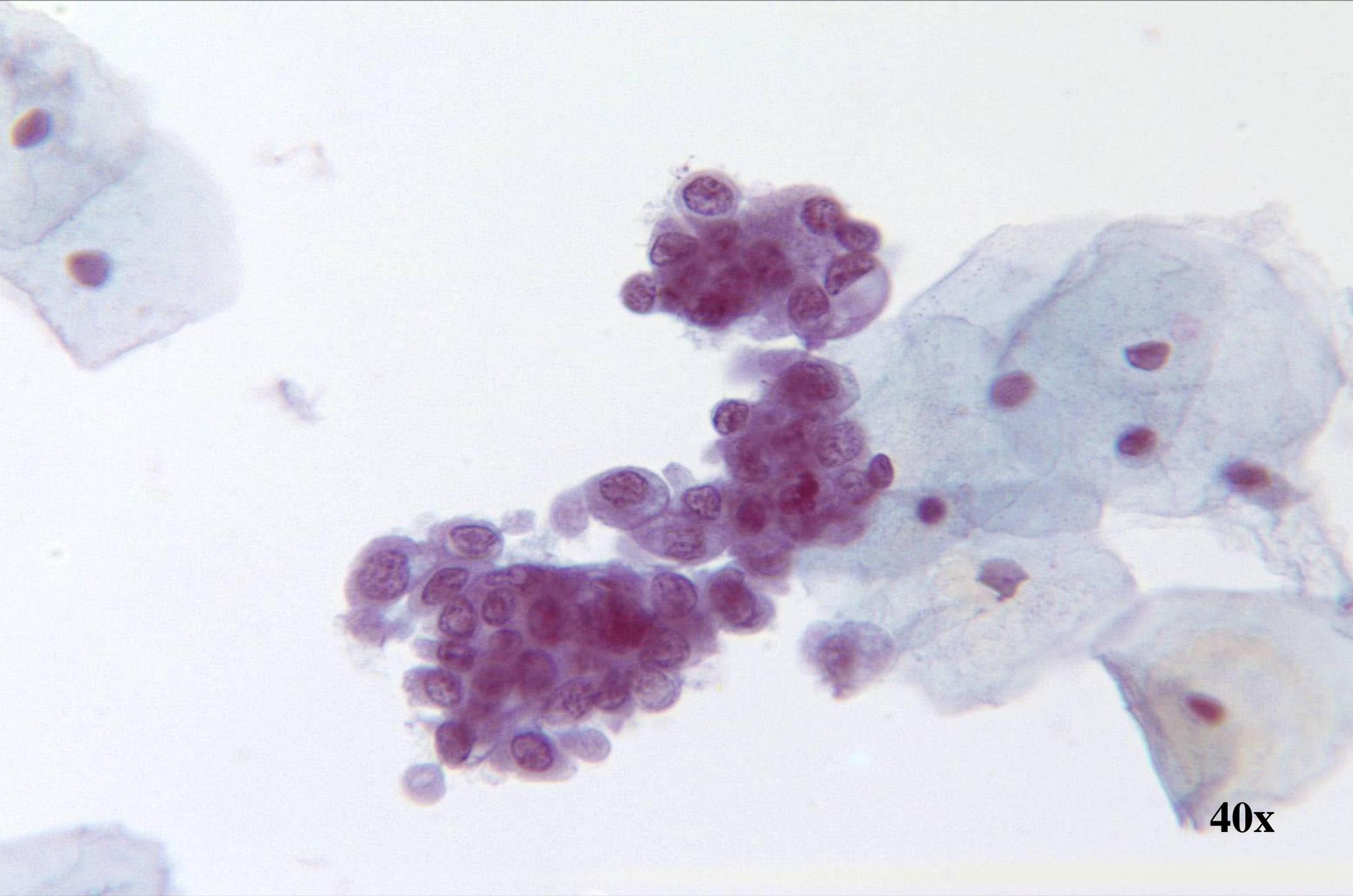
## 子宫内膜细胞

- 以三维球状细胞团，和以单个小细胞的形式出现
- 染色质相对深染
- **核膜规则**
- 以单个细胞形式出现，胞核偏离中心
- 有少量嗜碱性胞浆，并且胞浆有“空泡”

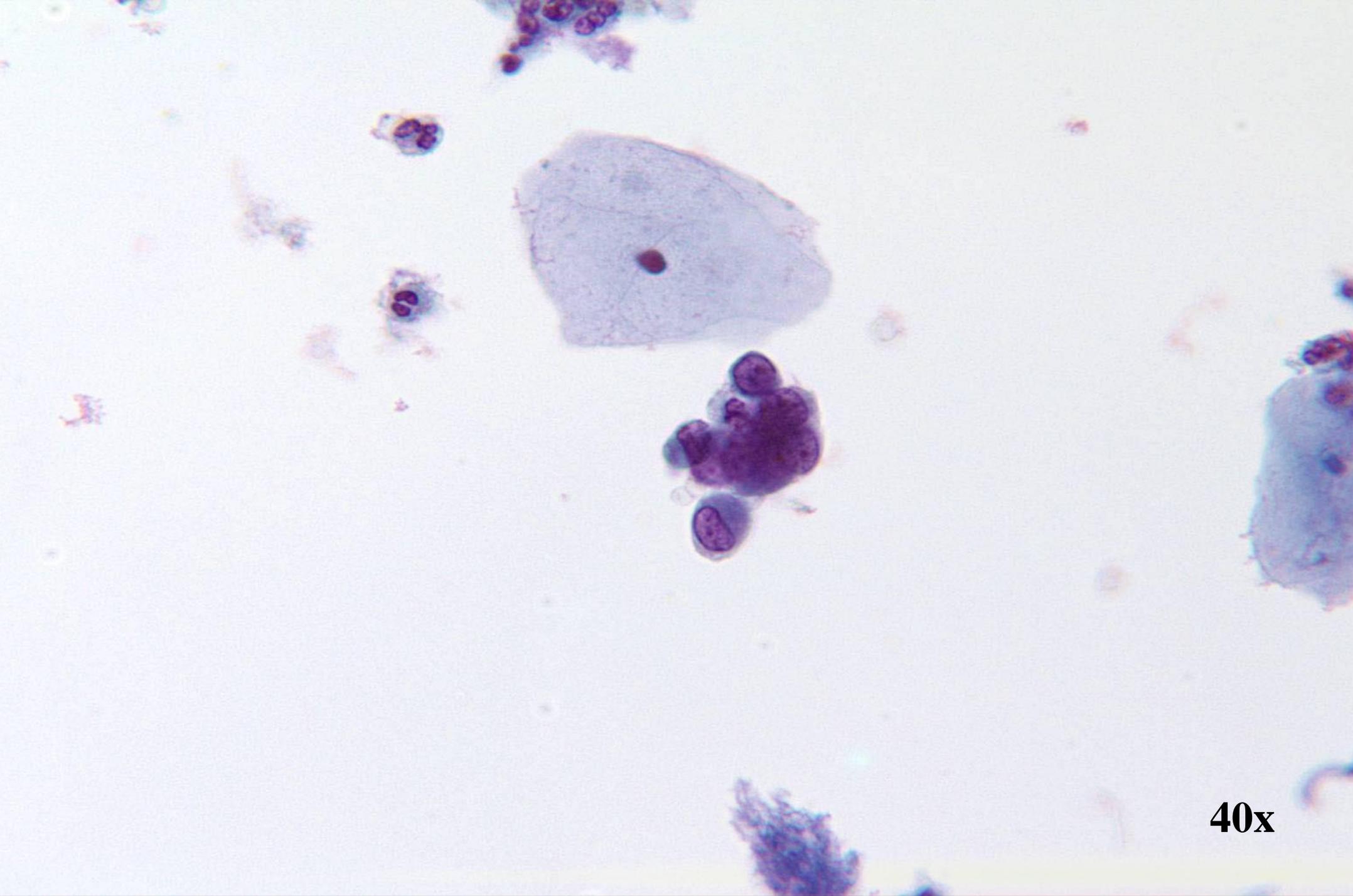




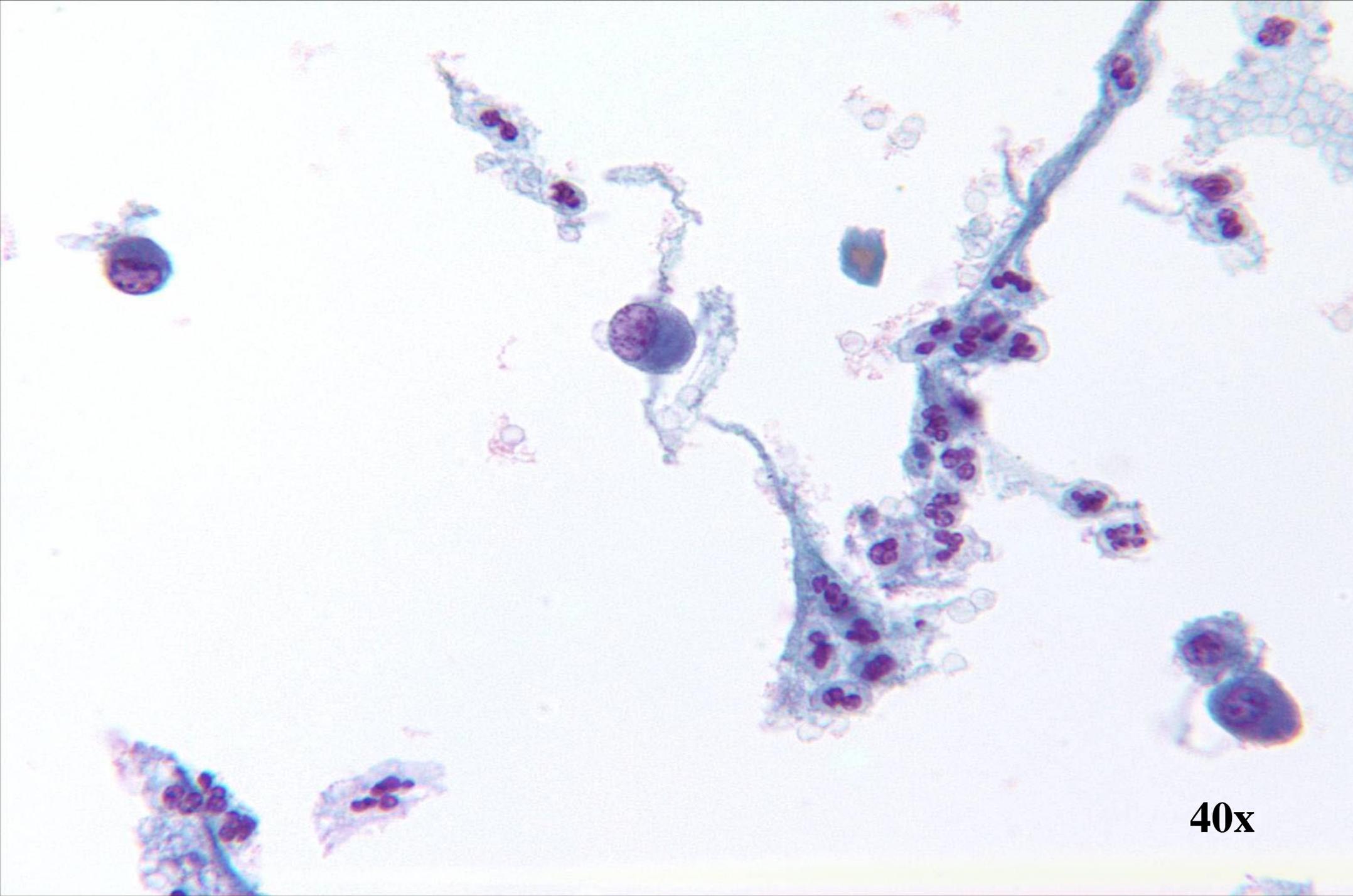
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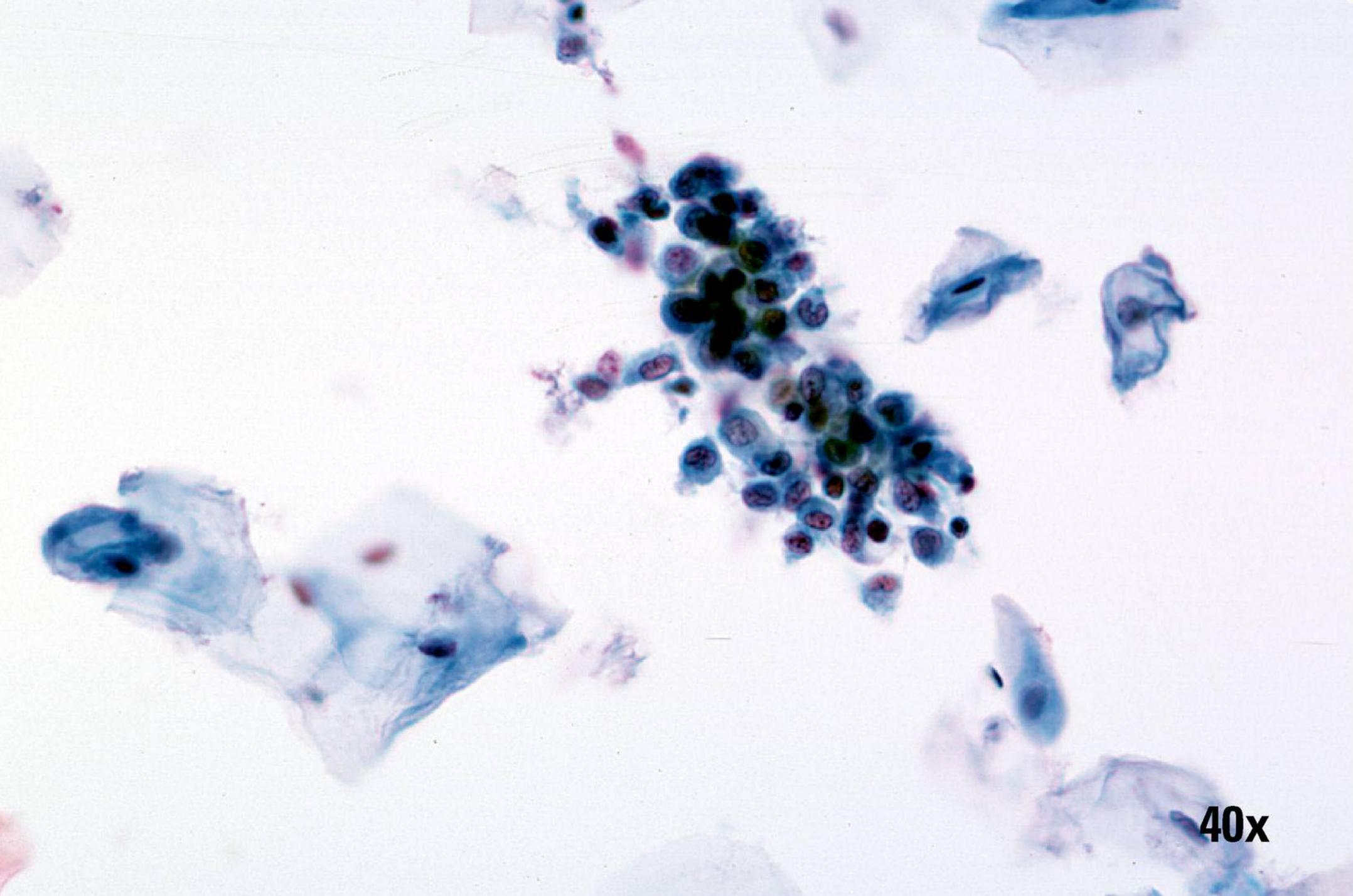
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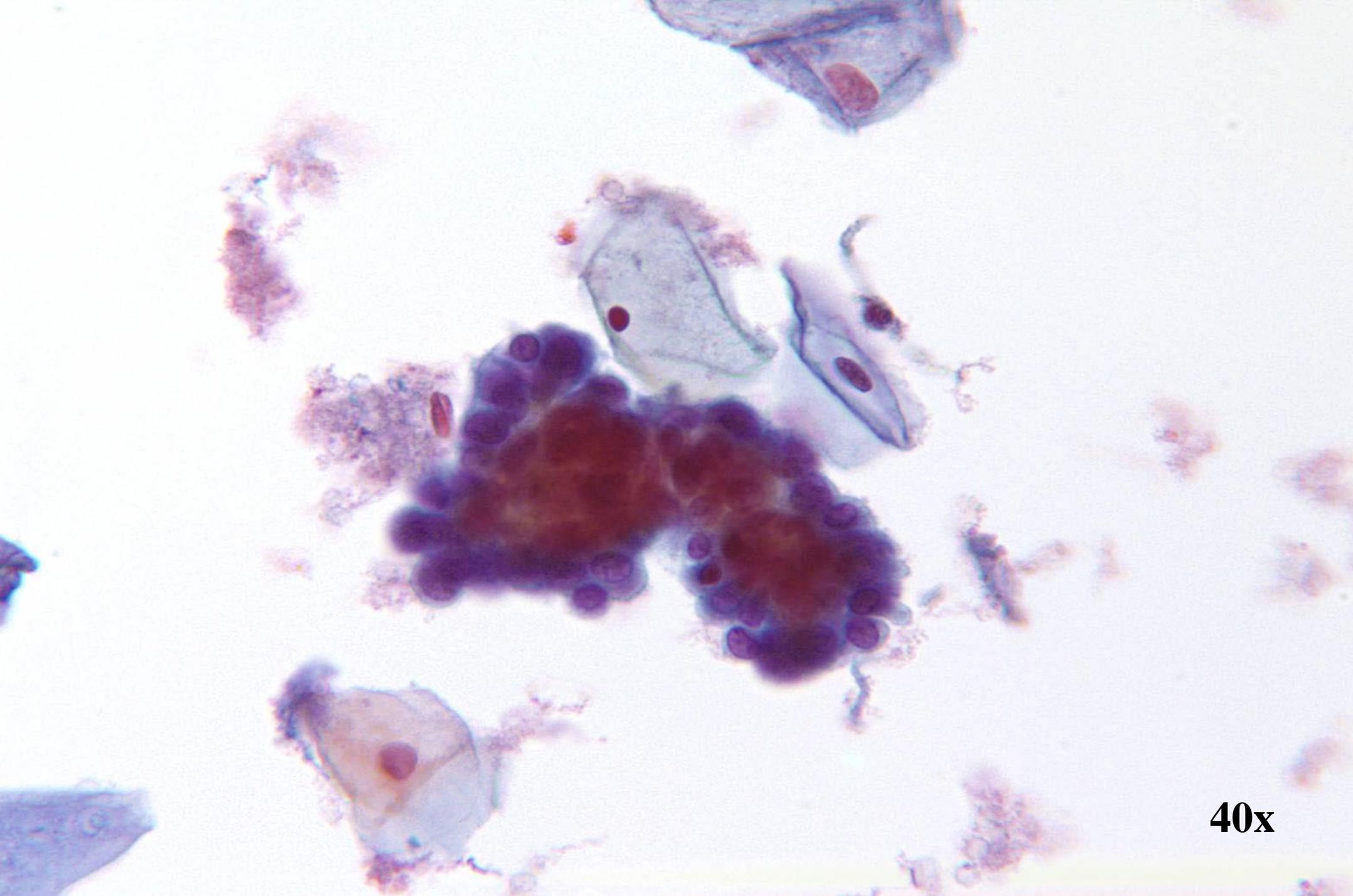
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# HSIL 对不成熟的鳞状化生

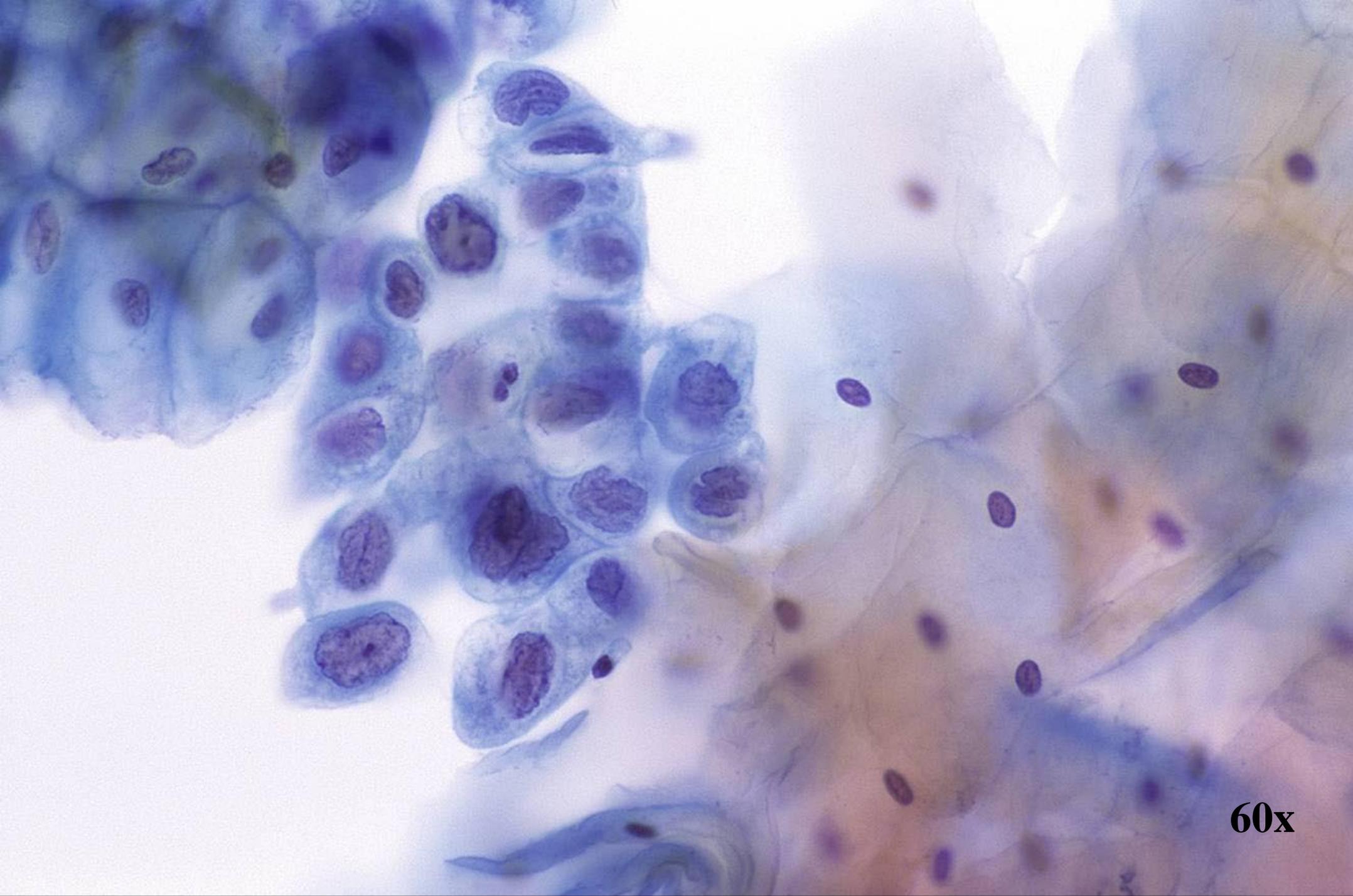
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## 高度鳞状上皮内病变

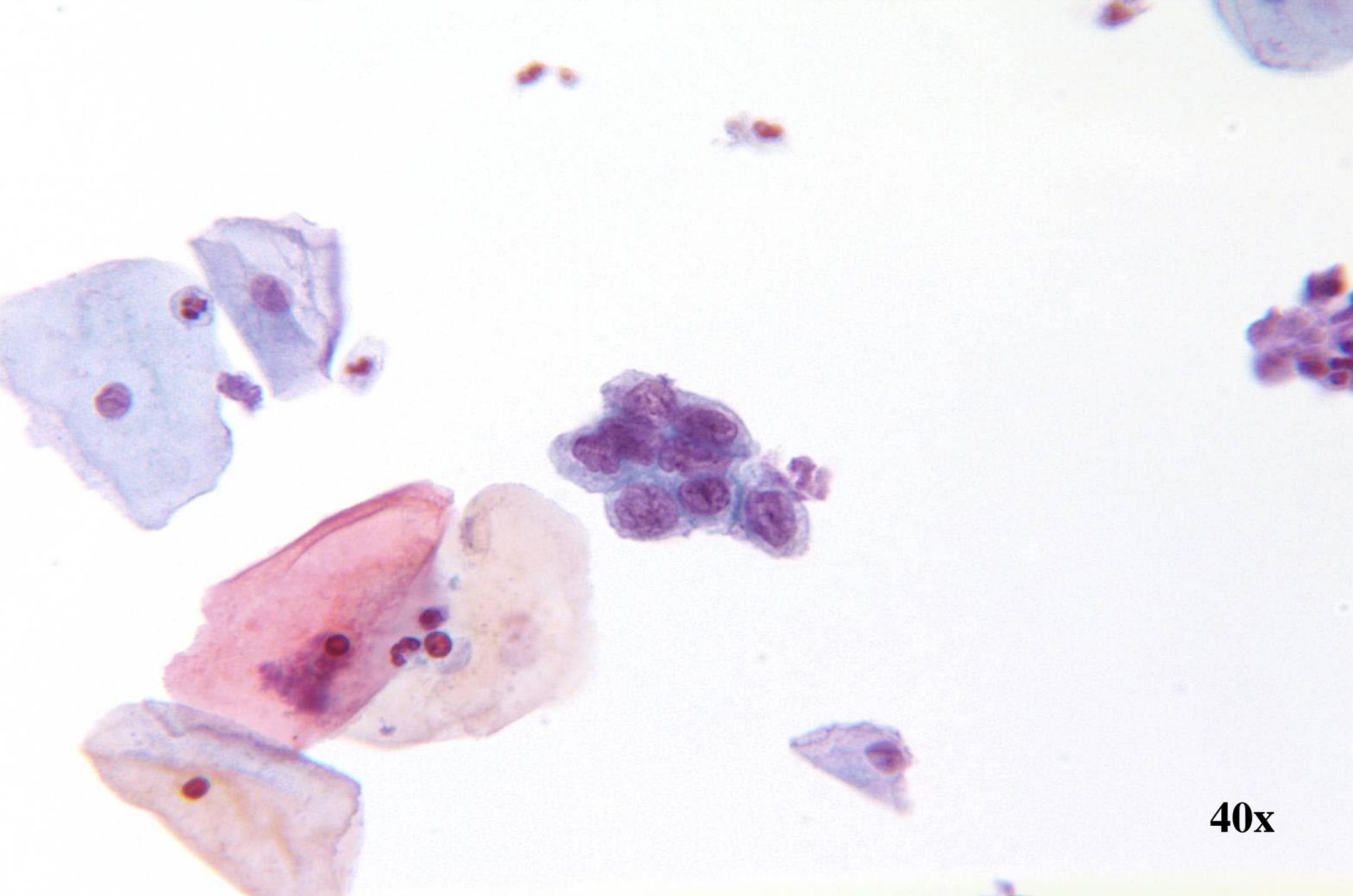
- 以单个细胞和细胞团形式出现，并有增厚的蚀斑
- 深染情况不同
- 核膜不规则
- 染色质呈块状，并且粗糙
- 在细胞团内，胞核大小有所不同

## 鳞状化生不成熟

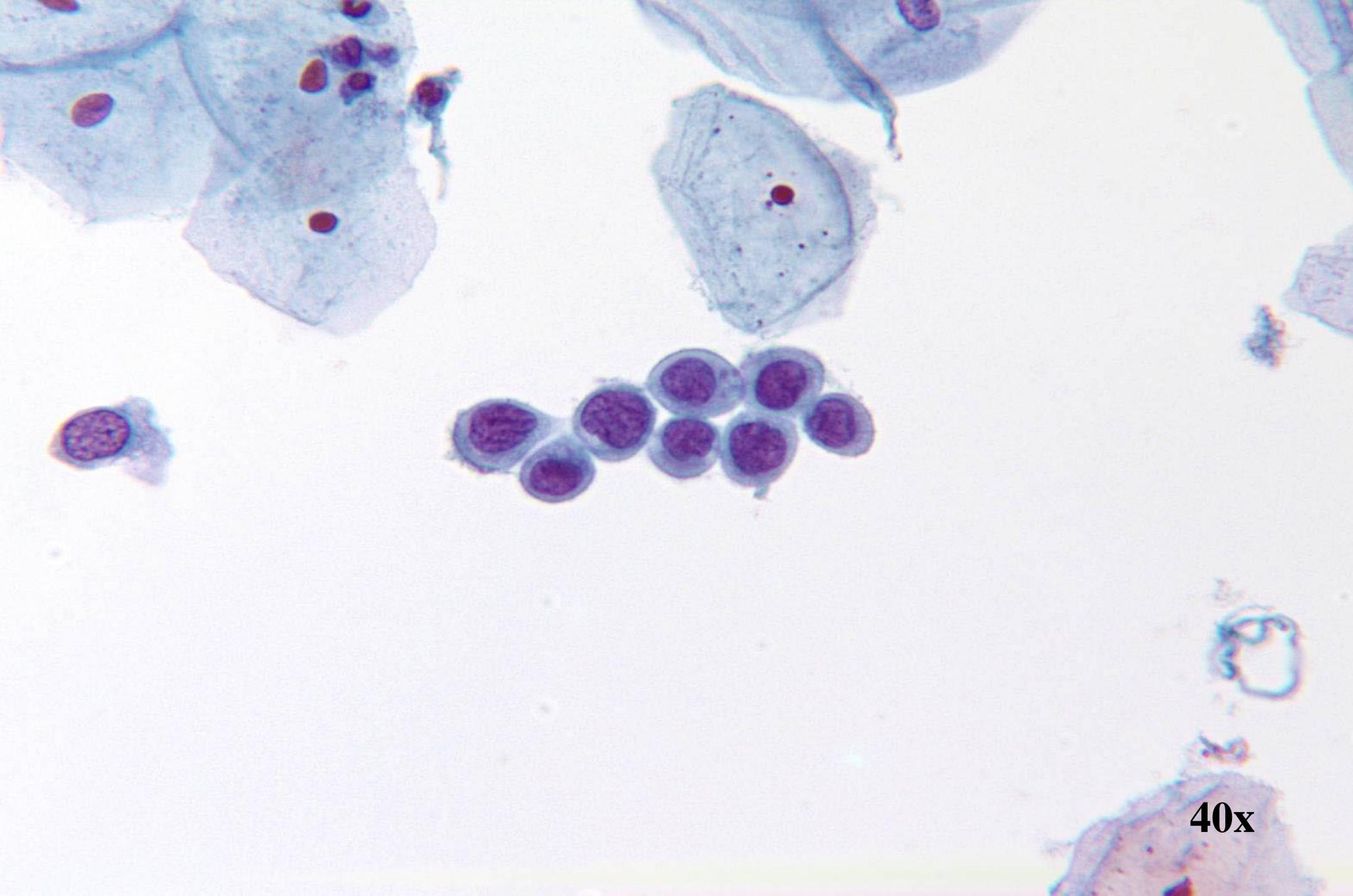
- 以单个细胞及卵石片状结构排列
- 染色质正常
- 核膜规则
- 染色质分布均匀，染色中心细小
- 胞核的大小和形状较为一致



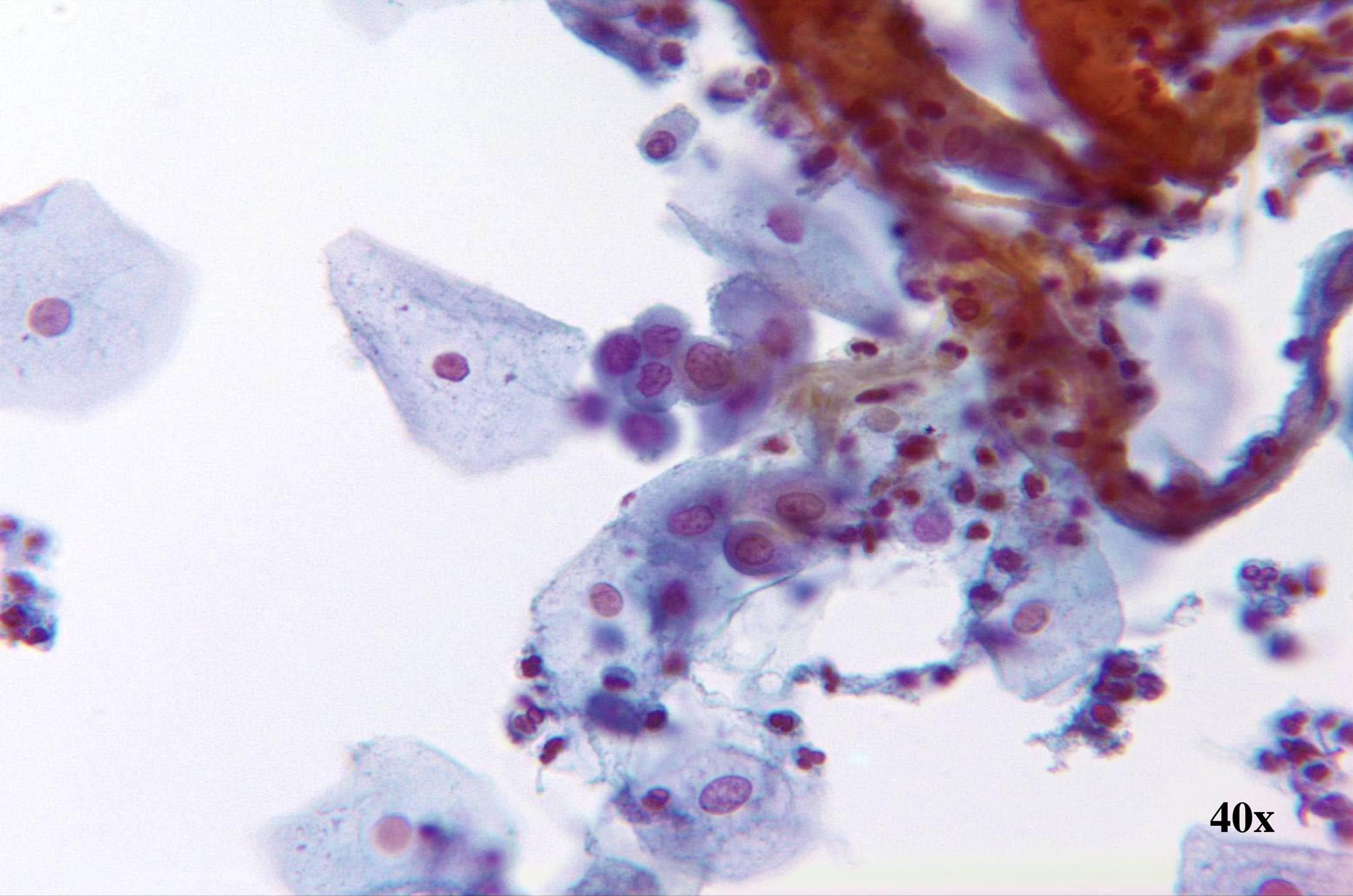
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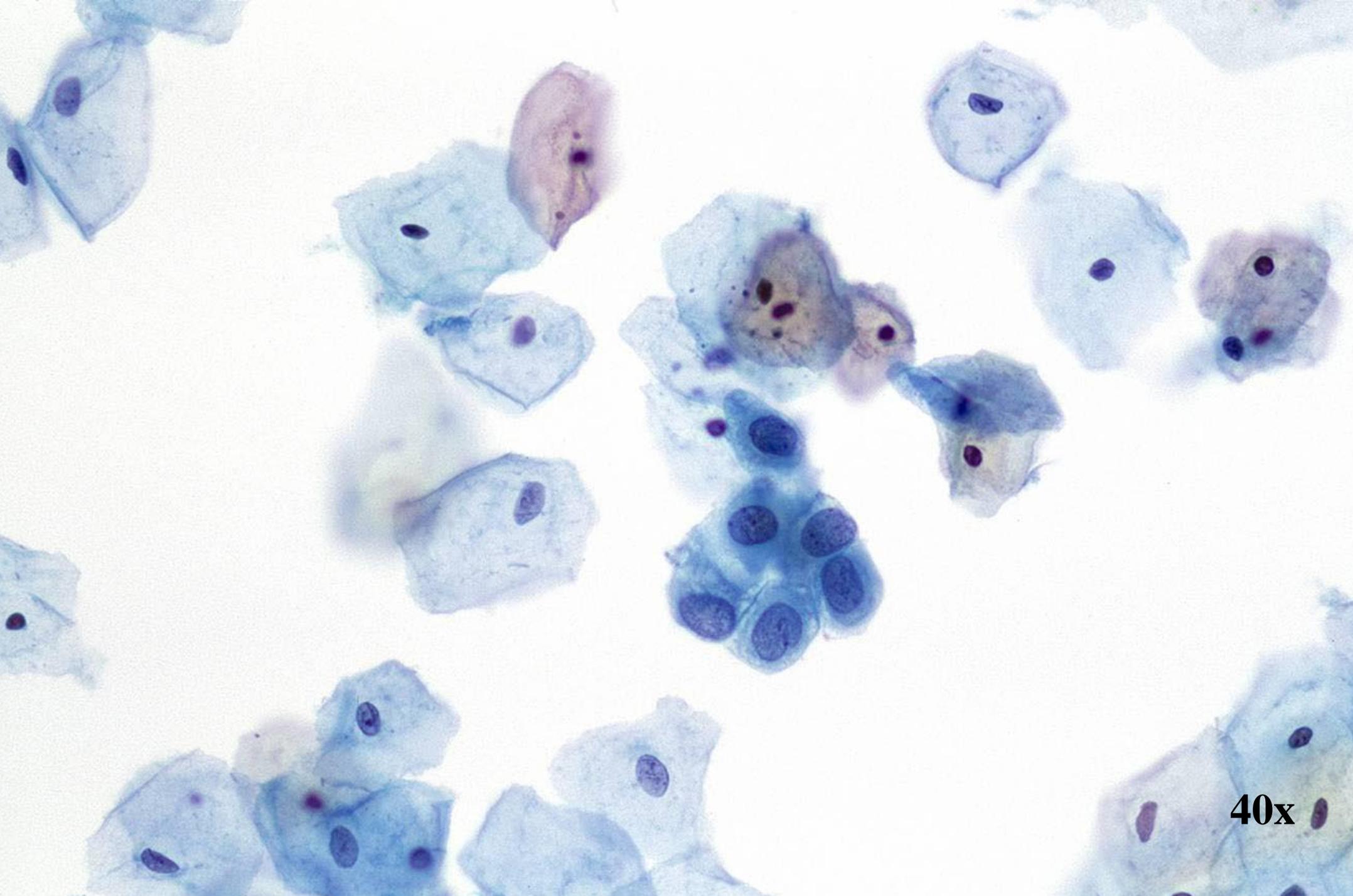
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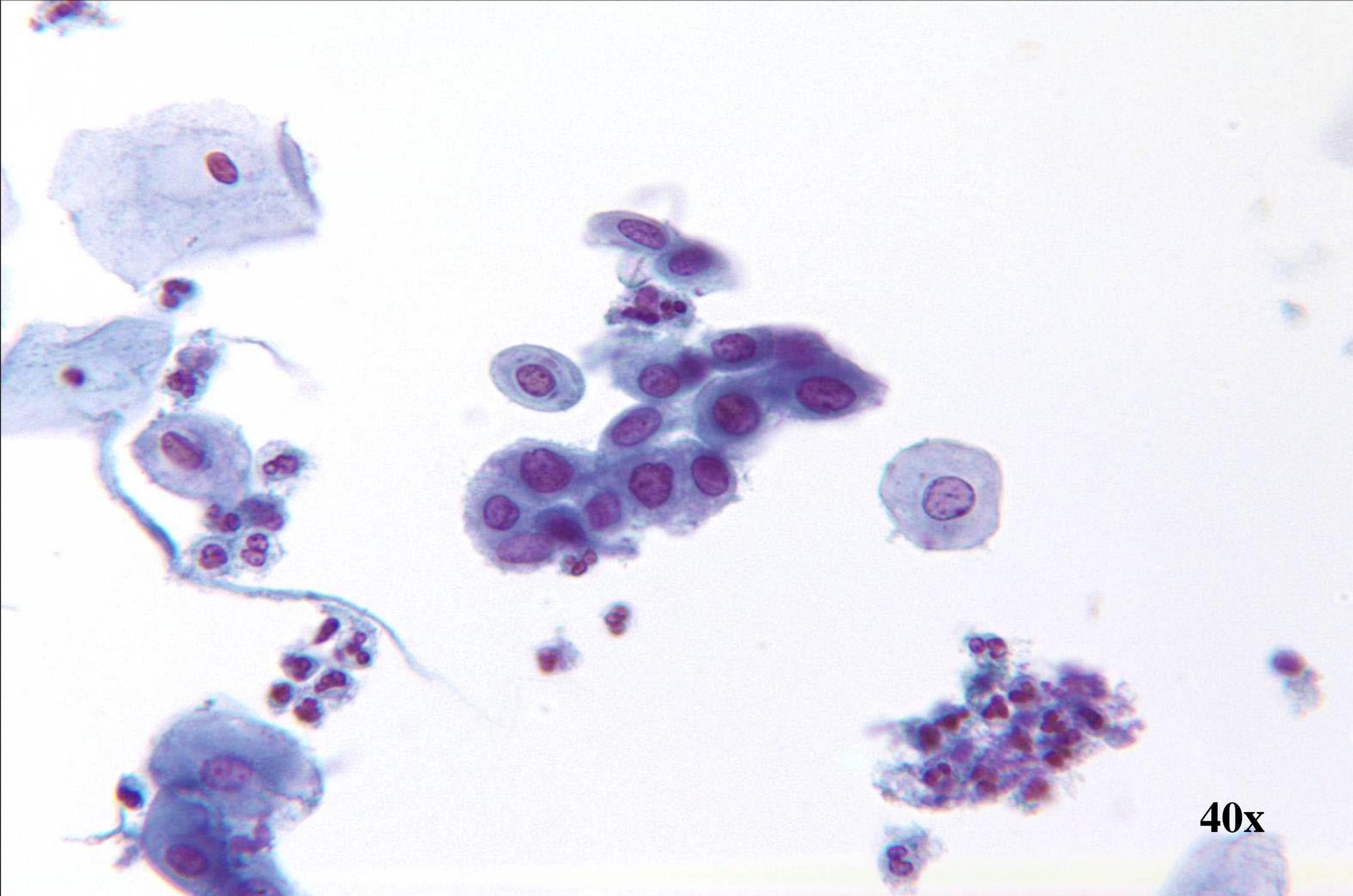
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# 修复对鳞状细胞癌

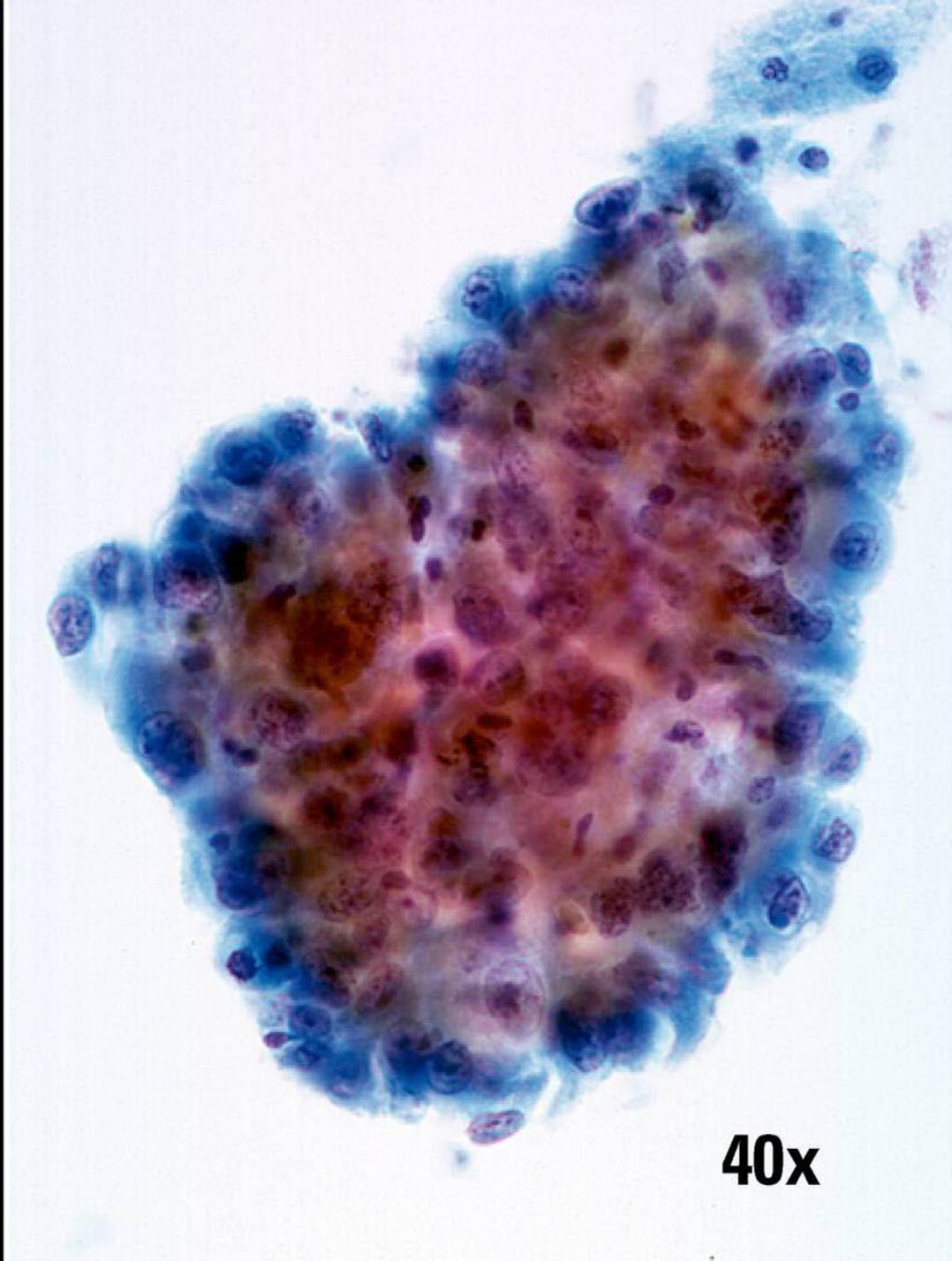
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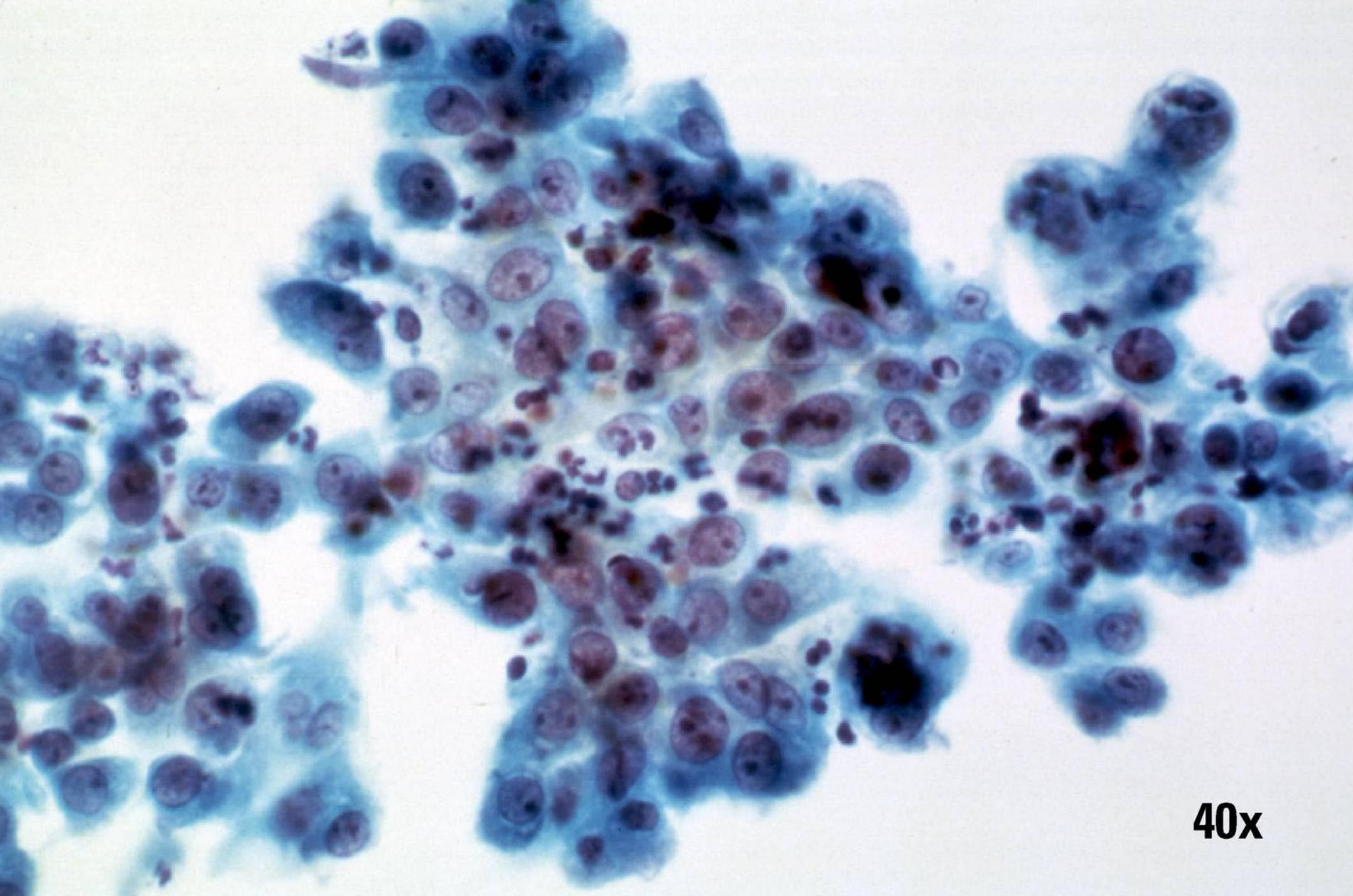
## 修复(典型)

- 以粘着的片状细胞形式出现
- 胞核大小差异较大，但通常为圆形/椭圆形
- 核膜较薄，易于分辨
- 开放式的染色质模式较多，差异最小
- 核仁较大，位于中心，并有平滑的圆形轮廓
- 几乎所有的胞核都呈现出核仁来

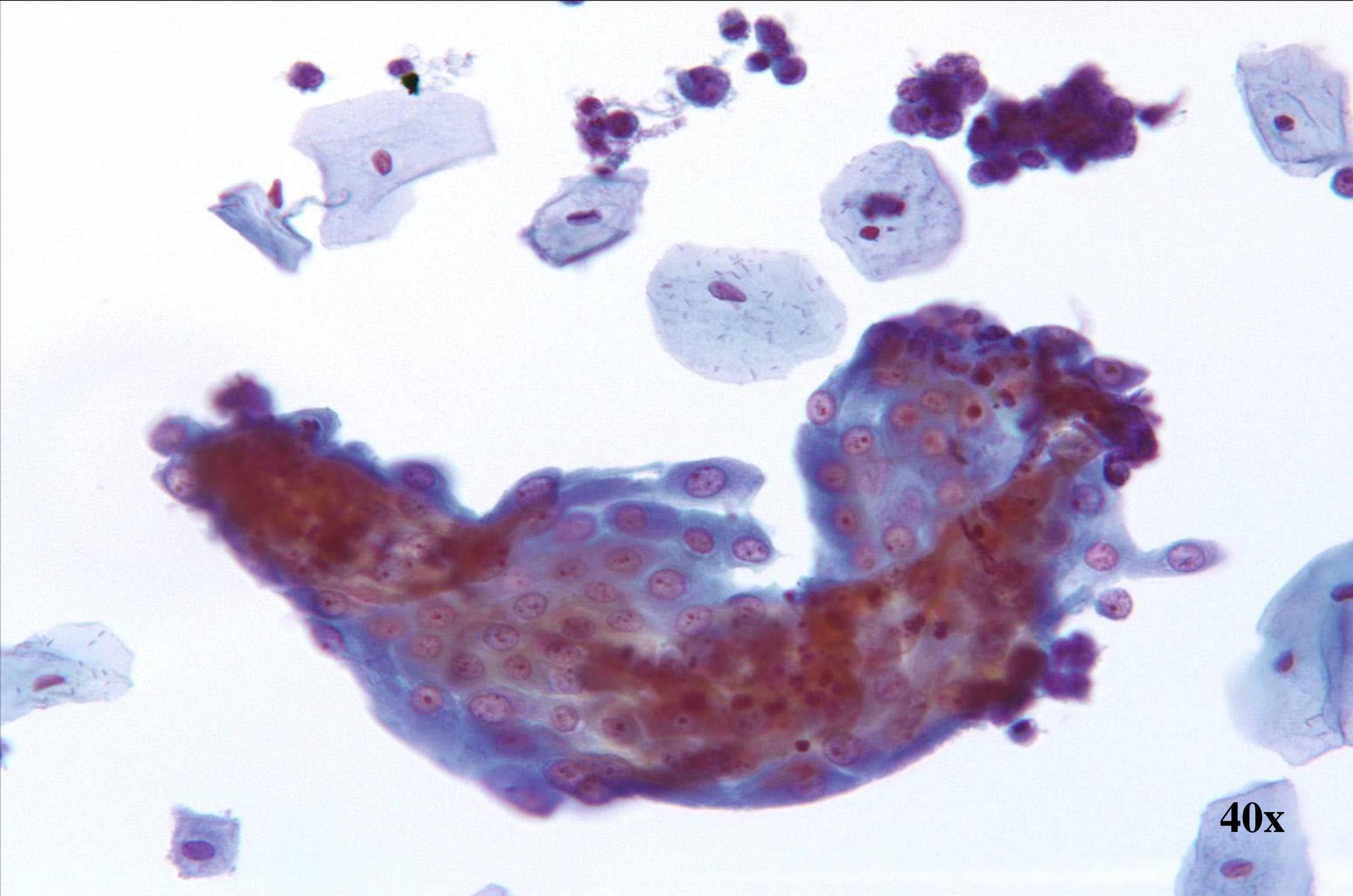
## 分化不良的鳞状细胞癌

- 以粘着不良的片状细胞和单个细胞的形式出现
- 胞核的形状和大小具有不规则性
- **核膜增厚**
- 染色质呈块状，具有不规则性
- 核仁在形状、大小、数量和位置方面有所不同
- 一些胞核出现了核仁，而一些胞核没有。

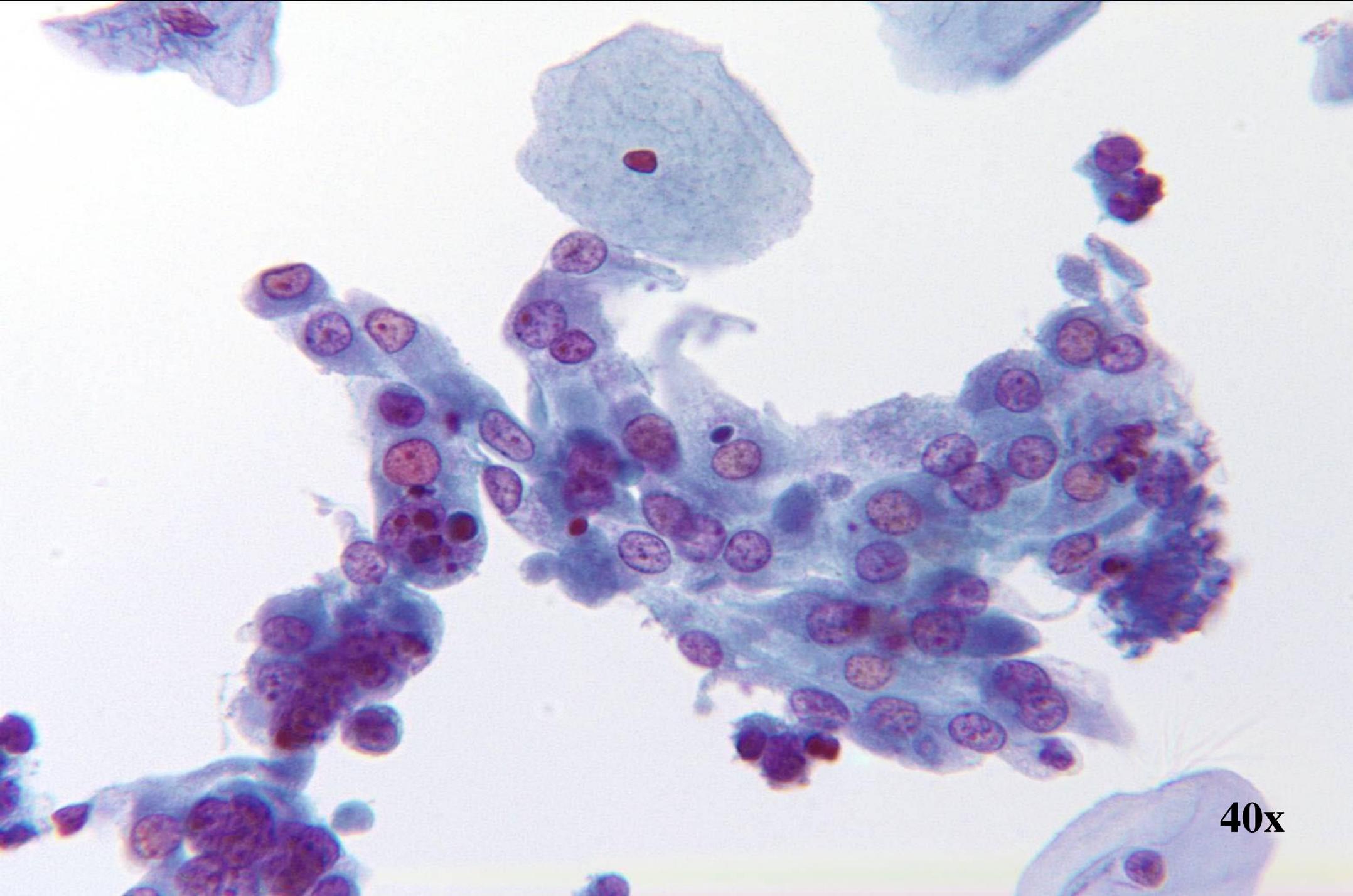




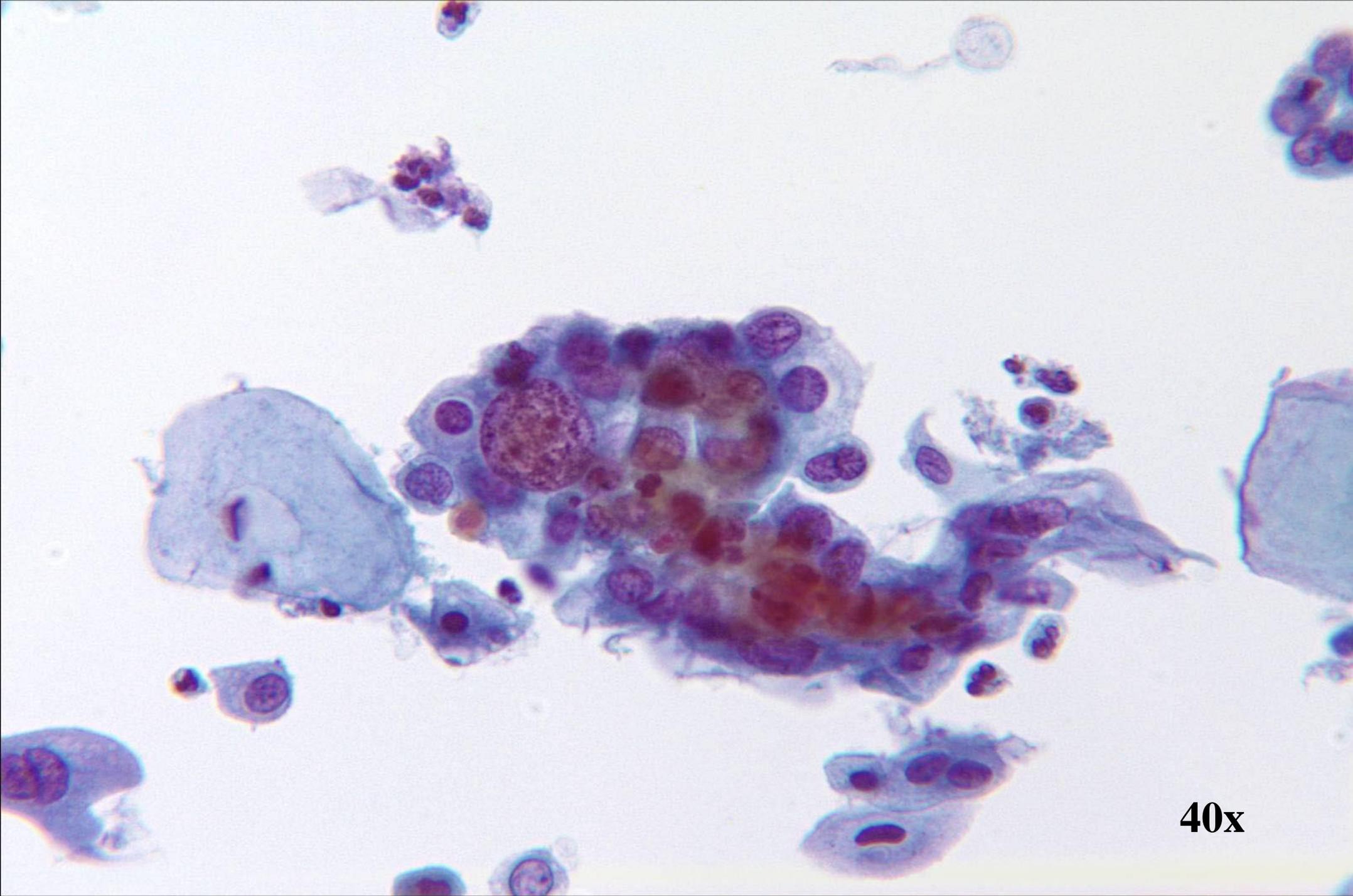
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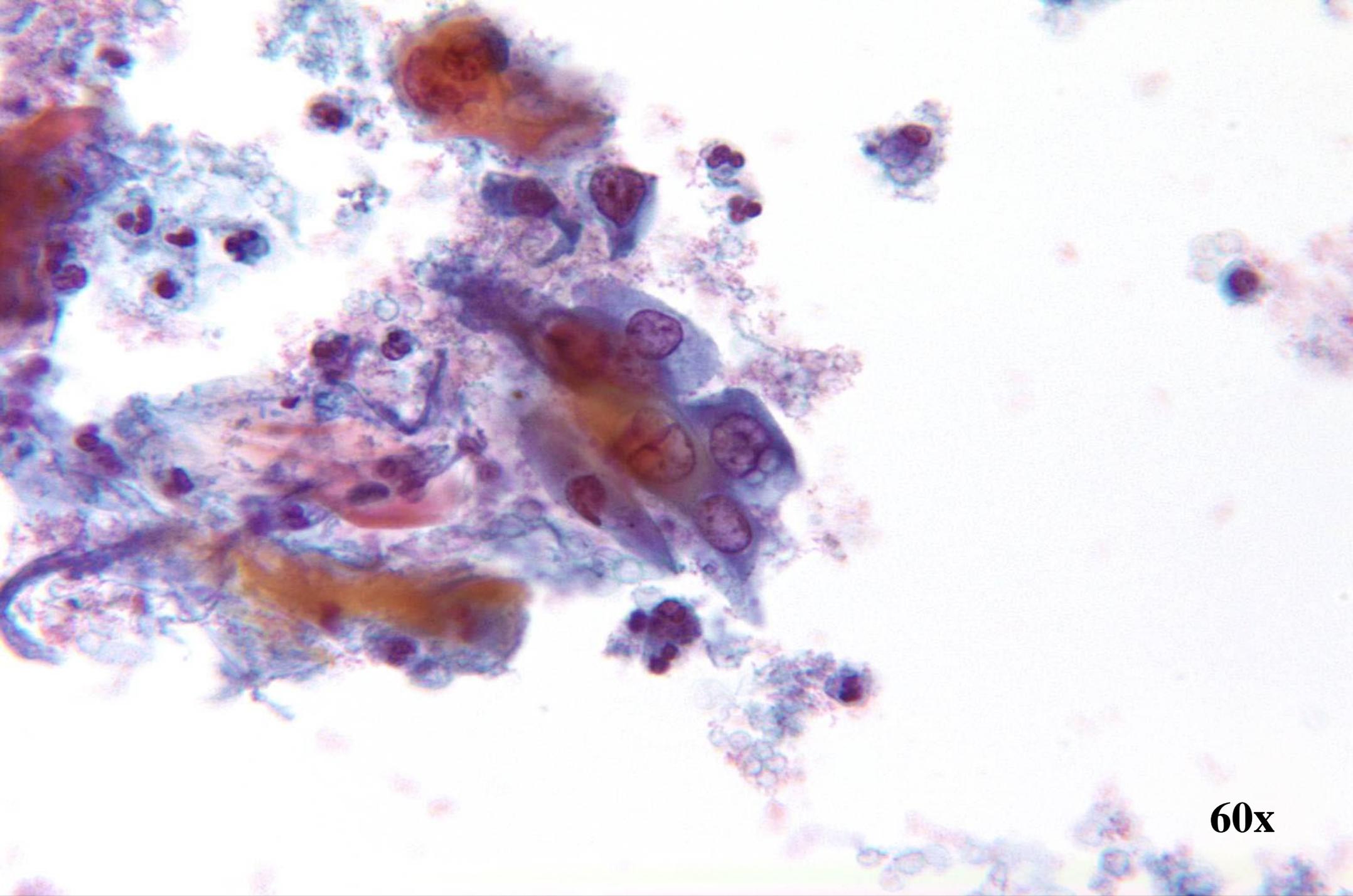
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有何问题？

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