

구 연

1. A Comparison of Five Sampling Methods of Cervical Cytology in Premalignant or Malignant Lesions of the Uterine Cervix

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Forty five patients known to have cervical squamous cell lesion were assigned to Papanicolaou smear in five different ways, i. e. 1) Cotton tipped wood applicator at the exocervix and the endocervical canal, 2) Cotton tipped wood applicator at the posterior vaginal fornix and the endocervical canal, 3) Cytobrush at the endocervical canal, 4) Cervix brush and 5) Cyto-spatula. At the completion of cytologic study, all the subjects were done colposcopically directed biopsy or ECC. To evaluate the false negative rate of each cytologic test and the precision of the directed biopsy, cervical cone biopsy or hysterectomy was performed on all patients. The false negative rate was 58.5 % in 1), 35.6 % in 2), 11.1 % in 3), 4.4 % in 4), and 17.1 % in 5), respectively. With these results, cervix brush or cytobrush appears to be effective in the detection of premalignant and malignant lesions of the uterine cervix.

2. Evaluation of "Atypical Squamous Cells of Undetermined Significance" by The Bethesda System

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In 1976, the cytologic concept "atypical squamous cells" was introduced by Melamed et al. Cells with minimal but significant deviation from normal squamous epithelium, not easily attributable to inflammation, but not suggesting any well defined precancerous lesion were classified into this category. Papanicolaou's class II encompassed all atypical cells including changes produced by cervical inflammation or trauma.

The recently proposed Bethesda System Classification for cervical and vaginal cytology has made a sensible proposal to standardize the terminology related to atypia. In cellular abnormalities due to inflammation or repair, the word "change" has been suggested as a substitute for atypia. While terminology related to atypical cells may become standardized, the cytologic criteria

has not been well defined yet.

We evaluated 160 cases of atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance(ASCUS) by The Bethesda System to define cytologic criteria of atypical cells based on cyto-surgical correlation. Among 30,428 cases screened, a cytologic diagnosis of ASCUS was made in 498 cases(1.6%) and 160 cases were histologically verified.

The results are as follows : 123 cases(76.9%) revealed chronic cervicitis. 37 cases(23.1%) demonstrated cervical intraepithelial neoplasia. Condyloma and CIN I were most common(28 cases, 75.7%). CIN II and CIN III were 5 cases(13.5%) and 4 cases(10.8%), respectively.

Conclusions :

1. Patients with a cytologic diagnosis of ASCUS should be histologically verified.
2. Condyloma and CIN I were most common histologic abnormalities.
3. Cytologic criteria of ASCUS should be established.

3. Pap Smear 에서의 자궁내막암의 세포학적 진단의 의의

- 조직유형, 분화도 및 병기와의 관련성 -

제일병원 조직병리과
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자궁내막암은 최근 그 발생빈도가 증가하는 추세에 있어 세포병리학적 측면에서도 그 중요성이 강조되고 있다. 더욱이 자궁경부암과 달리 정기 세포검진에서의 조기 발견이 쉽지 않고 또 임상적으로 수술전 예후인자 평가에서도 세포학적 진단의 의의가 별로 중요하게 인식되고 있지 않은 실정이다. 따라서 저자들은 Pap. smear에서의 자궁내막암의 세포학적 의의를 관찰하고자 1986년 부터 1992년까지 제일병원 병리과에서 조직학적으로 진단된 자궁내막암 환자중 세포학적 검토가 가능하였던 49례를 대상으로 조직유형, 분화도 및 병기 등의 병리학적 예후인자들과의 상관관계를 검토하였다.

The Bethesda System에 의한 총 49례의 세포학적 진단은 within normal limits 11례(23%), atypical glandular cells of undetermined significance(AGCUS) 7례(14%), endometrial adenocarcinoma 31례(63%)로 나타났다. 전반적으로, 분화도가 나쁠수록 분명한 종양소인, 다수의 암세포, 높은 N/C ratio, 큰 핵소체, 개별세포의 도말 소견을 나타내었고, 잘 분화된 암종의 세포도말 소견은 증식성 자궁내막의 세포학적 소견과 유사하여, 분화도에 따른 세포학적 진단이 가능하였다. 각 분화도에 따른 암세포 발견율에는 큰 차이가 없었으나, 분화도가 좋을수록 AGCUS가 많은 빈도에서 관찰되어 암종세포와의 감별이 어려웠다. 한편, 조직유형을 보면, UPSC, clear cell carcinoma, undifferentiated carcinoma가 각각 3례, 1례, 1례로 전예에서 세포학적 진단이 가능하였다. 수술 병기 판정이 가능하였던 31례 중, Stage I이 23례(74%)로 가장 많았고, 낮은 병기