

La Classificazione Colposcopica

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Associazione Ginecologi
Extra Ospedalieri

V CORSO BASE

COLPOSCOPIA

Diagnostica e Operativa del Basso Tratto Genitale
16-17-18 Novembre 2017 MILANO



Presidenti: B. Stefanon, G. Bandieramonte

2011 IFCPC Nomenclature¹

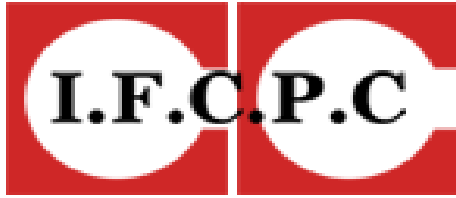
Accepted in Rio World Congress, July 5, 2011

Nomenclature Committee chairman: Jacob Bornstein MD

¹ Bornstein J, Bentley J, Bosze P, Girardi F, Haefner H, Menton M, Perrotta M, Prendiville W, Russell P, Sideri M, Strander B, Torne A, Walker P. 2011 IFCPC colposcopic nomenclature. In preparation for publication



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La terminologia IFCPC 2011 comprende anche le
lesioni della vagina e la descrizione del tipo di
trattamento cervicale

2011 IFCPC Nomenclature¹

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Nomenclature Committee chairman: Jacob Bornstein MD

2011 IFCPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix¹

General assessment

- Adequate/inadequate for the reason ... (i.e.: cervix obscured by inflammation, bleeding, scar)
- Squamo-columnar Junction visibility: completely visible, partially visible, not visible
- Transformation zone types 1,2,3

Valutazione generale

† Esame adeguato

† Esame inadeguato

○ Flogosi

○ Sanguinamento

○ Esiti

cicatriziali

† Giunzione Squamo Colonnare

○ Completamente visibile

○ Parzialmente visibile

○ Non visibile

† Zona di Trasformazione

○ Tipo 1

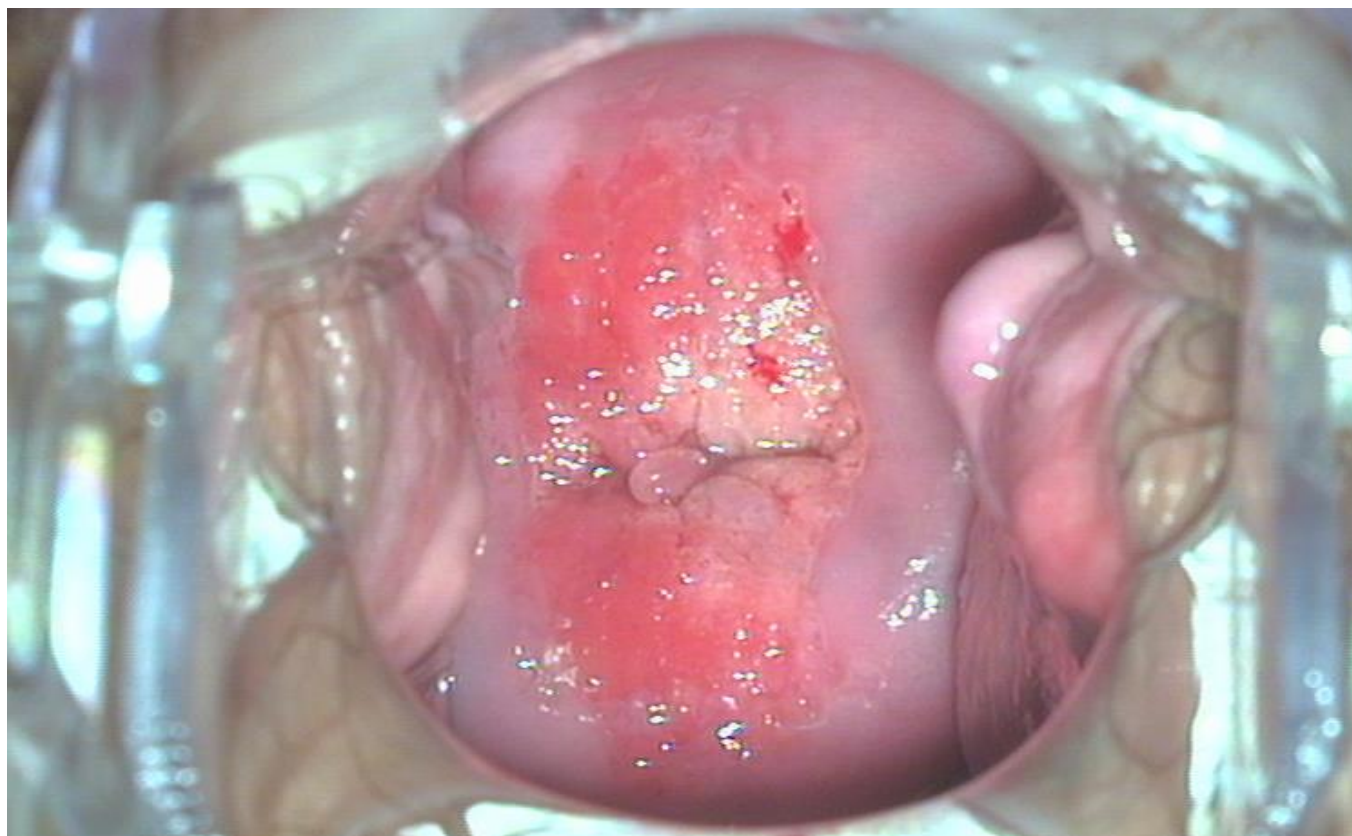
○ Tipo 2

○ Tipo 3



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GSC completamente visibile





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GSC parzialmente visibile





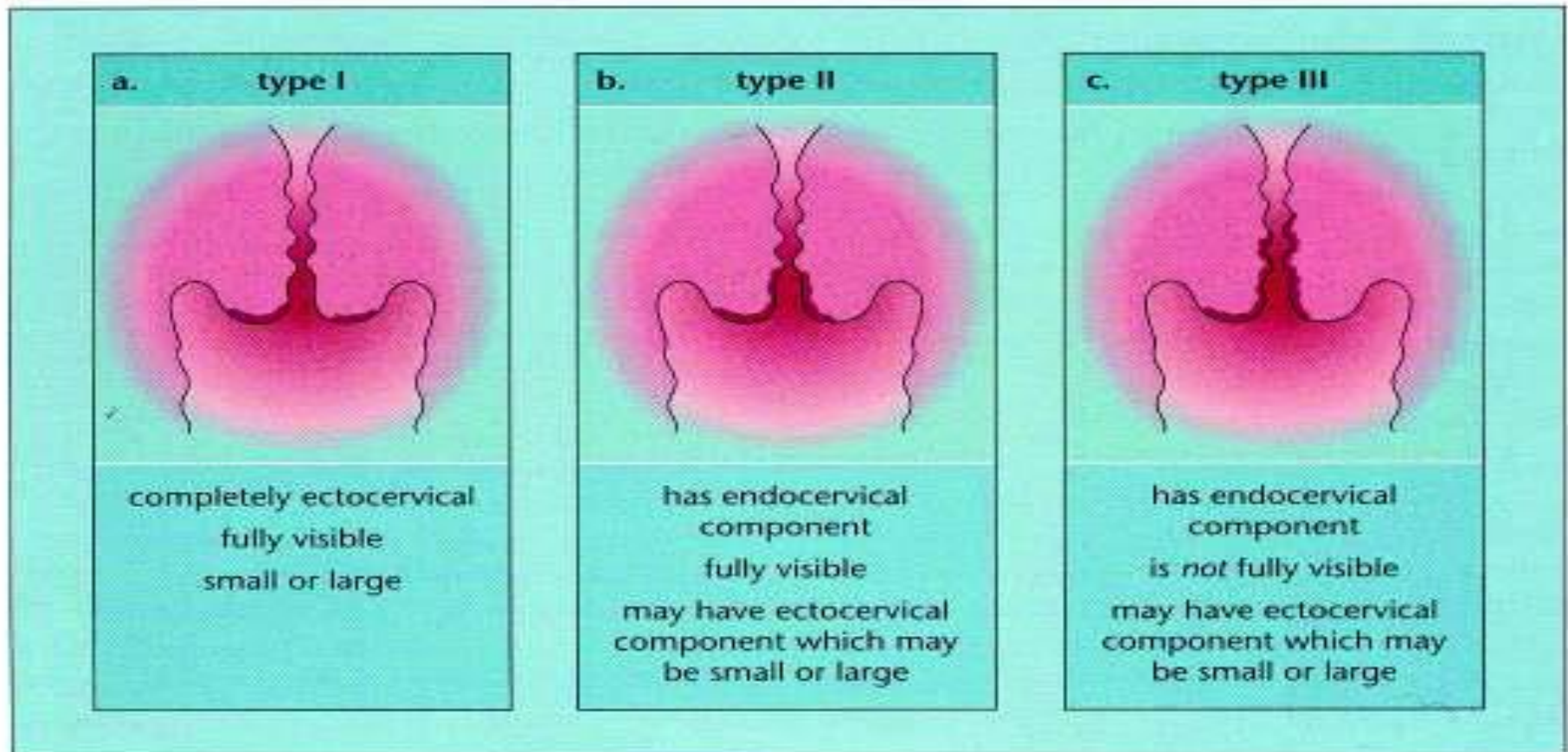
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GSC non visibile





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Classificazione IFCPC 2002, Walker 2003, Prendivile 2003

2011 IFCPC Nomenclature¹

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2011 IFCPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix¹

Normal colposcopic findings	Original squamous epithelium: • Mature • Atrophic Columnar epithelium • Ectopy Metaplastic squamous epithelium • Nabothian cysts • Crypt (gland) openings Deciduous in pregnancy
Quadri colposcopici normali	† Epitelio squamoso originale: ○ Maturo ○ Atrofico † Epitelio cilindrico: ○ Ectopia † Epitelio squamoso metaplastico ○ Cisti di Naboth ○ Sbocchi ghiandolari † Decidui gravidica



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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

Epitelio Squamoso Originale

☐ Maturo



QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

Epitelio Squamoso Originale

□ Atrofico





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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

Epitelio Cilindrico

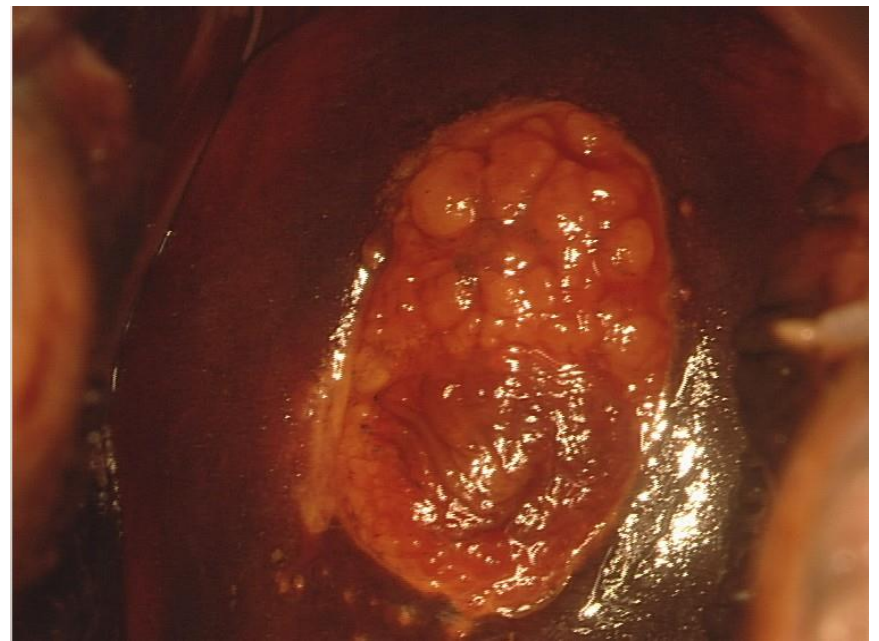
□ Ectopia



QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

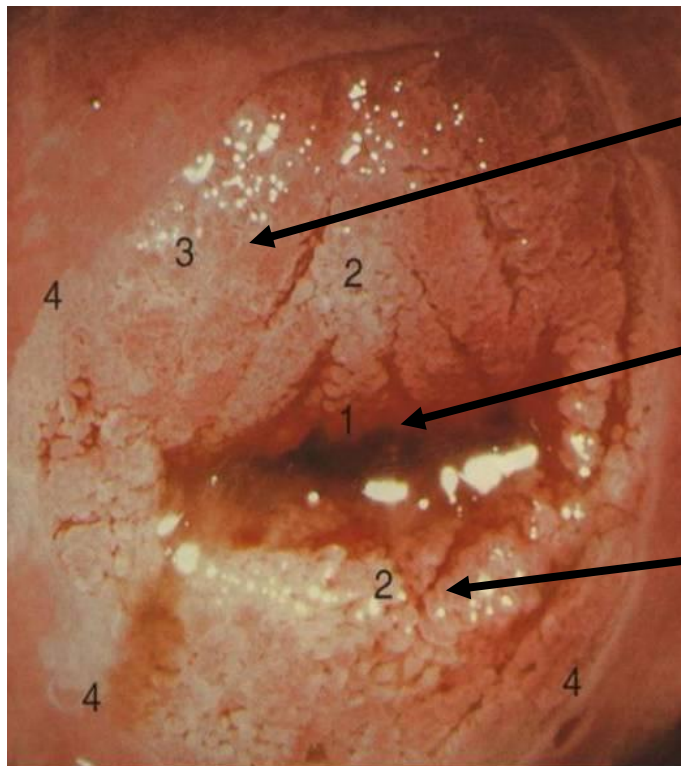
Epitelio Cilindrico

❑ Ectropion



QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

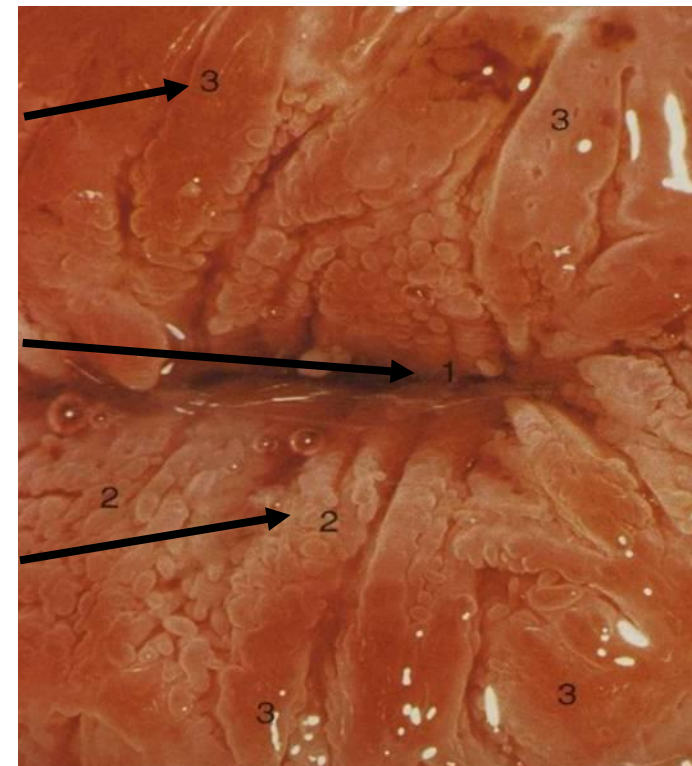
Epitelio Squamoso Metaplasico



Stadio3:
fusione di tutti i villi

**Epitelio colonnare
originale**

Stadio 1-2:
fusione dei villi

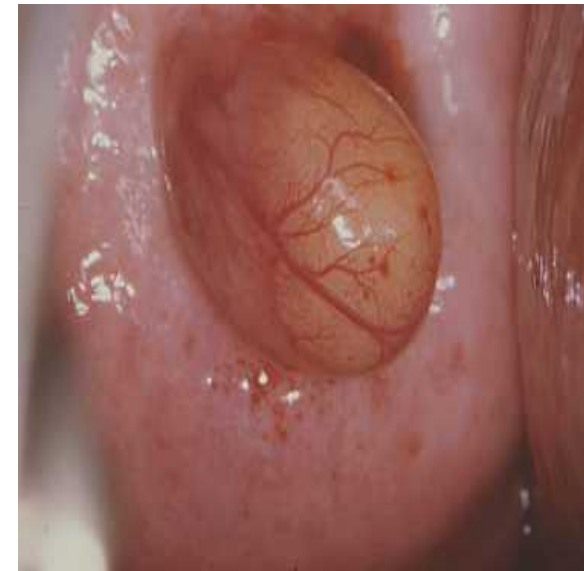
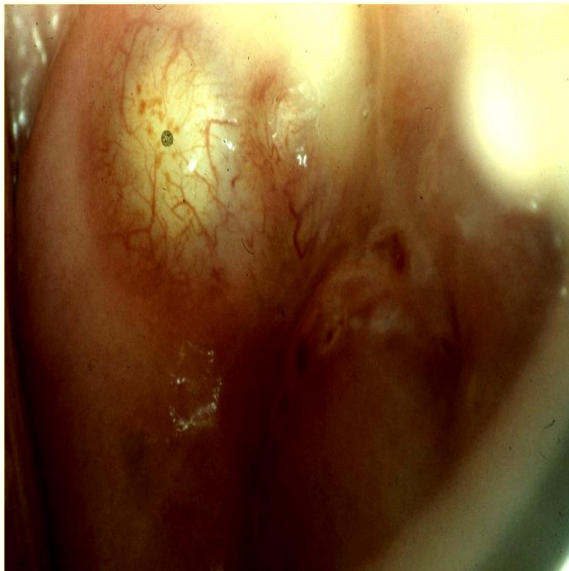




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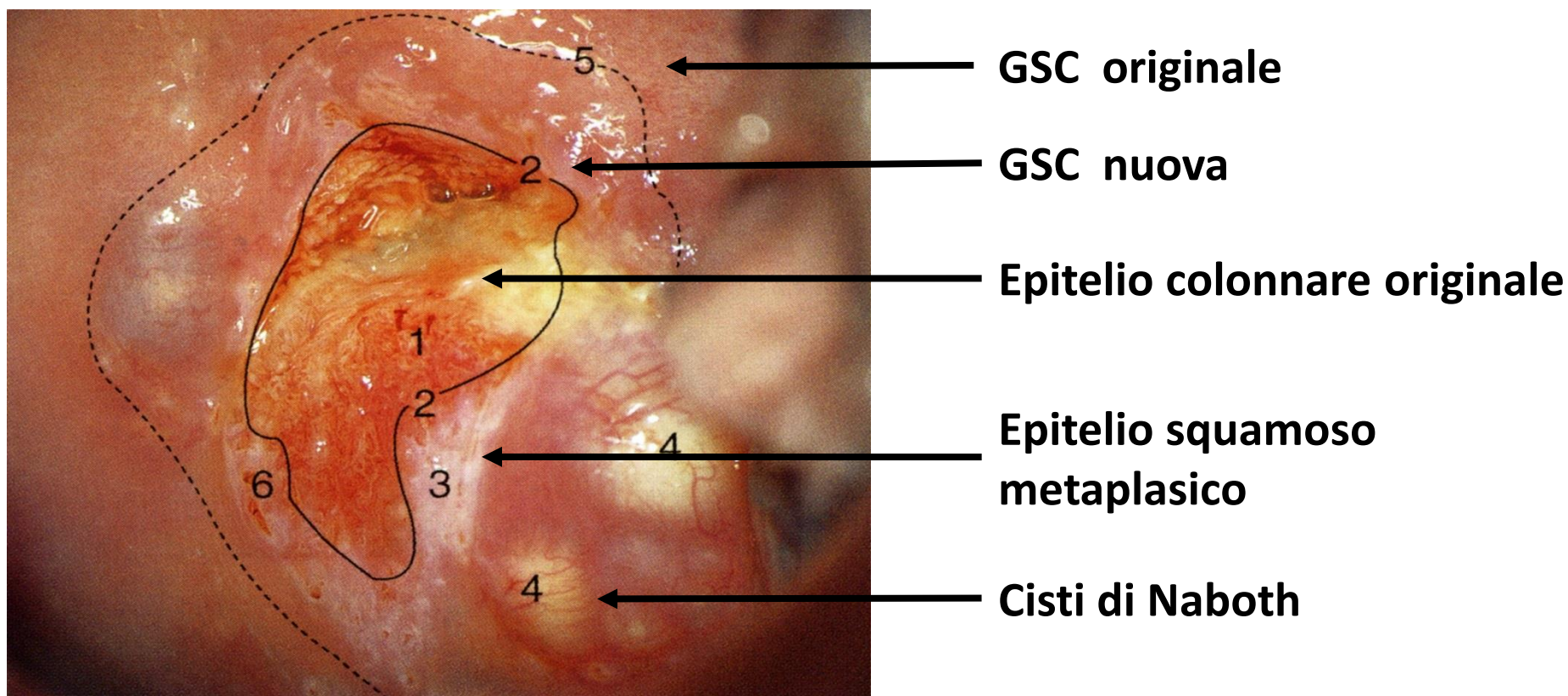
QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

Cisti di Naboth



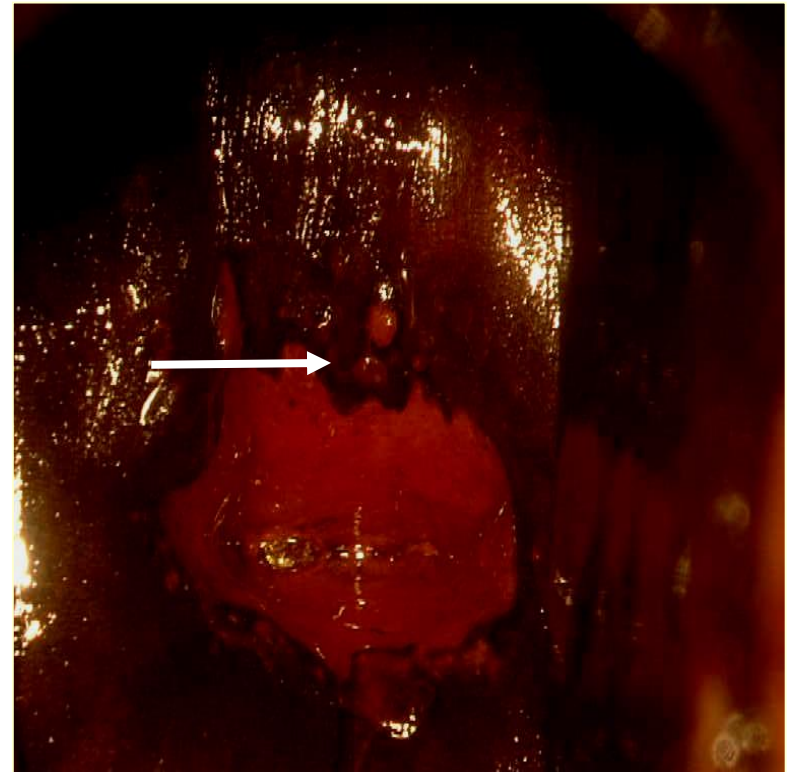
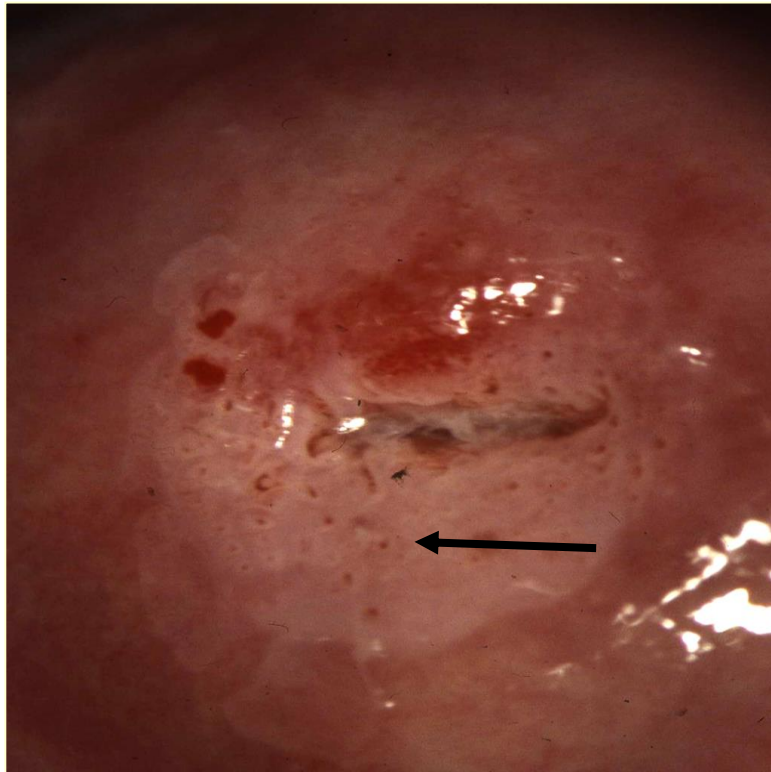
QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

Cisti di Naboth



QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

Sbocchi ghiandolari





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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI NORMALI

Deciduosì gravidica



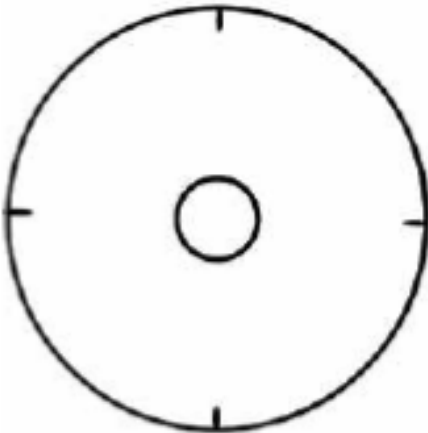
2011 IFCPC Nomenclature¹

Accepted in Rio World Congress, July 5, 2011

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2011 IFCPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix ¹			
Abnormal colposcopic findings	General principles	Location of the lesion: Inside or outside the T-zone, Location of the lesion by clock position Size of the lesion: Number of cervical quadrants the lesion covers, Size of the lesion in percentage of cervix,	
	Grade 1 (Minor)	Thin aceto-white epithelium Irregular, geographic border	Fine mosaic, Fine punctation
	Grade 2 (Major)	Dense aceto-white epithelium, Rapid appearance of acetowhitening, Cuffed crypt (gland) openings	Coarse mosaic, Coarse punctuation, Sharp border, Inner border sign, Ridge sign
	Non specific	Leukoplakia (keratosis, hyperkeratosis), Erosion Lugol's staining (Schiller's test): stained/non-stained	

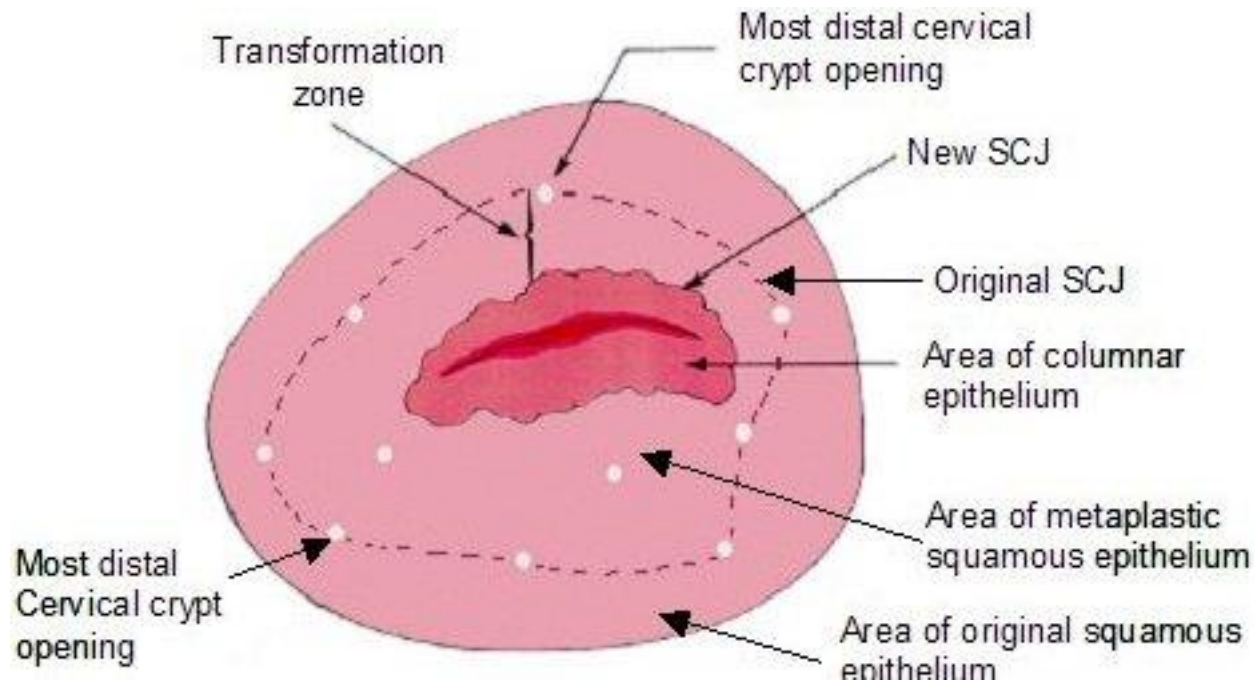
SCHEMA COLPOSCOPICA IFCPC 2011

Quadri colposcopici anormali	Principi Generali	Localizzazione della lesione: ○ Dentro la zona di trasformazione ○ Fuori la zona di trasformazione ○ Posizione della lesione: ore _____ Dimensioni della lesione: ○ Numero di quadranti cervicali coinvolti ○ Percentuale di superficie cervicale interessata	
	Grado 1	○ Epitelio bianco sottile ○ Margini irregolari (a carta geografica)	○ Mosaico regolare ○ Puntatore regolare
	Grado 2	○ Epitelio bianco ispessito denso ○ Rapida aceto-reattività ○ Sbocchi ghiandolari ispessiti	○ Mosaico irregolare ○ Puntatore irregolare ○ Margini netti ○ Segno del margine interno ○ Segno della cresta
	Aspetti non specifici	○ Leucoplachia (cheratosi, ipercheratosi) ○ Test di Schiller: captante/non captante ○ Erosione	

QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Localizzazione della lesione

❑ Dentro/Fuori la zona di trasformazione





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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

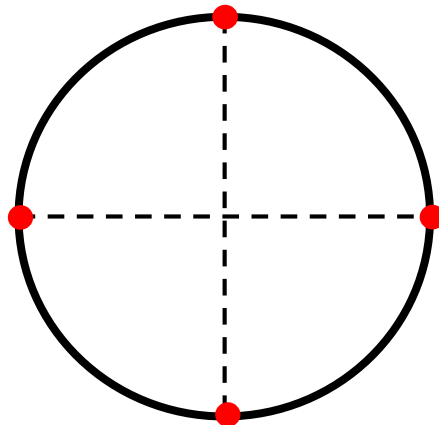
Localizzazione della lesione

☐ Posizione della lesione secondo il quadrante dell'orologio

Dimensione della lesione

☐ Numero di quadranti cervicali coinvolti

☐ Percentuale di superficie cervicale interessata





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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Grado 1





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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Grado 2

- ☐ Epitelio bianco ispessito denso
- ☐ Margini netti





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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Grado 2

□ Puntato irregolare



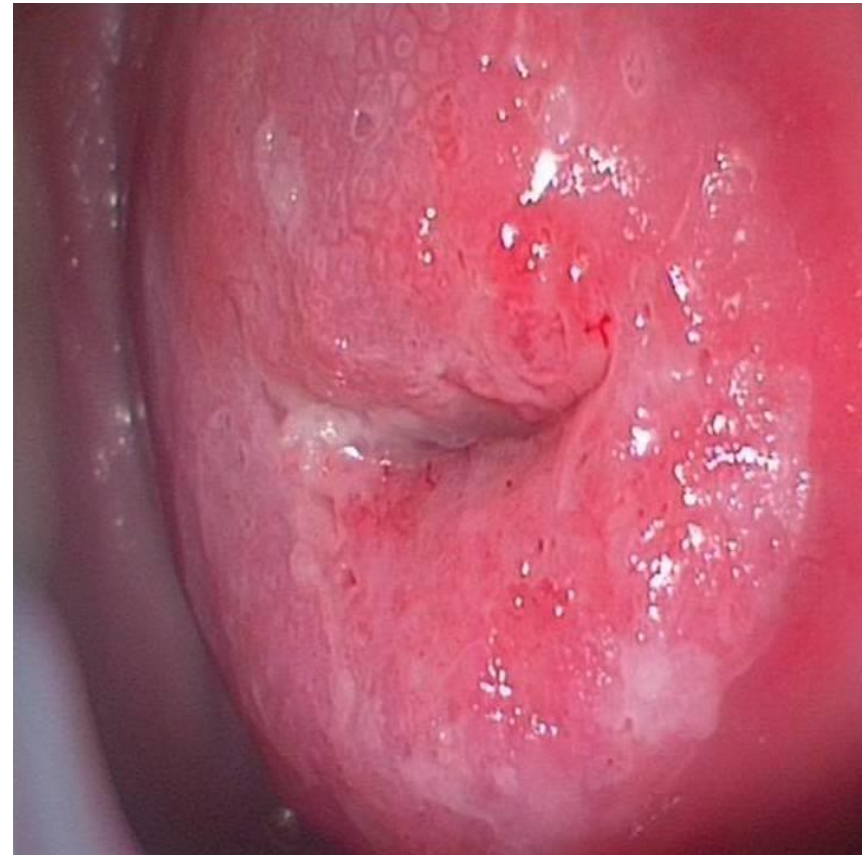


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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Grado 2

❑ Mosaico irregolare



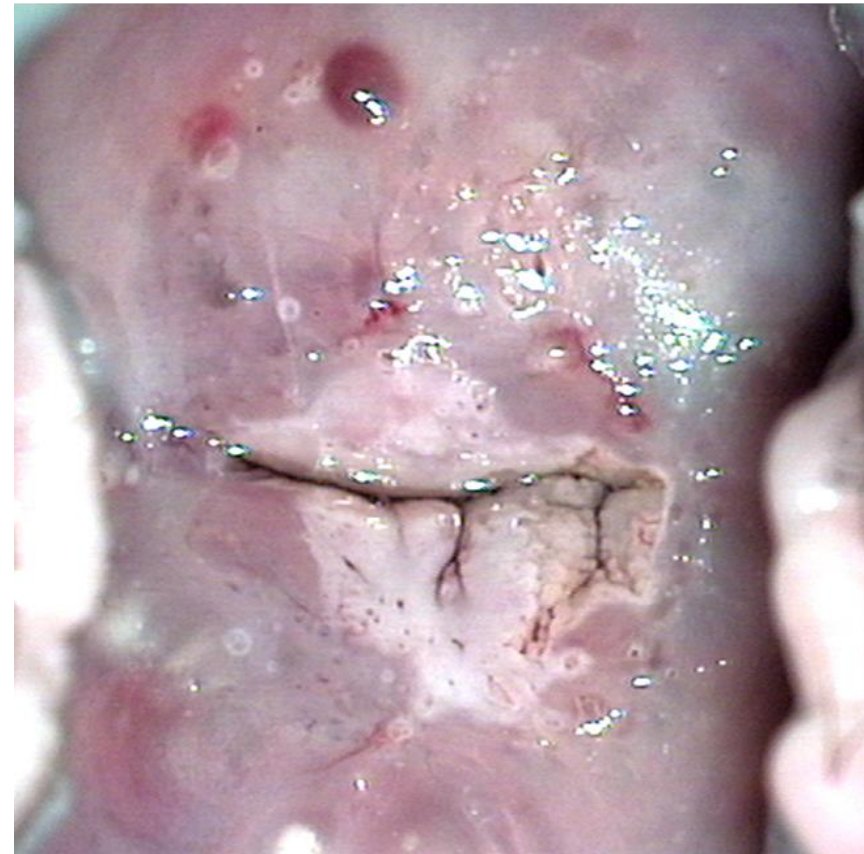


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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Grado 2

❑ Sbocchi ghiandolari ispessiti



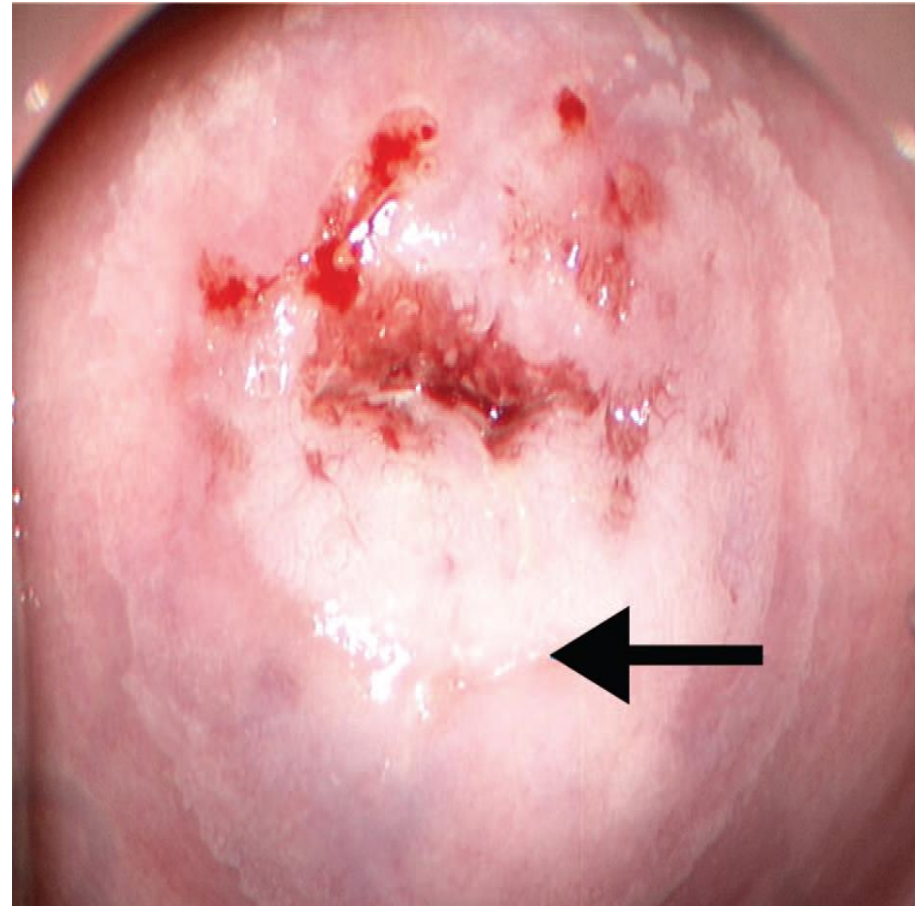


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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Grado 2

- ☐ Segno del margine interno
(inner border)



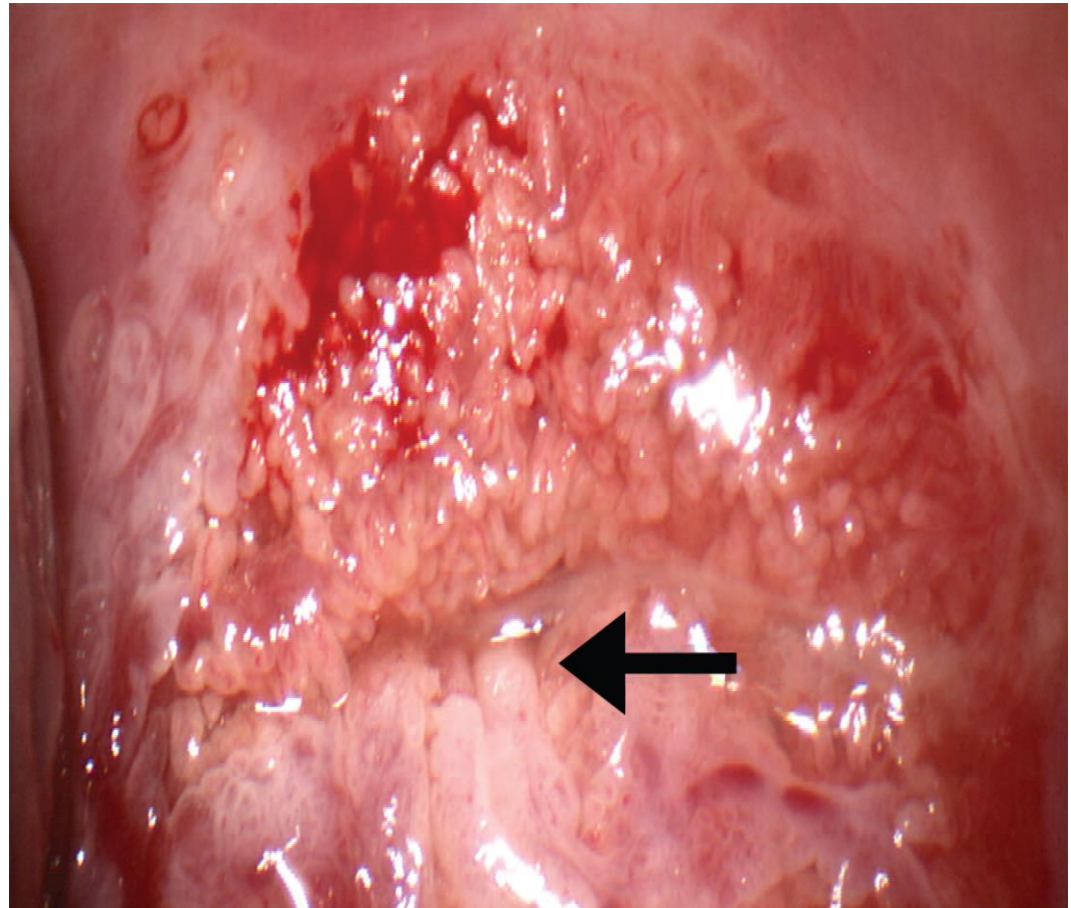


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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Grado 2

- ❑ Segno della cresta
(ridge sign)





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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Aspetti non specifici

- ❑ Leucoplachia
(cheratosi, ipercheratosi)



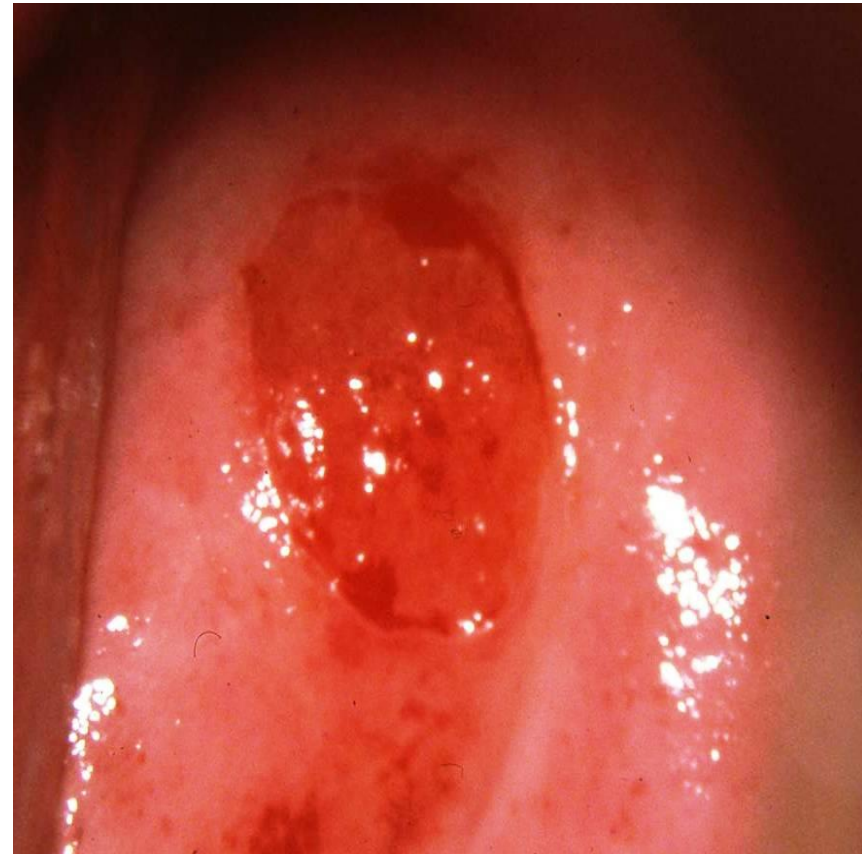


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QUADRI COLPOSCOPICI ANORMALI

Aspetti non specifici

☐ Erosione



2011 IFCPC Nomenclature¹

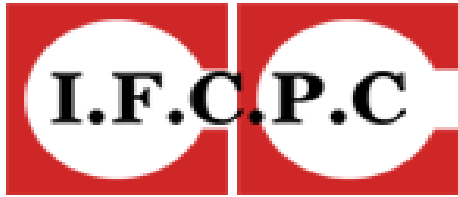
Accepted in Rio World Congress, July 5, 2011

Nomenclature Committee chairman: Jacob Bornstein MD

2011 IFCPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix¹

Suspicious for invasion	Atypical vessels Additional signs: Fragile vessels, Irregular surface, Exophytic lesion, Necrosis, Ulceration (necrotic), tumor/gross neoplasm
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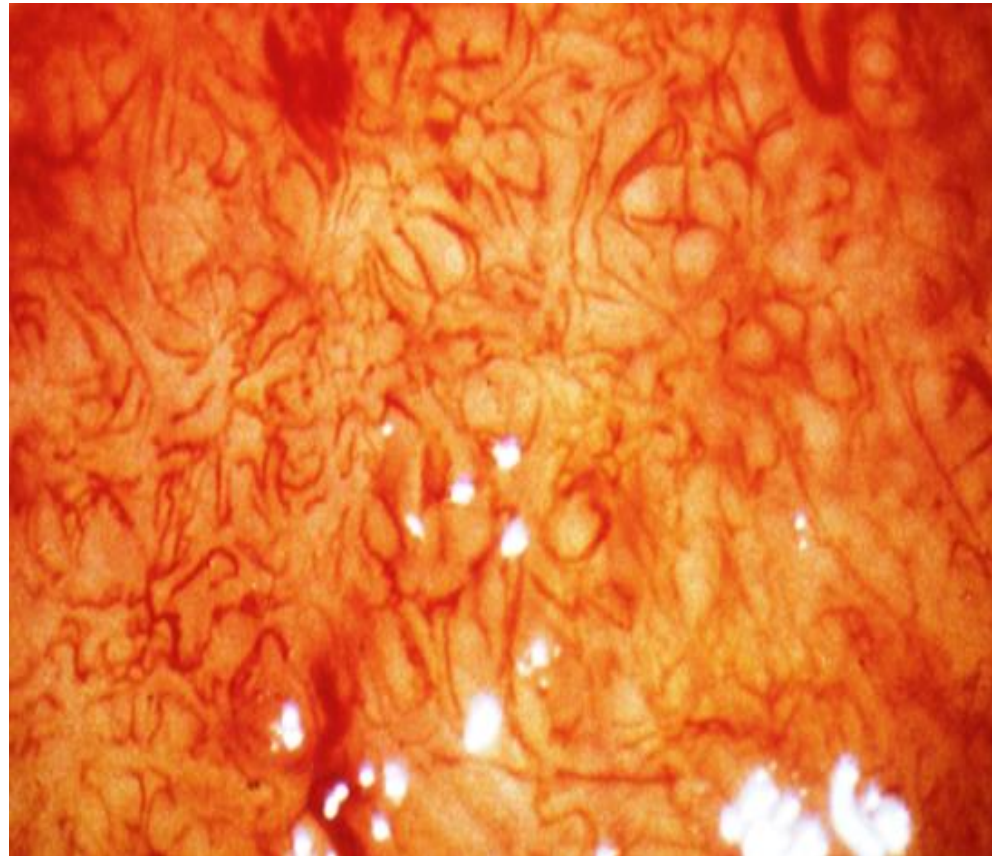
Sospetta invasione	†○ Vasi atipici † Segni complementari: ○ Fragilità vascolare ○ Necrosi ○ Ulcerazione (necrotica) ○ Superficie irregolare ○ Tumore o grossa neoplasia ○ Lesione esofitica
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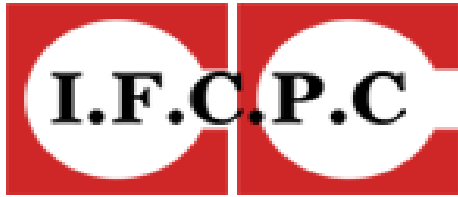


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SOSPETTA INVASIONE

❑ Vasi atipici

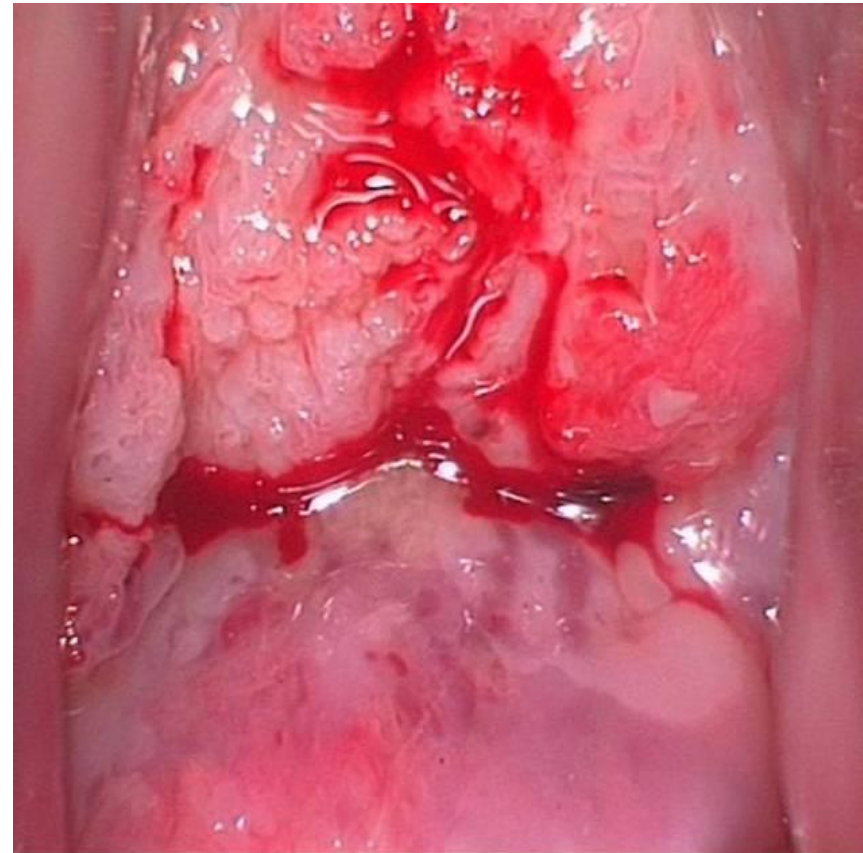




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SOSPETTA INVASIONE

- ☐ Fragilità vascolare
- ☐ Superficie irregolare
- ☐ Lesione esofitica



2011 IFCPC Nomenclature¹

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2011 IFCPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix¹

Miscellaneous finding	Congenital transformation zone, Condyloma, Polyp (Ectocervical/ endocervical) Inflammation,	Stenosis, Congenital anomaly, Post treatment consequence, Endometriosis
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Miscellanea	○ Zona di trasformazione congenita † ○ Condiloma ○ Polipo (eso/endocervicale) ○ Infiammazione	○ Stenosi ○ Anomalia Congenita ○ Esiti di trattamento ○ Endometriosi
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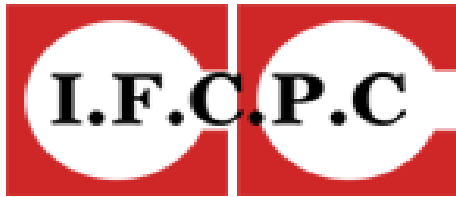


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MISCELLANEA

❑ Zona di trasformazione congenita





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MISCELLANEA

□ Condiloma



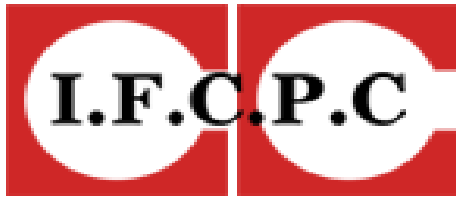


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MISCELLANEA

❑ Polipo (eso-/endocervicale)





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MISCELLANEA

□ Infiammazione

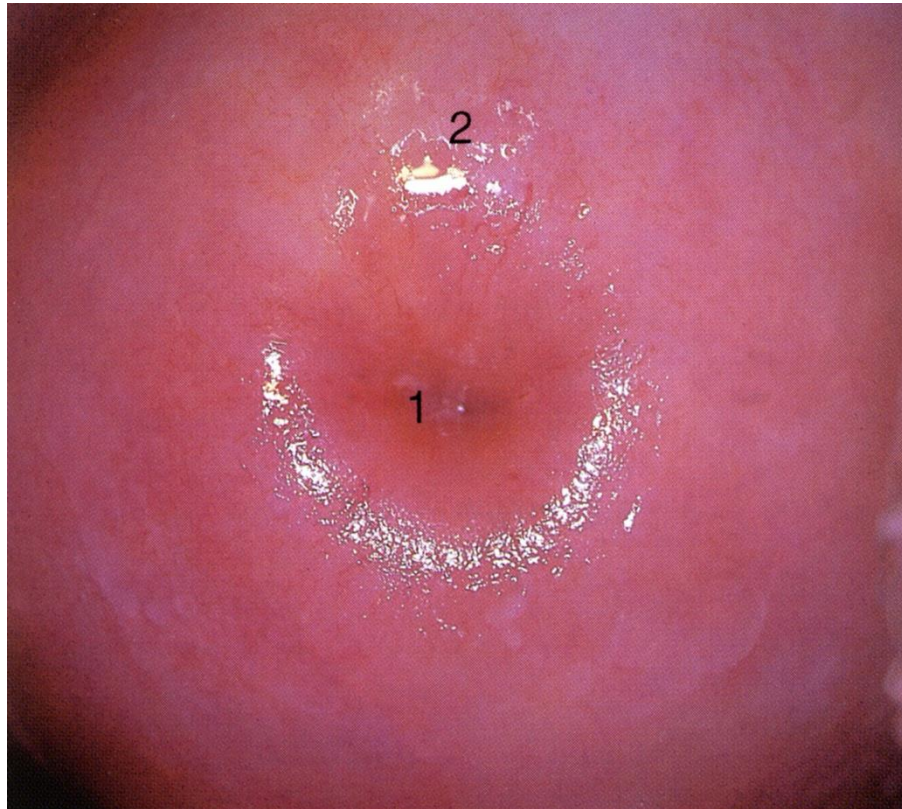




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MISCELLANEA

□ Stenosi



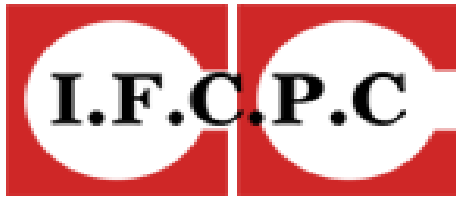


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MISCELLANEA

❑ Esiti di trattamento

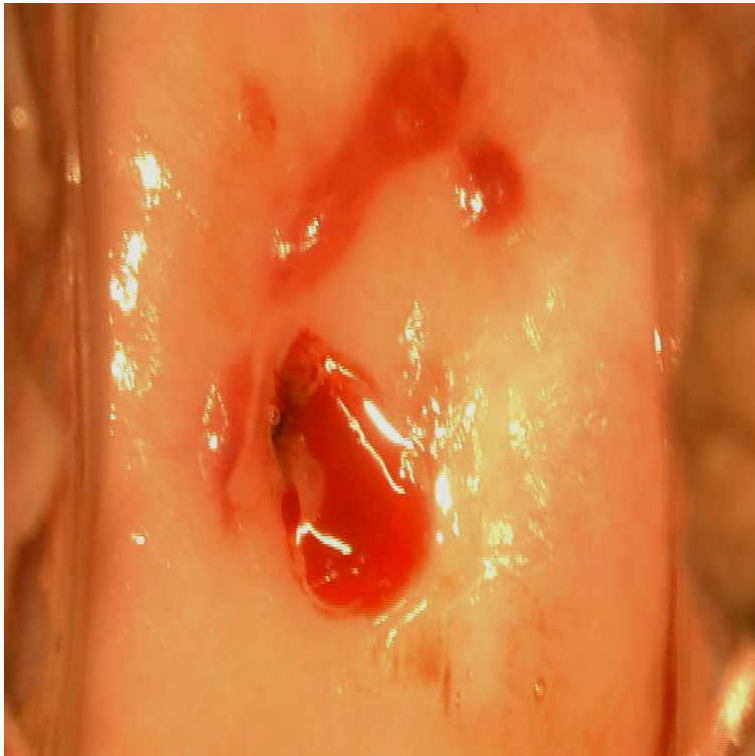




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MISCELLANEA

☐ Endometriosis



2011 IFCPC Nomenclature¹

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2011 IFCPC clinical/colposcopic terminology of the **vagina**¹

General assessment	Adequate/inadequate for the reason (i.e: inflammation, bleeding, scar) Transformation zone
Normal colposcopic findings	Squamous epithelium: • Mature • Atrophic
Miscellaneous findings	Erosion (traumatic), condyloma, polyp, cyst, endometriosis, inflammation, Vaginal stenosis, Congenital transformation zone

SCHEDA COLPOSCOPICA IFCPC 2011

VAGINA

Valutazione generale	○ Adeguato/inadeguato. Motivo (infiammazione, sanguinamento, cicatrici) ○ Zona di trasformazione
Aspetti colposcopici normali	○ Epitelio squamoso: -Maturo -Atrofico
Miscellanea	○ Erosione (traumatica) ○ Condiloma ○ Polipo ○ Cisti ○ Endometriosi ○ Infiammazione ○ Stenosi vaginale ○ Zona di trasformazione congenita

2011 IFCPC Nomenclature¹

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Nomenclature Committee chairman: Jacob Bornstein MD

2011 IFCPC clinical/colposcopic terminology of the **vagina**¹

Abnormal colposcopic findings	General principles	Upper third /lower 2 thirds, Anterior/posterior/lateral (right or left),
	Grade 1 (Minor)	Thin aceto-white epithelium Fine punctuation Fine mosaic
	Grade 2 (Major)	Dense aceto-white epithelium, Coarse punctuation Coarse mosaic
	Suspicious for invasion	Atypical vessels Additional signs: Fragile vessels, Irregular surface, Exophytic lesion, Necrosis, Ulceration (necrotic), tumor/gross neoplasm
	Non-specific	Columnar epithelium (adenosis) Lesion staining by Lugol's solution (Schiller's test): Stained/non-stained, Leukoplakia

SCHEDA COLPOSCOPICA IFCPC 2011

VAGINA

Aspetti colposcopici anormali	Valutazione generale	○ Terzo superiore / due terzi inferiori ○ Parete anteriore / posteriore / laterale (destra o sinistra)
	Grado 1	○ Epitelio aceto-bianco sottile ○ Puntato regolare ○ Mosaico regolare
	Grado 2	○ Epitelio aceto-bianco ispessito ○ Puntato irregolare ○ Mosaico irregolare
	Sospetta invasione	○ Vasi atipici Segni complementari: ○ Fragilità vascolare ○ Superficie irregolare ○ Lesione esofitica ○ Necrosi ○ Ulcerazione (necrotica) ○ Tumefazione/neoplasia esofitica
	Non specifici	○ Epitelio colonnare (adenosi) ○ Test di Schiller: lesione captante / non captante ○ Leucoplachia

2011 IFCPC Nomenclature¹

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2011 IFCPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix – addendum¹

Excision treatment types	Excision type 1,2,3
Excision specimen dimensions	Length - the distance from the distal/external margin to the proximal/internal margin Thickness - the distance from the stromal margin to the surface of the excised specimen. Circumference (Optional)- the perimeter of the excised specimen

SCHEDA COLPOSCOPICA IFCPC 2011

ADDENDUM TRATTAMENTI

Tipi di escissione	Escissione di tipo 1, 2, 3
Dimensioni del pezzo escisso	Lunghezza - distanza dal margine distale/esterno a quello prossimale/interno Spessore - distanza fra il margine stromale e la superficie del pezzo Circonferenza (facoltativo)- perimetro del pezzo



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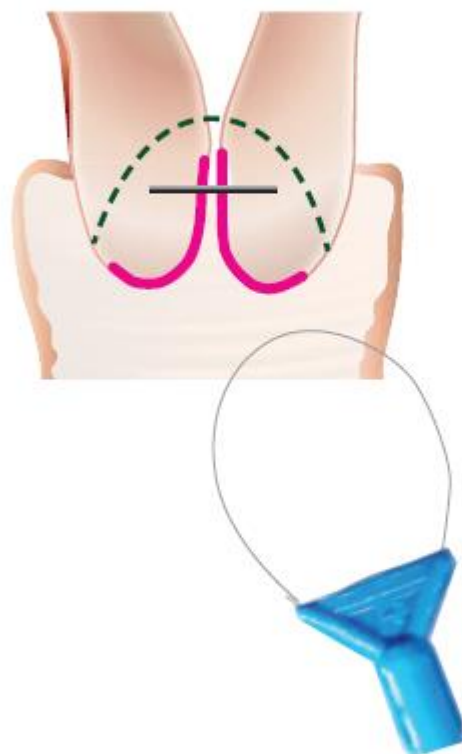
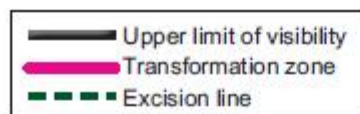


Fig. 3. Type 3 excision. Resection of a type 3 transformation zone. It includes a longer and larger amount of tissue than type 1 or type 2 excisions and a significant amount of endocervical epithelium.

Bornstein. Colposcopy Terminology. Obstet Gynecol 2012.



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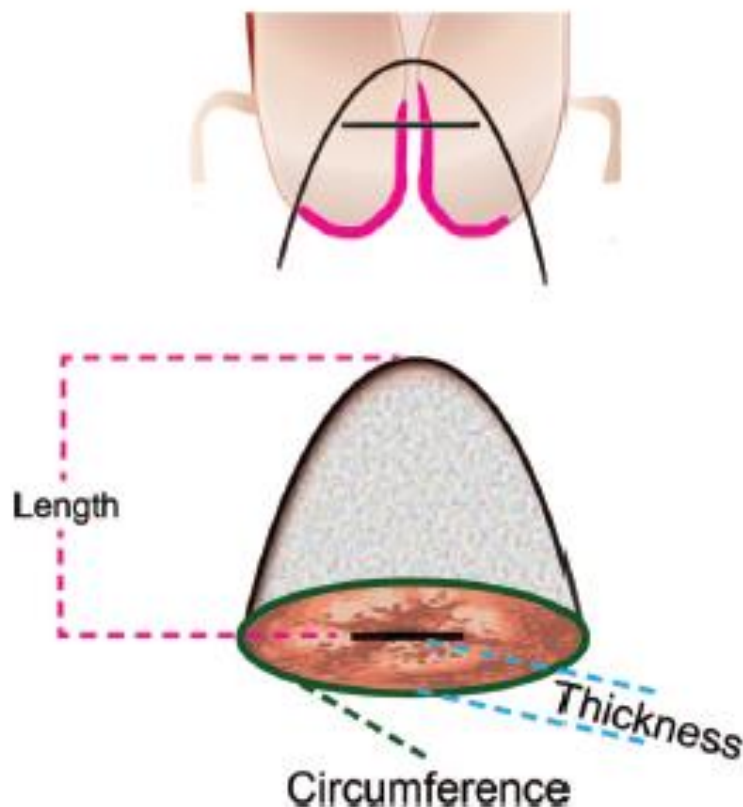


Fig. 4. Line drawing of large loop excision of the transformation zone specimen after removal, with dimensions used to designate thickness, length, and circumference.

Bornstein. Colposcopy Terminology. Obstet Gynecol 2012.

2011 IFCPC Nomenclature¹

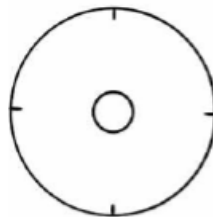
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2011 IFCPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix¹

2011 IFPC colposcopic terminology of the cervix ¹			
General assessment		• Adequate/inadequate for the reason ... (i.e.: cervix obscured by inflammation, bleeding, scar) • Squamo-columnar Junction visibility: completely visible, partially visible, not visible • Transformation zone types 1,2,3	
Normal colposcopic findings		Original squamous epithelium: • Mature • Atrophic Columnar epithelium • Ectopy Metaplastic squamous epithelium • Nabothian cysts • Crypt (gland) openings Deciduos in pregnancy	
Abnormal colposcopic findings	General principles	Location of the lesion: Inside or outside the T-zone, Location of the lesion by clock position Size of the lesion: Number of cervical quadrants the lesion covers, Size of the lesion in percentage of cervix,	
	Grade 1 (Minor)	Thin aceto-white epithelium Irregular, geographic border	Fine mosaic, Fine punctation
	Grade 2 (Major)	Dense aceto-white epithelium, Rapid appearance of acetowhitening, Cuffed crypt (gland) openings	Coarse mosaic, Coarse punctuation, Sharp border, Inner border sign, Ridge sign
	Non specific	Leukoplakia (keratosis, hyperkeratosis), Erosion Lugol's staining (Schiller's test): stained/non-stained	
Suspicious for invasion		Atypical vessels Additional signs: Fragile vessels, Irregular surface, Exophytic lesion, Necrosis, Ulceration (necrotic), tumor/gross neoplasm	
Miscellaneous finding		Congenital transformation zone, Condyloma, Polyp (Ectocervical/ endocervical) Inflammation,	Stenosis, Congenital anomaly, Post treatment consequence, Endometriosis

SCHEDA COLPOSCOPICA IFCPC 2011

Valutazione generale	†Esame adeguato †Esame inadeguato - o Flogosi - o Sanguinamento - o Esiti cicatriziali		
	†Giunzione Squamo Colonnare - o Completamente visibile - o Parzialmente visibile - o Non visibile †Zona di Trasformazione - o Tipo 1 - o Tipo 2 - o Tipo 3		
Quadri colposcopici normali	Epitelio squamoso originale: - o Maturo - o Atrofico †Epitelio cilindrico: - o Ectopia †Epitelio squamoso metaplastico - o Cisti di Naboth - o Sbocchi ghiandolari †Deciduiosi gravidica		
	Quadri colposcopici anormali	Principi Generali Localizzazione della lesione: - o Dentro la zona di trasformazione - o Fuori la zona di trasformazione - o Posizione della lesione: ore _____ Dimensioni della lesione: - o Numero di quadranti cervicali coinvolti - o Percentuale di superficie cervicale interessata	
	Grado 1	- o Epitelio bianco sottile - o Margini irregolari (a carta geografica)	- o Mosaico regolare - o Puntatore regolare
	Grado 2	- o Epitelio bianco ispessito denso - o Rapida aceto-reattività - o Sbocchi ghiandolari ispessiti	- o Mosaico irregolare - o Puntatore irregolare - o Margini netti - o Segno del margine interno - o Segno della cresta
	Aspetti non specifici	- o Leucoplachia (cheratosi, ipercheratosi) - o Test di Schiller: captante/non captante - o Erosione	
	Sospetta invasione	†Vasi atipici †Segni complementari: - o Fragilità vascolare - o Necrosi - o Ulcerazione (necrotica)	
Miscellanea	†Zona di trasformazione congenita †Condiloma †Polipo (eso/endocervicale) †Infiammazione		- o Superficie irregolare - o Tumore o grossa neoplasia - o Lesione esofitica - o Stenosi - o Anomalia Congenita - o Esiti di trattamento - o Endometriosi