

図1

HPV感染と子宮頸がんの自然史①

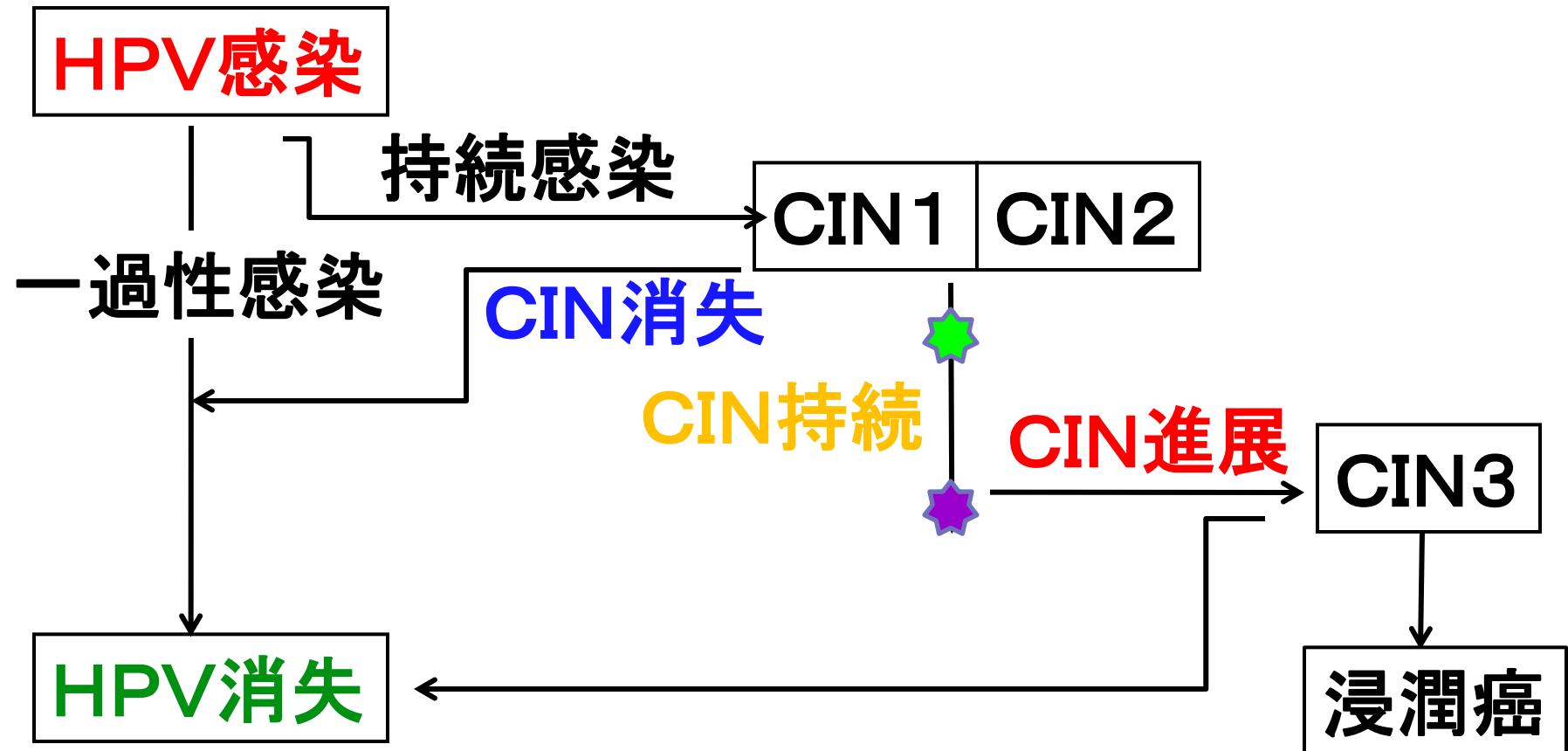


図2

HPV感染と子宮頸がんの自然史②

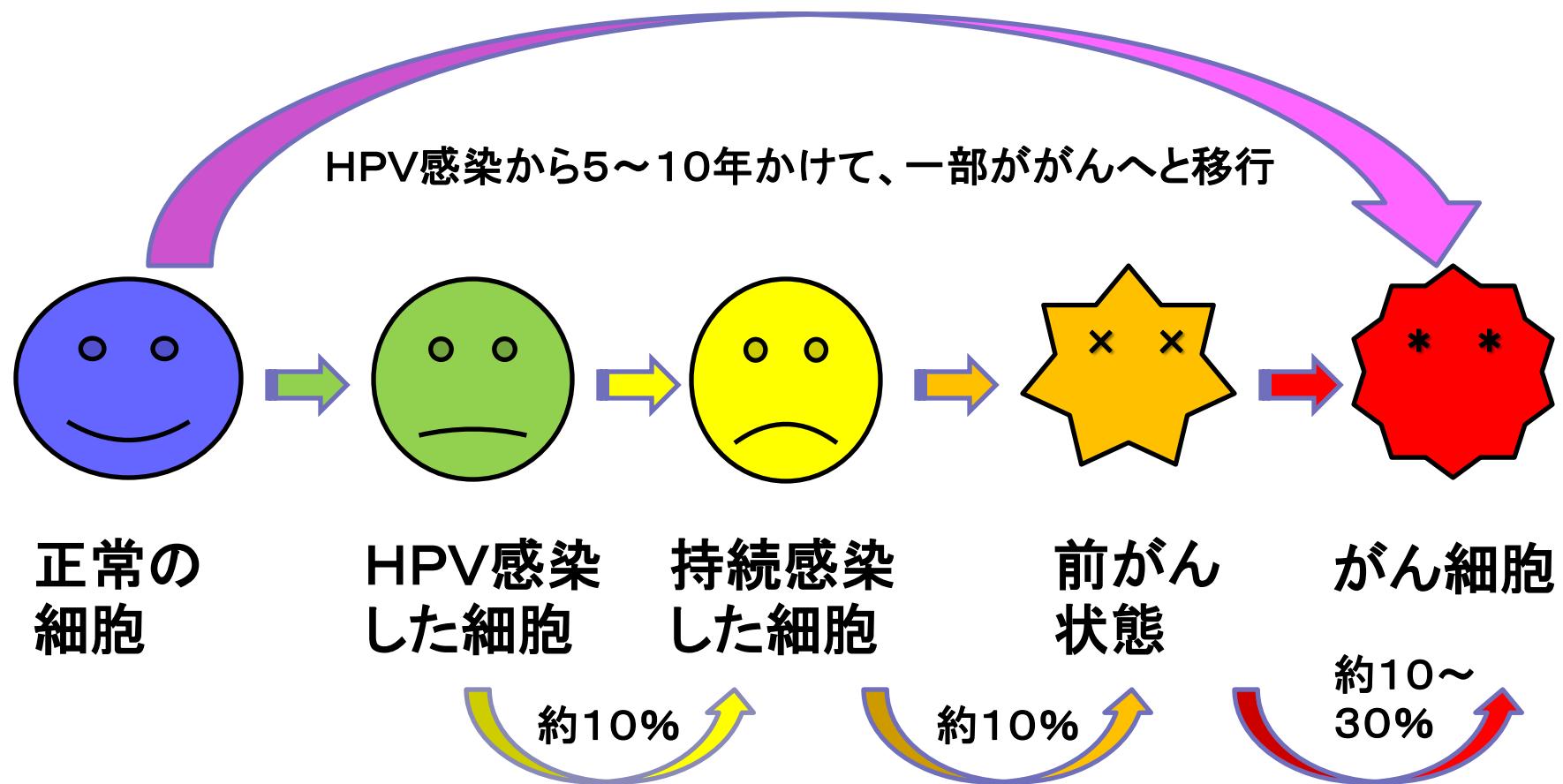
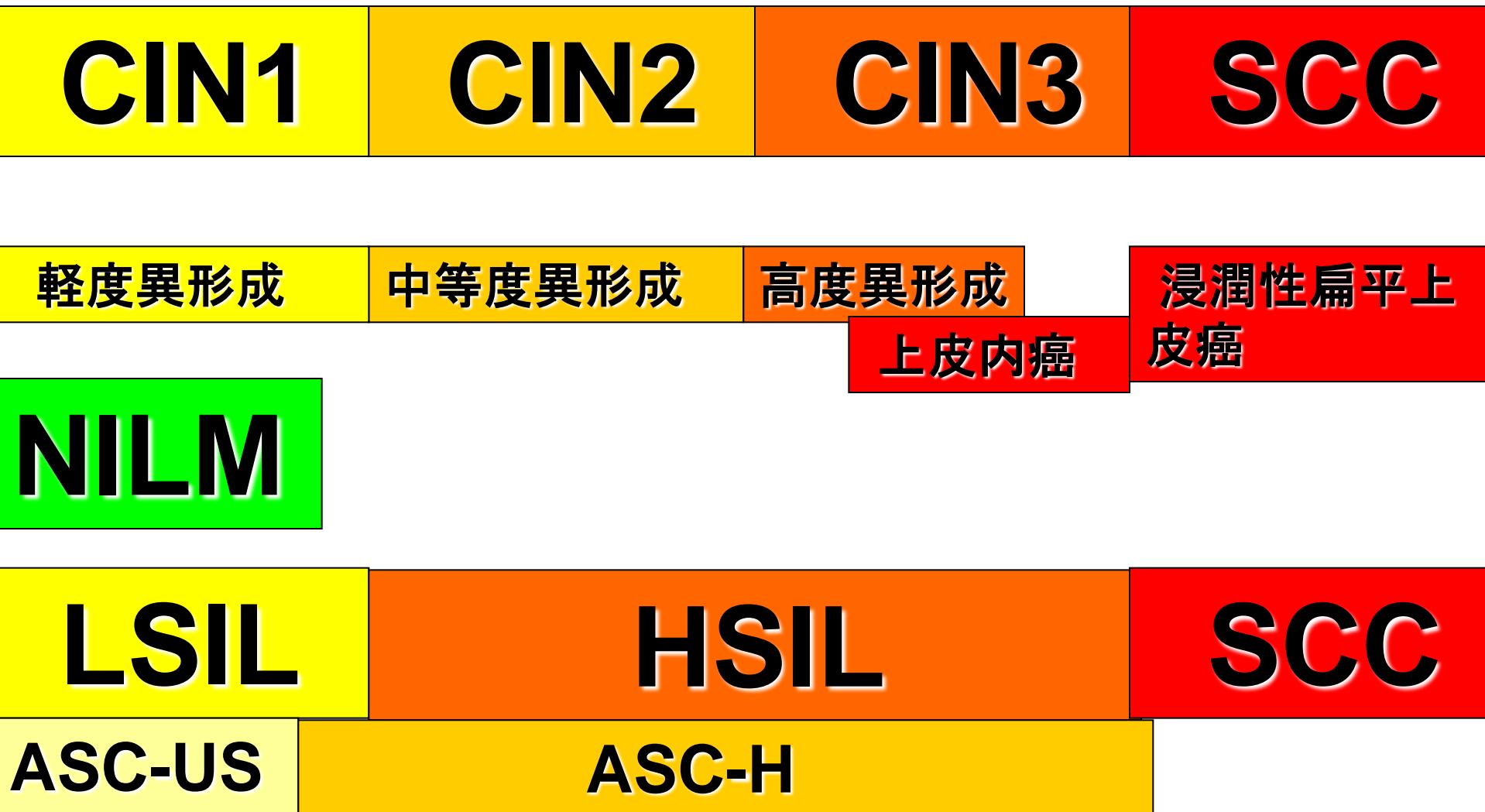


図3

子宮頸部病変の分類(扁平系)



子宮頸部病変の分類(扁平系)

NILM

LSIL

HSIL

SCC

ASC-US

ASC-H

NILM… Negative for Intraepithelial Lesion or Malignancy

LSIL… Low grade Squamous intraepithelial Lesion

HSIL… High grade Squamous intraepithelial Lesion

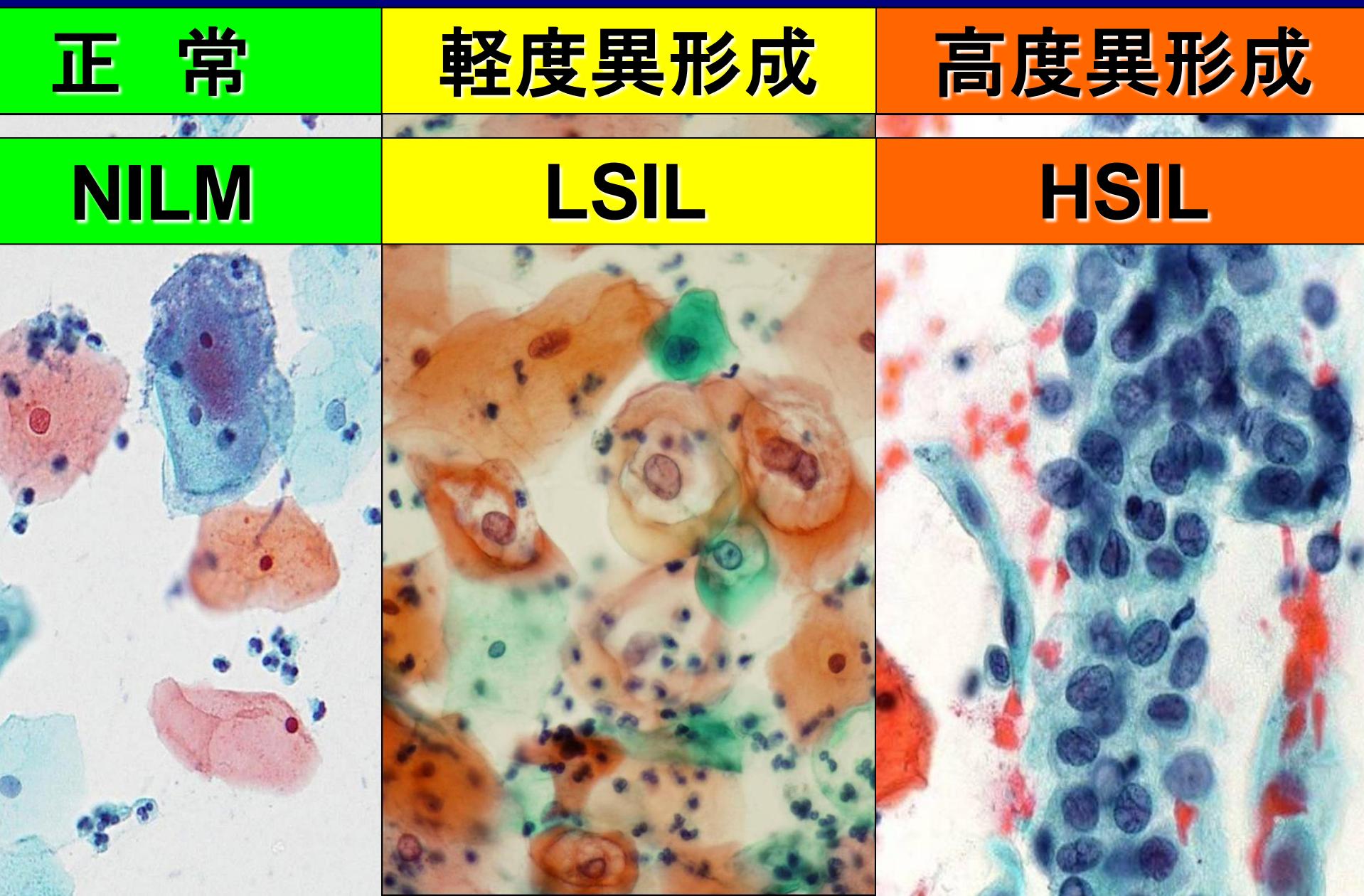
SCC… Squamous Cell Carcinoma

ASC-US… Atypical Squamous Cells of Undetermined Significance

ASC-H… Atypical Squamous Cells, cannot exclude HSIL

扁平上皮細胞の変化

図5



扁平上皮細胞の変化

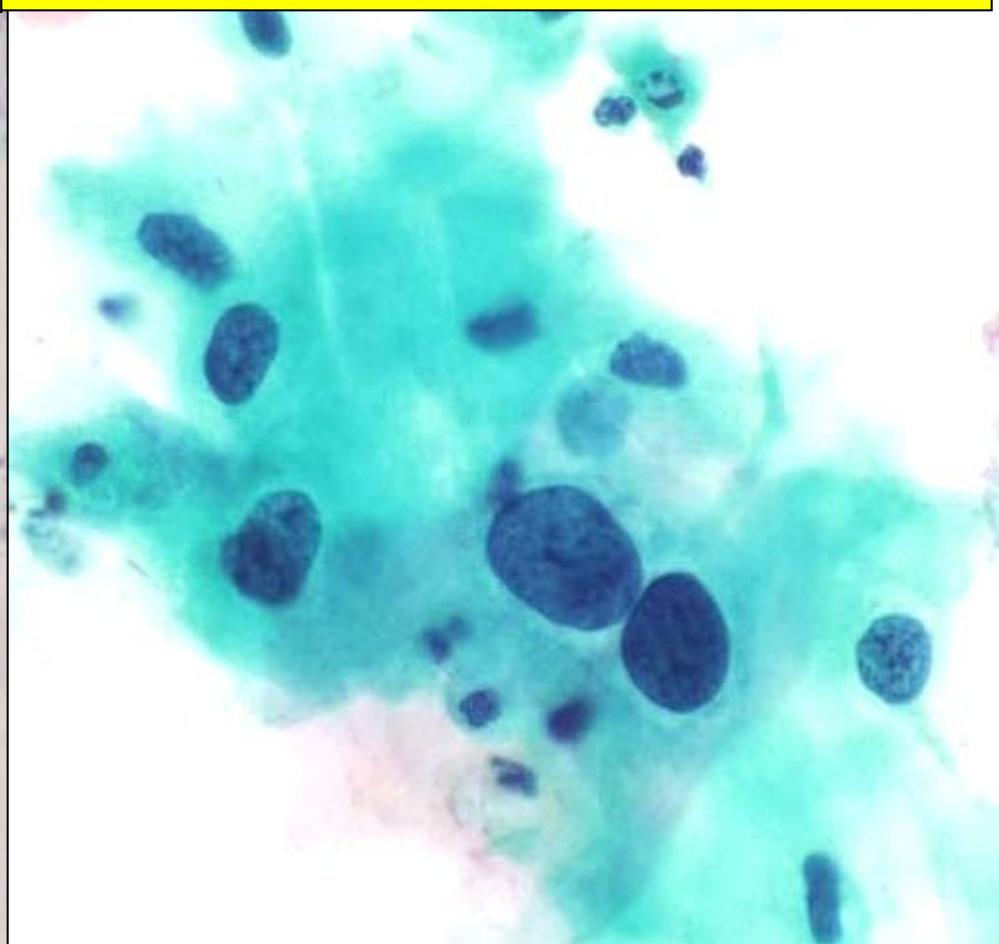
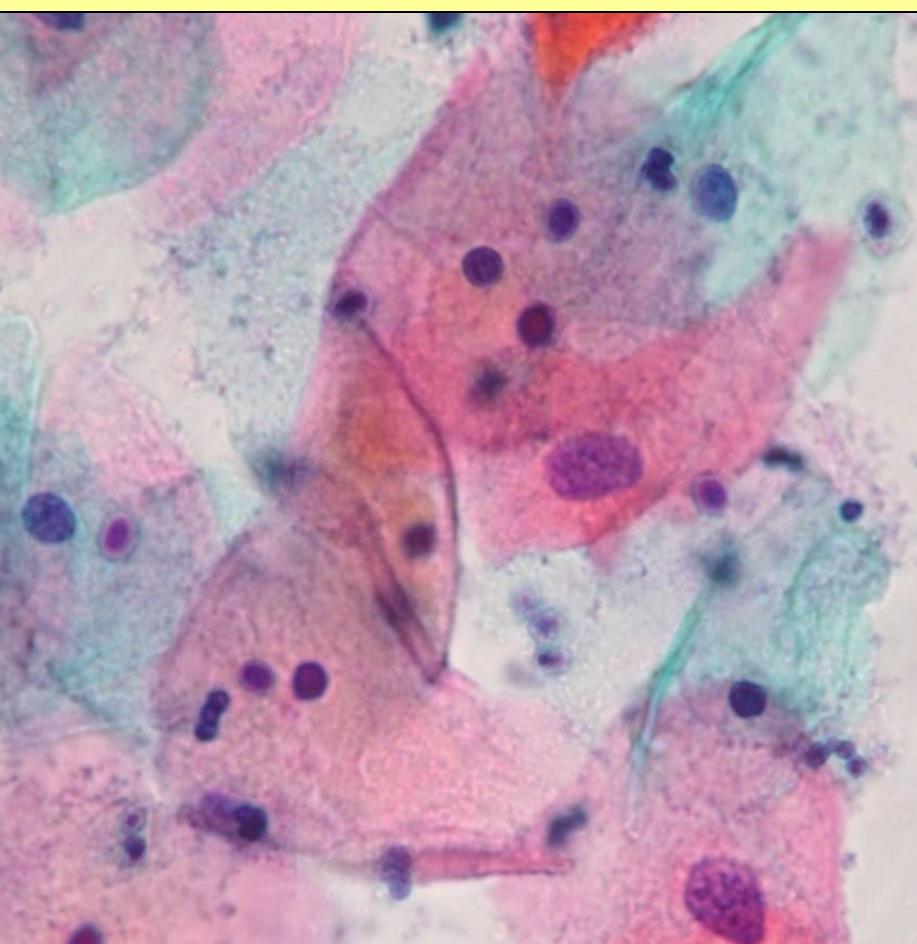
図6

要再検査

軽度異形成

ASC-UC

LSIL



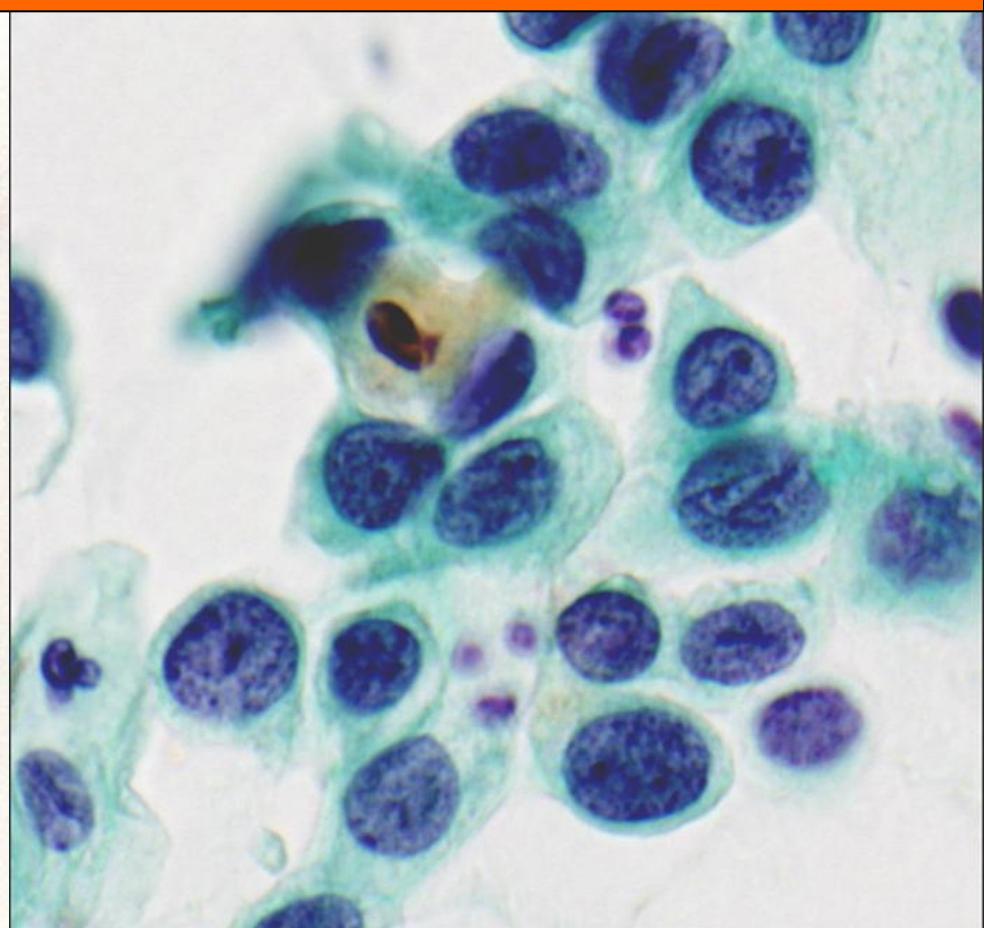
扁平上皮細胞の変化

図7

高度異形成

上皮内癌

HSIL



扁平上皮細胞の変化

図8

扁平上皮癌

角化型扁平上皮癌

SCC

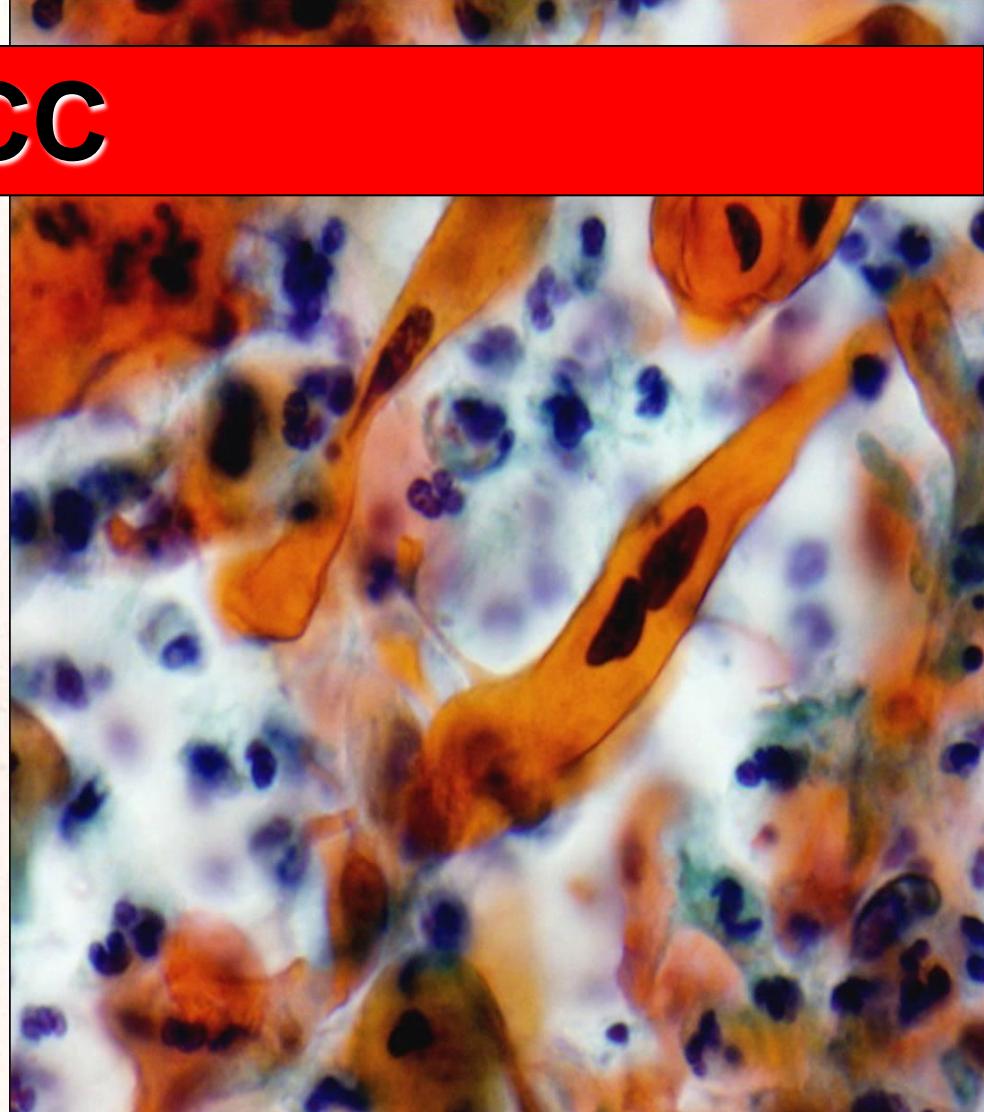
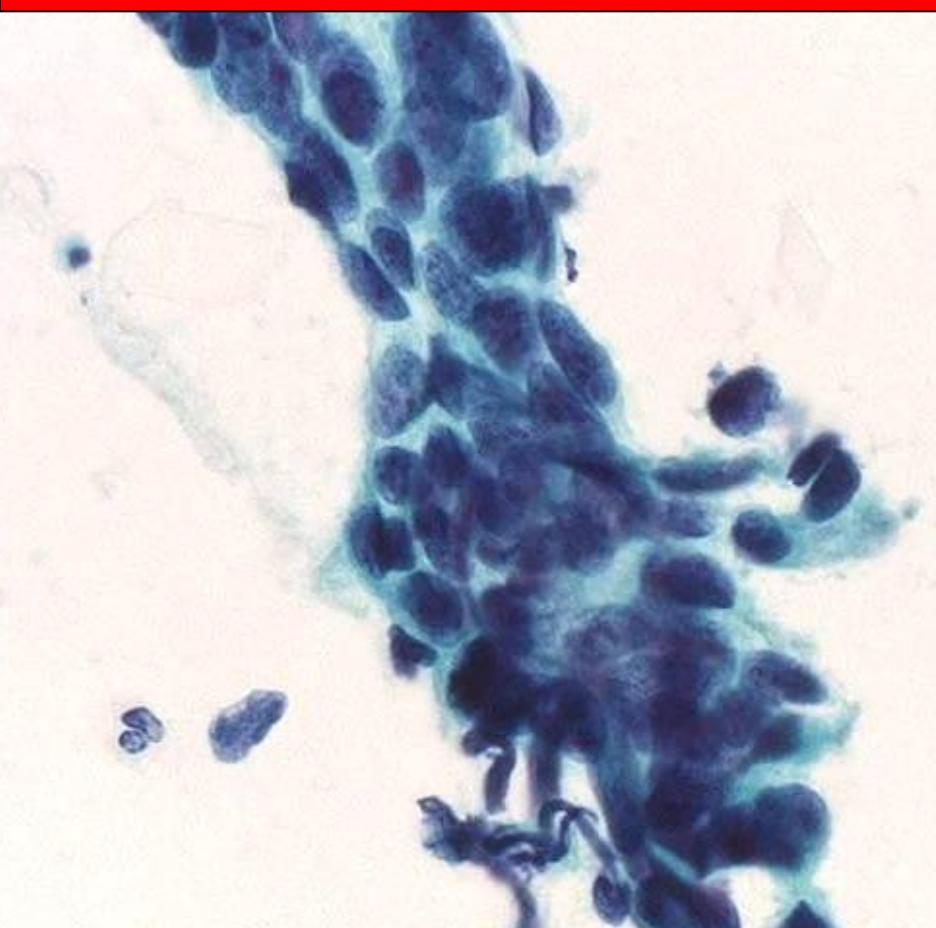


図9

子宮頸部病変の分類(腺系)

腺異形成

上皮内腺癌

浸潤性腺癌

AGC

AIS

Adenocarcinoma

AGC…Atypical Glandular Cells

AIS…Adenocarcinoma In Situ

腺上皮細胞の変化

図10

正 常

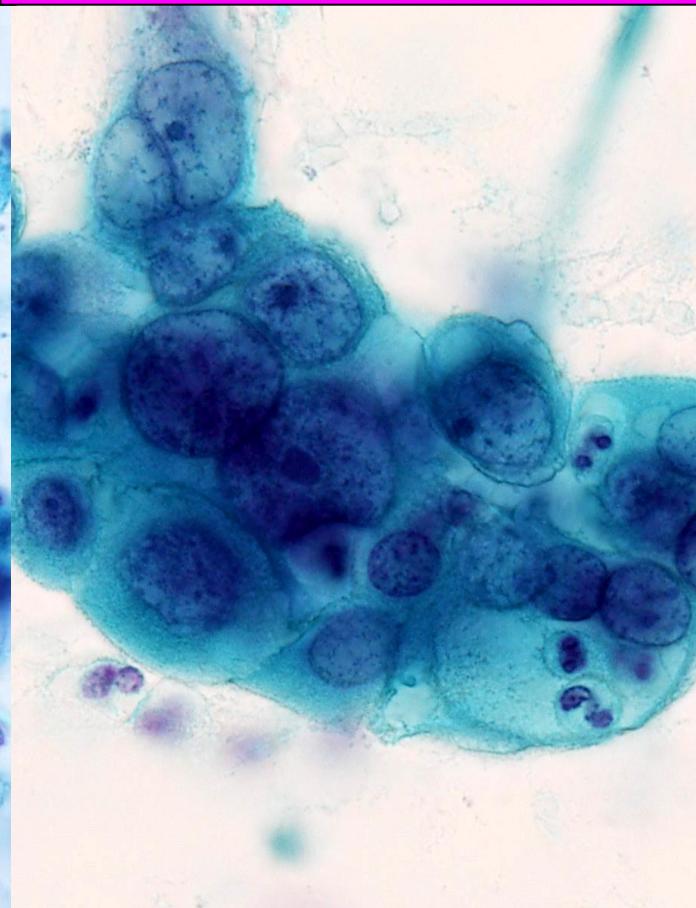
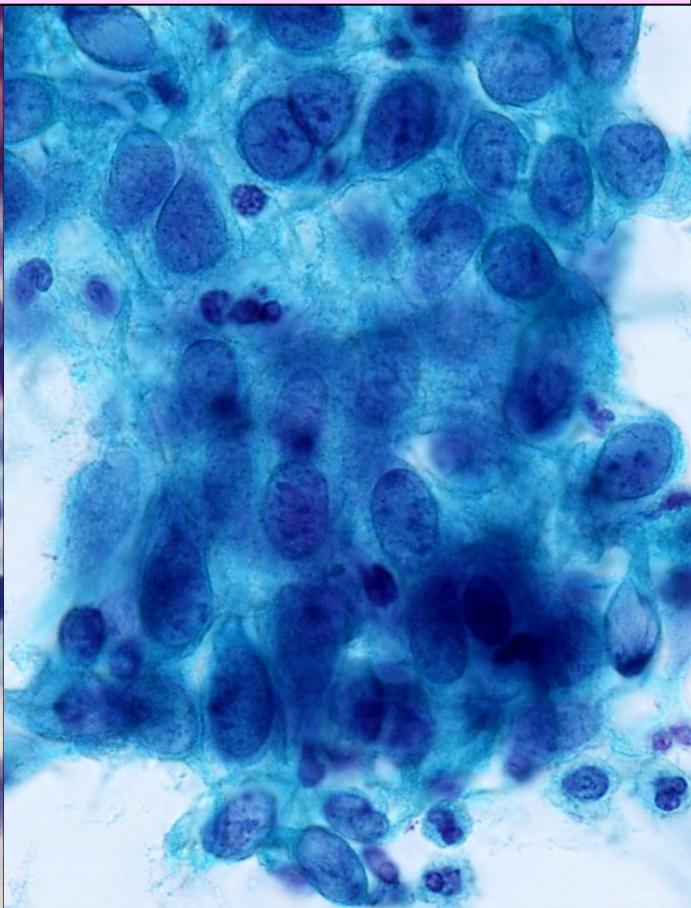
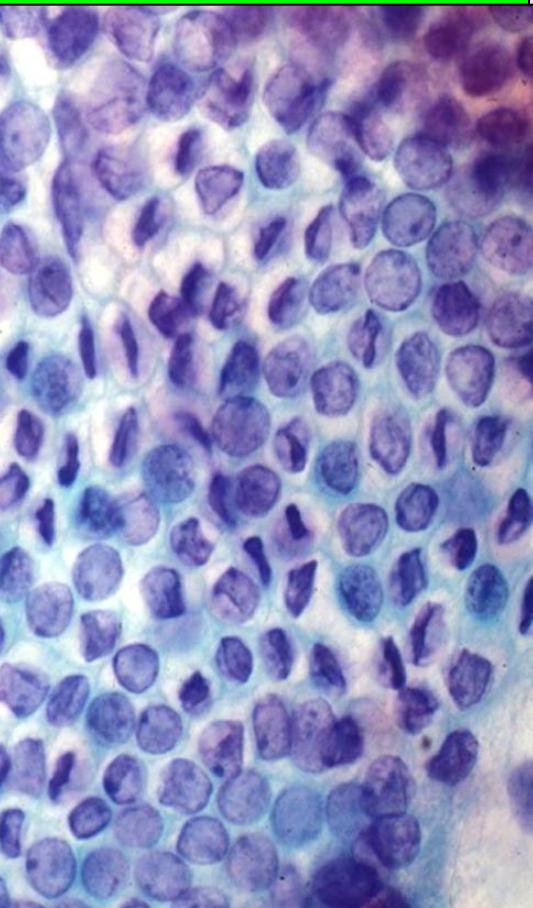
腺系異型上皮

腺 癌

NILM

AGC

Adeniocarci.



検診後の流れ

結 果

運 用

NILM	定期検査
ASC-US	<p>要精密検査</p> <p>①HPV(−)…一年後に細胞診 HPV(+)…コルポ診、生検 ②HPV非施行時は半年以内に細胞診</p>
ASC-H	
LSIL	要精密検査
HSIL	
SCC	コルポ診、生検