

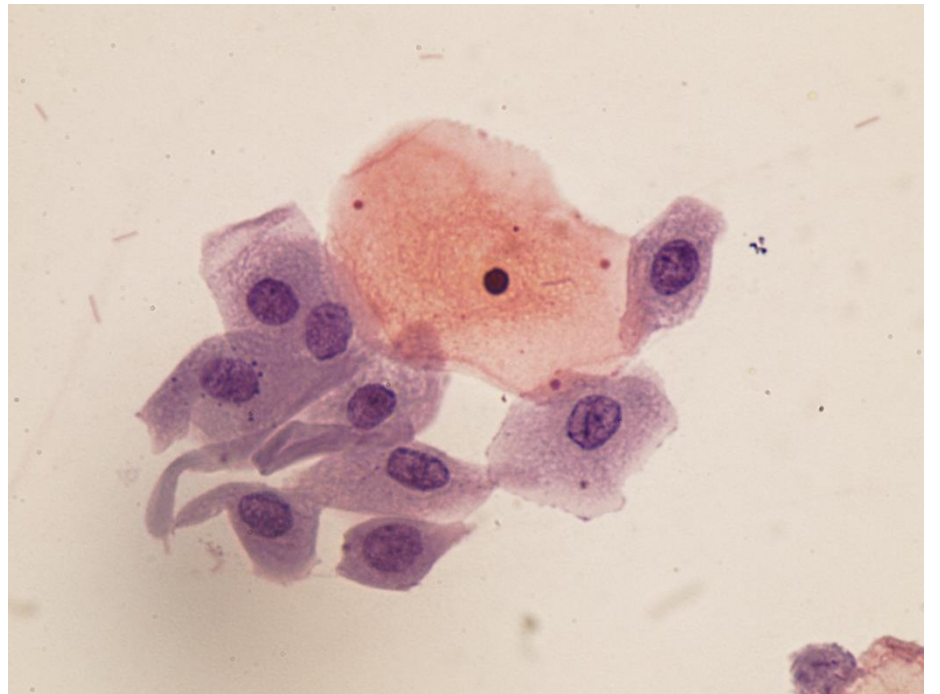
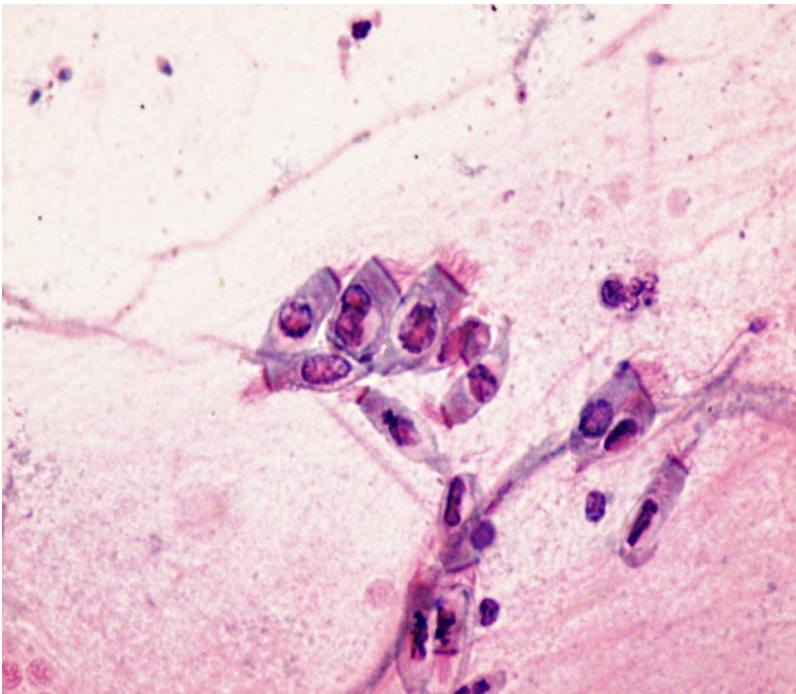
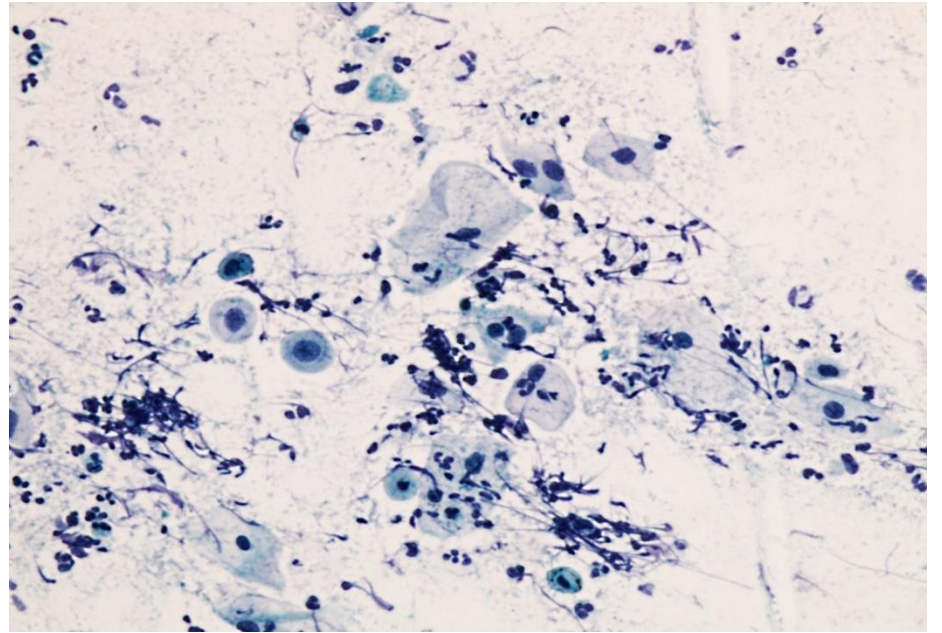
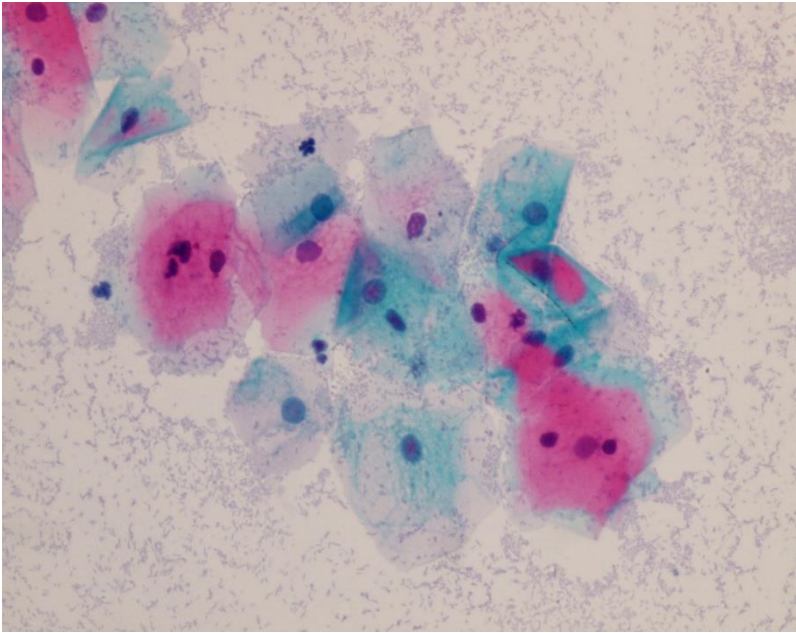


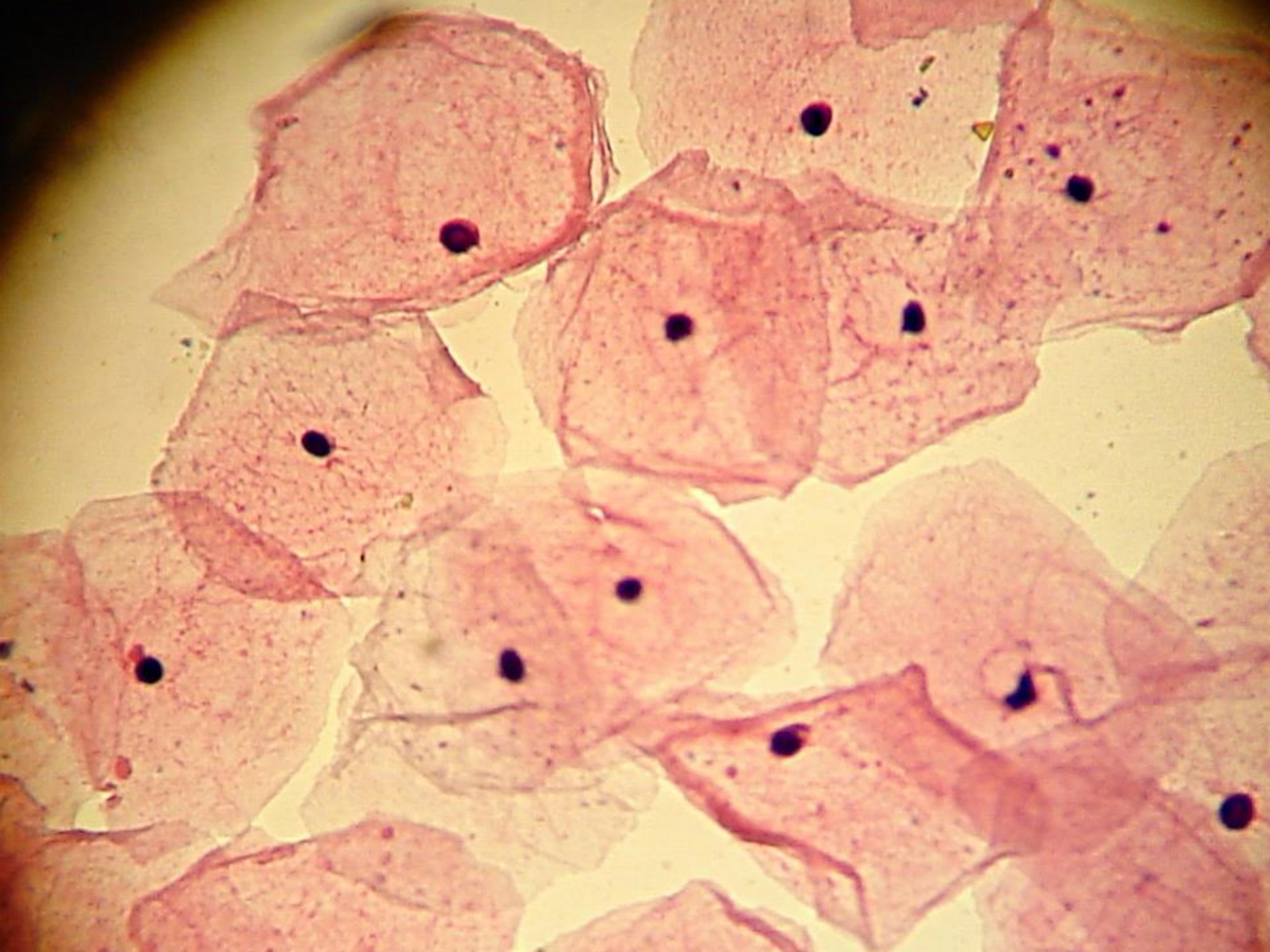
Valor Predictivo Diagnóstico de Citología del contenido Vaginal

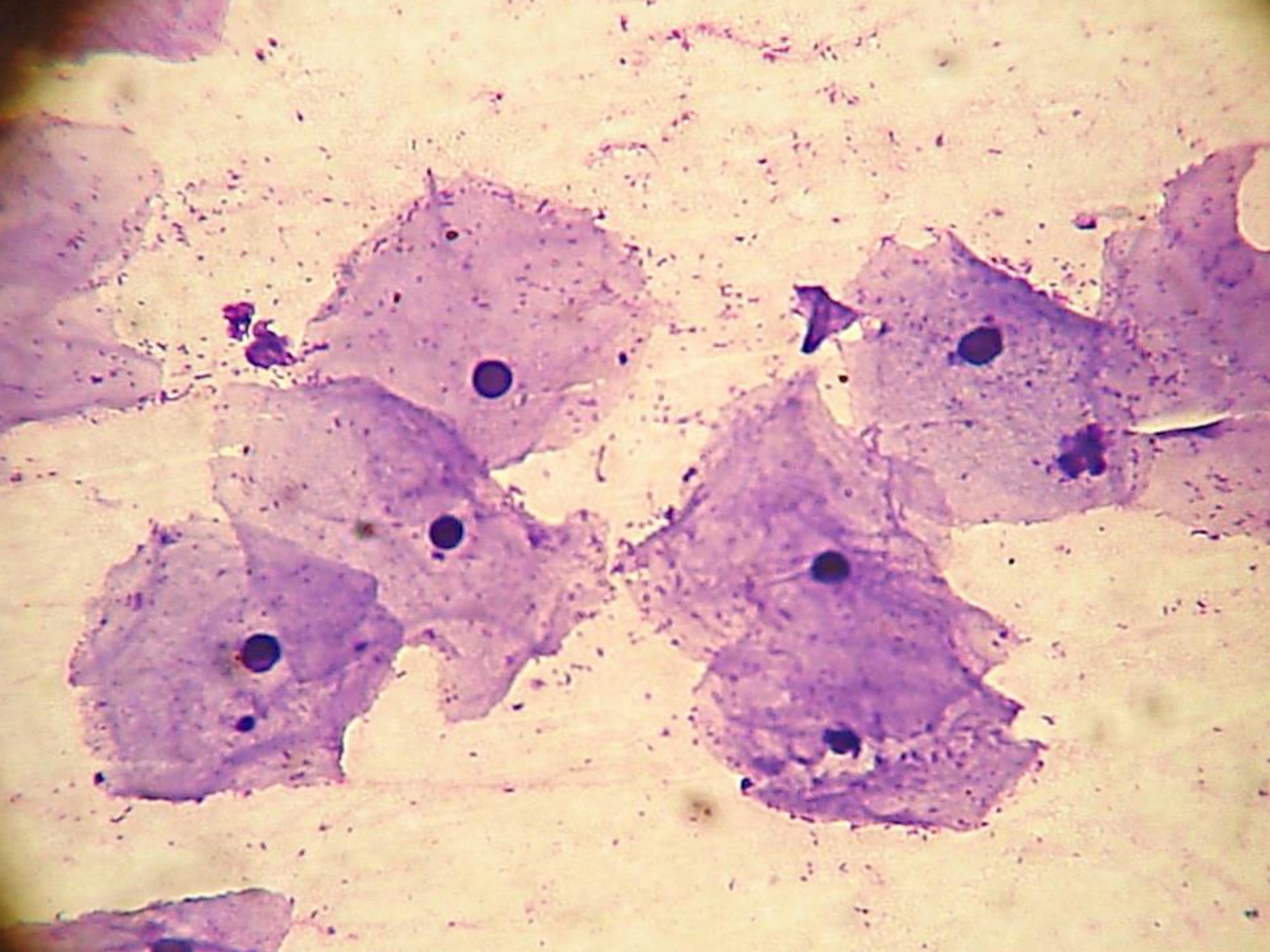
Prof Dr Luis Alberto Palaoro

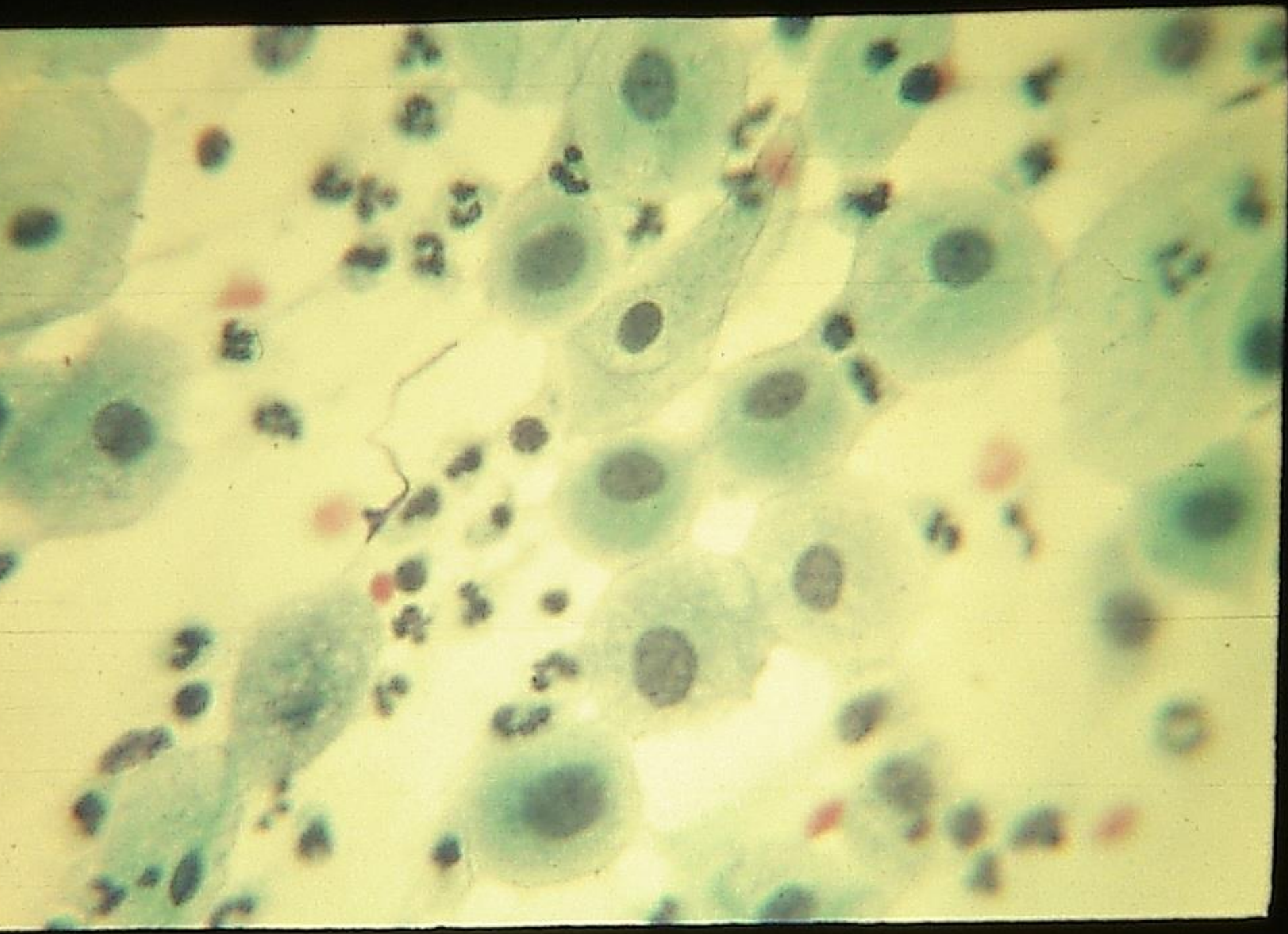
Director de PROSAR-FBA

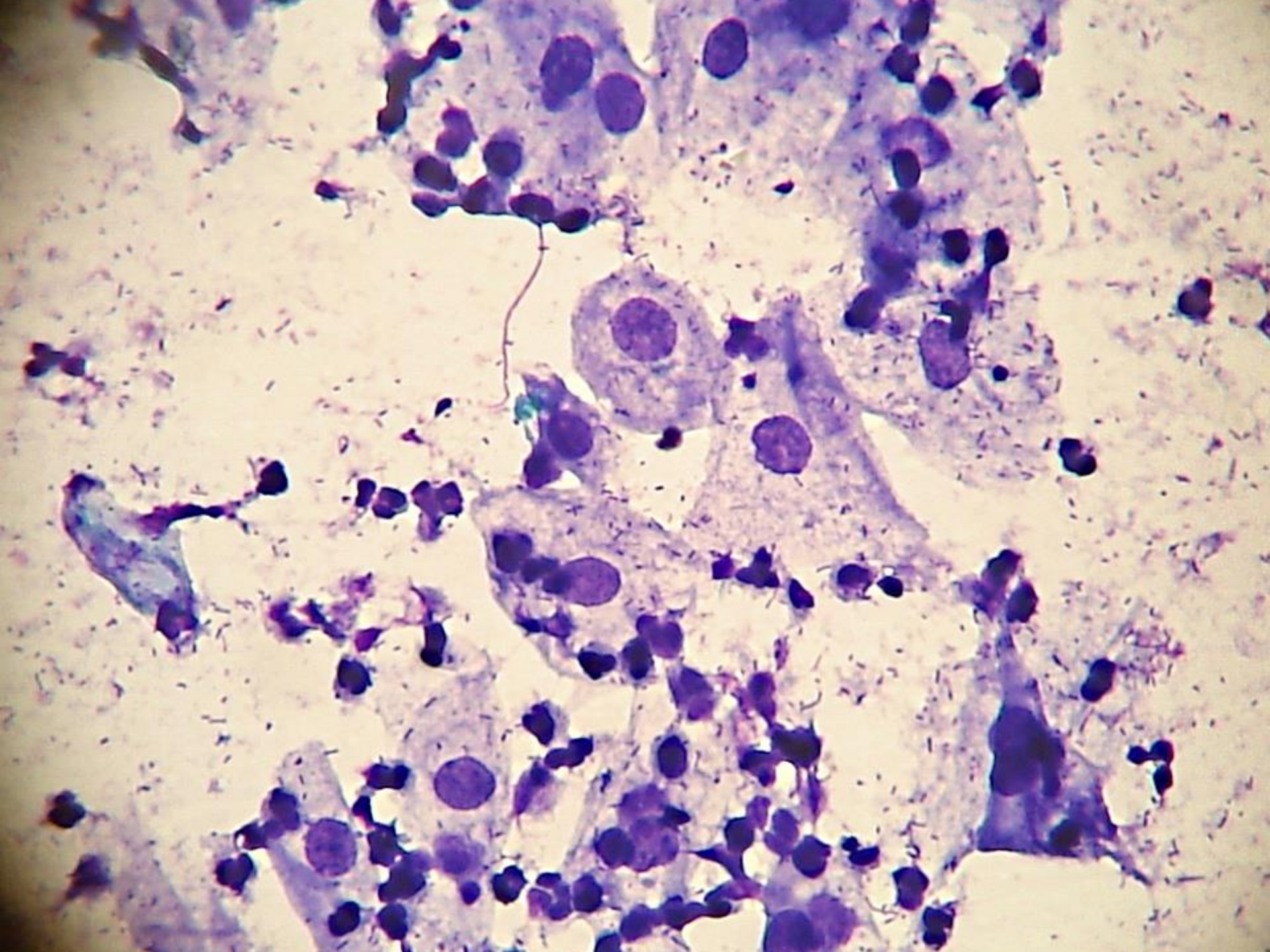
Argentina

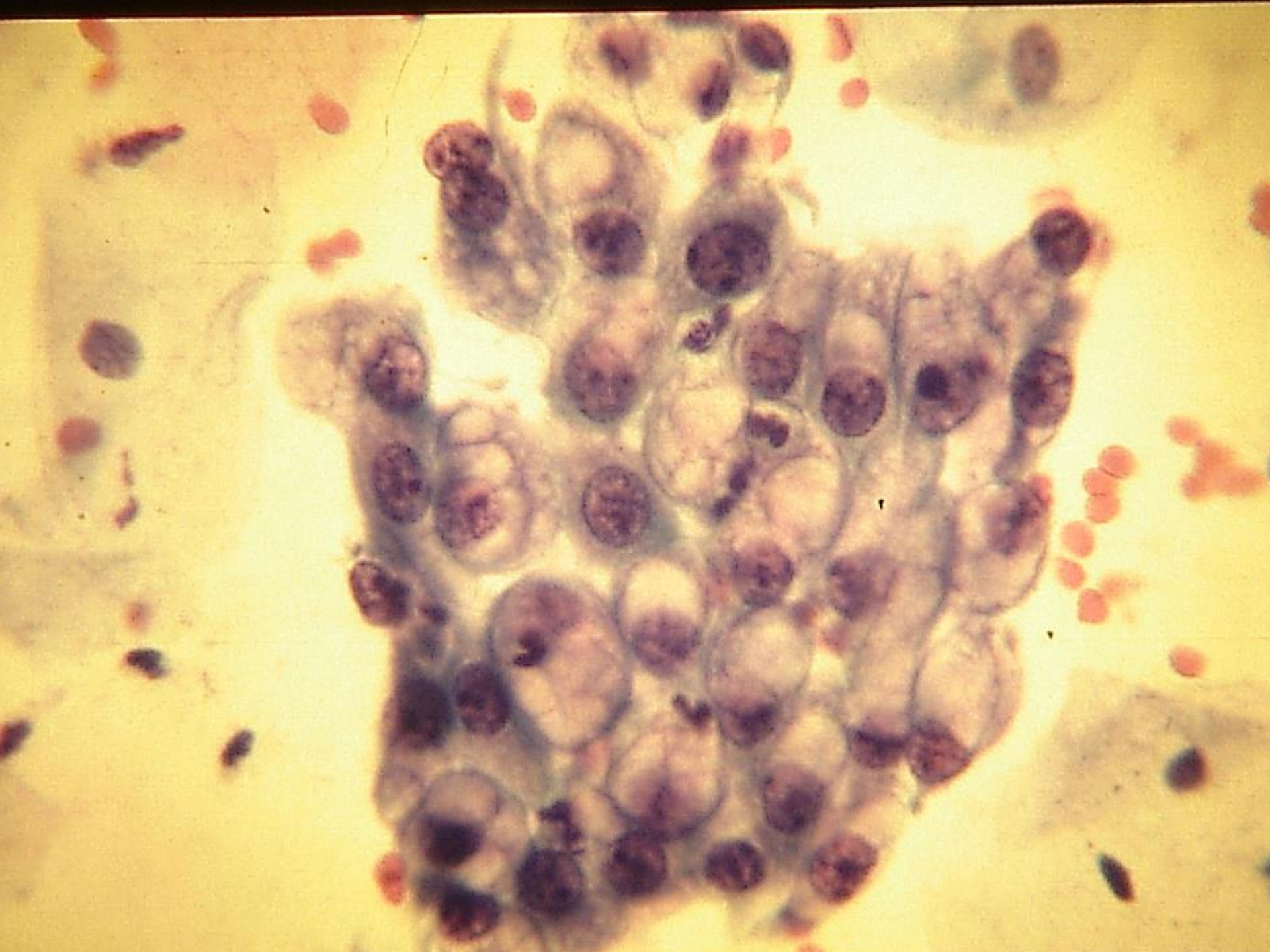


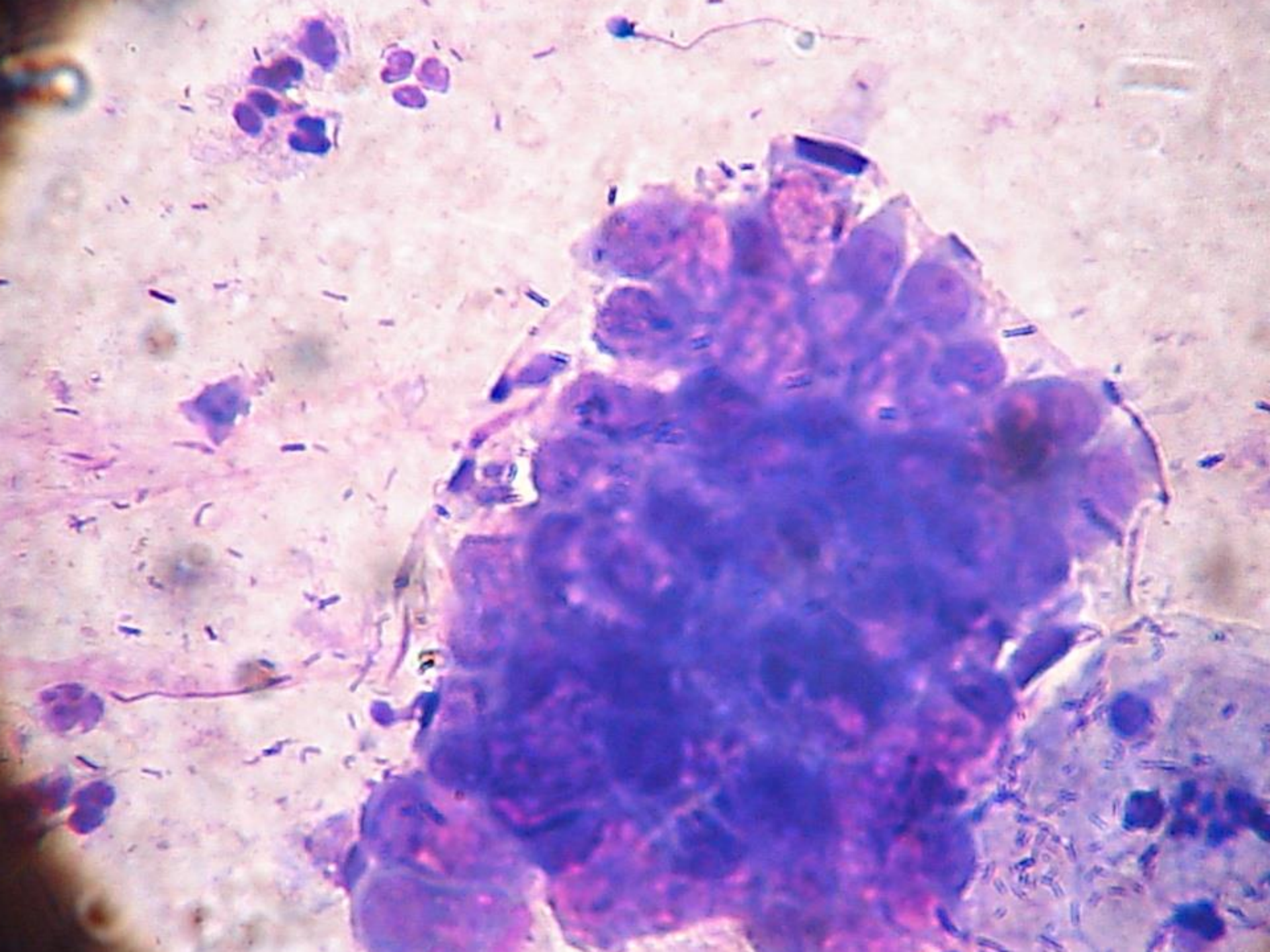


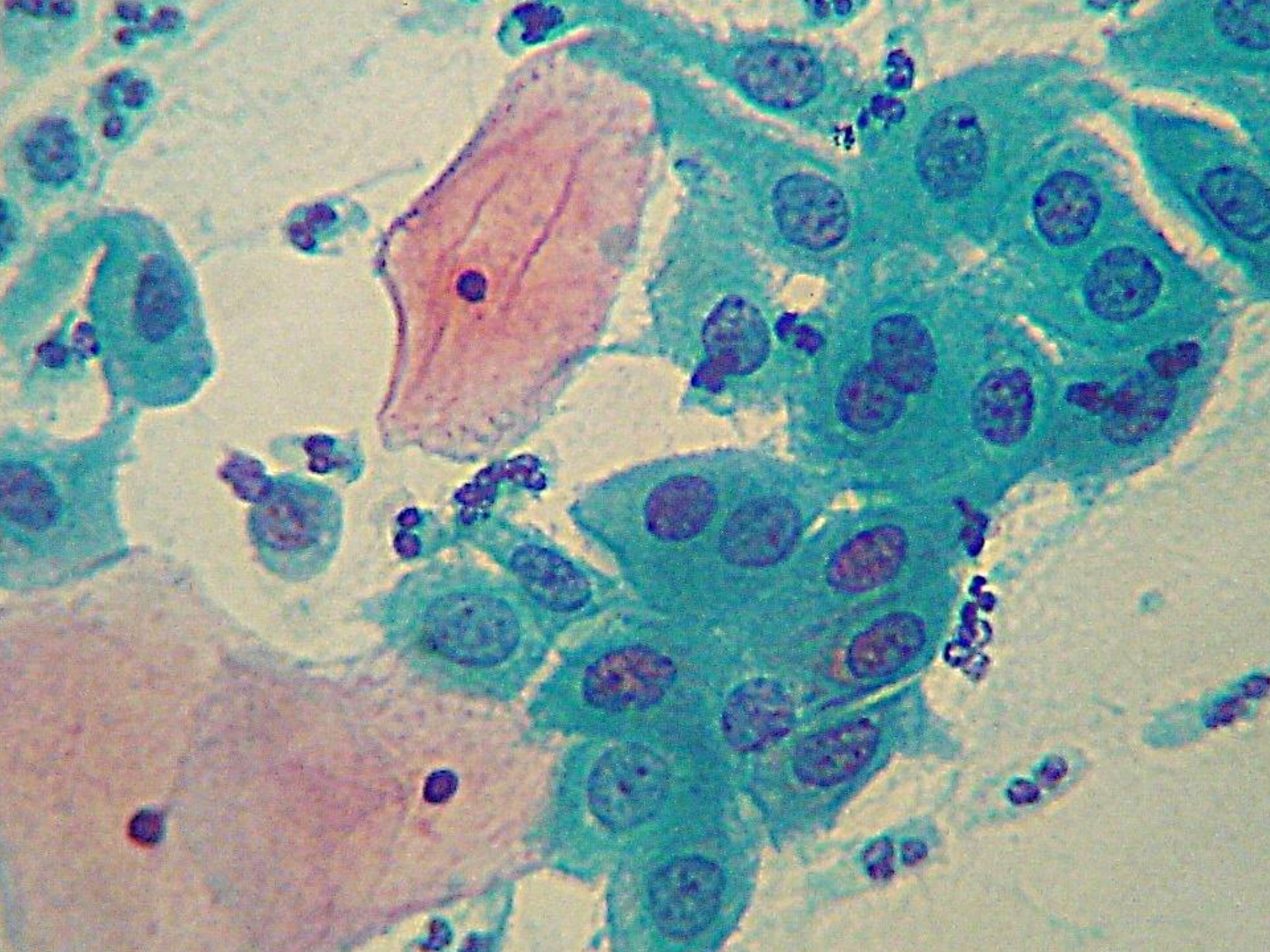


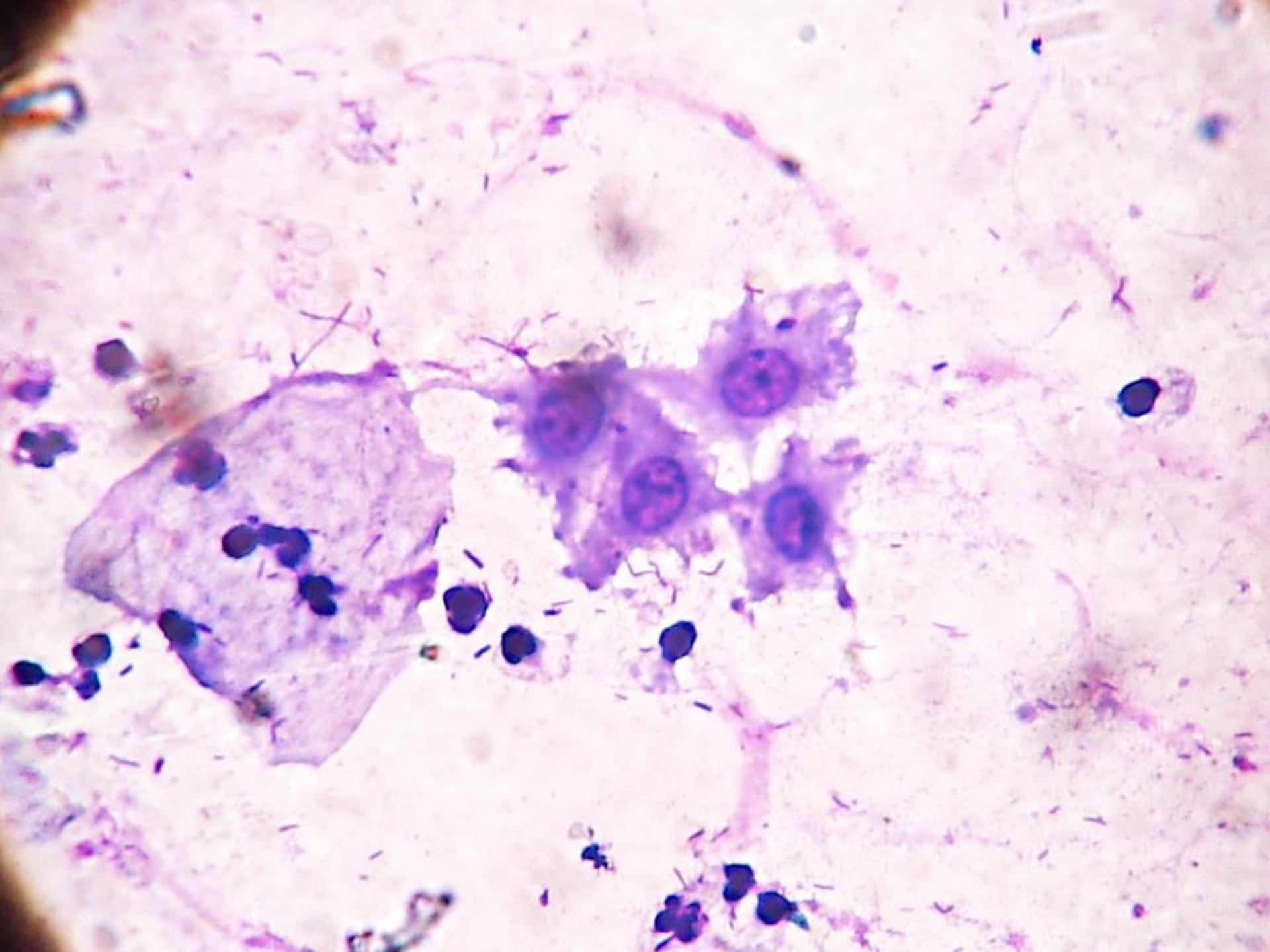




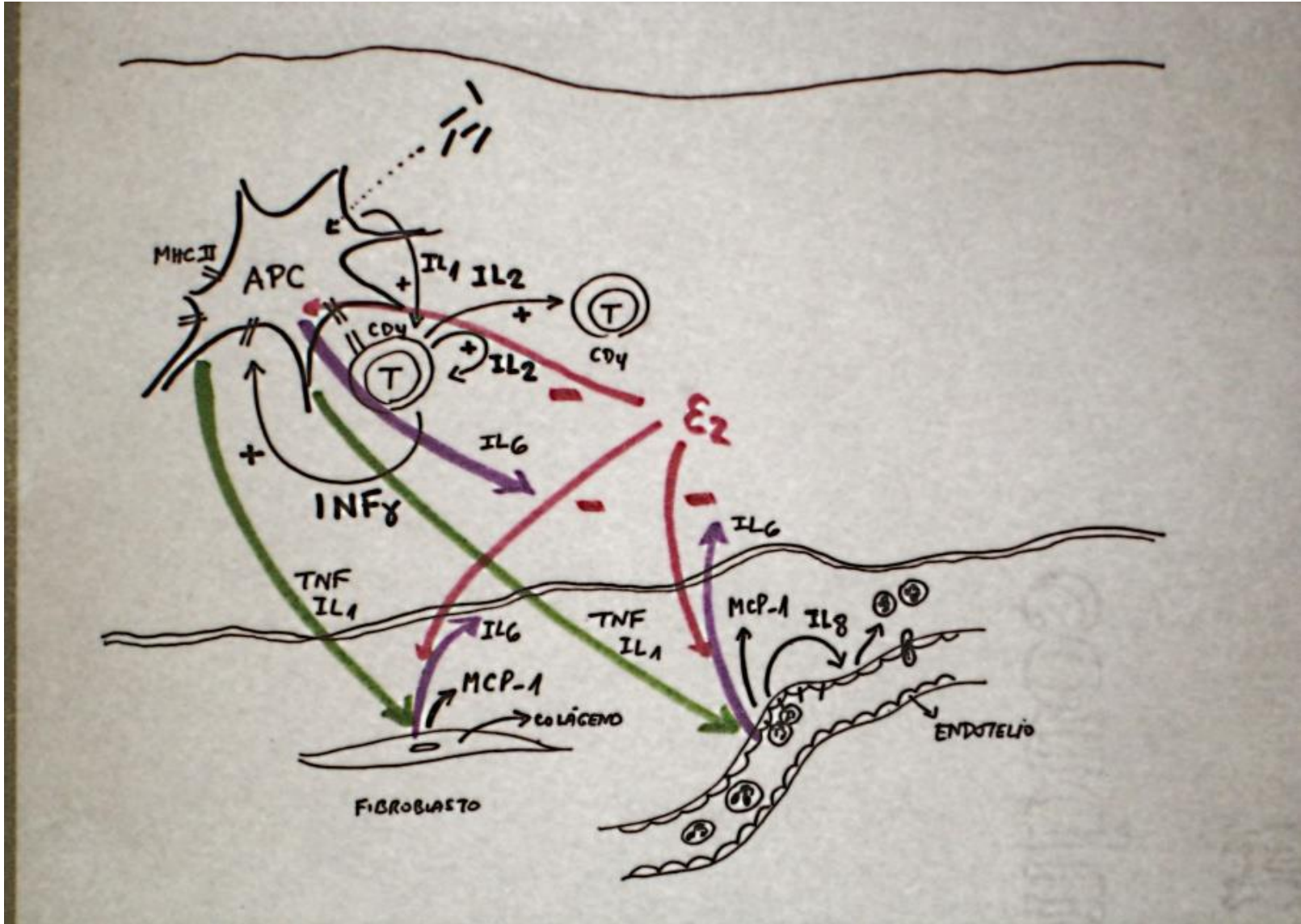








Síntesis de la reacción inflamatoria en exocervix



Cambios inflamatorios

a) **Aumento del número y tamaño de cromocentros**, con disminución del cromatismo de la eucromatina y aspecto borroso del núcleo en general: (desnaturalización de las histonas)

b) **Engrosamiento de la membrana nuclear**, por depósito de heterocromatina inactiva.

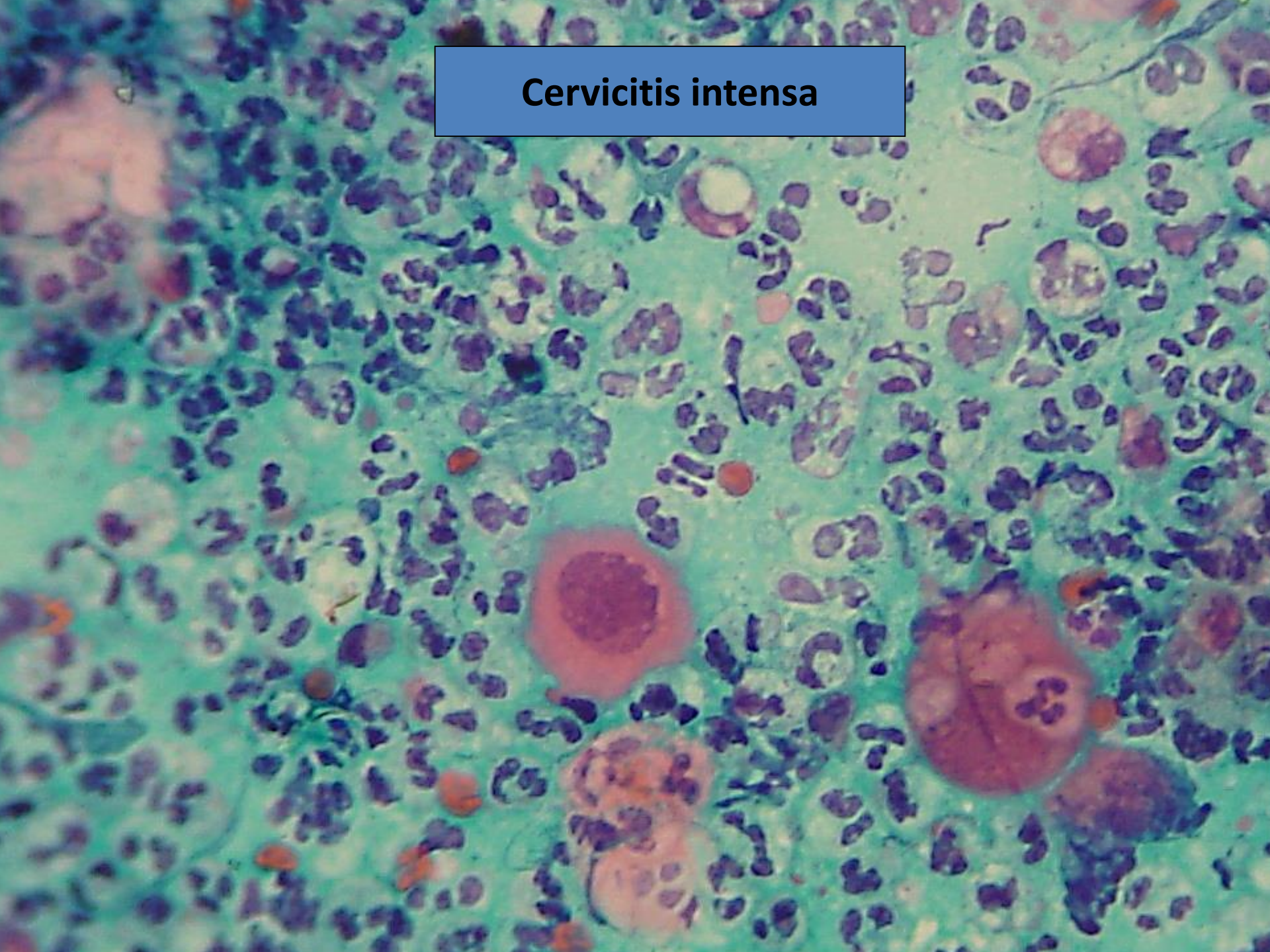
c) **Aumento del volumen celular**: pérdida del control sobre el agua (bomba)Na/K. Cuando ocurre, además, el *núcleo celular aparece Hipocromático*.

d)Modificaciones citoplasmáticas: vacuolización (ruptura de membranas de vesículas con contenido enzimático), cambios de tinción (desnaturalización de proteínas estructurales), bordes celulares imprecisos (lisis de membrana plasmática), halos perinucleares (desnaturalización proteica, pérdida del citoesqueleto)

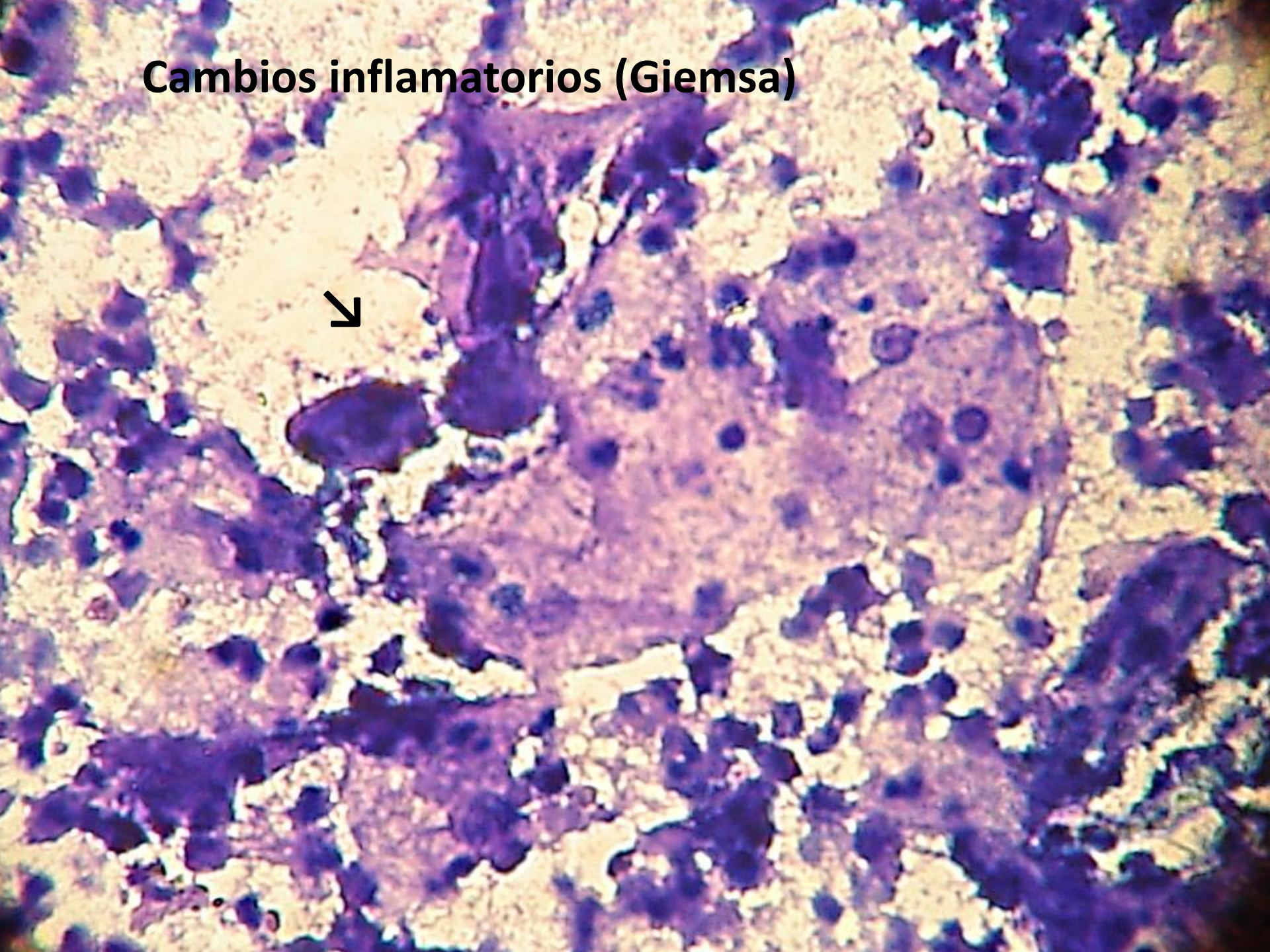
A microscopic image of a Papanicolaou (Pap) stain showing inflammatory changes. The background is a light, pinkish-tan color, representing the mucus or fluid from which the cells were collected. Numerous small, dark purple, round cells are scattered throughout, representing inflammatory cells such as neutrophils and lymphocytes. In the center and right side, there are larger, more complex structures. These structures consist of multiple layers of cells, with some cells having large, dark purple nuclei and others having more cytoplasm. The overall appearance is that of a dense, multi-layered cellular structure, likely representing a cluster of inflammatory cells or a small abscess. The text "Cambios inflamatorios (Papanicolaou)" is overlaid on the lower-left portion of the image.

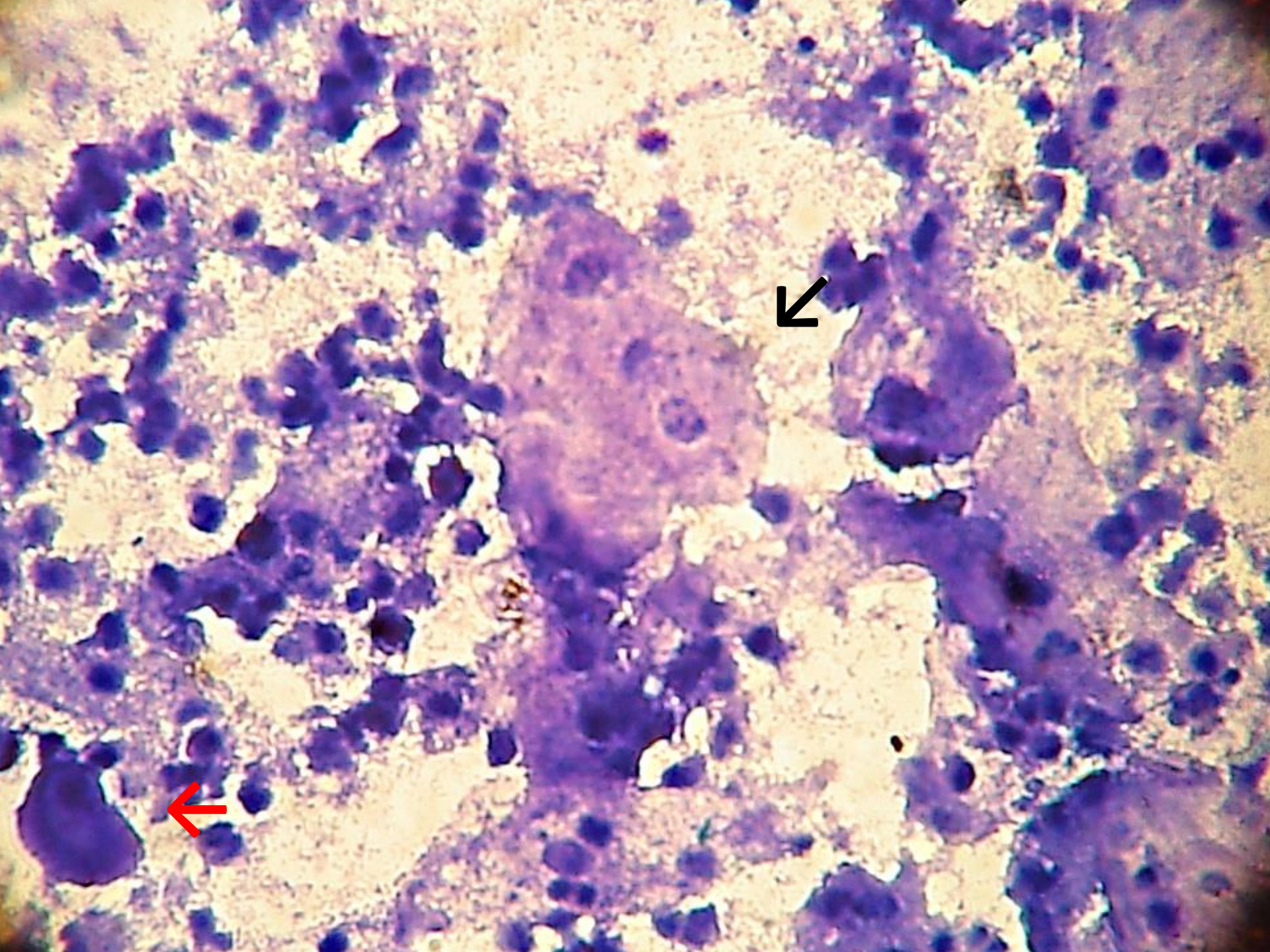
**Cambios inflamatorios
(Papanicolaou)**

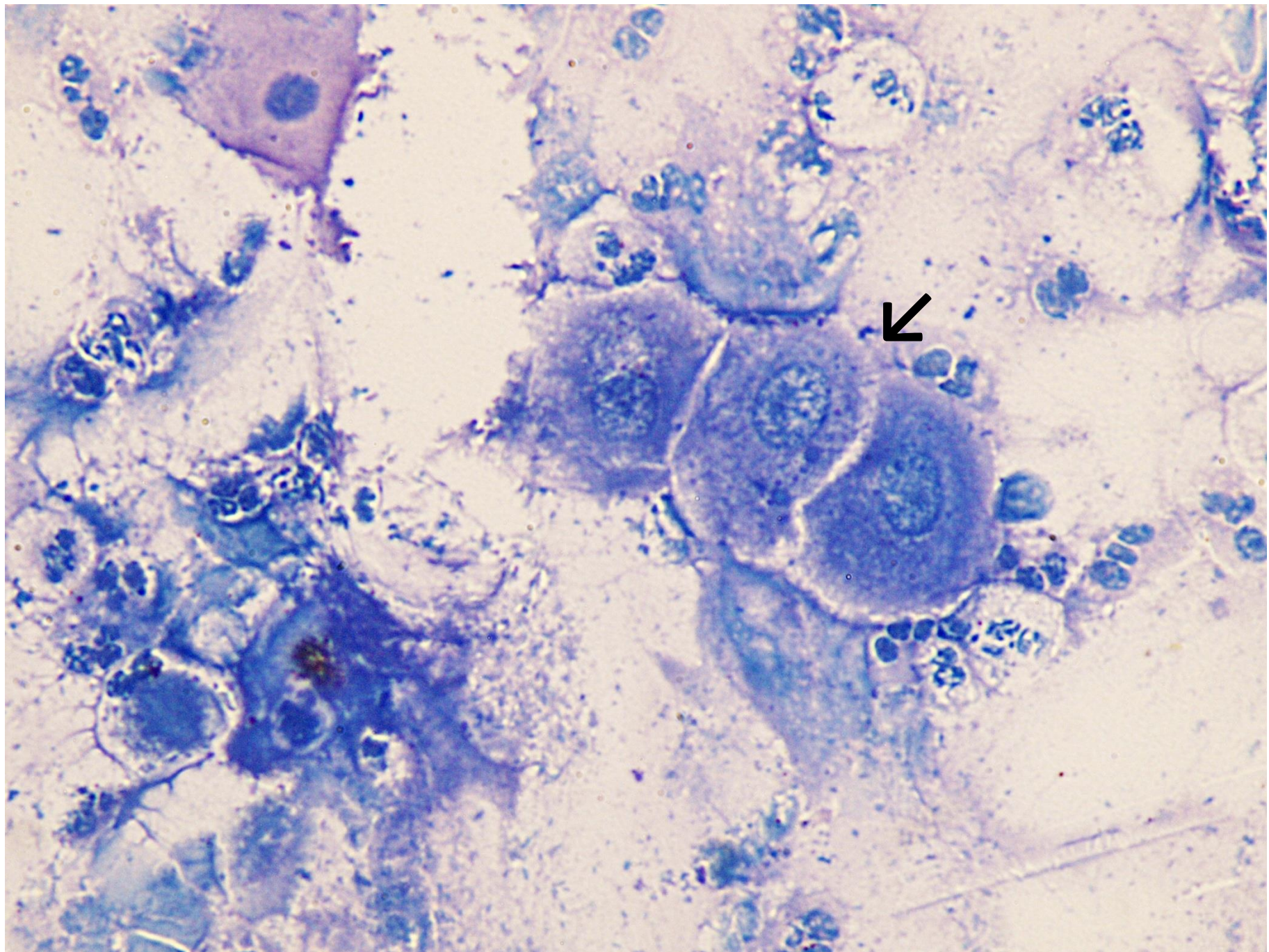
Cervicitis intensa



Cambios inflamatorios (Giemsa)

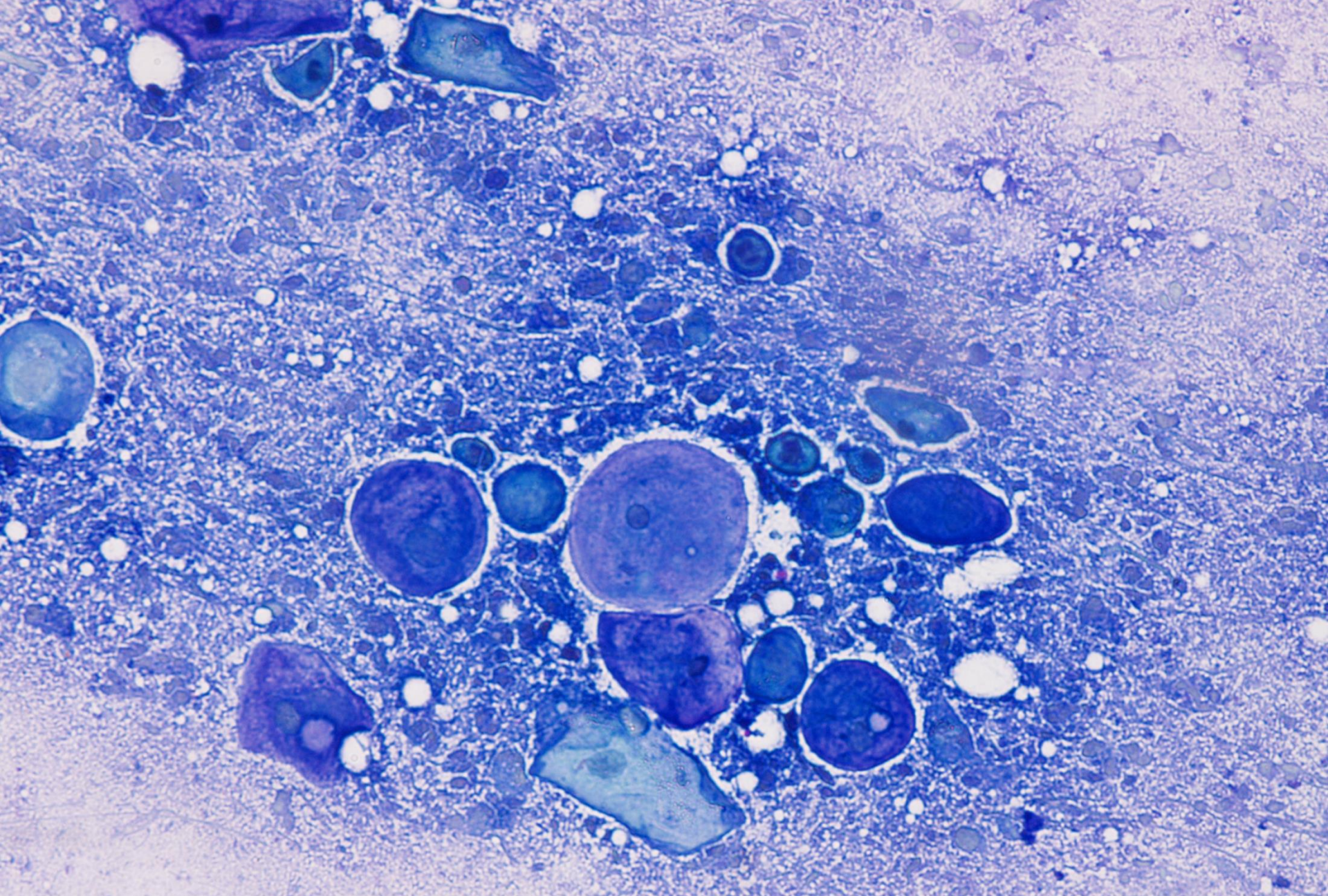




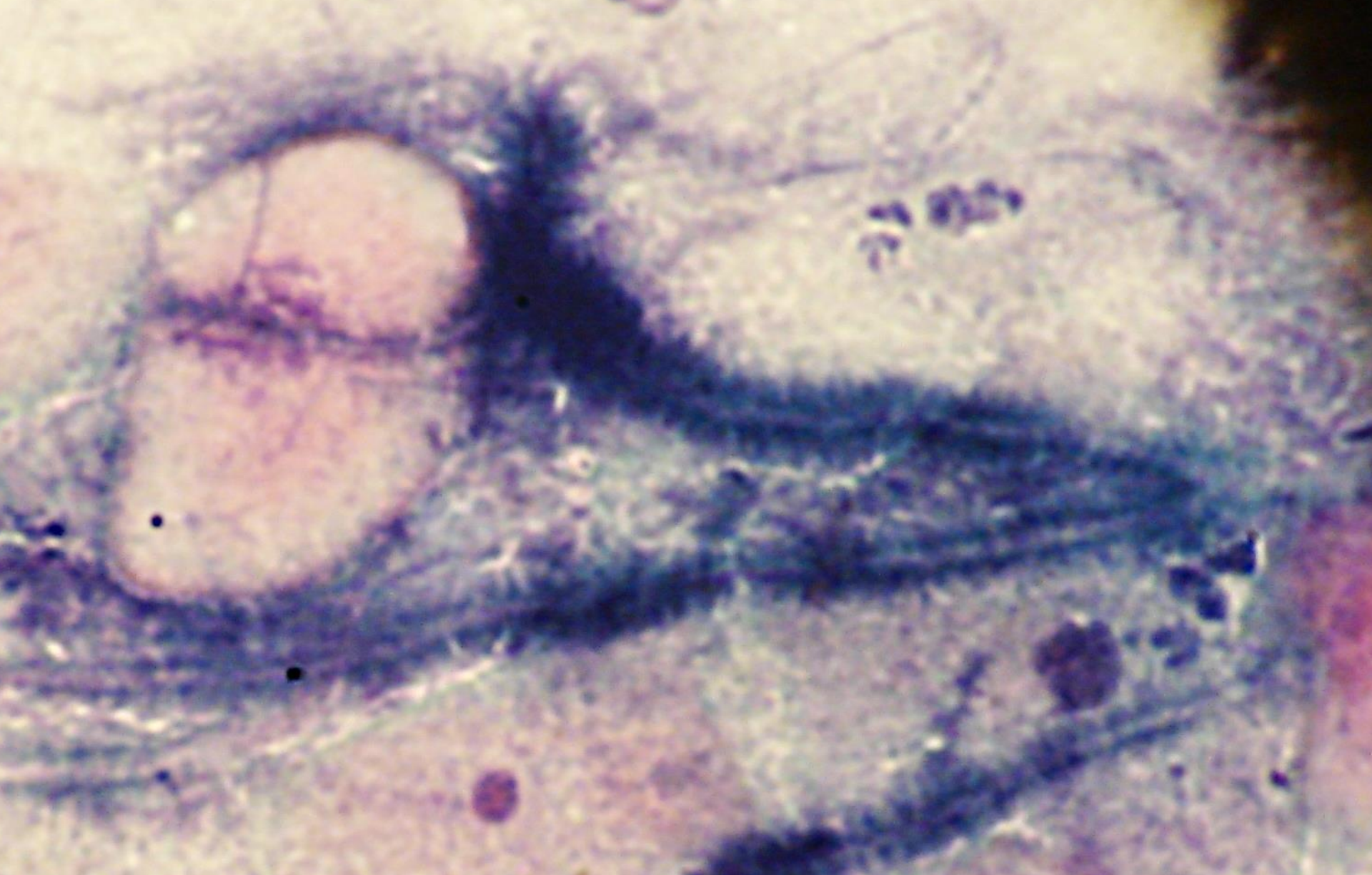




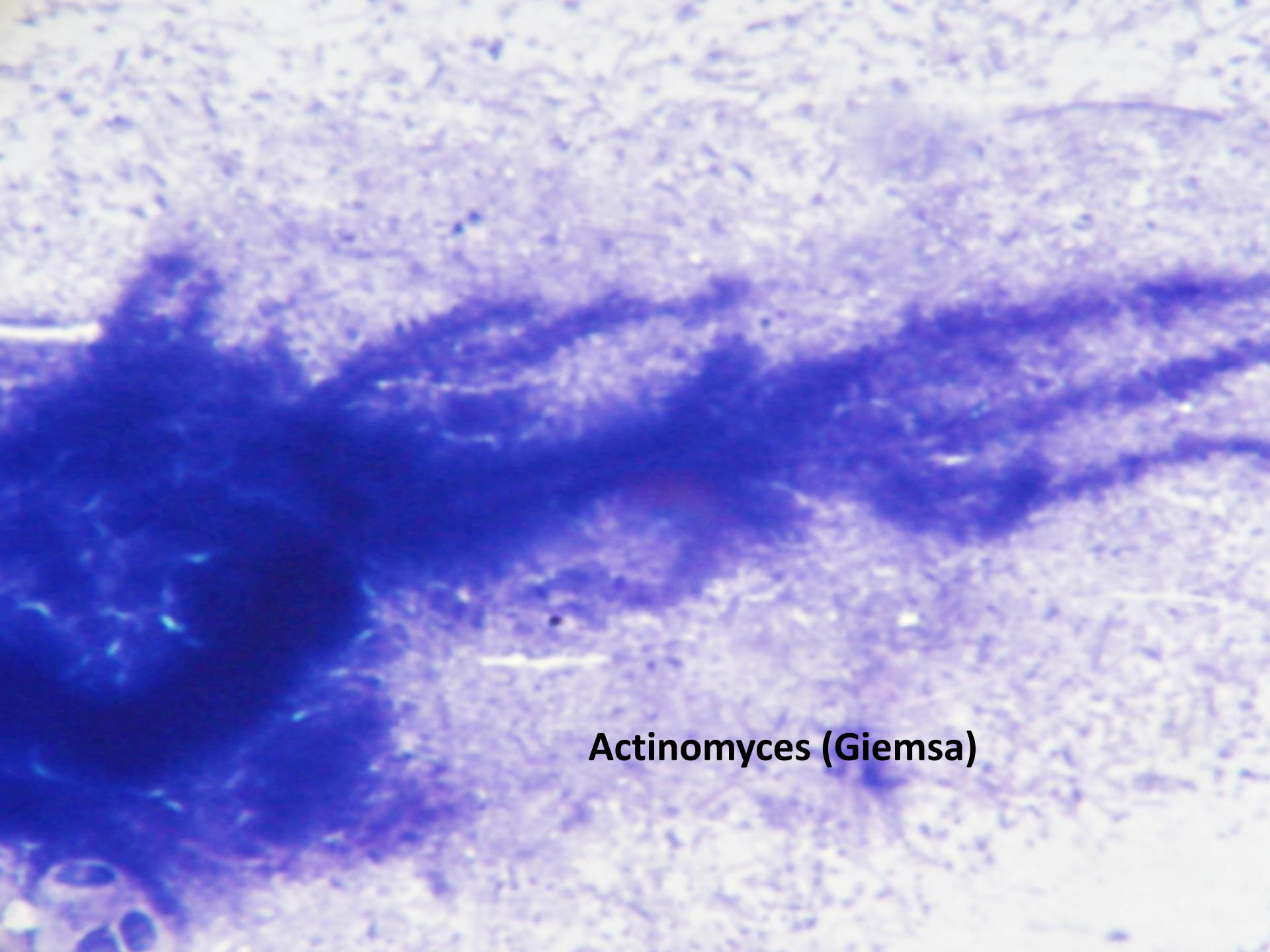
Colpitis atrófica (Papanicolaou)



Colpitis atrófica (Giemsa)



**Ejemplo de otras estructuras
Identificadas con ERIGE: Actinomyces
en "cola de rata" (Papanicolaou)**



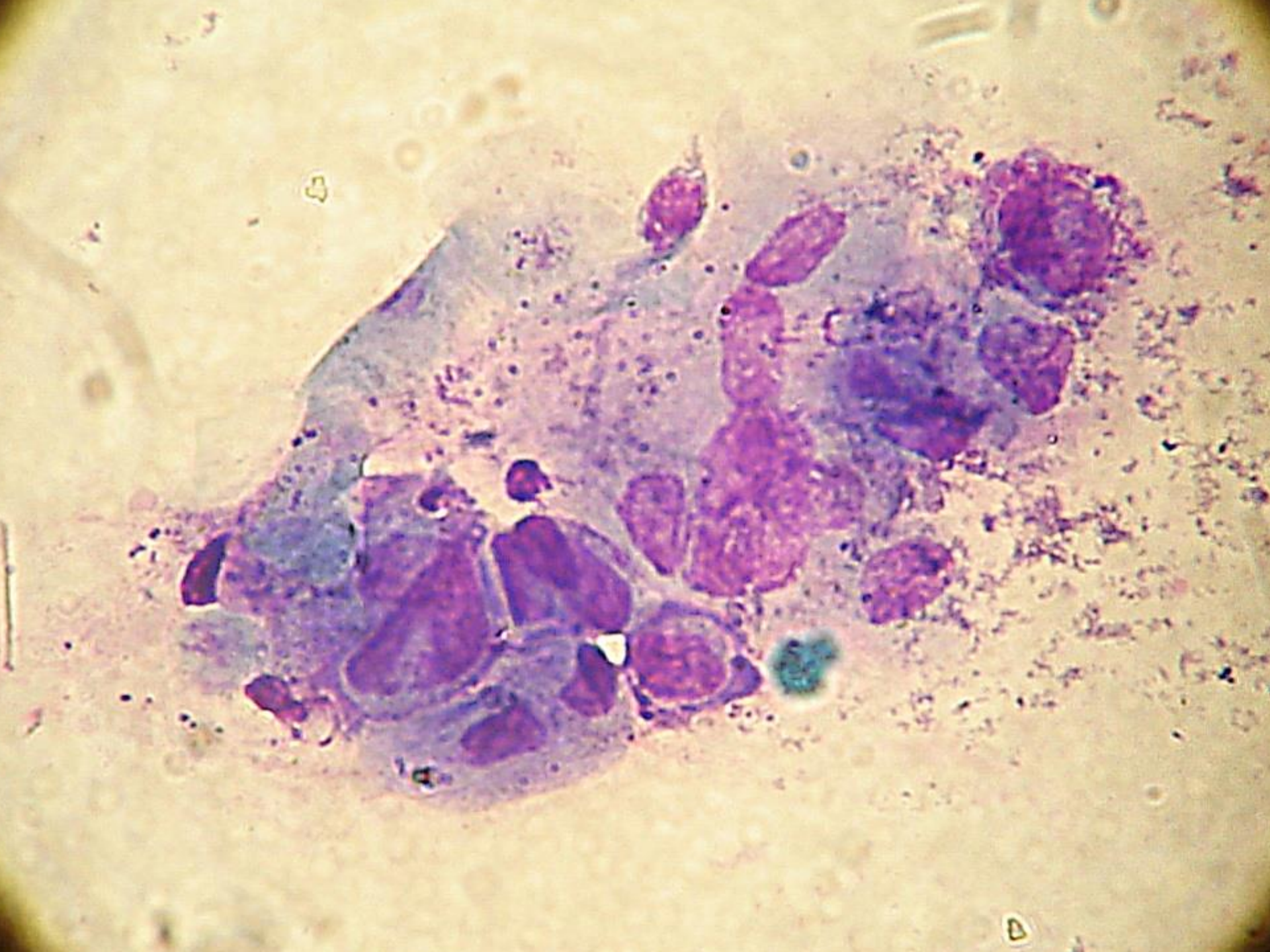
Actinomyces (Giemsa)

Herpes genital (Papanicolaou)

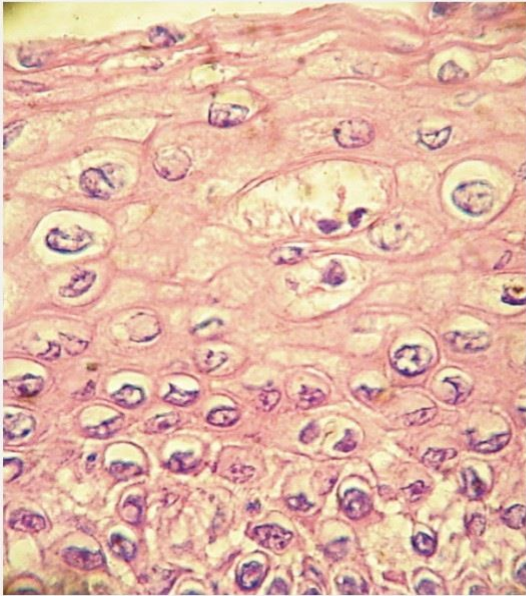




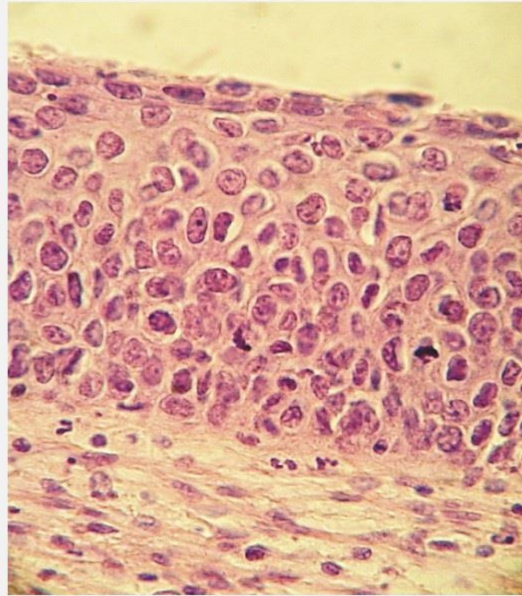
Herpes: Coloración de Giemsa



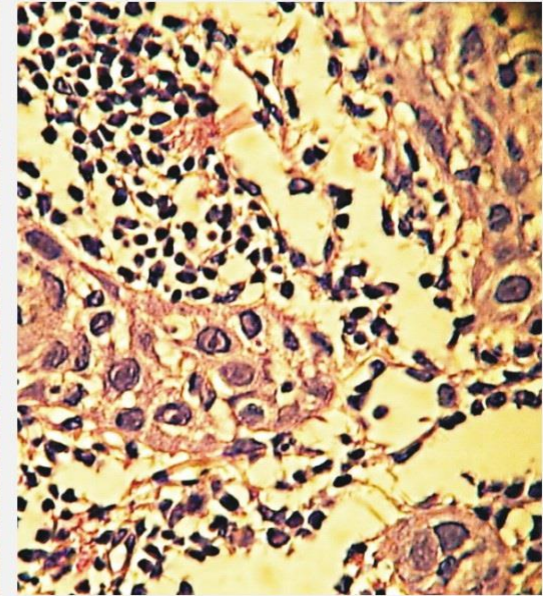
LSIL



HSIL

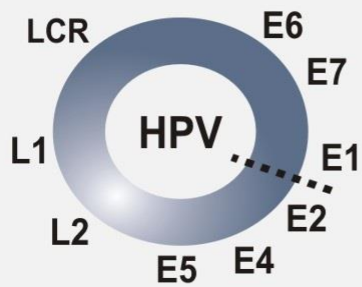


CARCINOMA



HPV EPISOMAL

HPV INTEGRADO



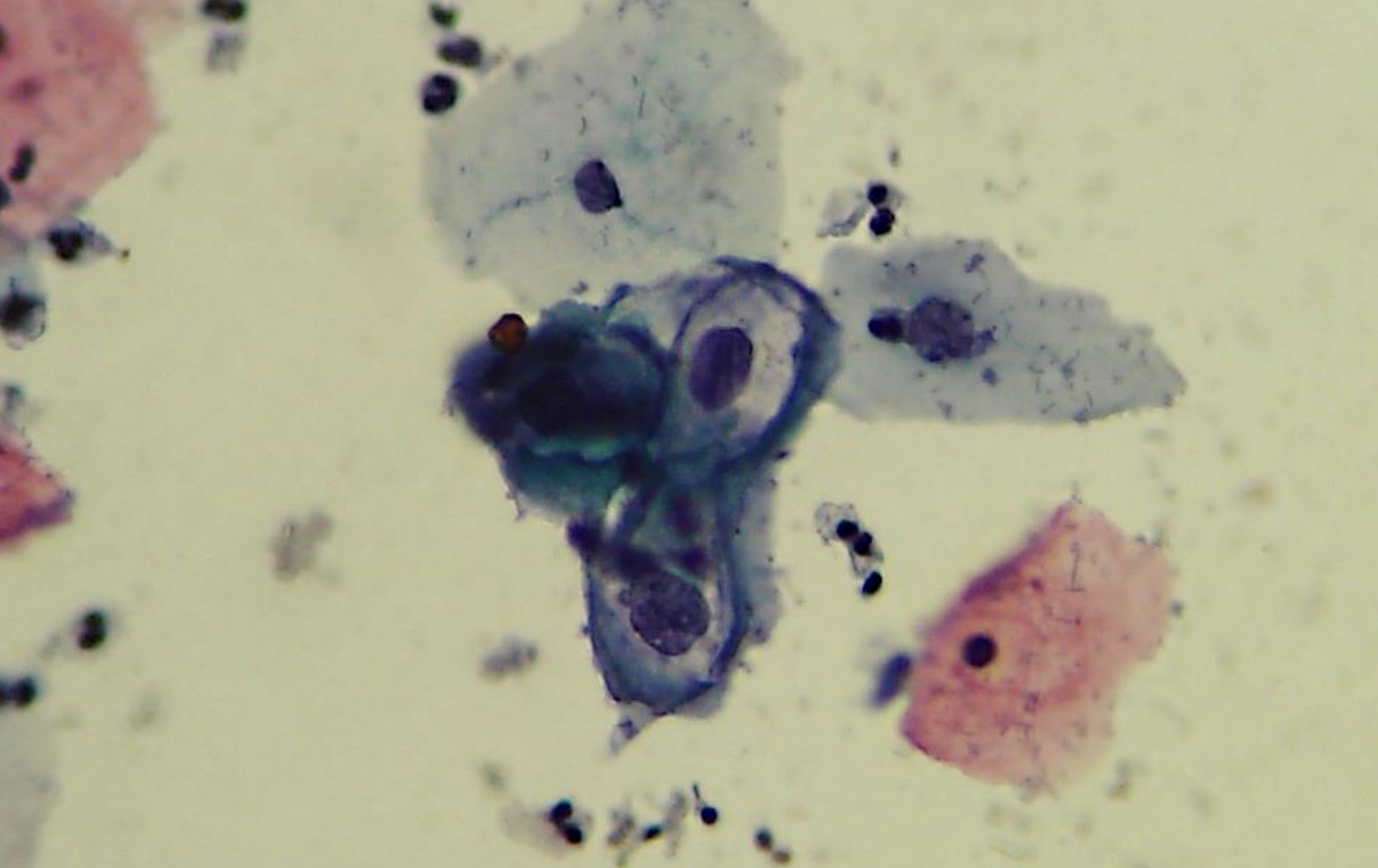
A



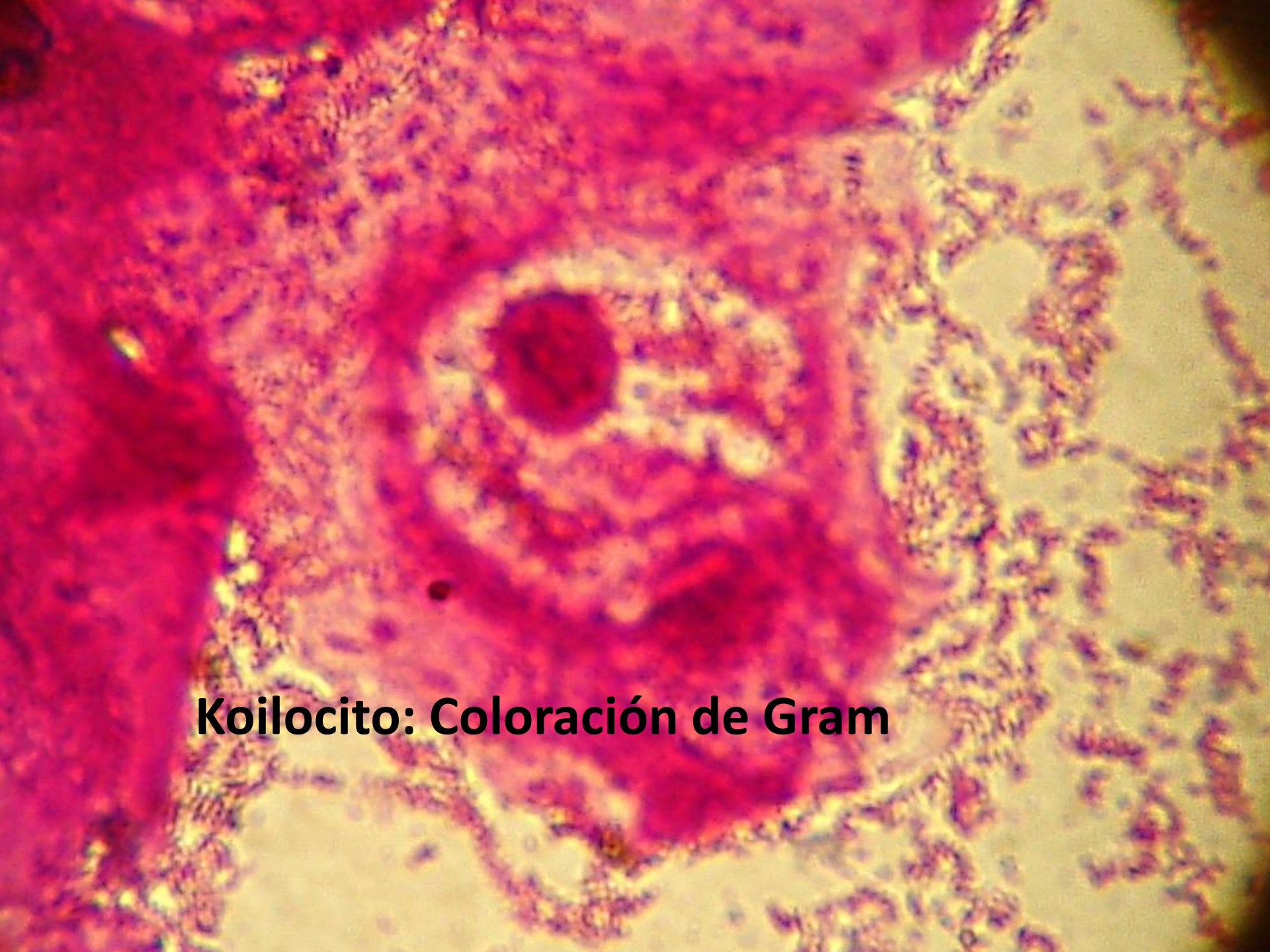
B



C



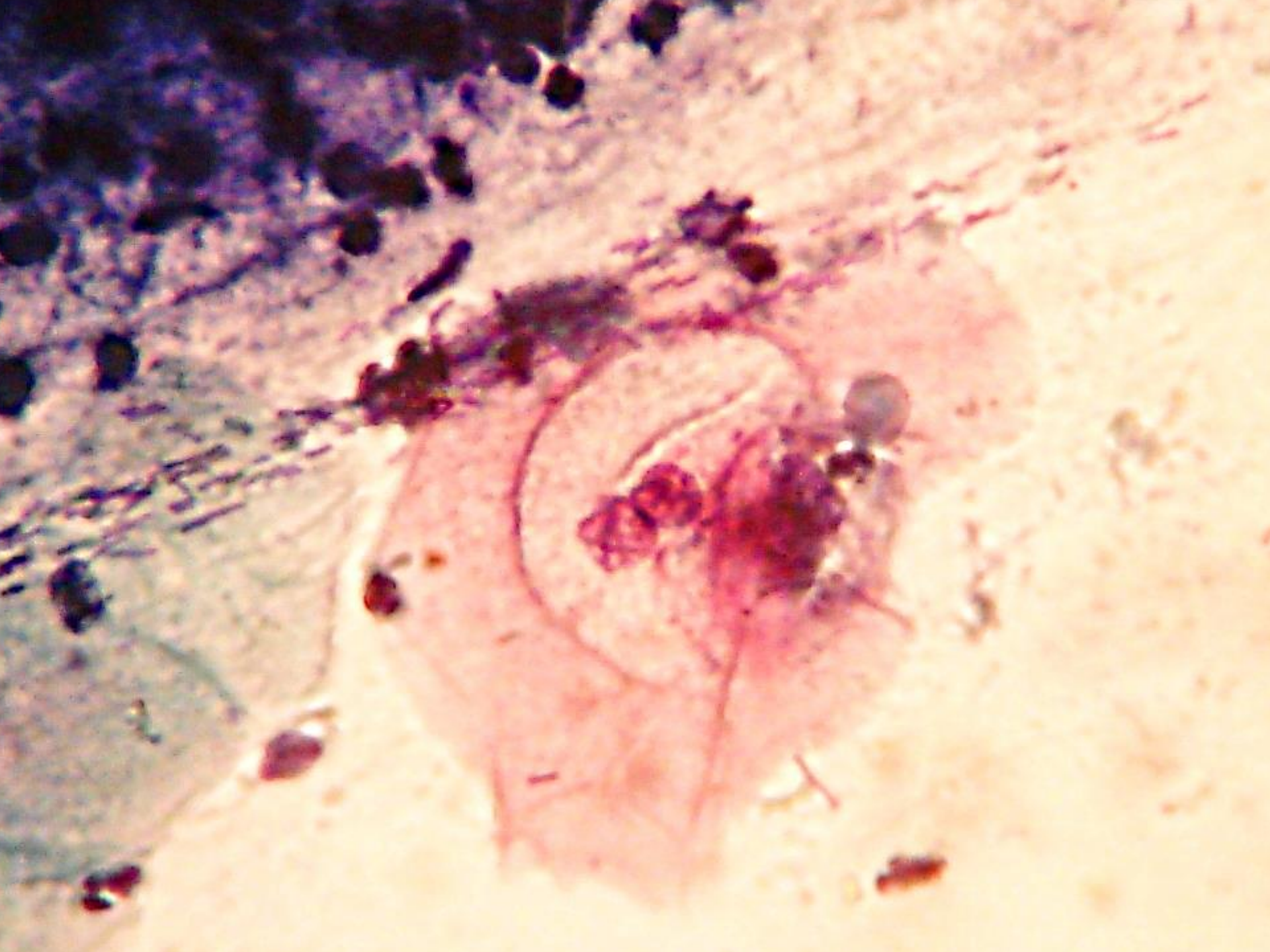
Koilocitos: Coloración de Papanicolaou

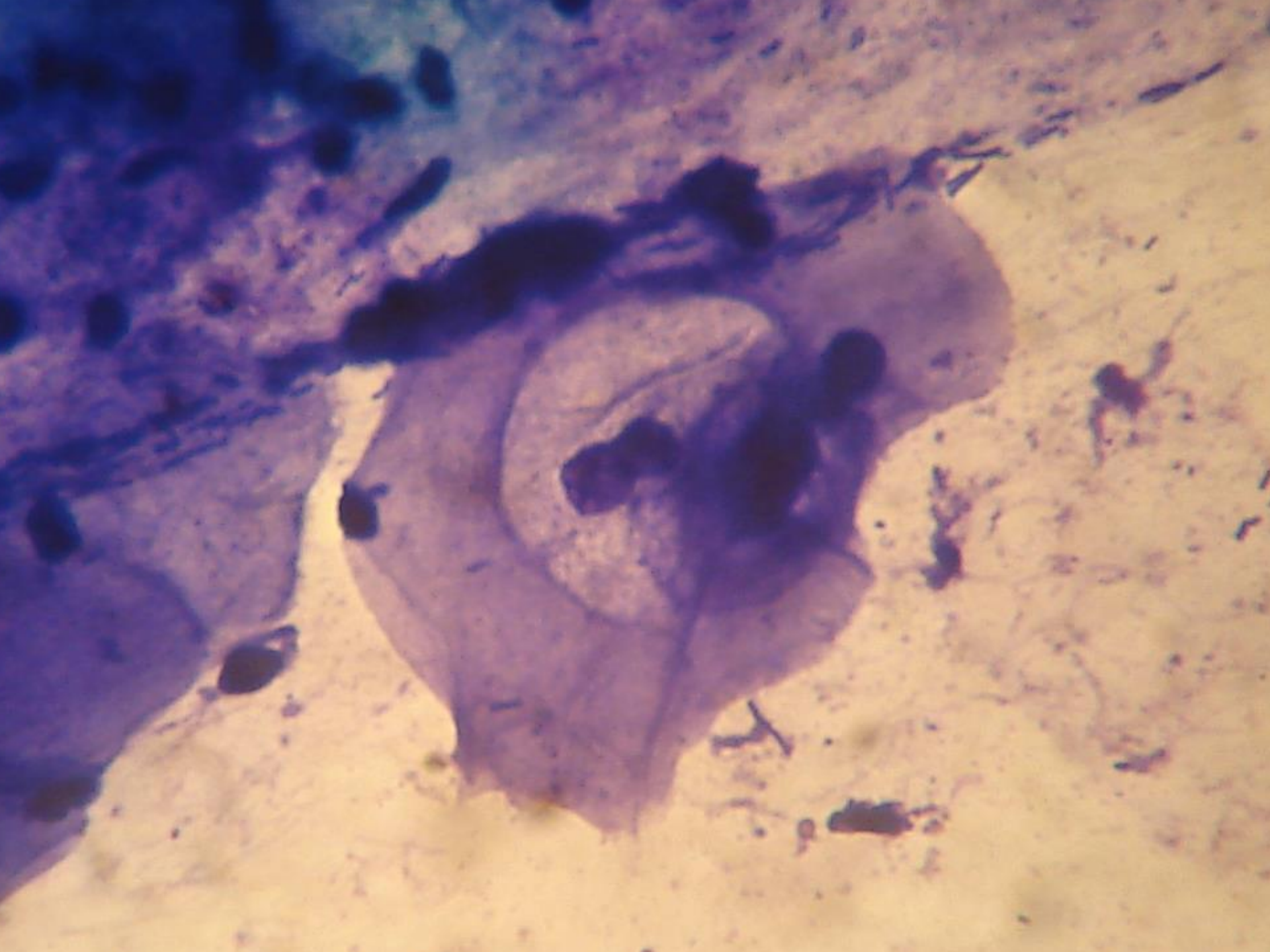


Koilocito: Coloración de Gram

A microscopic image showing a koilocyte, a cell characteristic of human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. The cell is stained with Giemsa, highlighting its nucleus and cytoplasm. The nucleus is large and contains a prominent, dark, hyperchromatic nucleolus. The cytoplasm is dense and contains numerous small, dark granules. The cell is surrounded by other cells and tissue structures, all stained in shades of purple and pink.

Koilocito: Coloración de Giemsa





HPV: Lesión intraepitelial de bajo grado (LSIL) (Papanicolaou)
CIN 1 de Richart



HPV: Lesión intraepitelial de bajo grado (LSIL) (Giemsa)

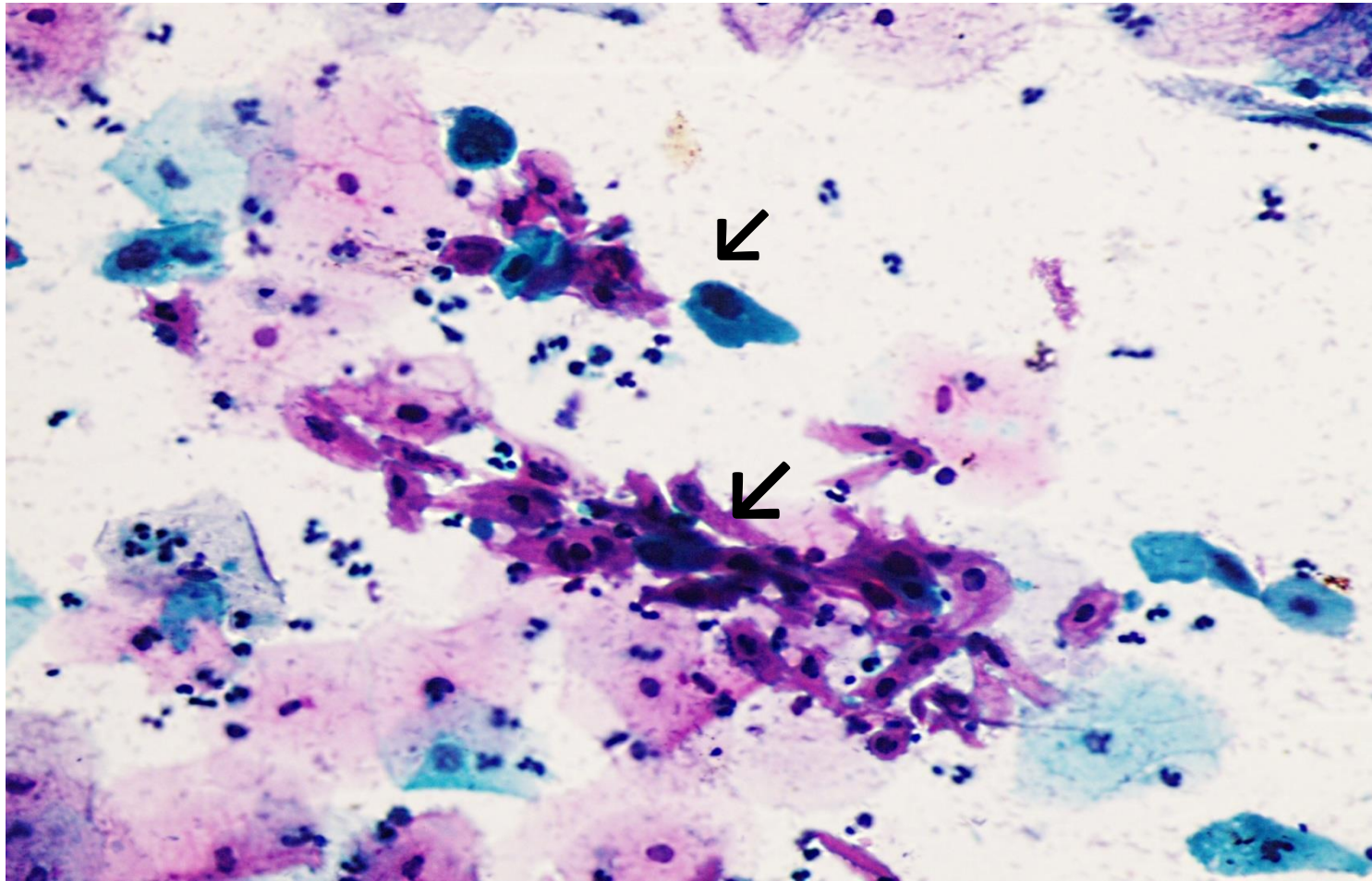


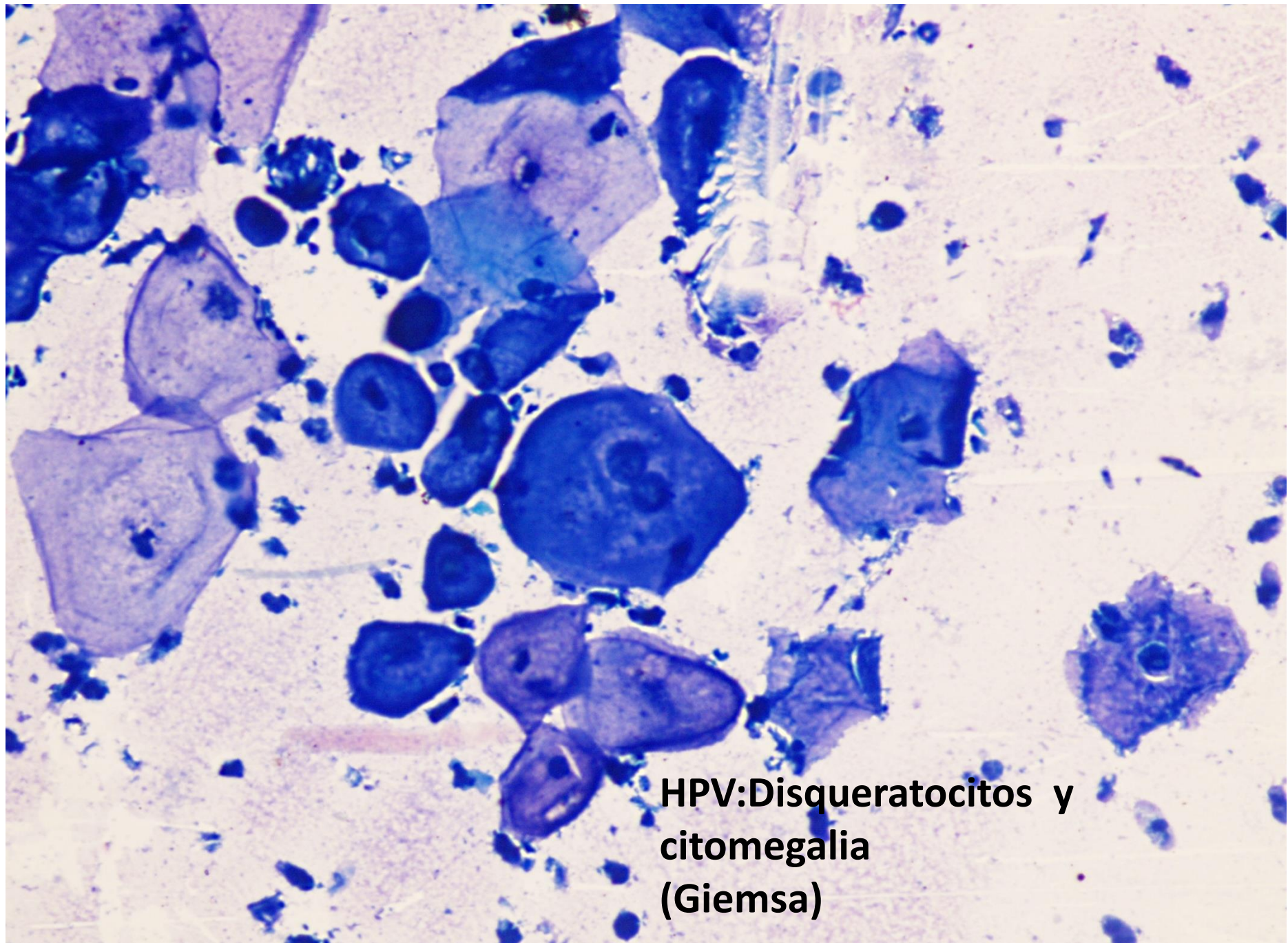
Reconocimiento de células no habituales por participantes de Talleres ERIGE en LSILs

Palaoro L, Rocher AE, De Torres R. Respuesta inflamatoria genital en la detección de alteraciones por virus del papiloma humano. Acta Bioq Clin Latin 2013; 47: 551-560

	Diagnóstico correcto	Coincidencia en talleres
236 muestras	Koilocitos	233 (99%)
35 muestras	Koilocitos + CIN 1	30 (86%)
24 muestras	CIN 1	10 (42%)

HPV: Disqueratocitos (Papanicolaou)





**HPV:Disqueratocitos y
citomegalia
(Giemsa)**