

VULVOSKOPIJA

Sistematizacija kolposkopskih slika vulve
Klasifikacija IFCPC 2011 | ISSVD 2011



Vesna Harni, Damir Babić, Dubravko Barišić

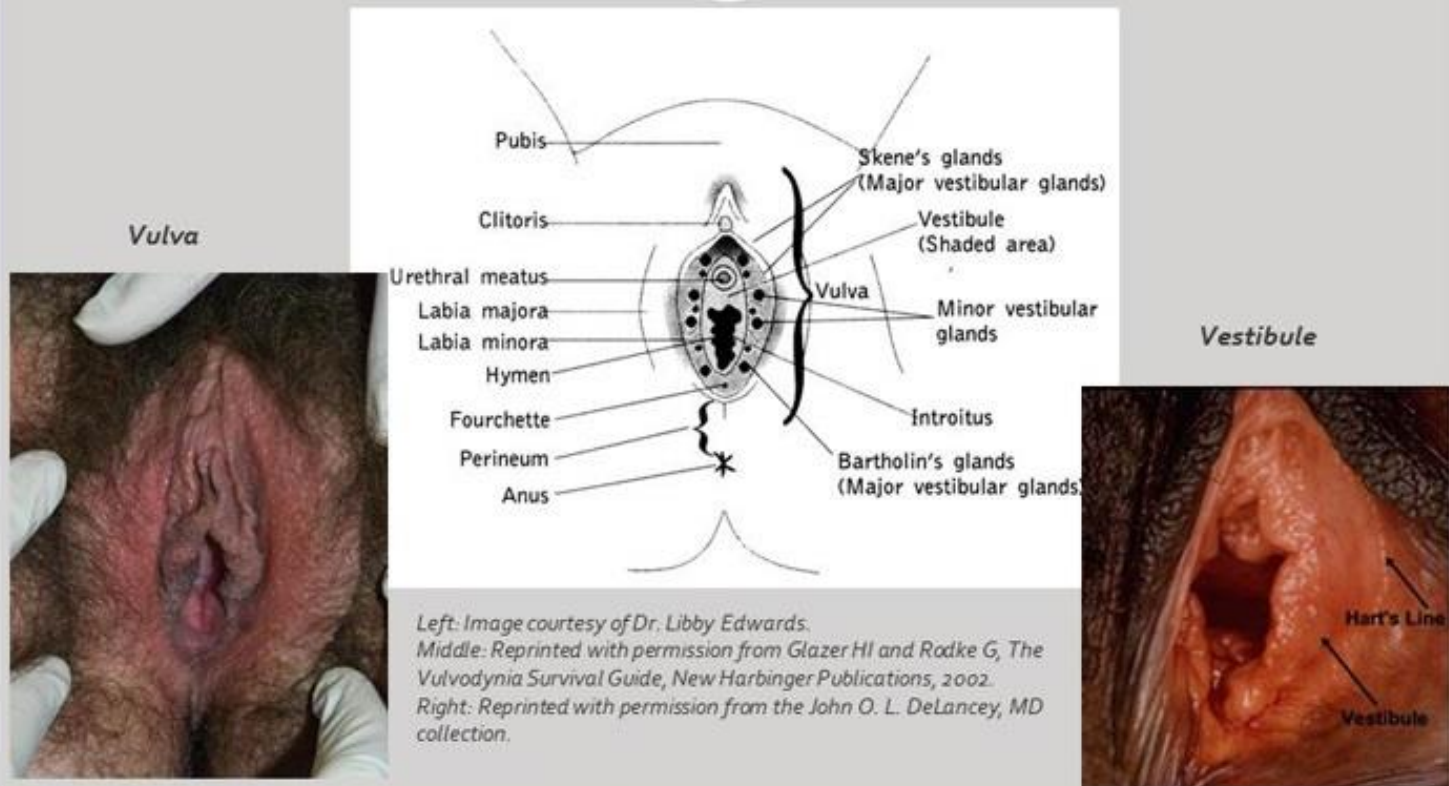
IFCPC 2011

The 2011 IFCPC Clinical/Colposcopic Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)

Section	Pattern
Basic definitions	Basic definitions Various structures: Urethra, Skene duct openings, clitoris, prepuce, frenulum, pubis, labia majora, labia minora, interlabial sulci, vestibule, vestibular duct openings, Bartholin duct openings, hymen, fourchette, perineum, anus, anal squamo-columnar junction (dentate line) Composition: Squamous epithelium: hairy/nonhairy, mucosa Composition: Squamous epithelium: hairy/nonhairy, mucosa Micropapillomatosis, sebaceous glands (Fordyce spots), vestibular redness
Normal findings	
Abnormal findings	General principles: size in centimeters, location Lesion type: • Macule • Patch • Papule • Plaque • Nodule • Cyst • Vesicle • Bulla • Pustule • Trauma • Malformation Lesion color: • Skin-colored • Red • White • Dark Secondary morphology: • Eczema • Lichenification • Excoriation • Purpura • Scarring • Ulcer • Erosion • Fissure • Wart
Miscellaneous findings	
Suspicion of malignancy	Gross neoplasm, ulceration, necrosis, bleeding, exophytic lesion, hyperkeratosis With or without white, gray, red, or brown discoloration
Abnormal colposcopic/other magnification findings	Acetowhite epithelium, punctation, atypical vessels, surface irregularities Abnormal anal squamocolumnar junction (note location about the dentate line)

I Temeljni pojmovi

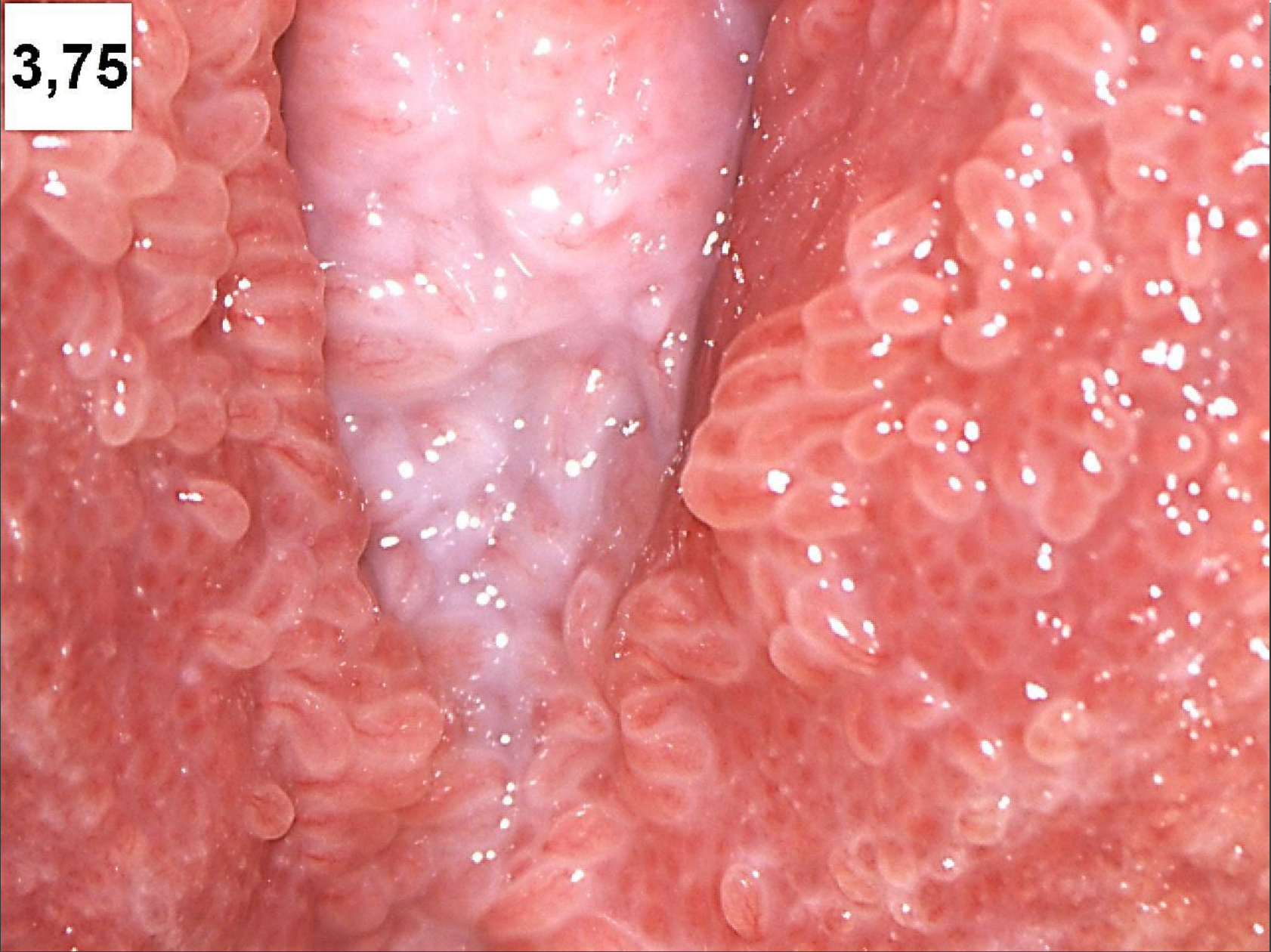
Vulva and Vaginal Vestibule



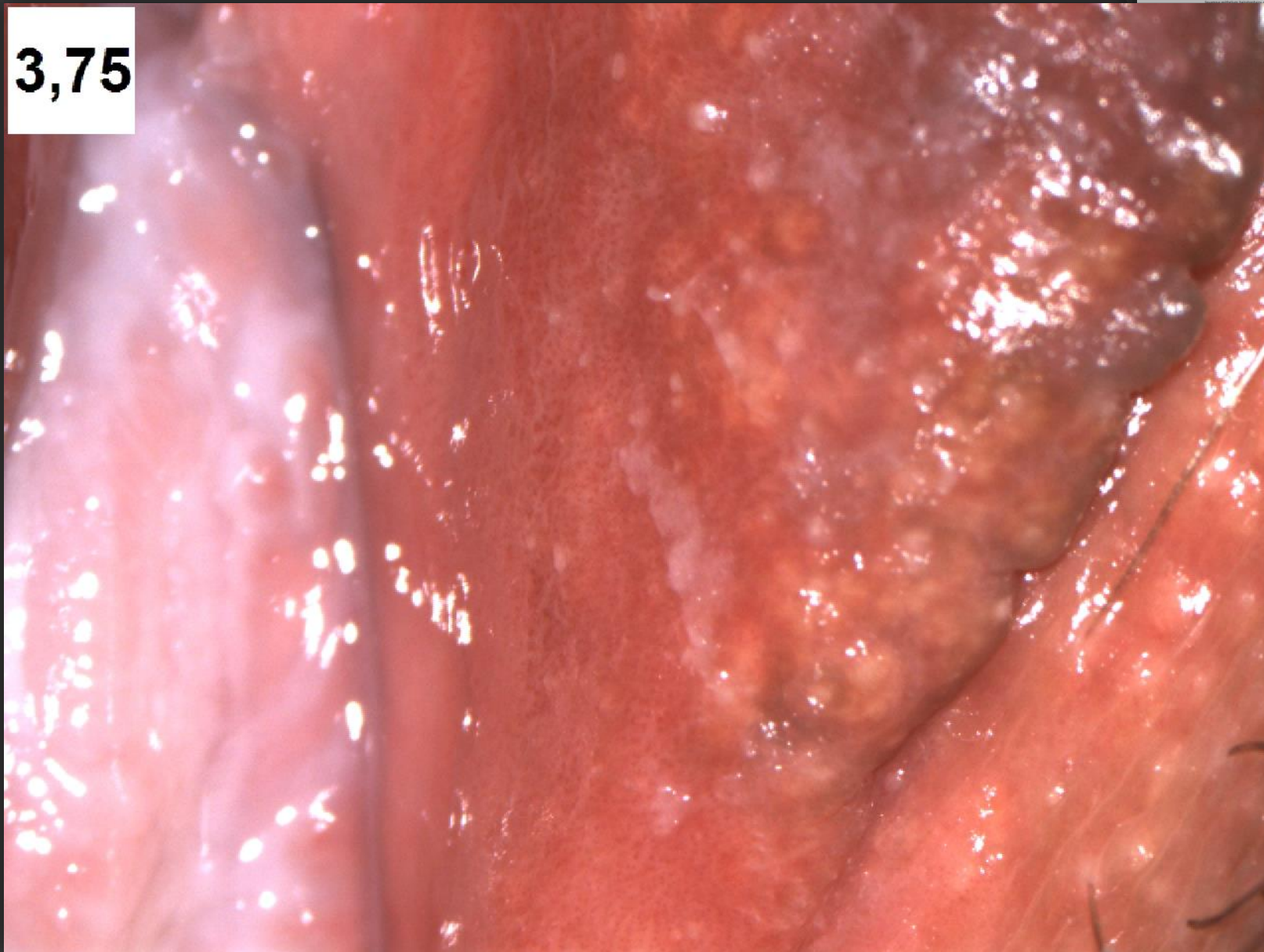
IFCPC 2011

The 2011 IFCPC Clinical/Colposcopic Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)

Section	Pattern		
Basic definitions	Various structures: Urethra, Skene duct openings, clitoris, prepuce, frenulum, pubis, labia majora, labia minora, interlabial sulci, vestibule, vestibular duct openings, Bartholin duct openings, hymen, fourchette, perineum, anus, anal squamocolumnar junction (dentate line) Composition: Squamous epithelium: hairy/nonhairy, mucosa		
Normal findings	Normal findings	Micropapillomatosis, sebaceous glands (Fordyce spots), vestibular redness	
Abnormal findings	General principles: size in centimeters, location Lesion type: • Macule • Patch • Papule • Plaque • Nodule • Cyst • Vesicle • Bulla • Pustule • Trauma • Malformation Lesion color: • Skin-colored • Red • White • Dark Secondary morphology: • Eczema • Lichenification • Excoriation • Purpura • Scarring • Ulcer • Erosion • Fissure • Wart		
Miscellaneous findings			
Suspicion of malignancy	Gross neoplasm, ulceration, necrosis, bleeding, exophytic lesion, hyperkeratosis With or without white, gray, red, or brown discoloration		
Abnormal colposcopic/other magnification findings	Acetowhite epithelium, punctation, atypical vessels, surface irregularities Abnormal anal squamocolumnar junction (note location about the dentate line)		



3,75



3,75

A close-up photograph of a patient's mouth and chin. A large, white, plaque-like lesion is visible on the lower lip and chin area, characteristic of leukoplakia. The lesion has a slightly irregular, fissured surface. The surrounding skin and mucosa appear normal.

IFCPC 2011

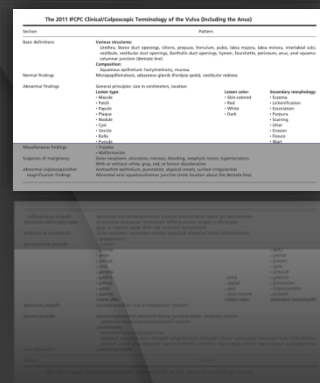
The 2011 IFCPC Clinical/Colposcopic Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)

Section	Pattern						
Basic definitions	Various structures: Urethra, Skene duct openings, clitoris, prepuce, frenulum, pubis, labia majora, labia minora, interlabial sulci, vestibule, vestibular duct openings, Bartholin duct openings, hymen, fourchette, perineum, anus, anal squamocolumnar junction (dentate line)						
Abnormal findings	General principles: size in centimeters, location <table><tr><td>Lesion type:</td><td>Lesion color:</td><td>Secondary morphology:</td></tr><tr><td> • Macule • Patch • Papule • Plaque • Nodule • Cyst • Vesicle • Bulla • Pustule </td><td> • Skin-colored • Red • White • Dark </td><td> • Eczema • Lichenification • Excoriation • Purpura • Scarring • Ulcer • Erosion • Fissure • Wart </td></tr></table>	Lesion type:	Lesion color:	Secondary morphology:	• Macule • Patch • Papule • Plaque • Nodule • Cyst • Vesicle • Bulla • Pustule	• Skin-colored • Red • White • Dark	• Eczema • Lichenification • Excoriation • Purpura • Scarring • Ulcer • Erosion • Fissure • Wart
Lesion type:	Lesion color:	Secondary morphology:					
• Macule • Patch • Papule • Plaque • Nodule • Cyst • Vesicle • Bulla • Pustule	• Skin-colored • Red • White • Dark	• Eczema • Lichenification • Excoriation • Purpura • Scarring • Ulcer • Erosion • Fissure • Wart					
Miscellaneous findings	• Vesicle • Bulla • Pustule • Trauma • Malformation						
Suspicion of malignancy	Gross neoplasm, ulceration, necrosis, bleeding, exophytic lesion, hyperkeratosis With or without white, gray, red, or brown discoloration						
Abnormal colposcopic/other magnification findings	Acetowhite epithelium, punctation, atypical vessels, surface irregularities Abnormal anal squamocolumnar junction (note location about the dentate line)						

Bornstein J et al | IFCPC. 2011 Terminology of the Vulva of the International Federation for Cervical Pathology and Colposcopy. J Lower Gen Tract Disease. 2012(16):1-6

III Abnormalni nalazi

● Primarni tip lezije



Definitions of Primary Lesion Types

Term	Definition
Macule	Small (<1.5 cm) area of color change; no elevation and no substance on palpation
Patch	Large (>1.5 cm) area of color change; no elevation and no substance on palpation
Papule	Small (<1.5 cm) elevated and palpable lesion
Plaque	Large (>1.5 cm) elevated, palpable, and flat-topped lesion
Nodule	A large papule (>1.5 cm); often hemispherical or poorly margined; may be located on the surface, within, or below the skin; nodules may be cystic or solid
Vesicle	Small (<0.5 cm) fluid-filled blister; the fluid is clear (blister: a compartmentalized, fluid-filled elevation of the skin or mucosa)
Bulla	A large (>0.5 cm) fluid-filled blister; the fluid is clear
Pustule	Pus-filled blister; the fluid is white or yellow





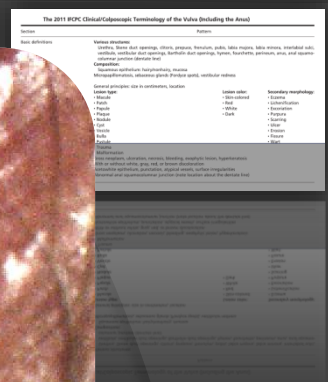
PATCH | MRLJA • EFLORESCENCIJA U NIVOU KOŽE KOJA SE OD OKOLINE RAZLIKUJE SAMO BOJOM, PROMJERA VEĆEG OD 1.5 CM



PAPULA | ČVORIĆ • EFLORESCENCIJA IZNAD RAZINE KOŽE, MALA UZDIGNUTA I OPIPLJIVA MORFA MANJA OD 1.5 CM, OŠTRO OGRANIČENA.



NODUS | ČVOR • EFLORESCENCIJA VEĆA OD 10 MM, ČESTO SLABIJE OGRANIČENA OD OKOLINE, NASTAJE DUBOKO U KOŽI, RASTOM SE UZDIŽE NA POVRŠINU I MOŽE BITI CISTIČNA ILI SOLIDNA



15

| MJEHURIĆ • EFLORESCENCIJA IZNAD RAZINE KOŽE ILI SLUZNICE ISPUNJENA BISTROM TEKUĆINOM, MANJA OD 5 MM

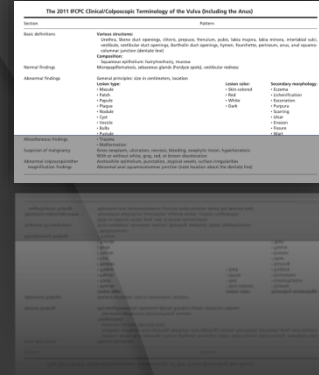


PUSTULA | PRIŠTIĆ • EFLORESCENCIJA IZNAD RAZINE KOŽE, MJEHUR ISPUNJEN GNOJNIM SADRŽAJEM BIJELE ILI ŽUTE BOJE

III Abnormalni nalazi

⦿ Boja lezije

- LEZIJE U BOJI KOŽE
- CRVENE LEZIJE
- BIJELE LEZIJE
- TAMNE LEZIJE

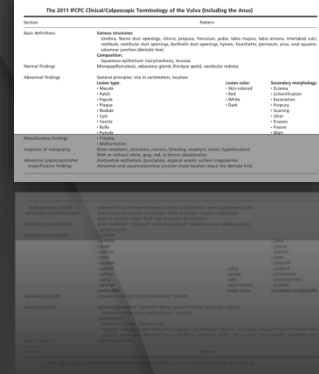


III Abnormalni nalazi

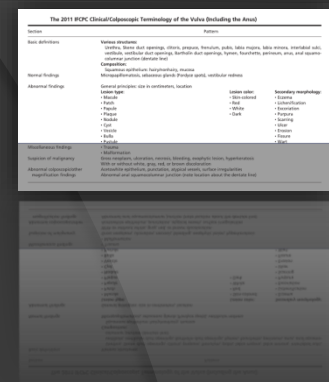
● Sekundarna morfologija lezije

Definitions of Secondary Morphology Presentation

Term	Definition
Eczema	A group of inflammatory diseases that are clinically characterized by the presence of itchy, poorly margined red plaques with minor evidence of microvesiculation and/or, more frequently, subsequent surface disruption
Lichenification	Thickening of the tissue and increased prominence of skin markings. Scale may or may not be detectable in vulvar lichenification. Lichenification may be bright-red, dusky-red, white, or skin colored in appearance
Excoriation	Surface disruption (notably excoriations) occurring as a result of the "itch-scratch cycle"
Erosion	A shallow defect in the skin surface; absence of some, or all, of the epidermis down to the basement membrane; the dermis is intact
Fissure	A thin, linear erosion of the skin surface
Ulcer	Deeper defect; absence of the epidermis and some, or all, of the dermis



Bornstein J et al | IFPCPC. 2011 Terminology of the Vulva of the International Federation for Cervical Pathology and Colposcopy. J Lower Gen Tract Disease, 2012 (16): 1-6



21



The 2011 RPOC Clinical/Pathophysiology Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)			
Section	Section	Section	Section
Basic Definitions	Normal findings	Abnormal findings	Secondary morphology
Basic Definitions Normal findings Abnormal findings	Normal findings Abnormal findings	Abnormal findings Secondary morphology	Secondary morphology

LIHENIFIKACIJA • PROMJENE NA KOŽI KOJE NASTAJU KAO REZULTAT KRONIČNOG SVRBEŽA I/ILI TRLJANJA, ZAHVAĆA KUTANI DIO VULVE. KLINIČKI JE OBILJEŽENA PALPABILNIM, UZDIGNUTIM ZADEBLJANJEM TKIVA I POJAČANIM CRTEŽOM KOŽE. LJUSKANJE SE U SLUČAJU LIHENIFIKACIJE VULVE NE MORA ZAMIJETITI, A EKSORIJACIJE NE MORAJU BITI PRISUTNE.



3,75

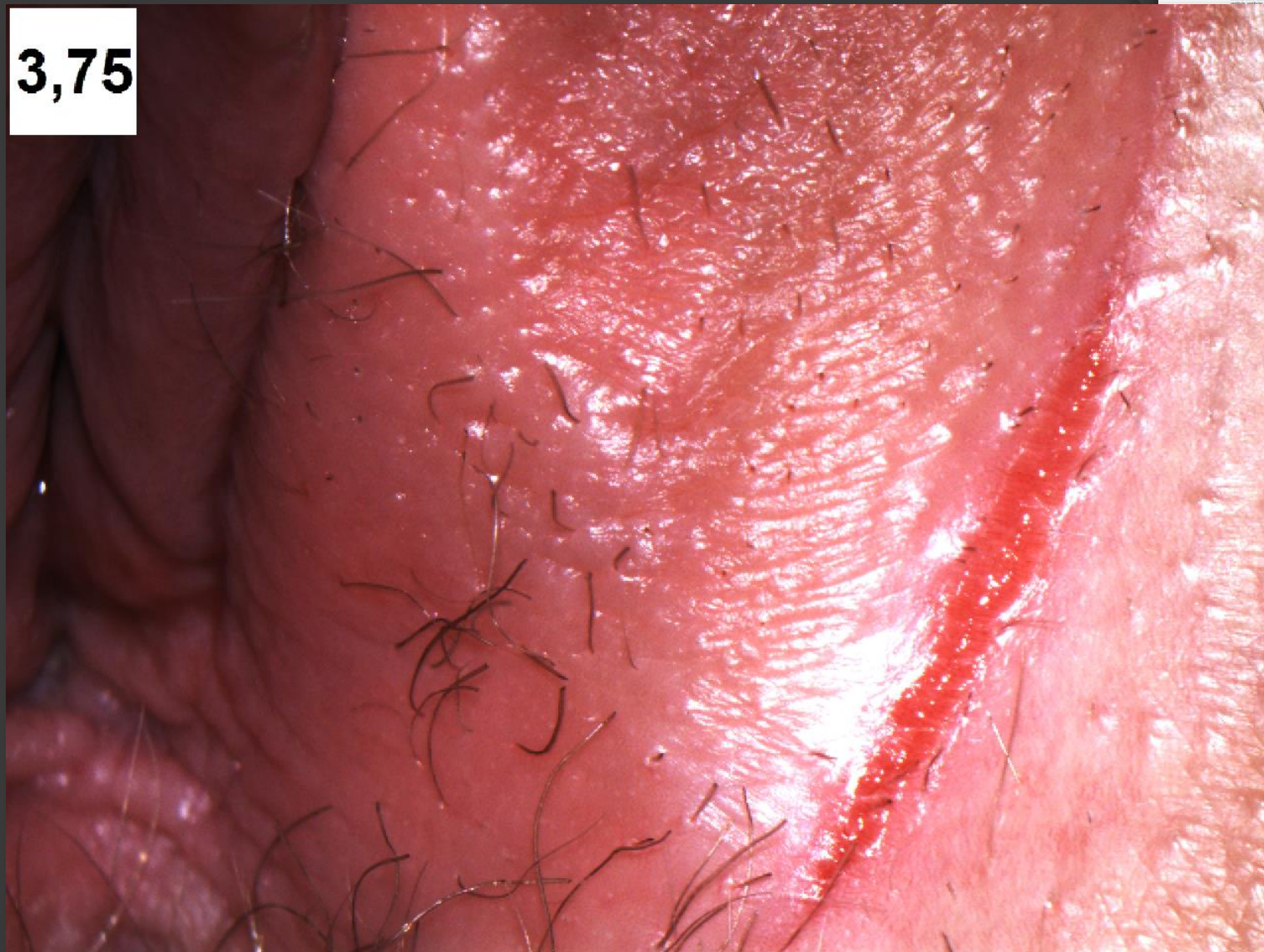
EKSKORIJACIJE • EFLORESCENCIJA ISPOD RAZINE KOŽE, LINEARNO ILI ANGULANO OŠTEĆENJE UZROKOVANO GREBANJEM ZBOG SVRBEŽA KOŽE

3,75

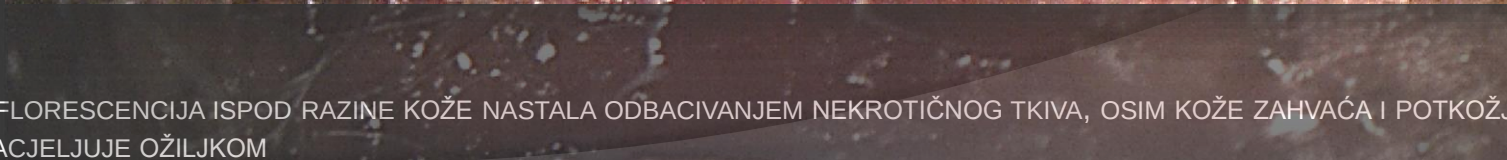


EROZIJA • EFLORESCENCIJA ISPOD RAZINE KOŽE, PLITKO OŠTEĆENJE EPIDERMISA DO BAZALNE MEMBRANE, DERMIS JE INTAKTAN

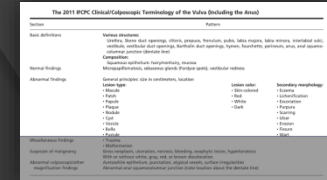
3,75



FISURA • EFLORESCENCIJA ISPOD RAZINE KOŽE, TANKA LINEARNA PUKOTINA SLUZNICE I PODSLUZNICE



ISSVD 2011



I Lezije u boji kože

A/ Papule i noduli u boji kože	1. Papilomatoza vestibuluma i medijalnog dijela malih usana (normalan nalaz, a ne bolest) 2. Molluscum contagiosum 3. Bradavice (HPV infekcija) 4. Ožiljak 5. Vulvarna intraepitelijalna neoplazija 6. Kožni privjesci (acrochordon, fibroepitelni polip) 7. Nevus (intradermalni tip) 8. Mucinozna cista vestibuluma i medijalnog dijela malih usana (može imati žutu nijansu) 9. Epidermalna cista (sinonim epidermoidna cista, epitelijalna cista) 10. Mammary-like gland tumor (hidradenoma papilliferum) 11. Cista Bartholinove žlijezde i tumor 12. Syringoma 13. Basal cell carcinoma
B/ Plakovi u boji kože	1. Lichen simplex chronicus i druge bolesti s lichenifikacijom 2. VIN

II Crvene lezije: Mrlje i ploče

A/ Ekcematozne i lichenifikacijske bolesti	1. Alergijski kontaktni dermatitis 2. Irirativni kontaktni dermatitis 3. Atopijski dermatitis 4. Ekcematozne promjene superponirane na druge bolesti vulve 5. Bolesti koje klinički oponašaju ekcematozne bolesti (kandidijaza, Hailey-Hailey bolest i ektramamarna Pagetova bolest) 6. Lichen simplex chronicus (lichenifikacija bez prethodne kožne lezije) 7. Lichenifikacija superponirana na postojeću pruritičnu bolest
B/ Crvene mrlje i plakovi (bez disrupcije epitela)	1. Kandidijaza 2. Psorijaza 3. VIN 4. Lichen planus 5. Plasma cell (Zoon) vulvitis 6. Bakterijske infekcije mekih tkiva (celulitis i rani nekrotizirajući fasciitis) 7. Ektramamarna Pagetova bolest

III Crvene lezije: Papule i noduli

A/ Crvene papule	1. Folliculitis 2. Bradavice (HPV infekcija) 3. Angiokeratoma 4. M. contagiosum (upaljeni) 5. Hidradenitis suppurativa (rane lezije) 6. Hailey-Hailey disease
B/ Crveni noduli	1. Furunkuli 2. Bradavice (HPV infekcija) 3. Prurigo nodularis 4. VIN 5. M. contagiosum (upaljeni) 6. Uretralne karunkule i prolaps 7. Hidradenitis suppurativa 8. Mammary-like gland adenoma (hidradenoma papilliferum) 9. Upala u epidermalnoj cisti 10. Apsces Bartholinove žlijezde 11. Karcinom pločastog epitela 12. Melanoma (amelanotični tip)IV

IV Bijele lezije

A/ Bijele papule i noduli	1. Fordyceove točkice (normalan nalaz, ponekad sa žutom nijansom) 2. M. contagiosum 3. Bradavice 4. Ožiljak 5. VIN 6. Karcinom pločastog epitela 7. Milium (pl. milia) 8. Epidermalna cista 9. Hailey-Hailey bolest
B/ Bijele mrlje i ploče	1. Vitiligo 2. Lichen sclerosis 3. Postinflamatorna hipopigmentacija 4. Bolesti s lichenifikacijom 5. Lichen planus 6. VIN 7. Karcinom pločastog epitela

V Lezije tamne boje

A/ Tamne mrlje	1. Melanocitni nevus 2. Vulvarna melanoza (vulvarna lentiginioza) 3. Postinflamatorna hiperpigmentacija 4. Lichen planus 5. Acanthosis nigricans 6. Melanoma in situ
B/ Tamno obojene papule i noduli	1. Melanocitni nevusi (uključujući one s kliničkom i/ili histološkom atipijom) 2. Bradavice (HPV infekcija) 3. VIN 4. Seboroična keratoza 5. Angiokeratoma (capillary angioma, cherry angioma) 6. Mammary-like gland adenoma (hidradenoma papilliferum) 7. Melanoma

VI Mjehuri

A/ Vezikule i bule	1. Herpesvirusne infekcije (herpes simplex, herpes zoster) 2. Akutni ekcem 3. Bulozni lichen sclerosus 4. Lymphangioma circumscriptum (lymphangiectasia) 5. Imunološke bolesti sa stvaranjem mjehura (cicatricial pemphigoid, fixed drug eruption, Steven-Johnson syndrome, pemphigus)
B/ Pustule	1. Kandidijaza (candidosis) 2. Folikulitis

VII Erozije i ulkus

A/ Erozije	1. Ekskorijacije 2. Erozivni lichen planus 3. Fisure koje nastaju na normalnom tkivu (idiopatske, povezane sa spolnim odnosom) 4. Fisure koje nastaju na abnormalnom tkivu (kandidijaza, lichen simplex chronicus, psorijaza, Crohnova bolest) 5. VIN, oblik s erozijom 6. Rupturirane vezikule, bule i pustule 7. Ektramamarna Pagetova bolest
B/ Ulkusi	1. Ekskorijacije (povezane s ekcemom, lichen simplex chronicus) 2. Aftozni ulkusi (sinonim minor afte), aphthous major, Lipschütz ulcer (javljaju se kao idiopatski proces ili sekundarno uz druge bolesti kao što su morbus Crohn, morbus Behçet, različite virusne infekcije) 3. Crohnova bolest 4. Herpesvirusne infekcije (osobito u imunosuprimiranih) 5. Ulcerirani planocelularni karcinom 6. Primarni sifilis (čankir)

VIII Edem

A/ Edem u boji kože	1. Crohnova bolest 2. Idiopatska limfatična abnormalnost (kongenitalna Milroyeva bolest) 3. Postradijacijska i poslijekirurška limfna opstrukcija 4. Postinfekcijski edem (osobito stafilokokni i streptokokni celulitis) 5. Postupalni edem (osobito supurativni hidradenitis)
B/ Ružičasti ili crveni edem	1. Venska opstrukcija (npr u trudnoći i porođaju) 2. Celulitis (primarni ili superponirani na postojeći edem) 3. Upala Bartholinove žlijezde/apsces 4. Crohnova bolest 5. Blagi edem vulve može se javiti uz bilo koju upalnu bolest vulve

[illegible]

**B/ Plakovi u boji
kože**

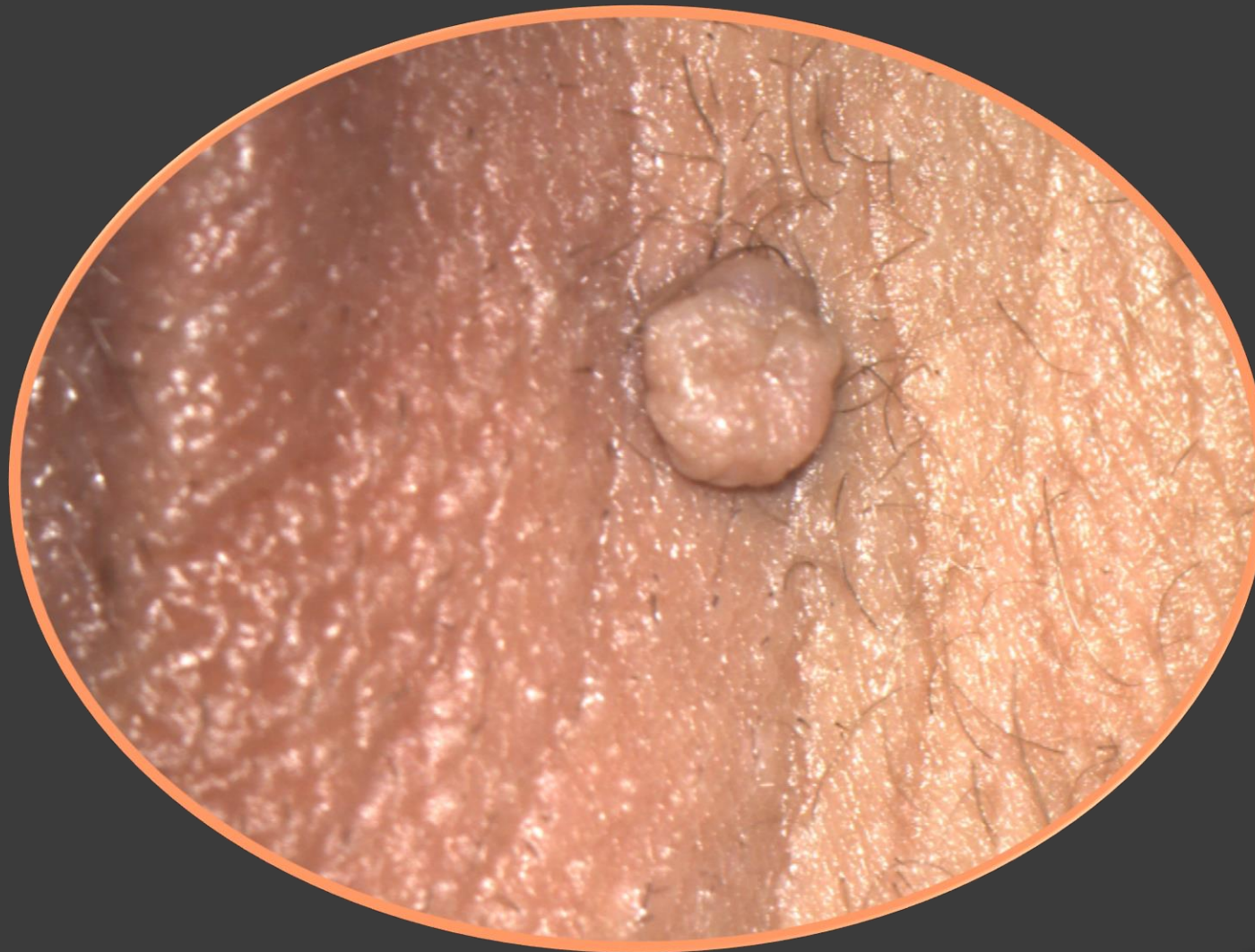
1. Lichen simplex chronicus i druge bolesti s lihenifikacijom
2. VIN
3. VIN
4. lihenifikacijom
5. Lichen simplex chronicus i druge bolesti s



[illegible]



32



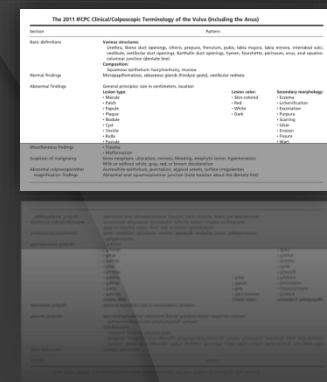
The 2011 RCP Clinical Terminology of the Vagina (Including the Anus)		
Section	Term	Definition
Anatomical	Vagina	The canal leading from the uterus to the exterior of the body.
	Vaginal opening	The opening of the vagina into the exterior of the body.
Normal findings	Normal findings	The normal findings of the vagina are: the vaginal opening is open, the vaginal canal is moist, and the vaginal wall is pink and smooth.
	Abnormal findings	The abnormal findings of the vagina are: the vaginal opening is closed, the vaginal canal is dry, and the vaginal wall is red, inflamed, and covered with white discharge.
Abnormal findings	Abnormal findings	The abnormal findings of the vagina are: the vaginal opening is closed, the vaginal canal is dry, and the vaginal wall is red, inflamed, and covered with white discharge.
	Abnormal findings	The abnormal findings of the vagina are: the vaginal opening is closed, the vaginal canal is dry, and the vaginal wall is red, inflamed, and covered with white discharge.

A PAPULE I NODUSI U BOJI KOŽE • NEVUS: BENIGNA HIPERPLAZIJA MELANOCITA ILI NEVUSNIH STANICA ČIJA GNIJEZDA MOGU BITI SMJEŠTENI NA DERMO-EPIDERMALNOJ GRANICI (JUNKCIJSKI), U DERMISU (INTRADERMALNI) ILI OBOJE (COMPOUND | SLOŽENI). INTRADERMALNI NEVUSI SU NAJČEŠĆE U BOJI KOŽE.

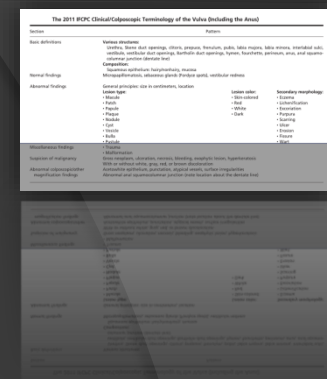




A PAPULE I NODUSI U BOJI KOŽE • CISTA GL. BARTHOLINI: RETENCIJA MUKUSA U VELIKOJ VESTIBULARNOJ, BARTOLINOVOJ ŽLIJEZDI.



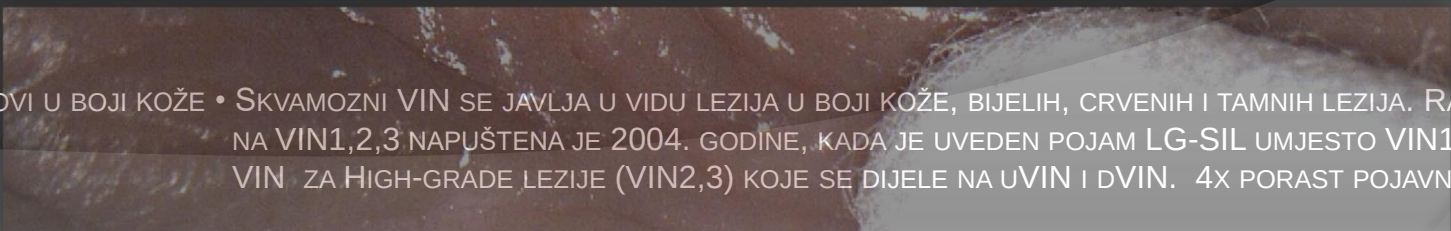
TANKE, OBOJENE MRLJE NA KOŽI SJAJNE POVRŠINE, OBIČNO NA DIJELOVIIMA KOŽE IZLOŽENIM SUNCU.



KRONIČNO EKCEMATOZNO STANJE KOŽE – PLAKOVI, MRLJE I PLOČE U BOJI KOŽE I U CRVENOJ BOJI, EKSORIJACIJE I FISURE, SEKUNDARNA INFEKCIJA.

The 2011 WHO Clinical Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)

Section	Code	Term	Definition
Normal findings	N000	Normal vulva	Normal vulva
		Normal anus	Normal anus
Abnormal findings	N001	Abnormal vulva	Abnormal vulva
		Abnormal anus	Abnormal anus



B PLAKOVI U BOJI KOŽE • SKVAMOZNI VIN SE JAVLJA U VIDU LEZIJA U BOJI KOŽE, BIJELIH, CRVENIH I TAMNIH LEZIJA. RANIJA PODJELA NA VIN1,2,3 NAPUŠTENJA JE 2004. GODINE, KADA JE UVEDEN POJAM LG-SIL UMJESTO VIN1, ODNOSNO POJAM VIN ZA HIGH-GRADE LEZIJE (VIN2,3) KOJE SE DIJELE NA UVIN I dVIN. 4X PORAST POJAVNOSTI (2000.VS 1973.)

2 - Crvene lezije: Mrlje i ploče

A/ Ekcematozne i lihenifikacijske bolesti

1. Alergijski kontaktni dermatitis
2. Iritativni kontaktni dermatitis
3. Atopijski dermatitis
4. Ekcematozne promjene superponirane na druge bolesti vulve
5. Bolesti koje klinički oponašaju ekcematozne bolesti (kandidijaza, Hailey-Hailey bolest i ektramamarna Pagetova bolest)
6. Lichen simplex chronicus (lihenifikacija bez prethodne kožne lezije)
7. Lichenifikacija superponirana na postojeću pruritičnu bolest

B/ Crvene mrlje i plakovi (bez disrupcije epitela)

1. Kandidijaza
2. Psorijaza
3. VIN
4. Lichen planus
5. Plasma cell (Zoon) vulvitis
6. Bakterijske infekcije mekih tkiva (celulitis i rani nekrotizirajući fasciitis)
7. Ektramamarna Pagetova bolest

7. Ektramamarna Pagetova bolest
nekrotizirajući fasciitis)



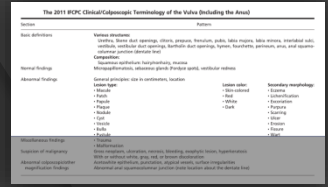


The 2011 BSC Clinical Terminology of the Vagina (Including the Anus)

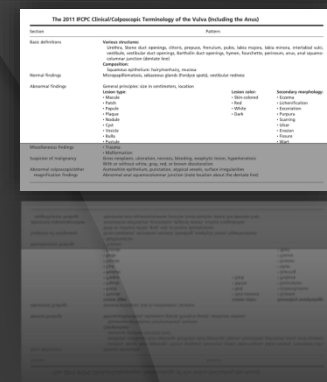
Term	Definition	Notes
Acute inflammation	Redness, swelling, pain, heat, and loss of function. It is a response to injury or infection.	
Chronic inflammation	Redness, swelling, pain, heat, and loss of function. It is a response to injury or infection that persists for a long time.	
Ulcer	A break in the skin that does not heal on its own.	
Fissure	A crack or tear in the skin.	
Crack	A break in the skin that is not deep enough to be called a fissure.	
Excoriation	A scratch or abrasion on the skin.	
Pruritus	Itching.	
Erythema	Redness of the skin.	
Edema	Swelling of the skin.	
Desquamation	Peeling or flaking of the skin.	
Hyperkeratosis	Thickening of the skin.	
Hypertrophy	Enlargement of an organ or tissue.	
Atrophy	Shrinking or wasting of an organ or tissue.	
Neoplasia	A new growth of tissue.	
Tumor	A mass of tissue that is not normal.	
Cancer	A malignant tumor.	
Benign tumor	A non-malignant tumor.	
Malignant tumor	A cancerous tumor.	
Metastasis	The spread of cancer to other parts of the body.	
Prognosis	A prediction of the outcome of a disease.	
Diagnosis	The identification of a disease.	
Therapy	Treatment of a disease.	
Prophylaxis	Prevention of a disease.	
Vaccination	The introduction of a vaccine into the body.	
Immunization	The process of making the body immune to a disease.	
Antibody	A protein that fights off infection.	
Antigen	A substance that causes the body to produce antibodies.	
Immune system	The body's defense against infection.	
White blood cells	Cells that fight off infection.	
Red blood cells	Cells that carry oxygen.	
Platelets	Cells that help with clotting.	
Fibrin	A protein that helps with clotting.	
Clotting	The process of blood becoming solid.	
Bleeding	The loss of blood from a wound.	
Hemorrhage	A severe loss of blood.	
Shock	A life-threatening condition caused by a severe loss of blood.	
Death	The end of life.	

A EKCEMATOZNE I LIHENIFIKACIJSKE BOLESTI • KONTAKTNI (ALERGIJSKI) DERMATITIS:
 BLAGI ERITEM I OTEKLINE – SVE DO TEŠKOG ERITEMA, FISURA, ZADEBLJANJA KOŽE, EROZIJA I ULCERACIJA (15-30% ŽENA),⁴⁰

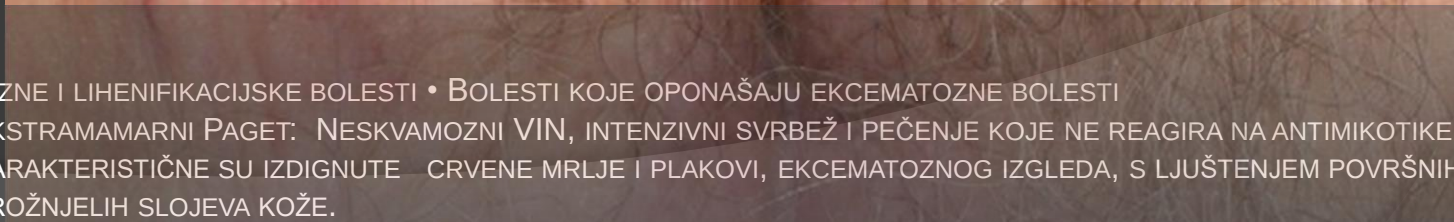




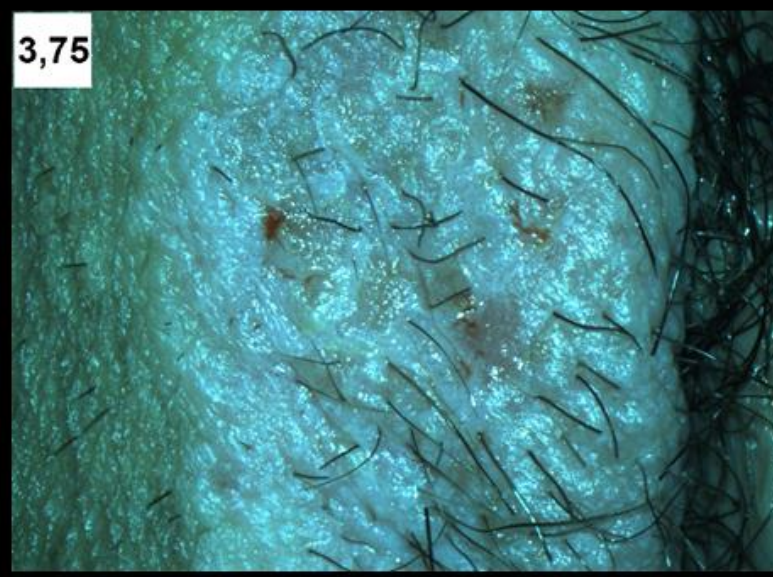
42

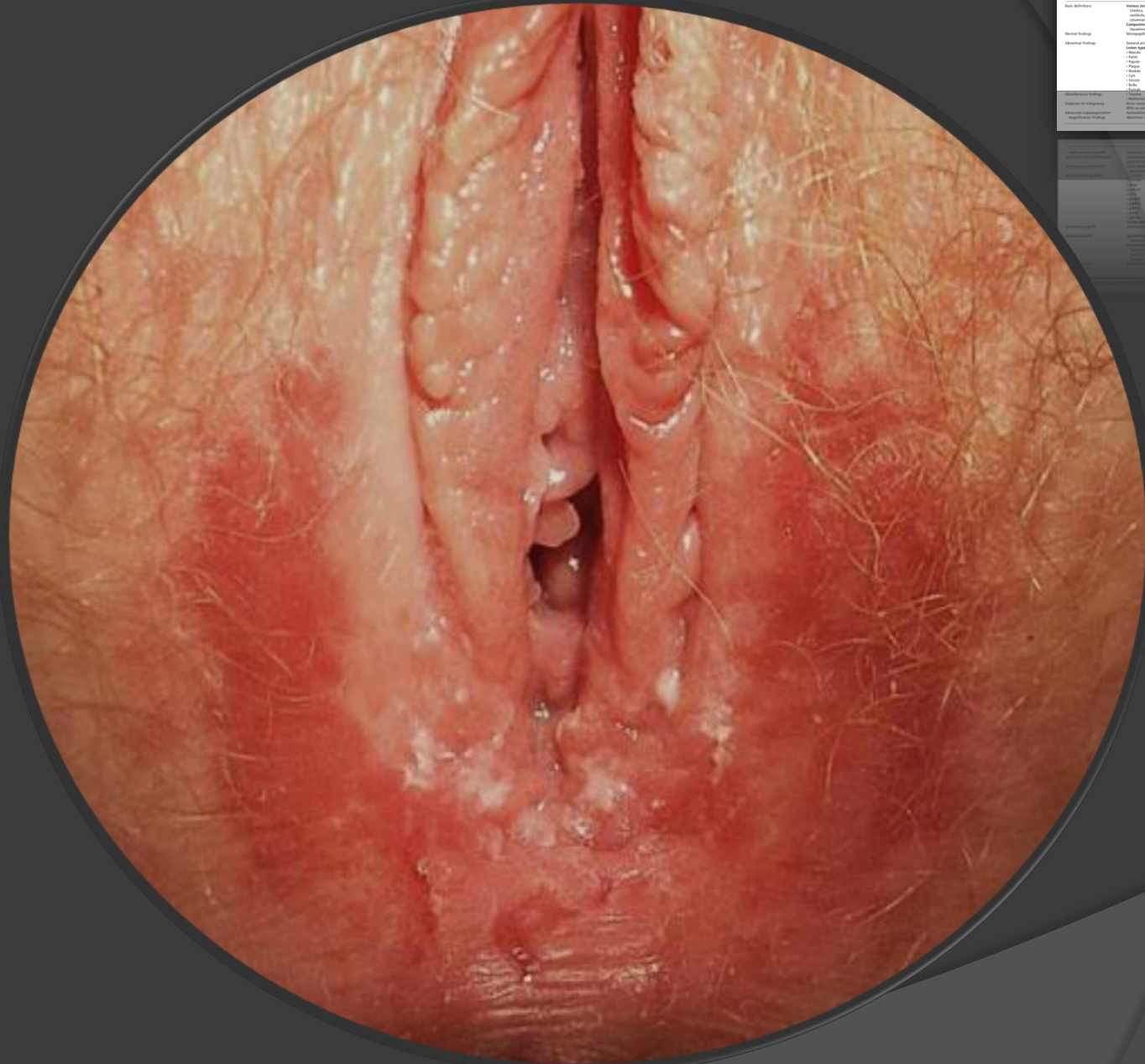


43



44





The 2011 RSC Clinical Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)

Section	Term	Definition
Anatomical	Normal anatomy	Normal anatomy of the vulva and perineum. Includes: clitoris, labia majora, labia minora, vaginal opening, urethra, perineal body, perineal pouch, anal opening, rectum, and anus.
	Abnormal anatomy	Abnormal anatomy of the vulva and perineum. Includes: clitoris, labia majora, labia minora, vaginal opening, urethra, perineal body, perineal pouch, anal opening, rectum, and anus.
Normal findings	Normal findings	Normal findings of the vulva and perineum. Includes: clitoris, labia majora, labia minora, vaginal opening, urethra, perineal body, perineal pouch, anal opening, rectum, and anus.
	Abnormal findings	Abnormal findings of the vulva and perineum. Includes: clitoris, labia majora, labia minora, vaginal opening, urethra, perineal body, perineal pouch, anal opening, rectum, and anus.
Dysplastic findings	Dysplastic findings	Dysplastic findings of the vulva and perineum. Includes: clitoris, labia majora, labia minora, vaginal opening, urethra, perineal body, perineal pouch, anal opening, rectum, and anus.
	Abnormal findings	Abnormal findings of the vulva and perineum. Includes: clitoris, labia majora, labia minora, vaginal opening, urethra, perineal body, perineal pouch, anal opening, rectum, and anus.
Infectious findings	Infectious findings	Infectious findings of the vulva and perineum. Includes: clitoris, labia majora, labia minora, vaginal opening, urethra, perineal body, perineal pouch, anal opening, rectum, and anus.
	Abnormal findings	Abnormal findings of the vulva and perineum. Includes: clitoris, labia majora, labia minora, vaginal opening, urethra, perineal body, perineal pouch, anal opening, rectum, and anus.
Neoplastic findings	Neoplastic findings	Neoplastic findings of the vulva and perineum. Includes: clitoris, labia majora, labia minora, vaginal opening, urethra, perineal body, perineal pouch, anal opening, rectum, and anus.
	Abnormal findings	Abnormal findings of the vulva and perineum. Includes: clitoris, labia majora, labia minora, vaginal opening, urethra, perineal body, perineal pouch, anal opening, rectum, and anus.

B CRVENE MRLJE I PLAKOVI • KANDIDIJAZA: DIFUZIONI EKCEMATOZNI OBLIK VULVARNE KANDIDIJAZE (MRLJE I PLAKOVI).



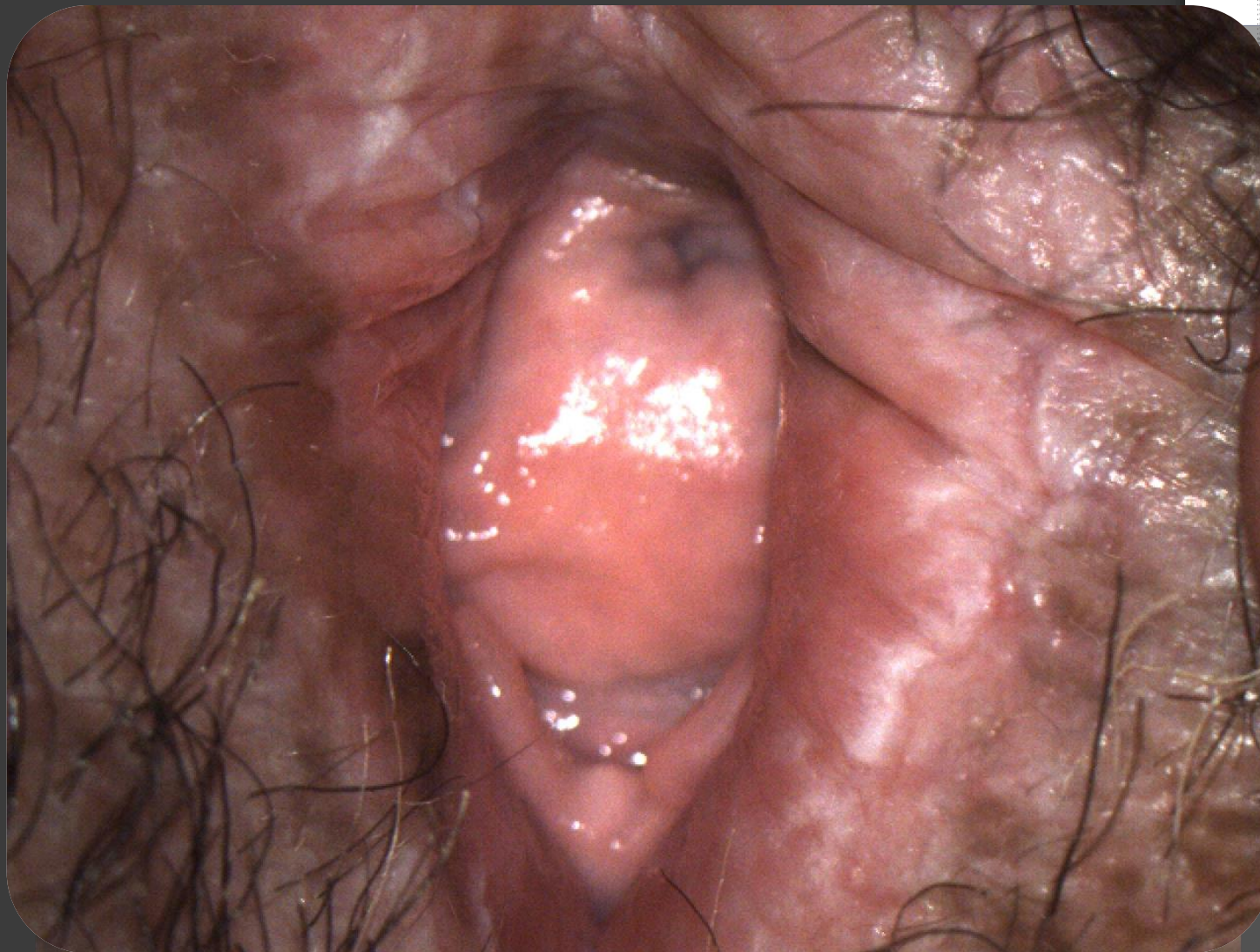
UMNOŽAVANJE STANICA BRŽE OD PROIZVODNJE KERATINA KOJI JE ODGOVORAN ZA TVRDU POVRŠINU KOŽE.



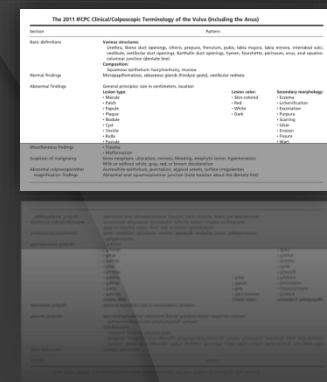
B CRVENE MRLJE I PLAKOVI • KONDILOMATOZNI VIN - 'USUAL-TYPE VIN'. NAJČEŠĆE UDRUŽEN S KARCINOGENIM HPV GENOTIPOVIMA, I/ILI ČIMBENICIMA KOJI UTJEČU NA HPV PERZISTENCIJU KAO ŠTO SU PUŠENJE I IMUNOKOMPROMITIRAJUĆA STANJA

The 2017 RSCG Clinical Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)

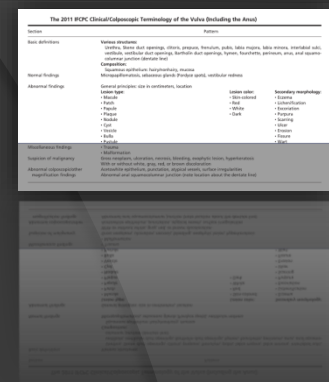
Section	Code	Term
Anatomical	A000	External genitalia
		Internal genitalia
Clinical	C000	External genitalia
		Internal genitalia
Differential	D000	External genitalia
		Internal genitalia
Histological	H000	External genitalia
		Internal genitalia
Immunological	I000	External genitalia
		Internal genitalia
Laboratory	L000	External genitalia
		Internal genitalia
Legal	L000	External genitalia
		Internal genitalia
Medical	M000	External genitalia
		Internal genitalia
Pathological	P000	External genitalia
		Internal genitalia
Physiological	P000	External genitalia
		Internal genitalia
Prognosis	P000	External genitalia
		Internal genitalia
Treatment	T000	External genitalia
		Internal genitalia
Vaccination	V000	External genitalia
		Internal genitalia



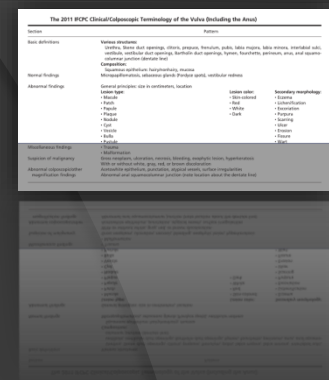
B CRVENE MRLJE I PLAKOVI • LIHEN PLANUS: AUTOIMUNI MUKOKUTANI POREMEĆAJ KOJI ZAHVAĆA I VAGINU (TYPE 1+2 PATTERN).
NAJTEŽA VULVARNA DERMATOZA. 4P: POLYGONAL, PLAQUE, PRURITIC, PURPLE.
UČESTALOST: .. 1% (-2%) ŽENA, EKSTRAGENITALNE LEZIJE: >25% ŽENA
RIZIK KARCINOMA POVIŠEN KOD MUKOKUTANOG OBLIKA (0.5-5%)



50



51



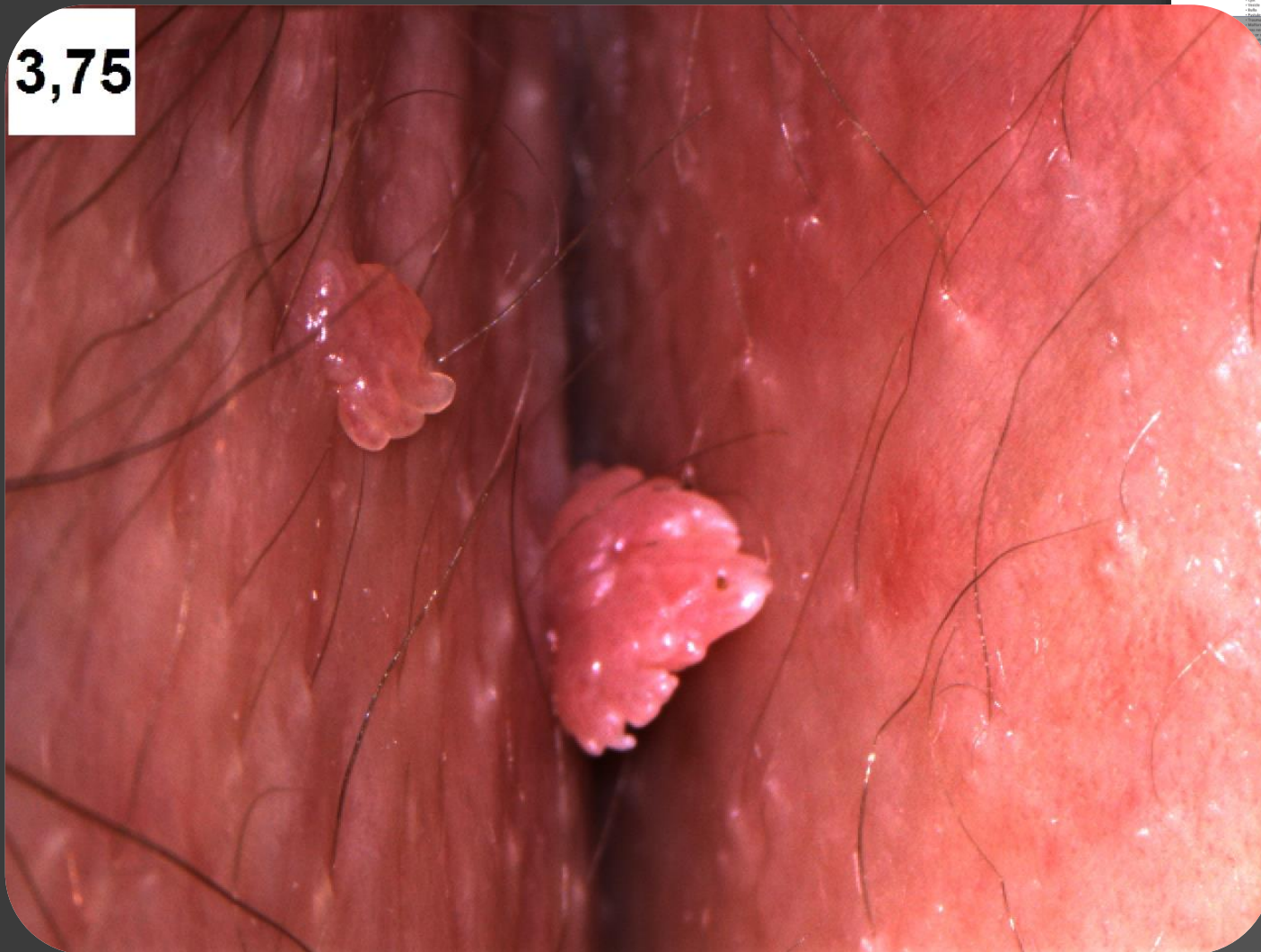
52

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. Furunkuli
2. Bradavice (HPV infekcija)
3. Prurigo nodularis
4. VIN
5. M. contagiosum (upaljeni)
6. Uretralne karunkule i prolaps
7. Hidradenitis suppurativa
8. Mammary-like gland adenoma (hidradenoma papilliferum)
9. Upala u epidermalnoj cisti
10. Apsces Bartholinove žlijezde
11. Karcinom pločastog epitela
12. Melanoma (amelanotični tip)IV

3,75



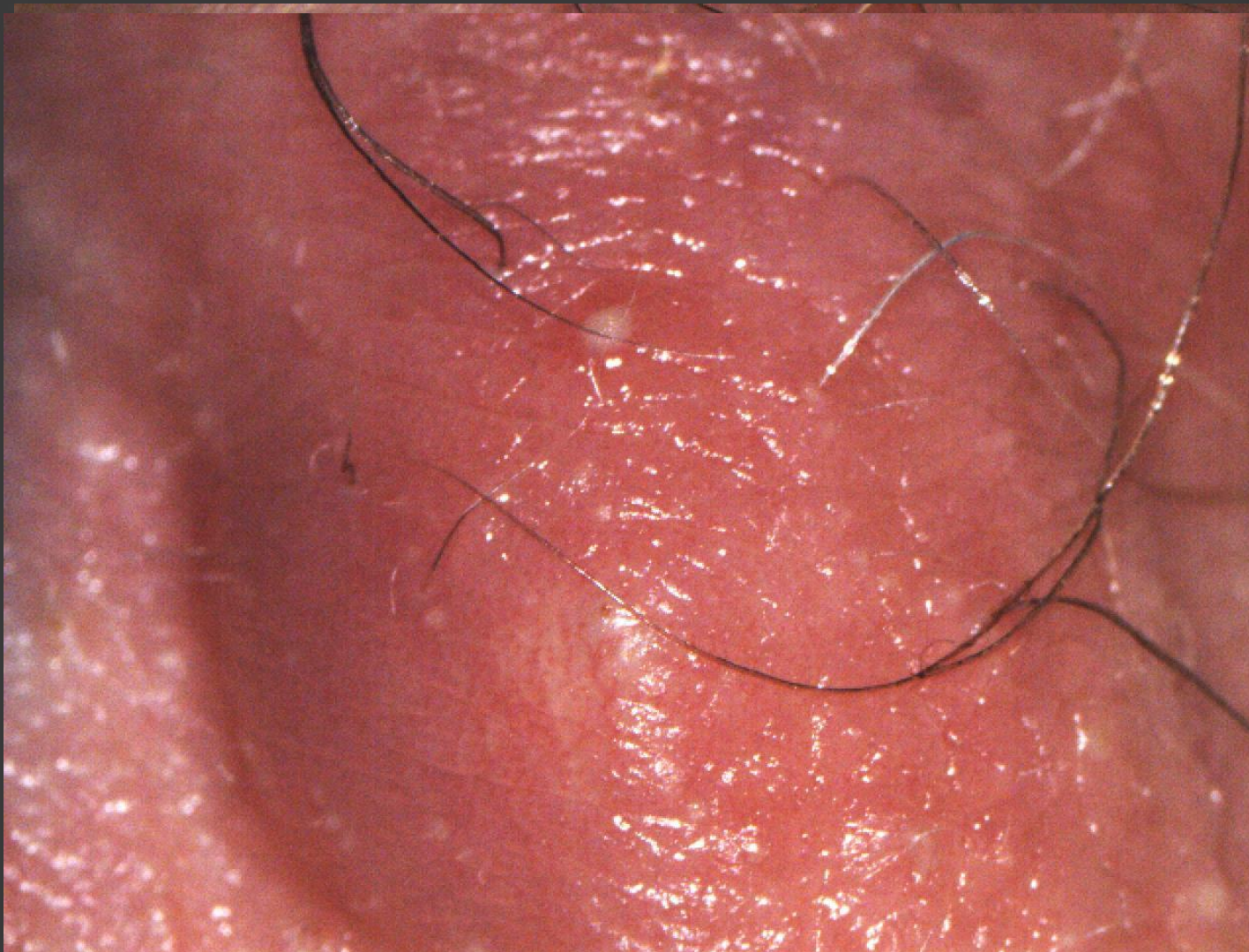


A CRVENE PAPULE • ANGIOKERATOM: DOBROĆUDNA, POVRŠNA PROŠIRENJA KRVNIH ŽILA KOJA SU ČESTO POVEZANA S HIPERPLAZIJOM EPITELA I HIPERKERATOZOM.



The 2011 RCPSC Clinical/Pathologic Terminology of the Vagina (Including the Anus)		
Section	Section	Section
Basic Definitions	Normal findings	Abnormal findings
Basic Definitions Normal findings Abnormal findings	Normal findings Abnormal findings	Abnormal findings

A CRVENE PAPULE • MOLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM: MALE OKRUGLASTE PAPULE CRVENE BOJE, ČESTO UDUBLJENE U SREDINI.

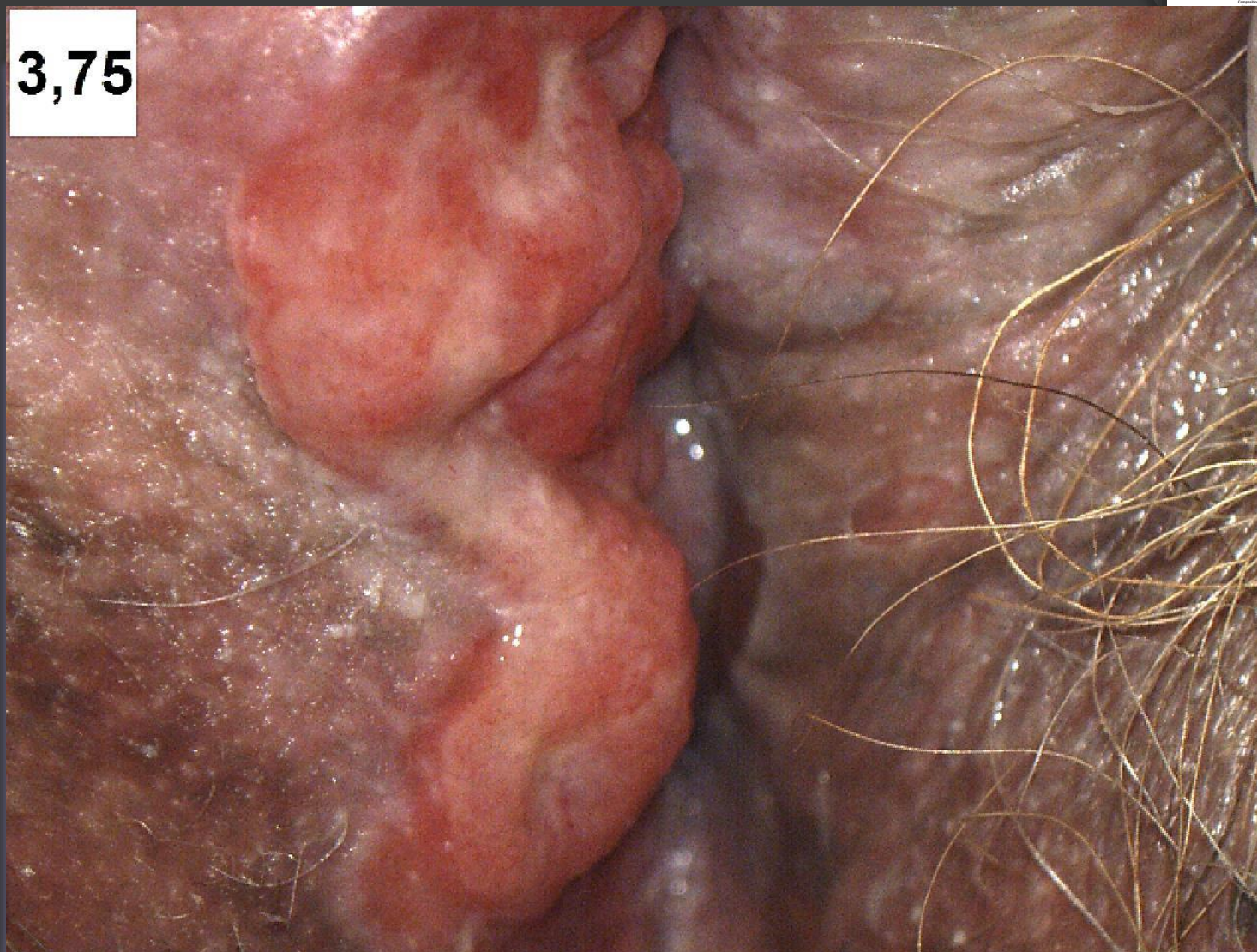


3,75





3,75

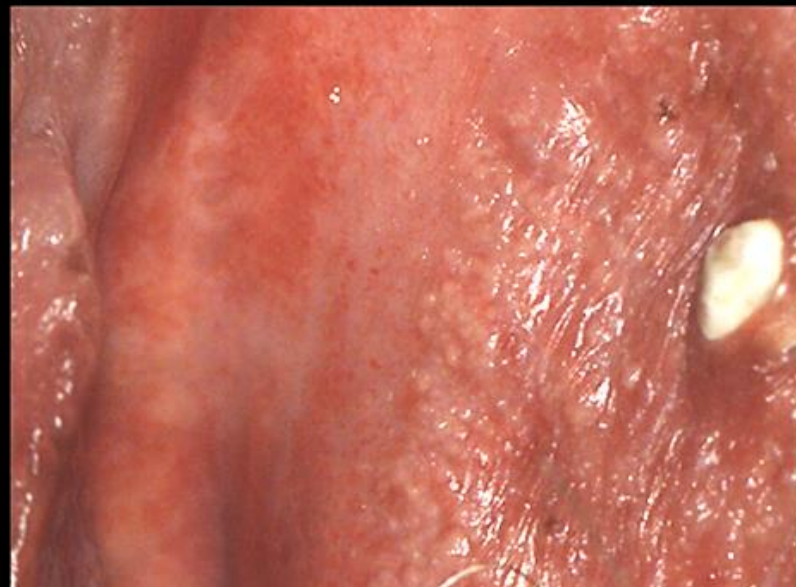


B CRVENI NODUSI • KARCINOM PLOČASTOG EPITELA: 95% SVIH KARCINOMA VULVE, NESPECIFIČNI SIMPTOMI PRIJE SVEGA POJAČANI SVRBEŽ I PEČENJE U PREDJELU VULVE.

[illegible]

1. Fordyceove točkice (normalan nalaz, ponekad sa žutom nijansom)
2. M. contagiosum
3. Bradavice
4. Ožiljak
5. VIN
6. Karcinom pločastog epitela
7. Miliium (pl. milia)
8. Epidermalna cista
9. Hailey-Hailey bolest

1. Vitiligo
2. Lichen sclerosus
3. Postinflammatorna hipopigmentacija
4. Bolesti s lihenifikacijom
5. Lichen planus
6. VIN
7. Karcinom pločastog epitela



3,75

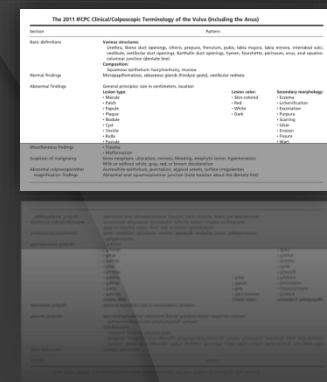


The 2011 WHO Clinical Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)

Section	Code	Term	Definition
Anatomical	A01	Vagina	The canal leading from the uterus to the exterior.
	A02	Vaginal orifice	The opening of the vagina.
	A03	Vaginal introitus	The entrance to the vagina.
	A04	Vaginal canal	The passage leading from the uterus to the exterior.
Normal findings	N01	Normal	No abnormality detected.
	N02	Normal	No abnormality detected.
	N03	Normal	No abnormality detected.
	N04	Normal	No abnormality detected.
Abnormal findings	A05	Abnormal	Abnormality detected.
	A06	Abnormal	Abnormality detected.
	A07	Abnormal	Abnormality detected.
	A08	Abnormal	Abnormality detected.



A BIJELE PAPULE I NODUSI • SKVAMOZNI VIN U VIDU BIJELIH LEZIJA KOJE NASTAJU ZBOG HIPERKERATOZE.
 4X VEĆA POJAVNOST (2000. VS. 1973.) KOJA I IZNOSI: 7/100,000 ŽENA. 60-75% MLAĐE ŽENE, KOD KOJIH JE
 ČEŠĆA MULTICENTRIČNA POJAVA UDRUŽENA S HPV INFEKCIJOM.



68



The 2011 RSC Clinical/Pathologic Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)			
Section	Section	Section	Section
Basic Definitions	Normal Findings	Abnormal Findings	Secondary Lesions
Basic Definitions Normal Findings Abnormal Findings Secondary Lesions	Normal Findings Abnormal Findings Secondary Lesions	Abnormal Findings Secondary Lesions	Secondary Lesions

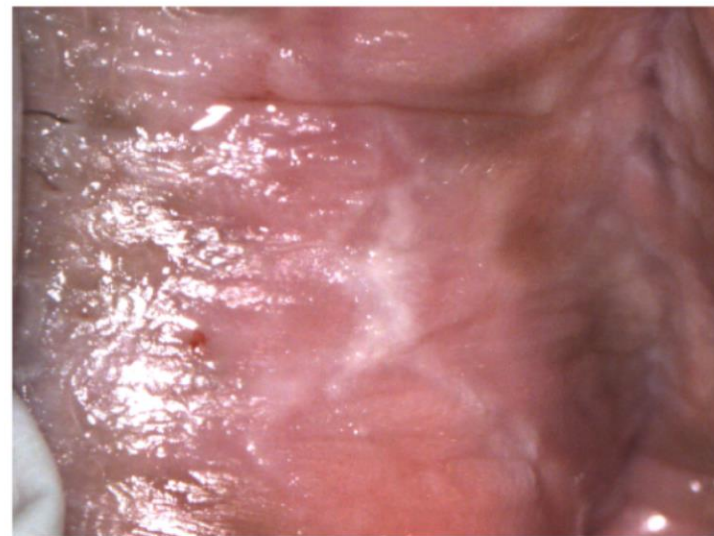
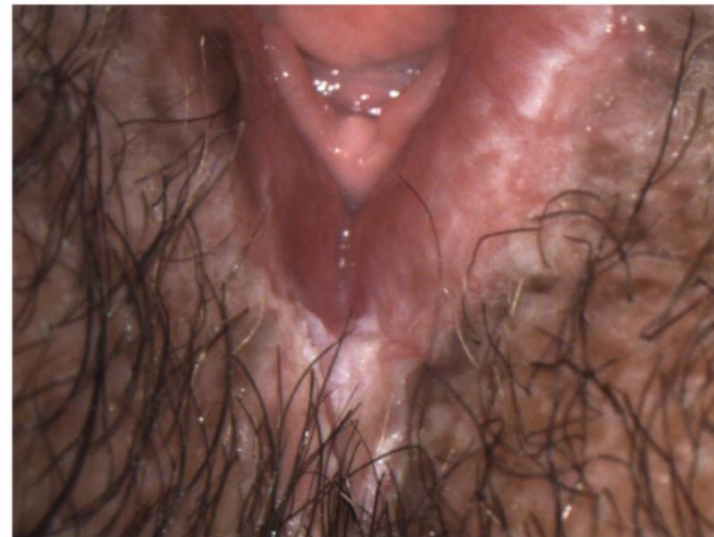
B BIJELE MRLJE I PLOČE • LIHEN SKLEROZUS: PREVALENCIJA DO 8%, EKSTRAGENITALNE LEZIJE: <5% ŽENA. NAJČEŠĆA VULVARNA DERMATOZA BIJELE LEZIJE KOD LS SU U RANOJ FORMI VRLO DISKRETNE I LOKALIZIRANE, OBIČNO U PREDJELU MODIFICIRANE MUKOZE (PERIKLITORALNO, INTERLABIJALNI SULKUSI, PREDNJA KOMISURA), PORCULANSKOG IZGLEDA, GLATKE. TYPE 2 PATTERN AKTIVACIJE CITOKINA (ANTIINFLAMATORNI). RANA, UZNAPREDOVALA I KASNA FORMA



70



B BIJELE MRLJE I PLOČE • KARCINOM VULVE | LIHEN SKLEROZUS: 1-4%, INDIVIDUALNI RIZIK ZA KARCINOM NA BAZI LS NIJE POZNAT. OVAJ KARCINOM POKAZUJE BRZI RAST I MOŽE NASTATI IZ HPV NEGATIVNIH PROMJENA U MANJE OD 6 MJESECI.



72

3,75

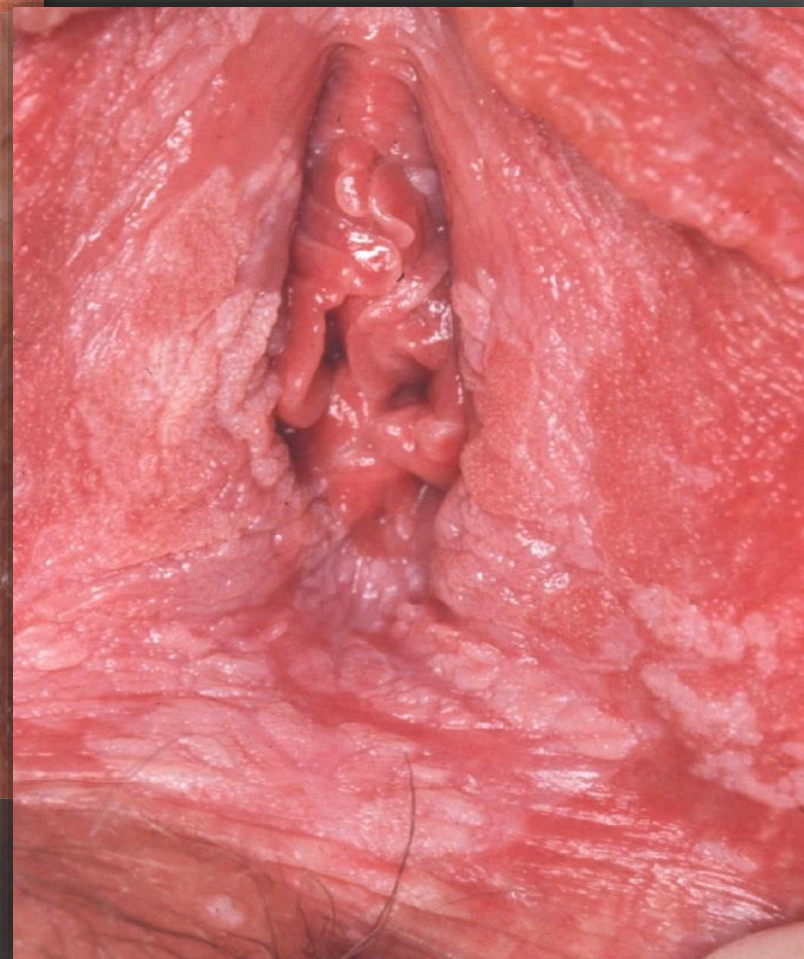
A close-up photograph of a person's skin, showing a large, raised, red, and inflamed lesion. The lesion is centrally located and appears to be a cyst or abscess, with a visible opening or punctum. The surrounding skin is also red and swollen, indicating significant inflammation. The texture of the skin is visible, with some fine lines and pores. The overall color of the lesion is a bright red, contrasting with the surrounding skin tone.

74

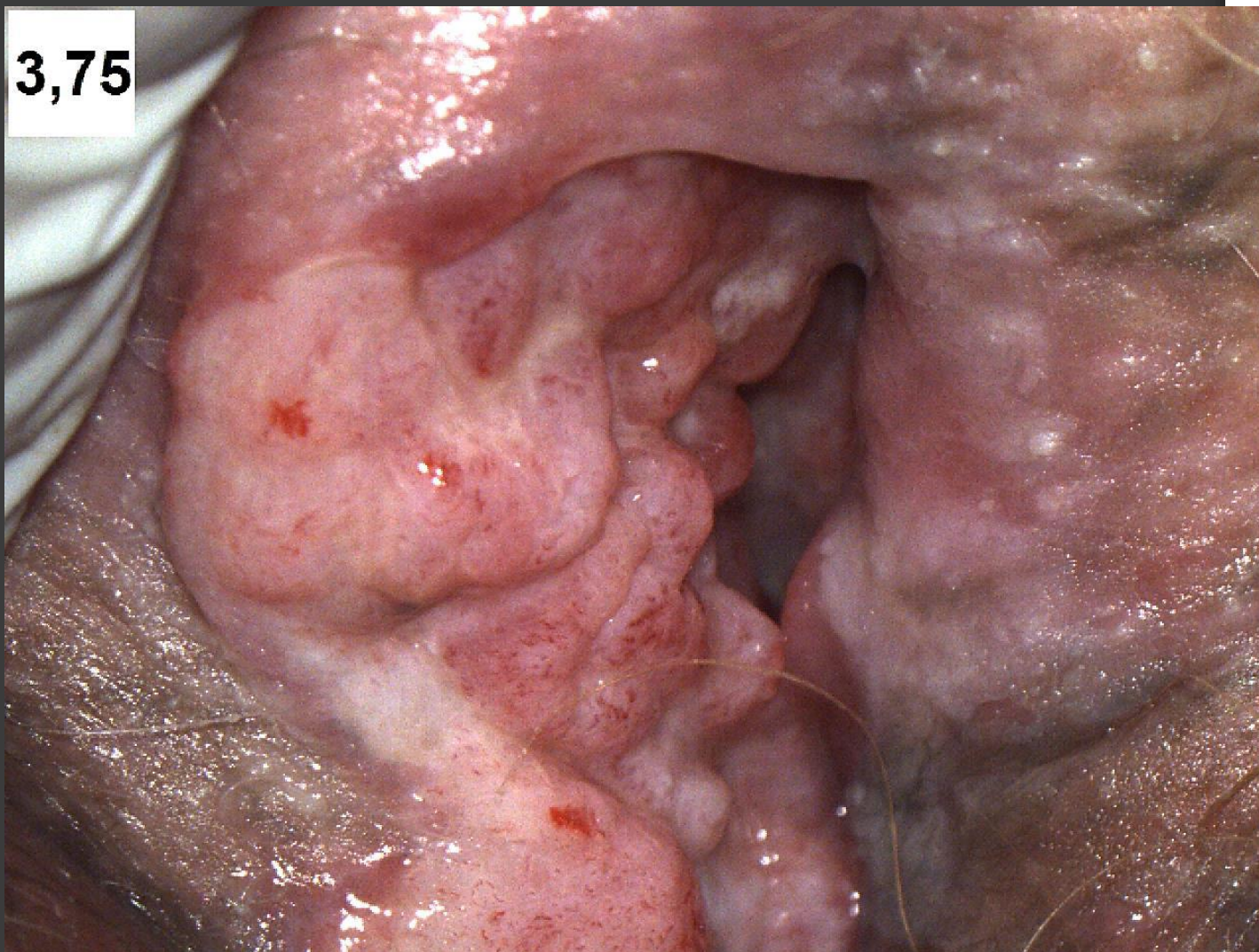


3,75

B BIJELE MRLJE I PLOČE • SKVAMOZNI VIN U VIDU BIJELIH MRLJA I PLOČA.
 INDIKACIJE ZA BIOPSIJU 3P: PARAKERATOZA, PAPILOMATOZA, PIGMENTACIJE.



3,75



B BIJELE MRLJE I PLOČE • KARCINOM PLOČASTOG EPITELA (OKO 1% SVIH KARCINOMA KOD ŽENE): BIJELE MRLJE I PLOČE.

The 2015 WHO Classification Terminology of the Vagina (Including the Anus)

Site	Category	Subcategory
Vagina	Benign	Normal
		Atrophic
Vagina	Malignant	Squamous cell carcinoma
		Adenocarcinoma
Anus	Benign	Normal
		Atrophic
Anus	Malignant	Squamous cell carcinoma
		Adenocarcinoma

[illegible]

1. Melanocitni nevus
2. Vulvarna melanoza (vulvarna lentiginoza)
3. Postinflamatorna hiperpigmentacija
4. Lichen planus
5. Acanthosis nigricans
6. Melanoma in situ

1. Melanocitni nevusi (uključivši one s kliničkom i/ili histološkom atipijom)
2. Bradavice (HPV infekcija)
3. VIN
4. Seboroična keratoza
5. Angiokeratoma (capillary angioma, cherry angioma)
6. Mammary-like gland adenoma (hidradenoma papilliferum)
7. Melanoma

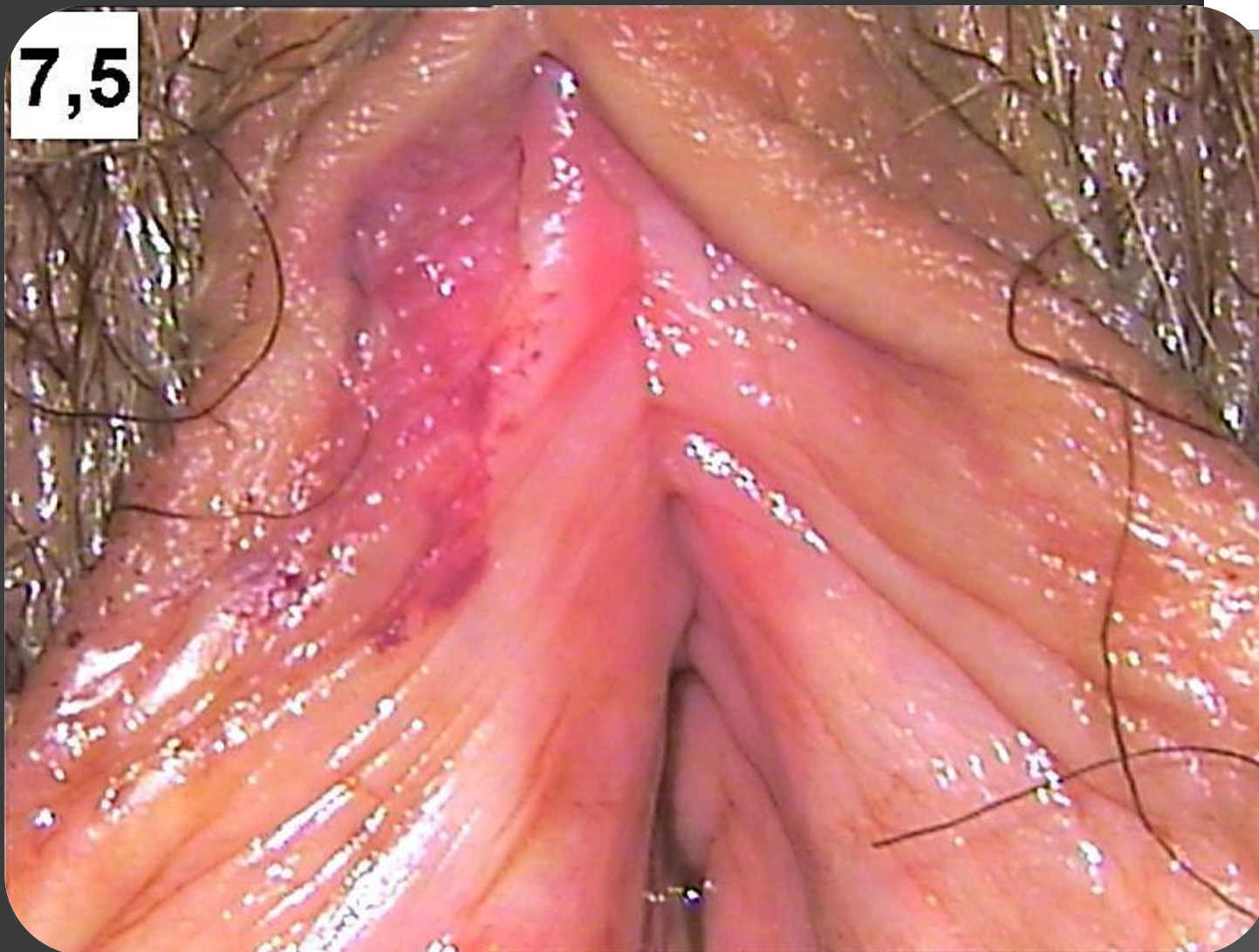


A TAMNE MRLJE • VULVARNA MELANOZA: PIGMENTNA DISKOLORACIJA USLIJED POJAČANOG OSLOBAĐANJA MELANINA IZ MELANOCITA. BROJ MELANOCITA JE NORMALAN, LEZIJE SU U RAVNINI KOŽE, PRAVILNOG OBLIKA, POJEDINAČNE ILI U SKUPINI.



81

7,5



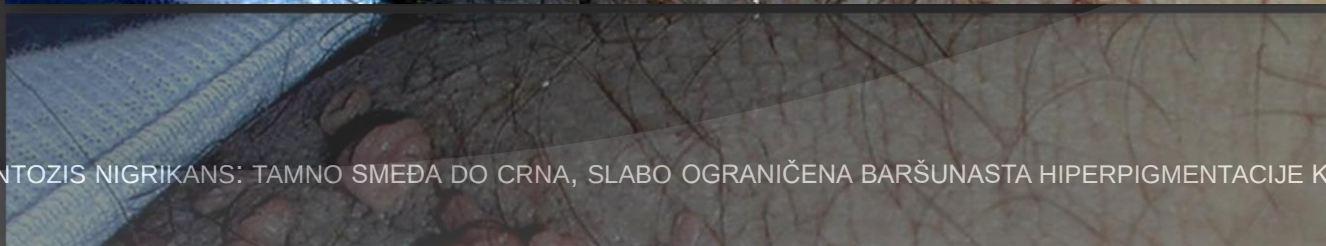
A TAMNE MRLJE • POSTINFLAMATORNA HIPERPIGMENTACIJA U OKVIRU LS. NASTAJE USLIJED RAZARANJA MELANOCITA U OKVIRU UPALNOG PROCESA, BEZ NJIHOVOG UMNOŽAVANJA.

The 2011 RSC Clinical Terminology of the Vagina (Including the Anus)

Section	Term	Definition
Anatomical	Vagina	The canal leading from the uterus to the exterior of the body.
	Vaginal opening	The opening of the vagina into the exterior of the body.
Normal findings	Normal vaginal opening	The opening of the vagina into the exterior of the body.
	Normal vaginal opening	The opening of the vagina into the exterior of the body.
Abnormal findings	Abnormal vaginal opening	The opening of the vagina into the exterior of the body.
	Abnormal vaginal opening	The opening of the vagina into the exterior of the body.



A TAMNE MRLJE • LIHEN PLANUS: TAMNE PIGMENTACIJE KOD LP NASTAJU USLIJED RAZARANJA MELANOCITA I OSLOBAĐANJA PIGMENTA KOJEG PRIHVAĆAJU MAKROFAGI EPIDERMISA.



84



B TAMNO OBOJENE PAPULE I NODUSI • ANGIOKERATOM





3,75

88



B TAMNO OBOJENE PAPULE I NODUSI • MALIGNI MELANOM: NEOŠTRO OGRANIČENA, ASIMETRIČNA LEZIJA U PREDJELU MALIH LABIJA, VIŠE RAZLIČITI NIJANSI OD CRVENE DO SMEĐE BOJE, VEĆEG DIJAMETRA, S NAGLIM PORASTOM VELIČINE I DISKOLORACIJOM. A-B-C-D-E PRAVILO.



90

The 2011 RSC Clinical/Capacities Terminology of the Vals Including the Anus			
Section	Term	Definition	Notes
Rect activities	Intense activities	Intense activities	
	Intense activities	Intense activities	
Normal findings	Normal findings	Normal findings	
	Normal findings	Normal findings	
Abnormal findings	Abnormal findings	Abnormal findings	
	Abnormal findings	Abnormal findings	
Miscellaneous findings	Miscellaneous findings	Miscellaneous findings	
	Miscellaneous findings	Miscellaneous findings	
Location of symptoms	Location of symptoms	Location of symptoms	
	Location of symptoms	Location of symptoms	
Abnormal characteristics	Abnormal characteristics	Abnormal characteristics	
	Abnormal characteristics	Abnormal characteristics	
Integrative findings	Integrative findings	Integrative findings	
	Integrative findings	Integrative findings	

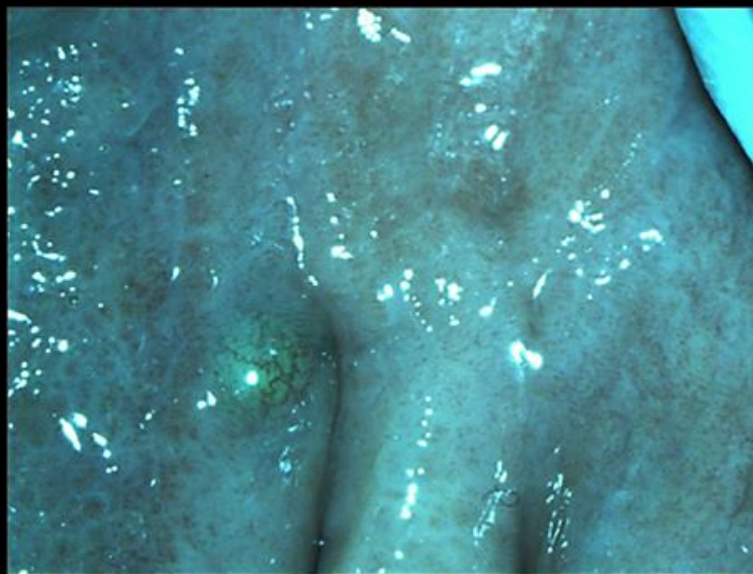
1. Herpesvirusne infekcije (herpes simplex, herpes zoster)
2. Akutni ekcem
3. Bulozni lichen sclerosus
4. Lymphangioma circumscriptum (lymphangiectasia)
5. Imunološke bolesti sa stvaranjem mjehura (cicatricial pemphigoid, fixed drug eruption, Steven-Johnson syndrome, pemphigus)

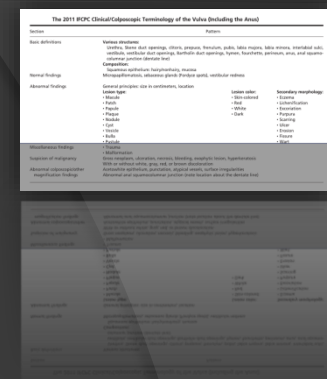
1. Kandidijaza (candidosis)
2. Folikulitis
3. Folikulitis
4. Kandidijaza (candidosis)





93





95



7 - Erozije i ulkus

A/ Erozije

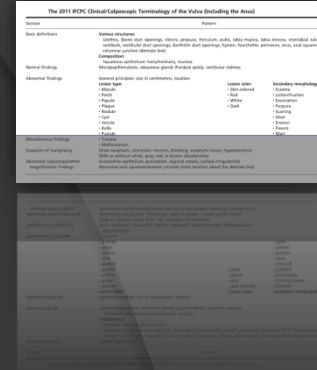
1. Ekskorijacije
2. Erozivni lichen planus
3. Fisure koje nastaju na normalnom tkivu (idiopatske, povezane sa spolnim odnosom)
4. Fisure koje nastaju na abnormalnom tkivu (kandidijaza, lichen simplex chronicus, psorijaza, Crohnova bolest)
5. VIN, oblik s erozijom
6. Rupturirane vezikule, bule i pustule
7. Ekstramamarna Pagetova bolest

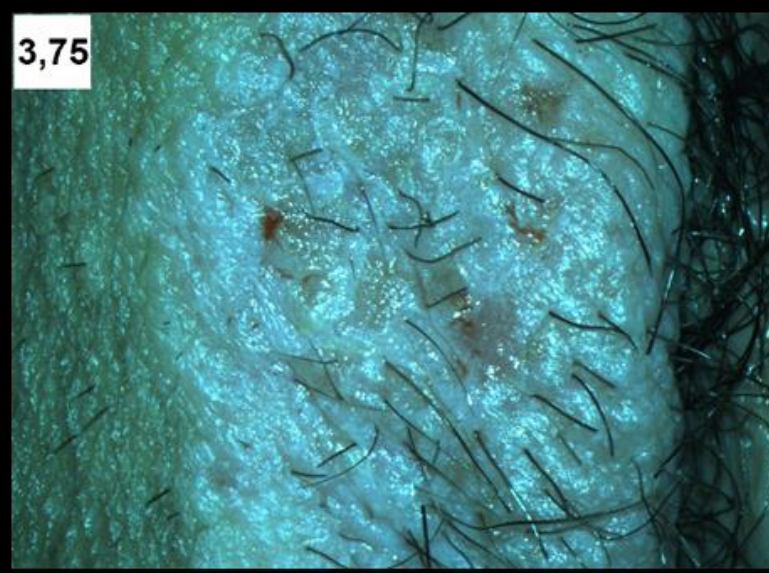
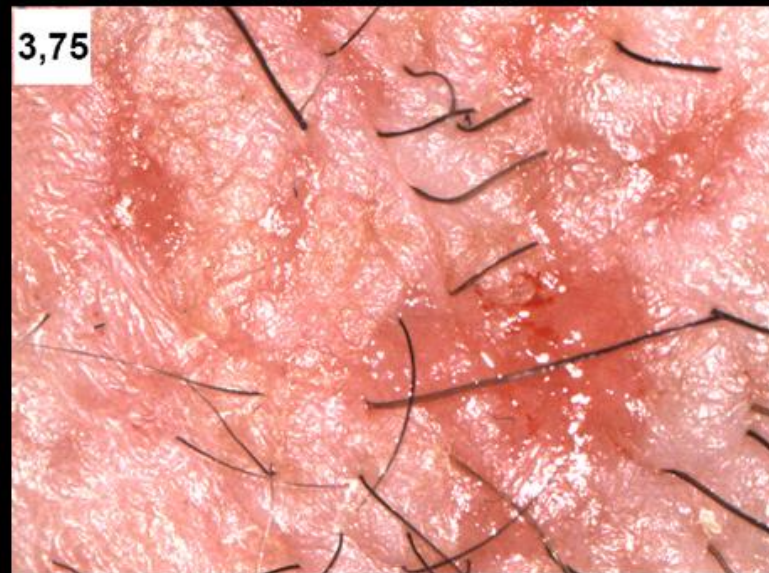
B/ Ulkusi

1. Ekskorijacije (povezane s ekcemom, lichen simplex chronicus)
2. Aftozni ulkusi (sinonim minor afte), aphthous major, Lipschütz ulcer (javljaju se kao idiopatski proces ili sekundarno uz druge bolesti kao što su morbus Crohn, morbus Behçet, različite virusne infekcije)
3. Crohnova bolest
4. Herpesvirusne infekcije (osobito u imunosuprimiranih)
5. Ulcerirani planocelularni karcinom
6. Primarni sifilis (čankir)
7. Ulcerirani planocelularni karcinom

4. Herpesvirusne infekcije (osobito u imunosuprimiranih)

3. Crohnova bolest





A EROZIJE • EKSORIJACIJE: LINEARNA ILI ANGULARNA OŠTEĆENJA USLIJED ČEŠANJA KOŽE ZBOG SVRBEŽA.

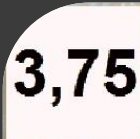




100



101







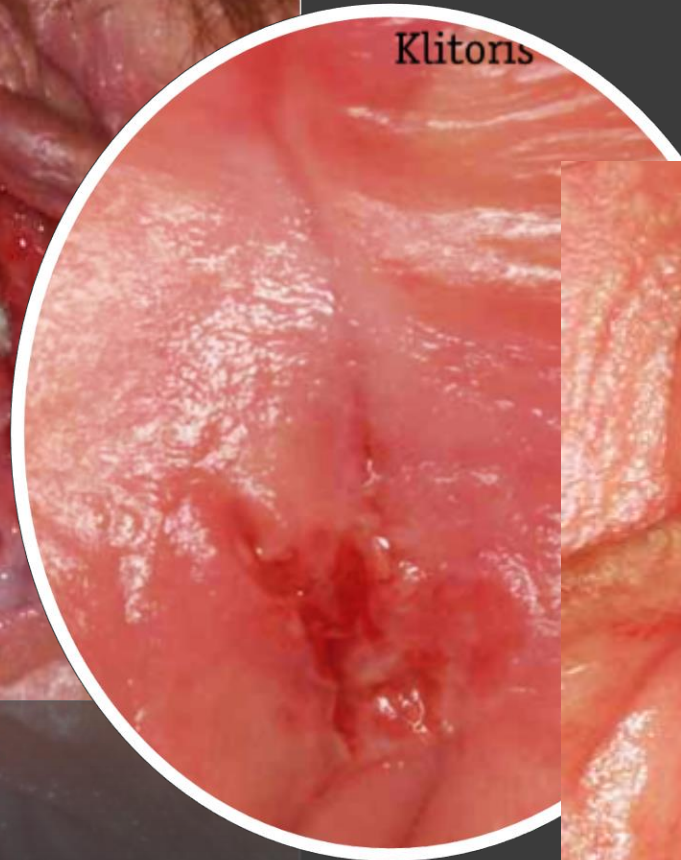
PathologyImaging
Department of Pathology - The University of Michigan

The 2011 BSC Clinical Terminology of the Vagina (Including the Anus)

Term	Definition	Notes
Anal fissure	A tear in the lining of the anus, usually caused by constipation or straining during defecation.	
Anal fistula	An abnormal connection between the anal canal and the skin outside the anus.	
Anal abscess	A collection of pus in the anal area, often caused by a blocked gland.	
Anal cancer	Cancer of the anal canal or rectum.	
Anal intercourse	Sexual intercourse involving the insertion of a penis into the anus.	
Anal prolapse	A condition where the rectum protrudes through the anus.	
Anal stenosis	A narrowing of the anal canal.	
Anal warts	Small, fleshy growths on the anal area, caused by HPV.	
Anal itching	Itching or irritation of the anal area.	
Anal pain	Pain in the anal area.	
Anal bleeding	Bleeding from the anal area.	
Anal discharge	Discharge from the anal area.	
Anal fistula	An abnormal connection between the anal canal and the skin outside the anus.	
Anal abscess	A collection of pus in the anal area, often caused by a blocked gland.	
Anal cancer	Cancer of the anal canal or rectum.	
Anal intercourse	Sexual intercourse involving the insertion of a penis into the anus.	
Anal prolapse	A condition where the rectum protrudes through the anus.	
Anal stenosis	A narrowing of the anal canal.	
Anal warts	Small, fleshy growths on the anal area, caused by HPV.	
Anal itching	Itching or irritation of the anal area.	
Anal pain	Pain in the anal area.	
Anal bleeding	Bleeding from the anal area.	
Anal discharge	Discharge from the anal area.	



B ULKUS • AFTOZNI ULKUSI • MORBUS BEHCET: BOLNI RECIDIVIRAJUĆI ULKUSI KOJI SPONTANO ZACIJELE ZA 4-6 TJEDANA (IMUNOLOŠKI ARTERIITS). ULKUSI SU SIMETRIČNI, U PREDJELU INTROITUSA I UNUTRAŠNJIH STRANA MALIH LABIJA, JASNO OGRANIČENI, KAO 'IŠTANCANI', KARAKTERISTIČNOG CRVENOG OBRUBA I NEKROTIČNOG DNA.



107

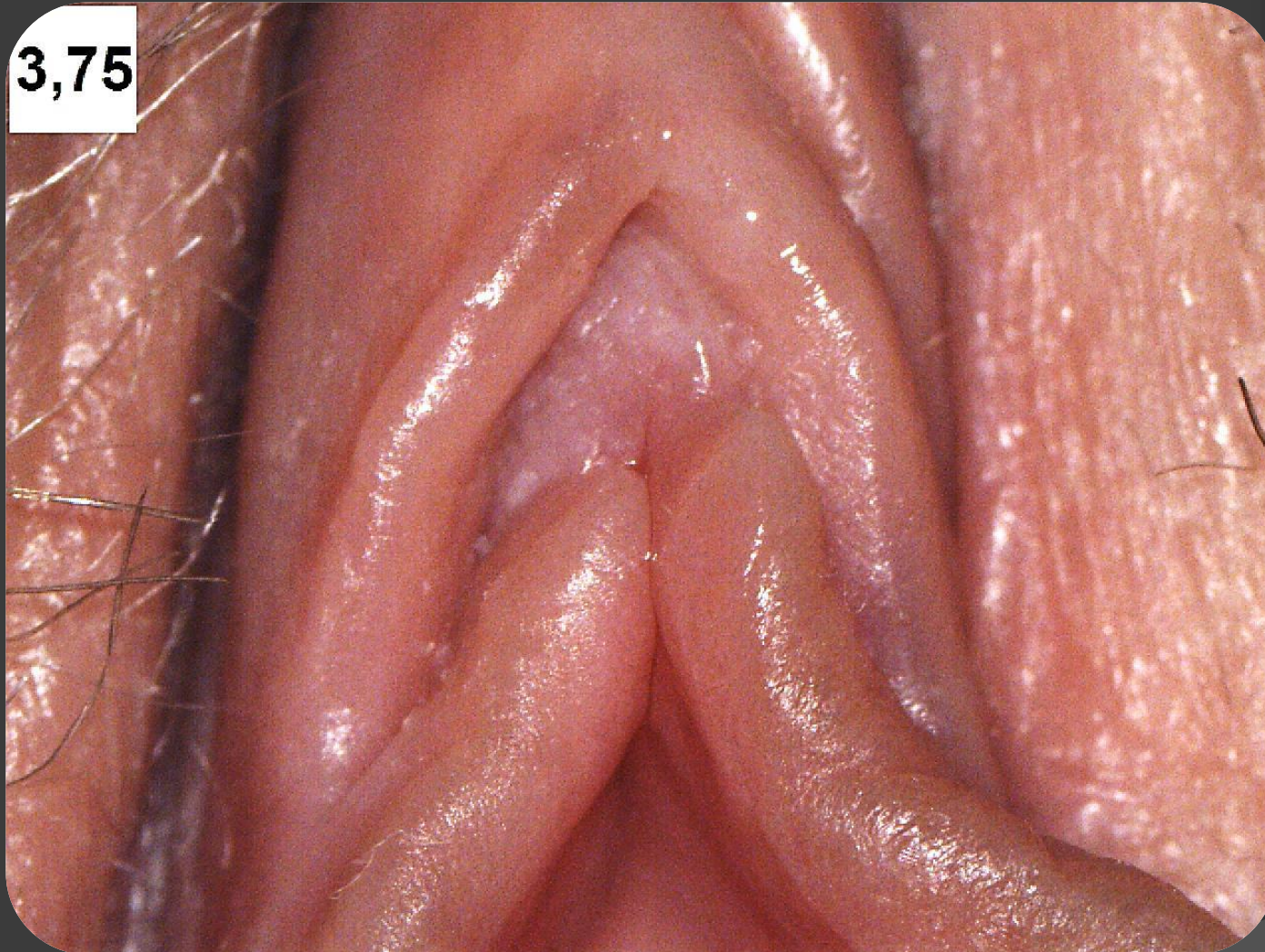
[illegible]

[illegible]

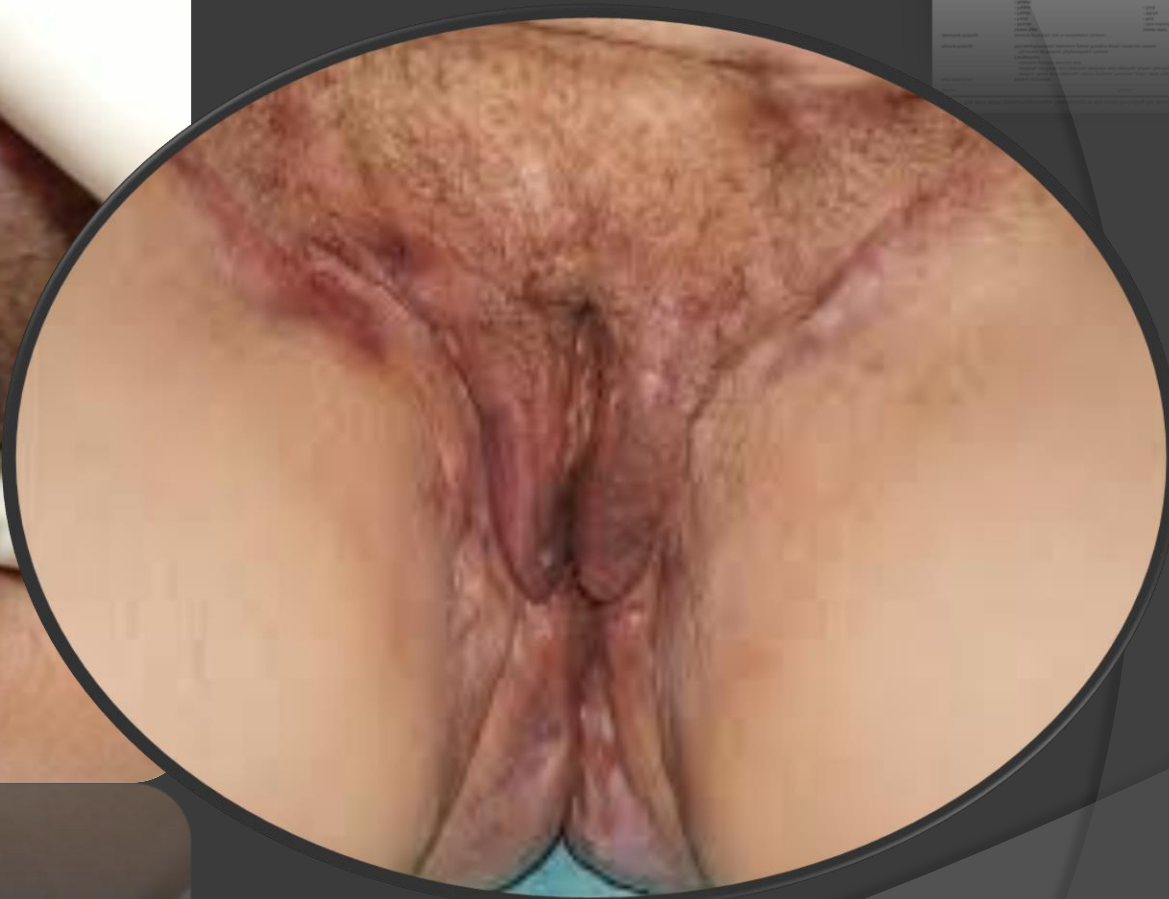
1. Crohnova boleost
2. Idiopatska limfatična abnoormalnost (kongenitalna Milroyeva boleost)
3. Postradijacijska i poslijekirurška limfna opstrukcija
4. Postinfekcijski edem (osobito stafilokokni i streptokokni celulitis)
5. Postupalni edem (osobito supurativni hidradenitis)

1. Venska opstrukcija (npr u trudnoći i porođaju)
2. Celulitis (primarni ili superponirani na postojeći edem)
3. Upala Bartholinove žlijezde/apscas
4. Crohnova bolest
5. Blagi edem vulve može se javiti uz bilo koju upalnu bolest vulve

3,75



A EDEM U BOJI KOŽE • POSTUPALNI EDEM



111

IFCPC 2011

The 2011 IFCPC Clinical/Colposcopic Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)

Section	Pattern
Basic definitions	Various structures: Urethra, Skene duct openings, clitoris, prepuce, frenulum, pubis, labia majora, labia minora, interlabial sulci, vestibule, vestibular duct openings, Bartholin duct openings, hymen, fourchette, perineum, anus, anal squamocolumnar junction (dentate line)
Normal findings	Squamous epithelium: hairy/nonhairy, mucosa Micropapillomatosis, sebaceous glands (Fordyce spots), vestibular redness
Abnormal findings	General principles: size in centimeters, location Lesion type: • Macule • Patch • Papule • Plaque • Nodule • Cyst • Vesicle • Bulla • Pustule Lesion color: • Skin-colored • Red • White • Dark Secondary morphology: • Eczema • Lichenification • Excoriation • Purpura • Scarring • Ulcer • Erosion • Fissure • Wart
Miscellaneous findings	Miscellaneous findings • Trauma • Malformation
Suspicion of malignancy	Gross neoplasm, ulceration, necrosis, bleeding, exophytic lesion, hyperkeratosis With or without white, gray, red, or brown discoloration
Abnormal colposcopic/other magnification findings	Acetowhite epithelium, punctation, atypical vessels, surface irregularities Abnormal anal squamocolumnar junction (note location about the dentate line)

The 2011 IFCPC Clinical/Colposcopic Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)

Section	Pattern
Basic definitions	Various structures: Urethra, Skene duct openings, clitoris, prepuce, frenulum, pubis, labia majora, labia minora, interlabial sulci, vestibule, vestibular duct openings, Bartholin duct openings, hymen, fourchette, perineum, anus, anal squamocolumnar junction (dentate line) Composition: Squamous epithelium: hairy/nonhairy, mucosa Micropapillomatosis, sebaceous glands (Fordyce spots), vestibular redness
Normal findings	
Abnormal findings	General principles: size in centimeters, location Lesion type: • Macule • Patch • Papule • Plaque • Nodule • Cyst • Vesicle • Bulla • Pustule Lesion color: • Skin-colored • Red • White • Dark Secondary morphology: • Eczema • Lichenification • Excoriation • Purpura • Scarring • Ulcer • Erosion • Fissure • Wart
Miscellaneous findings	Miscellaneous findings • Trauma • Malformation
Suspicion of malignancy	Gross neoplasm, ulceration, necrosis, bleeding, exophytic lesion, hyperkeratosis With or without white, gray, red, or brown discoloration
Abnormal colposcopic/other magnification findings	Acetowhite epithelium, punctation, atypical vessels, surface irregularities Abnormal anal squamocolumnar junction (note location about the dentate line)

● Malformacije

114

IFCPC 2011

The 2011 IFCPC Clinical/Colposcopic Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)

Section	Pattern
Basic definitions	Various structures: Urethra, Skene duct openings, clitoris, prepuce, frenulum, pubis, labia majora, labia minora, interlabial sulci, vestibule, vestibular duct openings, Bartholin duct openings, hymen, fourchette, perineum, anus, anal squamocolumnar junction (dentate line)
Normal findings	Squamous epithelium: hairy/nonhairy, mucosa Micropapillomatosis, sebaceous glands (Fordyce spots), vestibular redness
Abnormal findings	General principles: size in centimeters, location Lesion type: • Macule • Patch • Papule • Plaque • Nodule • Cyst • Vesicle • Bulla • Pustule • Trauma • Malformation Lesion color: • Skin-colored • Red • White • Dark Secondary morphology: • Eczema • Lichenification • Excoriation • Purpura • Scarring • Ulcer • Erosion • Fissure • Wart
Miscellaneous findings	Suspicion of malignancy Gross neoplasm, ulceration, necrosis, bleeding, exophytic lesion, hyperkeratosis With or without white, gray, red, or brown discoloration
Suspicion of malignancy	Acetowhite epithelium, punctation, atypical vessels, surface irregularities Abnormal anal squamocolumnar junction (note location about the dentate line)

The 2011 IFCPC Clinical/Colposcopic Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)

Section	Pattern
Basic definitions	Various structures: Urethra, Skene duct openings, clitoris, prepuce, frenulum, pubis, labia majora, labia minora, interlabial sulci, vestibule, vestibular duct openings, Bartholin duct openings, hymen, fourchette, perineum, anus, anal squamocolumnar junction (dentate line) Composition: Squamous epithelium: hairy/nonhairy, mucosa Micropapillomatosis, sebaceous glands (Fordyce spots), vestibular redness
Normal findings	
Abnormal findings	General principles: size in centimeters, location Lesion type: • Macule • Patch • Papule • Plaque • Nodule • Cyst • Vesicle • Bulla • Pustule • Trauma • Malformation Lesion color: • Skin-colored • Red • White • Dark Secondary morphology: • Eczema • Lichenification • Excoriation • Purpura • Scarring • Ulcer • Erosion • Fissure • Wart
Miscellaneous findings	
Suspicion of malignancy	Suspicion of malignancy Gross neoplasm, ulceration, necrosis, bleeding, exophytic lesion, hyperkeratosis With or without white, gray, red, or brown discoloration
Abnormal colposcopic/other magnification findings	Acetowhite epithelium, punctation, atypical vessels, surface irregularities Abnormal anal squamocolumnar junction (note location about the dentate line)

V Sumnja na malignitet

- Neoplazma
- Ulkus
- Nekroza
- Krvareća lezija
- Egzofitični rast
- Hiperkeratoza



3,75

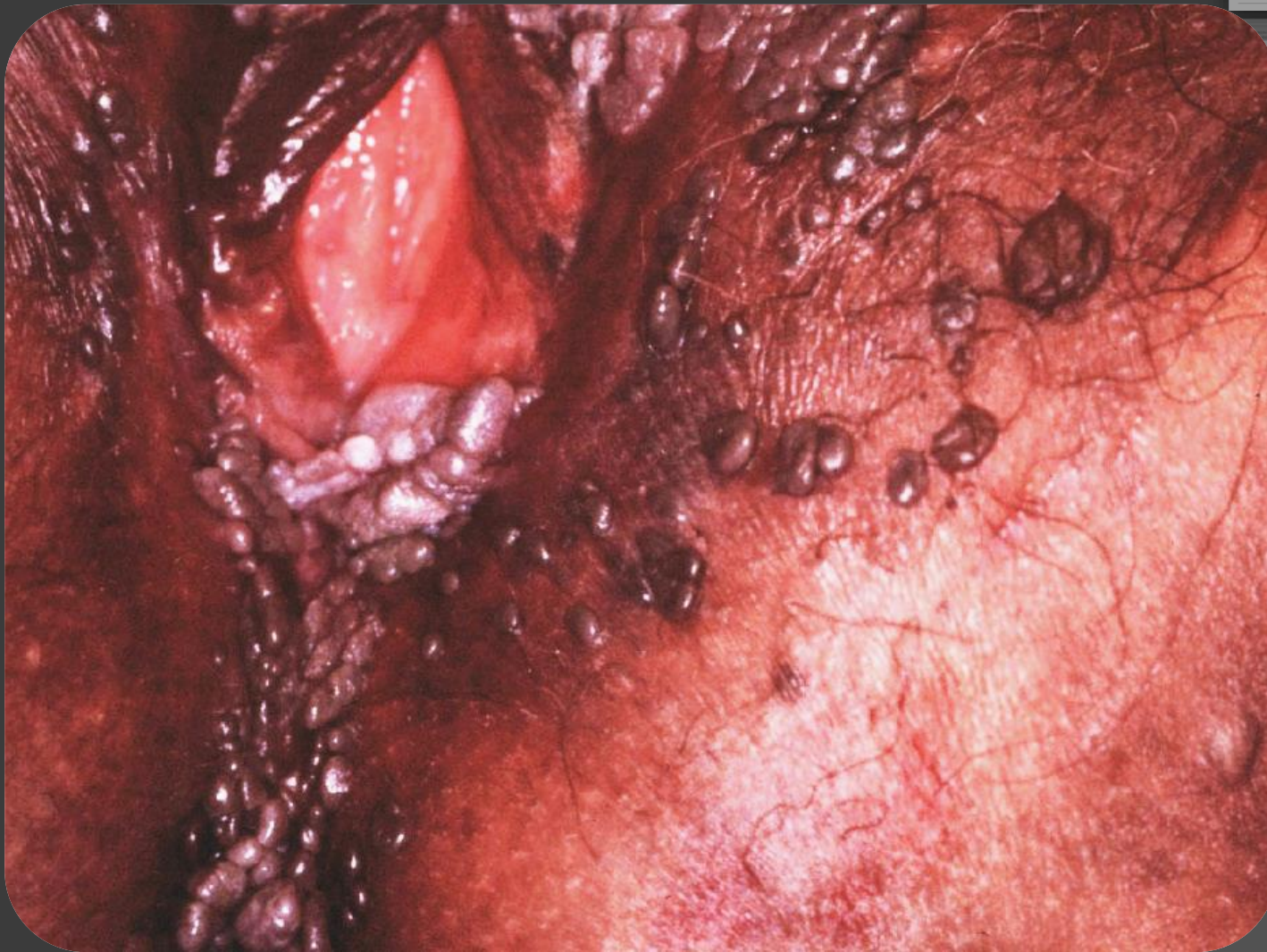
This image shows a large, lobulated, reddish-pink polypoid lesion on the colonic mucosa. The lesion has a fleshy, irregular surface with some areas of darker red coloration, possibly indicating ulceration or hemorrhage. It is surrounded by normal-appearing mucosal folds.



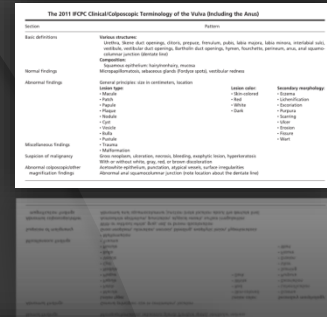
Kölbl H, Seeger A. **Vulvakarzinom.** *Diagnostik, Therapie, Nachsorge.* Frauenarzt 2012; 53 (Nr. 1): 36-42



The 2011 BIOC/Clinical/Pathologic Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)			
Section		Topic	
Basic Definitions	Normal Findings	Normal Findings	
		Normal Findings	
Abnormal Findings	Abnormal Findings	Abnormal Findings	
		Abnormal Findings	
Microscopic Findings	Microscopic Findings	Microscopic Findings	
		Microscopic Findings	
Immunohistochemistry	Immunohistochemistry	Immunohistochemistry	
		Immunohistochemistry	
Histopathologic Findings	Histopathologic Findings	Histopathologic Findings	
		Histopathologic Findings	



IFCPC 2011

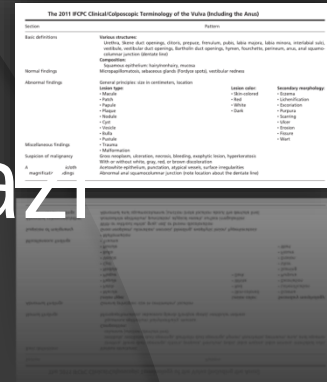


The 2011 IFCPC Clinical/Colposcopic Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)

Section	Pattern		
Basic definitions	Various structures: Urethra, Skene duct openings, clitoris, prepuce, frenulum, pubis, labia majora, labia minora, interlabial sulci, vestibule, vestibular duct openings, Bartholin duct openings, hymen, fourchette, perineum, anus, anal squamocolumnar junction (dentate line)		
Normal findings	Composition: Squamous epithelium: hairy/nonhairy, mucosa Micropapillomatosis, sebaceous glands (Fordyce spots), vestibular redness		
Abnormal findings	General principles: size in centimeters, location Lesion type: • Macule • Patch • Papule • Plaque • Nodule • Cyst • Vesicle • Bulla • Pustule • Trauma • Malformation	Lesion color: • Skin-colored • Red • White • Dark	Secondary morphology: • Eczema • Lichenification • Excoriation • Purpura • Scarring • Ulcer • Erosion • Fissure • Wart
Miscellaneous findings			
Suspicion of malignancy	Gross neoplasm, ulceration, necrosis, bleeding, exophytic lesion, hyperkeratosis With or without white, gray, red, or brown discoloration		
Abnormal colposcopic/other magnification findings	Abnormal colposcopic/other magnification findings	Acetowhite epithelium, punctation, atypical vessels, surface irregularities Abnormal anal squamocolumnar junction (note location about the dentate line)	

VI Abnormalni kolposkopski nalazi

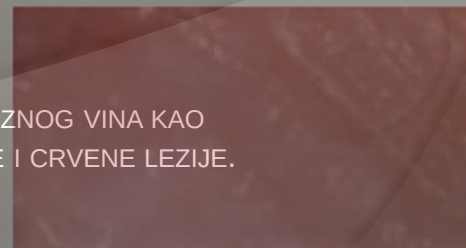
- Acetobijeli epitel
- Punktacije
- Atipične krvne žile
- Iregularna površina



VIN III lesions: A trio of presentations



Pink lesion.



pink lesion.

124



The 2011 WJG Clinical Colposcopy Terminology of the Vagina (Including the Cervix)			
Index			
Basic definitions	Index definitions Colposcopy: Visual examination of the cervix, vagina, and vulva using a colposcope. The colposcope is a binocular telescope that provides a magnified view of the cervix and vagina. The colposcope is used to examine the cervix and vagina for abnormal changes. The colposcope is used to examine the cervix and vagina for abnormal changes. The colposcope is used to examine the cervix and vagina for abnormal changes.		
	Index definitions Colposcopy: Visual examination of the cervix, vagina, and vulva using a colposcope. The colposcope is a binocular telescope that provides a magnified view of the cervix and vagina. The colposcope is used to examine the cervix and vagina for abnormal changes. The colposcope is used to examine the cervix and vagina for abnormal changes. The colposcope is used to examine the cervix and vagina for abnormal changes.		
Normal findings	Normal findings Normal findings: Normal findings are those findings that are consistent with a normal cervix and vagina. Normal findings include normal color, normal texture, normal size, and normal shape. Normal findings include normal color, normal texture, normal size, and normal shape. Normal findings include normal color, normal texture, normal size, and normal shape.		
	Normal findings Normal findings: Normal findings are those findings that are consistent with a normal cervix and vagina. Normal findings include normal color, normal texture, normal size, and normal shape. Normal findings include normal color, normal texture, normal size, and normal shape. Normal findings include normal color, normal texture, normal size, and normal shape.		
Abnormal findings	Abnormal findings Abnormal findings: Abnormal findings are those findings that are not consistent with a normal cervix and vagina. Abnormal findings include abnormal color, abnormal texture, abnormal size, and abnormal shape. Abnormal findings include abnormal color, abnormal texture, abnormal size, and abnormal shape. Abnormal findings include abnormal color, abnormal texture, abnormal size, and abnormal shape.		
	Abnormal findings Abnormal findings: Abnormal findings are those findings that are not consistent with a normal cervix and vagina. Abnormal findings include abnormal color, abnormal texture, abnormal size, and abnormal shape. Abnormal findings include abnormal color, abnormal texture, abnormal size, and abnormal shape. Abnormal findings include abnormal color, abnormal texture, abnormal size, and abnormal shape.		
Significance of findings	Significance of findings Significance of findings: The significance of findings is determined by the type and extent of the findings. Findings that are consistent with a normal cervix and vagina are considered normal. Findings that are not consistent with a normal cervix and vagina are considered abnormal. Findings that are not consistent with a normal cervix and vagina are considered abnormal.		
	Significance of findings Significance of findings: The significance of findings is determined by the type and extent of the findings. Findings that are consistent with a normal cervix and vagina are considered normal. Findings that are not consistent with a normal cervix and vagina are considered abnormal. Findings that are not consistent with a normal cervix and vagina are considered abnormal.		
Management recommendations	Management recommendations Management recommendations: Management recommendations are those recommendations that are based on the findings. Management recommendations include normal findings, abnormal findings, and abnormal findings. Management recommendations include normal findings, abnormal findings, and abnormal findings. Management recommendations include normal findings, abnormal findings, and abnormal findings.		
	Management recommendations Management recommendations: Management recommendations are those recommendations that are based on the findings. Management recommendations include normal findings, abnormal findings, and abnormal findings. Management recommendations include normal findings, abnormal findings, and abnormal findings. Management recommendations include normal findings, abnormal findings, and abnormal findings.		



PUNKTACIJE, ACETOBIJELJENJE, IREGULARNA (NERAVNA) POVRŠINA

[illegible][illegible]

3,75



ATIPIČNE KRVNE ŽILE



