

Pranab Dey

Color Atlas of Female Genital Tract Pathology

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 Springer

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To Shree Shree Satyananda Giri, Rini and Madhumanti

Preface

Pathology of the female genital tract is one of the important areas in histopathology. In this book, I have highlighted various neoplastic and non-neoplastic lesions of the female genital tract with the help of numerous gross and microscopic figures. I have followed the World Health Organization classification of tumours of the female genital tract and have arranged the lesions accordingly. The book contains the salient diagnostic features of cytology, histopathology, immunohistochemistry, molecular pathology and differential diagnosis of each lesion with selected references. This is a practical and illustrated approach of the pathology of female genital tract lesions. I strongly believe that this Atlas will help the post-graduate students and also the practicing pathologists.

Chandigarh, India
2018 April

Pranab Dey

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Abbreviations

AFP	Alpha fetoprotein
AGCT	Adult granulosa cell tumour
BP	Bullous pemphigoid
CA	Condyloma acuminatum
CD	Cluster differentiation
CEA	Carcinoembryonic antigen
CIN	Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia
CHM	Complete hydatidiform mole
CK	Cytokeratin
CMV	Cytomegalovirus
DES	Diethylstilbestrol
DPAM	Disseminated peritoneal adenomucinosis
d-VIN	Differentiated type of vulvar squamous intraepithelial neoplasia
EBV	Epstein-Barr virus
EIN	Endometrial intraepithelial neoplasia
EMA	Epithelial membrane antigen
ER	Oestrogen receptor
ESS	Endometrial stromal sarcoma
EST	Endodermal sinus tumour
FATWO	Female adnexal tumour of probable Wolffian duct origin
FIGO	International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics
FTA-ABS	Fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption test
GCDFP	Gross cystic disease fluid protein
HCC	Hepatocellular carcinoma
hCG	Human chorionic gonadotropin
HDAC	Histone deacetylases
HGSC	High-grade serous carcinoma
HPF	High power field
HPV	Human papilloma virus
HSIL	High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion
HSV	Herpes simplex virus
IUCD	Intrauterine contraceptive device
JGCT	Juvenile granulosa cell tumour
LCNET	Large cell neuroendocrine tumours
LEEP	Laser vaporization and loop electrosurgical excision
LGSC	Low-grade serous carcinoma
LP	Lichen planus
LS	Lichen sclerosis
LSC	Lichen simplex chronicus
LSIL	Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion
MBT	Mucinous borderline tumour
MC	Molluscum contagiosum

MDA	Minimal deviation adenocarcinoma
MFI	Maternal floor infarct
MPF	Massive perivillous fibrin
NSE	Neuron-specific enolase
PAS	Periodic acid Schiff
PAX 8	Paired box gene 8
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PLAP	Placental alkaline phosphatase
PMCA	Peritoneal mucinous carcinomatosis
PR	Progesterone receptor
PSTT	Placental site trophoblastic tumour
PTD	Persistent trophoblastic disease
PTEN	Phosphatase and tensin homologue
RPR	Rapid plasma regain test
SBT	Serous borderline tumour
SBT-MP	Serous borderline tumour of micropapillary variant
SF 1	Serodiagnostic factor 1
SIL	Squamous intraepithelial lesion
SLCT	Sertoli-Leydig cell tumour
STIC	Serous tubal intraepithelial carcinoma
STUMP	Smooth muscle tumours of uncertain malignant potential
TTF 1	Thyroid transcription factor 1
UCS	Uterine carcinosarcoma
u-VIN	Usual type of vulvar squamous intraepithelial neoplasia
VAIN	Vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia
VDRL	Venereal disease research laboratory test
VIN	Vulvar squamous intraepithelial
YST	Yolk sac tumour

About the Author

Pranab Dey is a professor in the Department of Cytology and Gynecologic Pathology at the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh. Professor Dey completed his M.D. (pathology) at the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, and FRCPath (cytopathology) at the Royal College of Pathologists, London. He has conducted several research projects and has pioneered works on DNA flow cytometry, image morphometry, mono-layered cytology and cytomorphologic findings of various lesions on cytology smears. He is a well-published author, has published several books, and numerous articles in international journals in the field of gynaecologic pathology and cytology and is a member of various societies.

Classification of tumours of vulva according to World Health Organization (WHO) is highlighted in Fig. 1.1a [1].

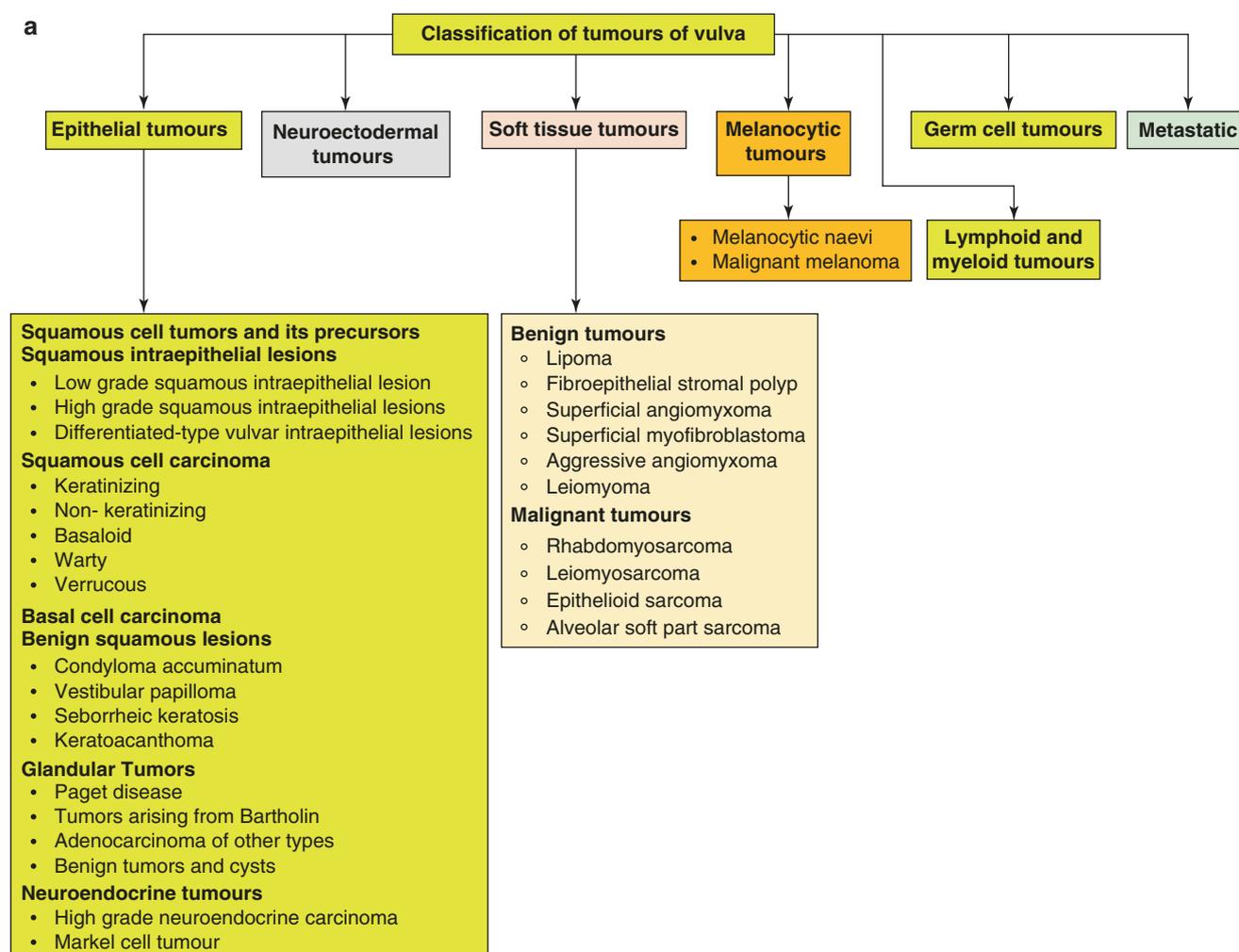


Fig. 1.1 (a) Classification of tumours of vulva. (b) Lichen planus: Band like lymphocytic infiltration in the dermo-epidermal junction. (c) Lichen planus: Higher magnification showing predominant chronic inflamma-

tory cells. (d) Lichen planus: Compact orthokeratosis and no parakeratotic cells. (e) Lichen planus: Civatte bodies stained by IgG antibody (see red arrow). (Courtesy Professor Uma Nahar, PGIMER, Chandigarh)

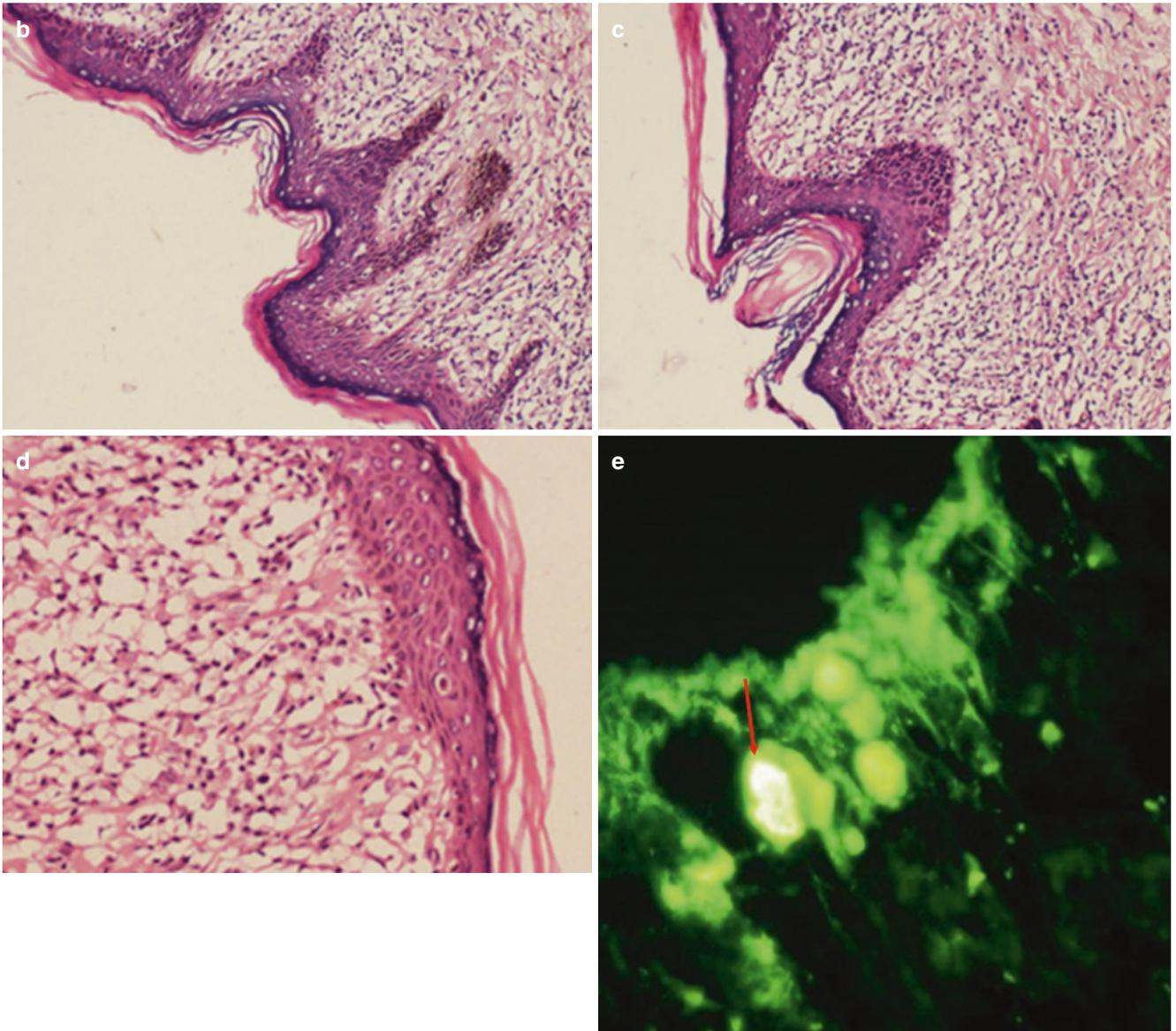


Fig. 1.1 (continued)