

Pap Smear Terminology Guide

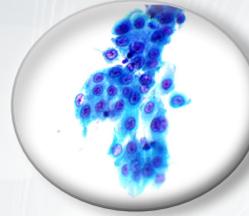


NILM: Negative for Intraepithelial Lesion or Malignancy

- The pap smear is benign.

Satisfactory for Evaluation

- At least 5,000 well preserved squamous cells are present in the pap smear.



Reactive Changes

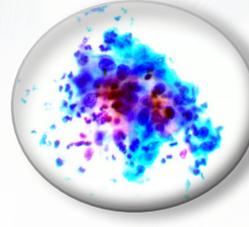
Benign cellular changes as a result of (but not limited to) hormone cycles, age, and intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD).



Presence of Infection

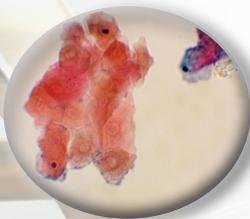
Infection due to any of the following organisms:

- Candida (yeast)
- Bacterial Vaginosis (BV)
- Actinomyces
- Herpes simplex virus (HSV)
- Gardnerella
- *Trichomonas vaginalis*



ASC-US: Atypical Squamous Cells of Undetermined Significance

Atypical cell with features not definitive for HPV infection.



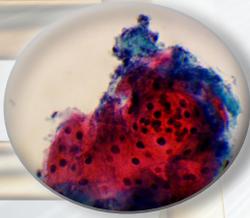
Hyperkeratosis

"Thickening" of the skin due to irritation.



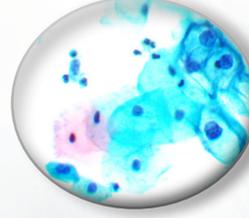
ASC-H: Atypical Squamous Cells, High Grade

Atypical cells with features suspicious for, but not definitive of, high-grade dysplasia.



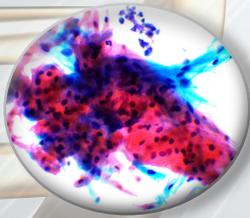
Parakeratosis

Benign cellular changes due to irritation.



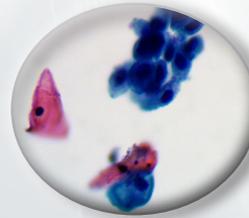
LSIL: Low Grade Intraepithelial Lesion

HPV infected cells with features of low grade dysplasia.



Atypical Parakeratosis

Parakeratosis with some atypia, possibly associated with HPV.



HSIL: High Grade Intraepithelial Lesion

HPV-infected cells with features of high grade dysplasia.

- Information contained within this flyer is based upon the Bethesda System for Reporting Cervical Cytology, 2nd Edition, 2004.
- The terminology definitions provided herein are for informational purposes only. All questions concerning Pap Test Reports and the diagnosis or treatment of any medical condition should be discussed with the patient's licensed physician.



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