

Bethesda System 2001

Specimen type

Indicate conventional smear (Pap smear) vs. liquid-based vs. other.

Specimen adequacy

Satisfactory for evaluation

(Describe presence or absence of endocervical/transformation zone component and any other quality indicators, e.g. partially obscuring blood, inflammation, etc.)

Unsatisfactory for evaluation (specify reason)

Specimen rejected/not processed (specify reason)

Specimen processed and examined, but unsatisfactory for evaluation of epithelial abnormality because of (specify reason)

General categorization (optional)

Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy

Epithelial cell abnormality: See "Interpretation/result" (Specify 'squamous' or 'glandular' as appropriate.)

Other: See "Interpretation/result" (e.g. endometrial cells in a woman > 40 years of age)

Automated review

(If case examined by automated device, specify device and result.)

Ancillary testing

(Provide a brief description of the test methods and report the result so that it is easily understood by the clinician.)

Interpretation/Result

Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy

(When there is no cellular evidence of neoplasia, state this in the "General categorization" above and/or in the "Interpretation/result" section of the report, whether or not there are organisms or other nonneoplastic findings.)

Organisms

Trichomonas vaginalis

Fungal organisms morphologically consistent with *Candida* spp

Shift in flora suggestive of bacterial vaginosis

Bacteria morphologically consistent with *Actinomyces* spp

Cellular changes consistent with Herpes simplex virus

Other nonneoplastic findings (optional to report; list not inclusive):

Reactive cellular changes associated with

inflammation (includes typical repair)

radiation

intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD)

Glandular cells status post hysterectomy

Atrophy

Section: Appendix

Subject: **The Bethesda System 2001**

Other

Endometrial cells (in a woman > 40 years of age)(Specify if ‘negative for squamous intraepithelial lesion’)

Epithelial cell abnormalities

Squamous cell

Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASC-US)

Atypical squamous cells, cannot exclude HSIL (ASC-H)

Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL) encompassing: HPV/mild dysplasia/CIN 1

High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL)encompassing: moderate and severe dysplasia, CIS/CIN 2 and CIN 3 with features suspicious for invasion (if invasion is suspected)

Squamous cell carcinoma

Glandular cell

Atypical

endocervical cells (NOS or specify in comments)

endometrial cells (NOS or specify in comments)

glandular cells (NOS or specify in comments)

Atypical

endocervical cells, favor neoplastic

glandular cells, favor neoplastic

Endocervical adenocarcinoma *in situ*

Adenocarcinoma

endocervical

endometrial

extrauterine

not otherwise specified (NOS)

Other malignant neoplasms: (specify)

Educational notes and suggestions (optional)

(Suggestions should be concise and consistent with clinical follow-up guidelines published by professional organizations; references to relevant publications may be included).