

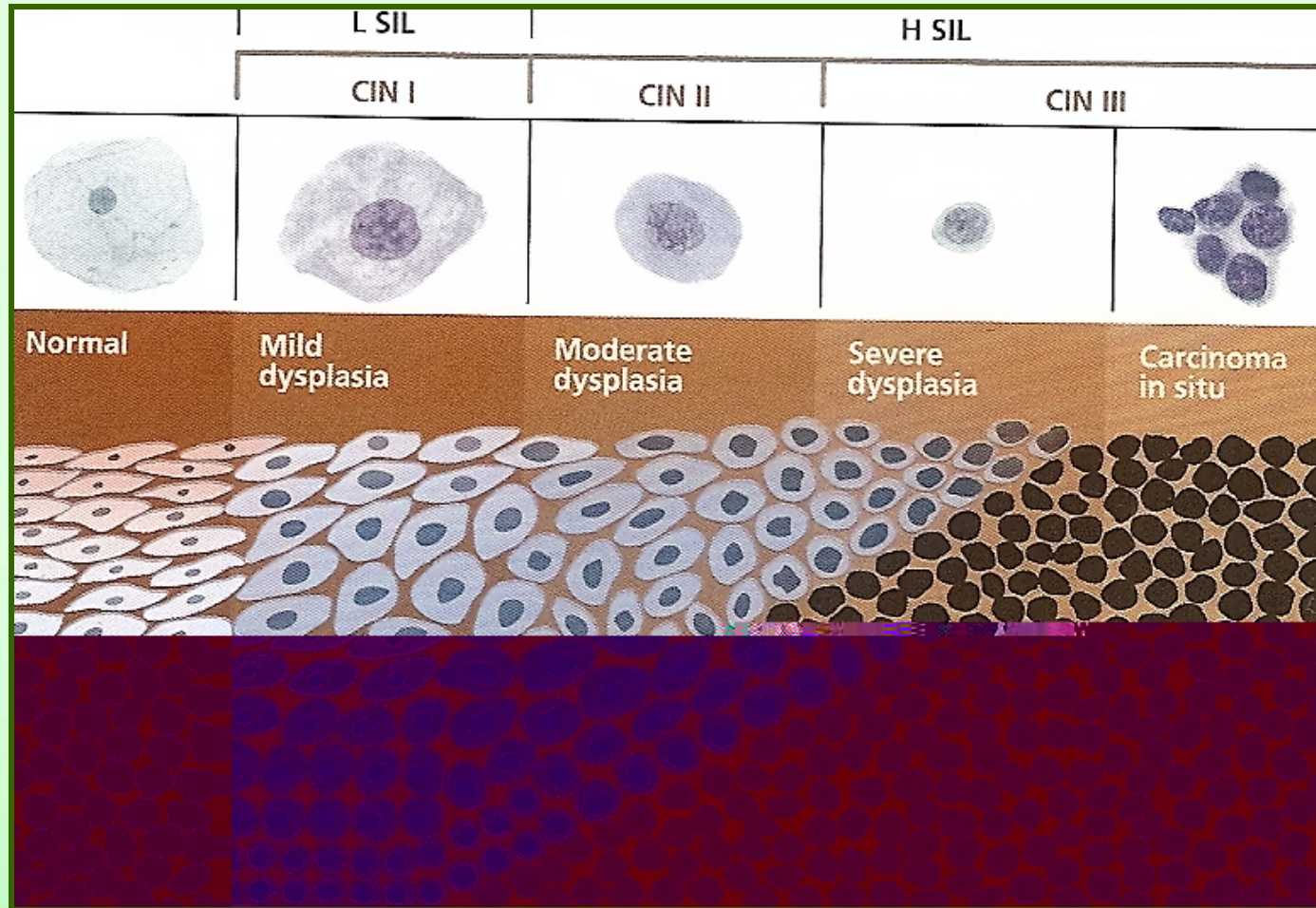


**Carcinoma**

**Escamoso**

**Invasor**

# Lesões Precursoras do Carcinoma Cervical de Células Escamosas



# Morfogênese do Carcinoma Cervical

**Mucosa ectocervical**

Displasia

Infiltração

Câncer queratinizante

**Mucosa endocervical**

Hiperplasia de Células de Reserva

Metaplasia Escamosa

Displasia

*Ca in situ* de grandes células

Infiltração

Câncer não queratinizante

*Ca in situ* de pequenas células

Infiltração

**Câncer de pequenas Células**



**Stanley F. Patten**

# MICROCARCINOMA - Definição



- **É a penetração microscópica do estroma cervical pelo epitélio escamoso com caracteres de malignidade até uma profundidade que não exceda de 5mm.**

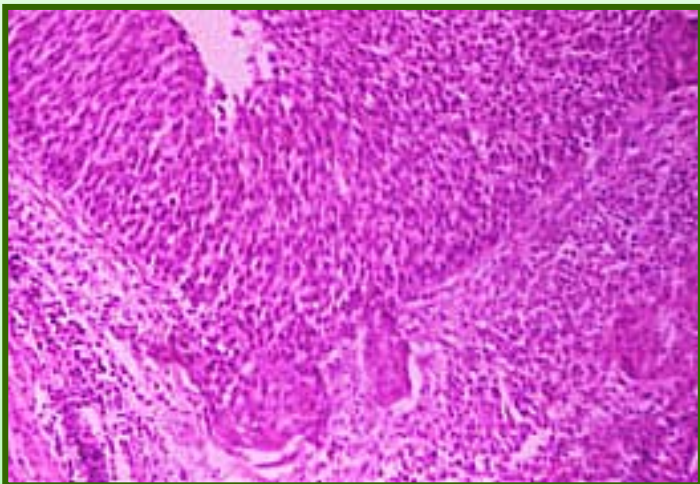
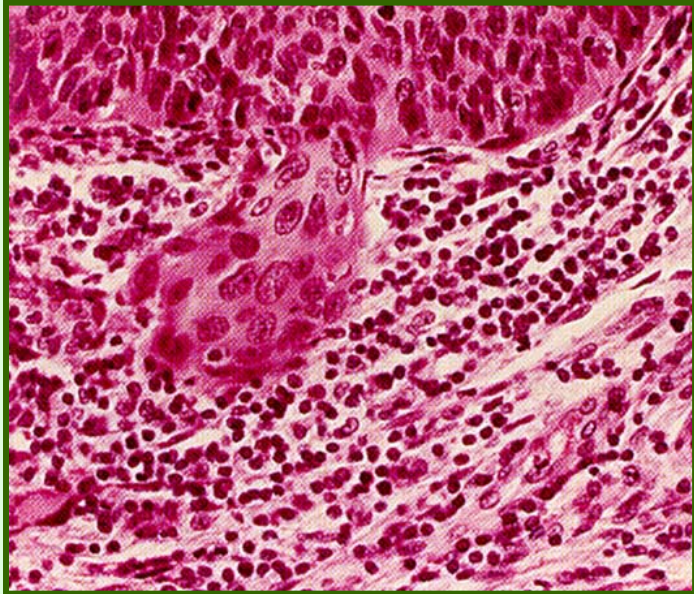
# Características cistomorfológicas no carcinoma epidermóide microinvasivo

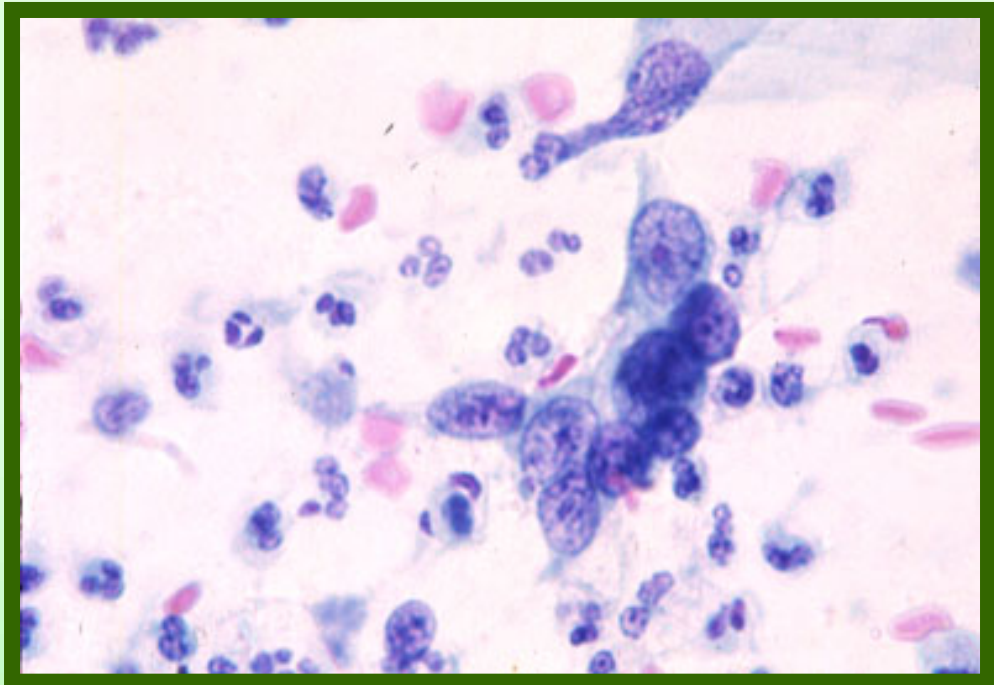
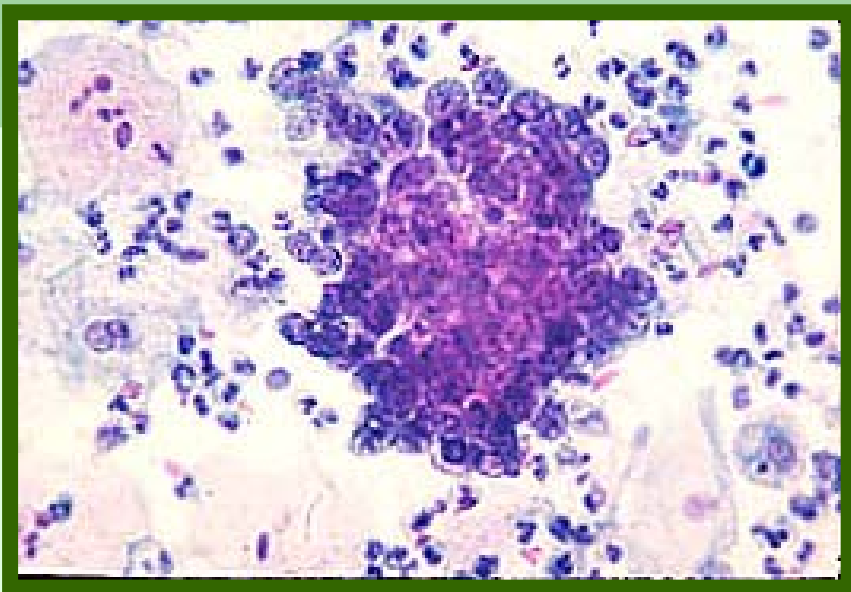


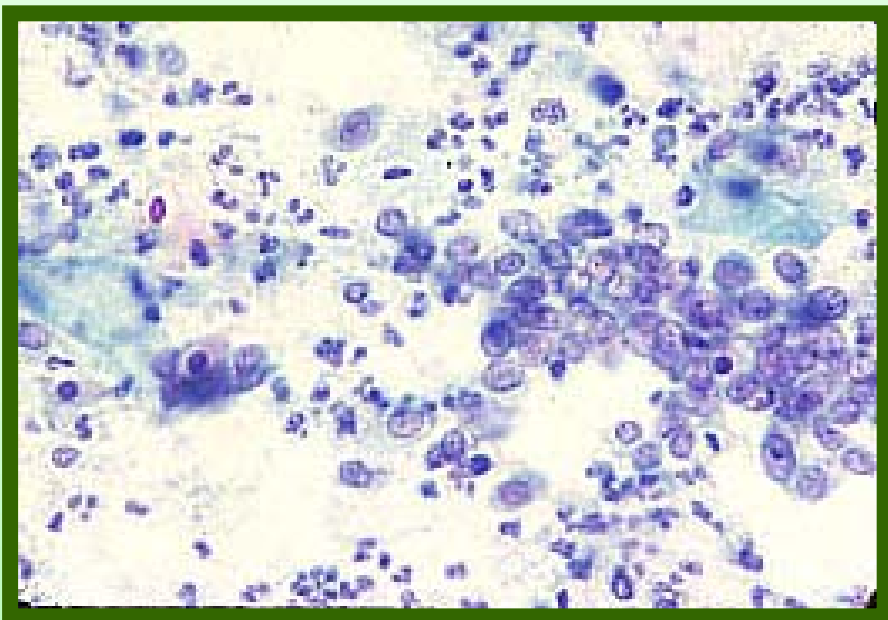
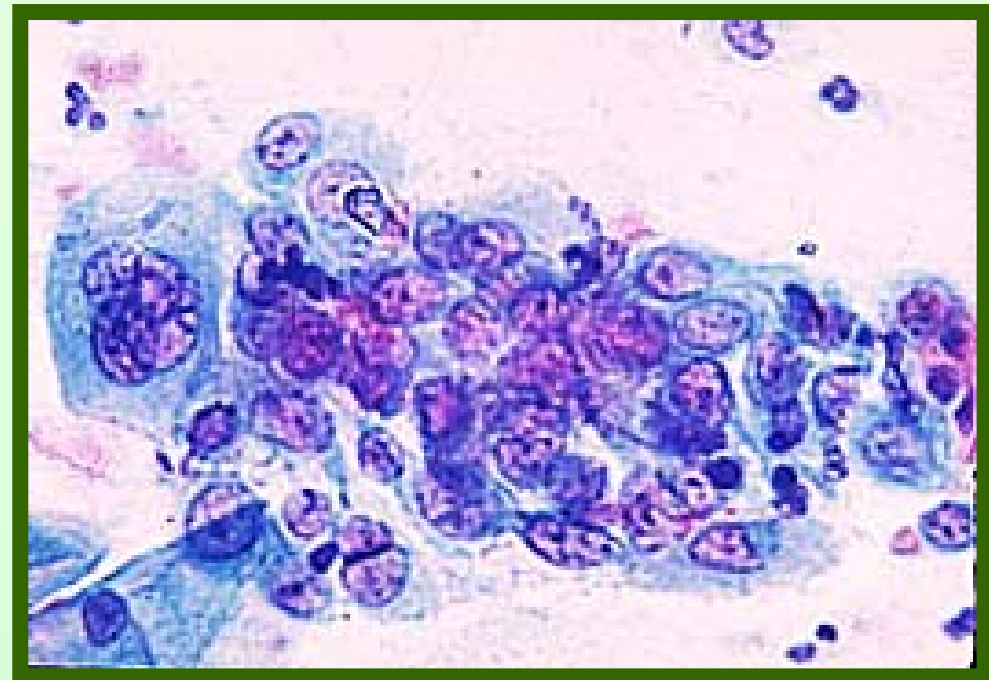
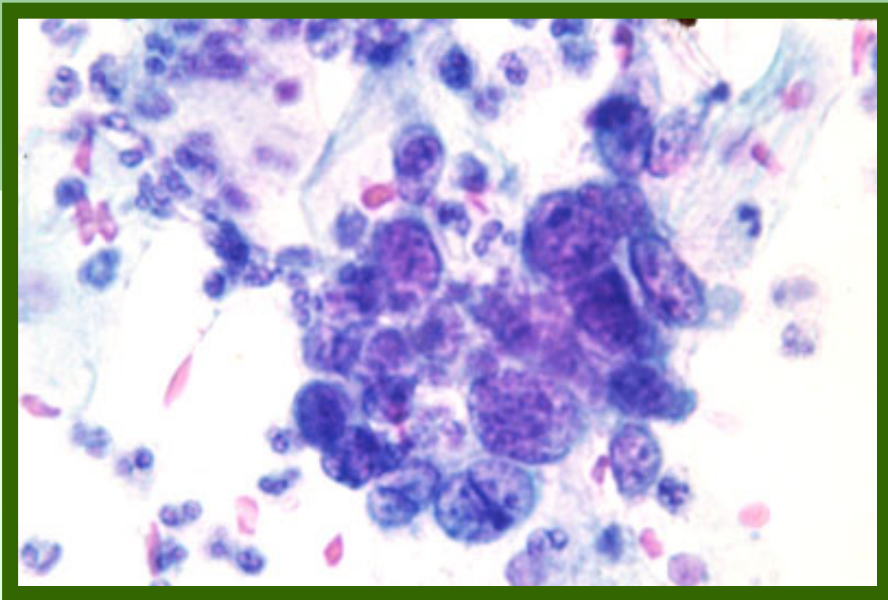
- **Número de células anormais, maior do que as do Carcinoma “*in situ*” e menor do que as do Carcinoma invasor**
- **Diferenciação celular pobre, podendo ser um pouco menor nos focos de invasão**
- **O citoplasma normalmente é cianófilo, raramente eosinófilo**
- **Os bordos celulares habitualmente são pouco nítidos formando freqüentemente pseudosincícios**
- **O contorno nuclear é de aspecto bastante irregular e se mostra espessado irregularmente**

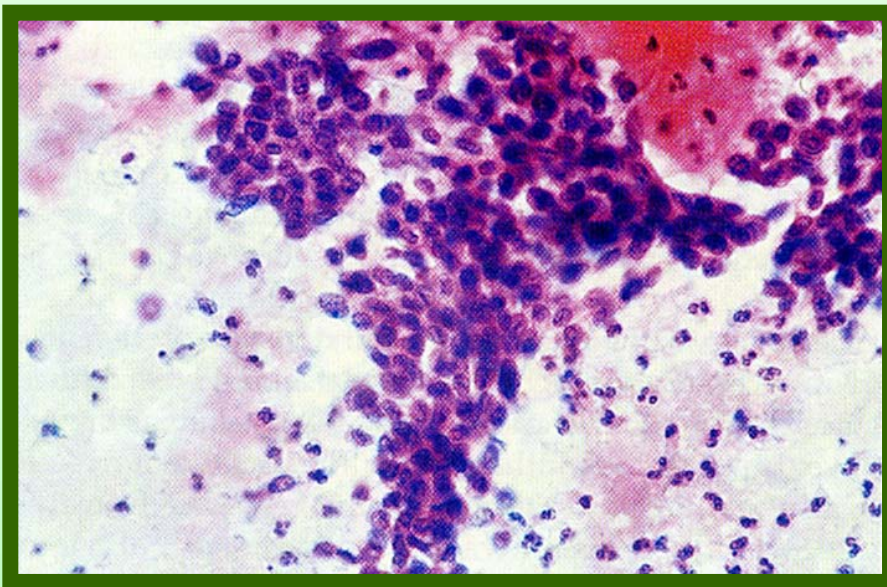
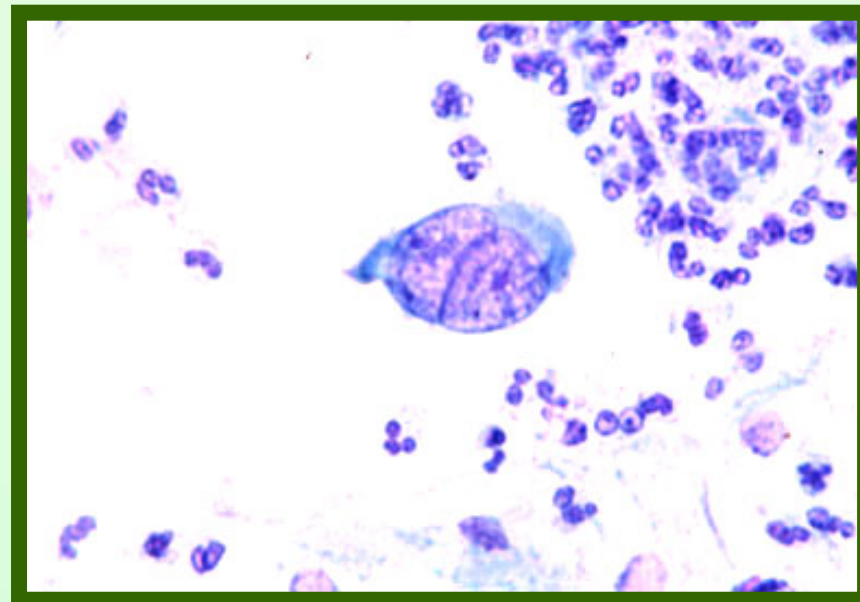
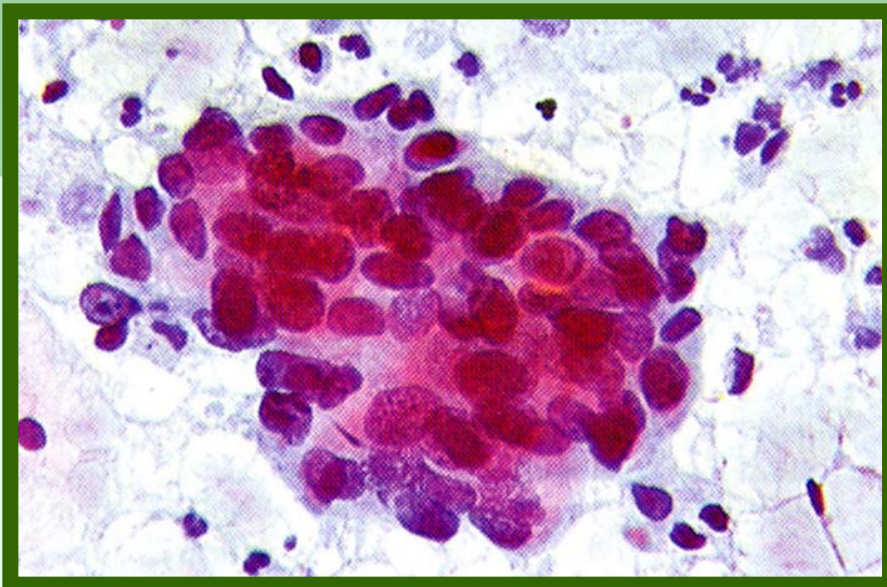


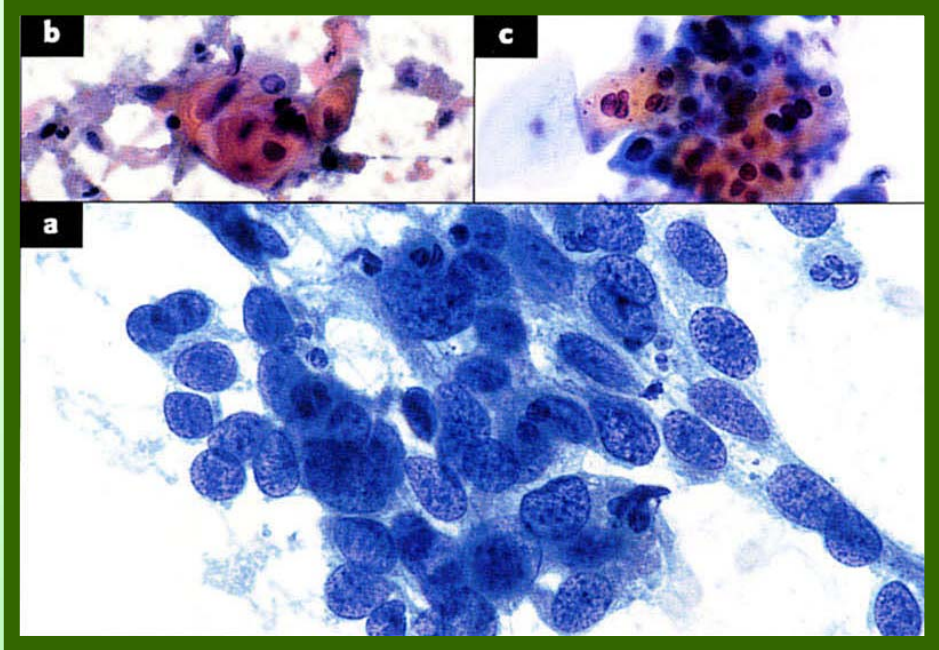
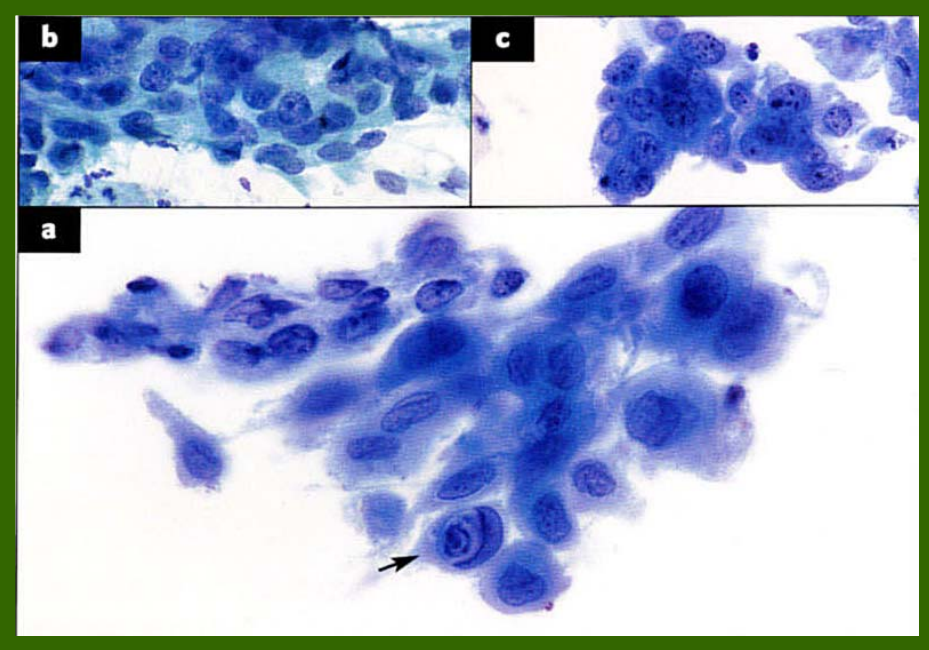
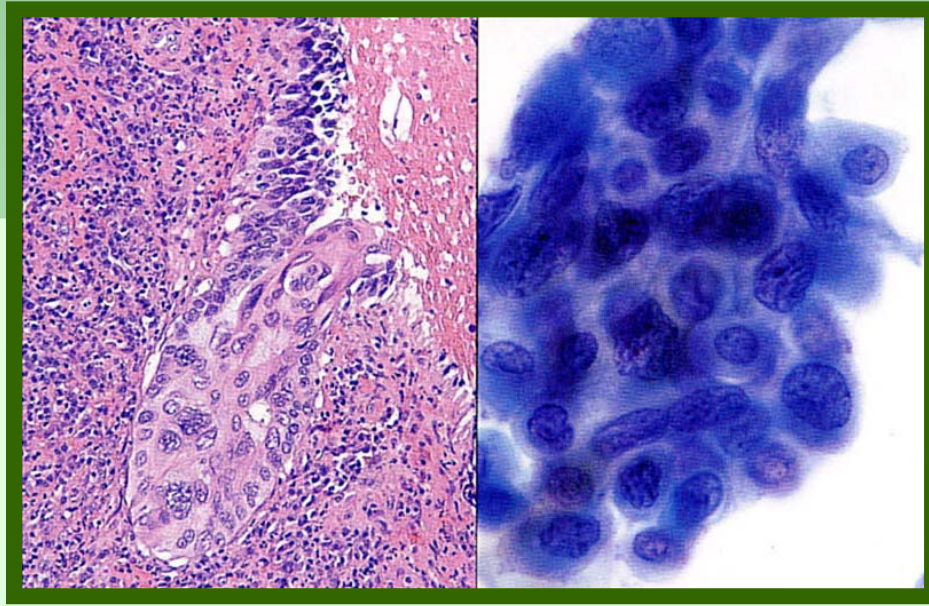
- Os núcleos revelam moderada anisocitose, são arredondados, poucas vezes de forma variadas
- Os núcleos geralmente são hipercromáticos
- A cromatina é bastante grosseira com numerosos cromocentros, ligados entre si por estrias irregulares limitando espaços vazios
- Ao contrário do Carcinoma “*in situ*” pequenos nucléolos já se mostram presentes
- A diátese tumoral nem sempre é observada
- Como no Carcinoma “*in situ*” geralmente há comprometimento glandular

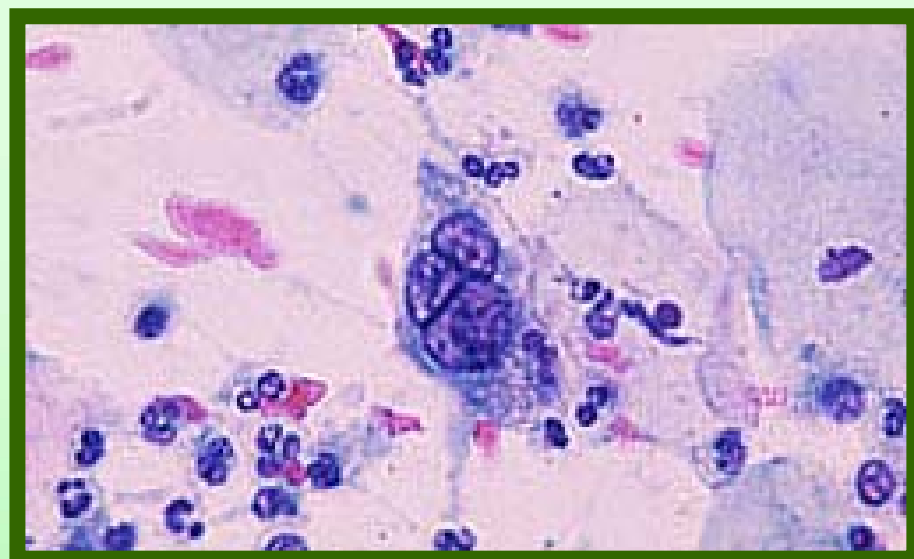
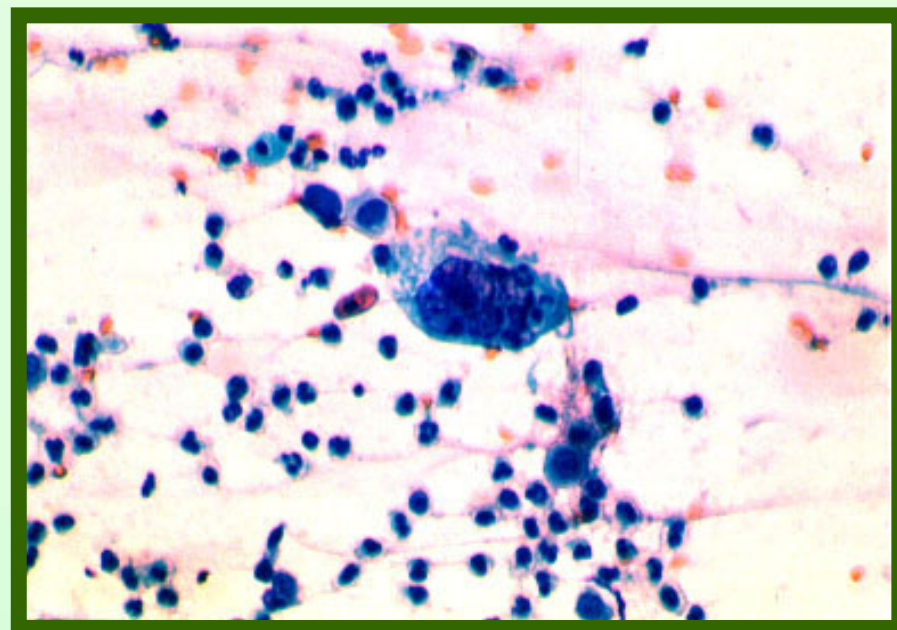


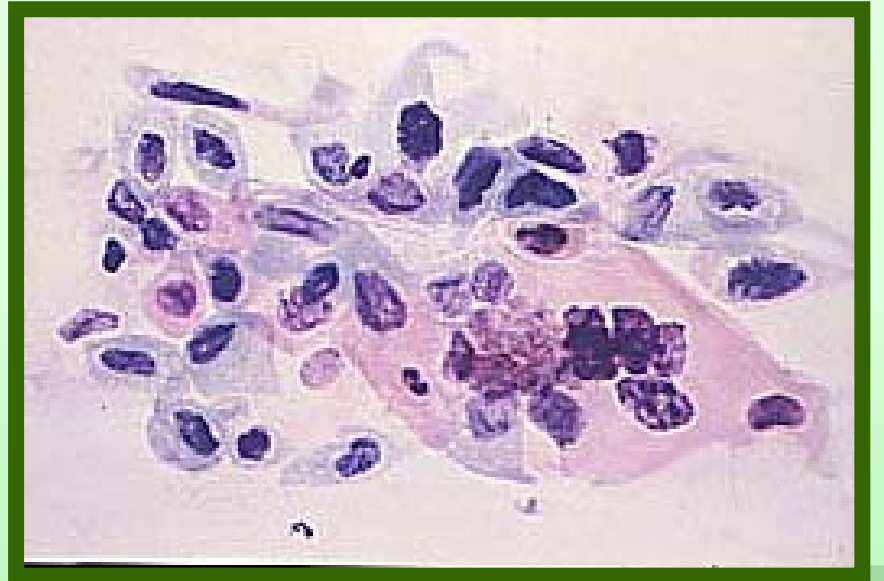
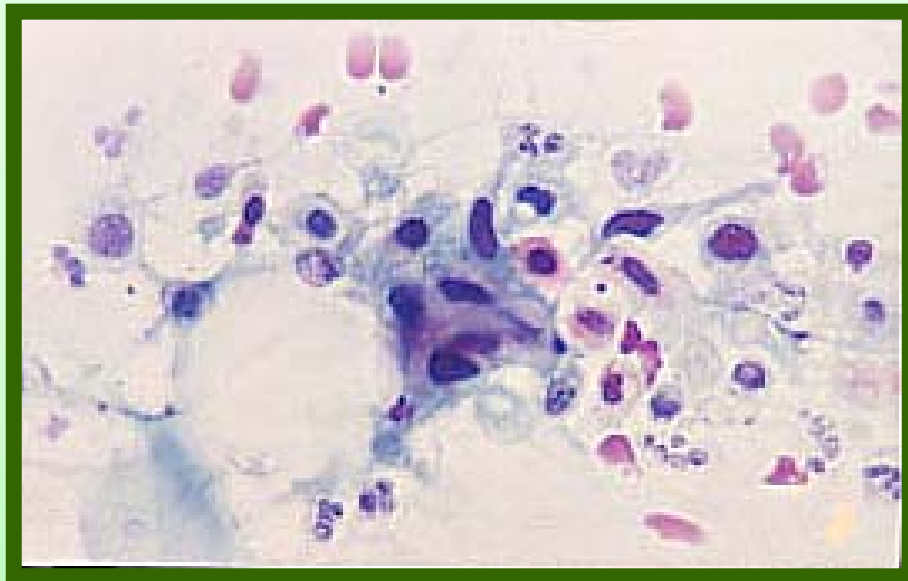
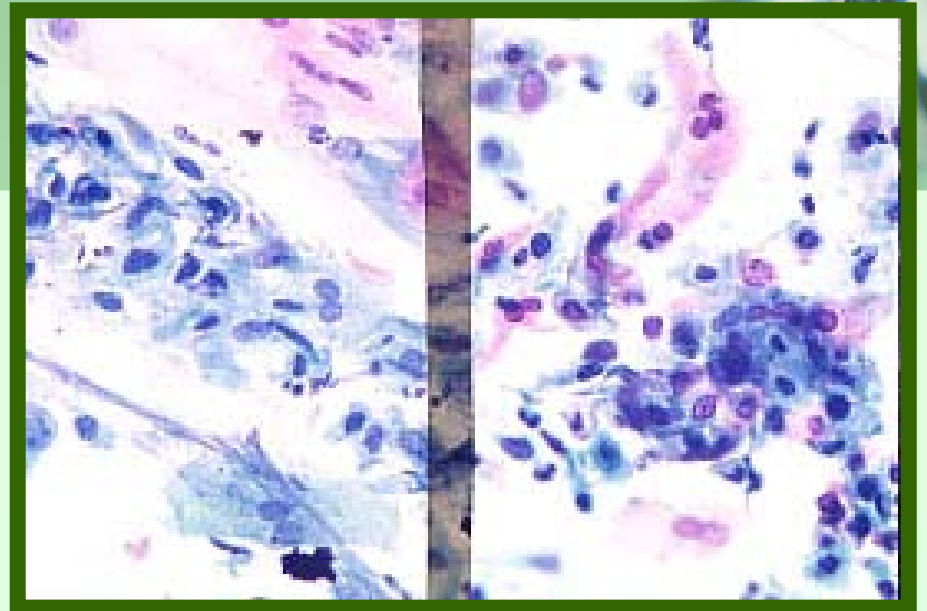
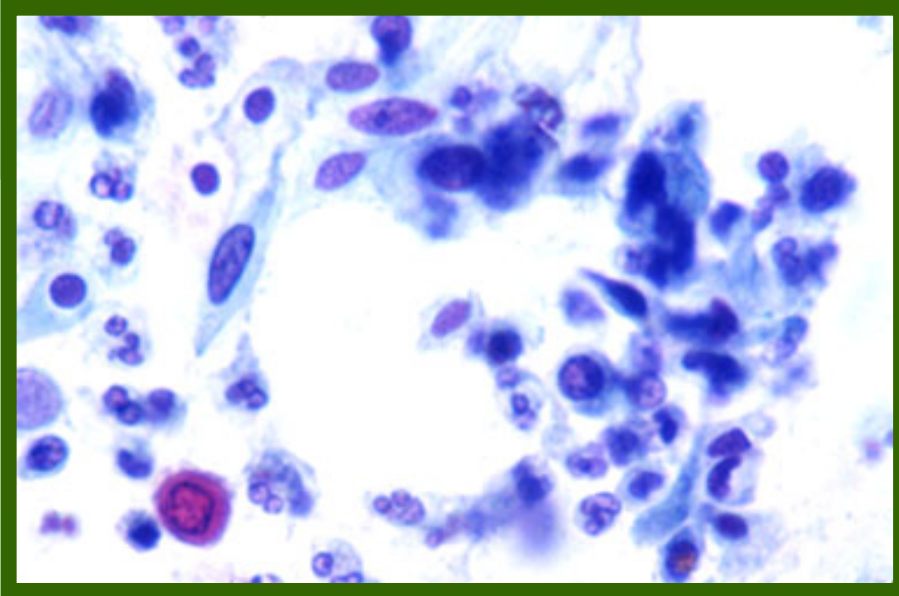










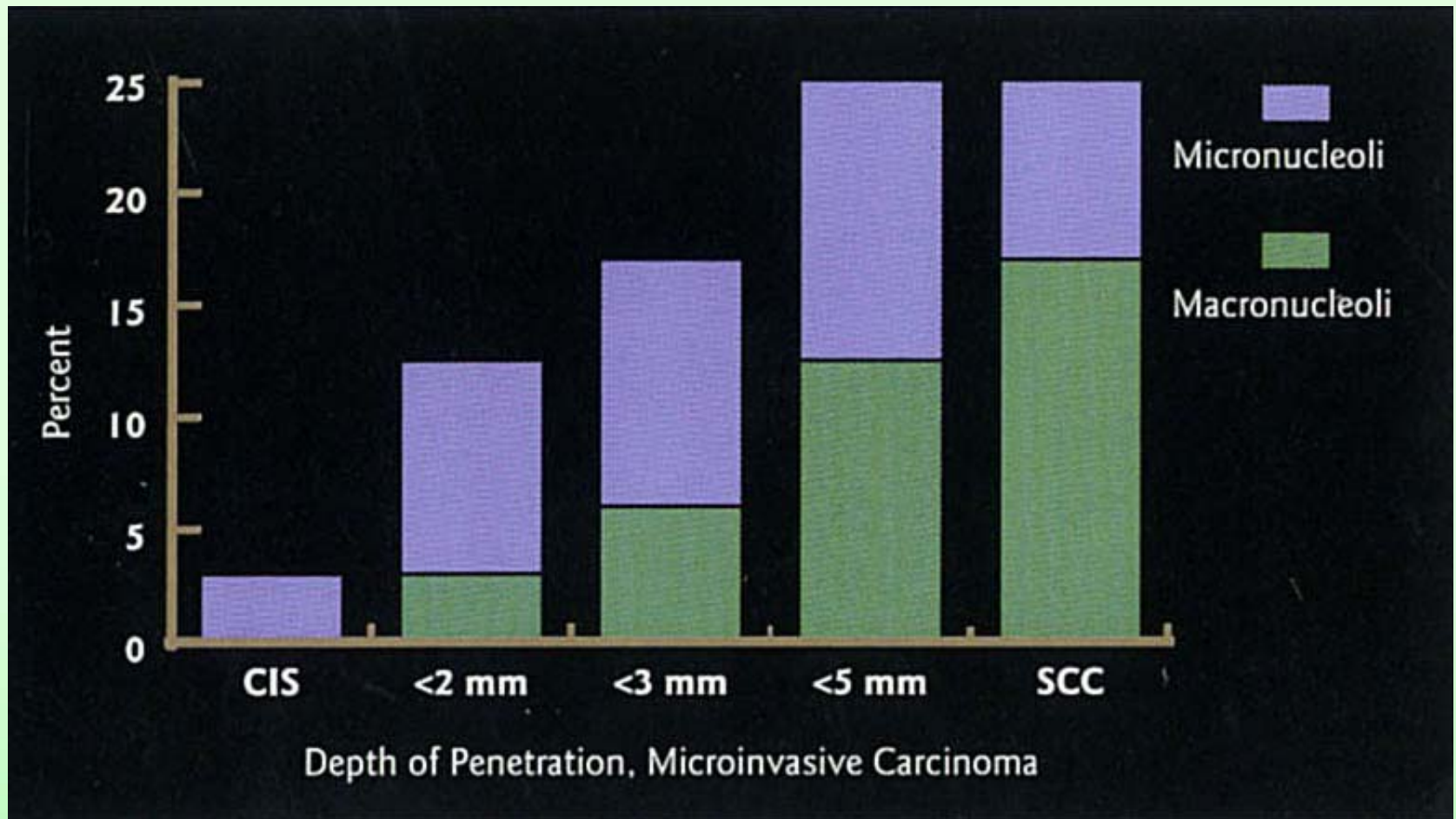




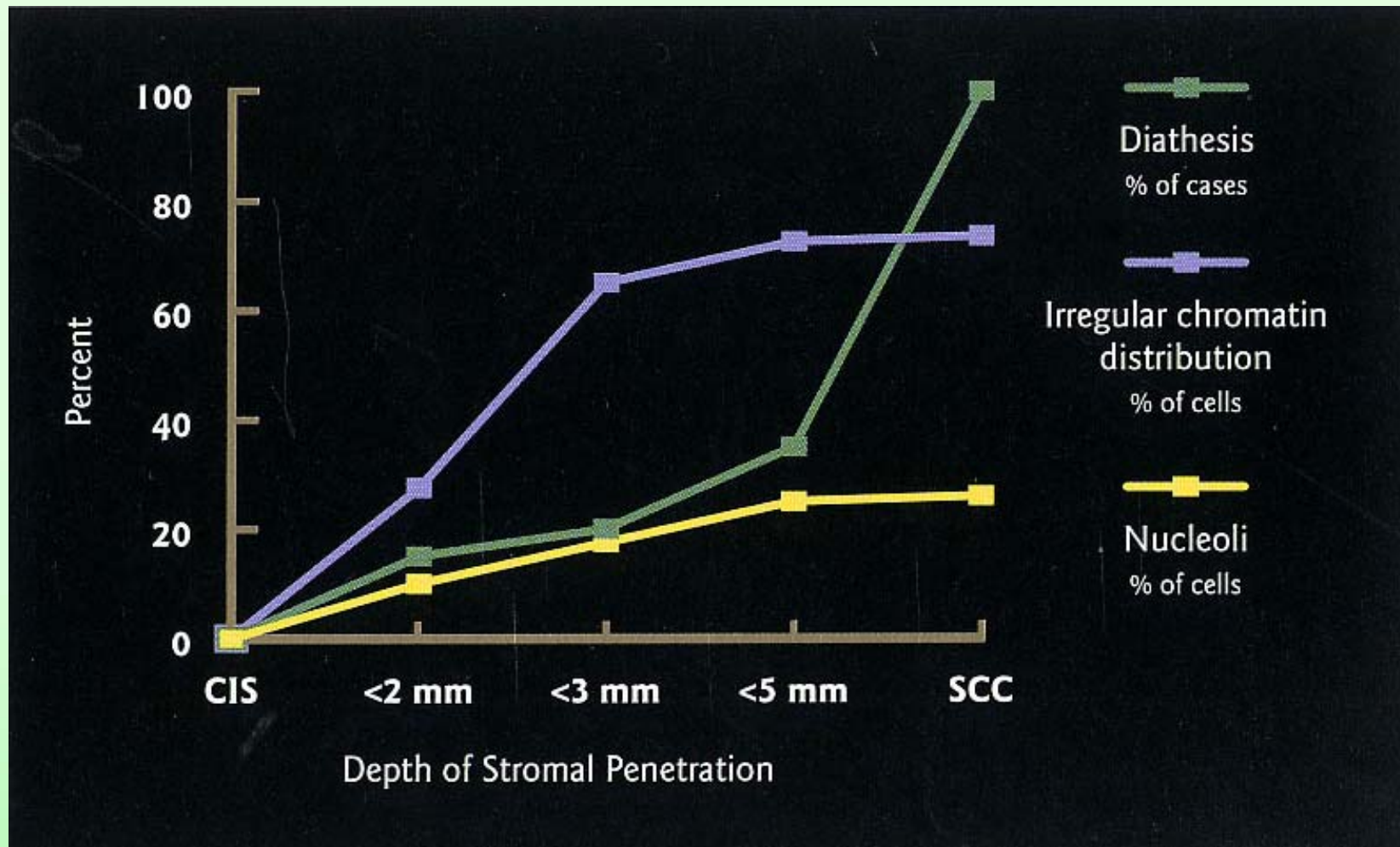
## Aspectos Diferenciais do Carcinoma “in situ”, Carcinoma Microinvasor e Carcinoma de Células Escamosas

	Núcleo		Citoplasma	Fundo
	Nucleólo Proeminente	Distribuição Irregular Cromatina	Diferenciação Escamosa	Diátese Tumoral
Carcinoma “in situ”	-	-	-	-
Carcinoma Microinvasor	+	+	+	+
Carcinoma de Células Escamosas	++	++	++	++

# Nucléolos Relacionados à Profundidade da Invasão do Estroma



# Achados Relacionados à Profundidade da Penetração Estromal



## Carcinoma Microinvasor – N° total de casos = 29

Diagnóstico Histológico

Diagnóstico Citológico

	Atipias Inconclusivas	Displasia Acentuada	Carcinoma “in situ”	Carcinoma Microinvasor	Carcinoma Escamoso Invasor
Cone	2	3	11	10	3
Microcarcinoma	6.8	10.4	37.3	34.5	10.4
				82.3	

**Período 1978 a 1983**

# Carcinoma Escamoso Invasor



- **Neoplasia epitelial maligna no qual ocorre infiltração do estroma subjacente.**
- **Localiza-se freqüentemente na JEC ou em áreas de metaplasia escamosa (zona de transformação).**
- **Sua ocorrência é rara na mucosa cervical primitiva.**



**● O Carcinoma Escamoso Invasor da Cérvix Uterina, de acordo com o seu grau de maturação e diferenciação celulares classifica-se em:**

- **Carcinoma escamoso invasor queratinizante;**
- **Carcinoma escamoso invasor não queratinizante de grandes células;**
- **Carcinoma escamoso invasor não queratinizante de pequenas células.**

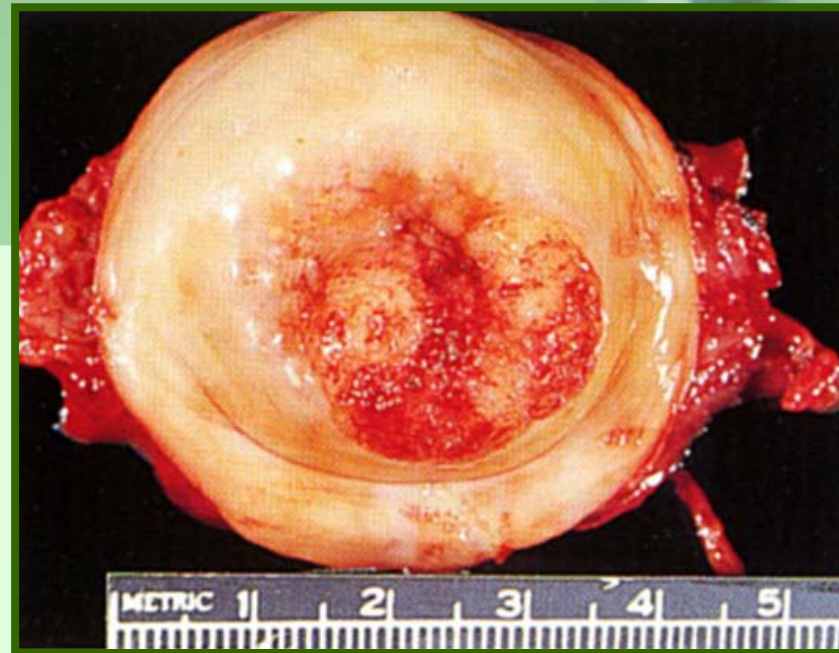
# Carcinoma Escamoso Invasor Queratinizante

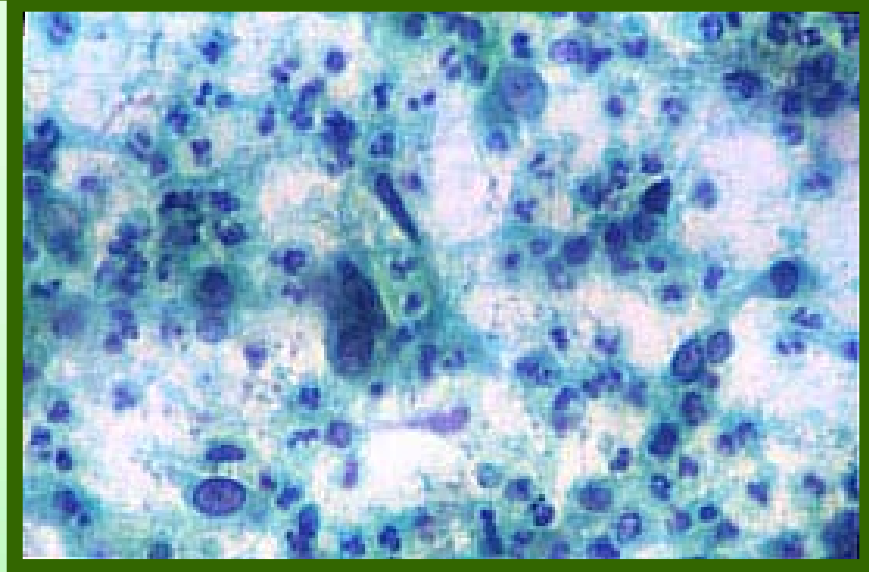
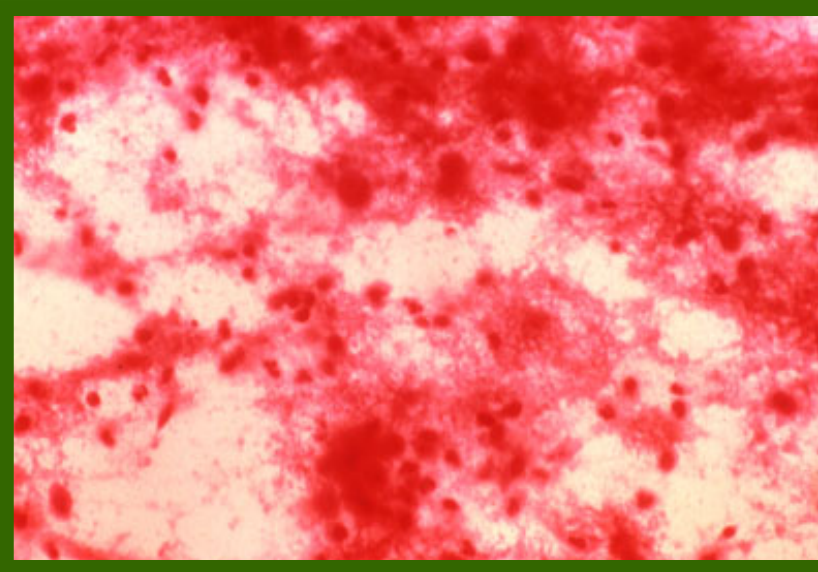
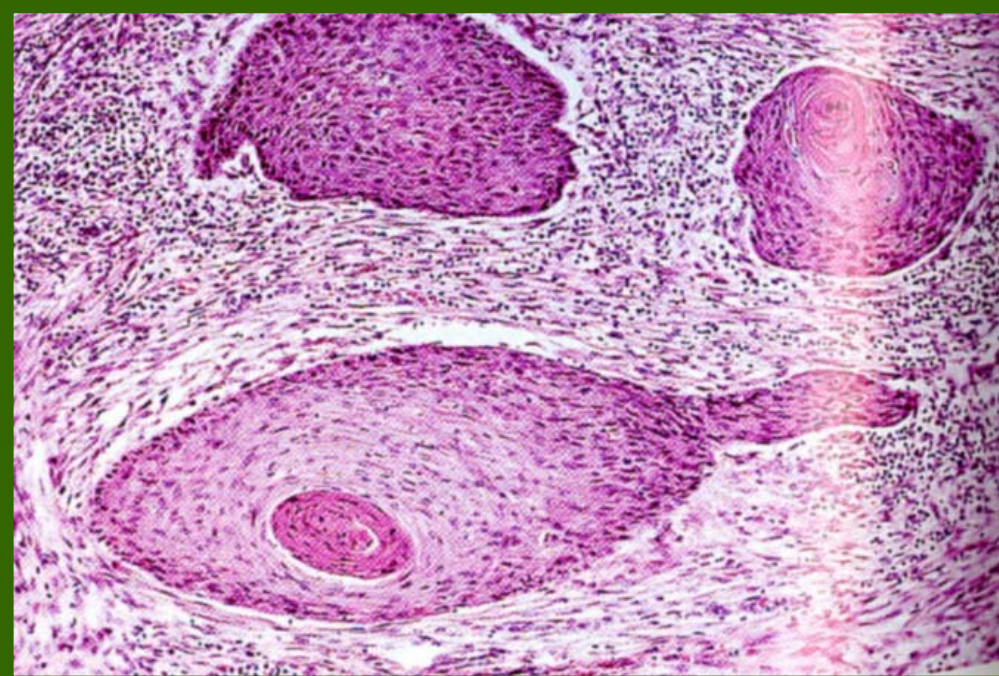


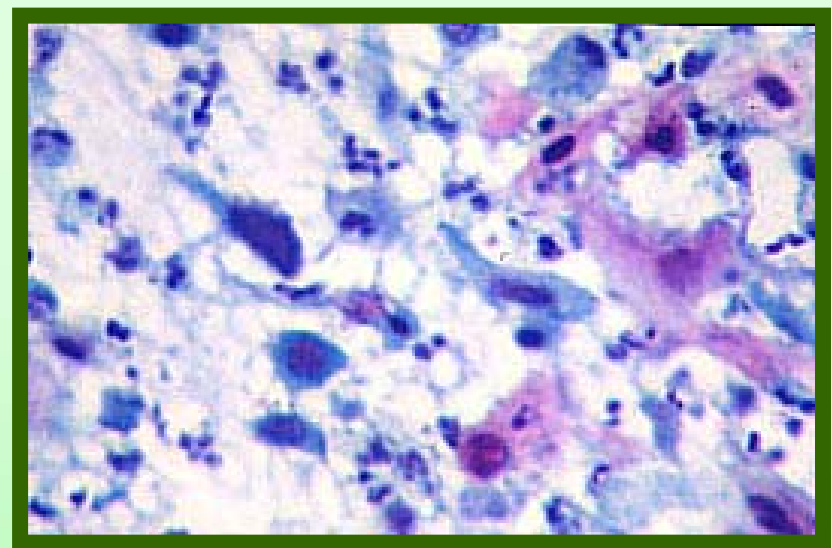
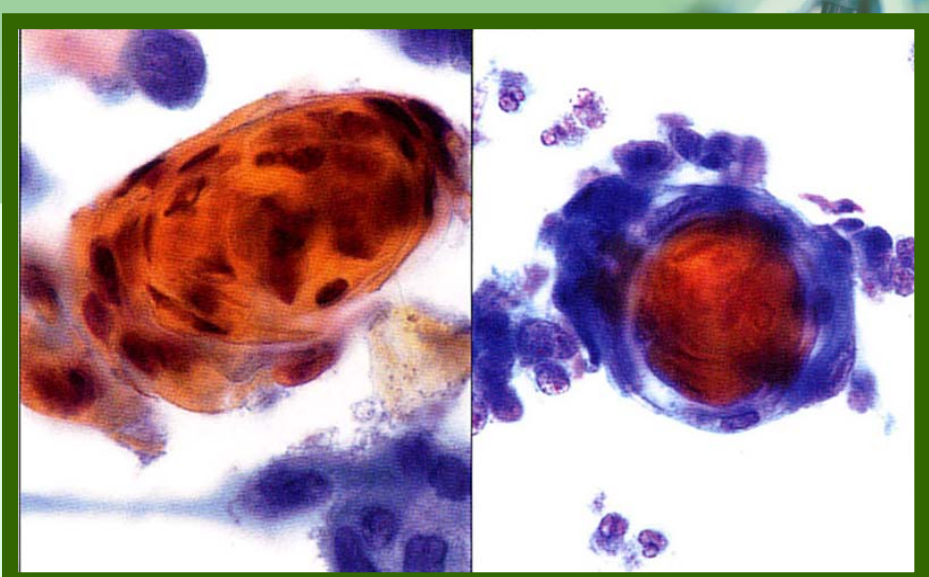
## Características Citomorfológicas

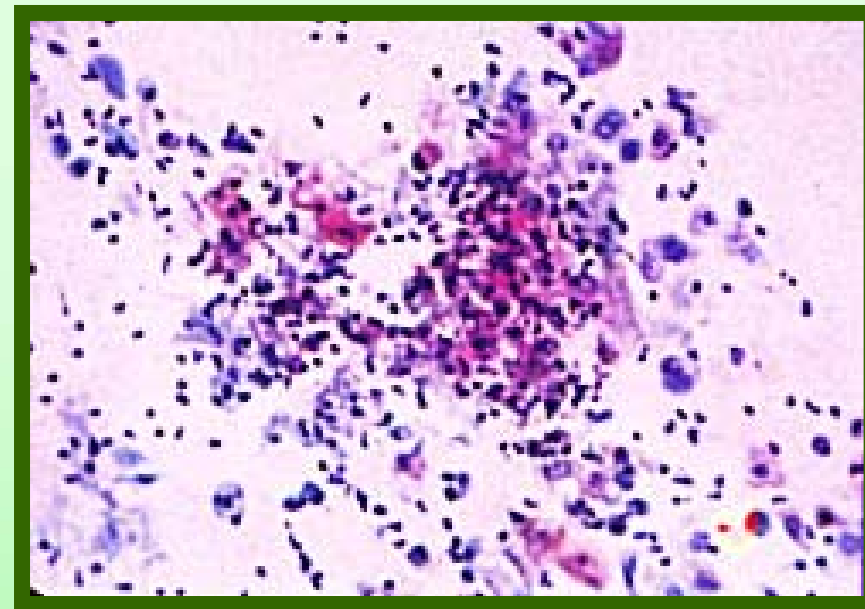
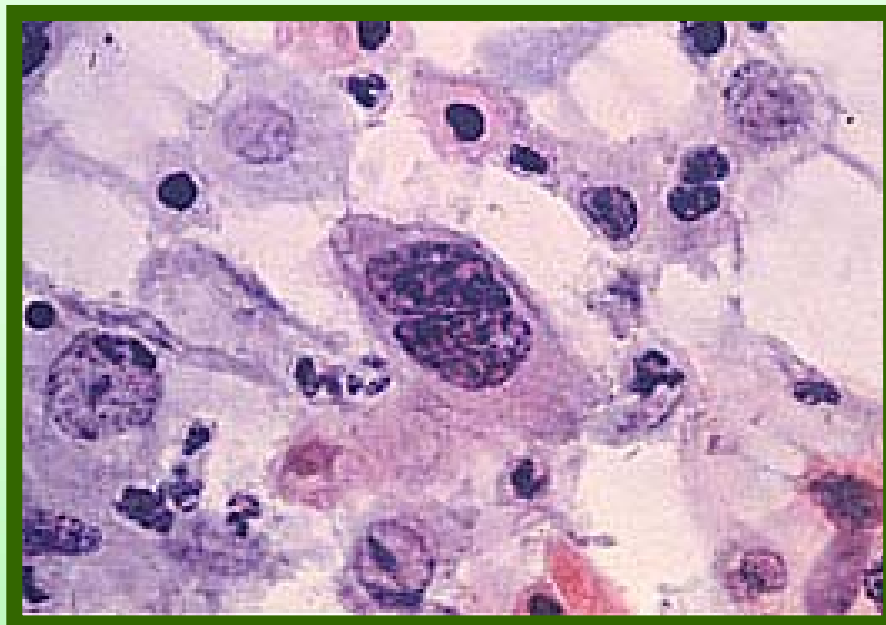
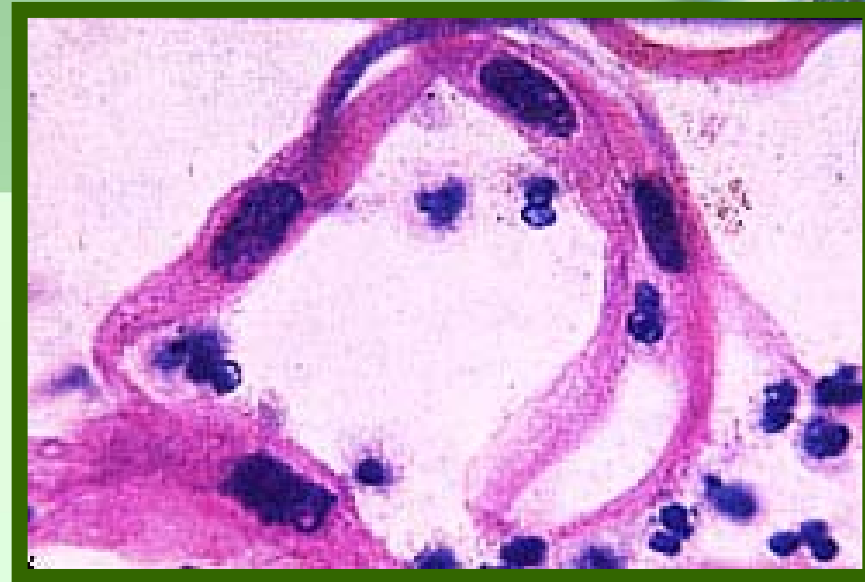
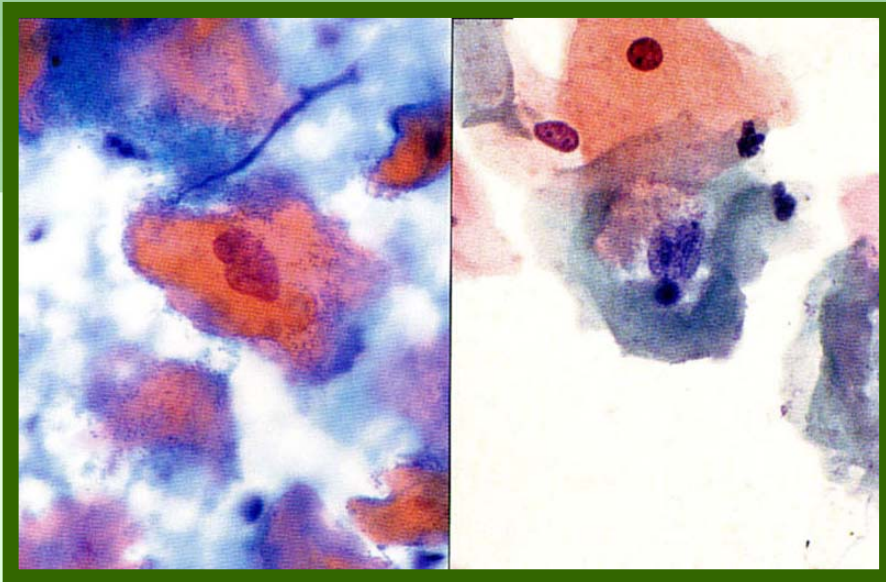
- **Diferenciação celular**
- **Pleomorfismo celular**
  - **Fibra**
  - **Girino**
  - **3º tipo e outros**
- **Inversão da relação N/C**
- **Citoplasma**
  - **Orangeófilo (queratinização)**
  - **Eosinófilo**
  - **Cianófilo**

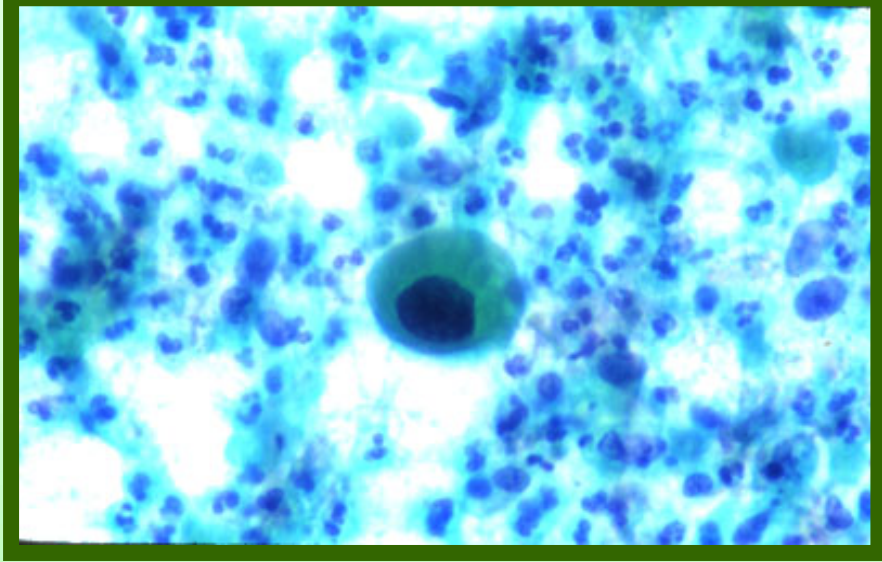
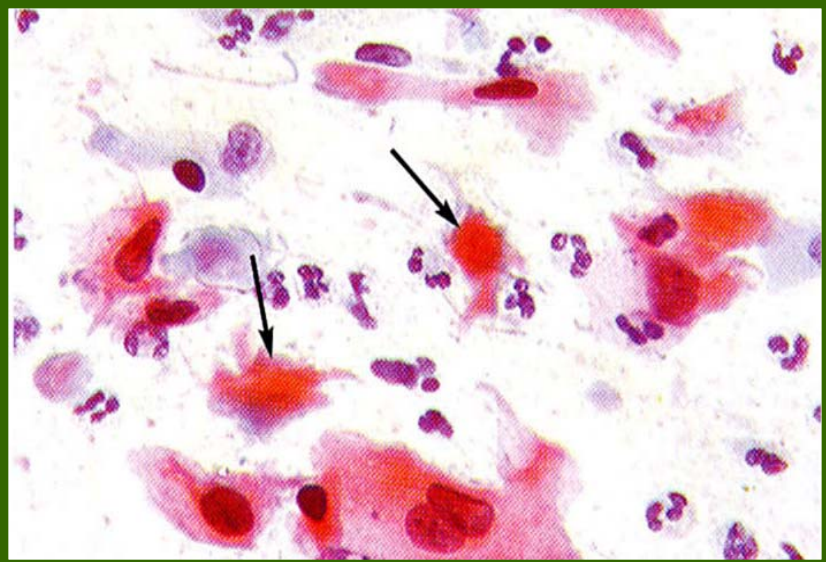
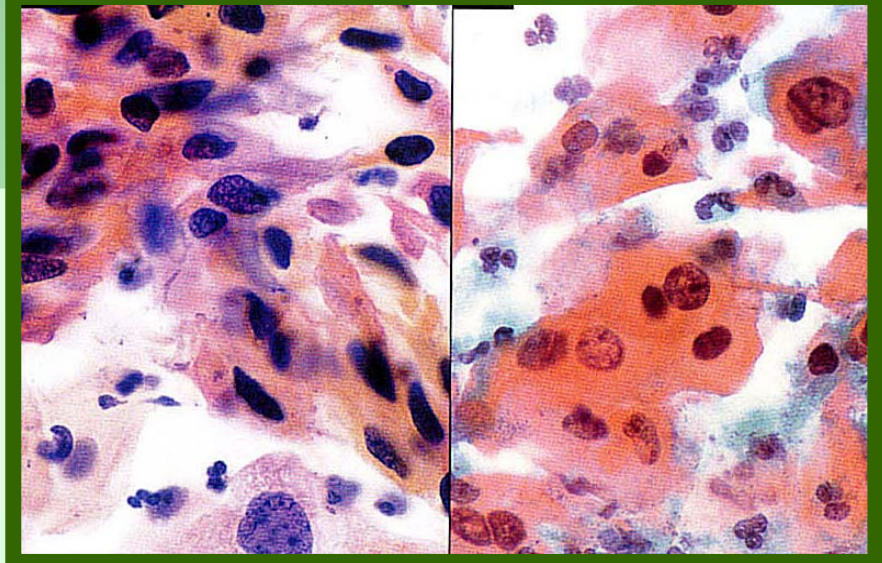
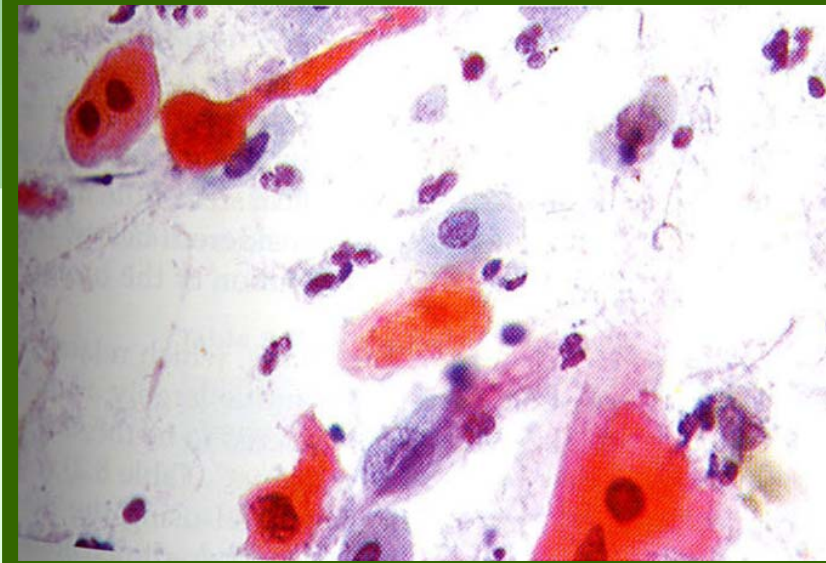
- **Bordos celulares distintos**
- **Núcleo: anisocariose**
- **Contornos nucleares espessados e irregulares**
- **Hipercromatismo, picnose (tinta China)**
- **Cromatina grosseira e irregular**
- **Numerosos cromocentros**
- **Mitoses**
- **Fundo do esfregaço**
- **Diátese tumoral (sangue, hemólise, necrose celular, precipitado de fibrina e de proteínas)**

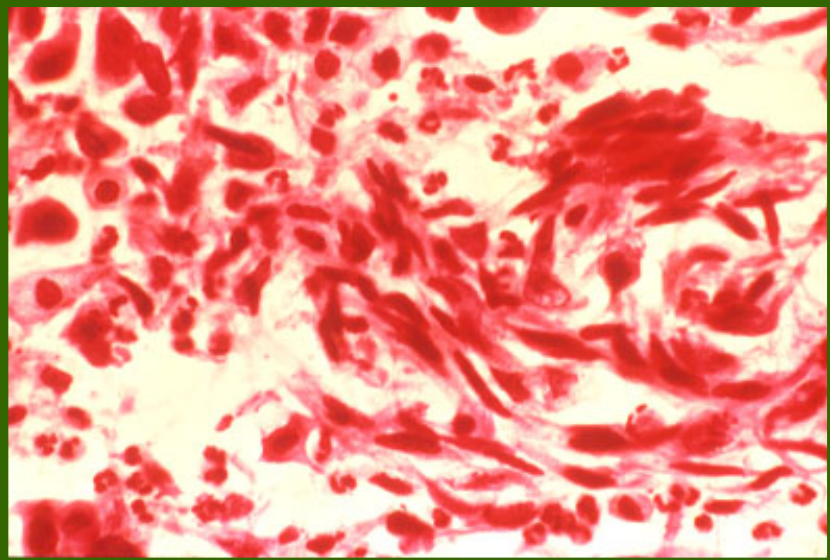
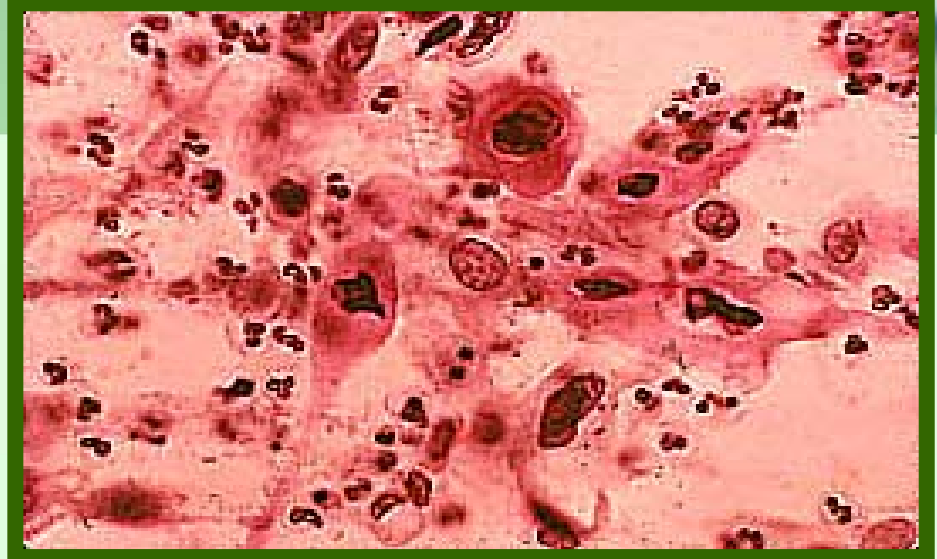
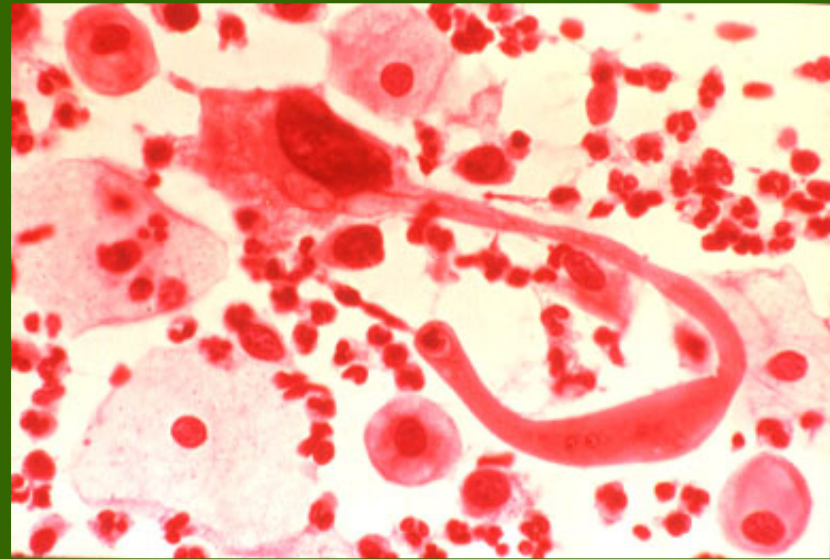


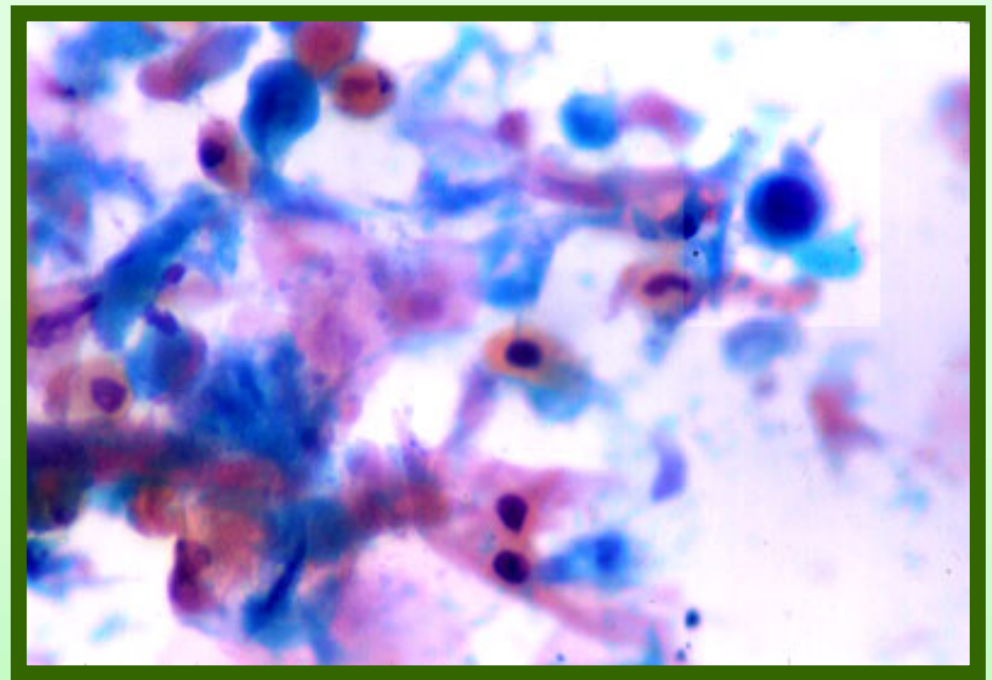
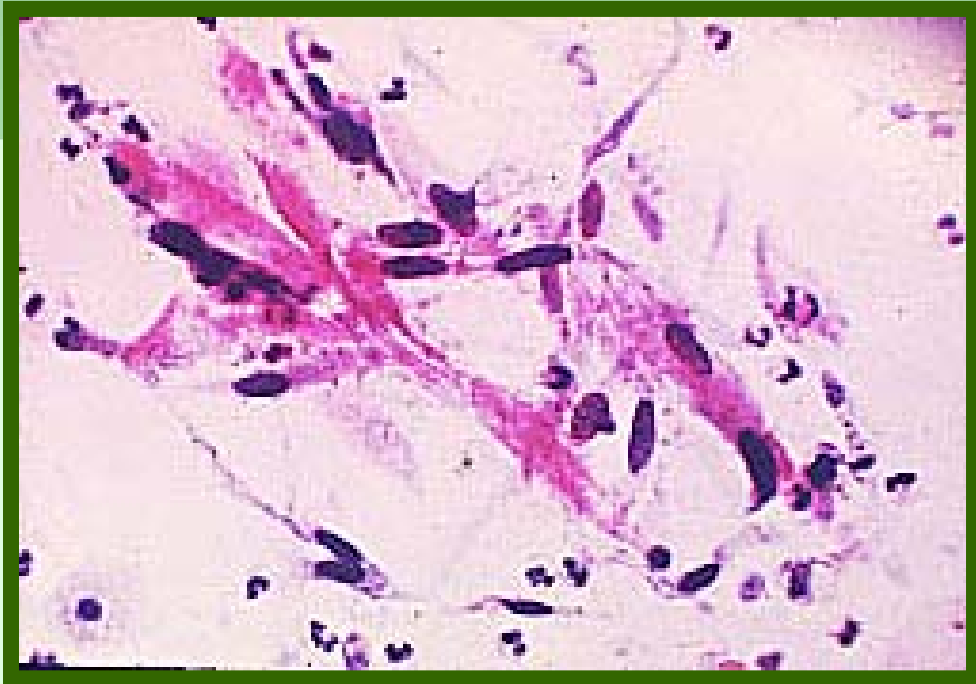


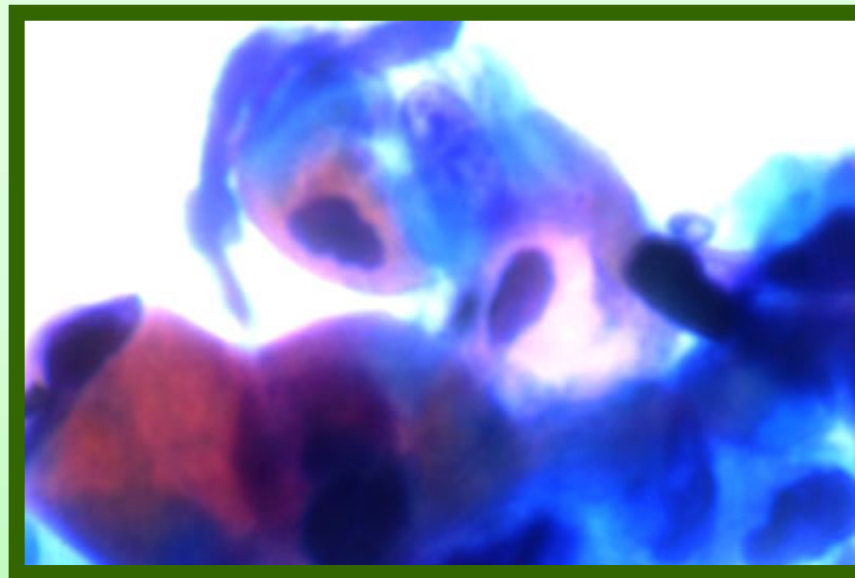
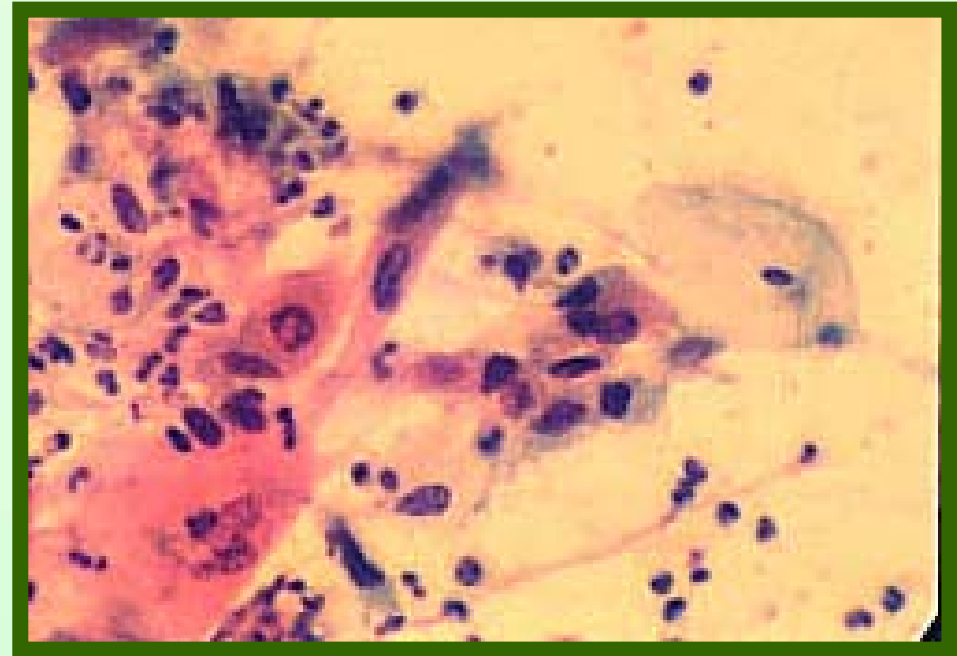
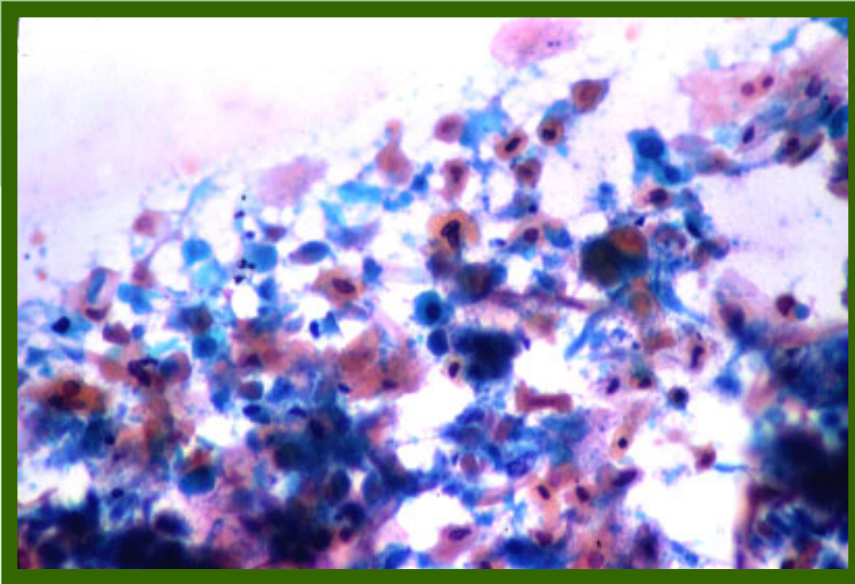


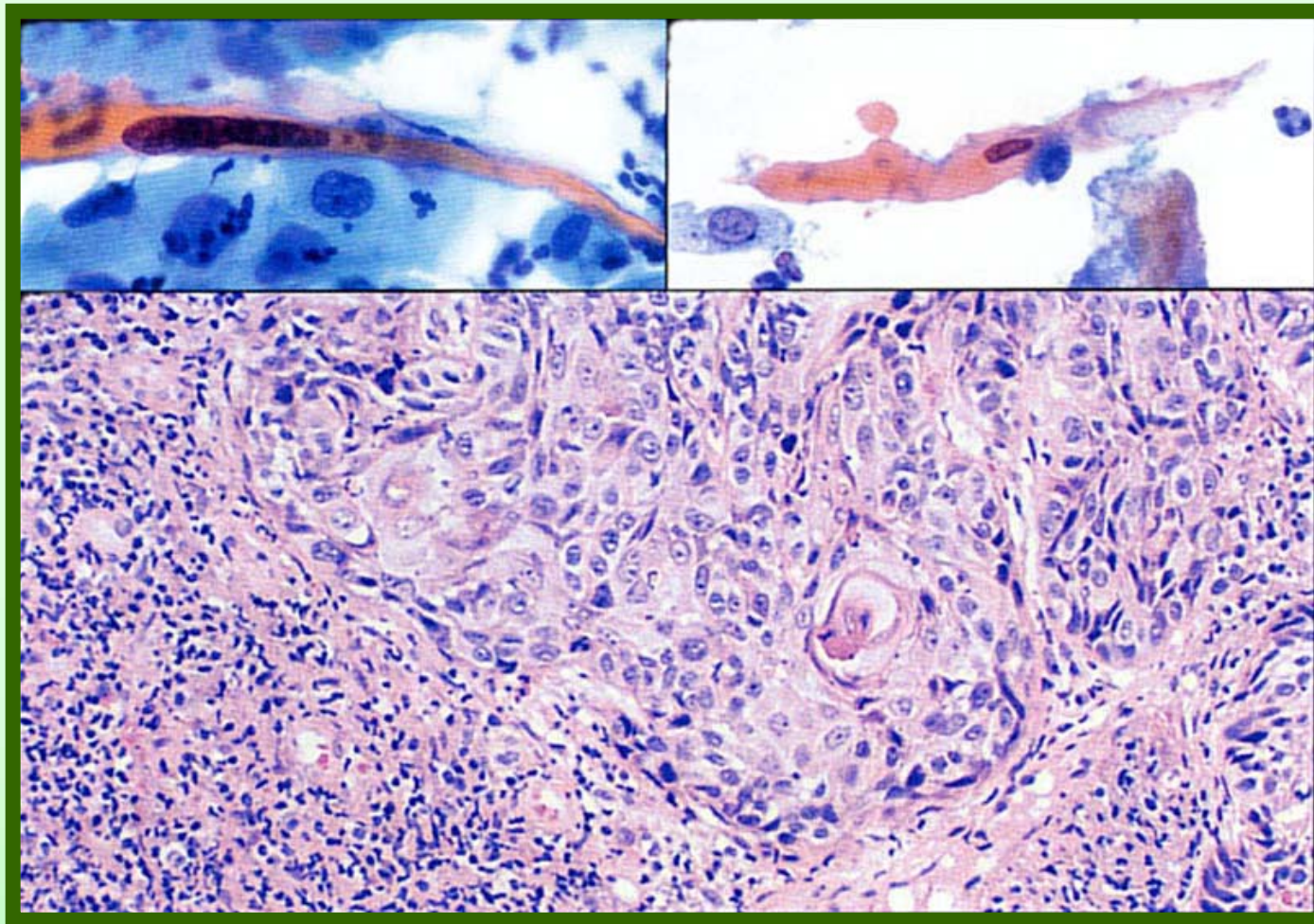


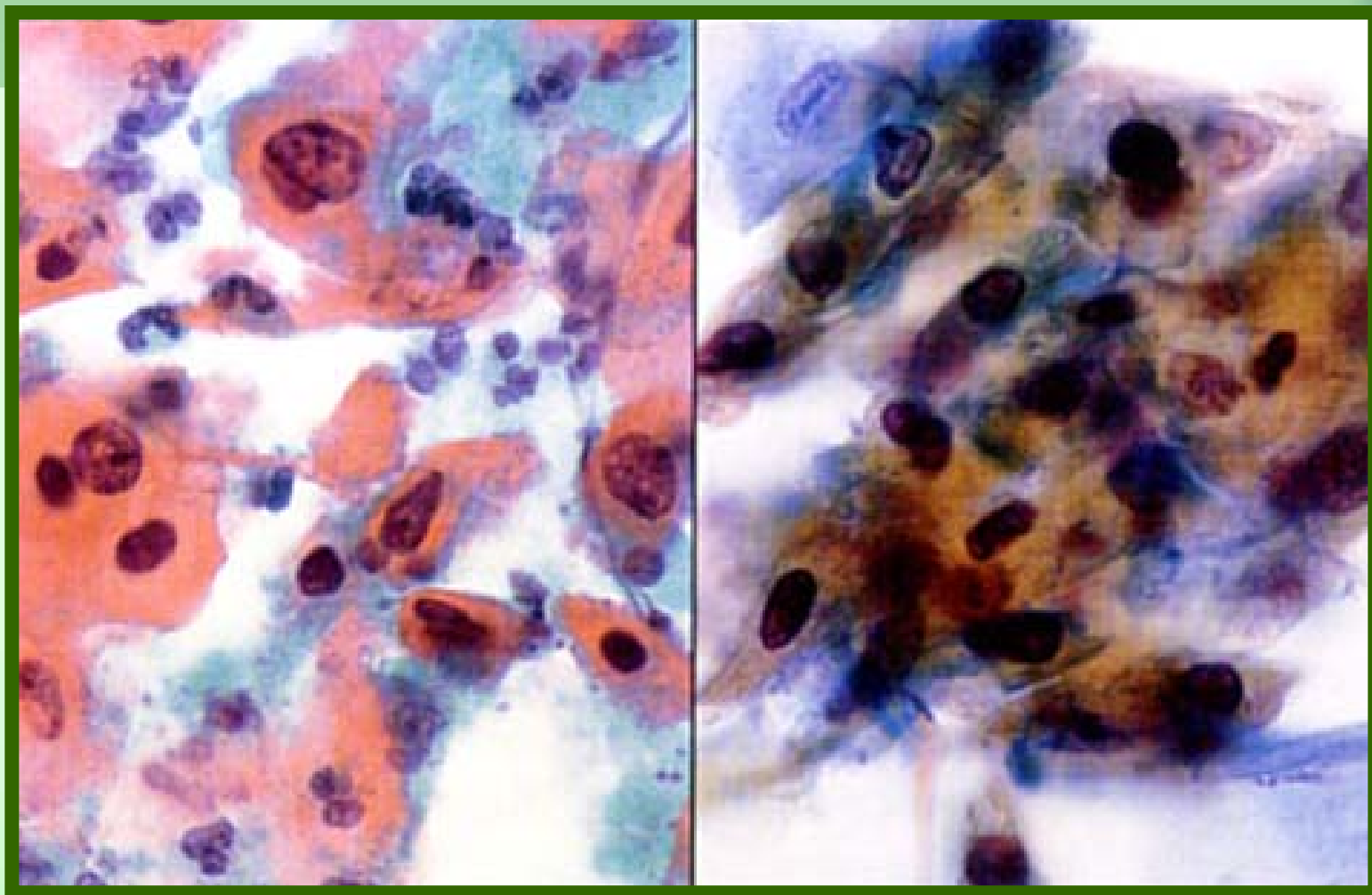












## Displasia Queratinizante

# Carcinoma Escamoso Invasor não Queratinizante de Grandes Células

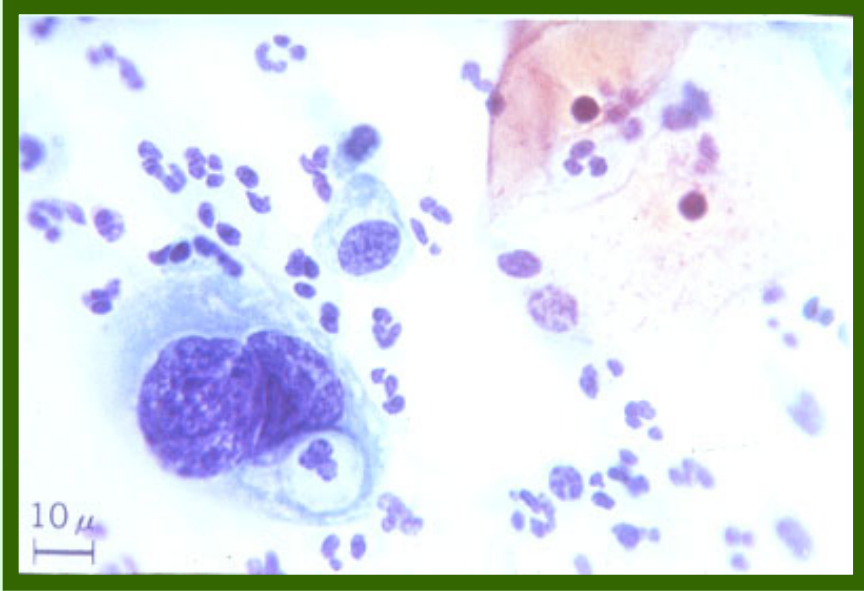
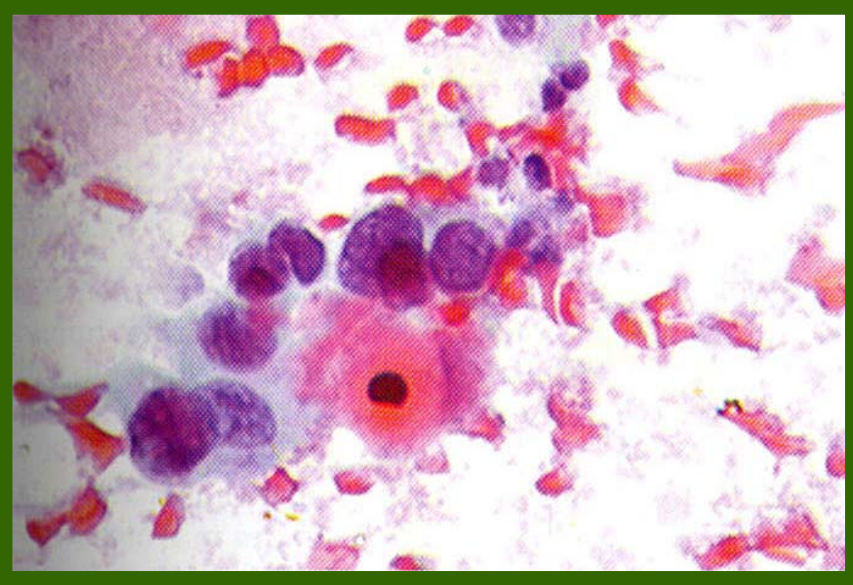
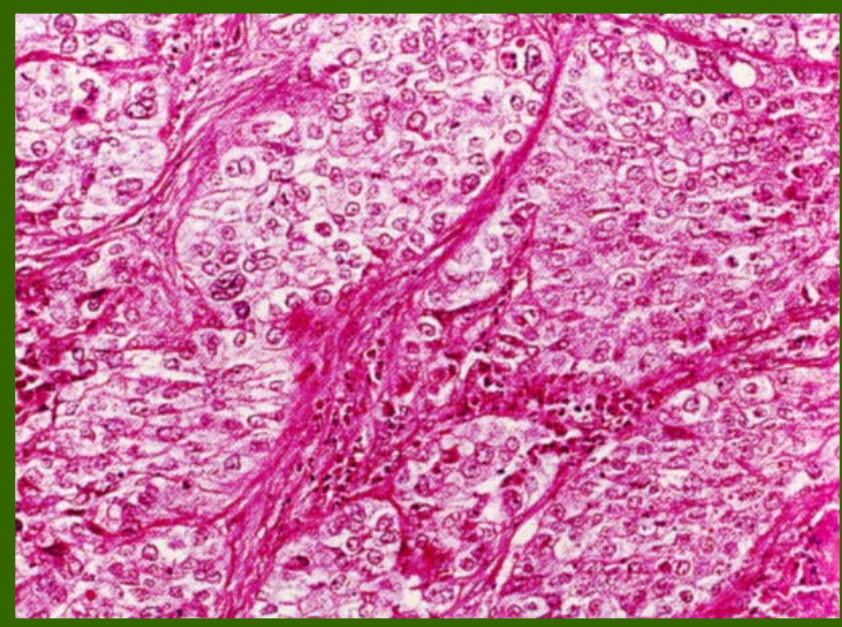


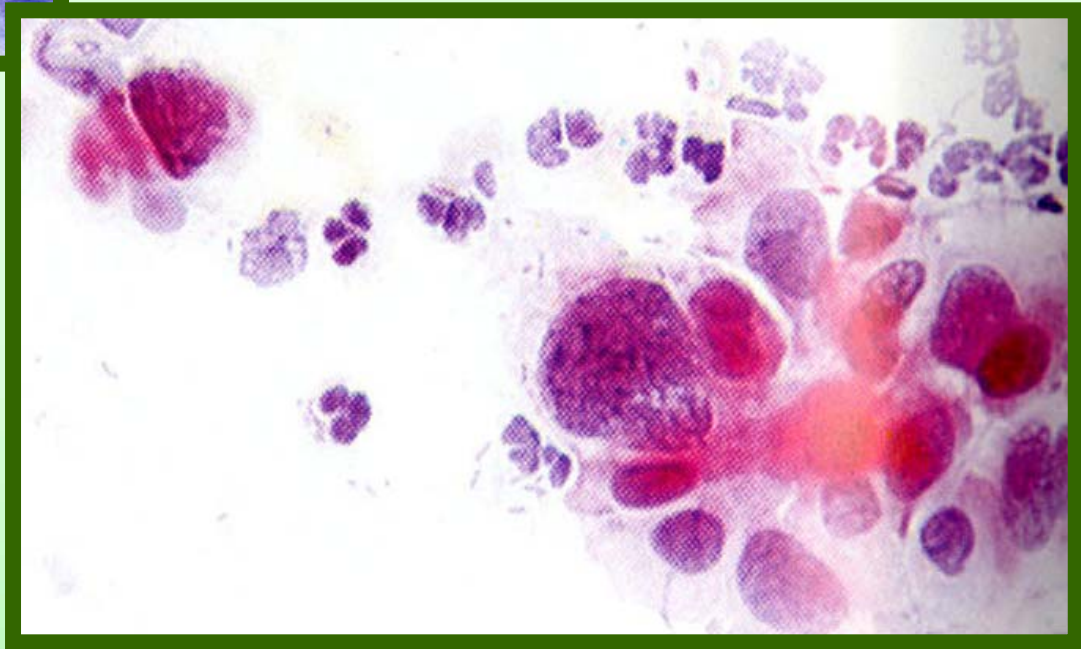
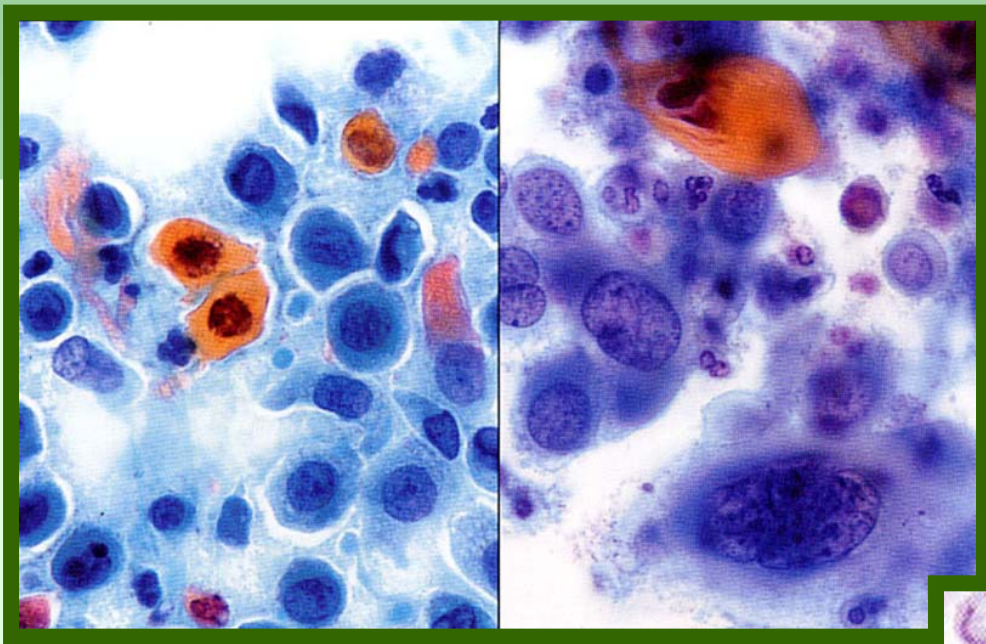
## Características Citomorfológicas

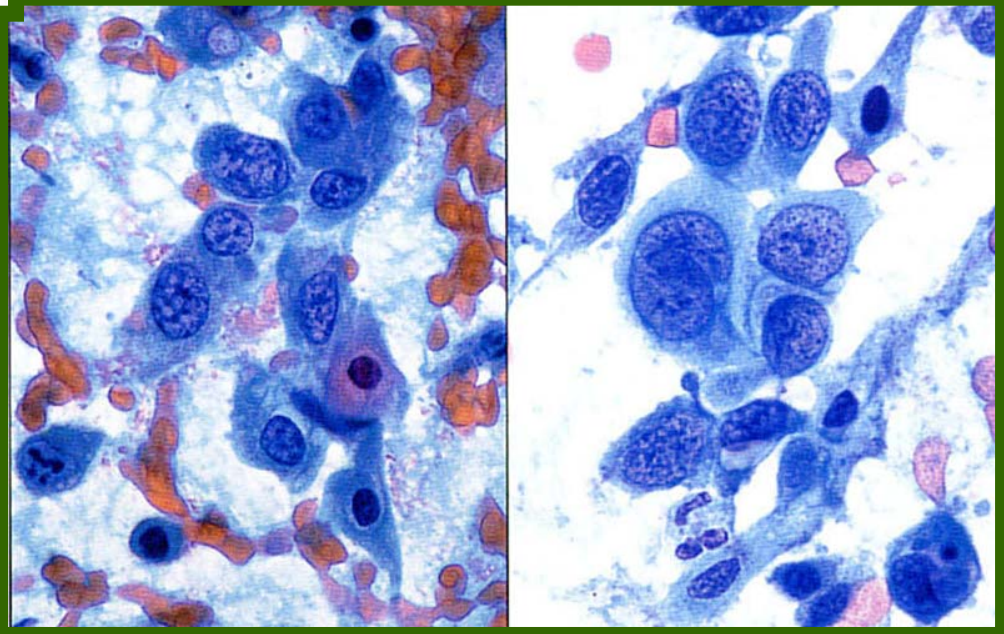
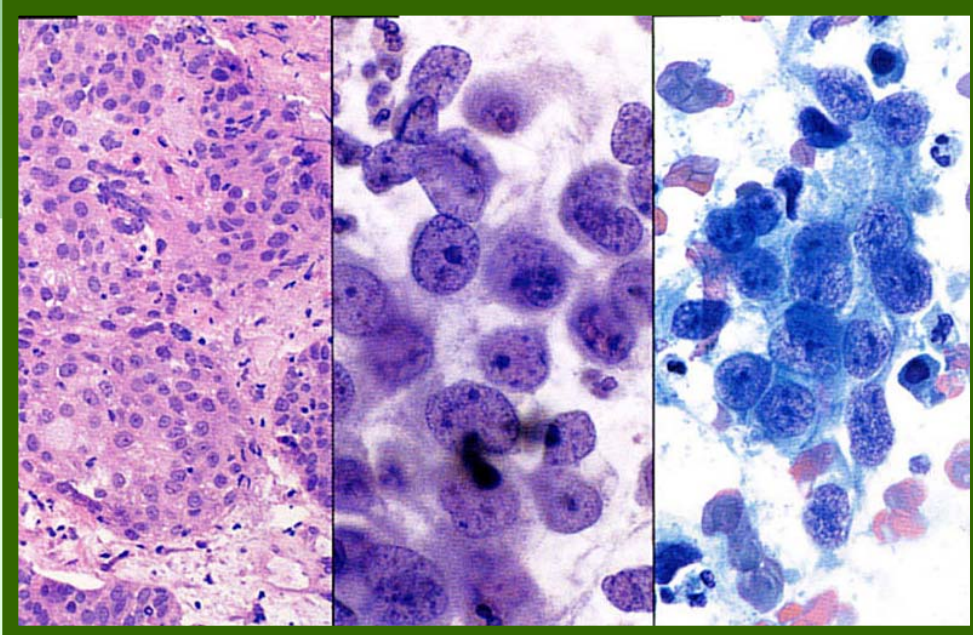
- **Pouca diferenciação celular.**
- **Células grandes, redondas ou ovaladas.**
- **Pseudosincício ou isoladas.**
- **Inversão da relação N/C.**
- **Citoplasma:**
  - **Cianófilo;**
  - **Às vezes queratinização.**

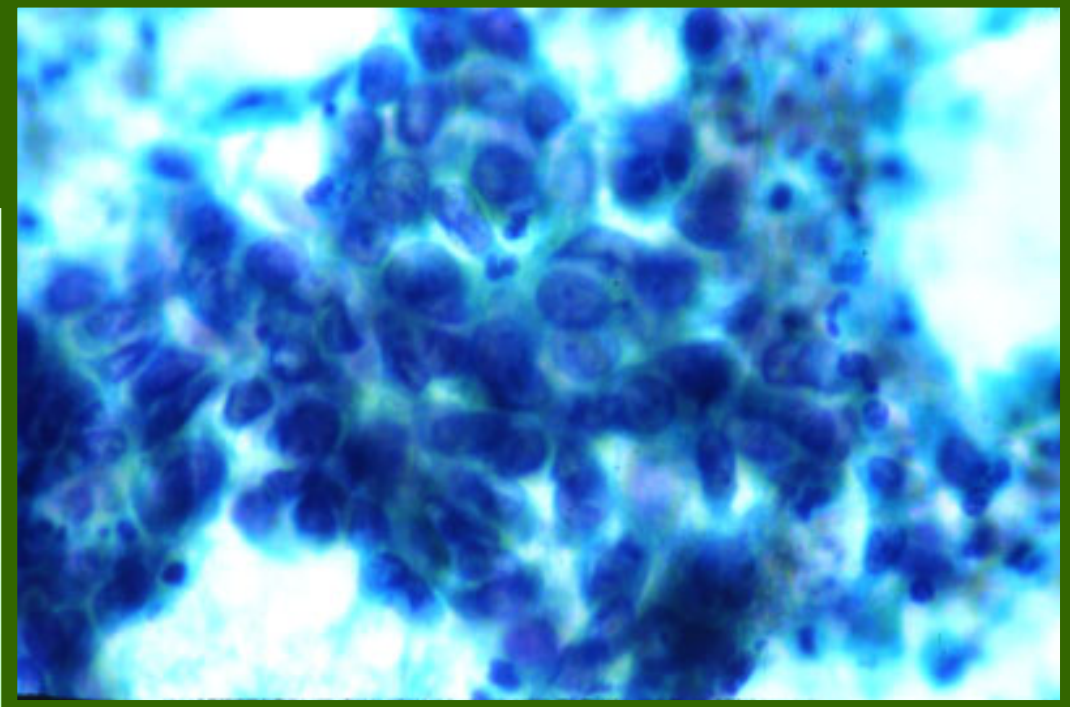
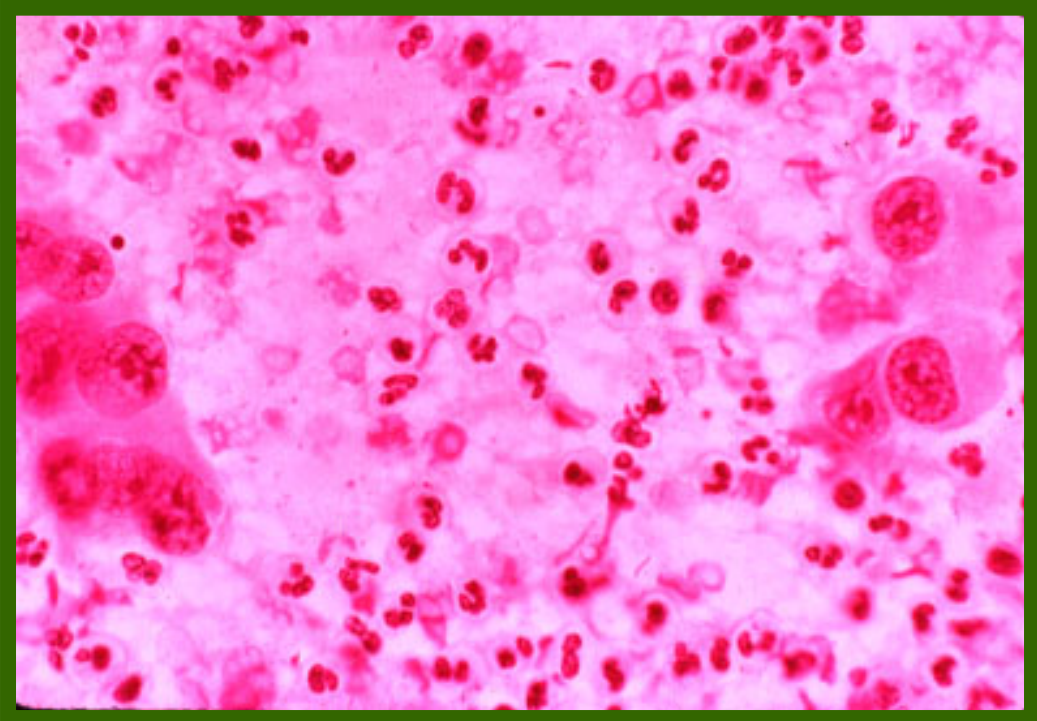


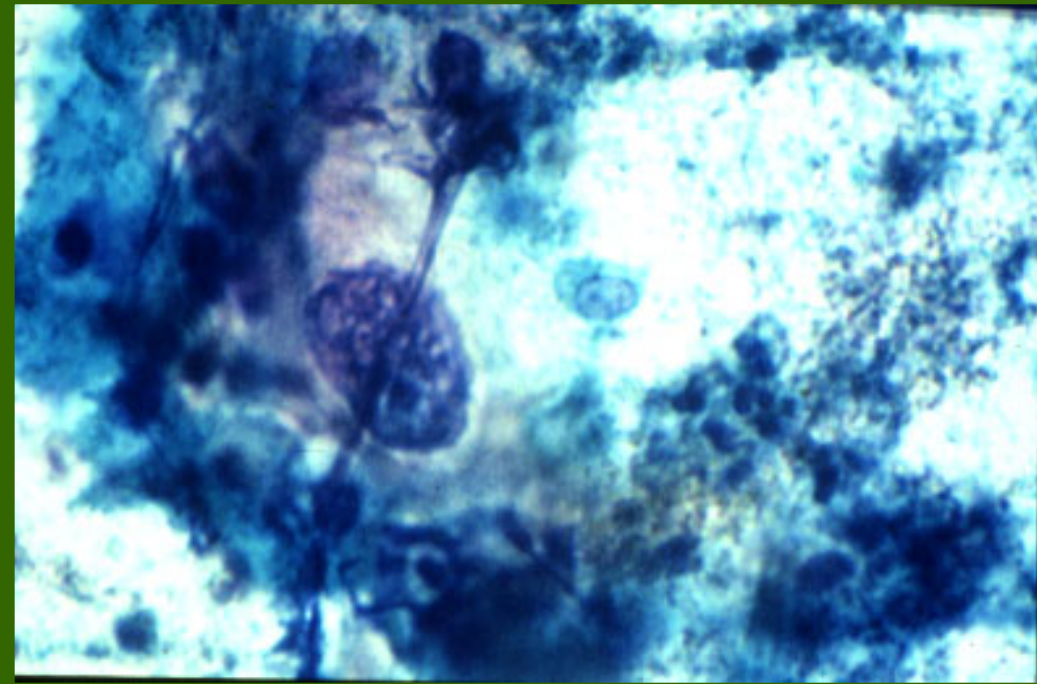
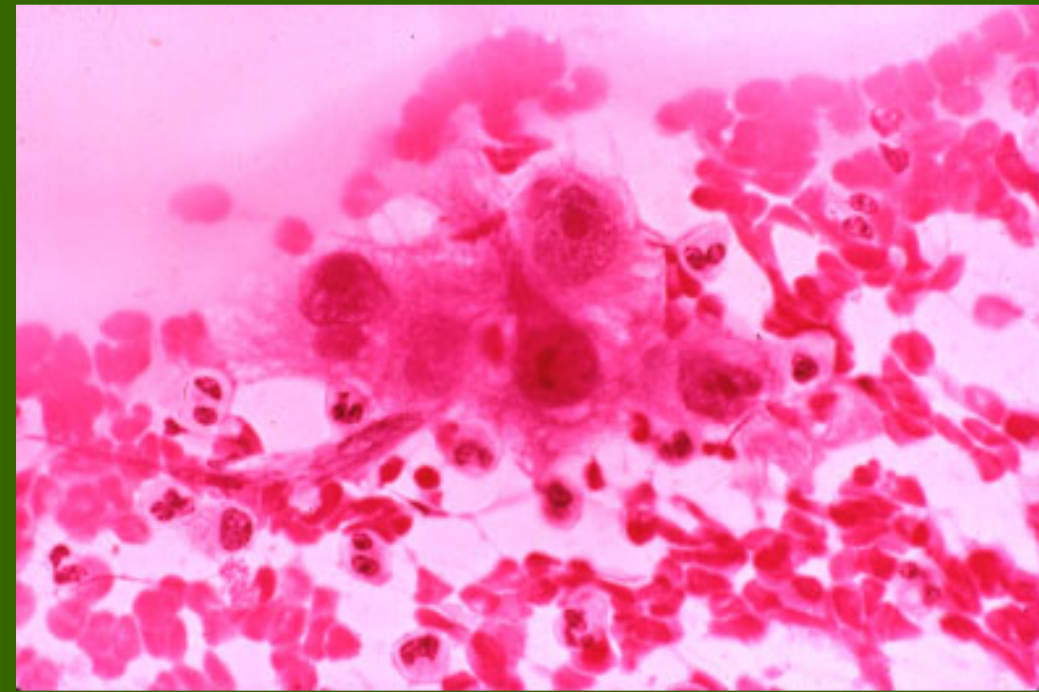
- ❖ **Bordos celulares mal definidos.**
- ❖ **Núcleo:**
  - **Anisocariose.**
- ❖ **Contornos nucleares espessados e irregulares.**
- ❖ **Cromatina grosseira e irregular.**
- ❖ **Macronucléolos.**
- ❖ **Núcleos desnudos.**
- ❖ **Fundo do esfregaço:**
  - **Diátese tumoral.**

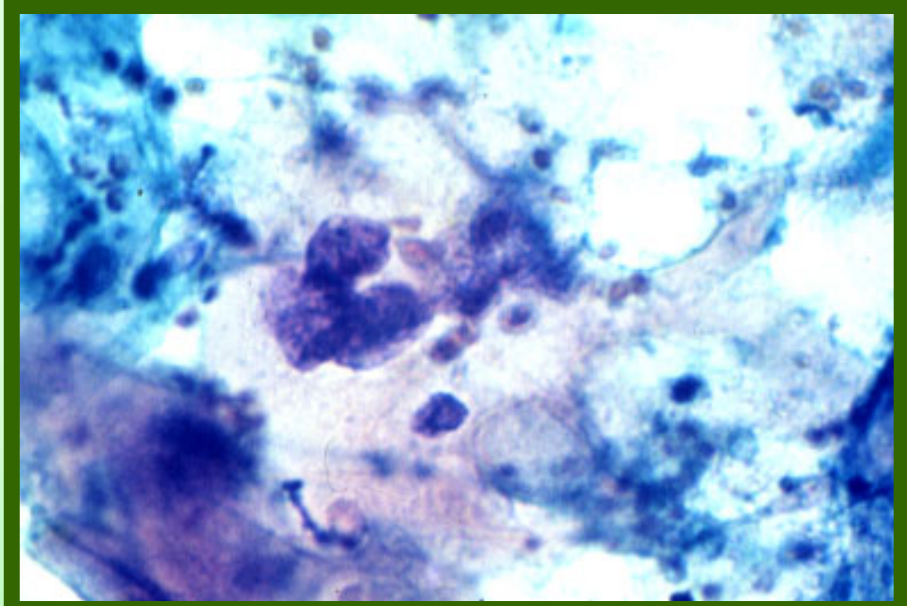
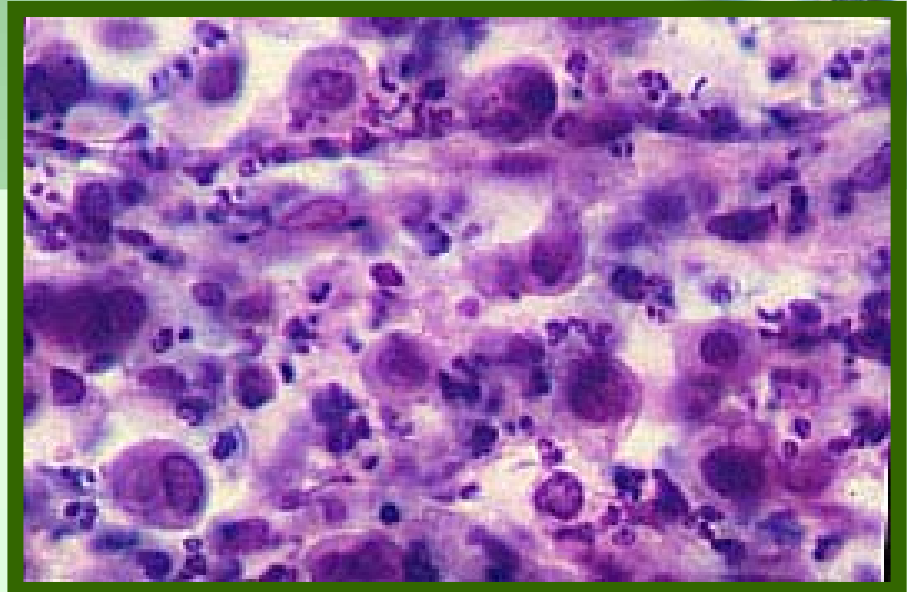
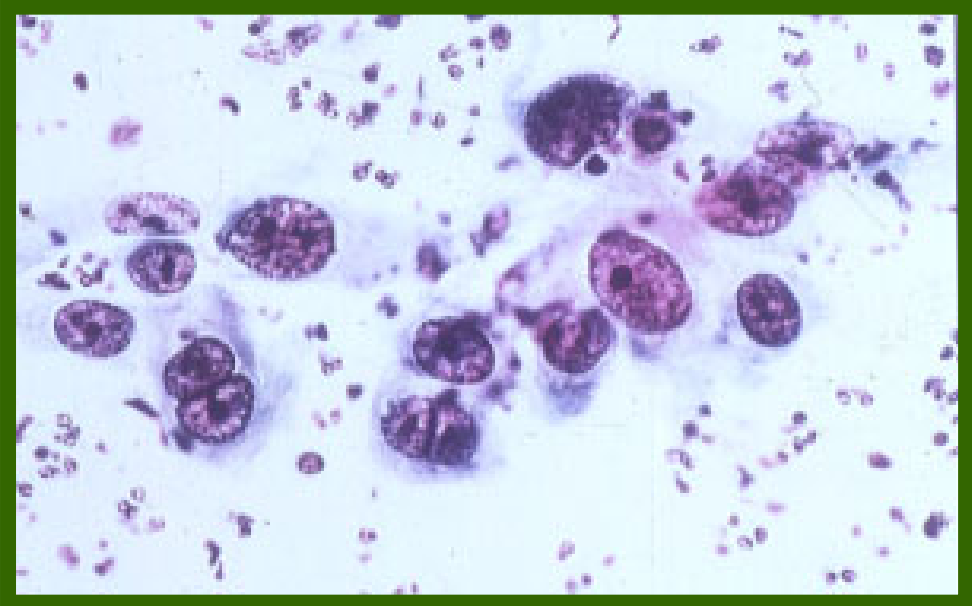


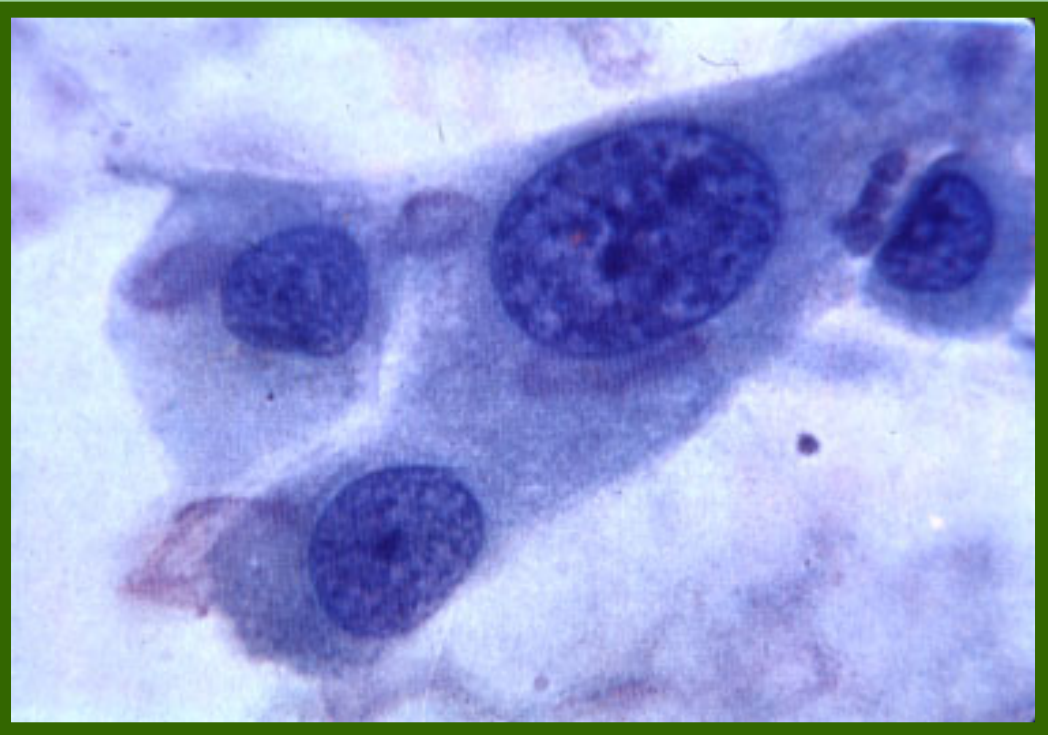


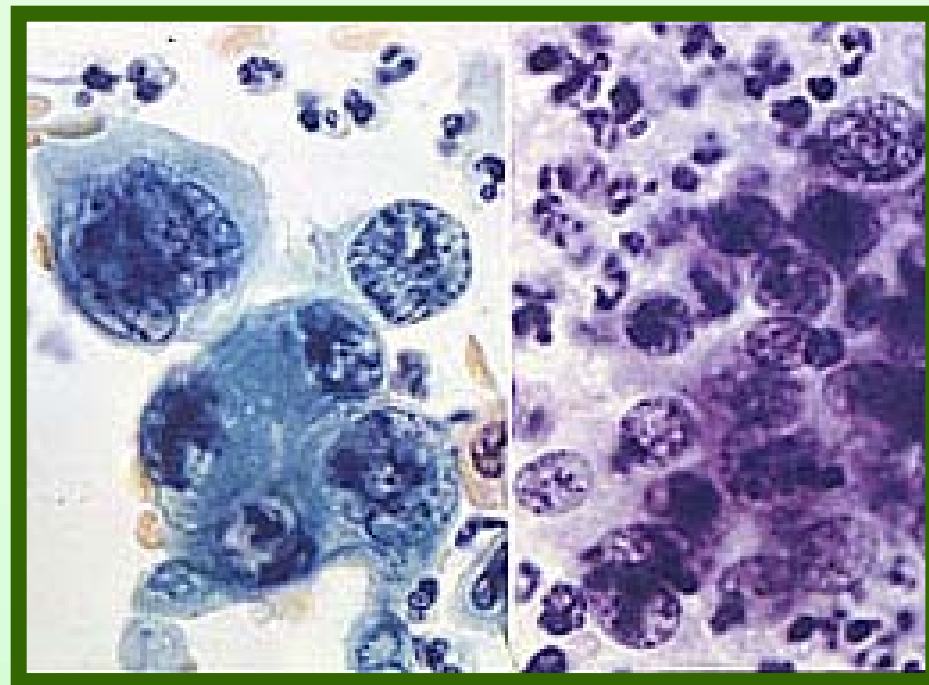
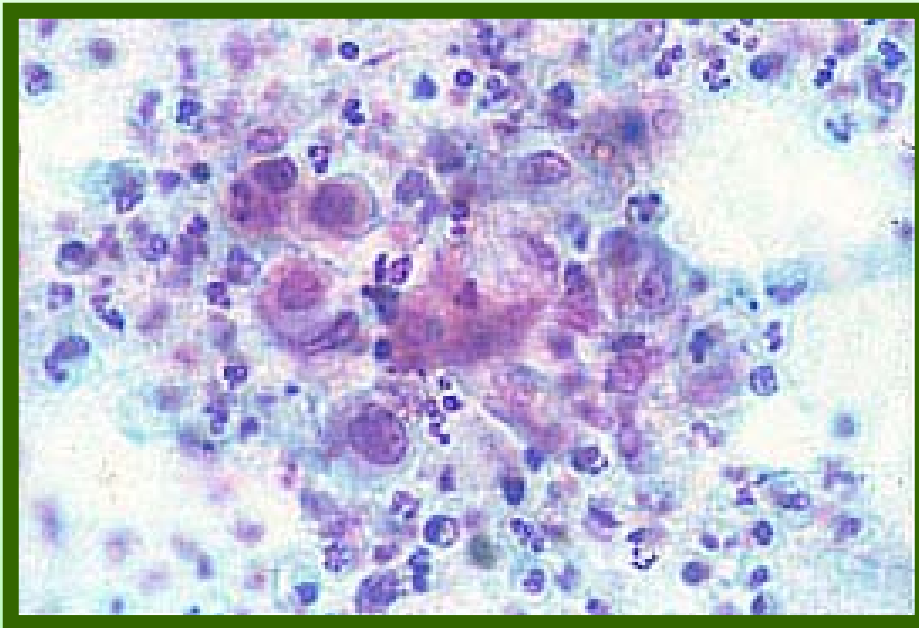
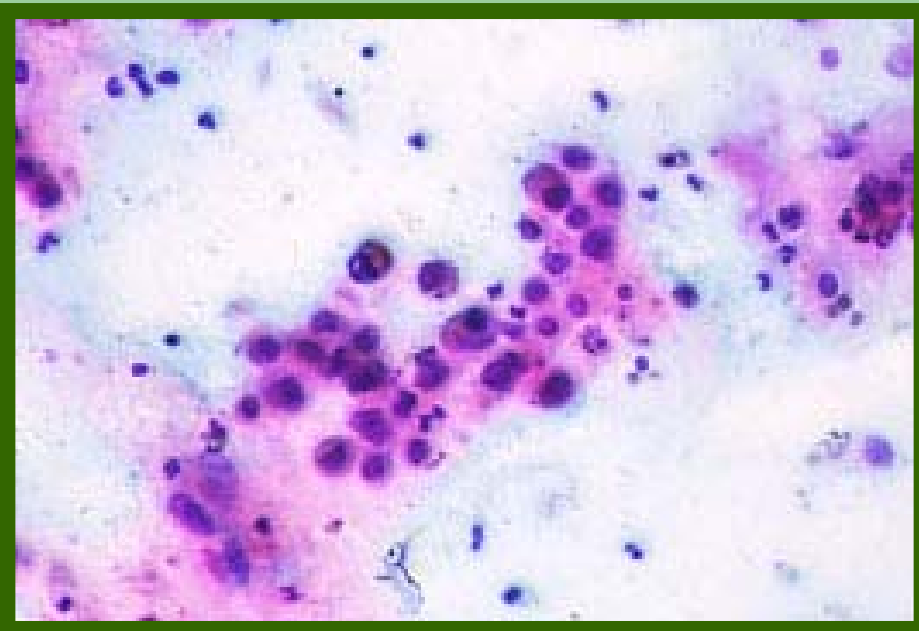












# Carcinoma Escamoso Invasor de Pequenas Células



## Características Citomorfológicas

- Células pequenas
- Inversão da relação N/C
- Citoplasma escasso e delicado
- Núcleo
- Escuro
- Cromatina grosseira
- Pequenos nucléolos
- Fundo do esfregaço
  - Diátese tumoral
- Comportamento Agressivo

