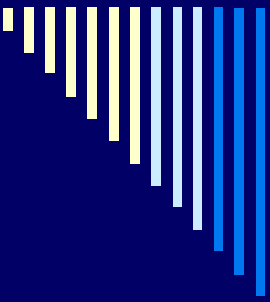


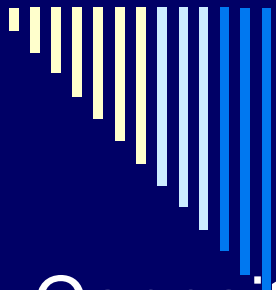


Evolução da Metaplasia

Marilene F. do Nascimento

Rio de Janeiro, agosto/2009





Metaplasia

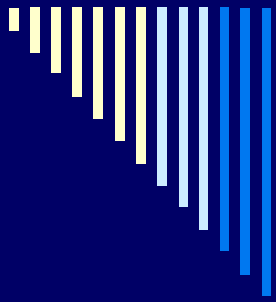
Conceituação

- É uma alteração reversível na qual um tipo celular adulto (epitelial ou mesenquimal) é substituído por outro tipo celular adulto.



Metaplasia

- ❑ Um tipo de epitélio se transforma em outro tipo epitelial.
 - ❑ Um epitélio não se modifica para um tecido mesenquimal.
-



- Também pode representar uma substituição adaptativa das células que são sensíveis ao “stress” por tipos celulares mais bem preparados para suportar o ambiente adverso.
- O tecido metaplásico é mais resistente às agressões.



Geneticamente... A METAPLASIA



Resulta da inativação de alguns genes (cuja a expressão) condiciona



a diferenciação do tecido que sofre metaplasia e



desrepressão de outros que vão condicionar o novo tipo de diferenciação.



Em alguns processos de
reparação e regeneração

CÉLULAS EPITELIAIS



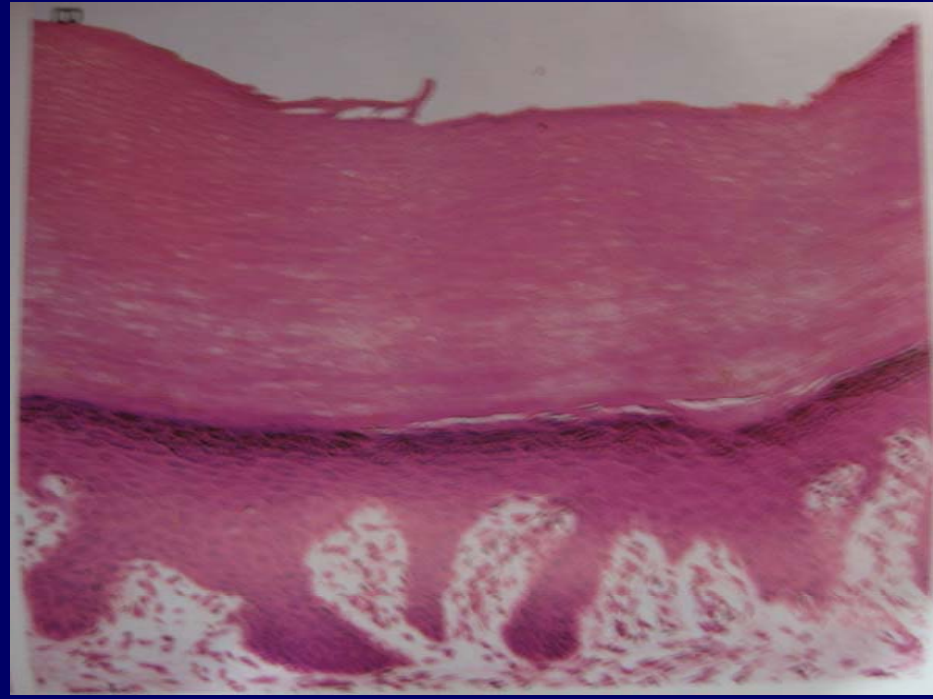
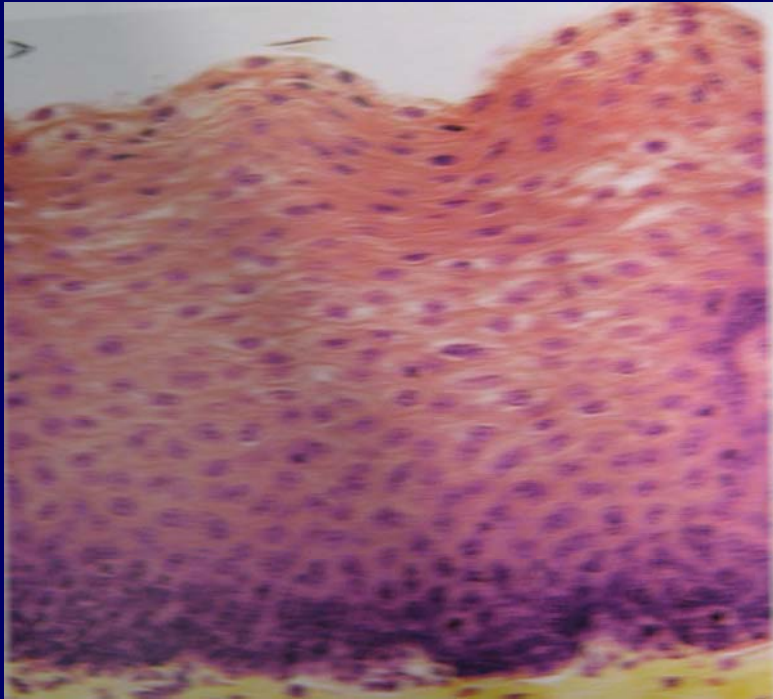
FIBROBLASTOS

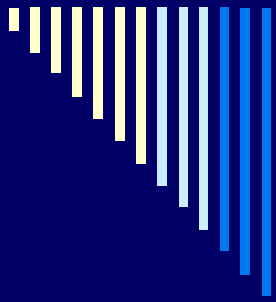


Quais os tipos de METAPLASIA?

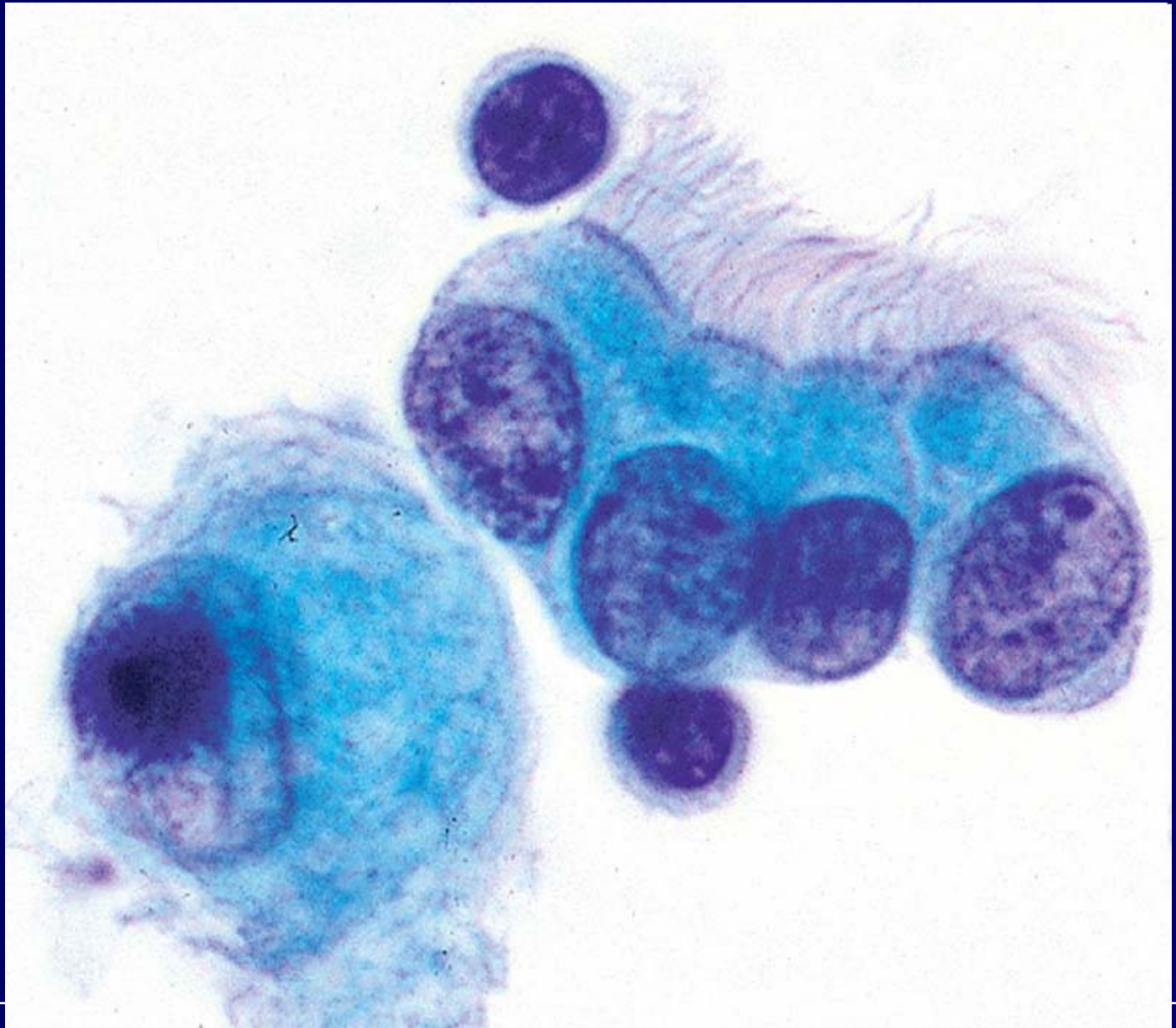
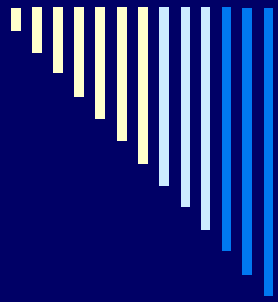
Epitelial escamoso
Epitelial glandular
Do epitélio reprodutivo
Do tecido conectivo

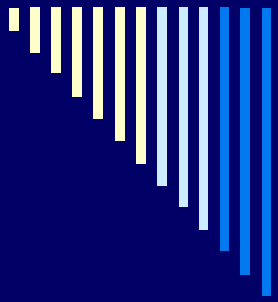
Tipos mais comuns de metaplasia





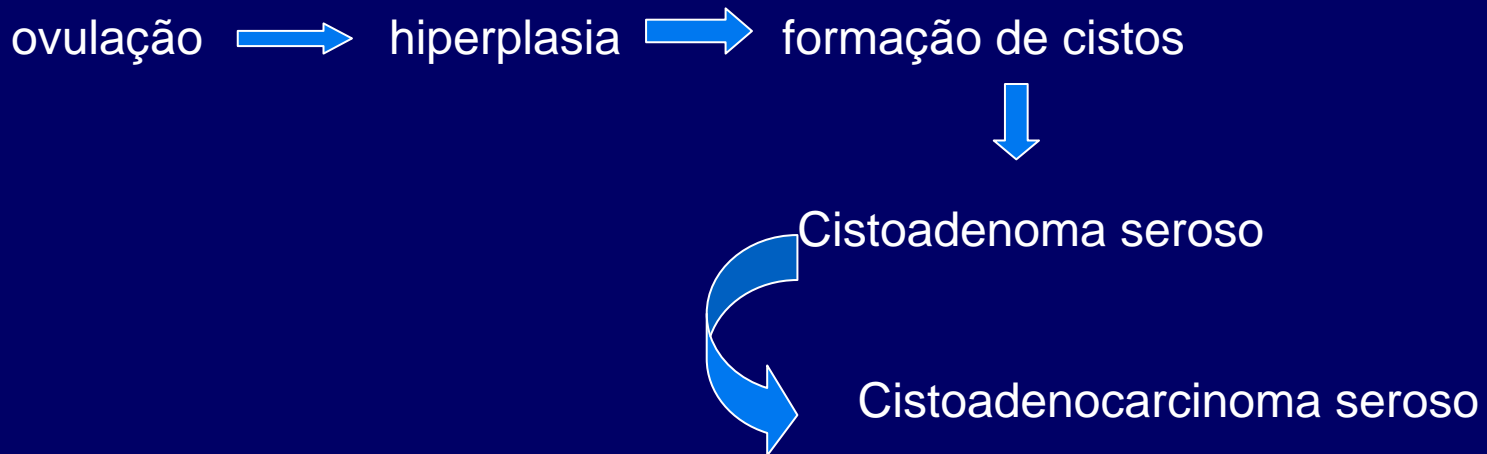
- As células metaplásicas escamosas do trato respiratório são capazes de sobreviver e este é um mecanismo protetor importante. Entretanto, a secreção de muco é perdida.

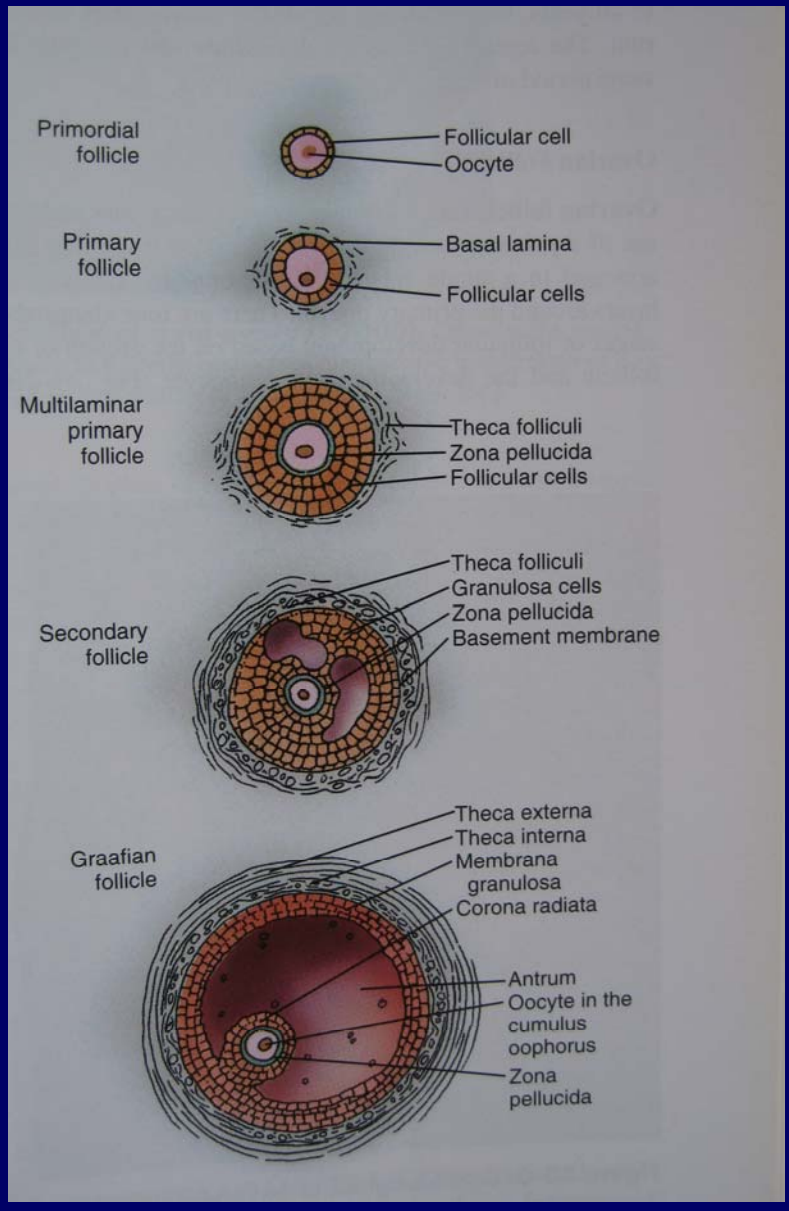
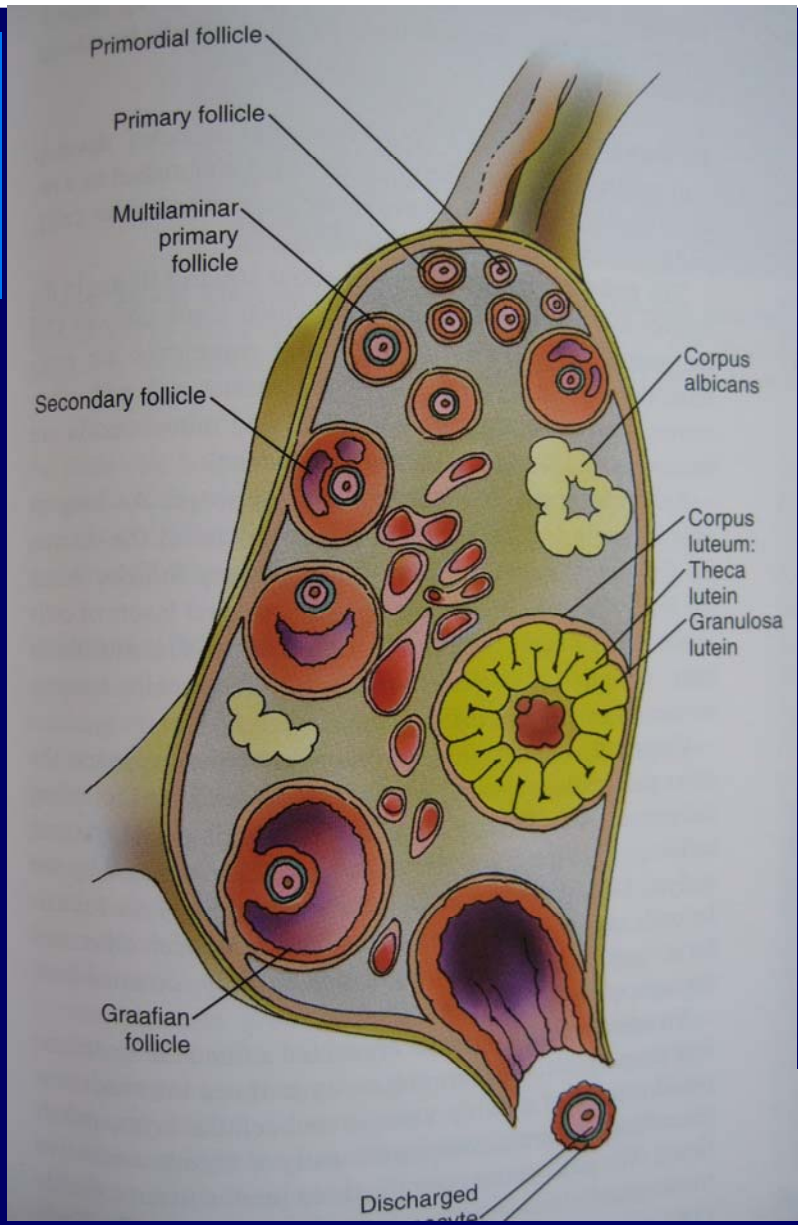


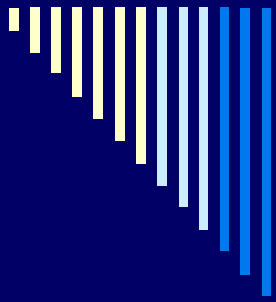


Epitélio de Reprodução

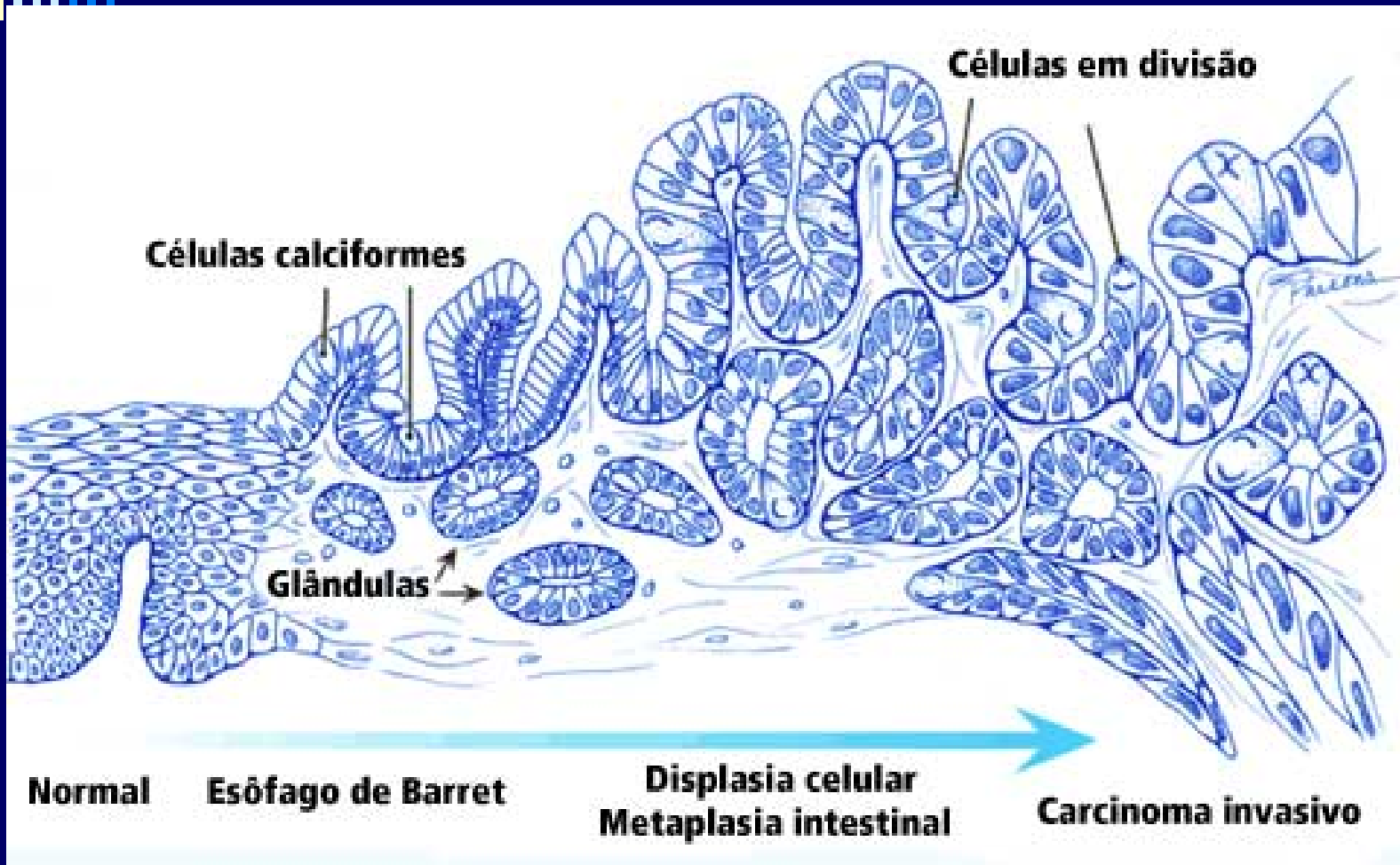
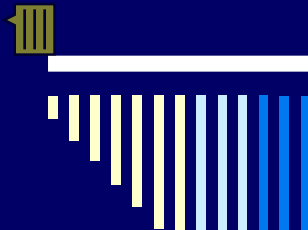
- Outro importante grupo de metaplasia ocorre entre vários epitélios do trato reprodutivo feminino.
- Exemplo: no epitélio germinativo do ovário

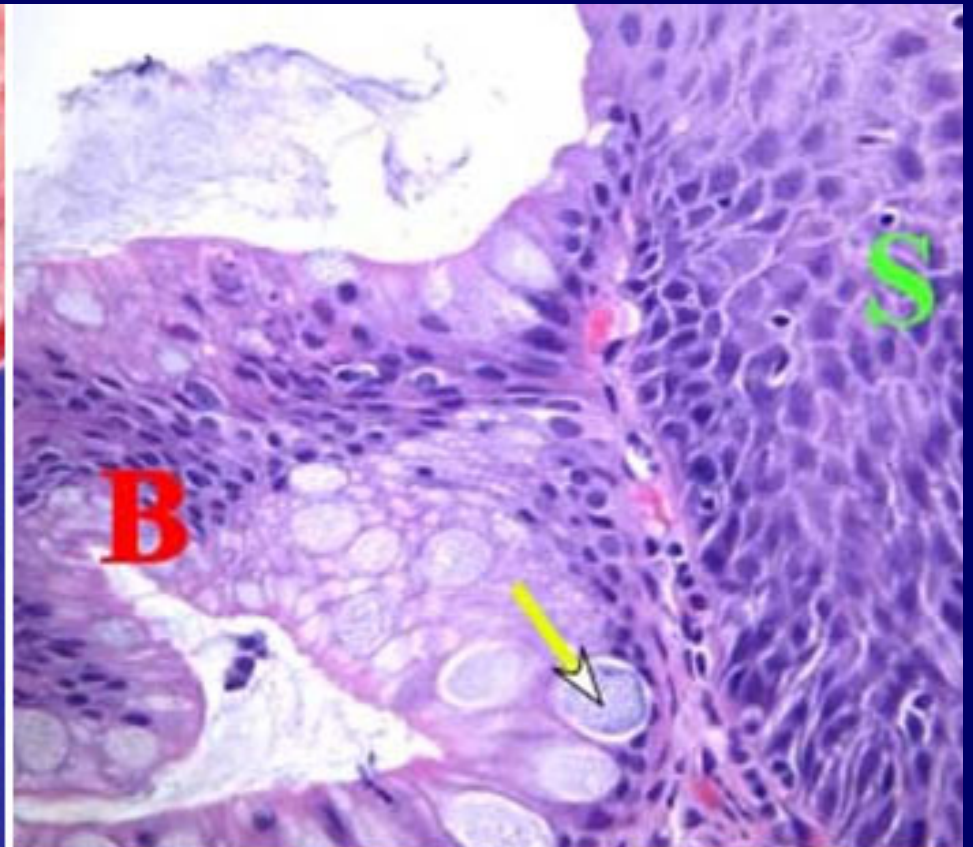
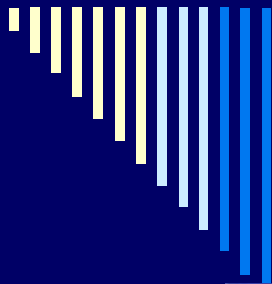


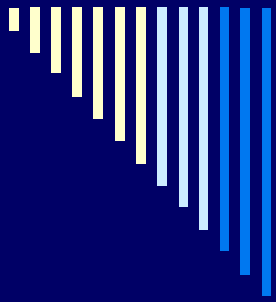




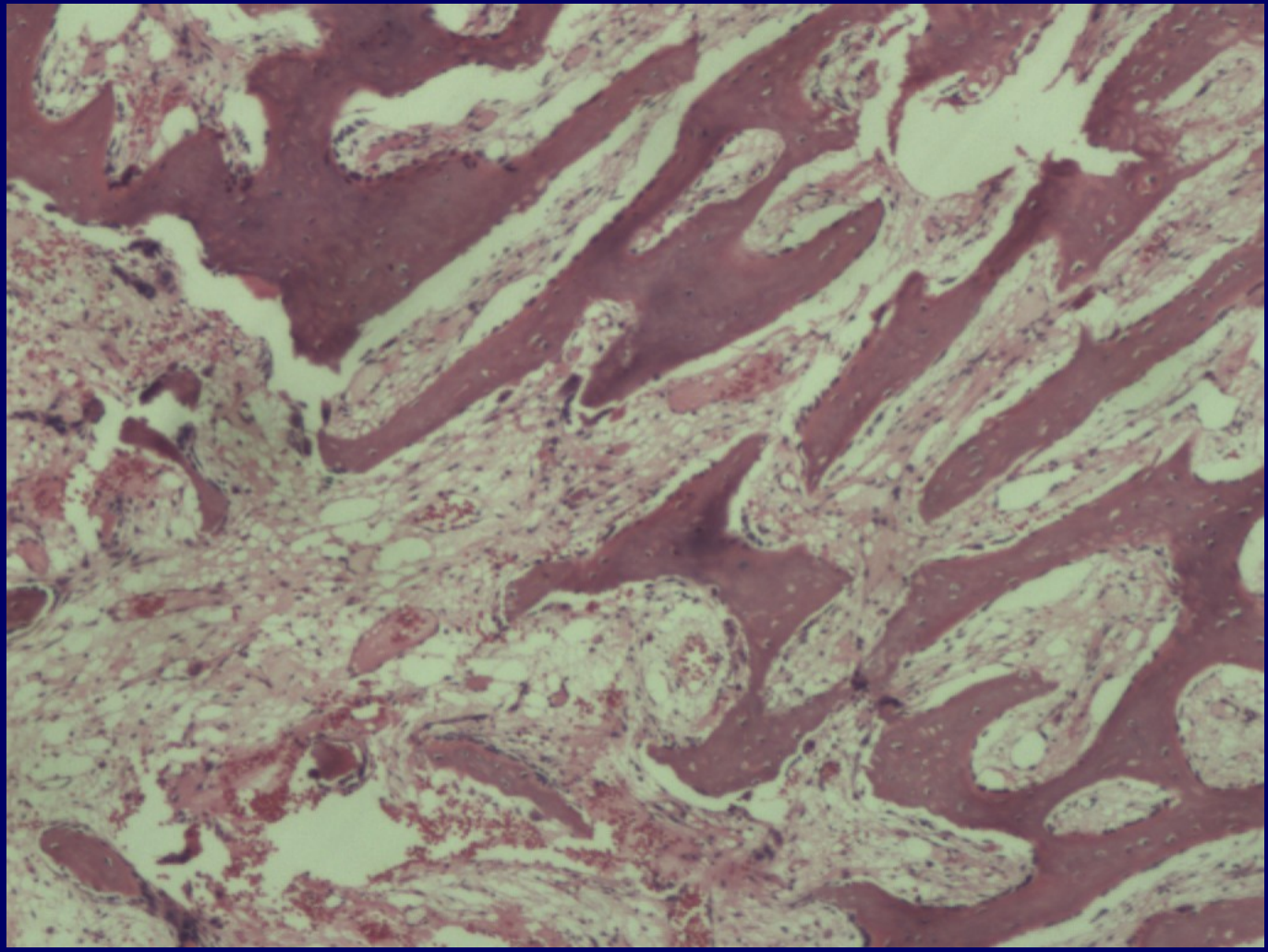
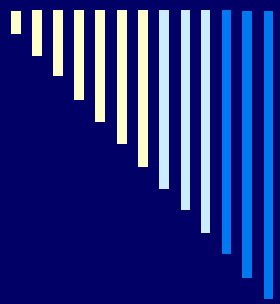
- A metaplasia do tipo escamoso para colunar também pode ocorrer como na esofagite de Barret, na qual o epitélio esofágico é substituído por células colunares semelhantes às intestinais.







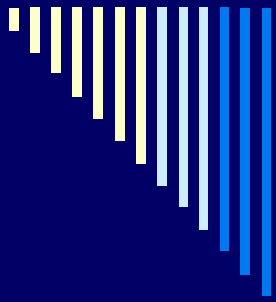
- Também o tecido conjuntivo pode sofrer metaplasia. É a formação de cartilagem, osso ou tecido adiposo (tecidos mesenquimais) em tecidos que normalmente não contem esses elementos.





Metaplasia escamosa do colo uterino

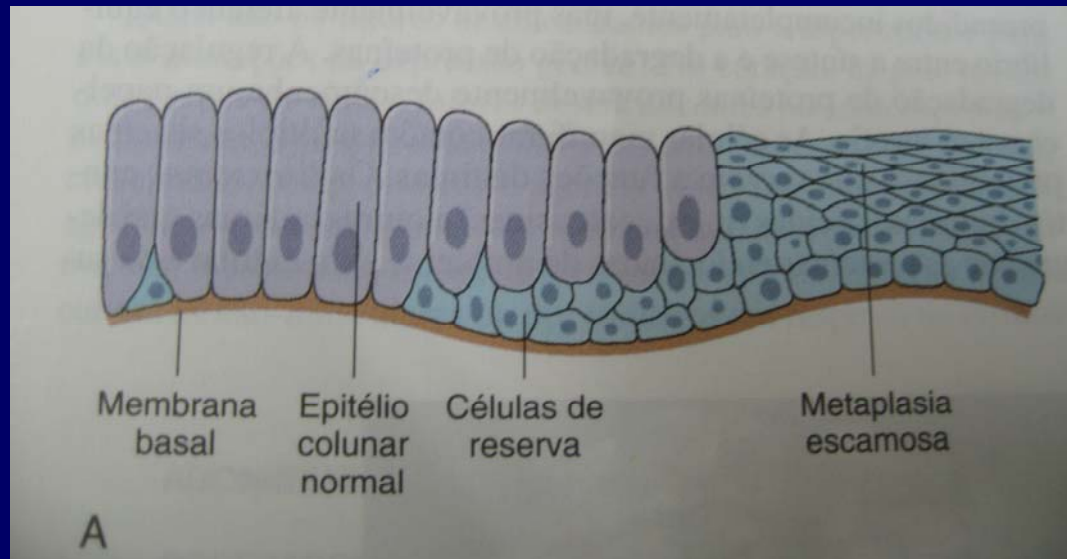
- O epitélio colunar é substituído ou transformado em epitélio escamoso estratificado.
-

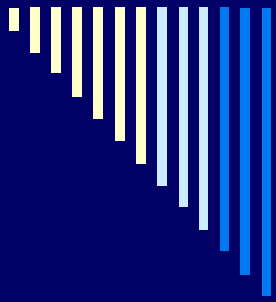


- Em todos esses exemplos, o epitélio escamoso estratificado mais resistente é capaz de sobreviver sob circunstâncias nas quais o epitélio especializado mais frágil teria, provavelmente, sucumbido.

Metaplasia escamosa do colo uterino

- Acontece do estágio fetal tardio à 8ª década de vida.





- Resposta fisiológica a hormônios e à exposição do ambiente ácido vaginal.



Outras causas

- Trauma
- Inflamação
- Irritação crônica a

Agentes físicos

Agentes químicos

Coito

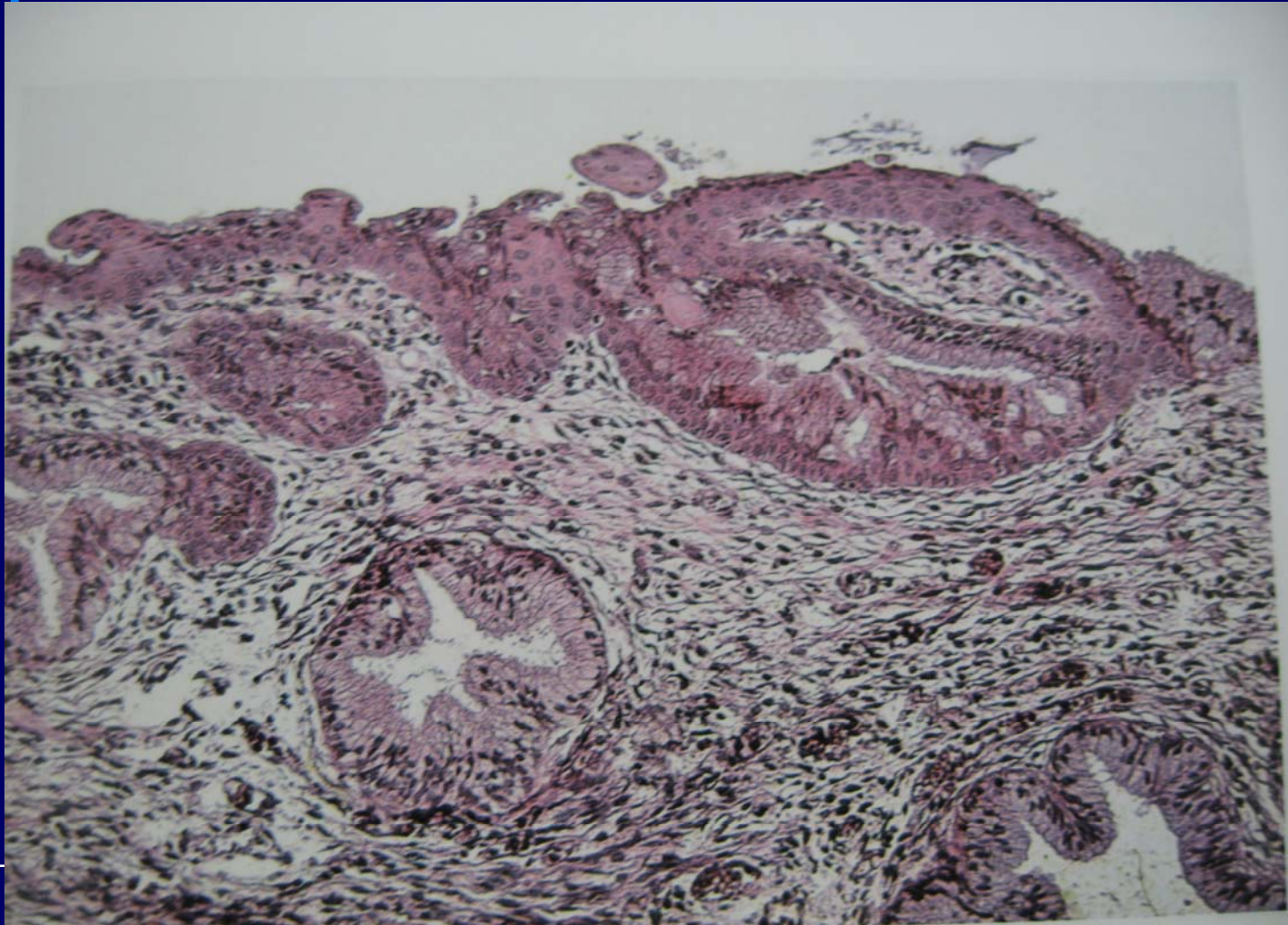


Alterações morfológicas relacionadas à metaplasia escamosa

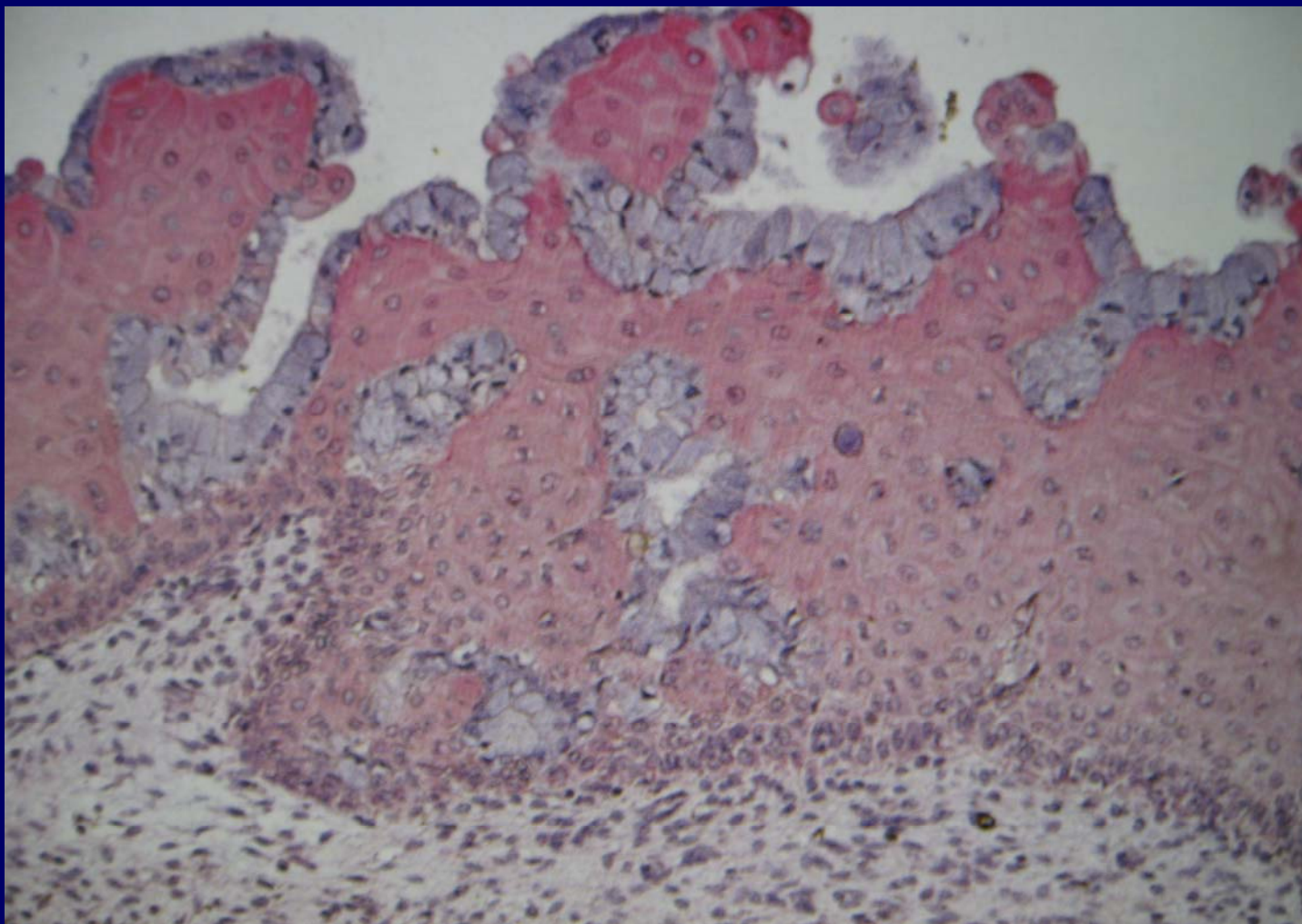
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- Hiperplasia das Células de Reserva
- Metaplasia Escamosa Imatura
- Metaplasia Escamosa Madura

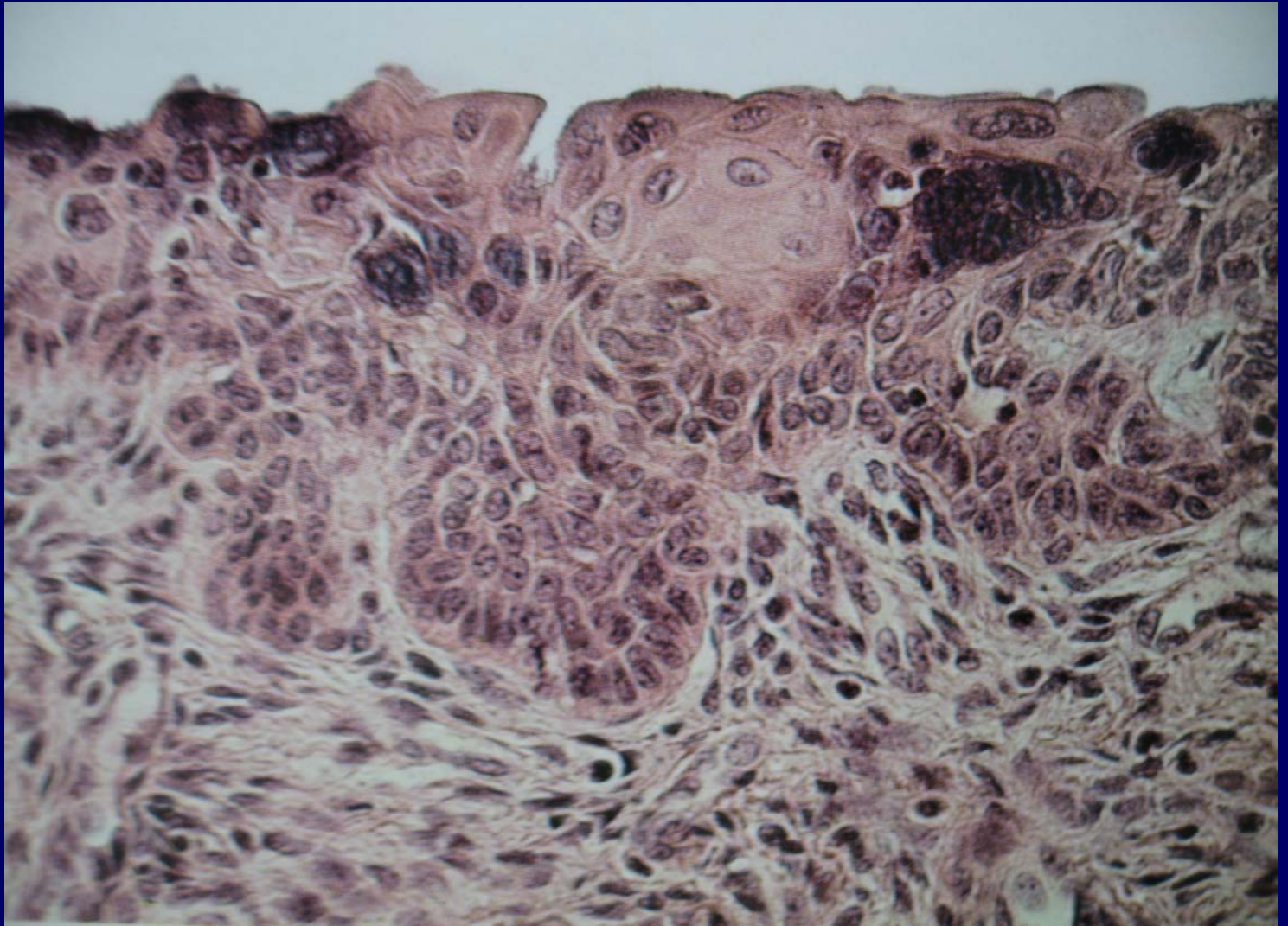
Hiperplasia das Células de Reserva

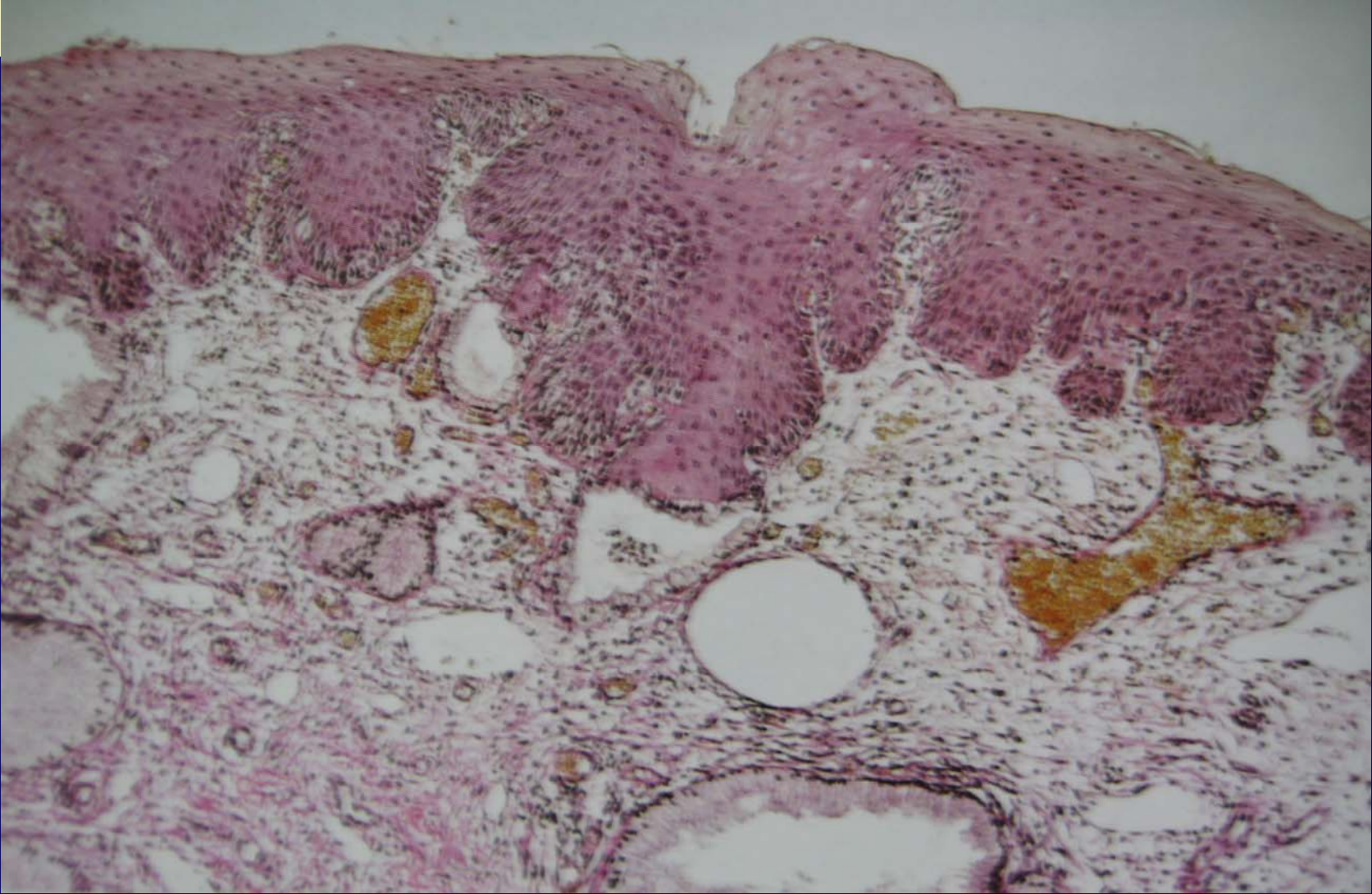
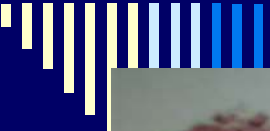


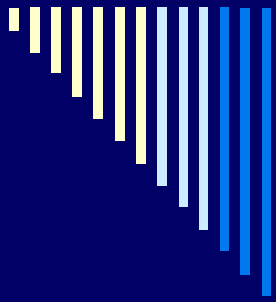
Hiperplasia das Células de Reserva diferenciando-se em METAPLASIA ESCAMOSA



METAPLASIA ESCAMOSA





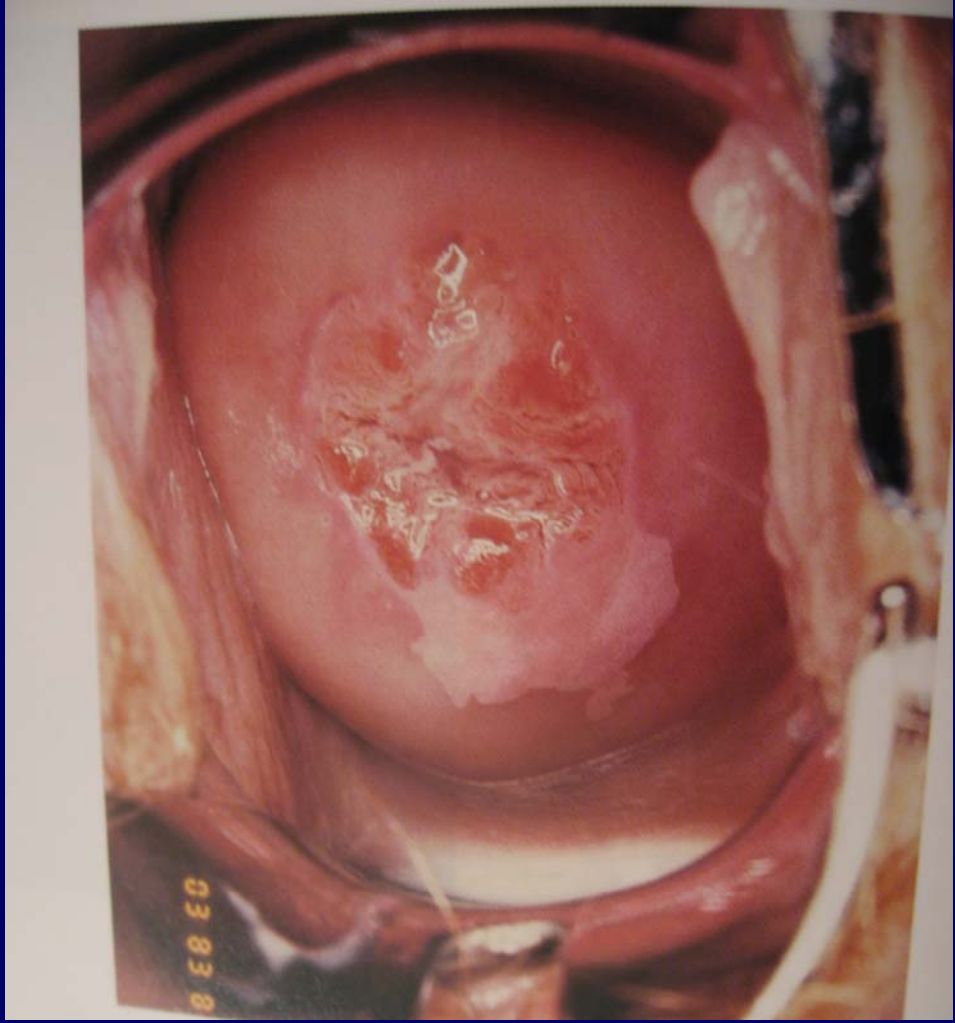
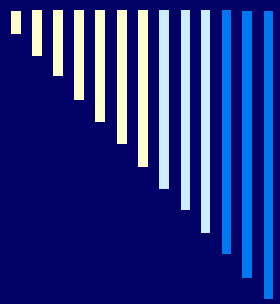


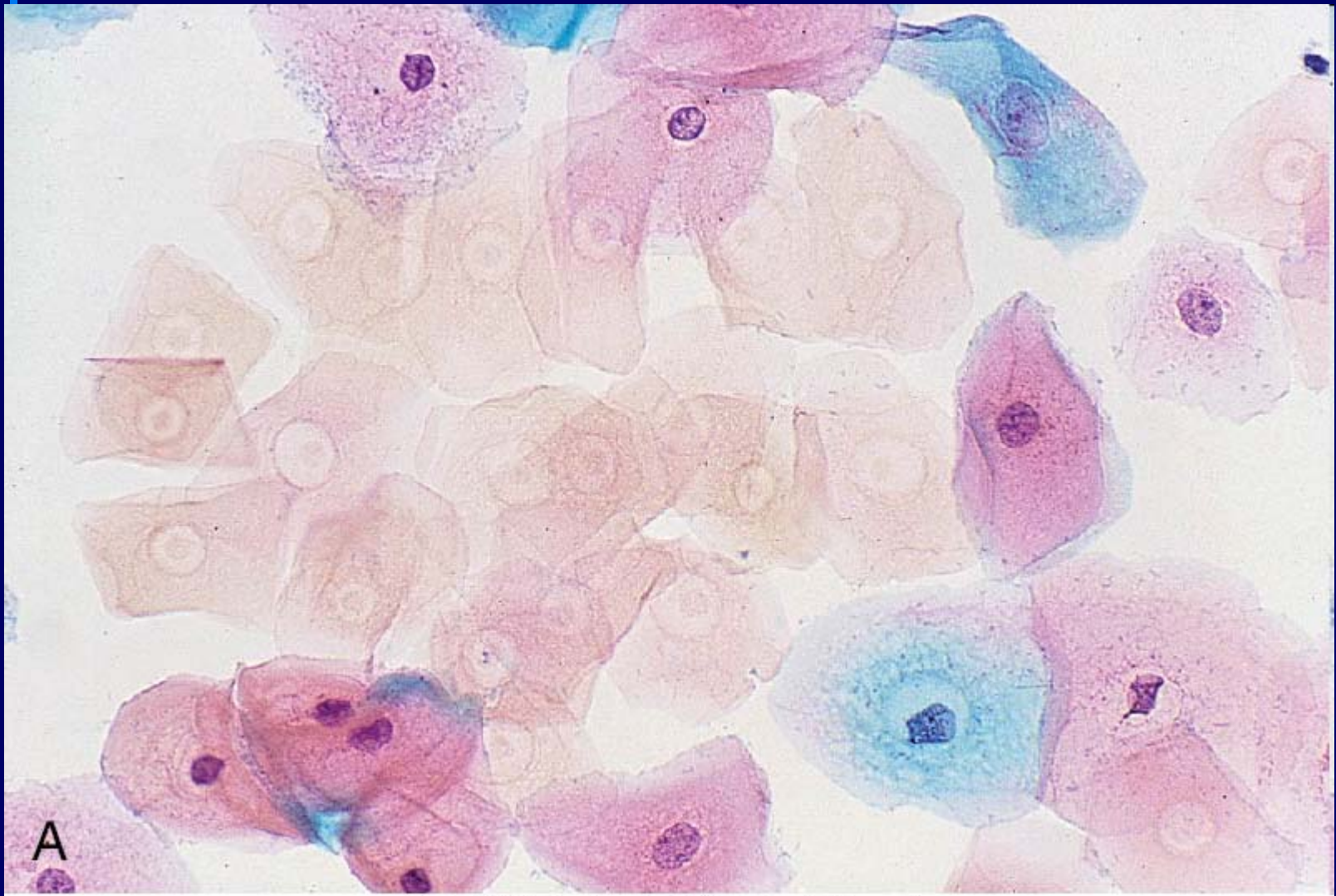


Leucoplasia ⇒ É um tipo particular de metaplasia

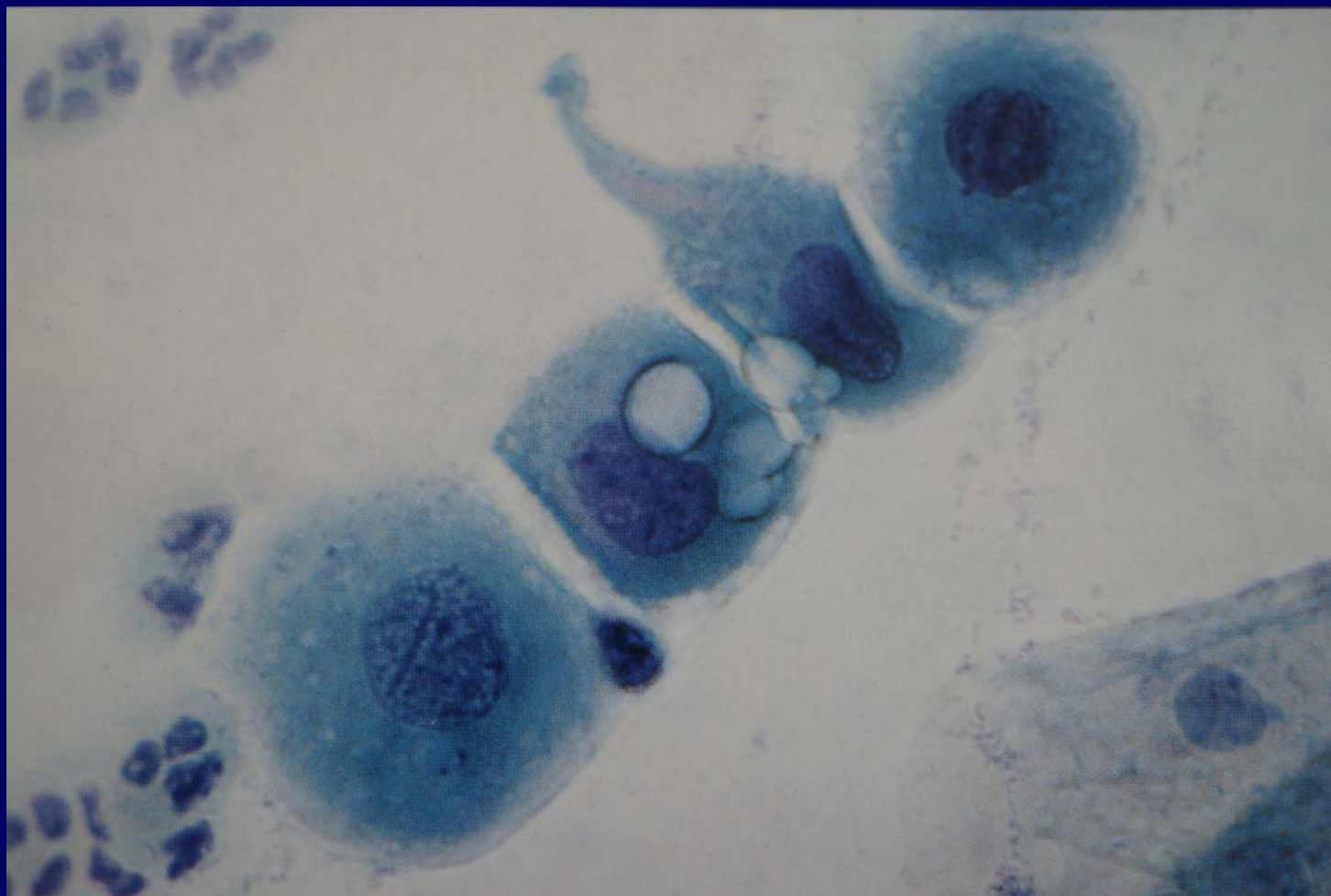
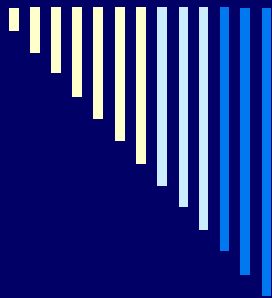
Conceituação

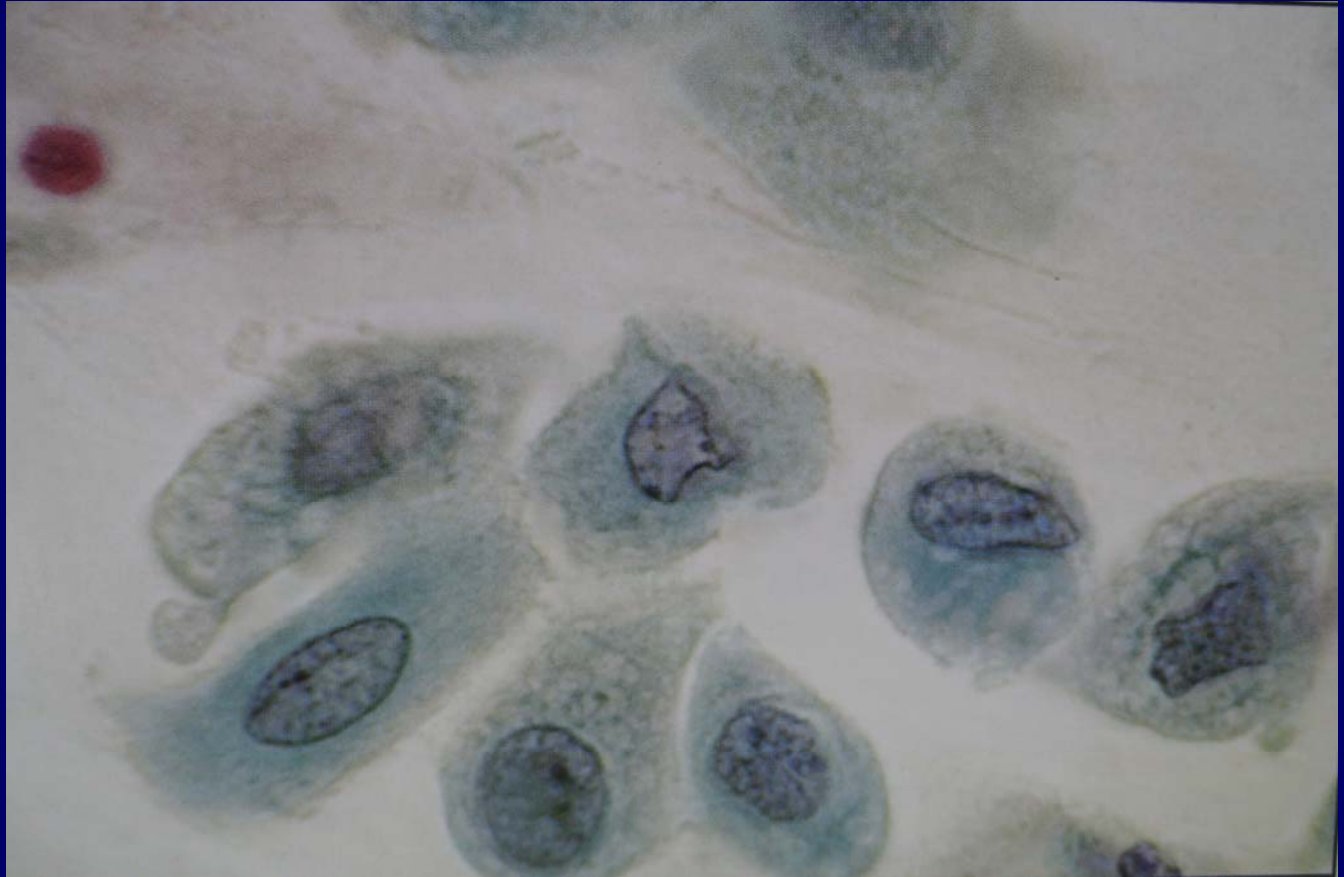
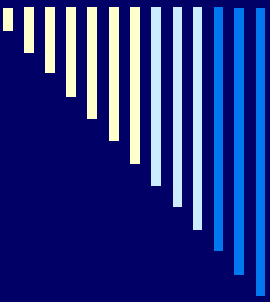
- É a metaplasia de um epitélio escamoso não-ceratinizado em ceratinizado, contendo várias camadas de ceratina.

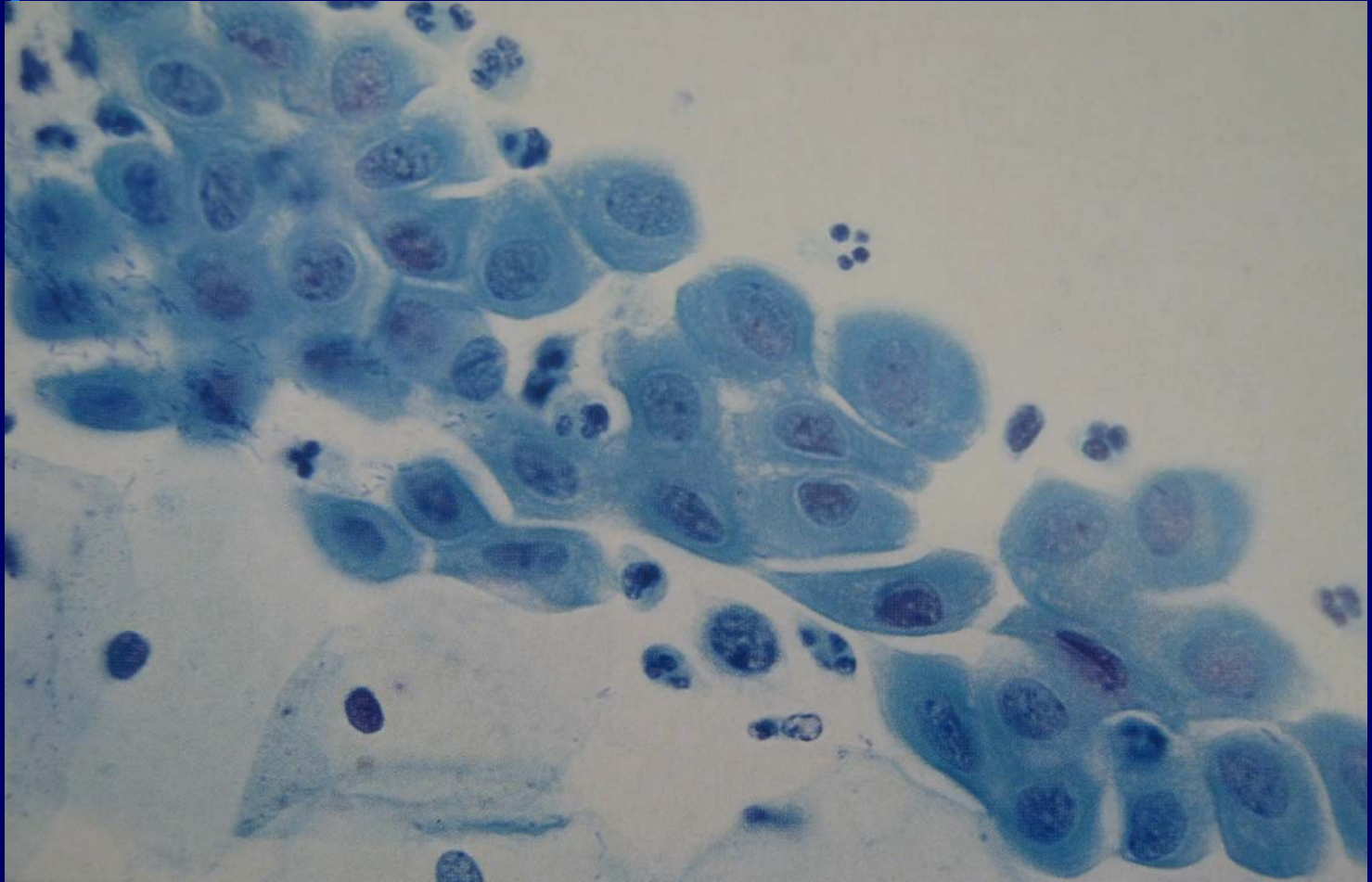
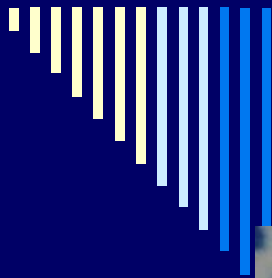


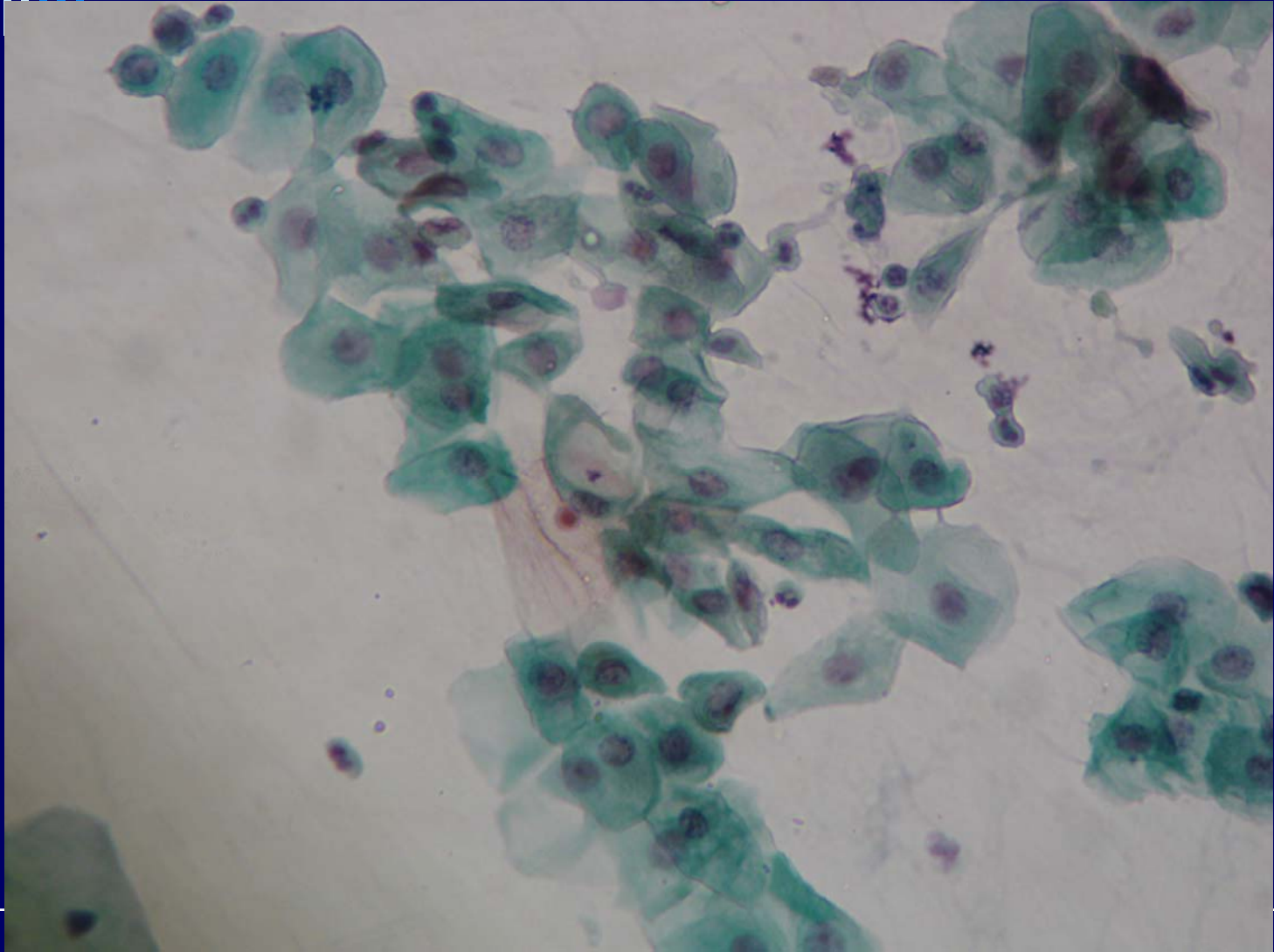


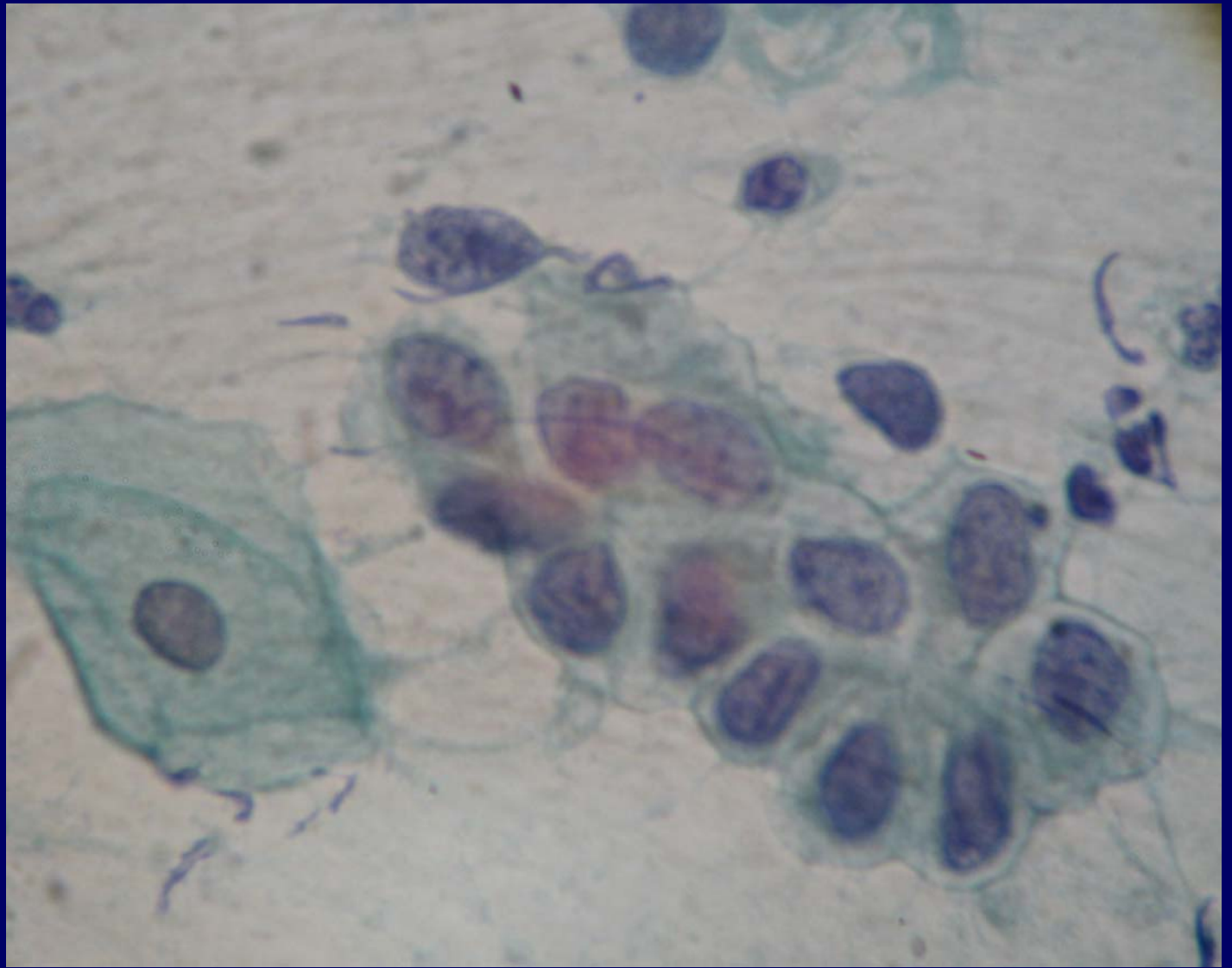
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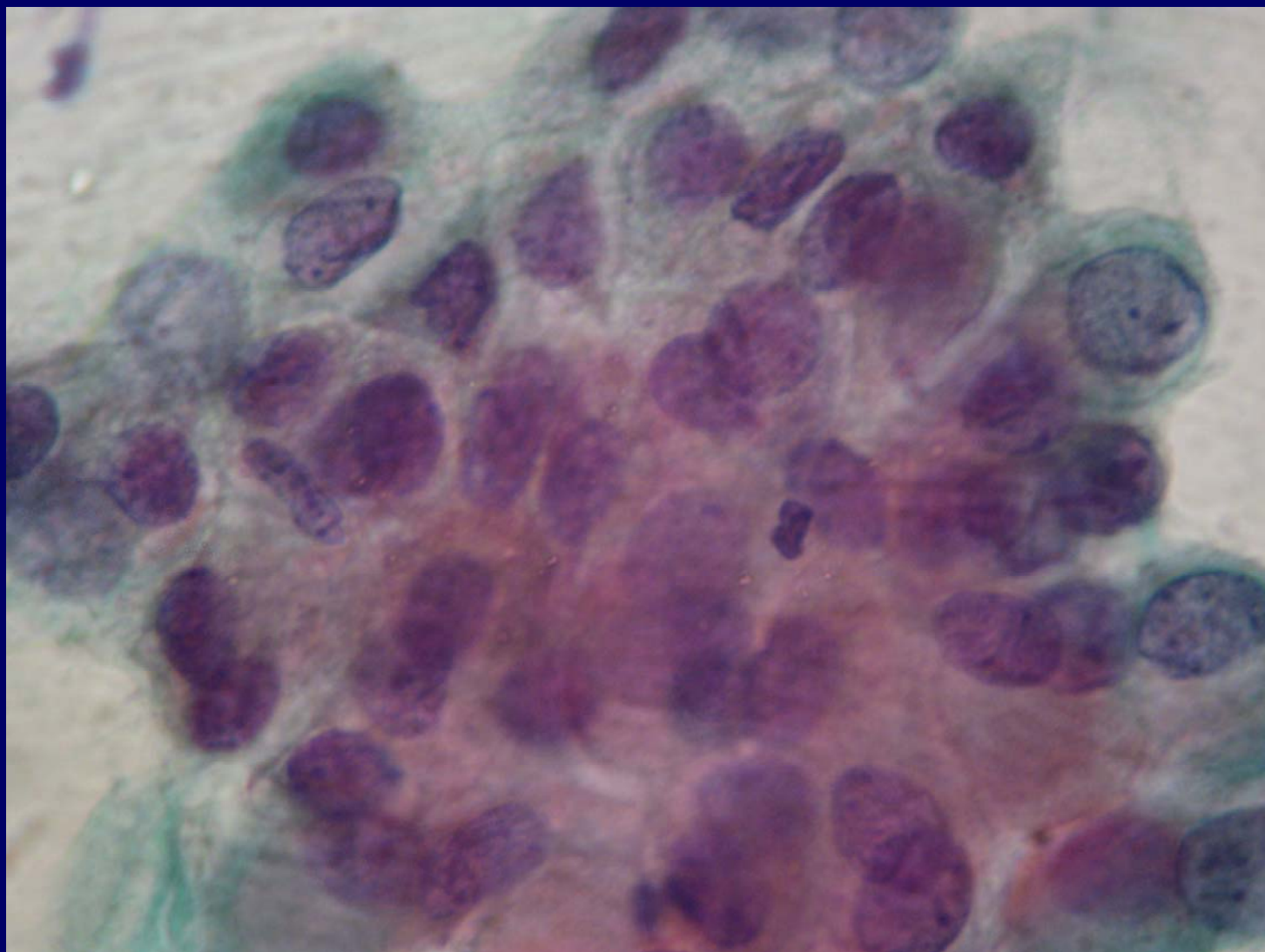
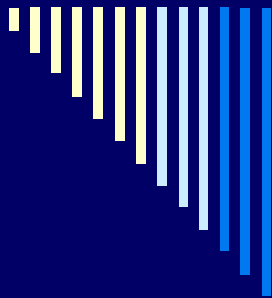










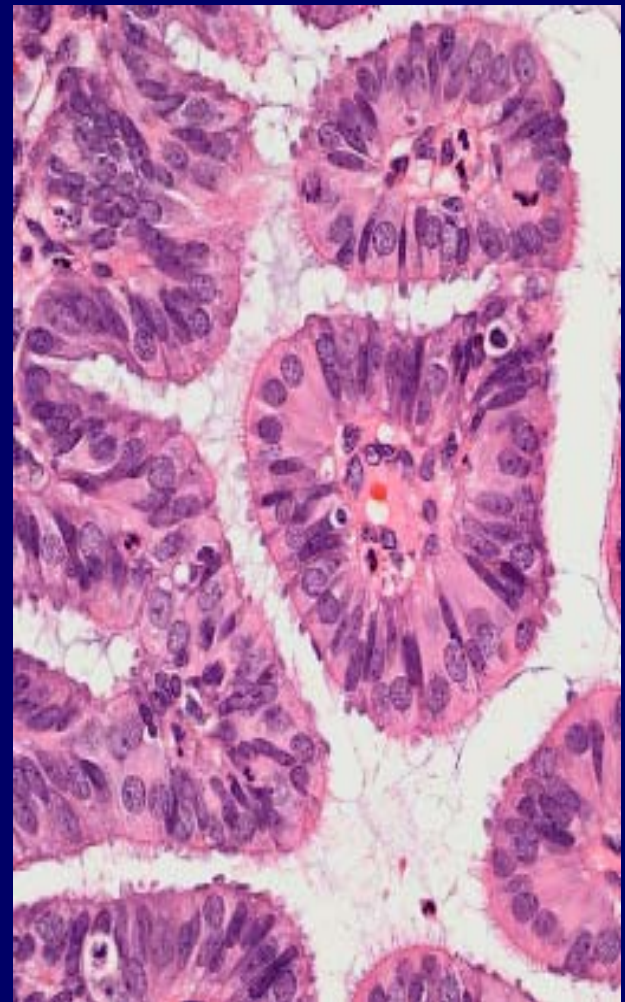
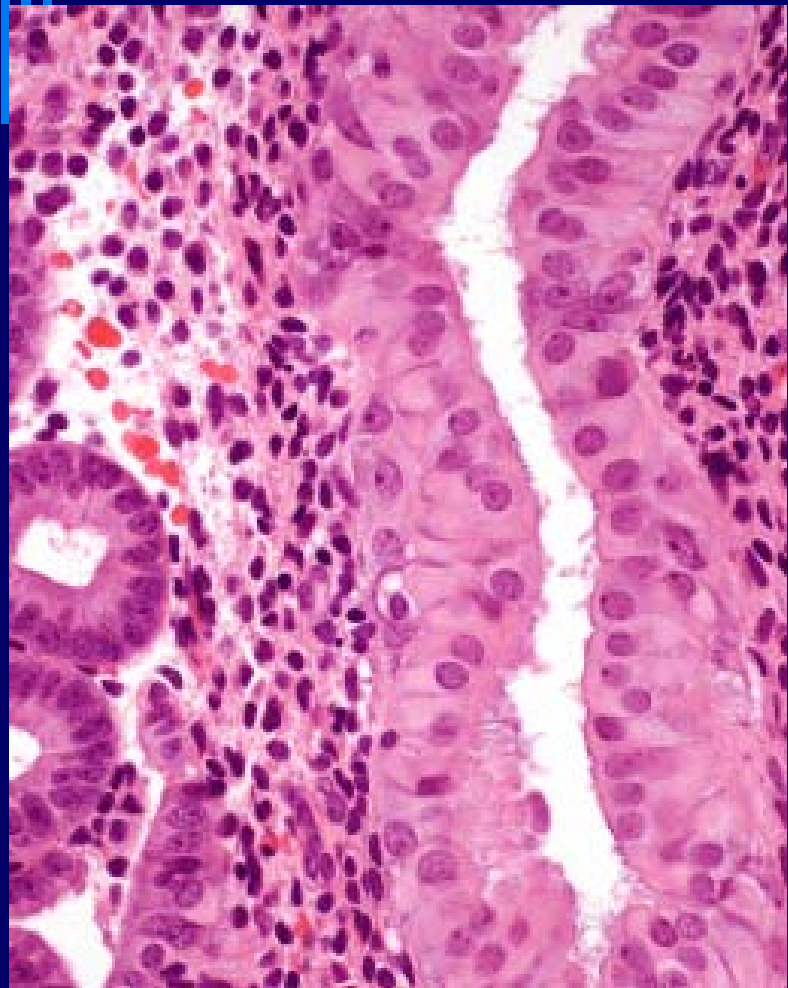
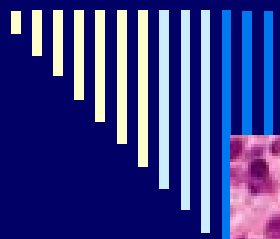


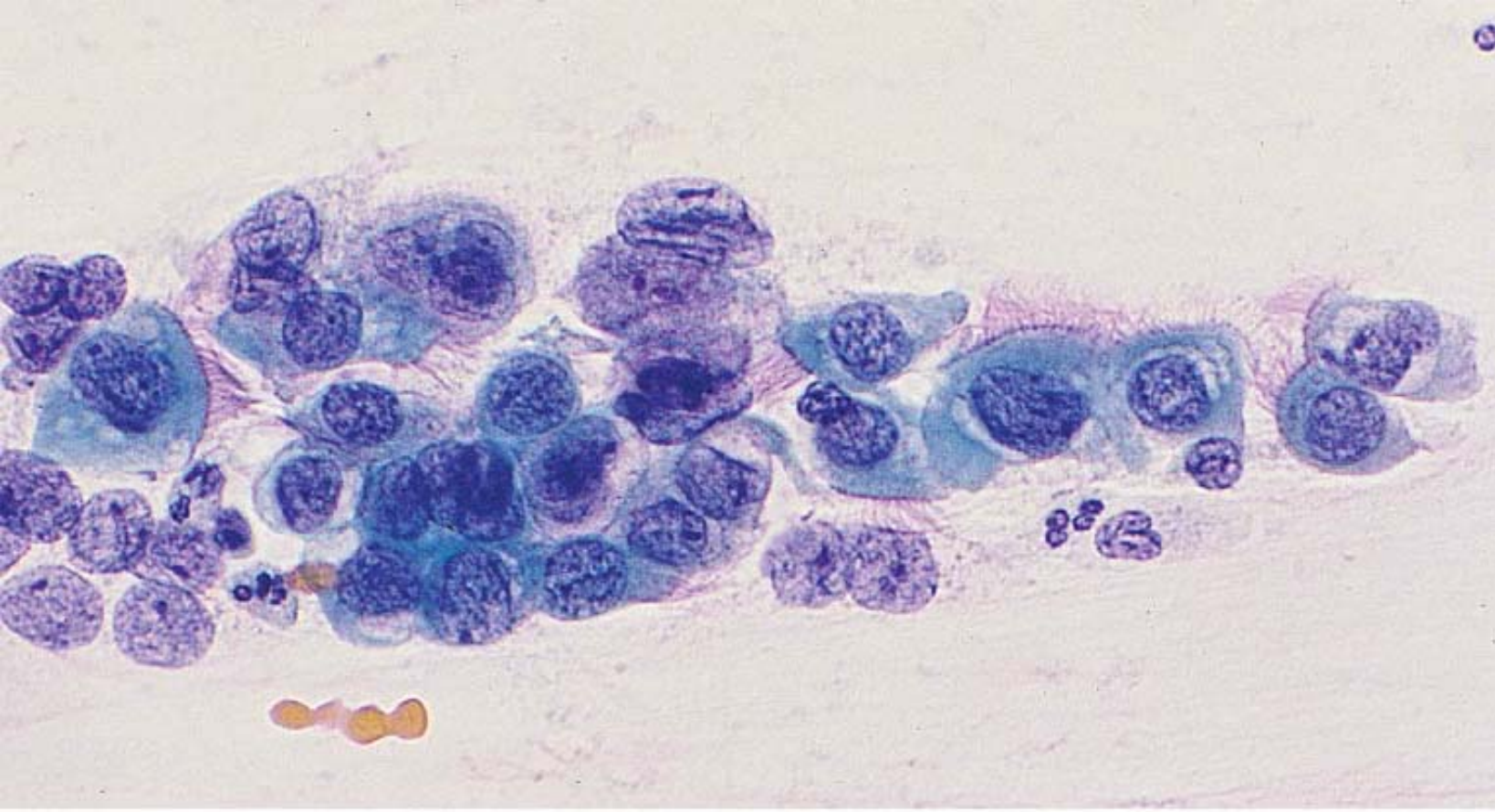
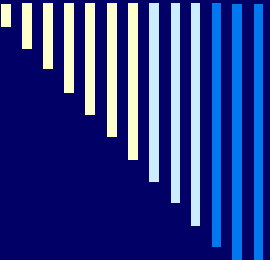


Metaplasia Tubária

Conceituação:

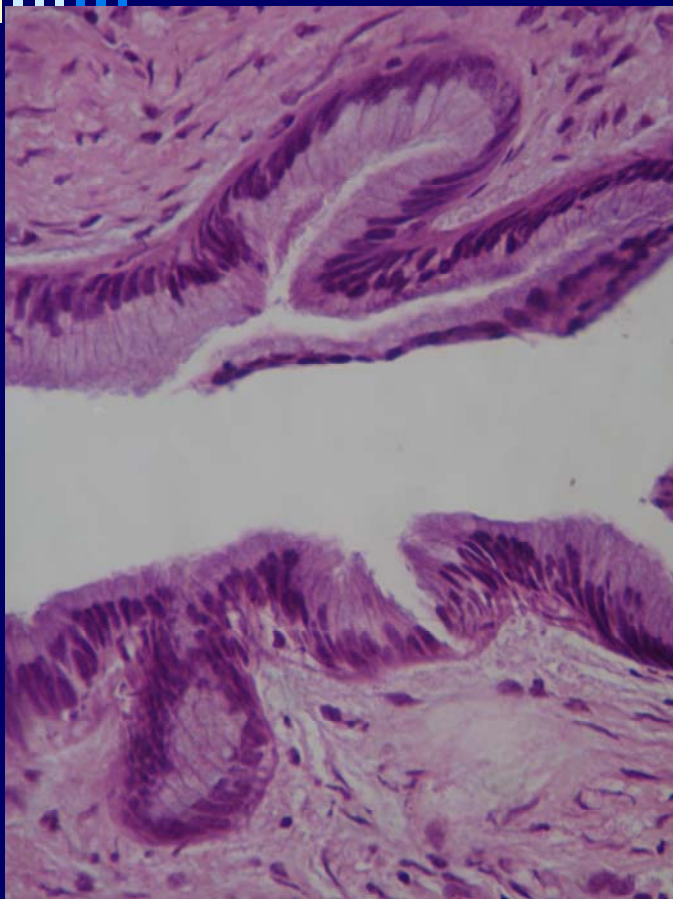
- O epitélio endocervical é substituído por células ciliadas, células não-ciliadas e “peg cells” como as observadas na trompa uterina.
-



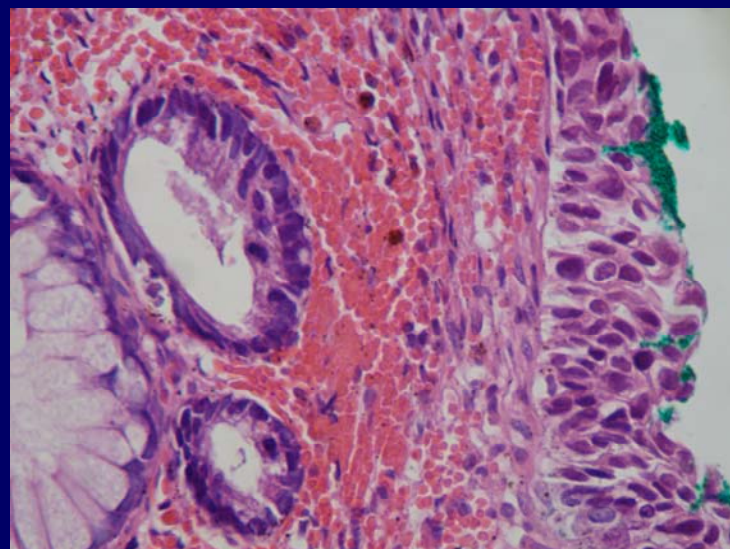
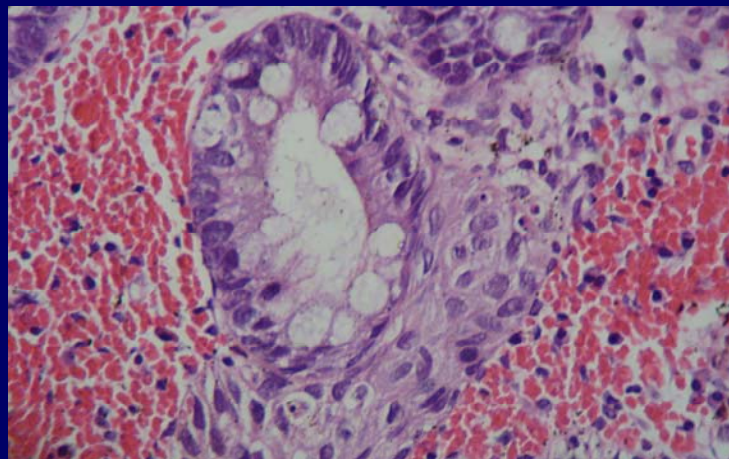


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Diagnósticos Diferenciais



Displasia Endocervical



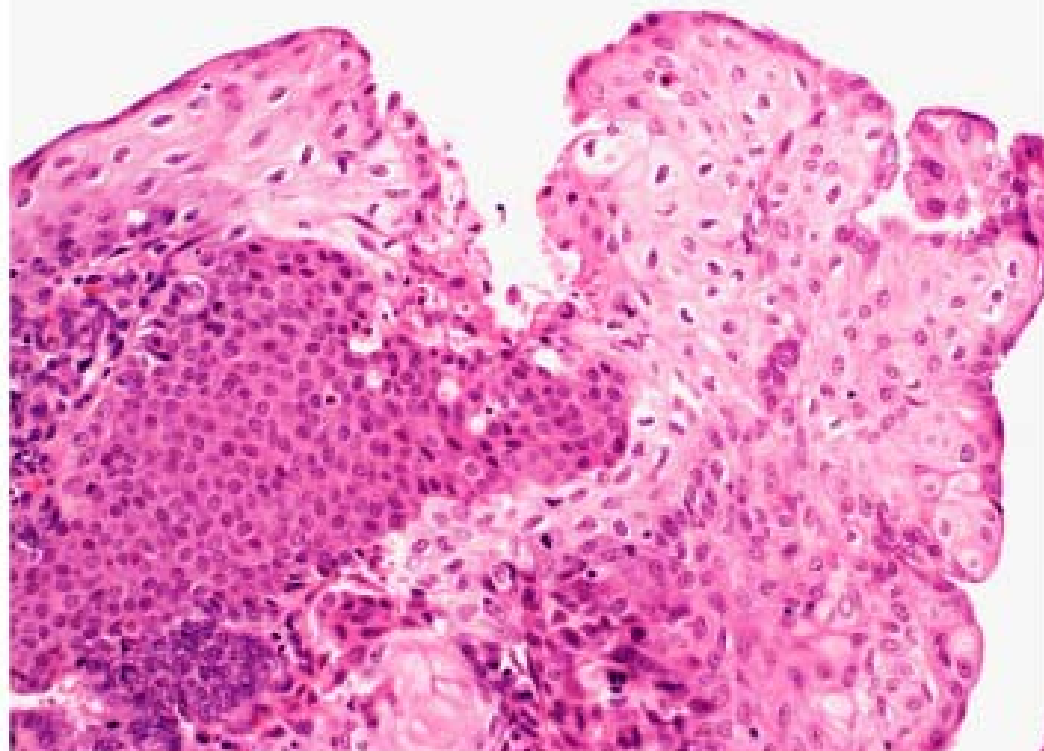
Adenocarcinoma In Situ



Metaplasia Endometrial

Conceituação

- O epitélio endometrial é focalmente substituído por células que não estão normalmente presentes ou que são “estranhas” naquela localização.
-



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Metaplasia escamosa do endométrio

- ❑ Relacionada com estimulação estrogênica
 - ❑ Endometrite crônica
 - ❑ Diu
 - ❑ Sem associação reconhecida
-



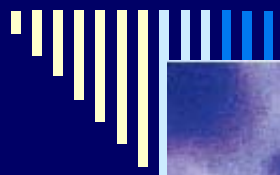
Metaplasia Endometrial

- * Escamosa
 - * Mucinosa
 - * Ciliada
 - * Eosinofílica
 - * Papilar
 - * De Células Claras
-



Metaplasia de Células Transicionais

- ❑ Relativamente comum
 - ❑ Mulheres menopausadas
 - ❑ Aparência inicial de displasia
 - ❑ Falta maturação das células
 - ❑ Alterações no epitélio de superfície
 - ❑ Em mulheres tratadas com androgênio
-





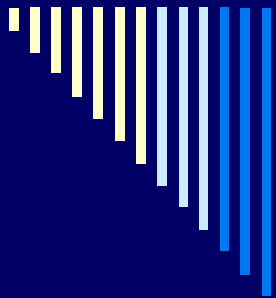
Caso#1

□ SAS;F; 37 anos

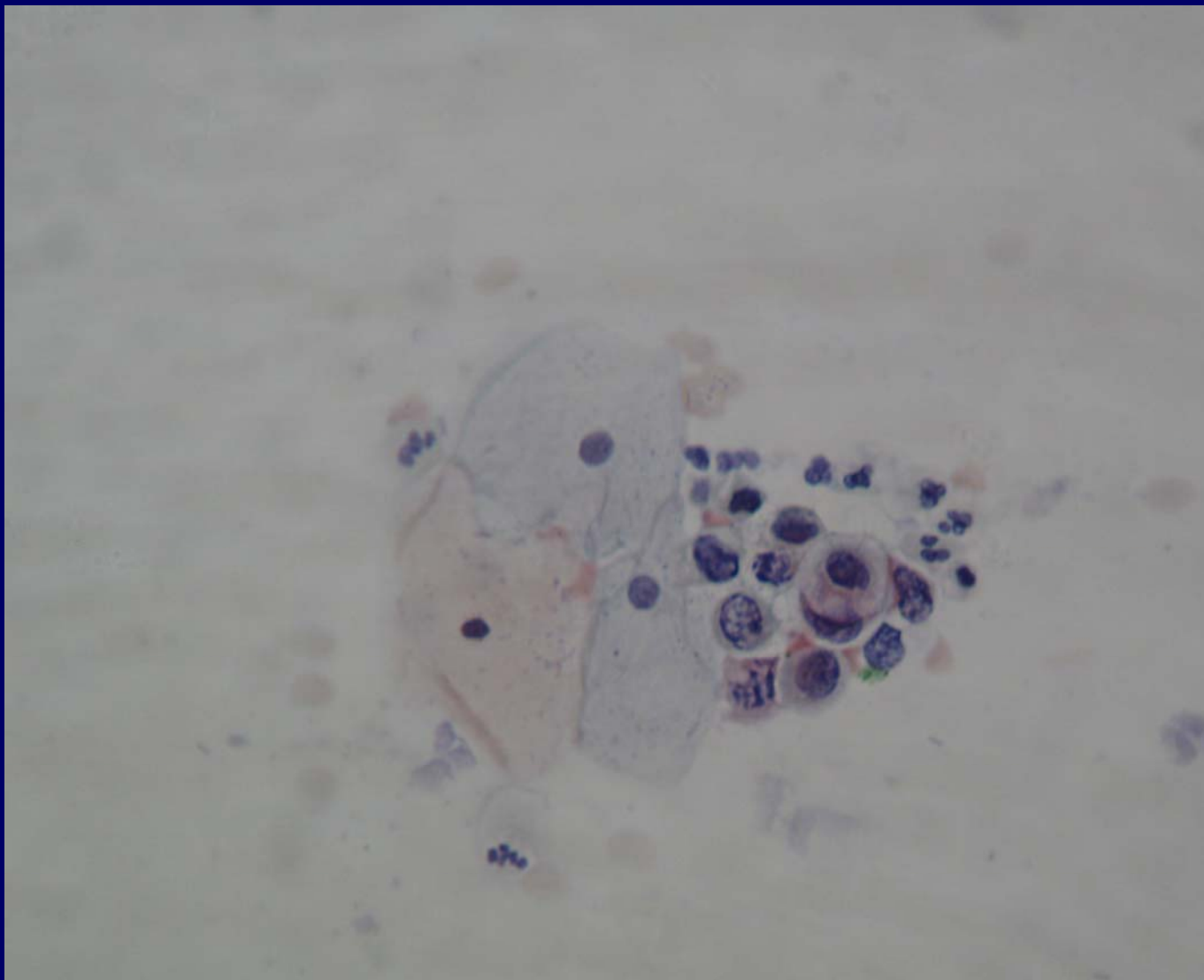
Em 09/2008 preventivo ginecológico encaminhado para o patologista devido a presença de ACS.

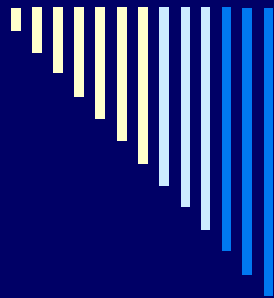
Em 03/2009, novo preventivo com diagnóstico de NIC II/III.

Paciente enviada à biópsia.

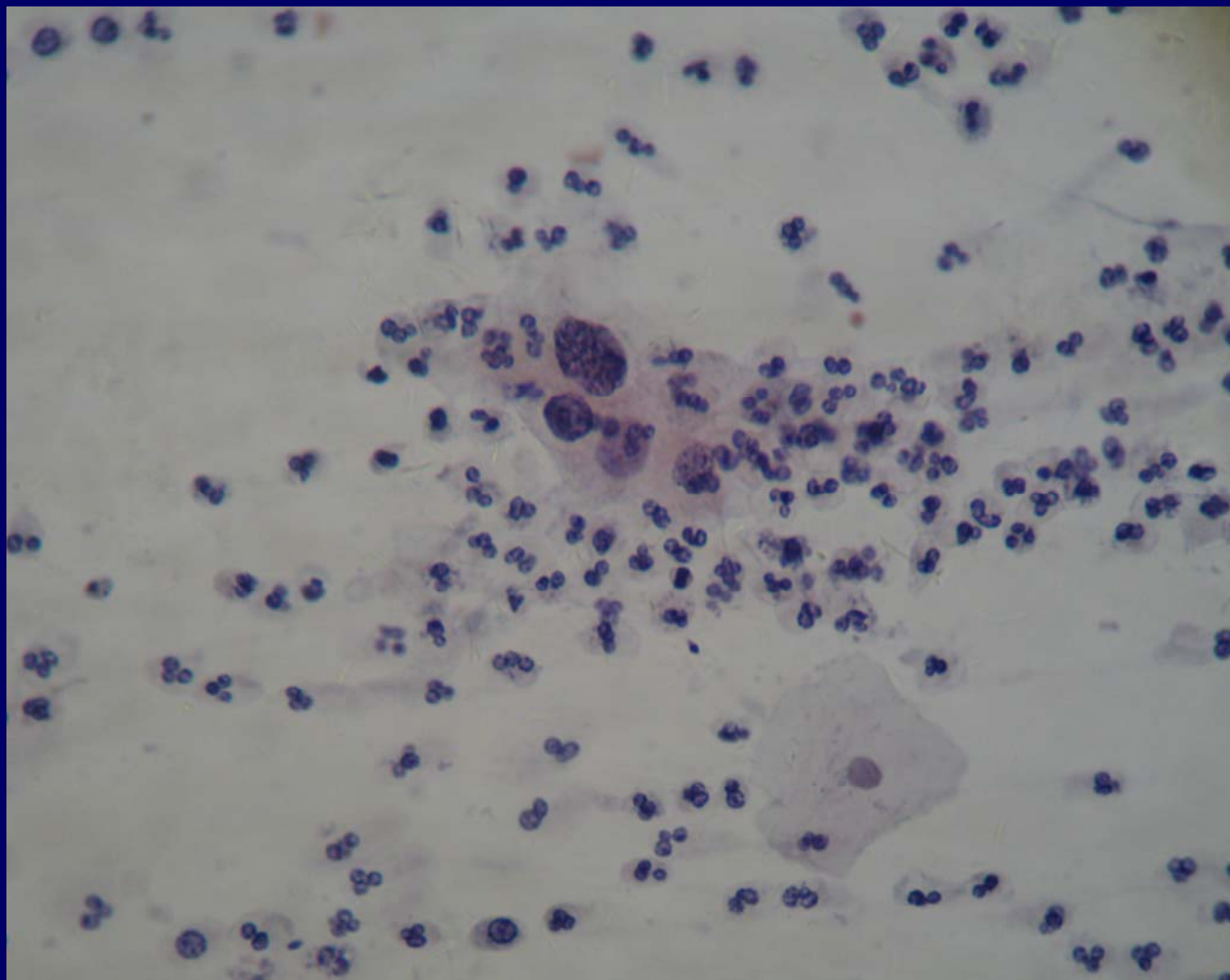


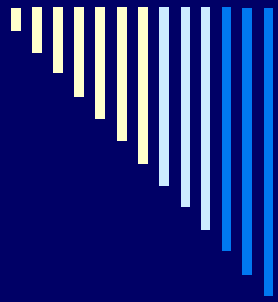
09/2008



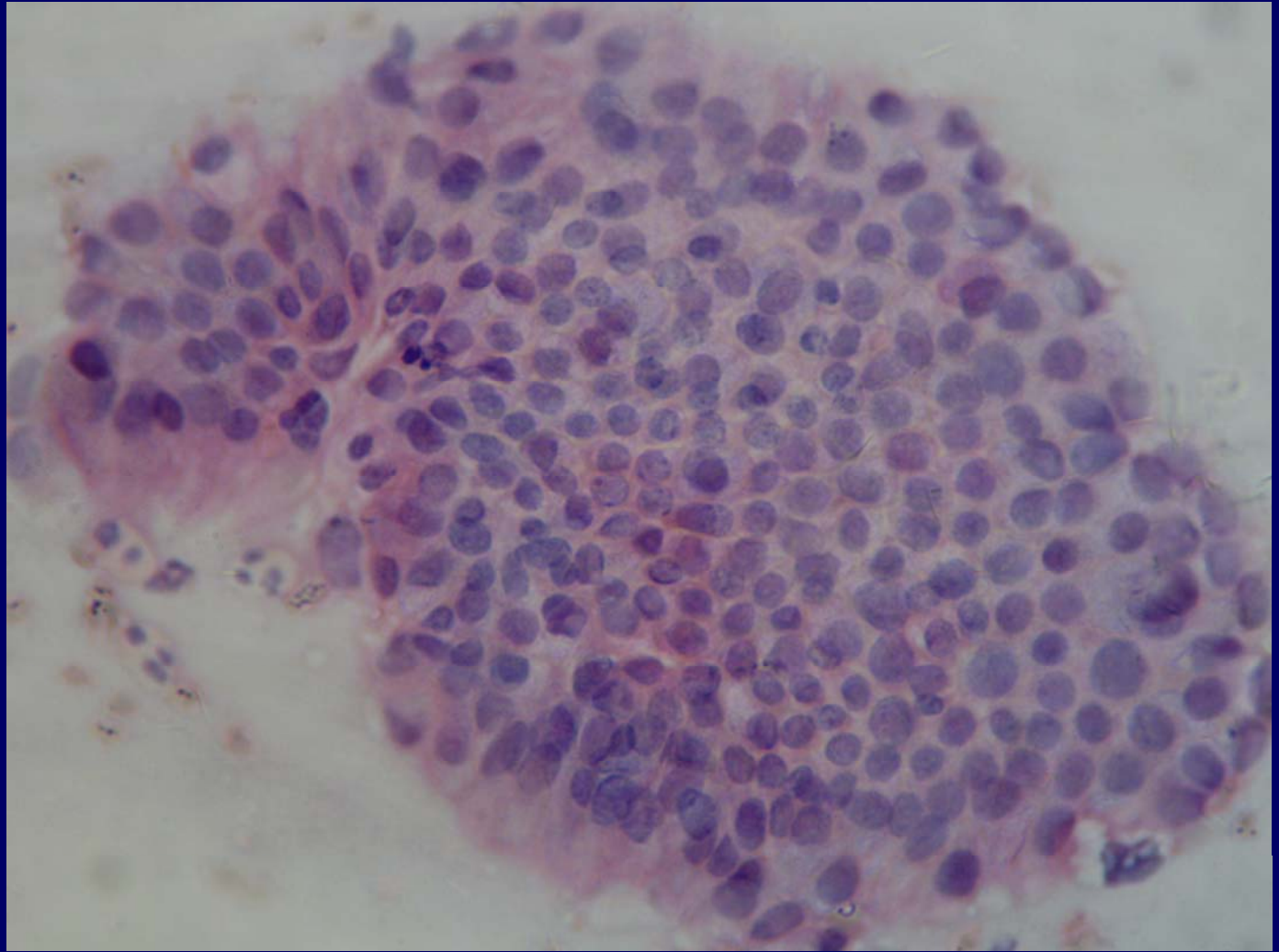


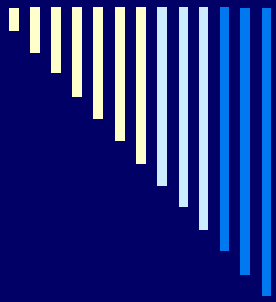
09/2008



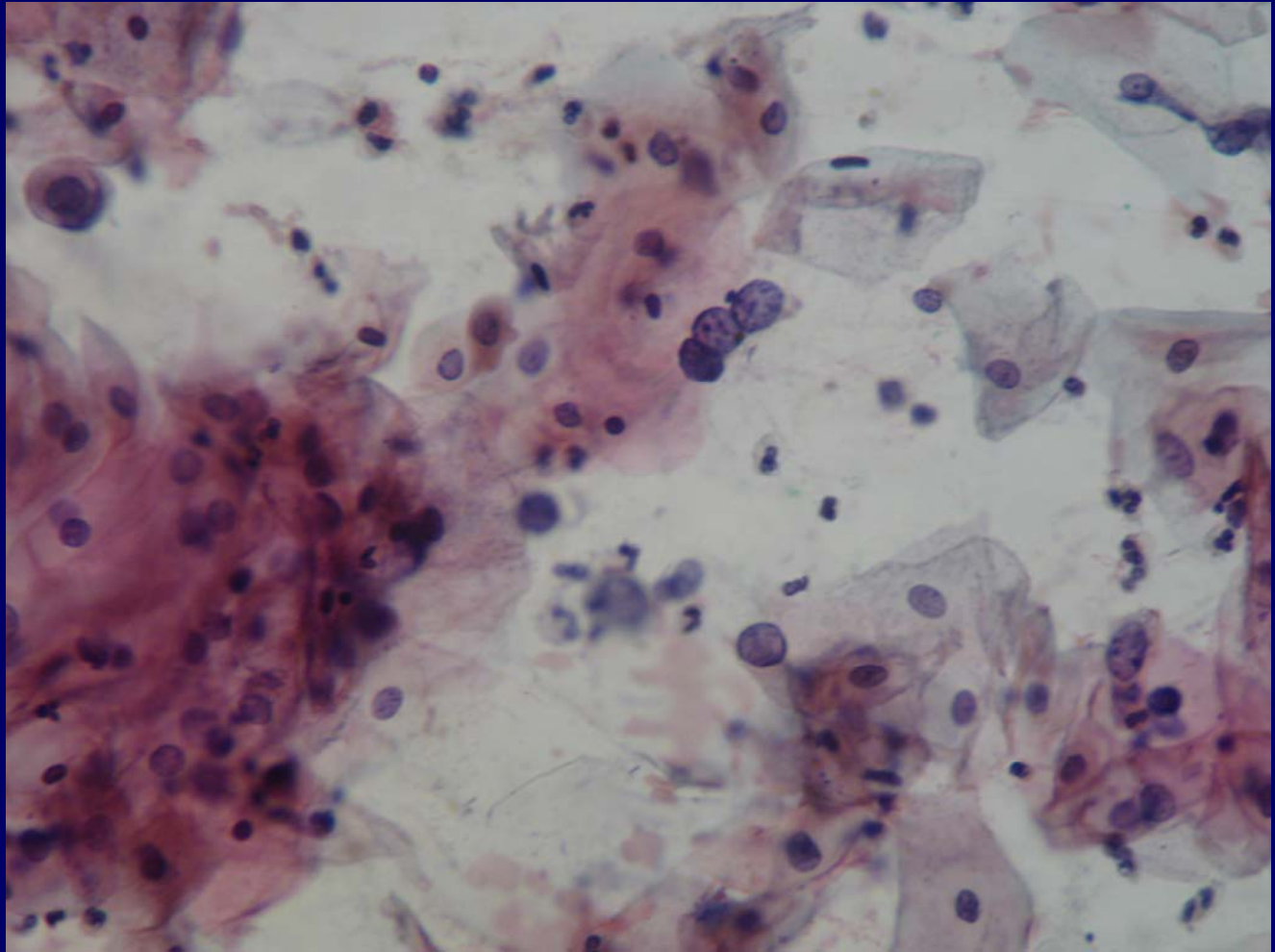


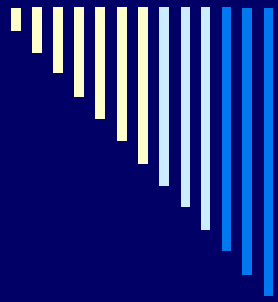
09/2008



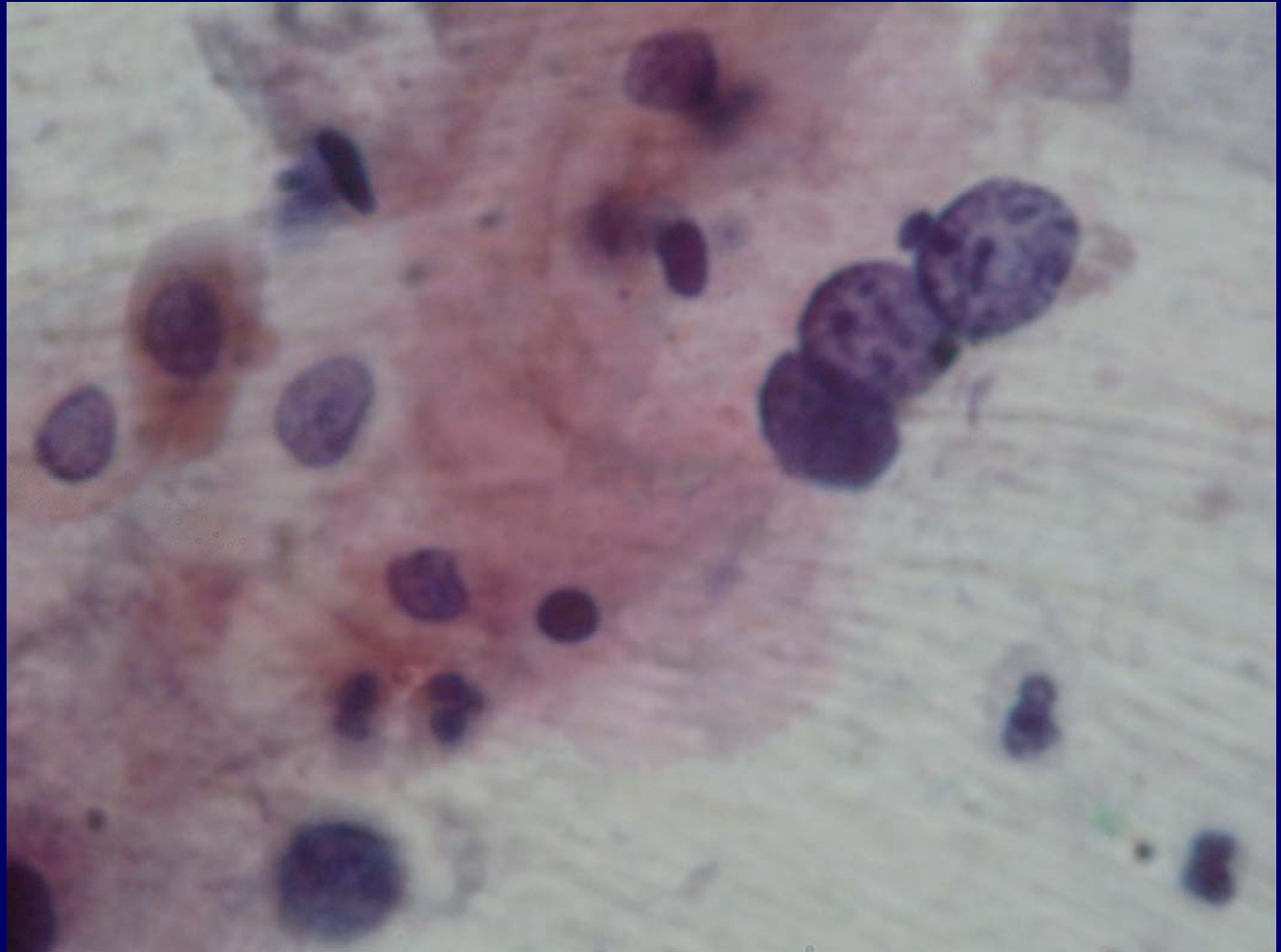


09/2008

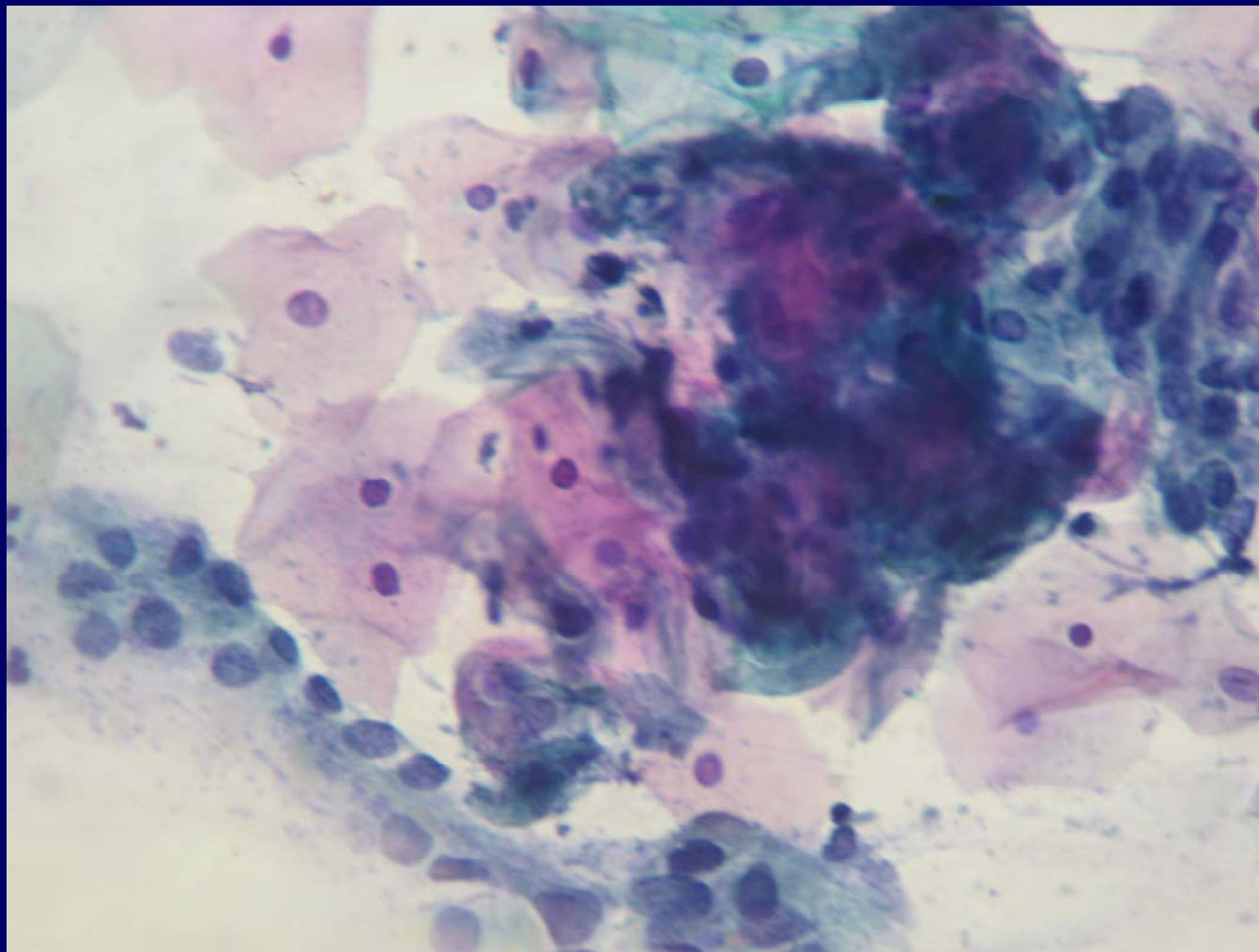


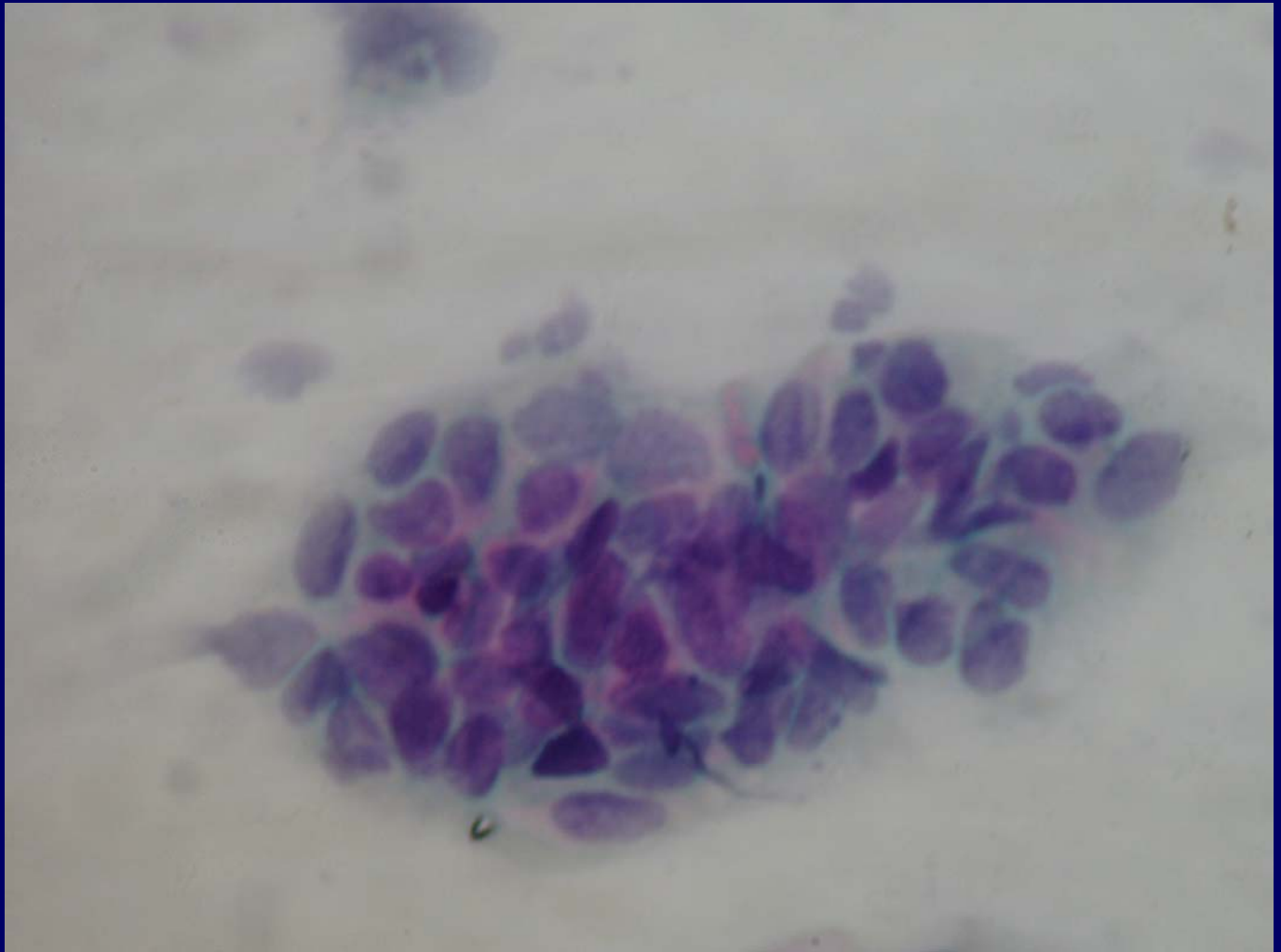


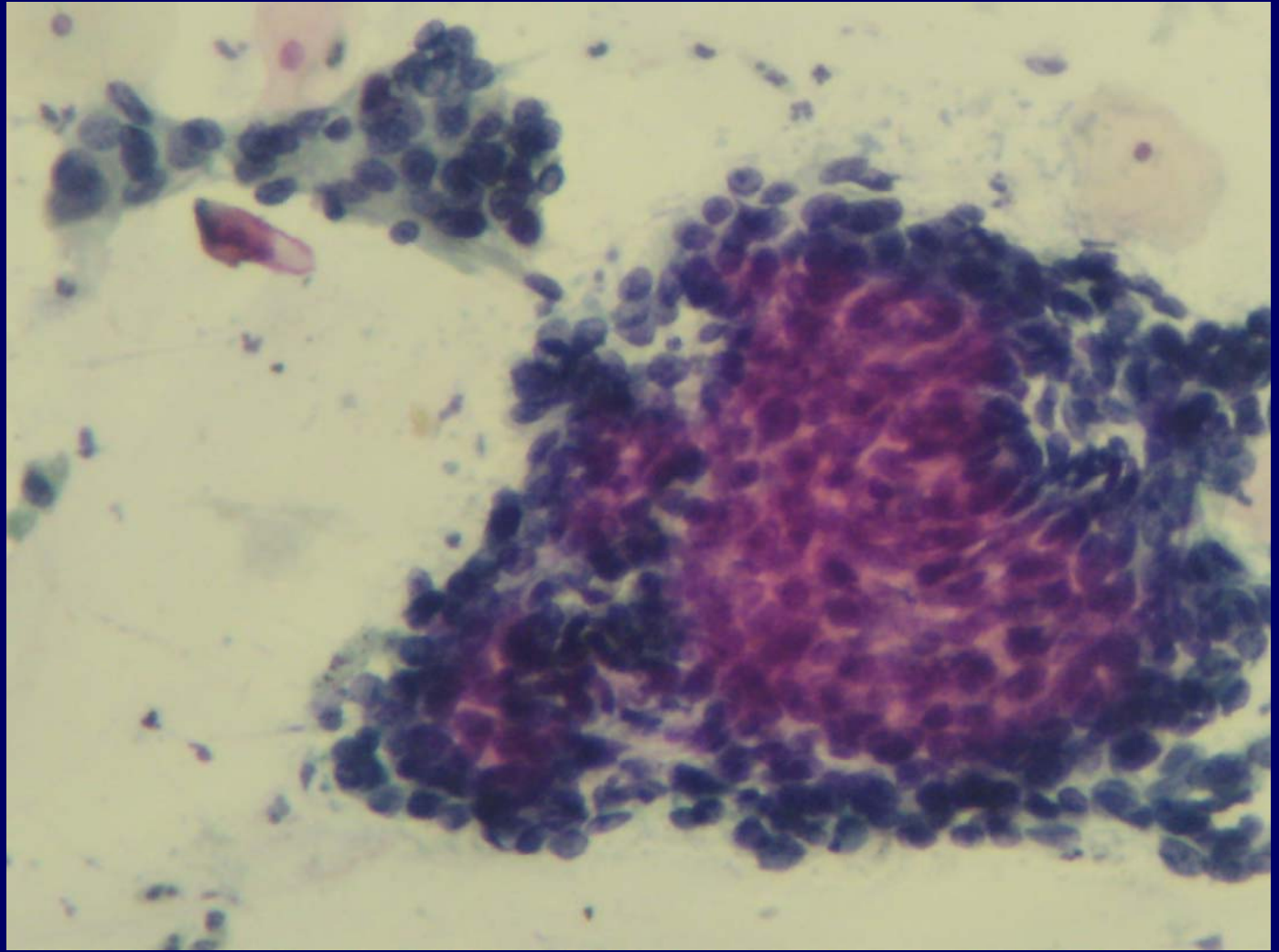
09/2008

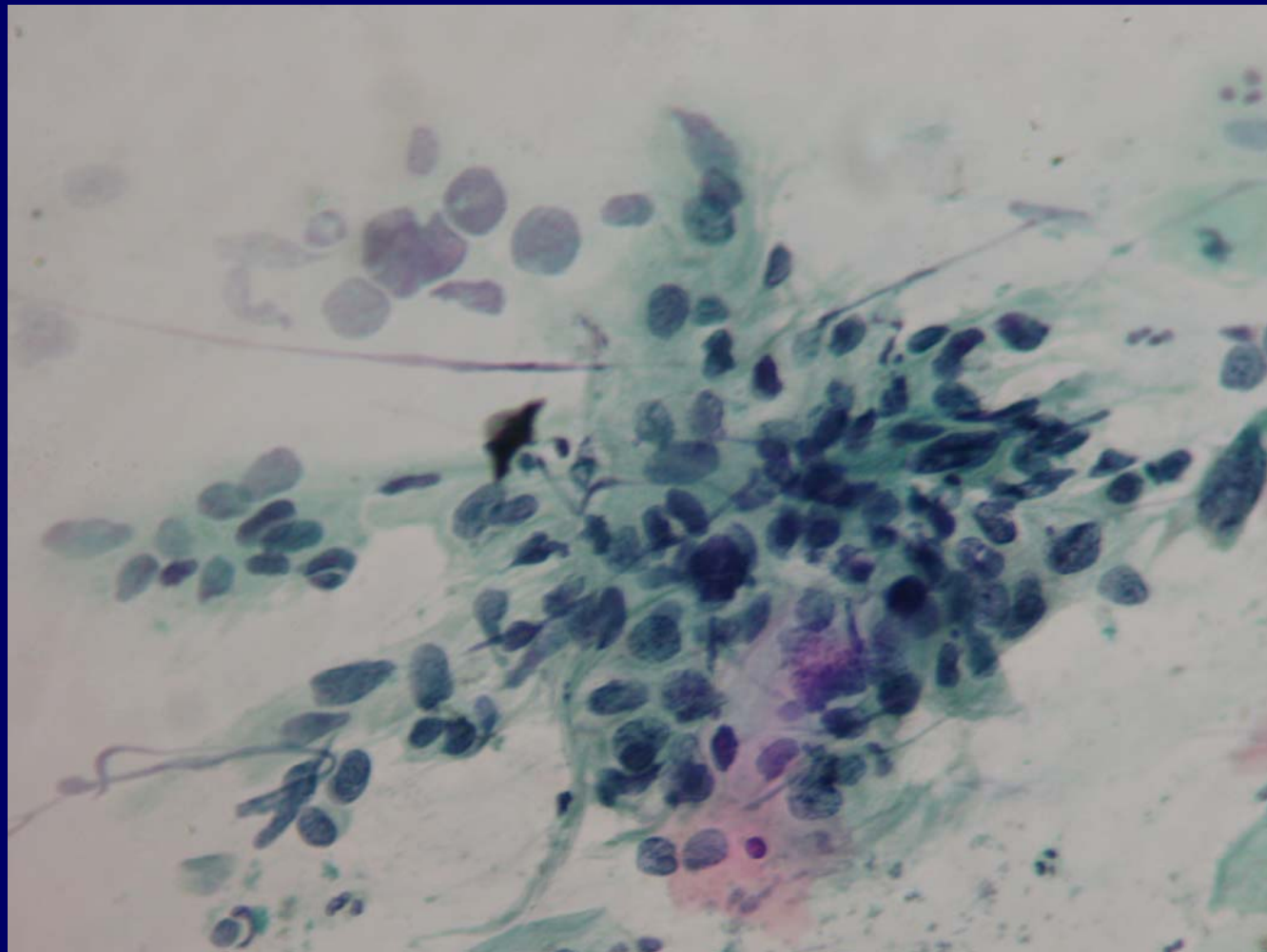
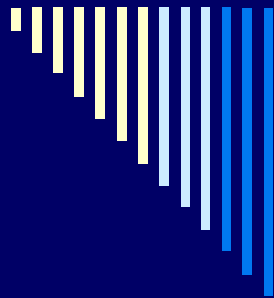


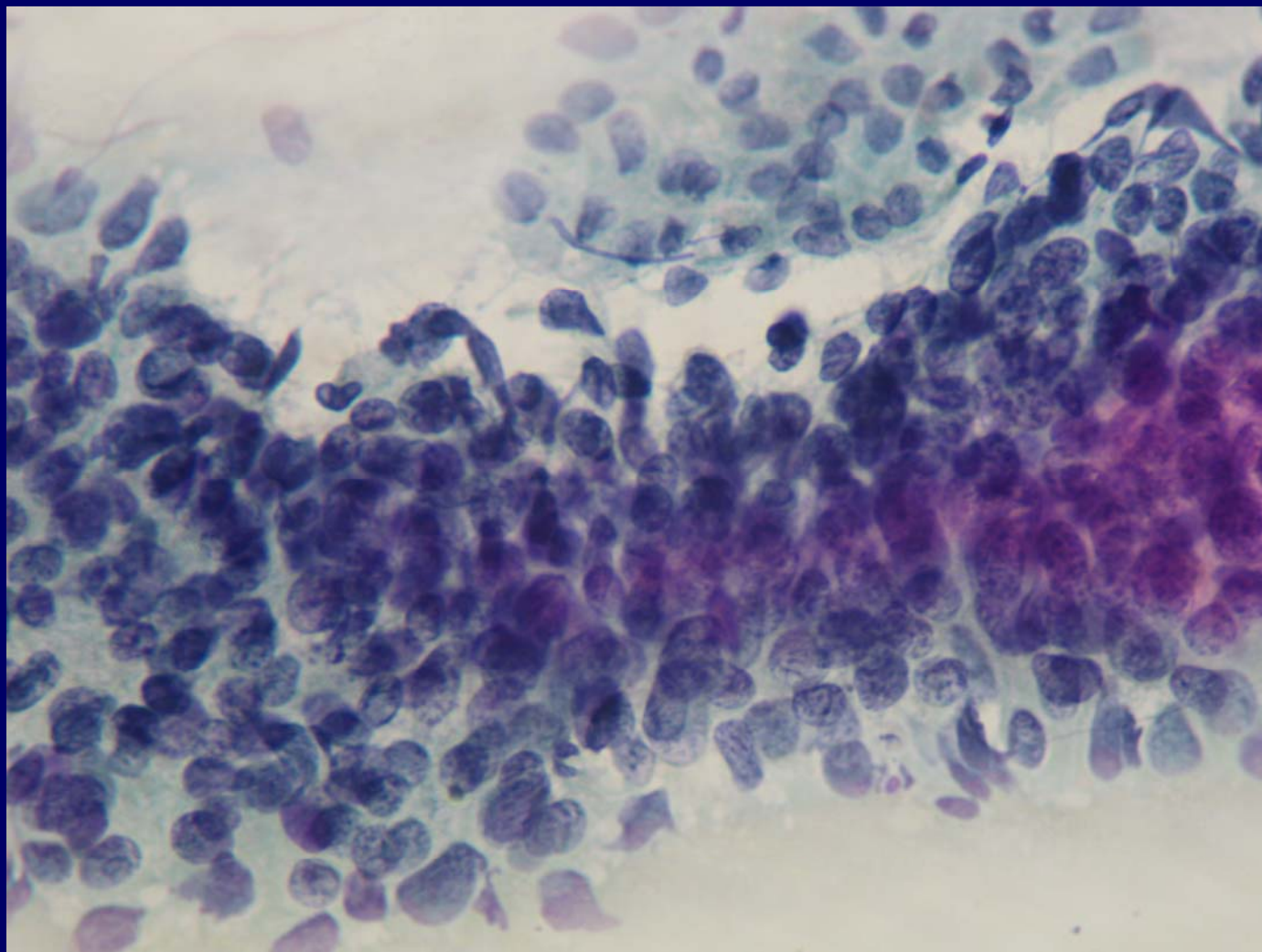
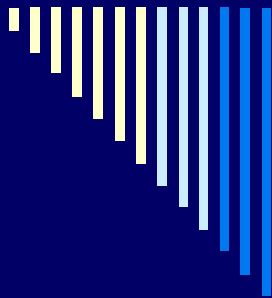
6 meses depois...

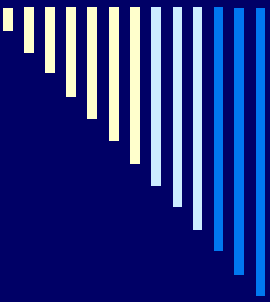




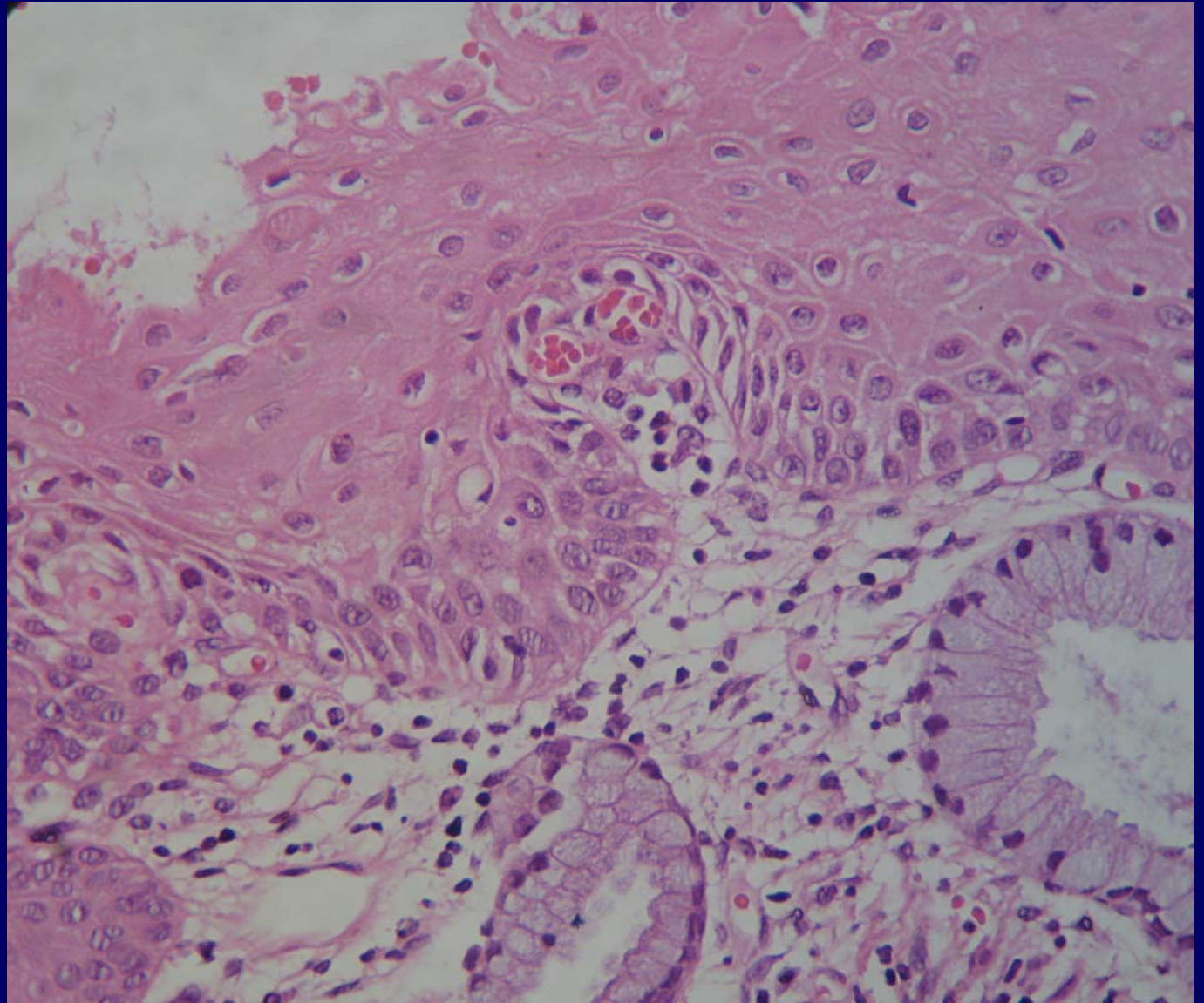


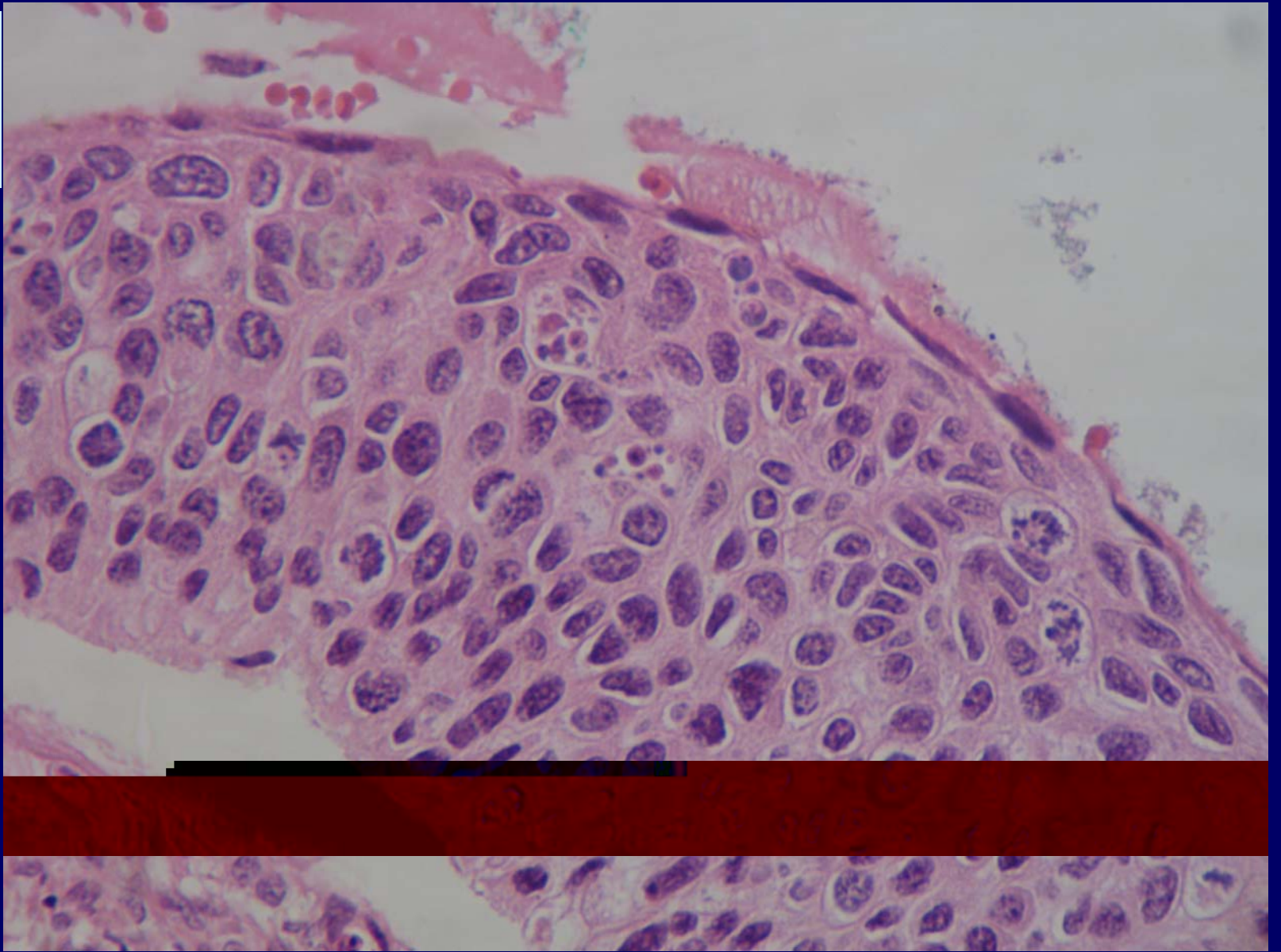




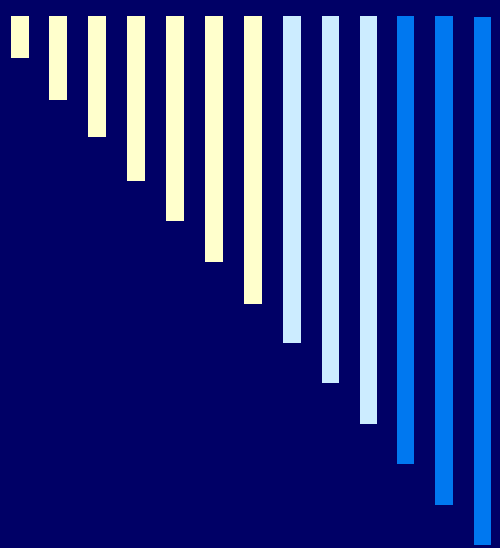


Realizado
exame
histopatológico.







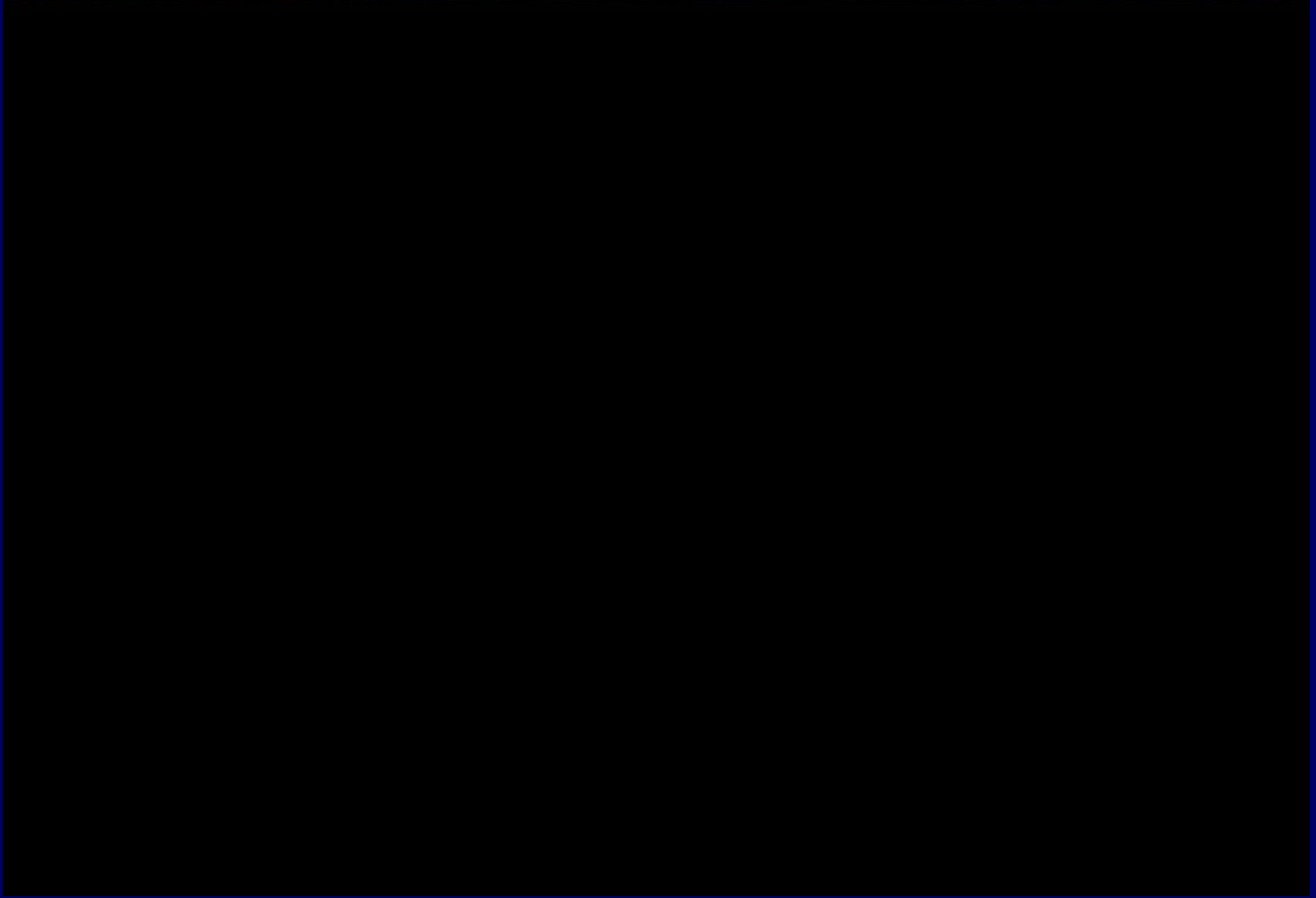
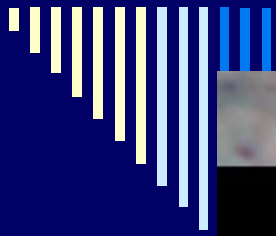


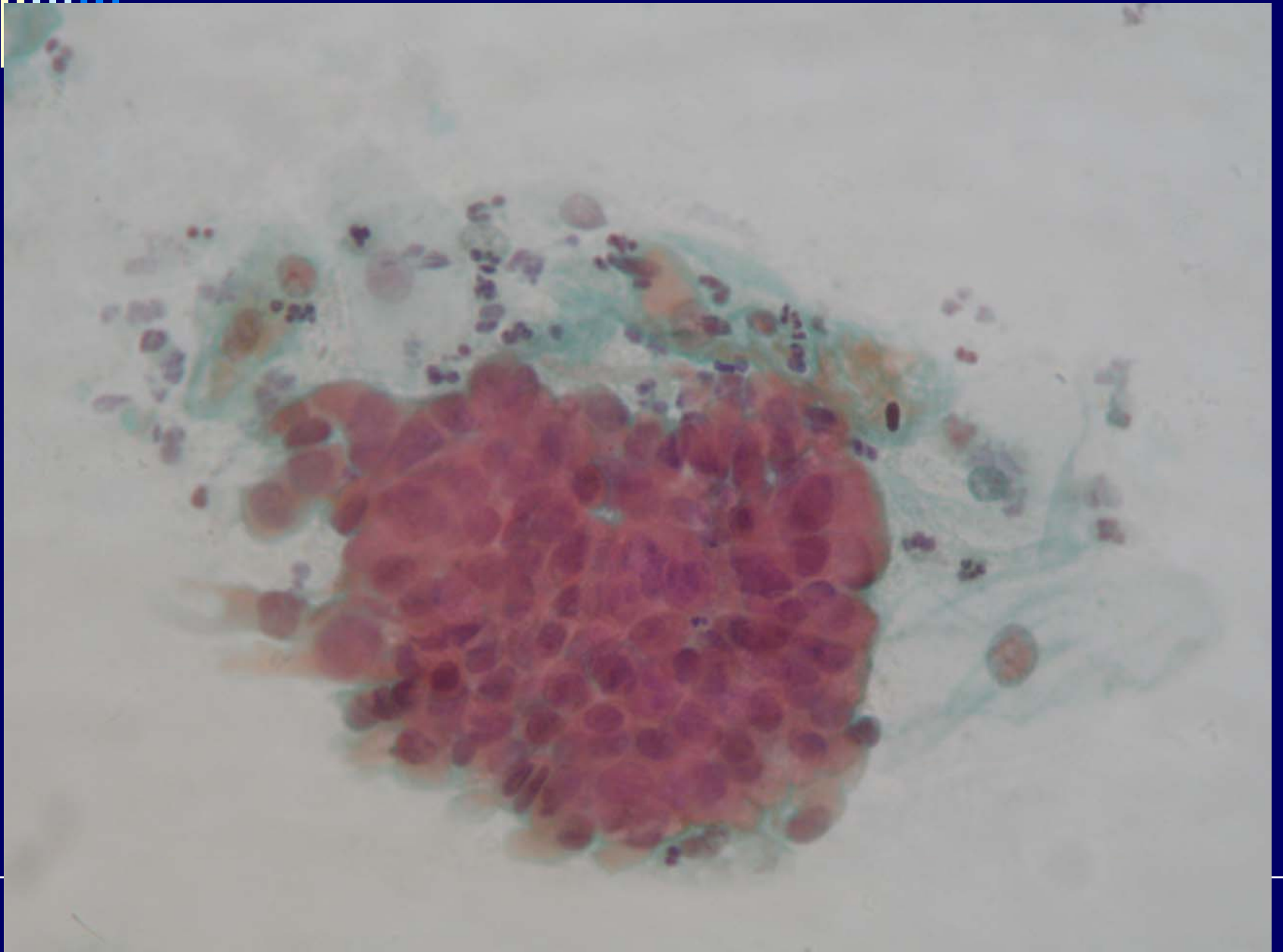
Neoplasia Intraepitelial
Escamosa de alto grau/
Carcinoma In Situ com
extenso comprometimento
glandular.

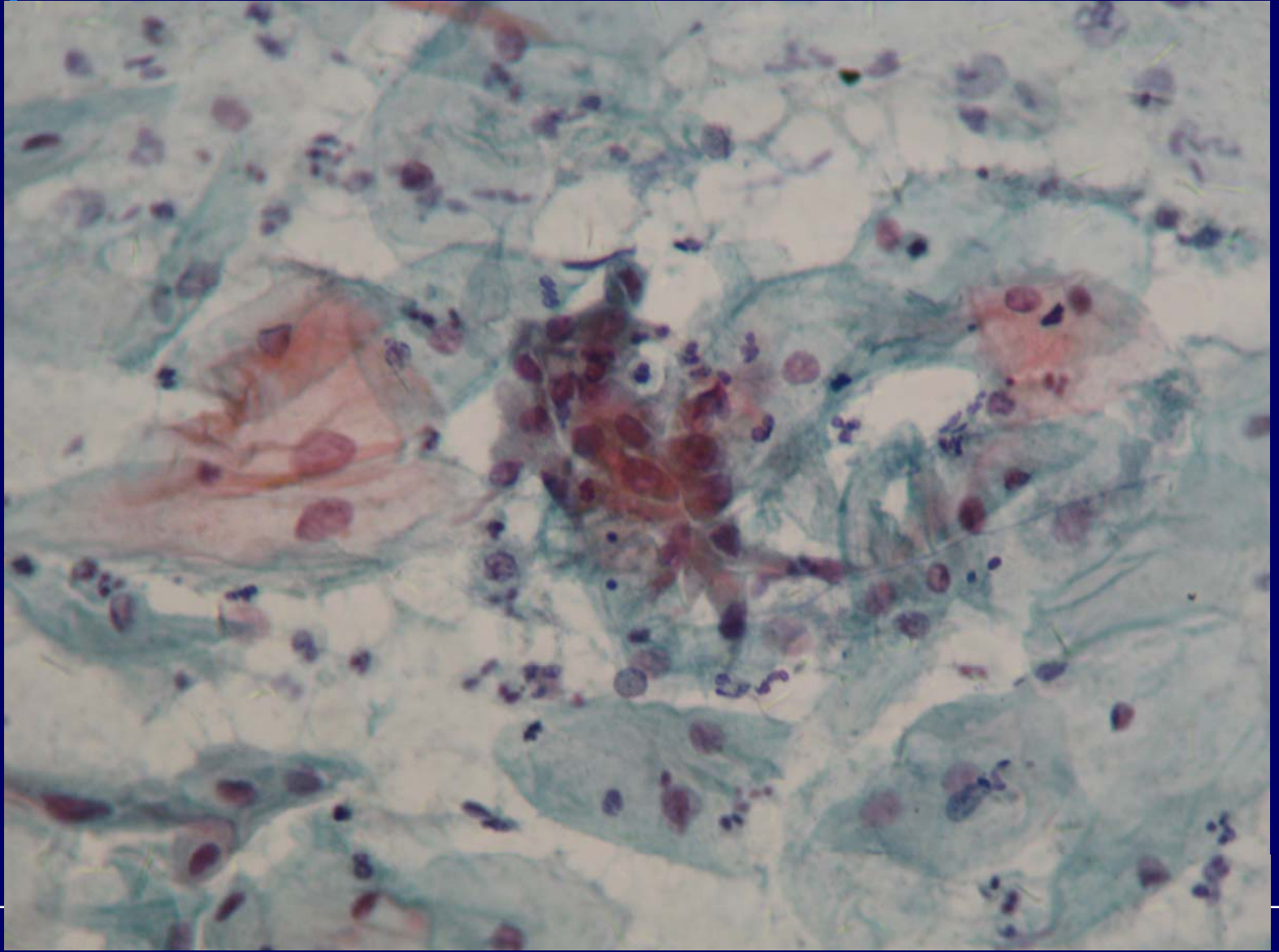


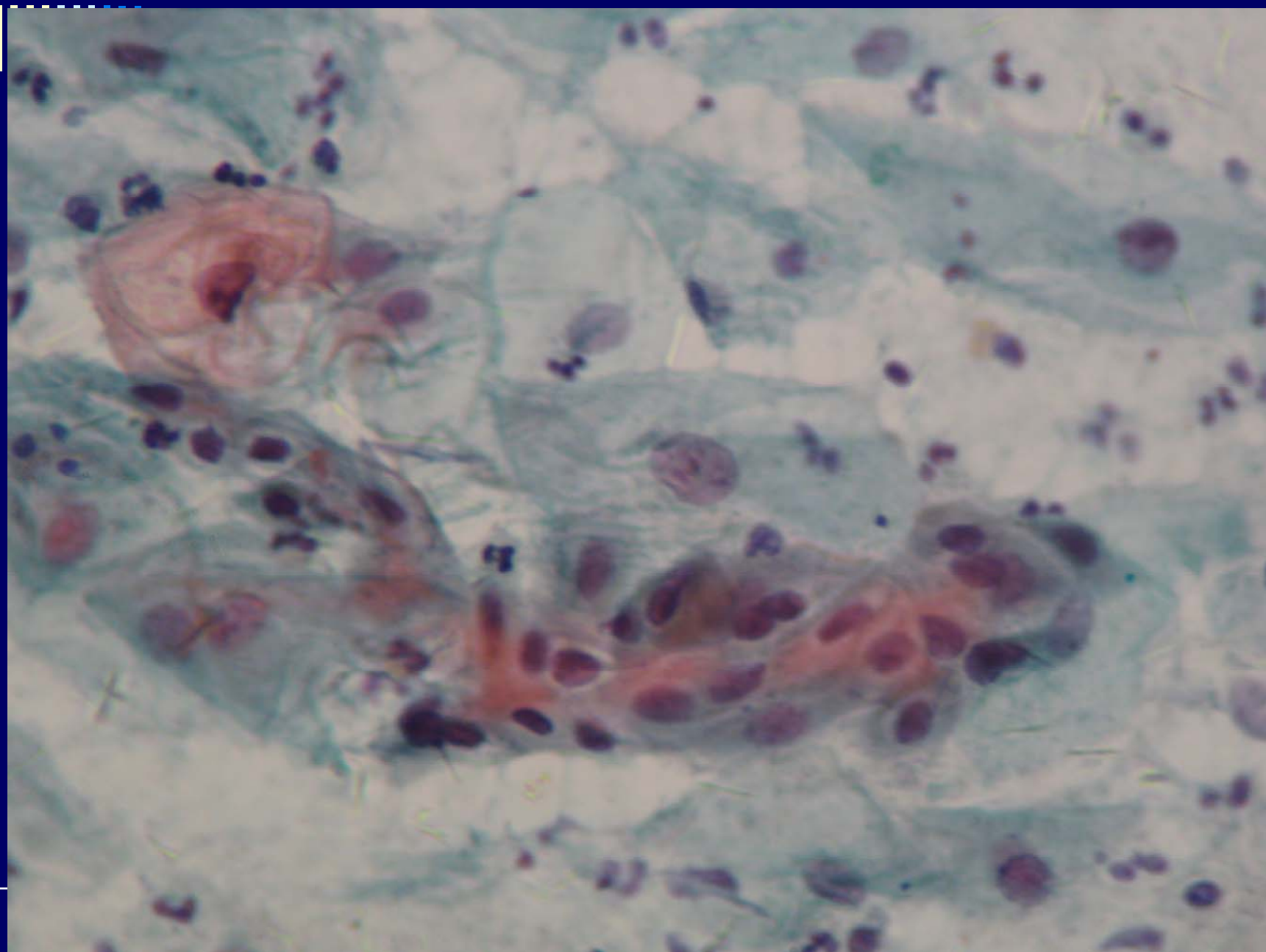
Caso #2

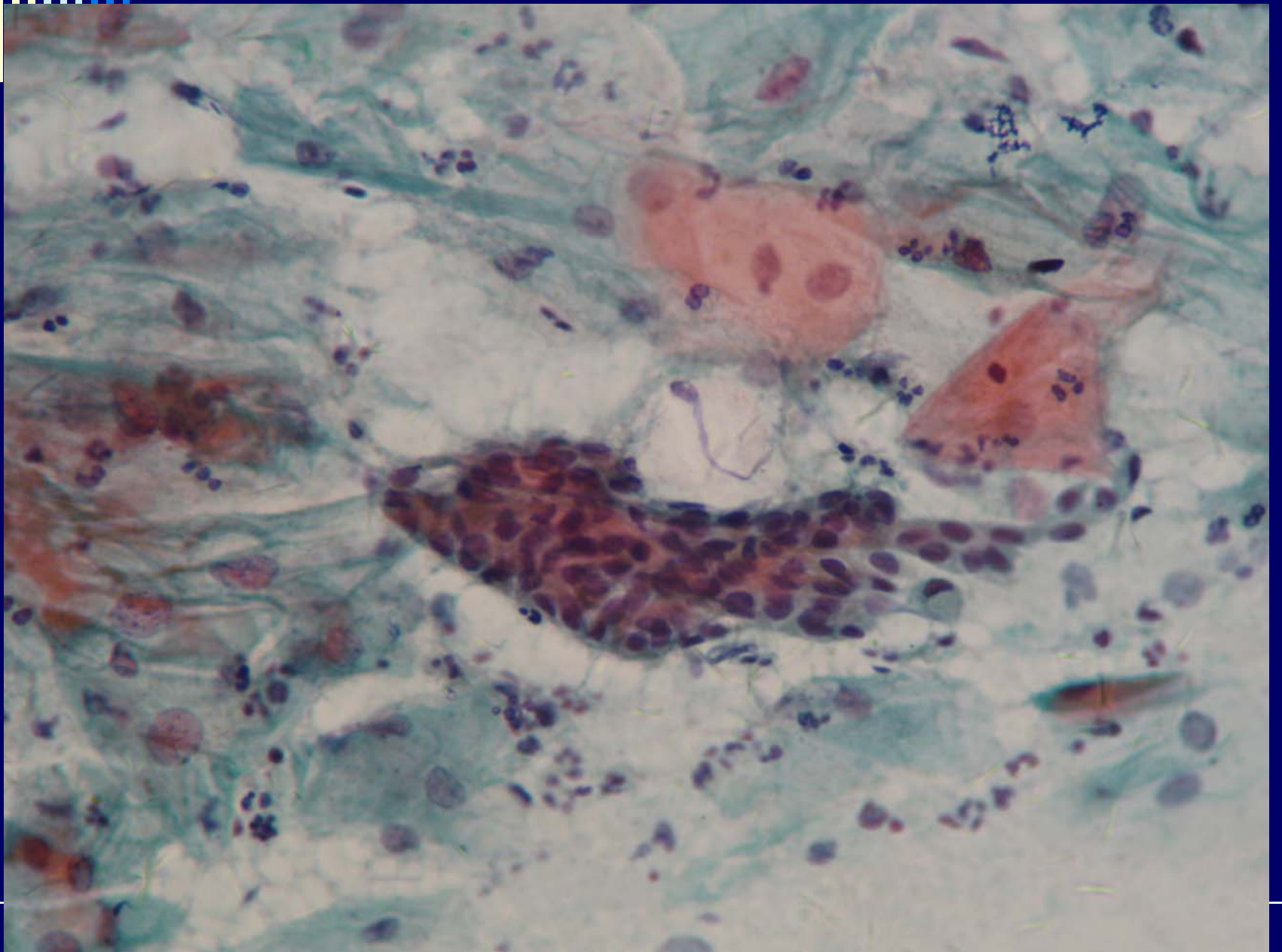
- ALM; F; 75 anos
- Em 12/2008 colpocitológico com diagnóstico de ASCUS
- Em 07/2009 realizada curetagem endocervical

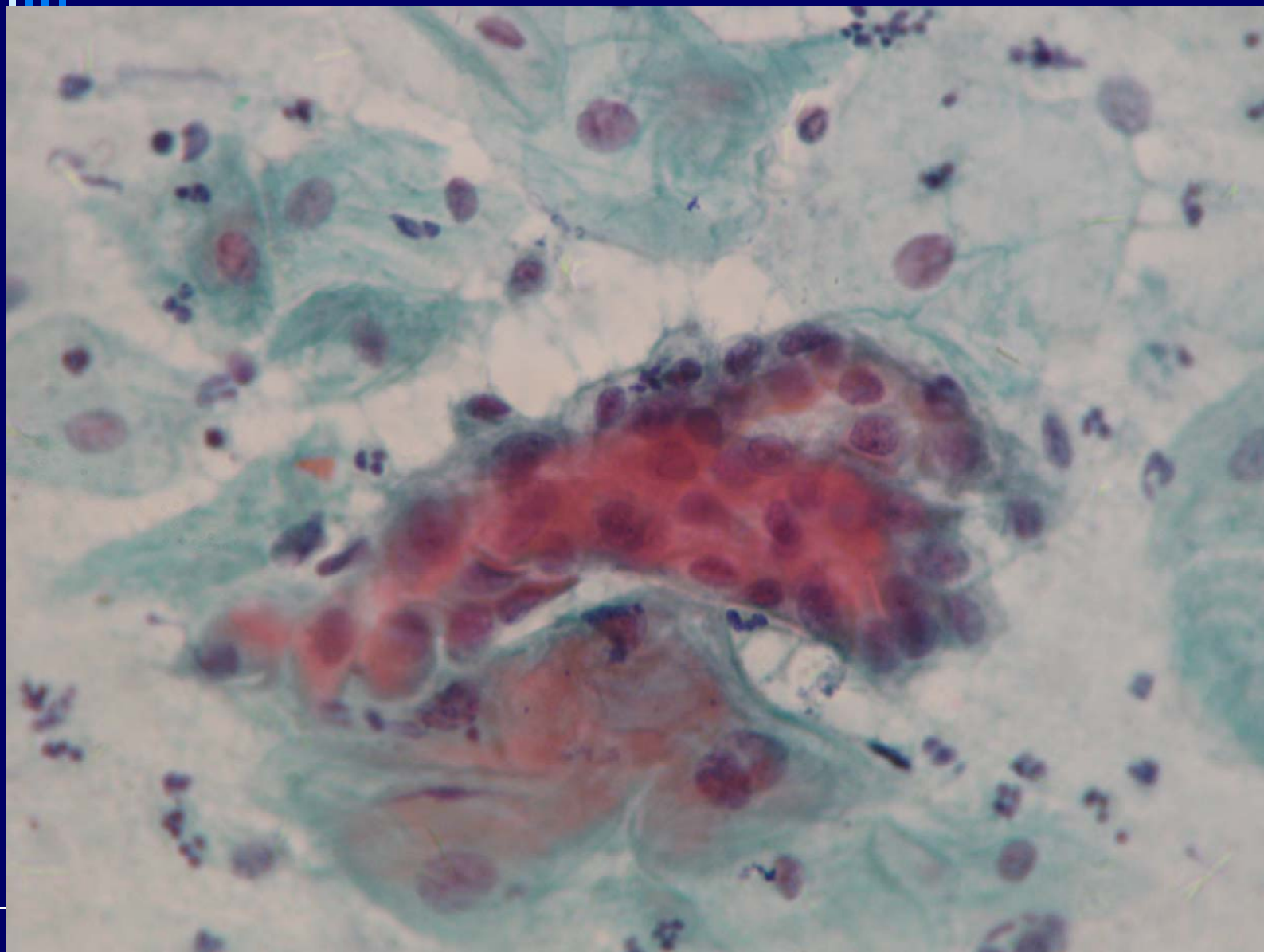
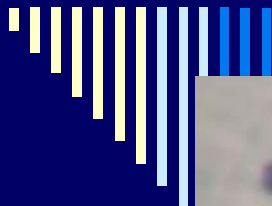


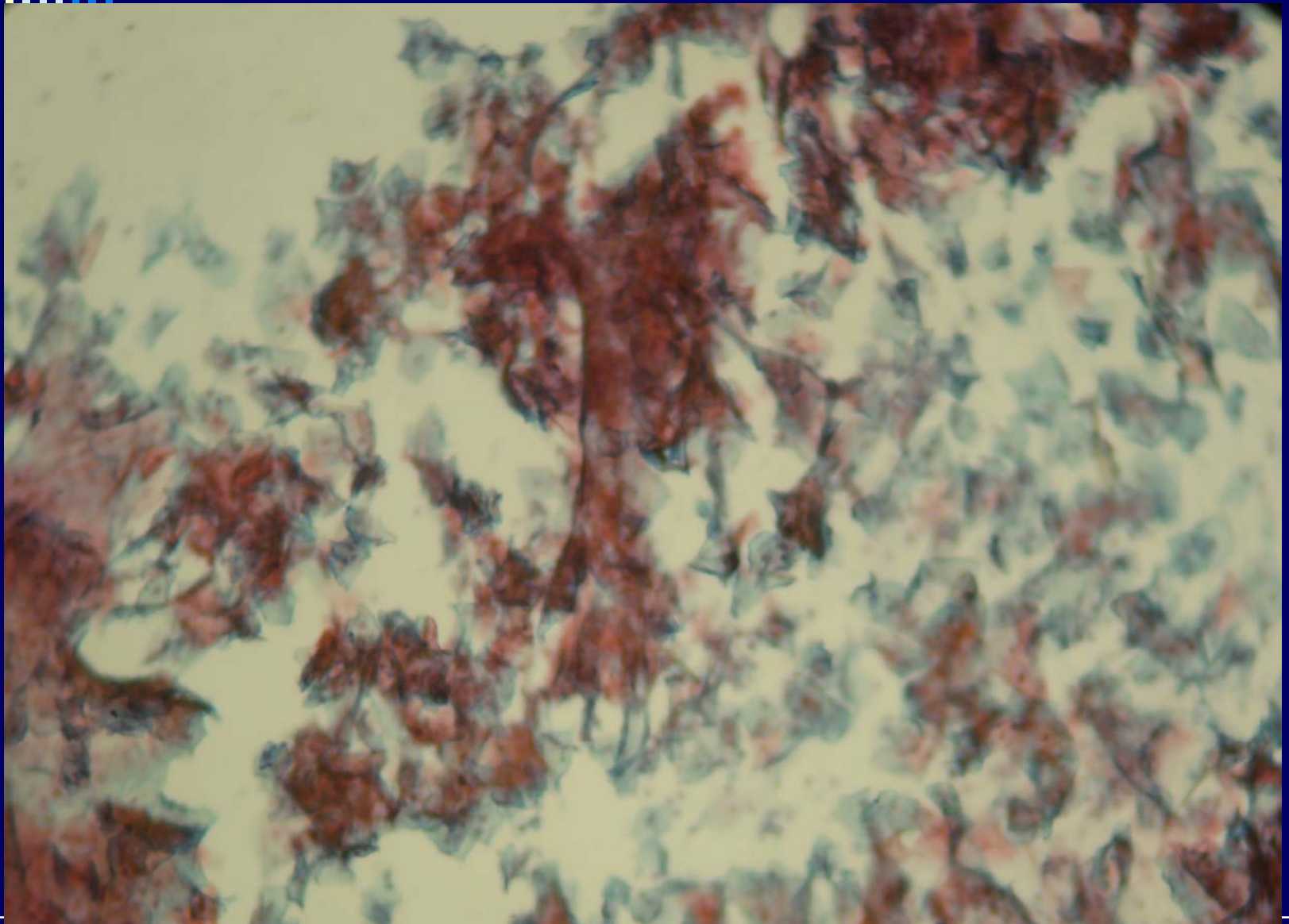
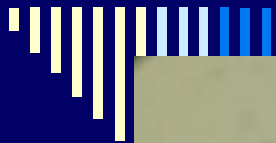


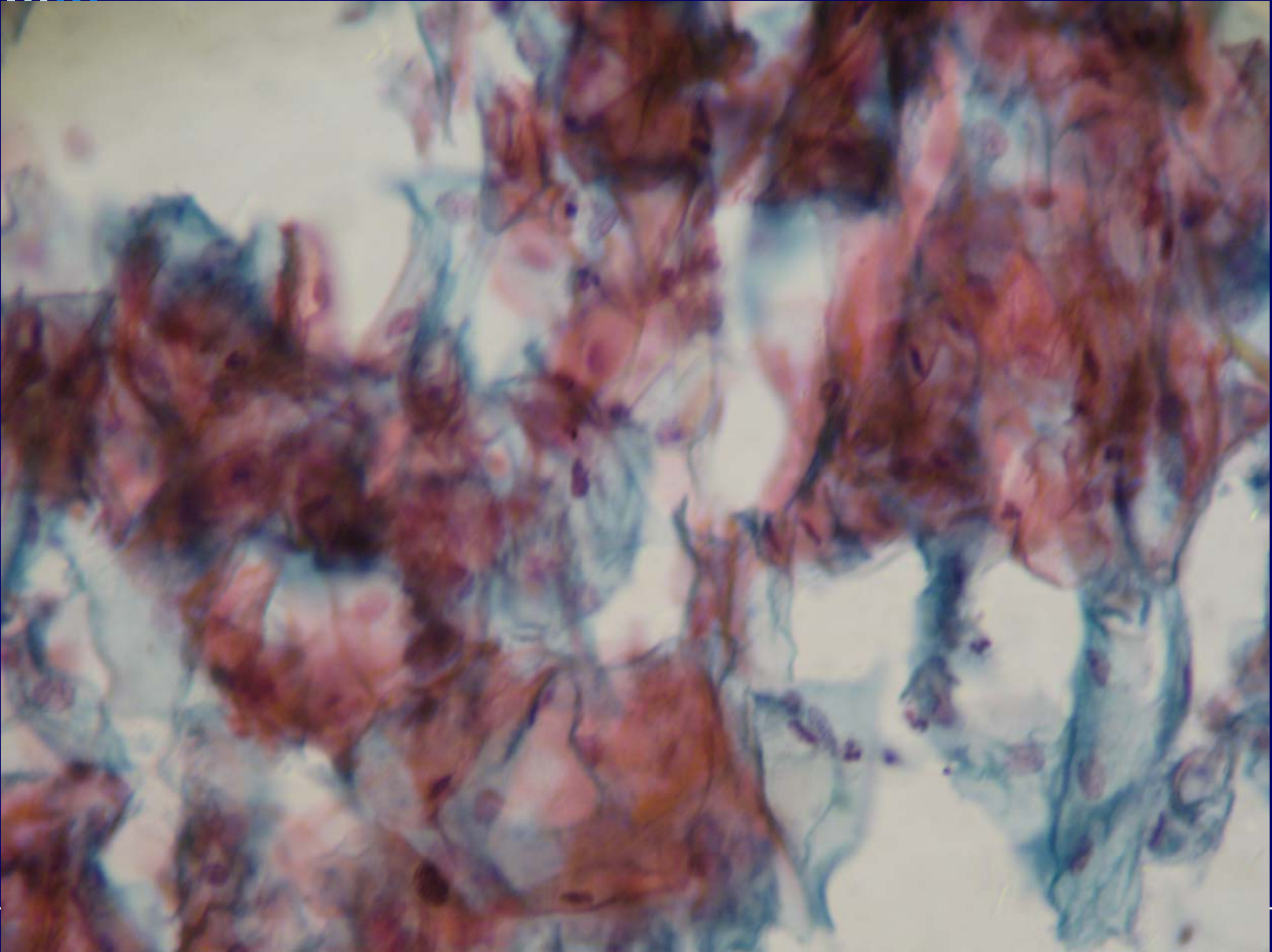


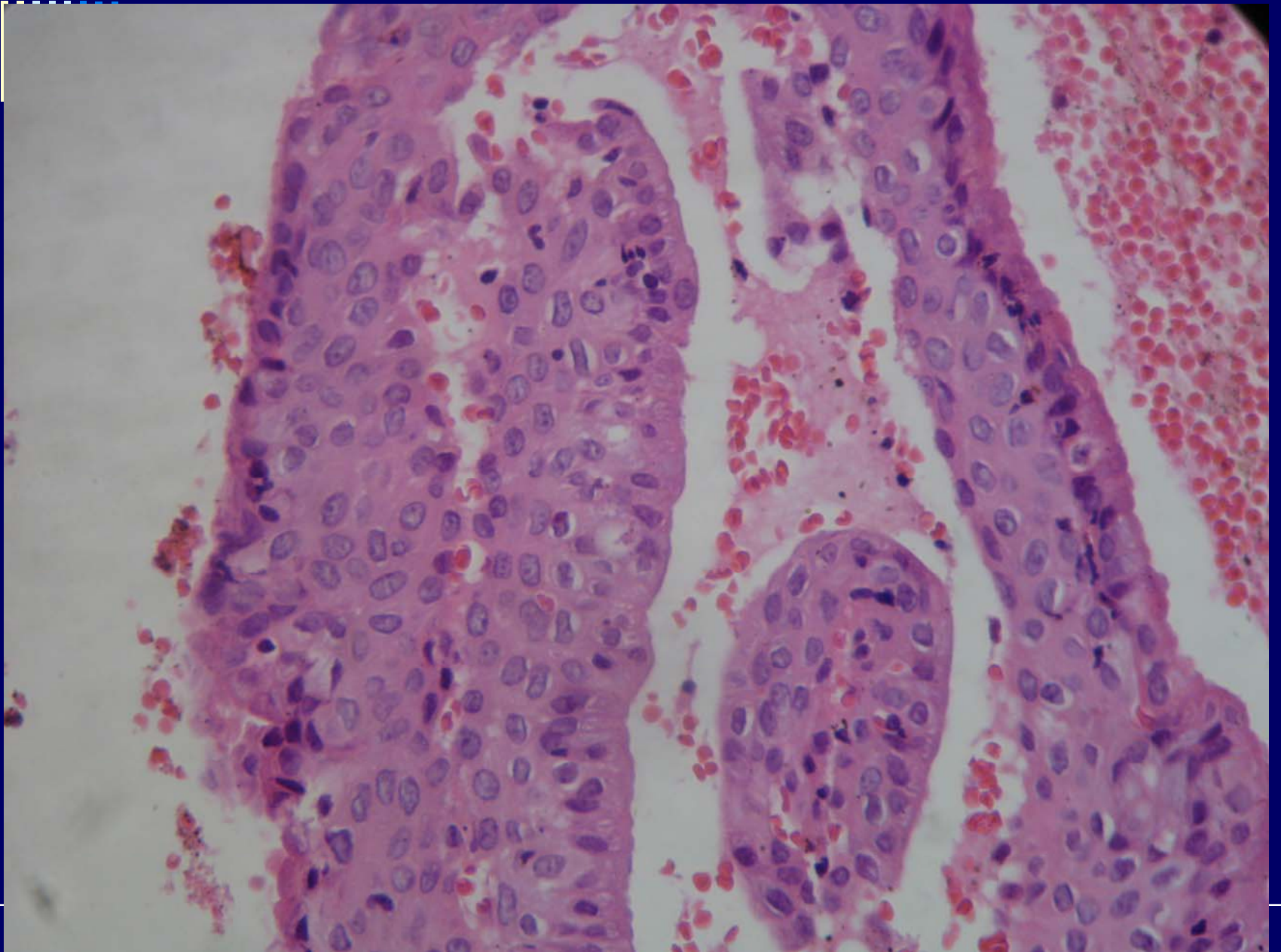


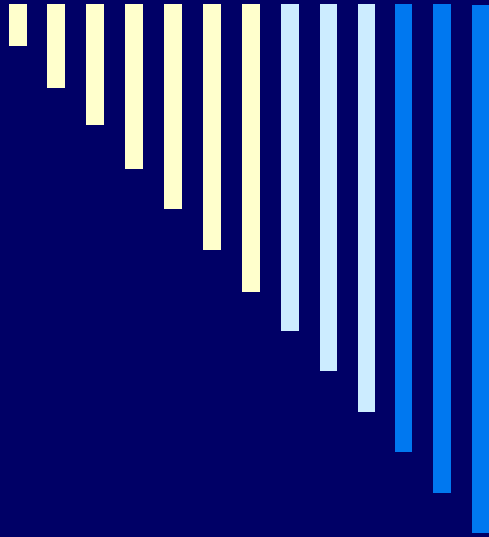












Metaplasia Escamosa Atípica

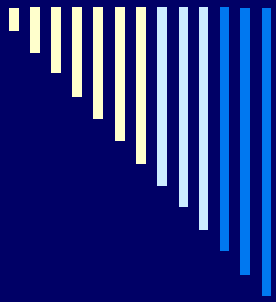


Para levar para casa...



A metaplasia escamosa

- Morfologicamente simples
 - Achado comum
 - Entretanto, tem importância garantida
 - Precursora de algumas lesões
 - Associação com outras patologias
 - Merece sempre ATENÇÃO!!!
-

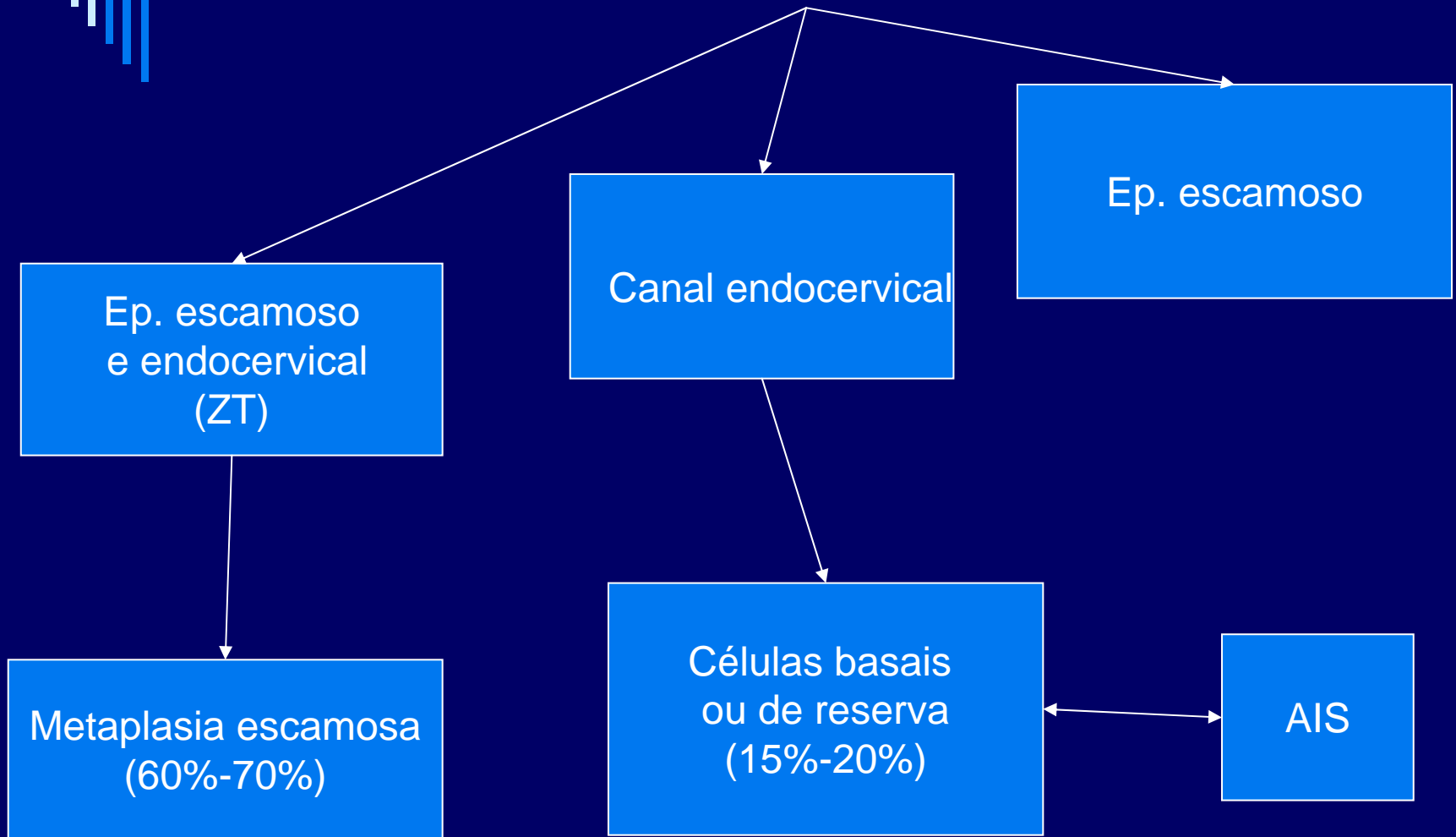


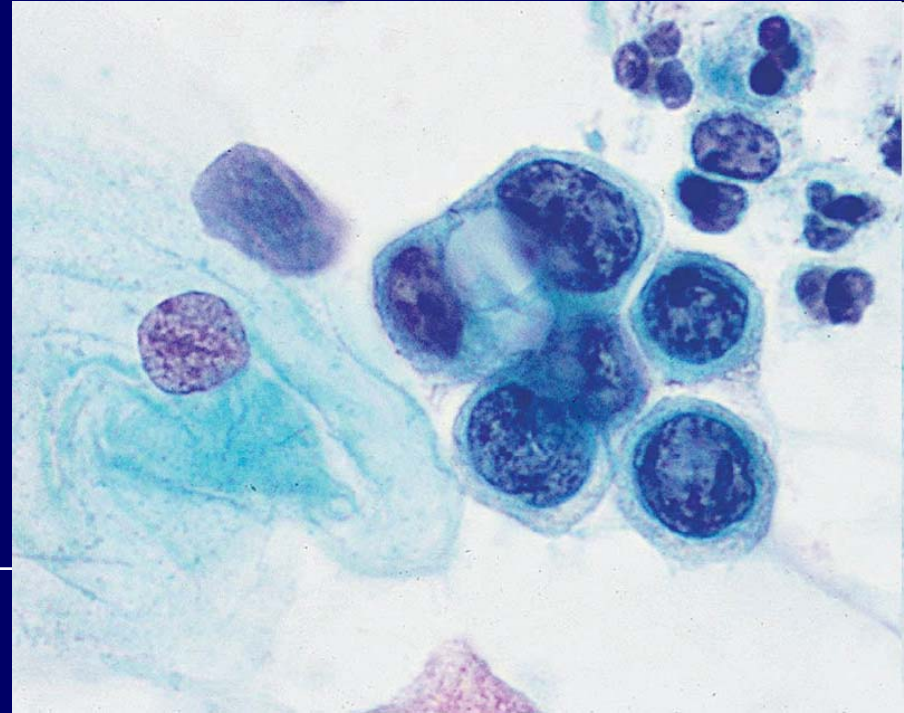
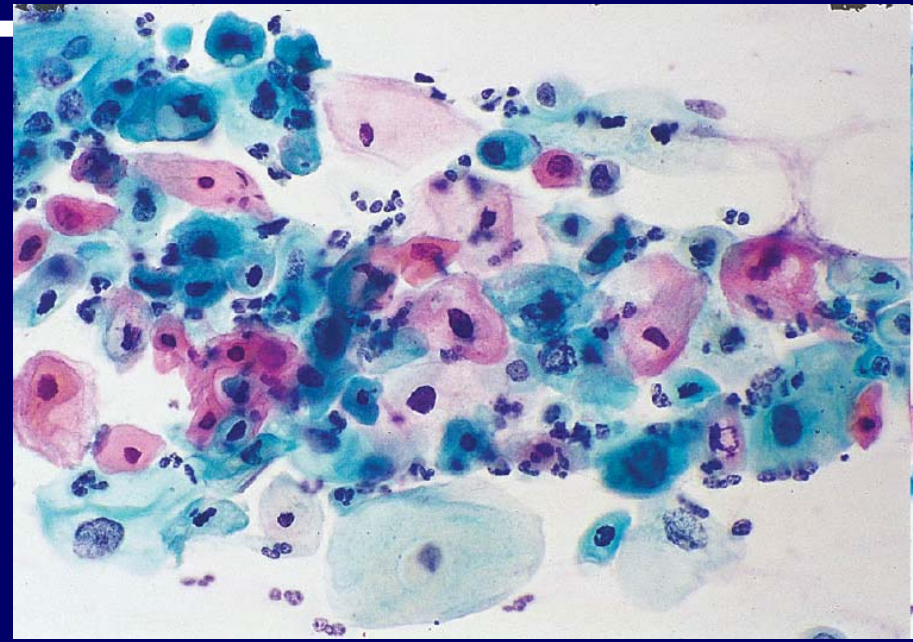
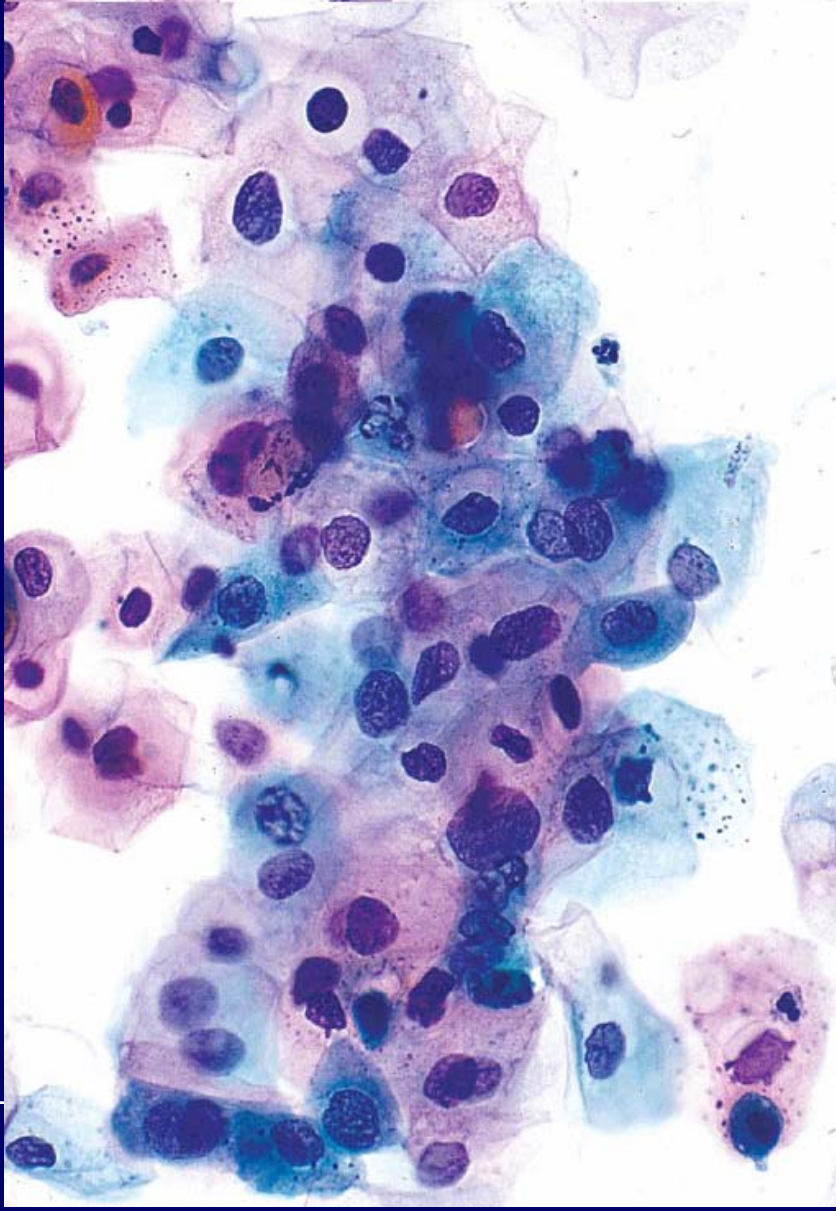
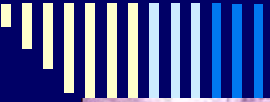
LIE de baixo grau

Surgindo fora da ZT

Surgindo na ZT
-ep. endocervical-
Met.Esc. Atípica

LIE de alto grau





Boa jornada a todos e um bom dia! Obrigada!!!

