

Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Zervixpathologie & Kolposkopie



**Konsensempfehlungen der Kursleitertagung
der Kursleiter der AGCPC zu einheitlichen Definitionen
der kolposkopischen Nomenklatur**



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**Konsensempfehlungen der Kursleitertagung
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Vulvadiagnostik**

Kolposkopische Nomenklatur Rio 2011

Vulvadiagnostik IFCPC - Nomenklatur

Table 1. The 2011 IFCPC Clinical/Colposcopic Terminology of the Vulva (Including the Anus)

Section	Pattern		
Basic definitions	Various structures: Urethra, Skene duct openings, clitoris, prepuce, frenulum, pubis, labia majora, labia minora, interlabial sulci, vestibule, vestibular duct openings, Bartholin duct openings, hymen, fourchette, perineum, anus, anal squamocolumnar junction (dentate line) Composition: Squamous epithelium: hairy/nonhairy, mucosa Micropapillomatosis, sebaceous glands (Fordyce spots), vestibular redness		
Normal findings	General principles: size in centimeters, location Lesion type: • Macule • Patch • Papule • Plaque • Nodule • Cyst • Vesicle • Bulla • Pustule • Trauma • Malformation		
Abnormal findings	Lesion color: • Skin-colored • Red • White • Dark Secondary morphology: • Eczema • Lichenification • Excoriation • Purpura • Scarring • Ulcer • Erosion • Fissure • Wart		
Miscellaneous findings	Gross neoplasm, ulceration, necrosis, bleeding, exophytic lesion, hyperkeratosis With or without white, gray, red, or brown discoloration Acetowhite epithelium, punctation, atypical vessels, surface irregularities Abnormal anal squamocolumnar junction (note location about the dentate line)		
Suspicion of malignancy			
Abnormal colposcopic/other magnification findings ^a			

^aSee explanatory text.



Kolposkopische Nomenklatur Rio 2011

Vulvadiagnostik IFCPC - Nomenklatur

Table 2. Definitions of Primary Lesion Types⁷

Term	Definition
Macule	Small (<1.5 cm) area of color change; no elevation and no substance on palpation
Patch	Large (>1.5 cm) area of color change; no elevation and no substance on palpation
Papule	Small (<1.5 cm) elevated and palpable lesion
Plaque	Large (>1.5 cm) elevated, palpable, and flat-topped lesion
Nodule	A large papule (>1.5 cm); often hemispherical or poorly marginated; may be located on the surface, within, or below the skin; nodules may be cystic or solid
Vesicle	Small (<0.5 cm) fluid-filled blister; the fluid is clear (blister: a compartmentalized, fluid-filled elevation of the skin or mucosa)
Bulla	A large (>0.5 cm) fluid-filled blister; the fluid is clear
Pustule	Pus-filled blister; the fluid is white or yellow

Table 3. Definitions of Secondary Morphology Presentation

Term	Definition
Eczema	A group of inflammatory diseases that are clinically characterized by the presence of itchy, poorly marginated red plaques with minor evidence of microvesiculation and/or, more frequently, subsequent surface disruption
Lichenification	Thickening of the tissue and increased prominence of skin markings. Scale may or may not be detectable in vulvar lichenification. Lichenification may be bright-red, dusky-red, white, or skin colored in appearance
Excoriation	Surface disruption (notably excoriations) occurring as a result of the "itch-scratch cycle"
Erosion	A shallow defect in the skin surface; absence of some, or all, of the epidermis down to the basement membrane; the dermis is intact
Fissure	A thin, linear erosion of the skin surface
Ulcer	Deeper defect; absence of the epidermis and some, or all, of the dermis



Kolposkopische Nomenklatur Rio 2011

Vulvadiagnostik WHO Nomenklatur 2014

Tab. 1 Terminologie HPV-assoziiierter präinvasiver Läsionen des Plattenepithels von Zervix, Vulva und Vagina.

WHO-Klassifikation 2014	WHO-Klassifikation 2003	Synonyme
Low-grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (LSIL)	CIN 1 VIN 1 (usual type) VAIN 1 Kondylom koilozytische Atypie	leichte Dysplasie Kondylom koilozytische Atypie Koilozytosis
High-grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (HSIL)	CIN 2 VIN 2 (usual type) VAIN 2 CIN 3 VIN 3 (usual type) VAIN 3	mittelschwere Dysplasie schwere Dysplasie Carcinoma in situ Morbus Bowen bowenoide Dysplasie



Kolposkopische Nomenklatur Rio 2011

Vulvadiagnostik WHO Nomenklatur 2014

Tab. 2 Terminologie HPV-assoziiierter glandulärer intraepithelialer Läsionen des Zylinderepithels der Zervix.

WHO-Klassifikation 2014	alte Bezeichnung
Adenocarcinoma in situ (AIS) Syn: High-grade cervical glandular intraepithelial neoplasia (HG-CGIN)*	endozervikale glanduläre Dysplasie (EGD)

* Im Gegensatz zu den Läsionen des Plattenepithels werden am Zylinderepithel der Zervix keine Low-Grade-Läsionen klassifiziert.

Tab. 3 Terminologie HPV-negativer squamöser intraepithelialer Läsionen der Vulva.

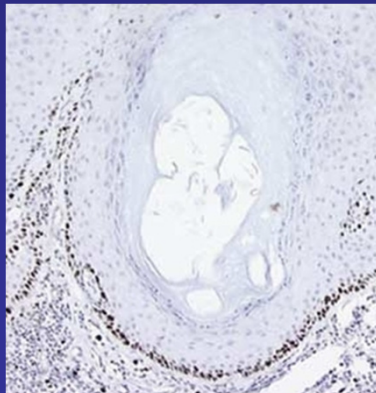
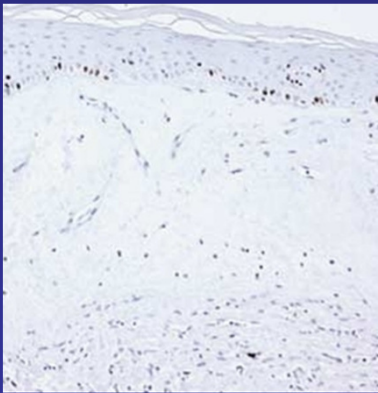
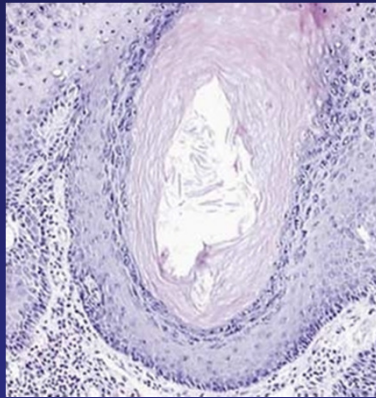
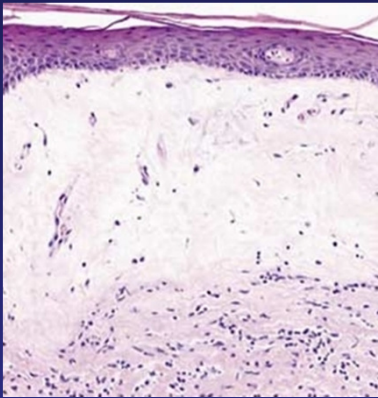
WHO Klassifikation 2014	Synonyme
differenzierte VIN (d-VIN)	VIN, differenzierter Typ CIS, simplex Typ



Kolposkopische Nomenklatur Rio 2011

Vulvadiagnostik - VIN – differentiated type

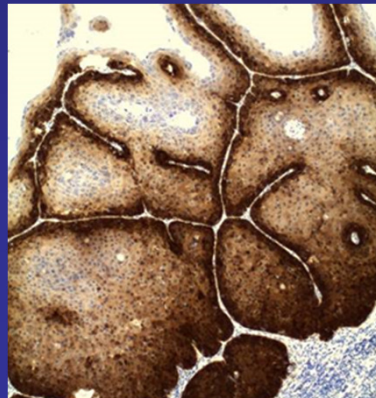
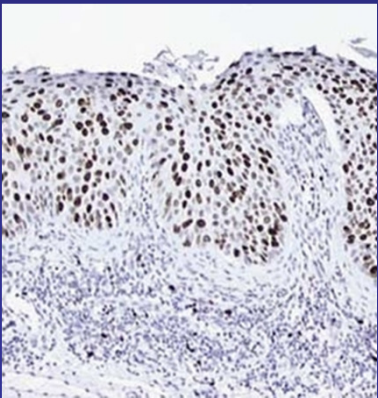
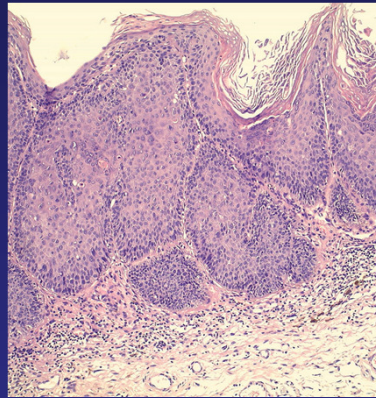
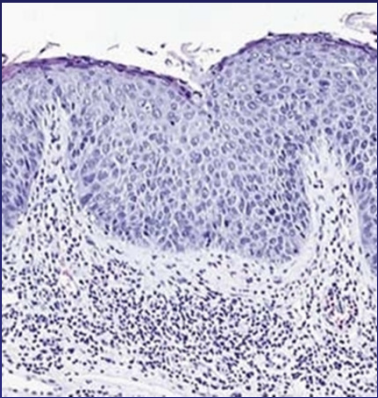
Lichen sclerosus



- HPV-negative Läsion mit atypischen Keratinozyten in der Basalschicht
- WHO 2014 differentiated type vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (d-VIN)
- ISSVD 2015
 - intraepithelial neoplasia, differentiated type

Kolposkopische Nomenklatur Rio 2011

Vulvadiagnostik - VIN – usual type basaloid - kondylomatös



- HPV-positive Läsion mit je nach Schweregrad atypischen Zellen in verschiedenen Zellschichten
- WHO 2014
 - low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, LSIL
 - high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, HSIL
- ISSVD 2015
 - low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (flat condyloma or HPV effect)
 - high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (VIN usual type)

Kolposkopische Nomenklatur Rio 2011

Vulvadiagnostik - VIN – usual type High – Grade - Lesion



- Erkrankungsalter in der 3./4. Lebensdekade
- Assoziation mit high-risk HPV
- Multifokalität
- hohe Rezidivrate
- geringe Invasionstendenz

Kolposkopische Nomenklatur Rio 2011

Vulvadiagnostik - VIN – Differenzierter Typ



- Erkrankungsalter > 50. Lebensjahr
- Keine Assoziation mit high-risk HPV
- begleitende chronische Hauterkrankung (z.B. L. sclerosus, L. planus)
- Unifokalität
- geringe Rezidivrate
- Invasionstendenz