

Table 1. The 2014 Bethesda System

SPECIMEN TYPE:

Indicate conventional smear (Pap smear) vs. liquid-based preparation 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
- Other: See Interpretation/Result (*e.g., endometrial cells in a woman ≥ 45 years of age*)
- Epithelial Cell Abnormality: See Interpretation/Result (*specify ‘squamous’ or ‘glandular’ as appropriate*)

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 non-neoplastic findings)

Non-Neoplastic Findings (optional to report)

- Non-neoplastic cellular variations
 - Squamous metaplasia
 - Keratotic changes
 - Tubal metaplasia
 - Atrophy
 - Pregnancy-associated changes
- Reactive cellular changes associated with:
 - Inflammation (includes typical repair)
 - Lymphocytic (follicular) cervicitis
 - Radiation
 - Intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD)
- Glandular cells status post hysterectomy

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
- Cellular changes consistent with cytomegalovirus

OTHER

- Endometrial cells (*in a woman ≥ 45 years of age*)
(Specify if “negative for squamous intraepithelial lesion”)

Table 1 (continued)

EPITHELIAL CELL ABNORMALITIES

SQUAMOUS CELL

- Atypical squamous cells
 - of undetermined significance (ASC-US)
 - 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)*

ADJUNCTIVE TESTING

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

COMPUTER-ASSISTED INTERPRETATION OF CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

If case examined by an automated device, specify device and result.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND COMMENTS APPENDED TO CYTOLOGY REPORTS *(optional)*

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