Clinical Image

New technique of imaging cellular change to squamous cells metaplasia of cervix

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Flexible magnifying endoscopy with narrow band imaging (ME-NBI) has outstanding diagnostic correctness for gastrointestinal metaplasia and is hope for to be highly useful for imaging stage cervical metaplasia beginning by imaging the first stage of metaplasia by imaging single layer of subcolumnr reserve cells reserve cells hyperplasia, the reserve cells are round to cuboid with large oval or round nuclei, seen below the surface columnar cells and the columnar within the endocervical gland figure page (1)

Second stage reserve cells proliferate the cells gain more cytoplasm, and the nuclei decrease in size figure page (3)

Third stage, the surface columnar cells degenerate and sloughed, figure page (1)

The fourth stage stratified cells develop squamous characteristics and acquire glycogen figure page (4)

The endocervical gland solidify

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