pancreas with liver metastasis of the neuroendocrine carcinoma component.

Eco-Pap: The Ecological Modification of Papanicolaou Stain for Sustainable Cervical Cancer Diagnosis

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Objectives: Cervical cancer is the second most frequent cancer in women worldwide, and it is the disease that causes more disability-adjusted life years. Since the introduction of the Papanicolaou test (Pap test) in the 1940s, it has been demonstrated to have a high-yield diagnosis of cervical preneoplastic and neoplastic changes in women worldwide. The Pap test has been subjected to many modifications since the time of its inception to date. However, there is the paucity of data about the environmental impact generated by the use of its toxic-carcinogenic reagents such as hydrochloric acid, ammonia, mercury oxide, and, principally, xylene used for cellular clearing. The aim of this study was to validate the ecologically friendly modification of the Papanicolaou stain (Eco-Pap) for the diagnosis of cervical cancer.

Methods: A prospective research was performed at the Hospital Nacional Docente Madre-Niño “San Bartolomé” in Lima, Peru, since 2015. Reagent handling strategies were divided into three phases: we used Harris’s progressive hematoxylin (for nuclear staining), a polychromatic solution (a mix of EA-36/O-G to suppress the use of many alcohol baths), and direct mounting (with Entellan solution). The cellular details were analyzed by the Quality Index Staining, an external QC, and under the requirements of Bethesda System 2014.

Results: We have evaluated a total of 72,901 cervical smears stained with Eco-Pap. The validation of Eco-Pap against the conventional Pap stain was optimal (κ = 0.89; 95% CI, 0.87% to 0.92%), showing a sensibility and specificity of 88.3% (95% CI, 85.1% to 90.0%) and 98.7% (95% CI, 98% to 99.2%), respectively (P < .05). Eco-Pap reduced dramatically the environmental pollution caused by 72 L of xylene, hydrochloric acid, and ammonia (6 L each) and mercury oxide (1.5 g).

Conclusion: The Eco-Pap is an innovative and efficient staining method, reducing the use of toxic reagents with carcinogenic potential during cervical cancer screening by exfoliative cytology.

Fine-Needle Aspiration Cytology of a Submandibular Desmoid Tumor Simultaneous With Familial Adenomatous Polyposis Syndrome: A Case Report and Literature Review

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Objectives: To study the cytopathological and histopathological details of fibromatosis tumor and the related ancillary studies.

Methods: Clinicopathological correlation of the desmoid tumor case.

Results: Desmoid tumors (DTs) are slowly growing benign tumors that never metastasize. Fifteen percent of patients with familial adenoid polyposis syndrome have DTs. DTs in the head and neck carry greater morbidity and mortality. We report a 35-year-old female patient with a history of familial adenomatous polyposis syndrome that presented with a left anterior neck mass. Neck CT scan showed a submandibular mass with speck calcification. Fine-needle aspiration confirmed a benign DT.

Conclusion: We reviewed the literature on the epidemiologic, pathogenic, immunophenotypic, and the cytologic aspects of DT and discussed them along with the role of fine-needle aspiration in the diagnosis of DTs.

Is Human Papillomavirus Infection Among HIV-Infected Men in Kenya Underestimated?

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Objectives: To detect the prevalence of HPV infection in urine samples among HIV-infected men attending CCC in a high-volume hospital in Kenya and to determine performance of molecular diagnosis against cytological evaluation in urine samples for the diagnosis of HPV infection among HIV-infected men attending CCC in a high-volume hospital in Kenya.

Methods: Real-time PCR and cytomorphological evaluation.

Results: HPV oncogenic types with real-time PCR = 25.3% and cytomorphological changes = 8.4%. The agreement of RT-PCR with cytology was fair (κ, 0.264). The carcinogenic HPV detection for PCR as reference, concordance, sensitivity, and specificity for cytology was 91.6%, 23.9%, and 96.8%, respectively.

Conclusion: Prevalence of oncogenic HPV infection was high among HIV men; also, there was an increase in cytological grading, supporting the validity of urine sampling for evaluation.

Association Between Bacterial Vaginosis and Cervical Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions