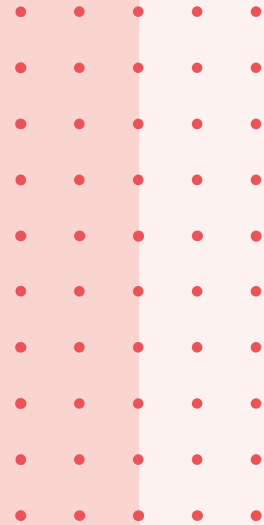


Gynecological Cytology Screening with Artificial Intelligence



Lara Castanheira

Anatomical Pathology

Macroscopy

Cytology

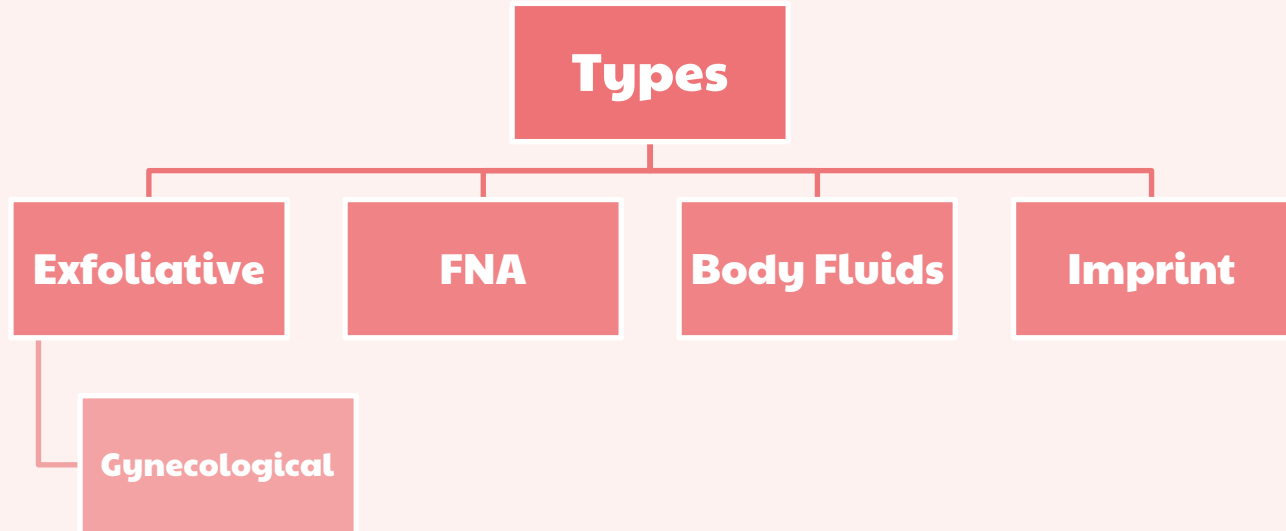
Histopathology

Immunohistochemistry

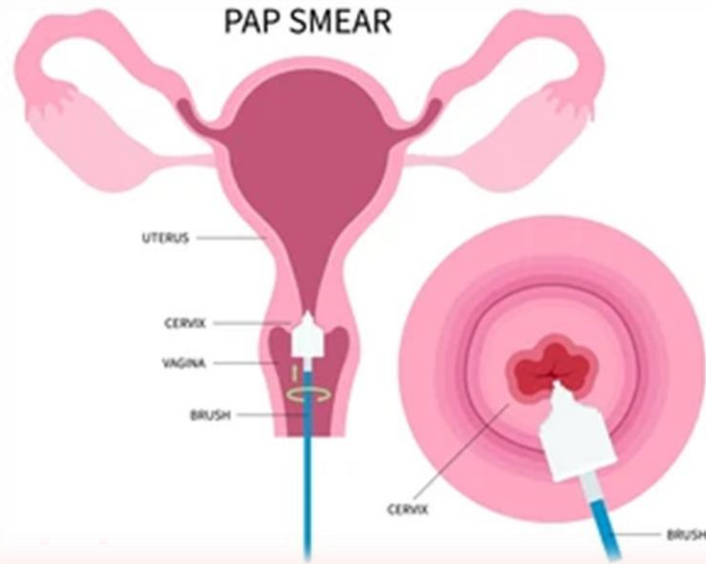
Autopsy

Cytology

- morphological study of cells



Sample Collection



Sample Processing

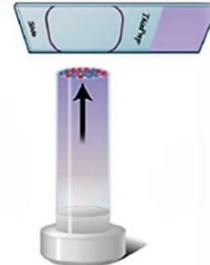
Thinprep



Dispersion



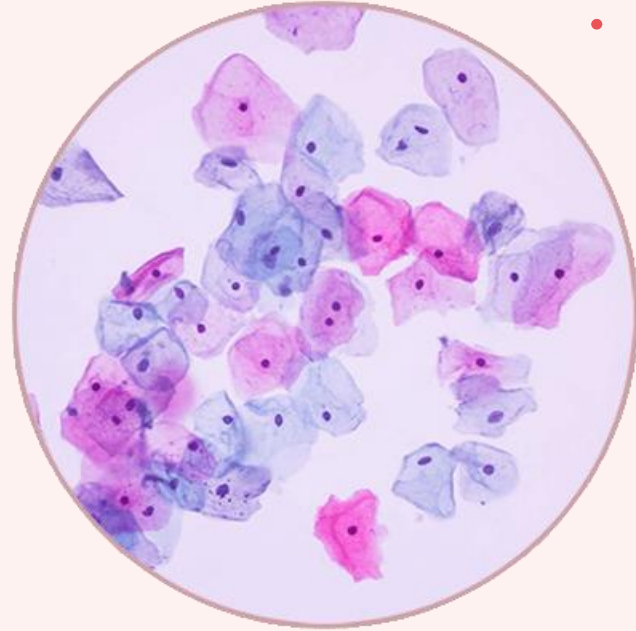
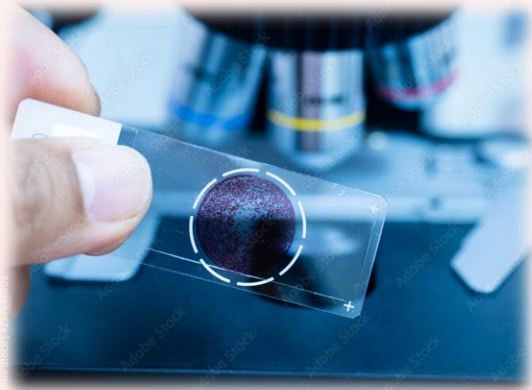
Collection



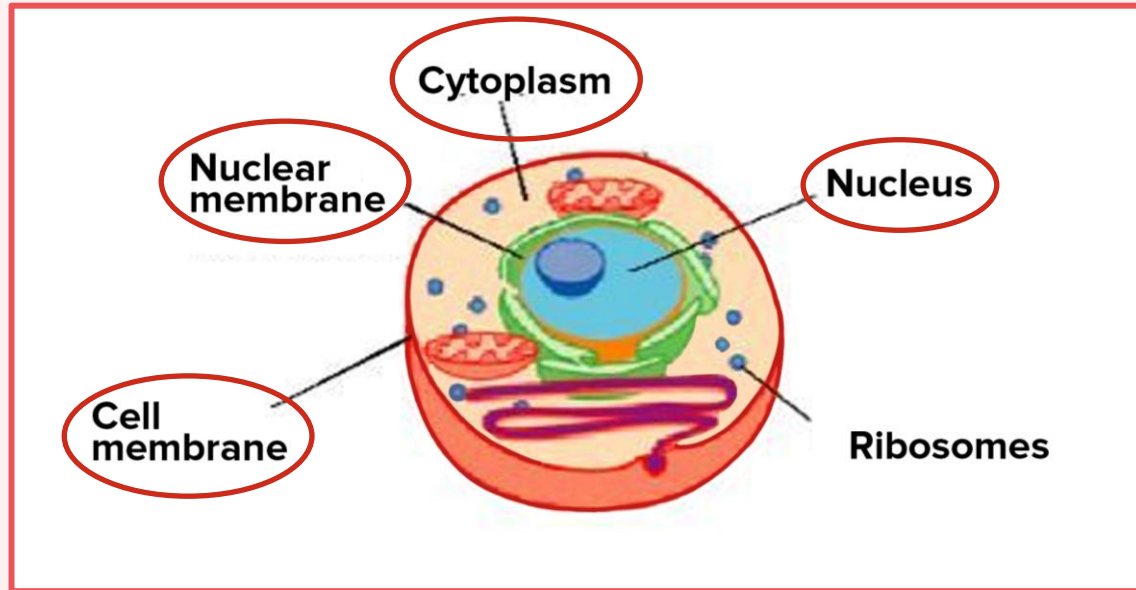
Transfer



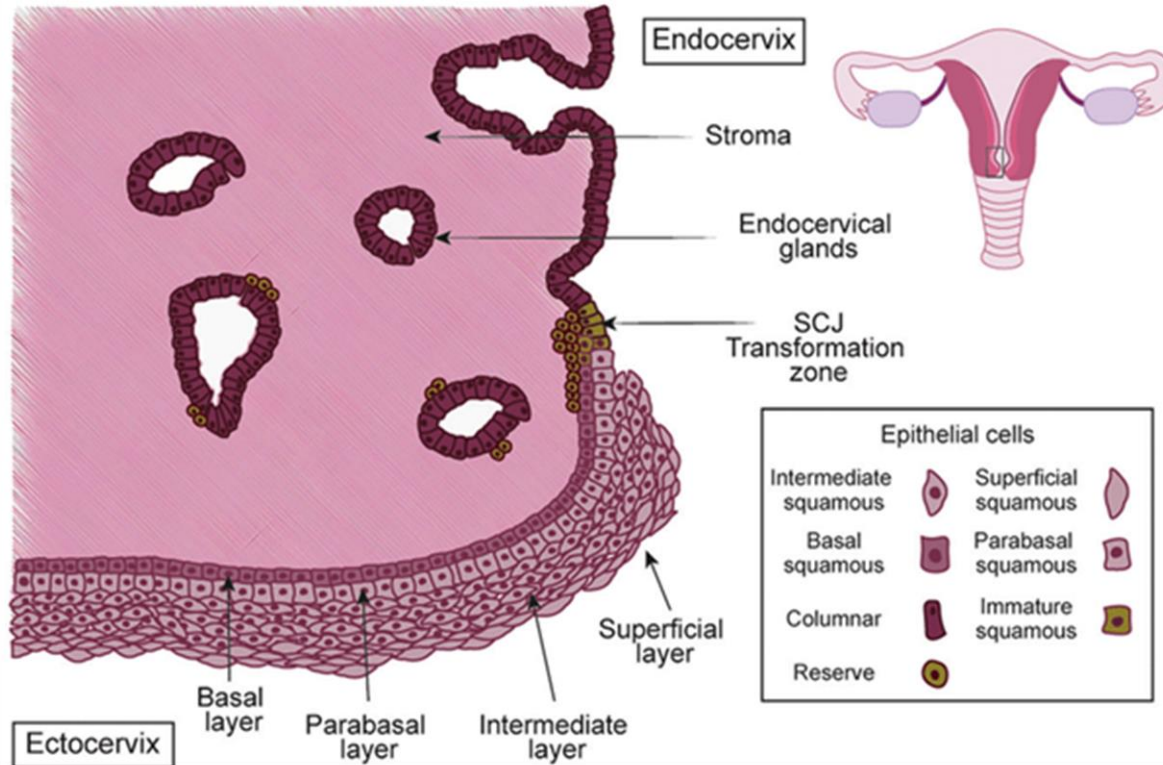
Papanicolaou Staining



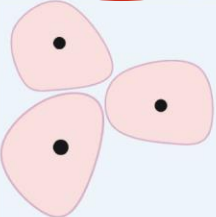
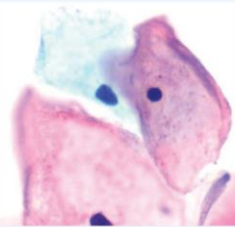
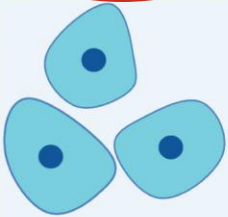
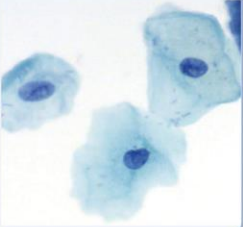
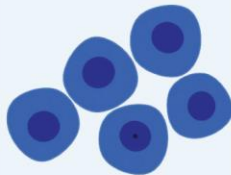
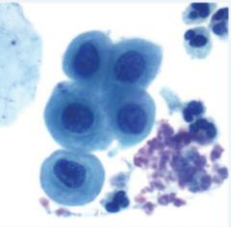
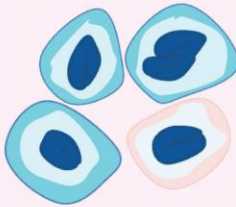
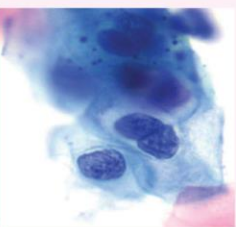
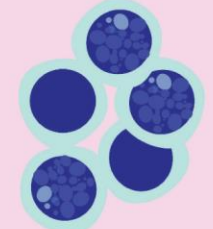
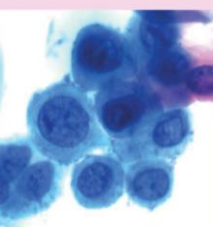

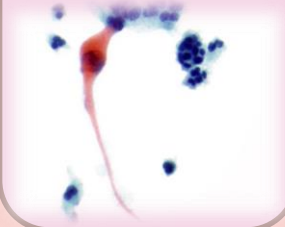
Cell – Basic Structure

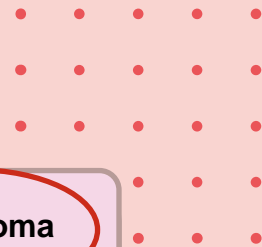


Cervix Cell Types

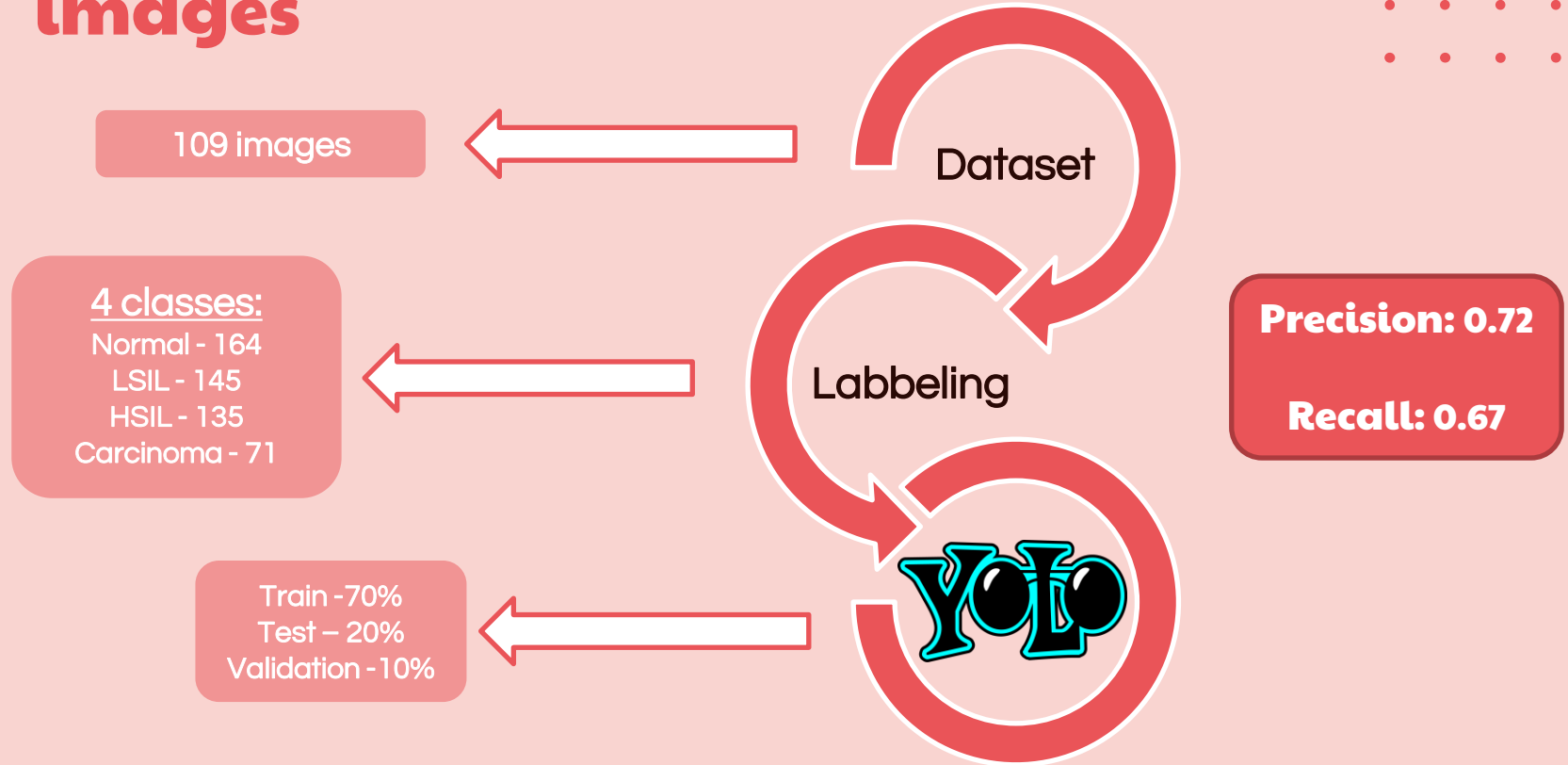
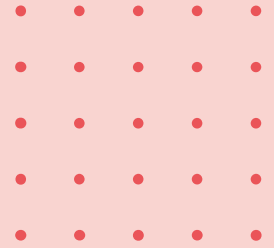


Cell Types – Bethesda System

Superficial	Intermediate	Parabasal / metaplastic cells	LSIL	HSIL	Carcinoma
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross sectional nuclear area: $\pm 15 \mu\text{m}^3$ 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used as a yard stick for nuclear size. • Cross sectional nuclear area: $\pm 35 \mu\text{m}^3$ 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Atrophic cases, PBC may be seen as HCG. • In some cases they may mimic HSIL, but they have regular oval to round nuclei with fine chromatin and subtle nucleolus. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low N/C • Nuclear size $> 3 \times \text{ICN}$ • Nuclear irregularity • Hyperchromasia • Perinuclear halo • Binucleation 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High N/C ratio • Nuclear size is variable • Hyperchromasia 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variations in cell size and shape, high N/C ratio • Nucleus Hyperchromatic, irregular, pleomorphic • Keratinization and dyskeratosis • Presence of necrosis and inflammation • Cell Arrangements: Disorganized clusters and single cells 




Diagnosis prediction based on images



Gynecological Cytology App

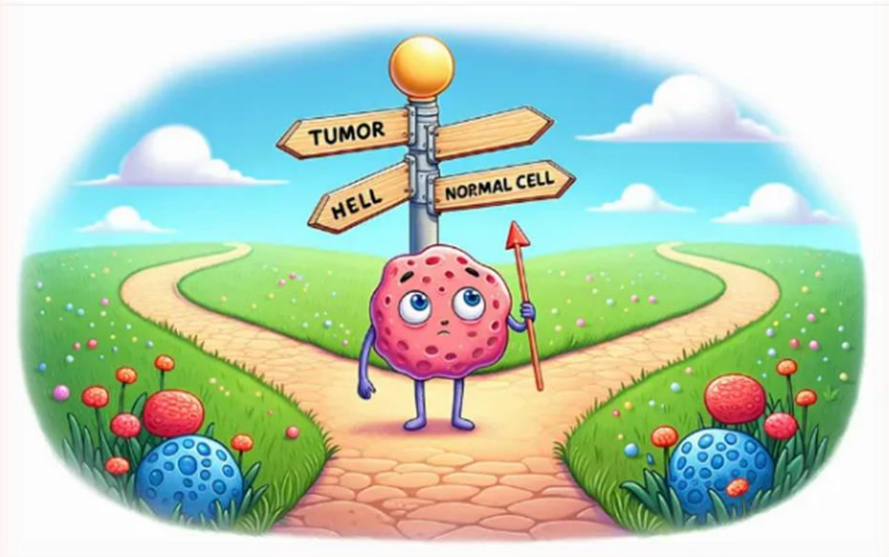
[link](#)

Next steps

- increase the size of the dataset
 - include more cell classes
 - include more normal cells
 - divide normal cells into superficial and intermediate cells
 - try another version of the YOLO model
- 
- try to improve the model's metrics

Bibliography

- The Bethesda System for reporting cervical cytology – 3rd Edition
- Pathology Outlines - Bethesda system
- Squamous intraepithelial lesions (SIL: LSIL, HSIL, ASCUS, ASC-H, LSIL-H) of Uterine Cervix and Bethesda System - CytoJournal



**Thank
you!**