



Vulva & Cervix Image Library





Always ensure you have adequate lighting

Poor Lighting



Poor lighting makes it hard to locate and view the cervix properly.

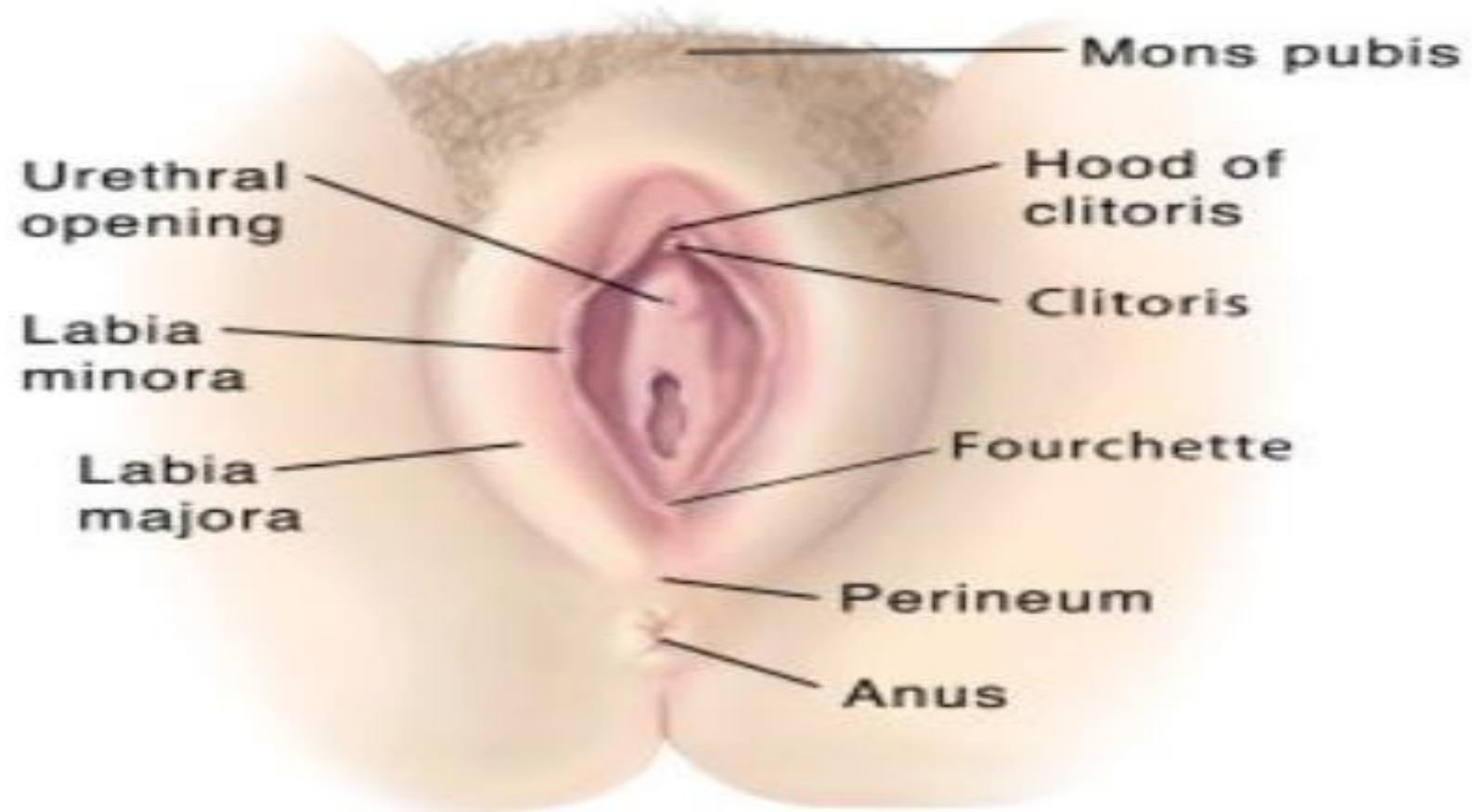
Good Lighting



The use of good lighting is vital in finding and accessing the cervix.



Diagrammatic view of Vulva



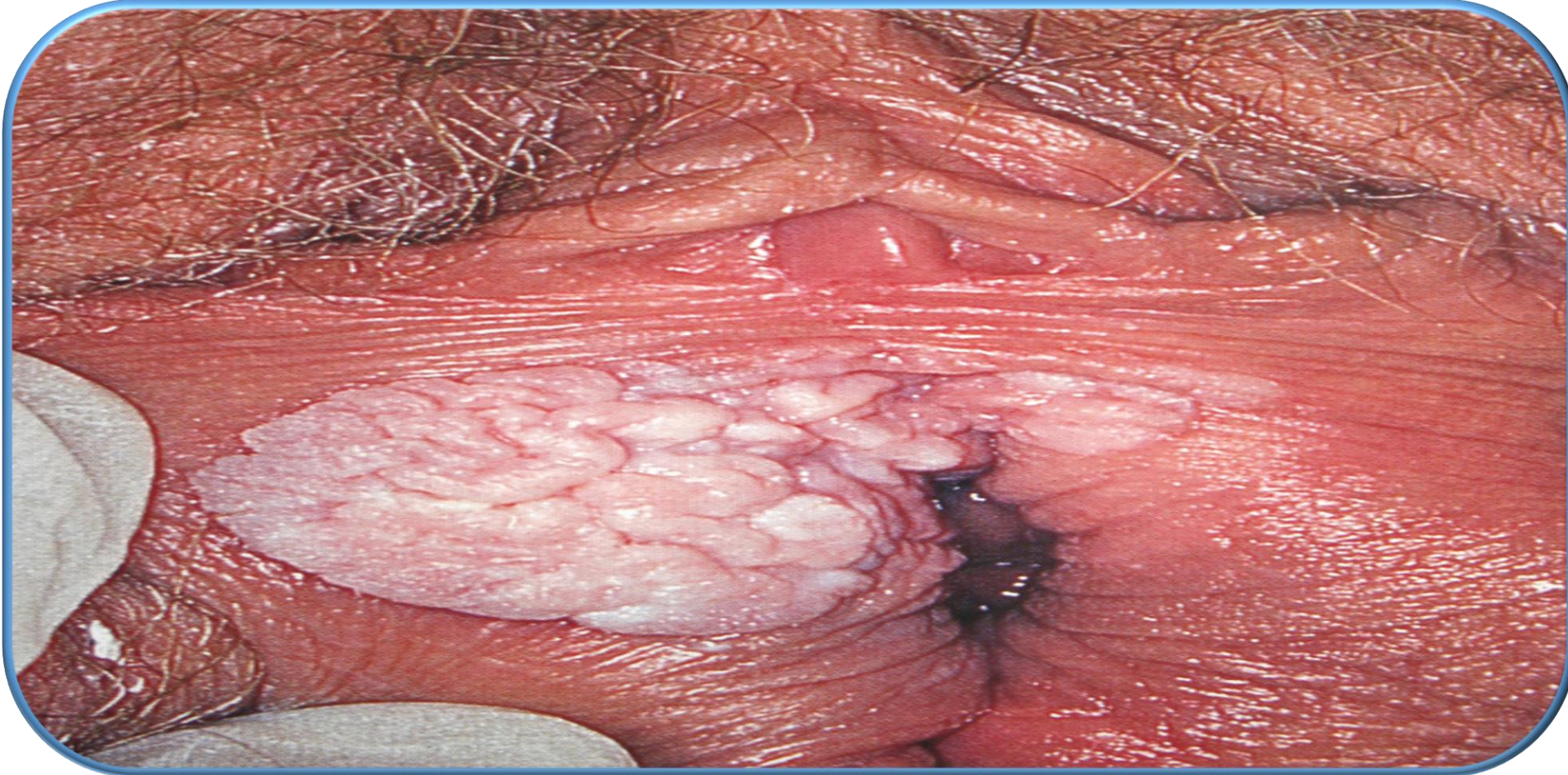


Lichen Sclerosus





Vulval Warts





Bartholin cyst

**Bartholin
cyst**



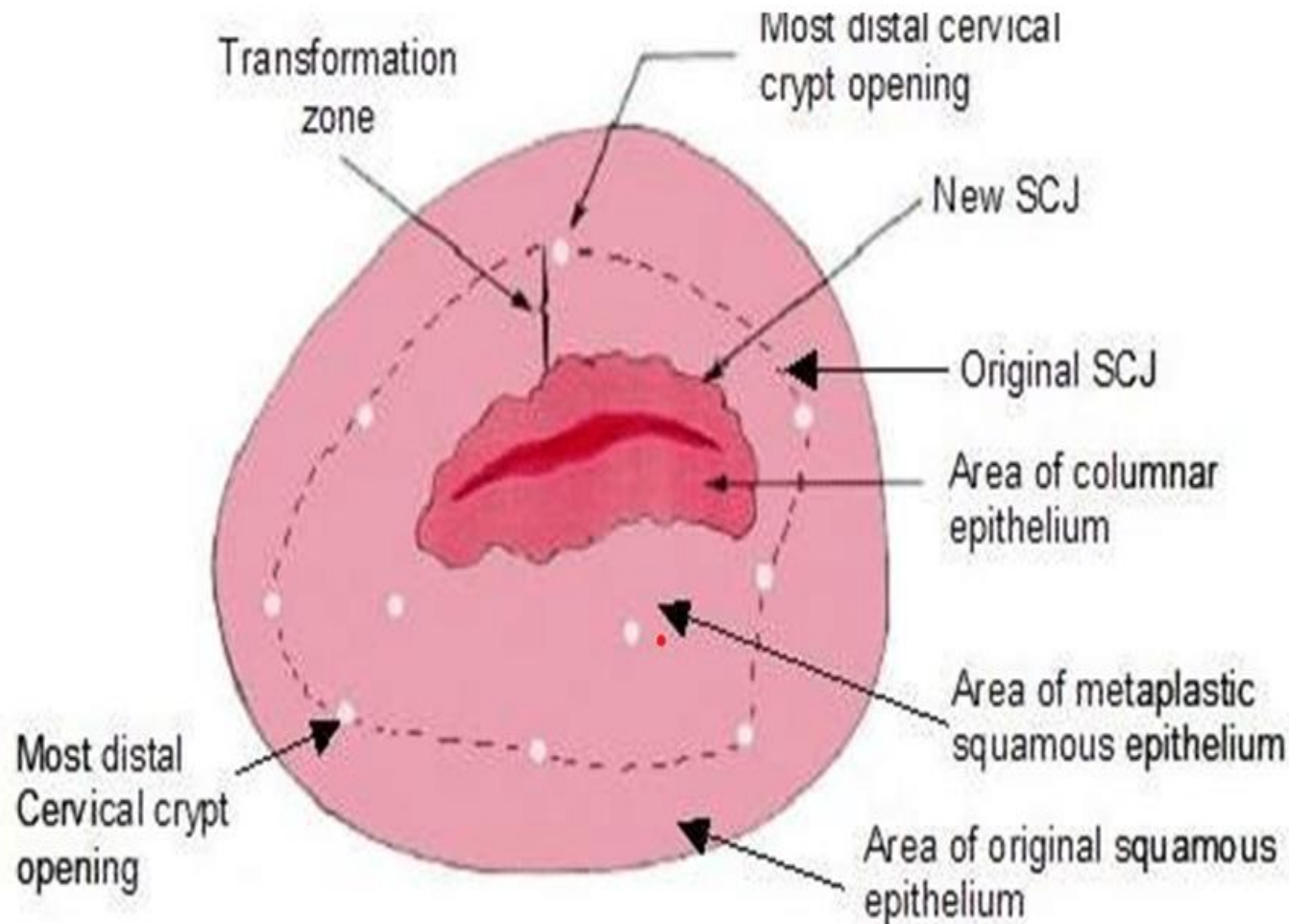


Female Genital Mutilation





Identifying the Transformation Zone

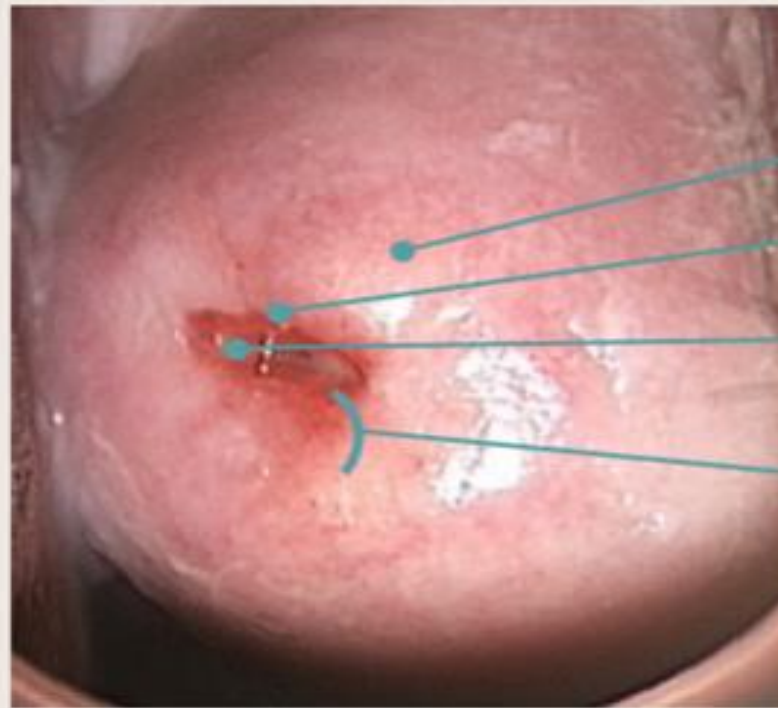


- ❖ Transformation Zone (Tz) is the area between the original SCJ and the new SCJ where the columnar epithelium has been replaced and/or is being replaced by the new metaplastic squamous epithelium.
- ❖ The Tz may be either wide or narrow depending on age, parity, prior infections and exposure to female hormones.



Identifying the Transformation Zone

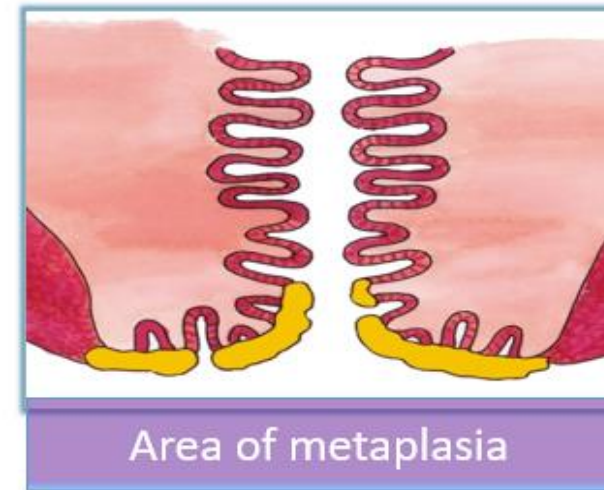
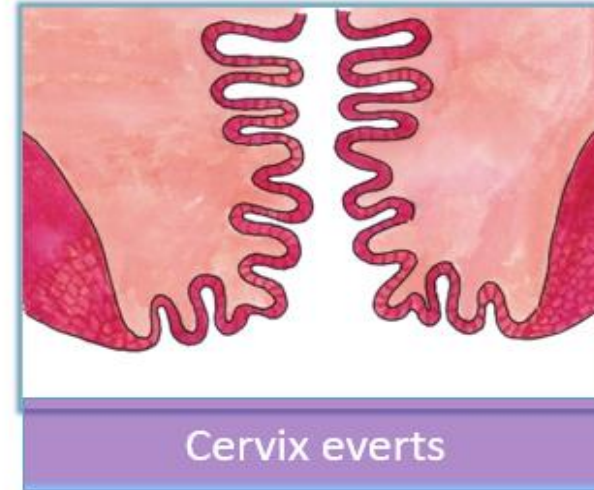
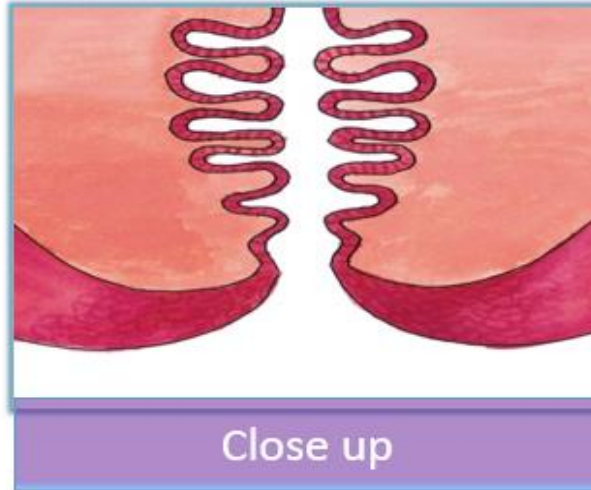
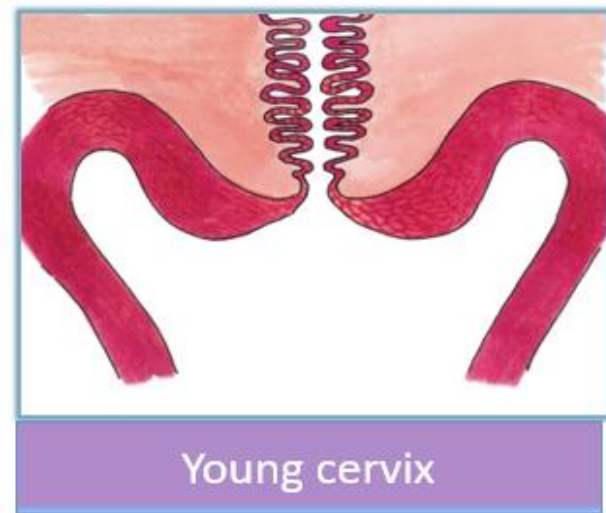
Transformation zone (TZ)



oSCJ – old squamocolumnar junction
nSCJ – new squamocolumnar junction



States of the cervix

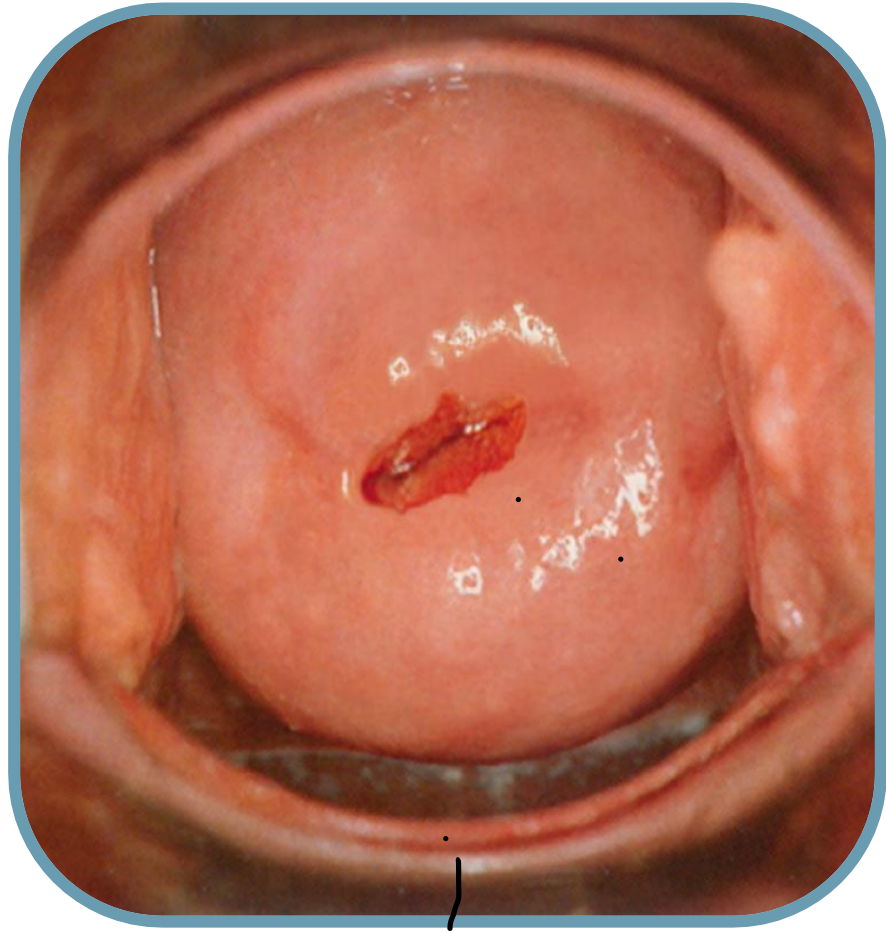


Over time the cervix enlarges and the endocervical cells which are just a single layer of columnar cells evert. They look different to the naked eye and have a red hue.

Yellow marks the area of **metaplasia** where the columnar cells turn into squamous cells that are layered, thicker and tougher.



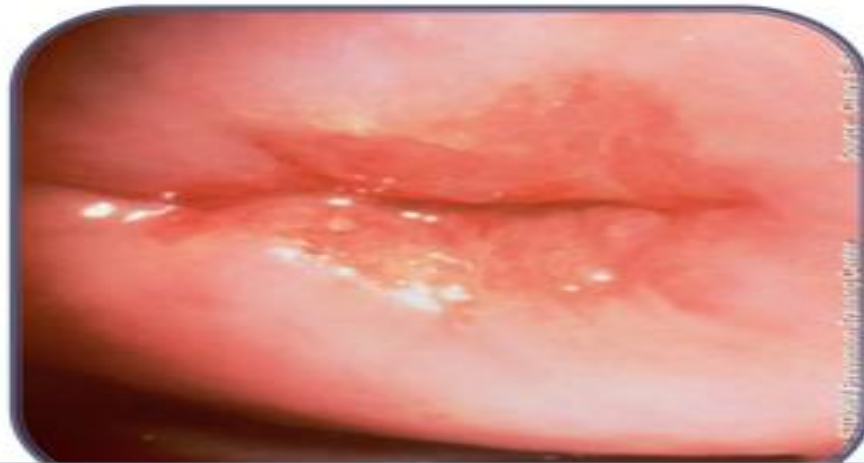
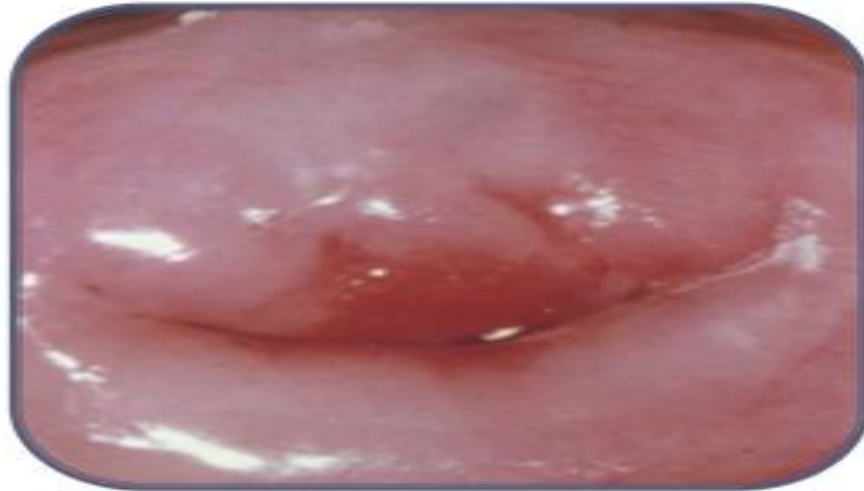
Recognising the normal cervix



The cervix comes in all different shapes and sizes!!

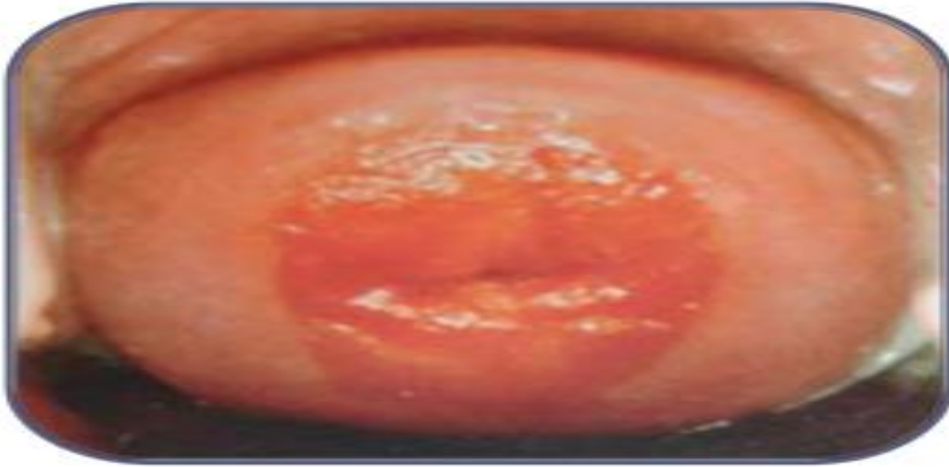


Multiparous Cervix



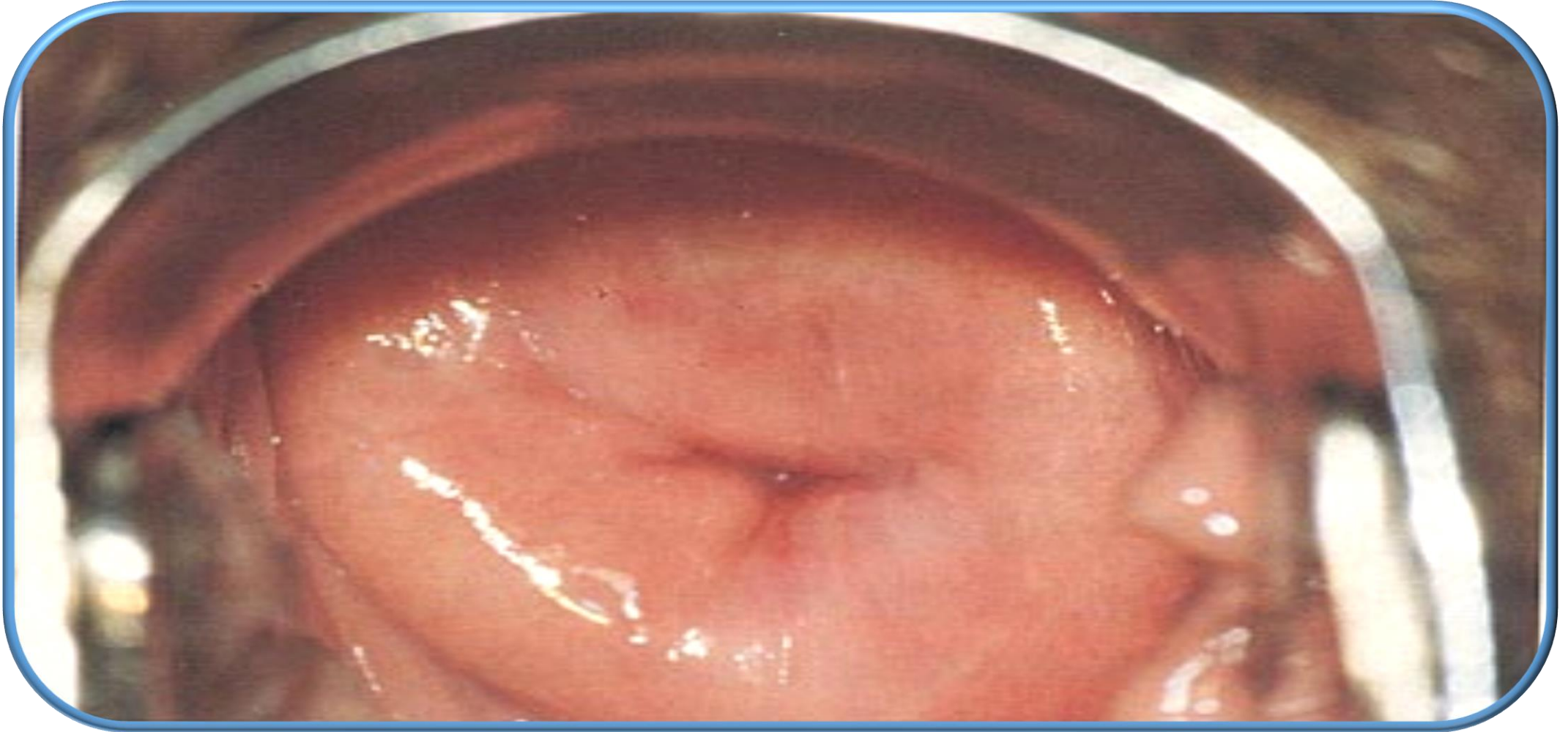


Cervical Eversion



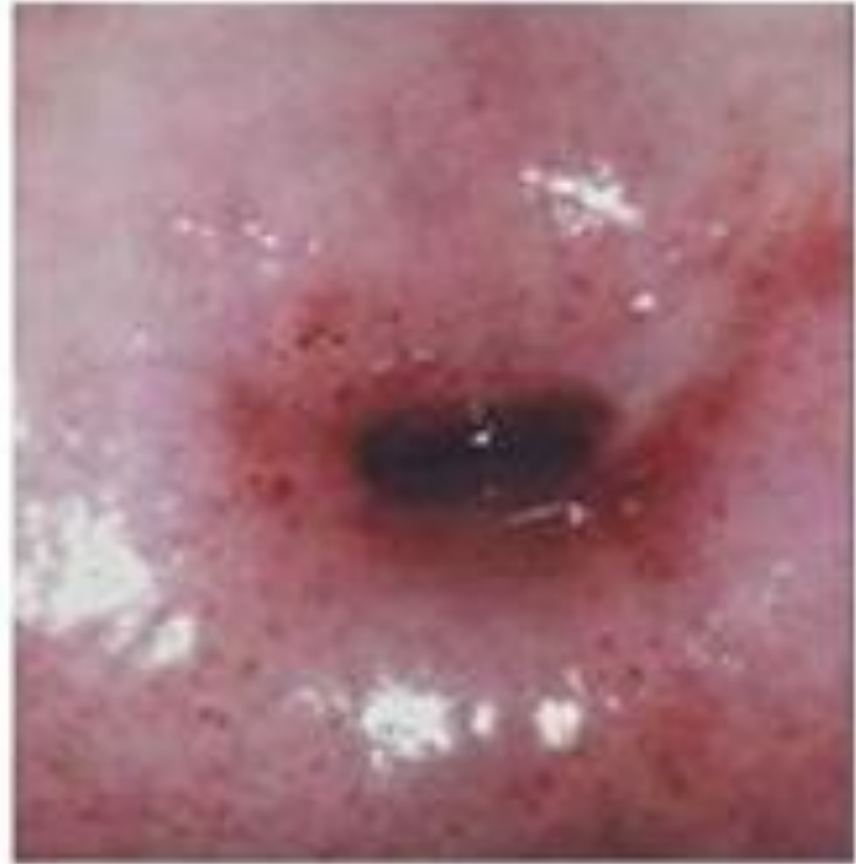


Squamo-columnar junction can not be seen



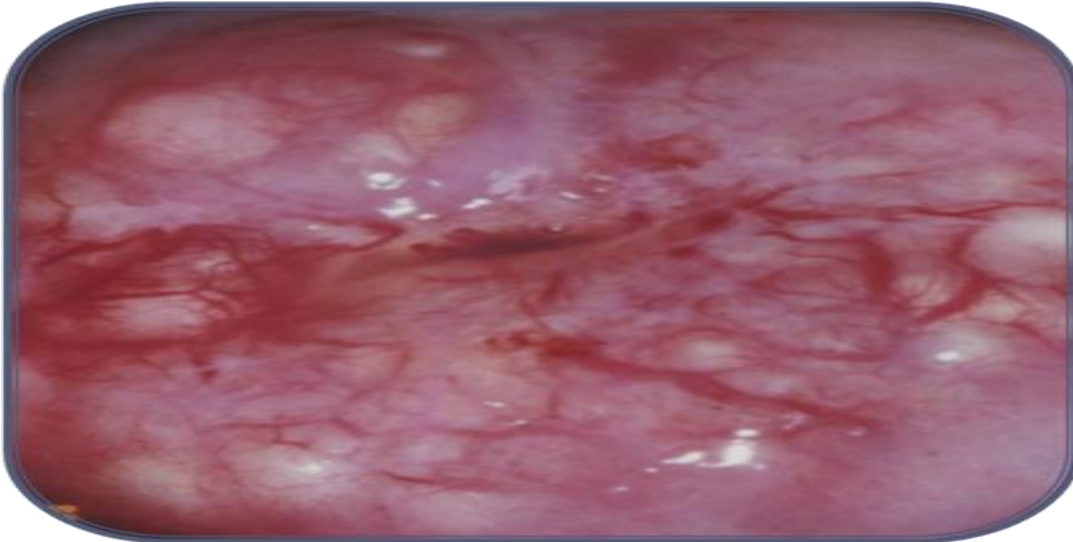


Post-menopausal cervix



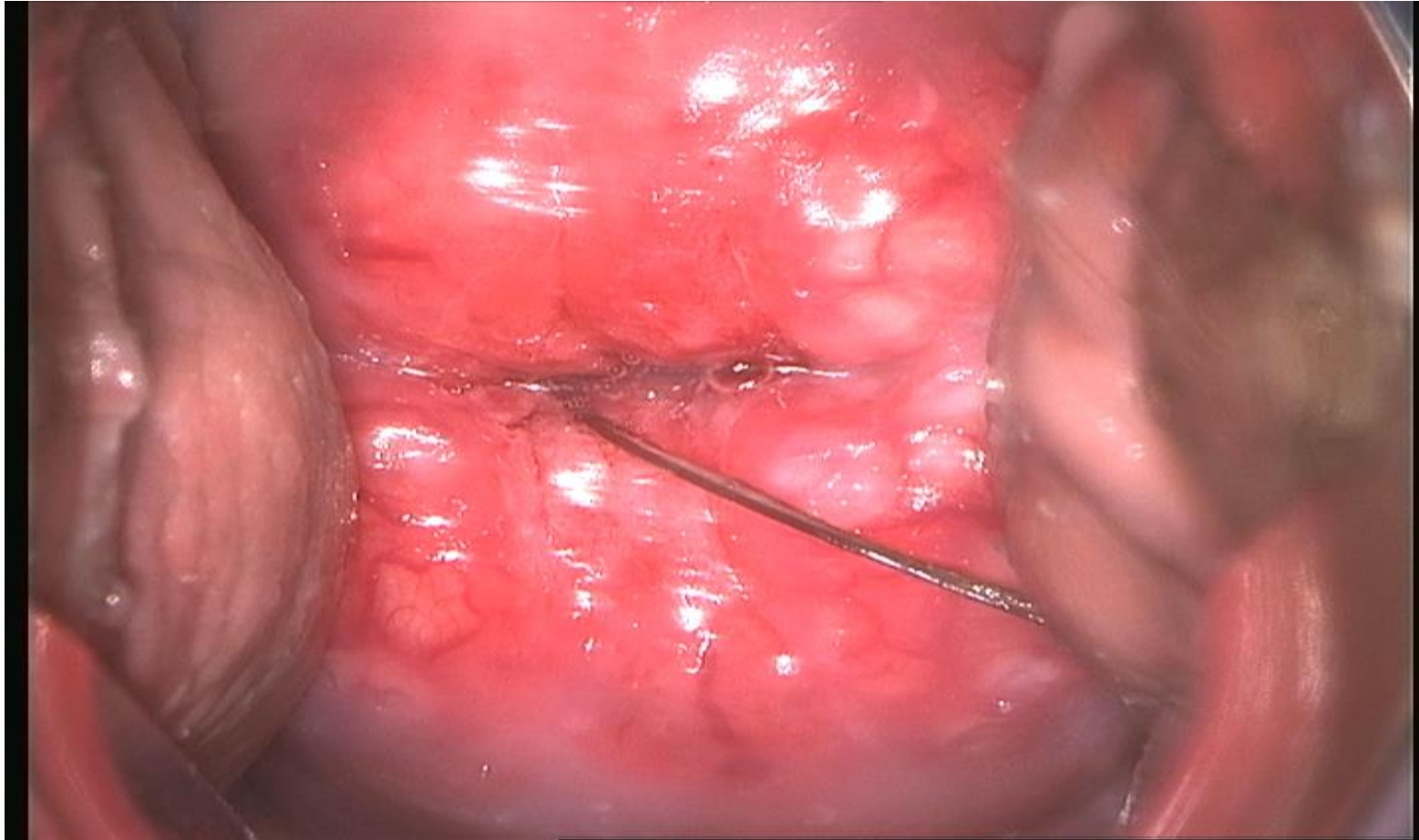


Nabothian follicles





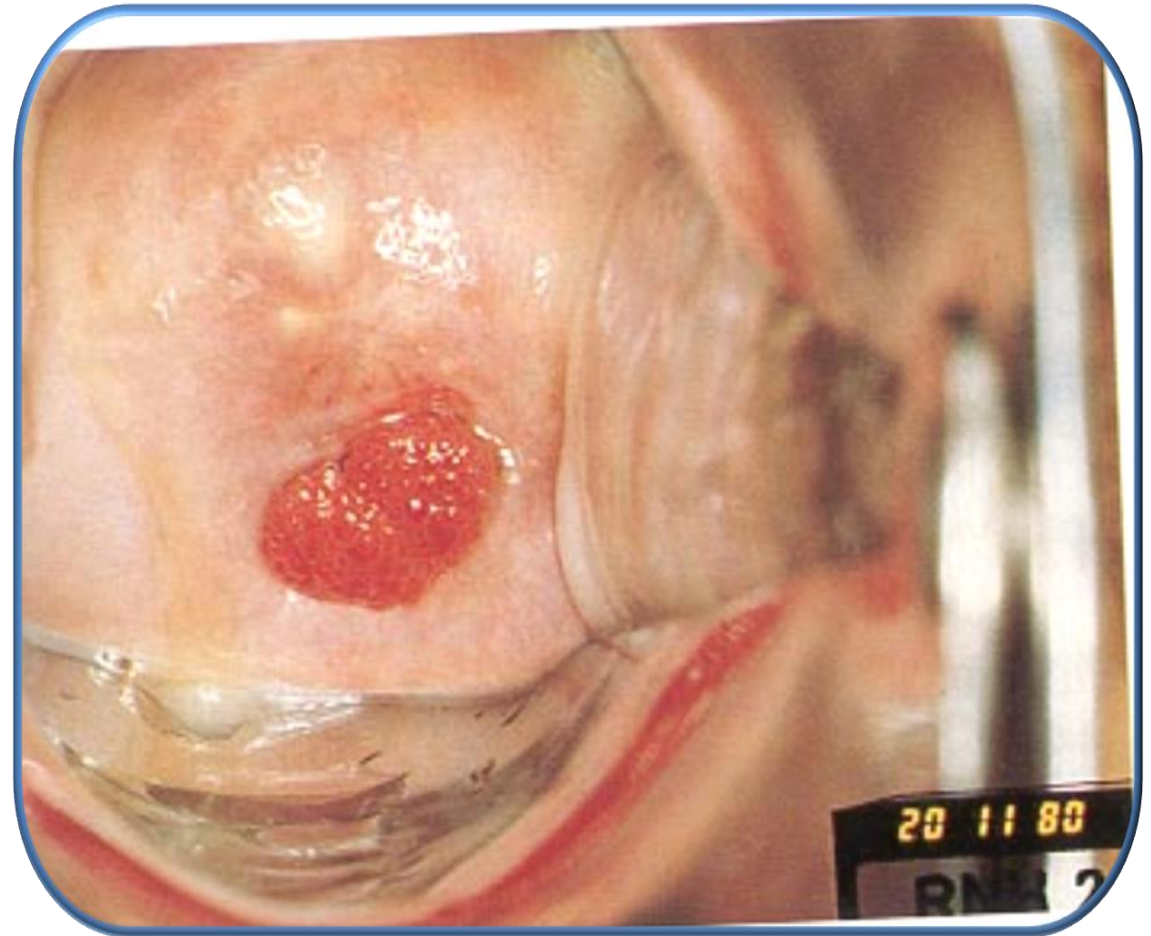
Nabothian Follicles and IUCD strings





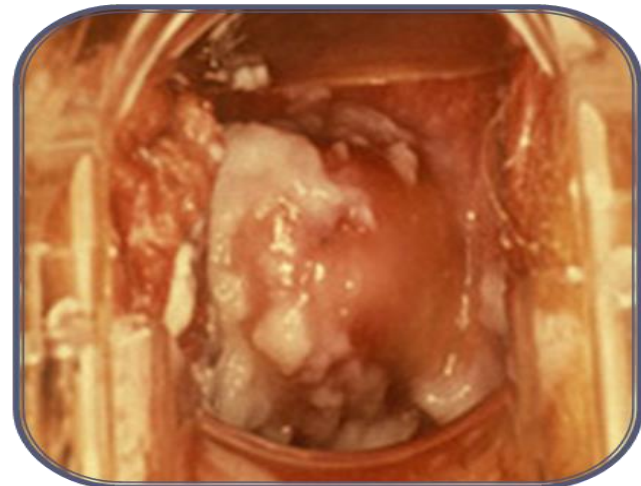
Pedunculated polyp

Sessile polyp



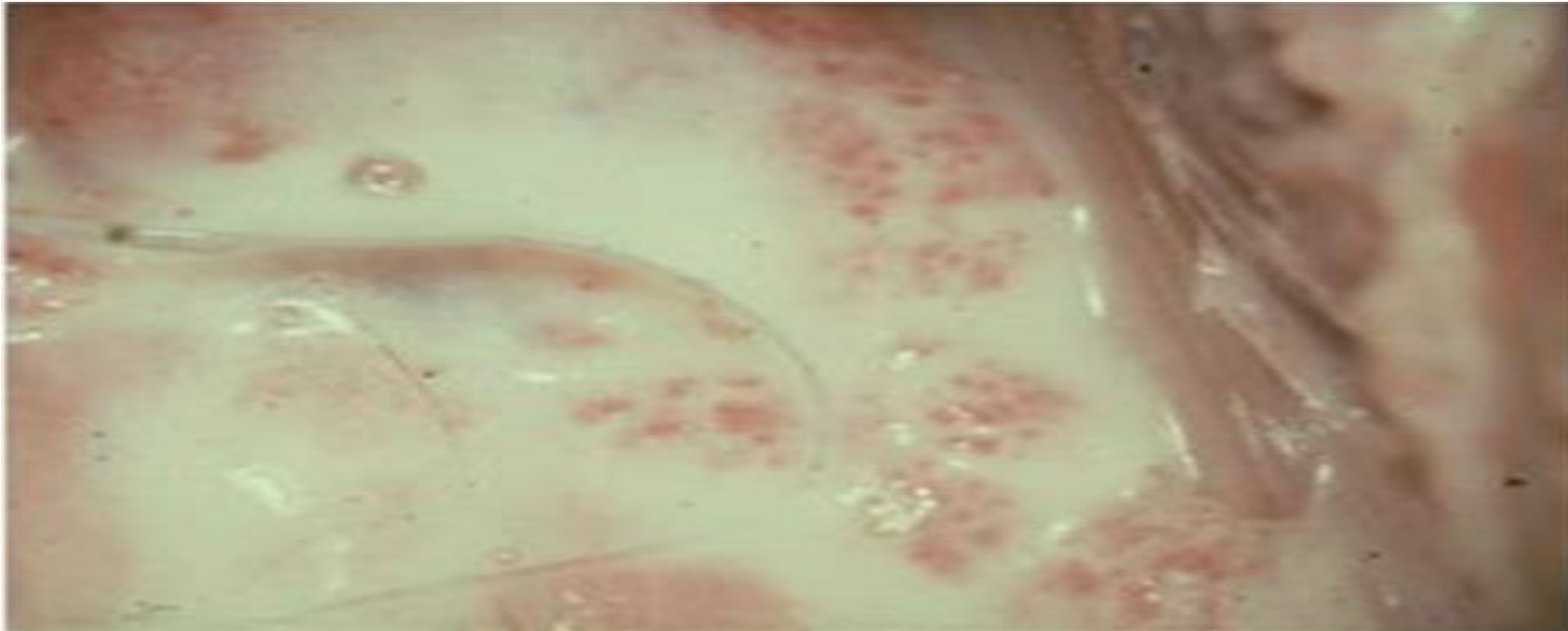


Types of discharge

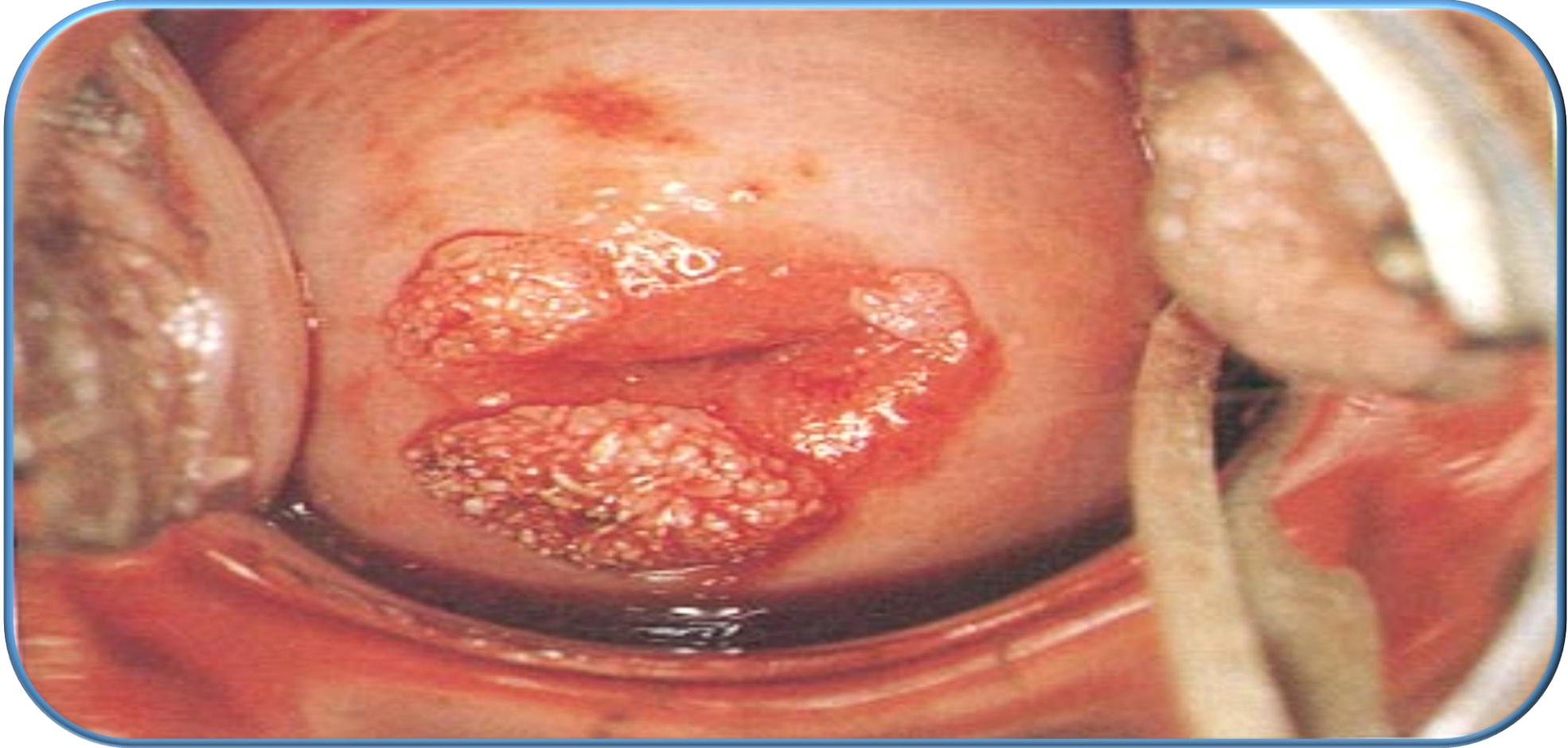




Vaginal candida

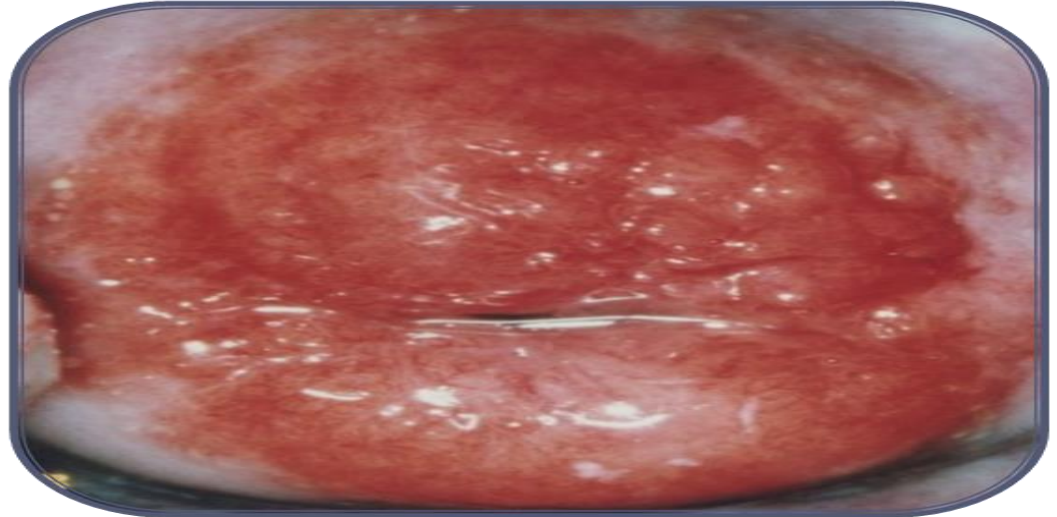
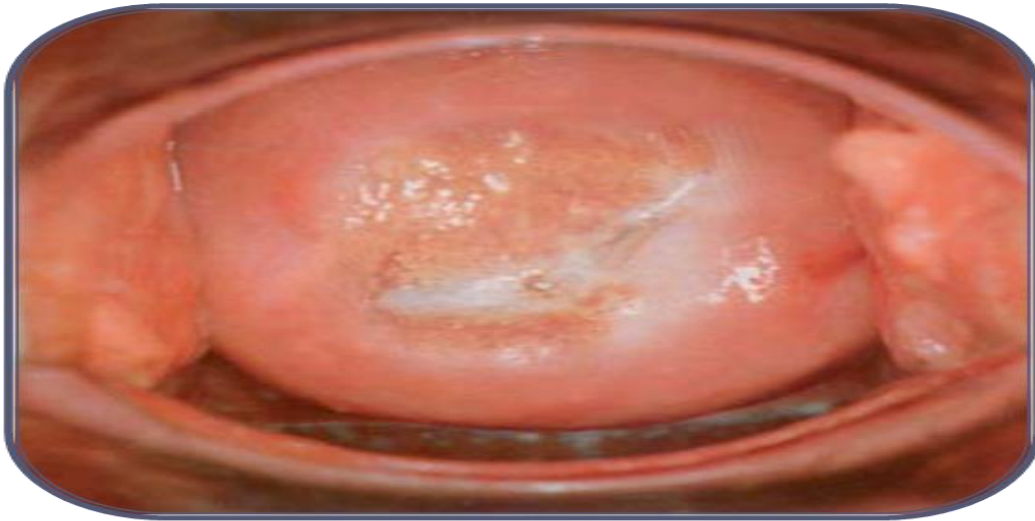


Cervical warts





Cervicitis



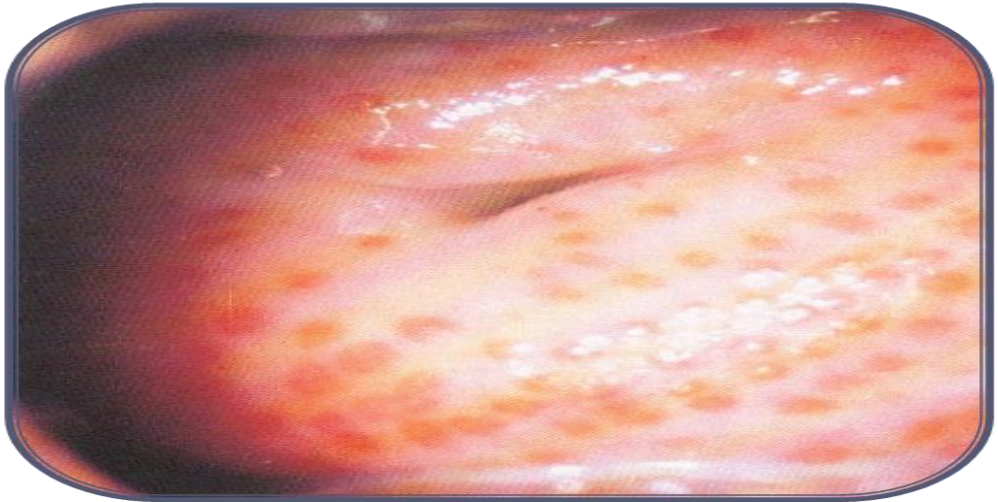
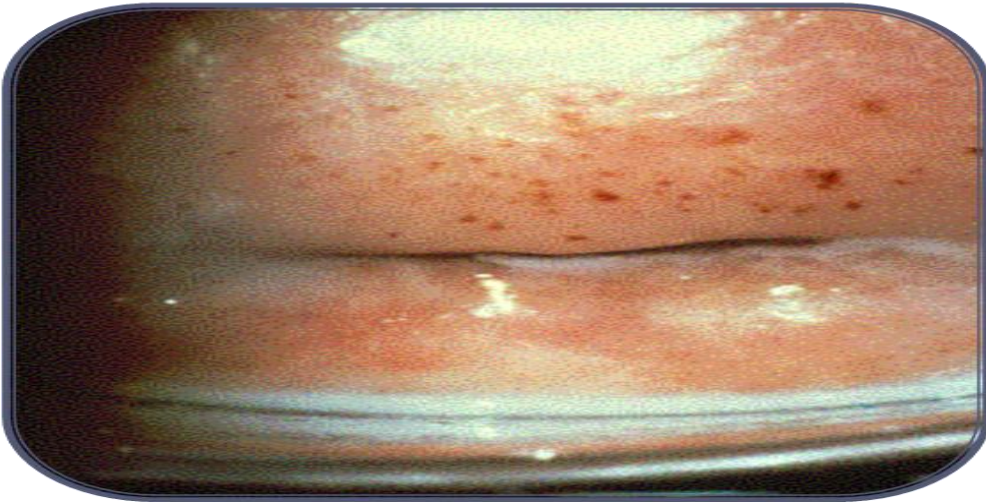
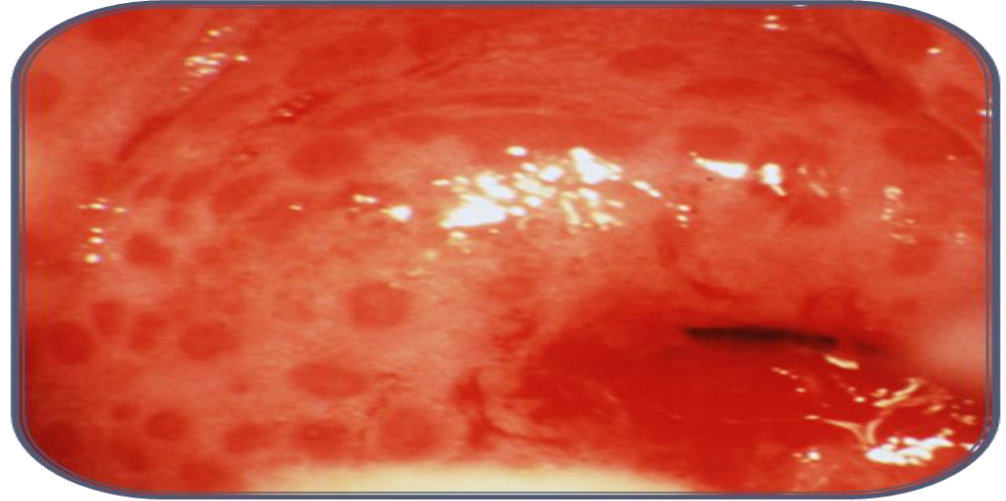
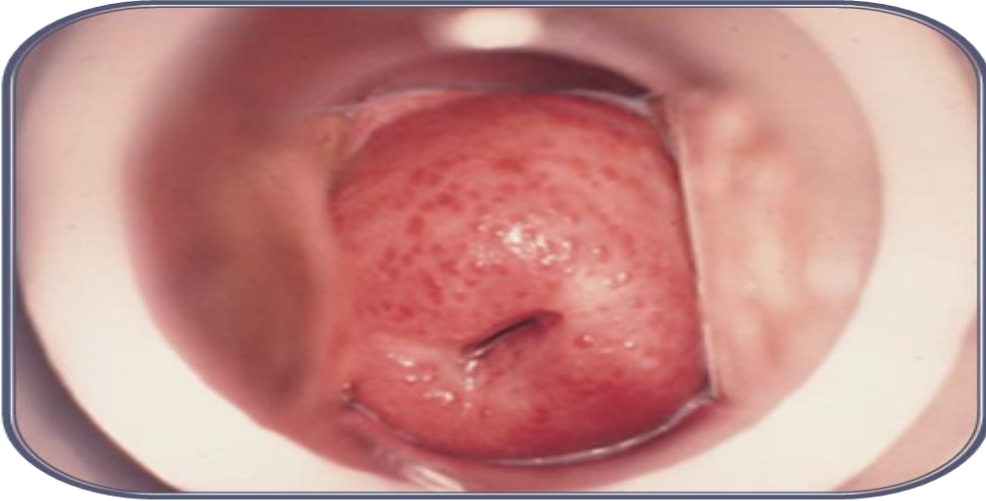


Bacterial Vaginosis





Trichomoniasis





Cervical Herpes





Cervical Fibroid





Appearance of the cervix post LLETZ treatment



Appearance of Cervix at the end of the LEEP procedure
Note that the tissue removed is sent for analysis



Appearance of the cervix 5 weeks postoperatively

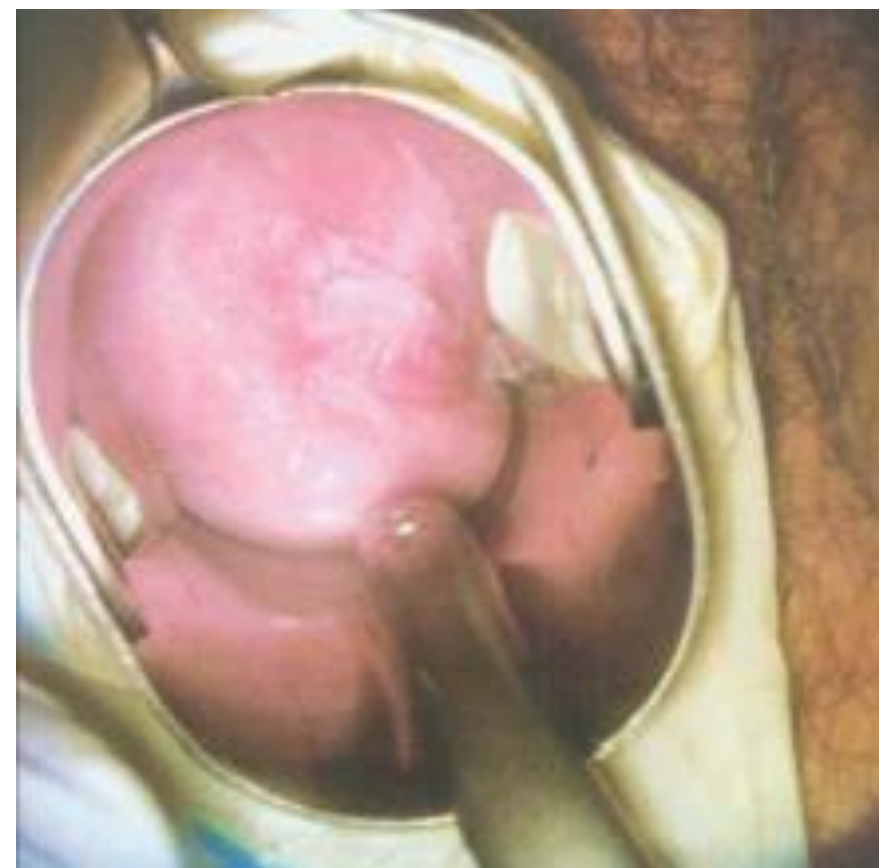




Cervical stenosis

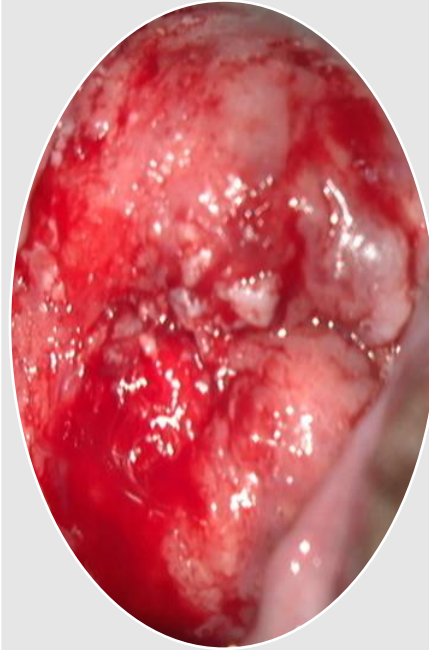
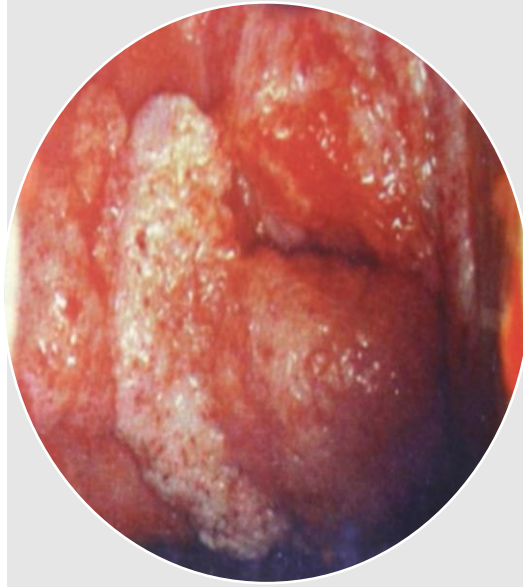
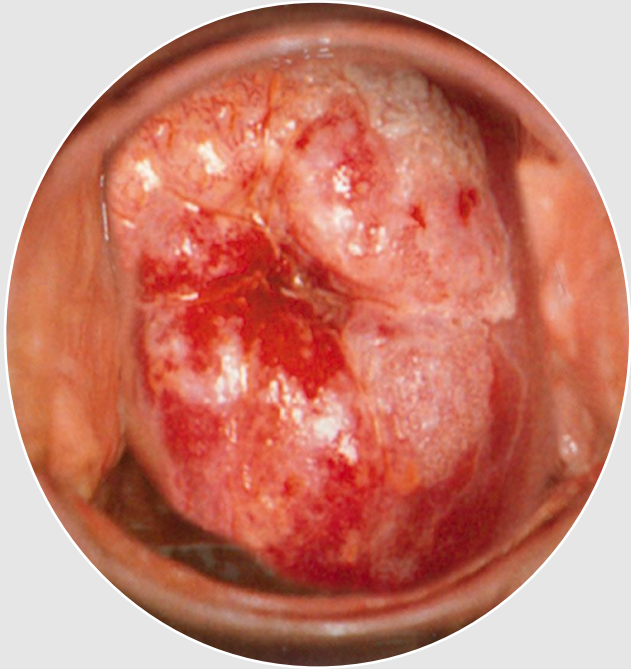


HF Vault sample screening





Invasive Cancer





Invasive Cancer

