

## Supplementary Material

### Annexure 1. Bethesda System for Cervical Cancer Screening using Pap smear\* (2014) (Nayar and Wilbur, 2015)

Specimen Adequacy
A. Satisfactory for evaluation (note presence / absence of endocervical. The Transformation zone component)
B. Unsatisfactory for evaluation (specify reason)
1. Specimen rejected / not processed (specify reason)
2. Specimen processed and examined, but unsatisfactory for evaluation of epithelial abnormality because of Specific reason
Interpretation / Result
Negative for intraepithelial Lesions or Malignancy
Organisms
• * <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>
• * Fungal organisms morphologically consistent with <i>Candida species</i>
• * Shift in flora suggestive of bacterial vaginosis.
• * Bacteria morphologically consistent with <i>Actinomyces species</i>
• * Cellular changes consistent with herpes simplex virus
Other non neoplastic findings (Optional to report; list not comprehensive)
• * Reactive cellular changes associated with Inflammation (includes typical repair)
Radiation
Intrauterine contraceptive device
• * Glandular cells status post-hysterectomy
Atrophy
Epithelial Cell Abnormalities
a. Squamous cell
i. Atypical squamous cells (ASC)
▪ * of undetermined significance (ASC-US)
▪ * Cannot exclude HSIL (ASC-H)
ii. Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL)
▪ * Encompassing: human papillomavirus / mild dysplasia/ cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN)
iii. High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL)
▪ * Encompassing: moderate and severe dysplasia, carcinoma in situ: (CIN2 and CIN 3)
iv. Squamous cell carcinoma
b. Glandular cell
i. Atypical glandular cells (AGC) (specify endocervical, endometrial, or not otherwise specified)
ii. Atypical glandular cells, favour neoplastic (specify endocervical or not otherwise specified)
iii. Endocervical adenocarcinoma in situ (AIS)
iv. Adenocarcinoma
c. Other (List not comprehensive)
o * Endometrial cells in a woman > 40 y of age.

\* Pap smear - A Pap smear, also called a Pap test, is a procedure to test for cervical cancer in women. A Pap smear involves collecting cells from your cervix — the lower, narrow end of your uterus that's at the top of your vagina.

**Annexure 2. Classification of Pap results and its characteristics based on Bethesda system (Nayar and Wilbur, 2015)**

<b>Test definitions</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>
Negative	Negative for intra epithelial lesion or malignancy (NILM)
	NILM without any infections or atrophy
	NILM with Atrophy
	NILM with infections - Bacterial Vaginosis, Trichomonas vaginalis, Candida species, Actinomycosis
Precancerous	Epithelial cell abnormalities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Squamous cell - ASC – US, ASC – H, LSIL, LSIL – HPV, HSIL</li> <li>• Glandular cell - AGUS, AGUS with ASC – US</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NKSCC</li> </ul>
Cancerous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NKSCC</li> </ul>
Advice for repeat test	Specimen Adequacy - Unsatisfactory staining / inadequate sampling and broken

**Annexure 3. Classification of VIA\* results and its characteristics (IARC Handbooks of Cancer Prevention, 2005)**

<b>Test Definition</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>
Normal	Normal-looking cervix, nabothian cysts
Positive (Low threshold)	Cervicitis, erosion, polyp, wart, unhealthy cervix, reddish-looking cervix
Positive (high threshold)	Low-threshold features plus bleeding on touch, bleeding erosion, hypertropied elongated cervix, growth, ulcer

\*VIA – Visual inspection of the cervix after acetic acid application. VIA is widely recommended as the method of choice in cervical cancer screening programs in resource-limited settings because of its simplicity and ability to link with immediate treatment.