What’s That?
Recognizing common gynecologic lesions

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Objectives

- Review normal features of the external genitalia, vagina and cervix
- Recognize common abnormal findings such as herpes, molluscum and warts
- Discuss diagnosis and management of various vulvovaginal conditions
Vulvar Bumps
What is this?
1. Condylomata
2. Hymenal tags
3. Vulvar papillomatosis
What is this?

1. Condylomata
2. Vulvar papillomatosis
non-keratinized vestibular mucosa

- hymenal fimbria
- annular
- vaginal opening
- hymen
- Hart's line
- keratinized stratified squamous epithelium of the labium minus
- vulvar
- papillomatosis
Pigmented Lesions
What is this?

1. Benign
2. Malignant
Which is concerning for melanoma?
1. A
2. B
What is the diagnosis?

1. Angiokeratomas
2. Nevi
3. Cavernous hemangioma
4. Melanoma
Vulvar Papules & Ulcers
Vaginal and Vulvar Cysts
Cystocele

(pronounced “sis’to-sel”)
Most common prolapse occurs when bladder falls into the vagina, often called a “dropped bladder.”
What is this?

1. Gartner’s duct cyst
2. Bartholin’s cyst
3. Inclusion cyst
4. Skene’s duct cyst
Genital Growths
Vulvar Skin Conditions
Other STD’s
Congenital Anomalies
Uterus didelphys
(uterus duplex separatus)

Uterus duplex bicornis
(septus)

Uterus bicornis
unicollis

Uterus septus

Uterus subseptus

Uterus unicornis
Pediatric Lesions
How would you treat this?

1. Topical estrogen cream
2. Supportive care until menarche
3. Surgical separation
4. Manual separation
Cervical Lesions
What is this?
1. Cervical cancer
2. Cervical ectropion
3. CIN I
Thank you and see you at the pool
Picture credits go to Mark Theiss
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