

## AUDIT ON SERRATED POLYPS

**Note. Please select the criterion-a that is/are most important for your diagnosis by numbering them with the order of diagnostic significance (it would be ideal if you could do it in the routine diagnostic fashion, please!)**

1. Criterion/criteria for a diagnosis of hyperplastic polyp

1- Epithelial serration

Surface

upper crypt

lower crypt

2- Cytoplasmic eosinophilia

Focal

Diffuse

3- Horizontal crypts

4- Crypt dilatation

upper crypt

lower crypt

5- Branched crypt

6- Inverted crypts

7- Mitotic activity

upper crypt

lower crypt

8- Mature goblet cells

upper crypt

lower crypt

9- Subepithelial thickening   
in basement membrane

10- Cytological atypia (prominent vesicular nucleus and presence of nucleoli)

upper crypt

lower crypt

11- Adenomatous epithelium

nuclear elongation

nuclear stratification

nuclear hyperchromasia

12- Dysplasia

low grade

high grade

13- Additional diagnostic criterion (not included in the table)

2. Criterion/criteria for a diagnosis of sessile serrated adenoma/polyp

1- Epithelial serration

Surface

upper crypt

lower crypt

- 2- Cytoplasmic eosinophilia
  - Focal
  - Diffuse
- 3- Horizontal crypts
- 4- Crypt dilatation
  - upper crypt
  - lower crypt
- 5- Branched crypt
- 6- Inverted crypts
- 7- Mitotic activity
  - upper crypt
  - lower crypt
- 8- Mature goblet cells
  - upper crypt
  - lower crypt
- 9- Subepithelial thickening   
in basement membrane
- 10- Cytological atypia (prominent vesicular nucleus and presence of nucleoli)
  - upper crypt
  - lower crypt
- 11- Adenomatous epithelium
  - nuclear elongation
  - nuclear stratification
  - nuclear hyperchromasia
- 12- Dysplasia
  - low grade
  - high grade
- 13- Additional diagnostic criterion-a (not included in the table)

### 3. Criterion-a for a diagnosis of (traditional) serrated adenoma

- 1- Epithelial serration
  - Surface
  - upper crypt
  - lower crypt
- 2- Cytoplasmic eosinophilia
  - Focal
  - Diffuse
- 3- Horizontal crypts
- 4- Crypt dilatation
  - upper crypt
  - lower crypt
- 5- Branched crypt
- 6- Inverted crypts
- 7- Mitotic activity

- upper crypt
- lower crypt
- 8- Mature goblet cells
- upper crypt
- lower crypt
- 9- Subepithelial thickening
- in basement membrane
- 10- Cytological atypia (prominent vesicular nucleus and presence of nucleoli)
- upper crypt
- lower crypt
- 11- Adenomatous epithelium
- nuclear elongation
- nuclear stratification
- nuclear hyperchromasia
- 12- Dysplasia
- low grade
- high grade
- 13- Additional diagnostic criterion-a (not included in the table)

#### 4. Criterion-a for a diagnosis of mixed polyp

- 1- Epithelial serration
- Surface
- upper crypt
- lower crypt
- 2- Cytoplasmic eosnophilia
- Focal
- Diffuse
- 3- Horizontal crypts
- 4- Crypt dilatation
- upper crypt
- lower crypt
- 5- Branched crypt
- 6- Inverted crypts
- 7- Mitotic activity
- upper crypt
- lower crypt
- 8- Mature goblet cells
- upper crypt
- lower crypt
- 9- Subepithelial thickening
- in basement membrane
- 10- Cytological atypia (prominent vesicular nucleus and presence of nucleoli)
- upper crypt
- lower crypt

11- Adenomatous epithelium

nuclear elongation

nuclear stratification

nuclear hyperchromasia

12- Dysplasia

low grade

high grade

13- Additional diagnostic criterion-a (not included in the table)

**Thank you!**

**PLEASE SEND IT BACK BY THE END OF OCTOBER 2009!**