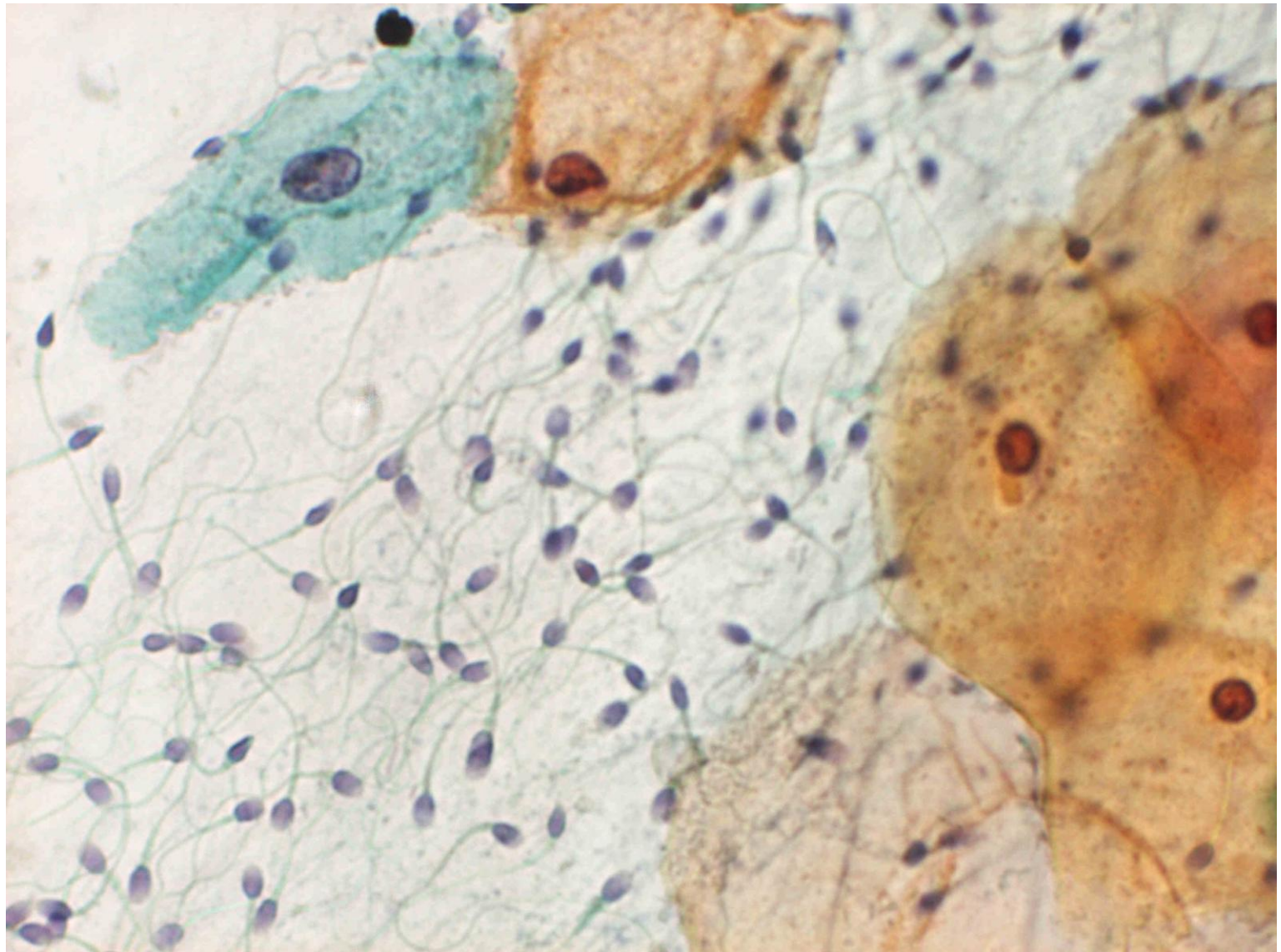
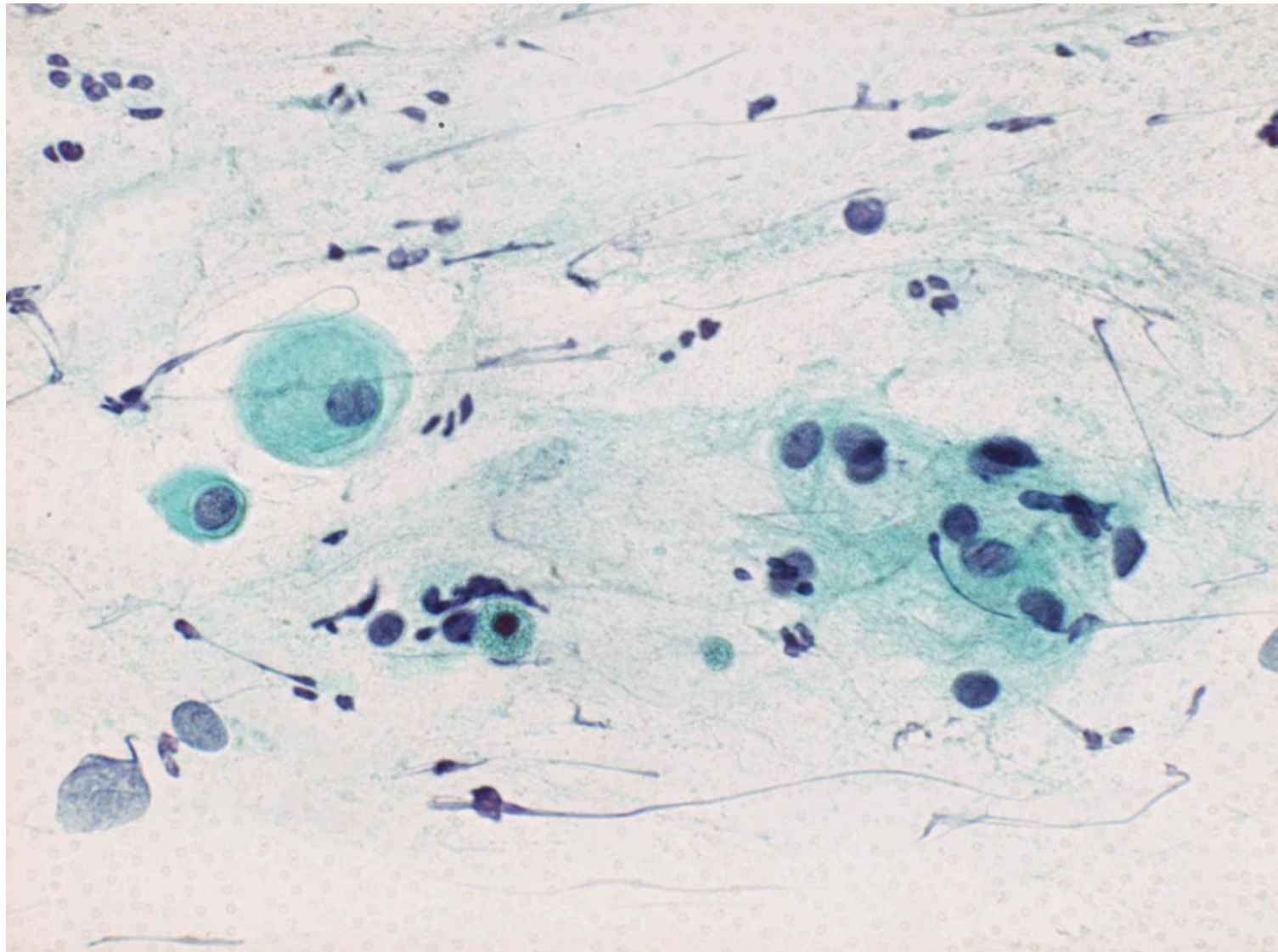


Sexy pathology: Japanese sex life realized from pathology specimens

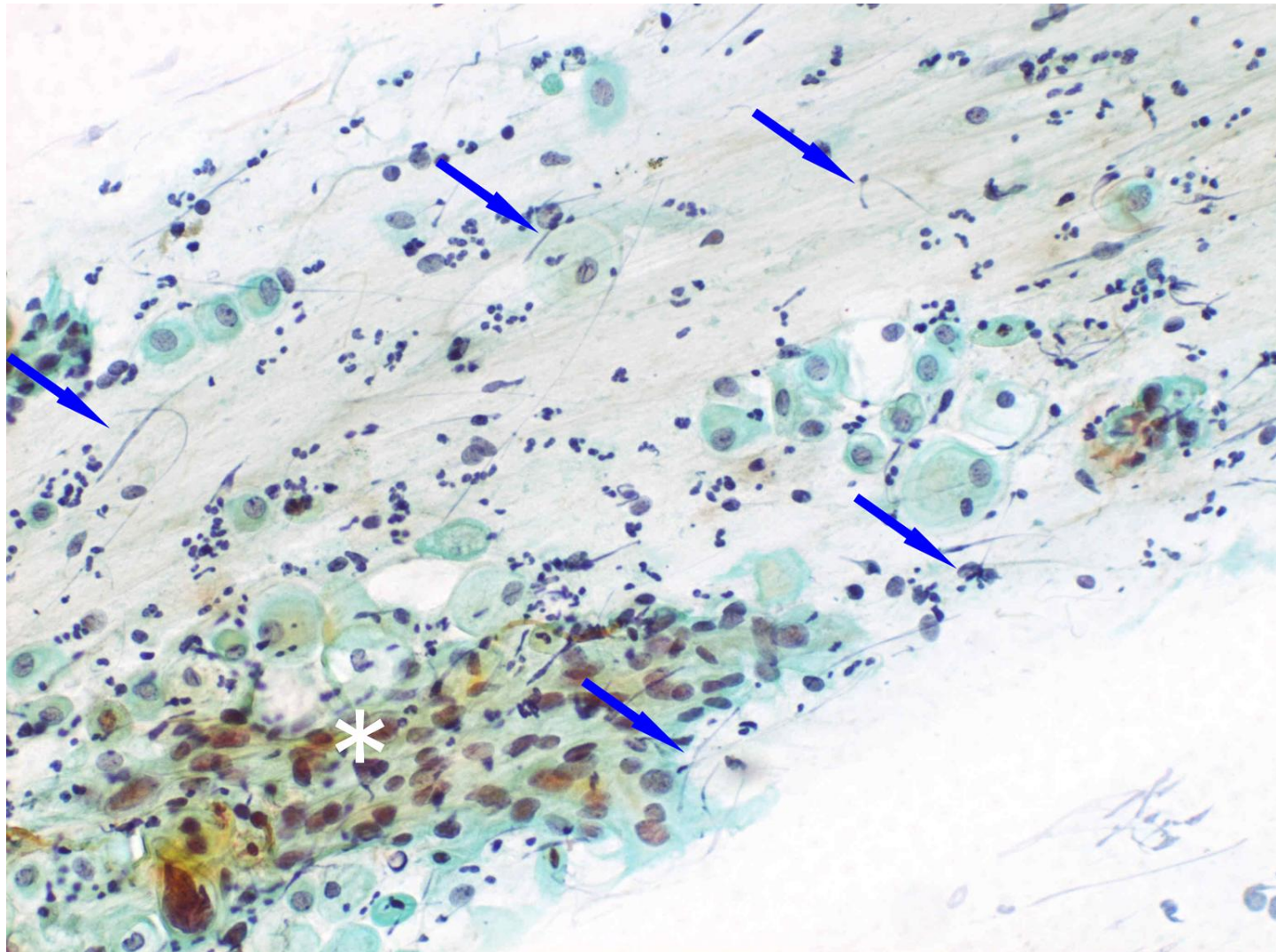
The pathology specimens tell the sexual life of the patients. We can find sexually active aged ladies. The oral and anal sex can be proven by a variety of lesions of sexually transmitted infection. Sexy pathology is demonstrated in gross materials, cytology preparations and biopsy and autopsy specimens.



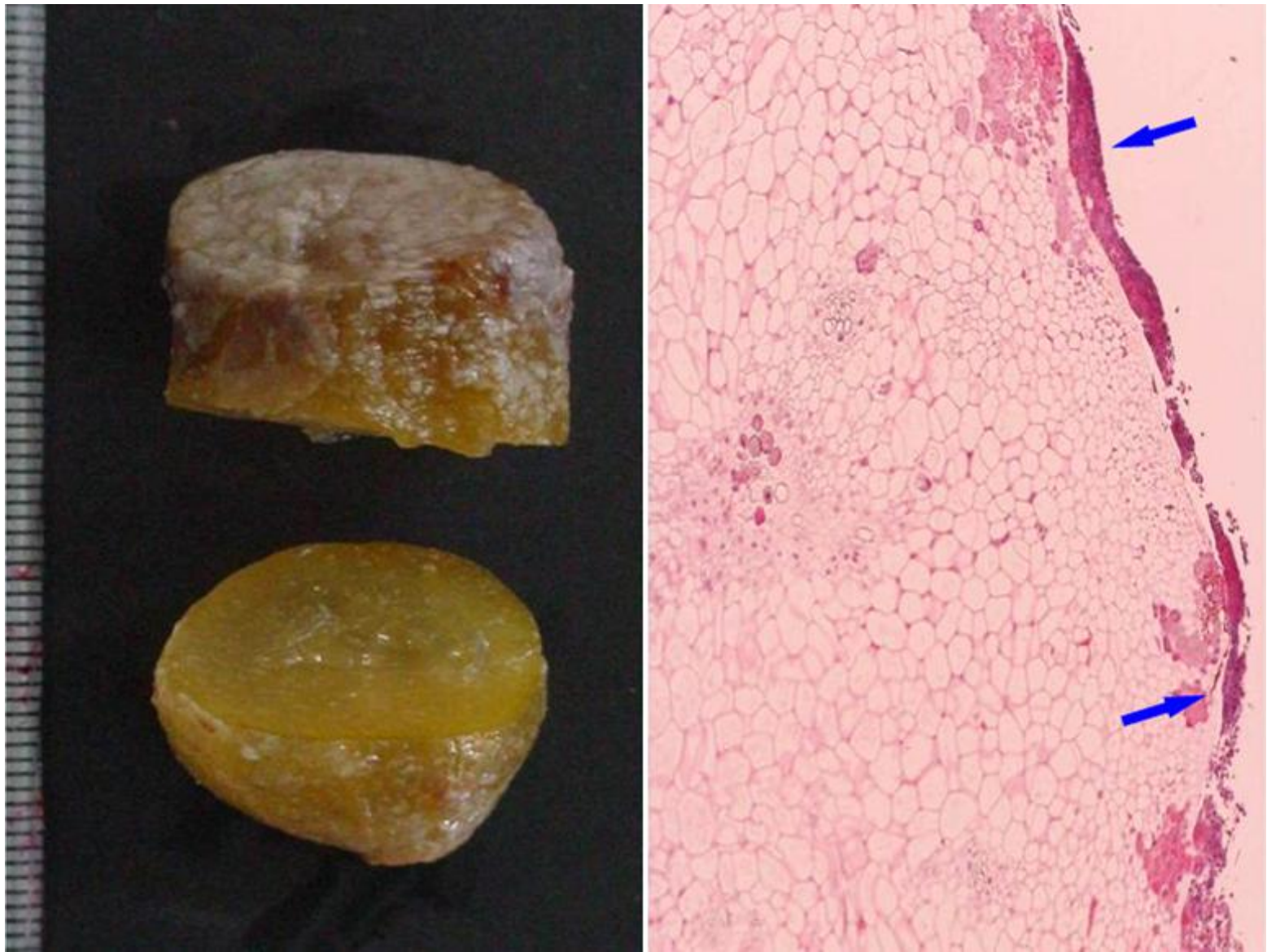
Sperms seen in cervical smear sampled from 30 y-o female (Pap). Sperms consist of blue head and green tail.



Senile colpitis and nuclear lines (Pap). Nuclear lines representing crashed nuclei during smearing resemble sperms but show blue tail.



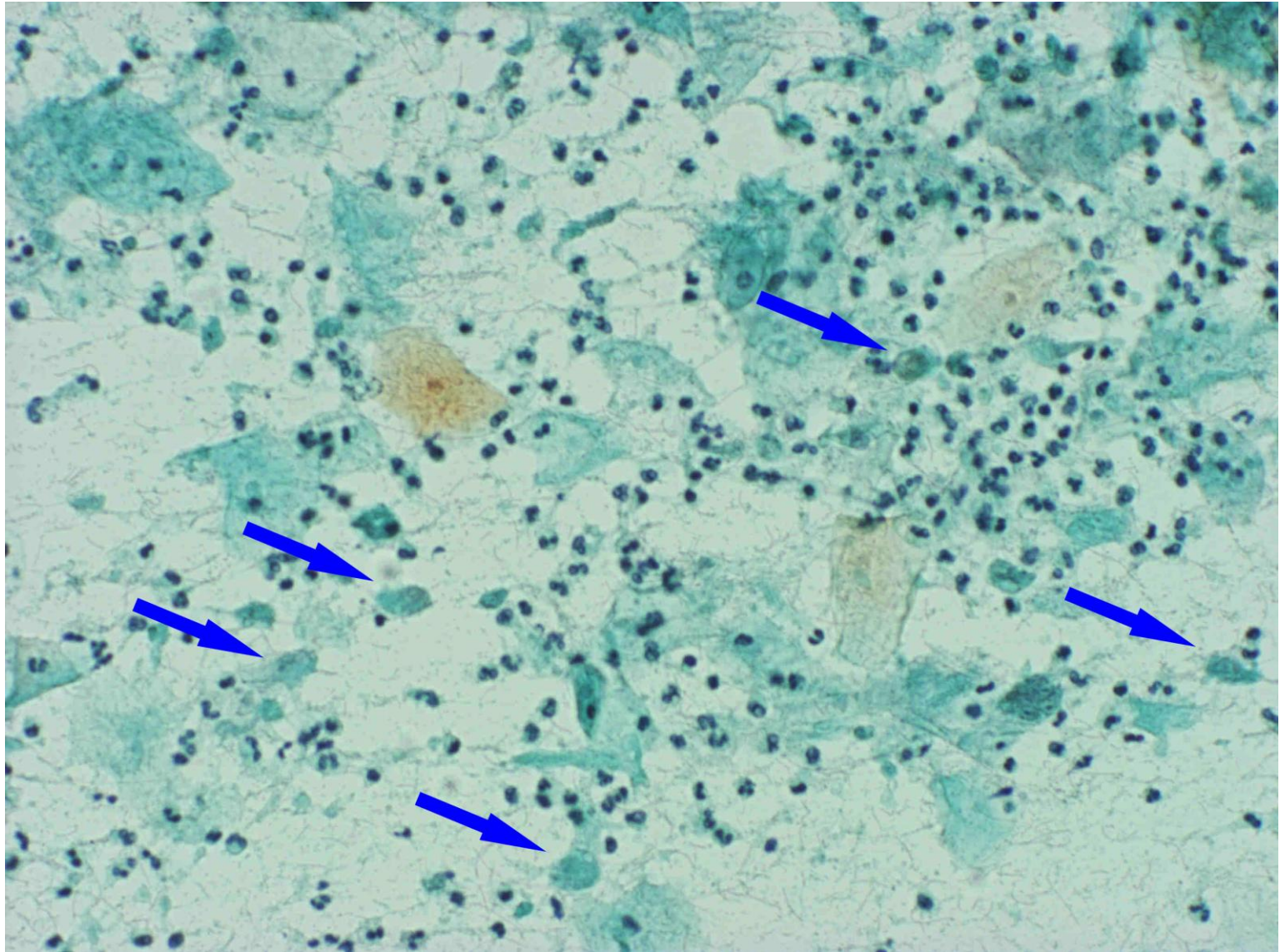
Cervical smear from a 73 y-o female patient. Senile colpitis (*) and sperms (arrows) (Papanicolaou stain)



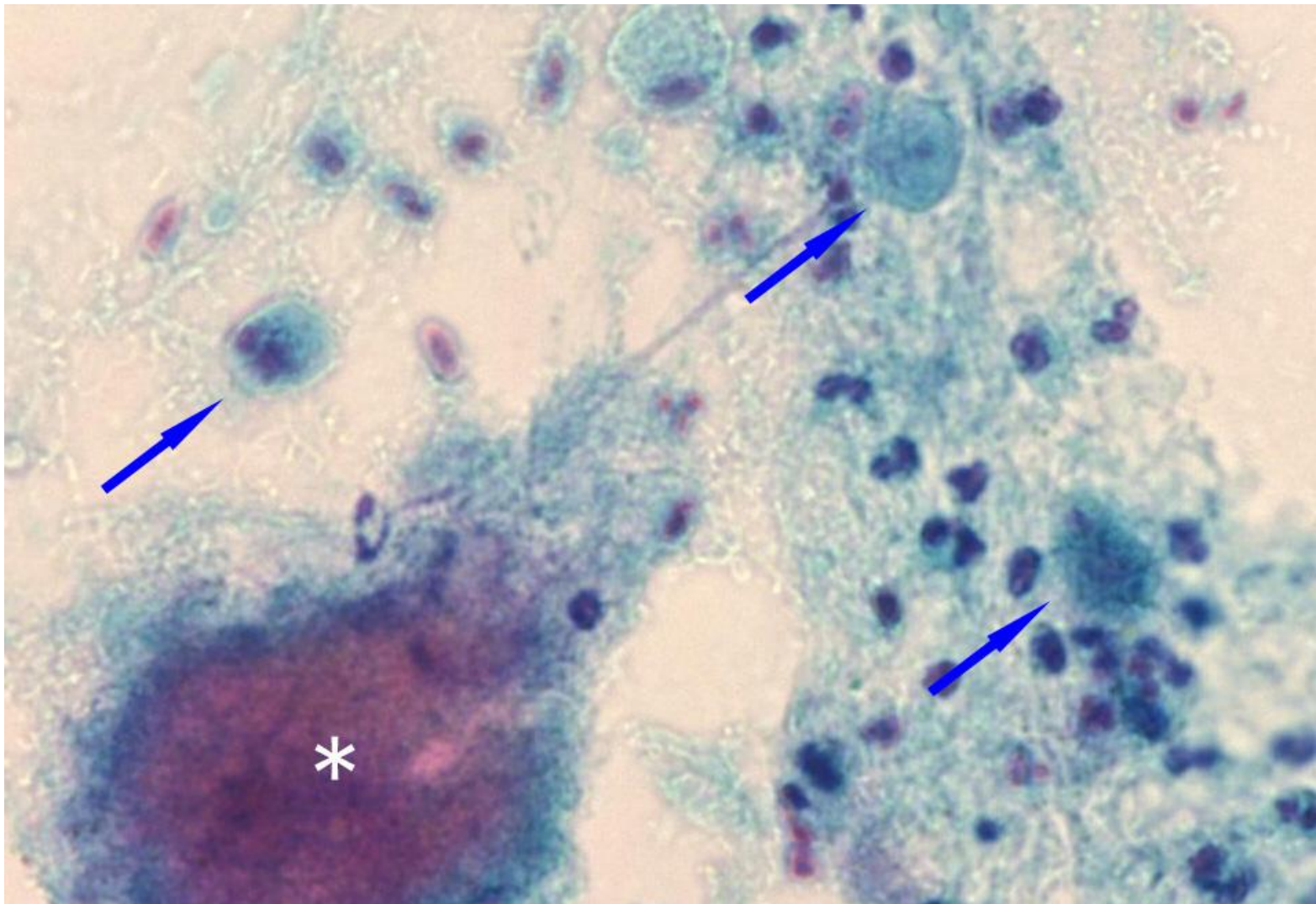
Intravaginal foreign material: Banana! (left: gross, right: H&E). The banana was inserted in the vagina of a 72-year-old woman. The banana surface is infected with bacteria (arrows).



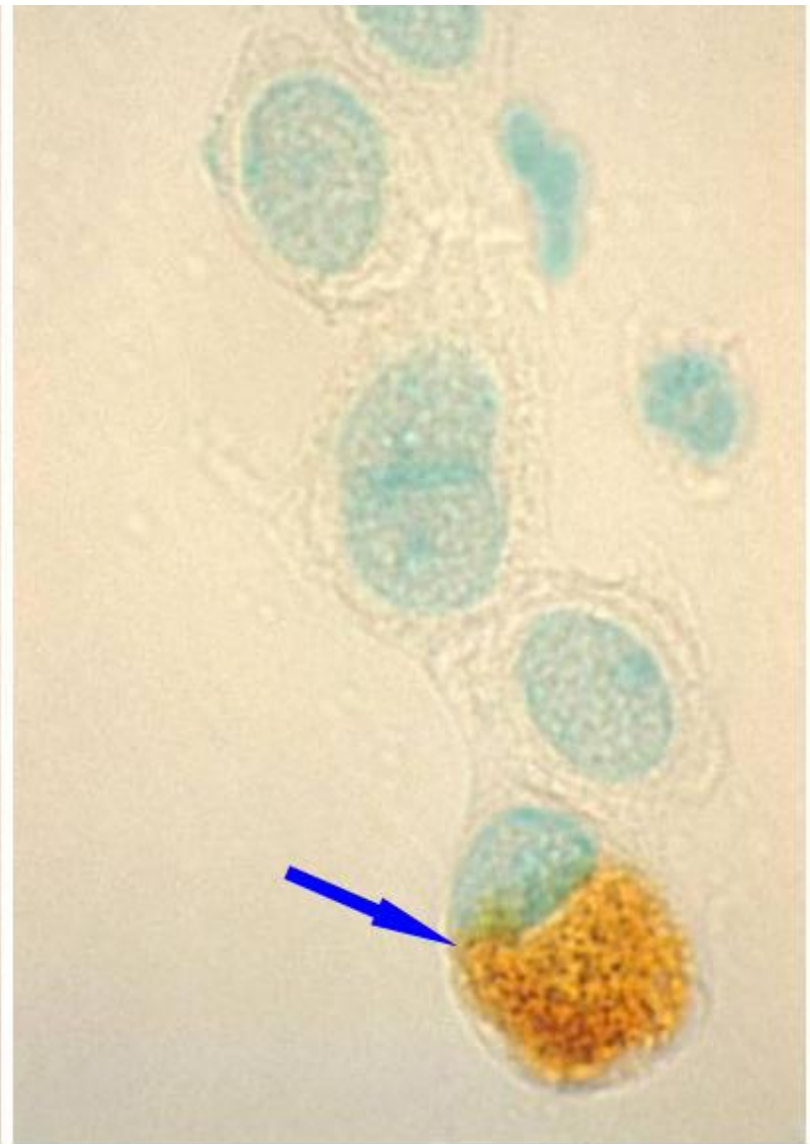
Anal foreign body. A Winner sausage covered with a gauze was incarcerated in the anus of 56 y-o male.



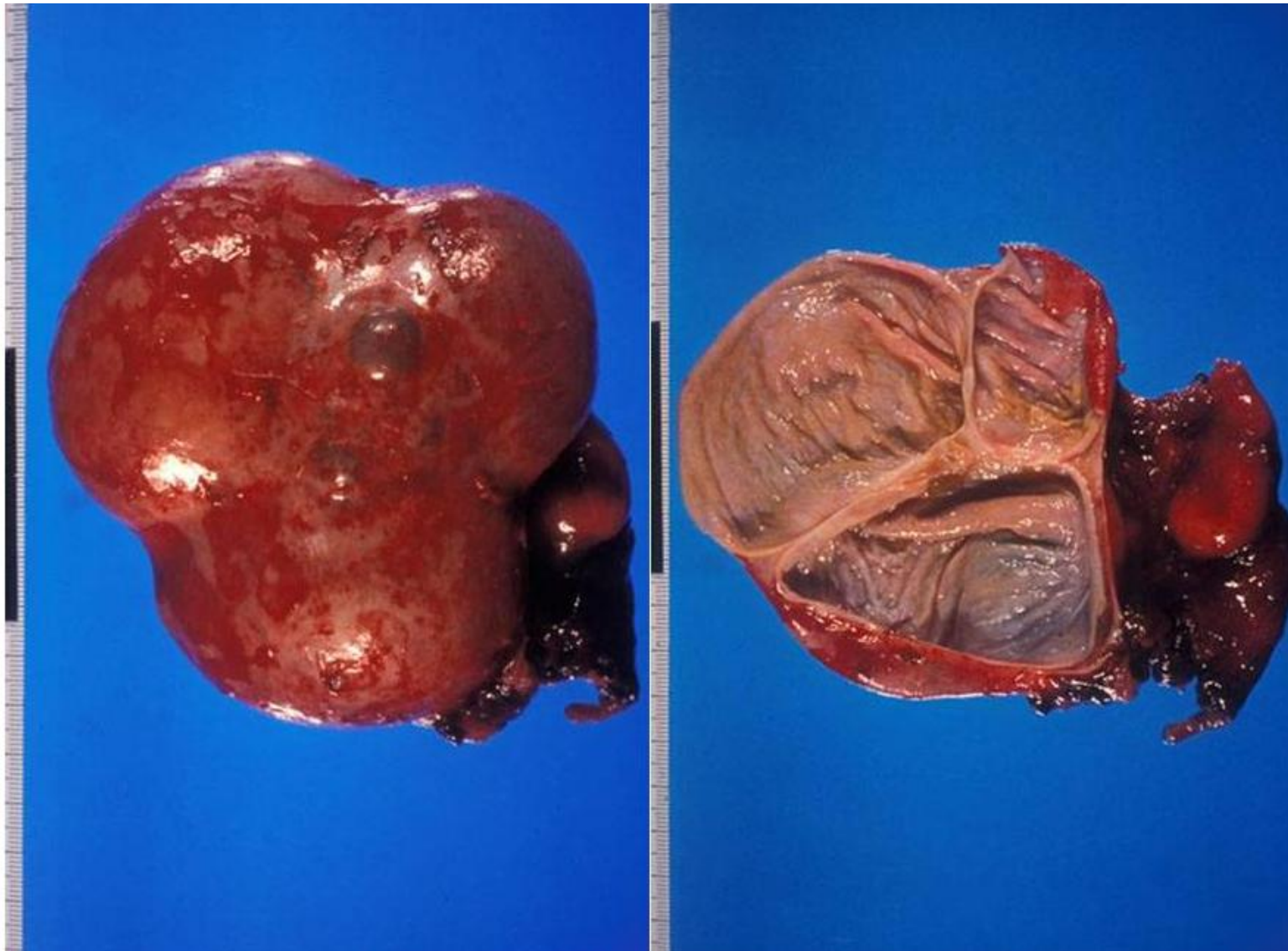
Trichomonas vaginitis infection in senile colpitis (Papanicolaou). *Trichomonas vaginalis* (arrows) and *E. coli* are co-infected in the smear of 60 y-o female. Trichomonosis in the aged is relatively rare.



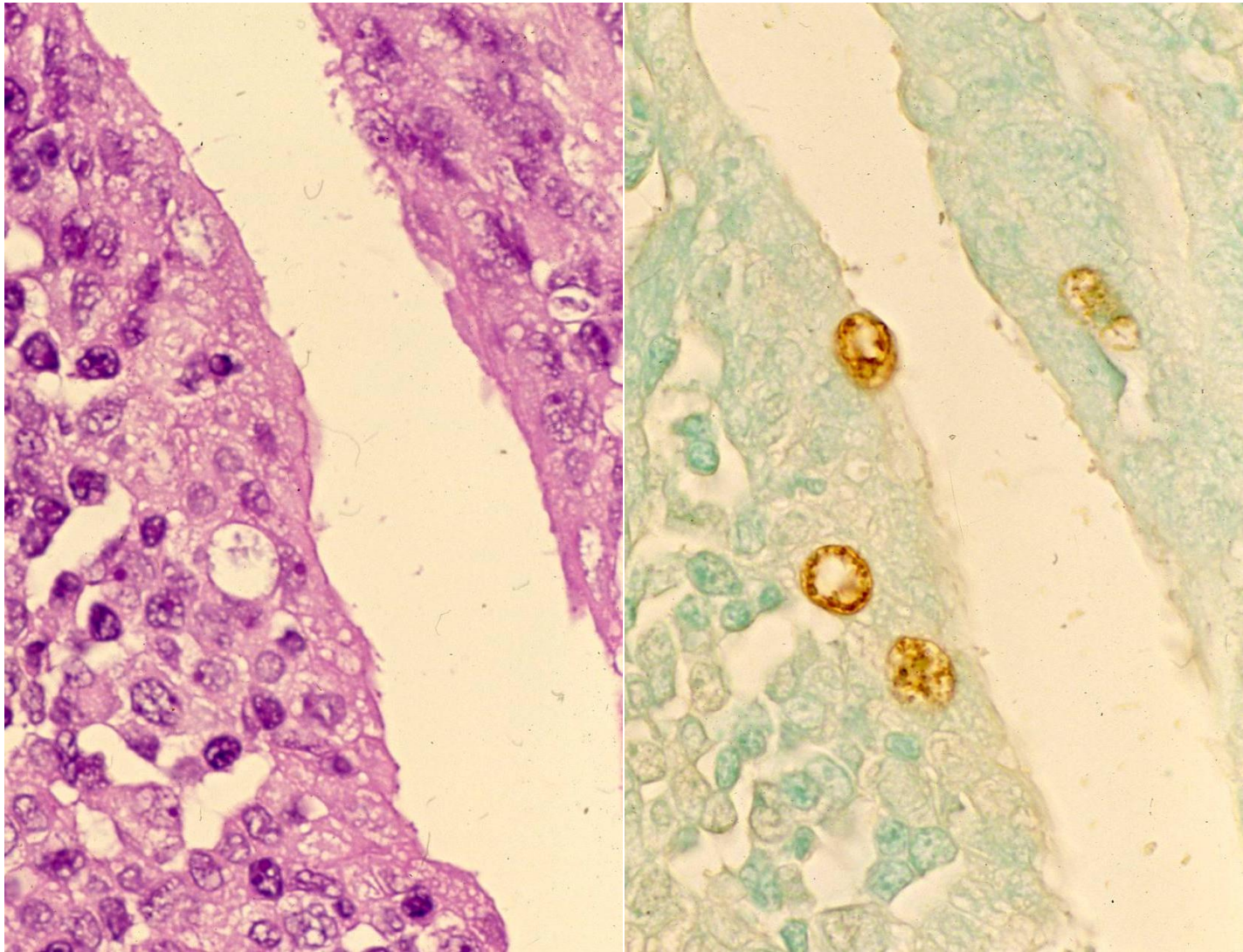
Entamoeba gingivalis infection in the endometrium (Papanicolaou). Cytological examination of the exudate around the IUD inserted in the uterine cavity of 53 y-o female patient. In addition to actinomycotic grains (*), trophozoites of *Entamoeba gingivalis* phagocytizing neutrophils are observed. Both *Actinomyces israeli* and *E. gingivalis* are normal flora of the oral cavity. The infection occurred through oral sex.



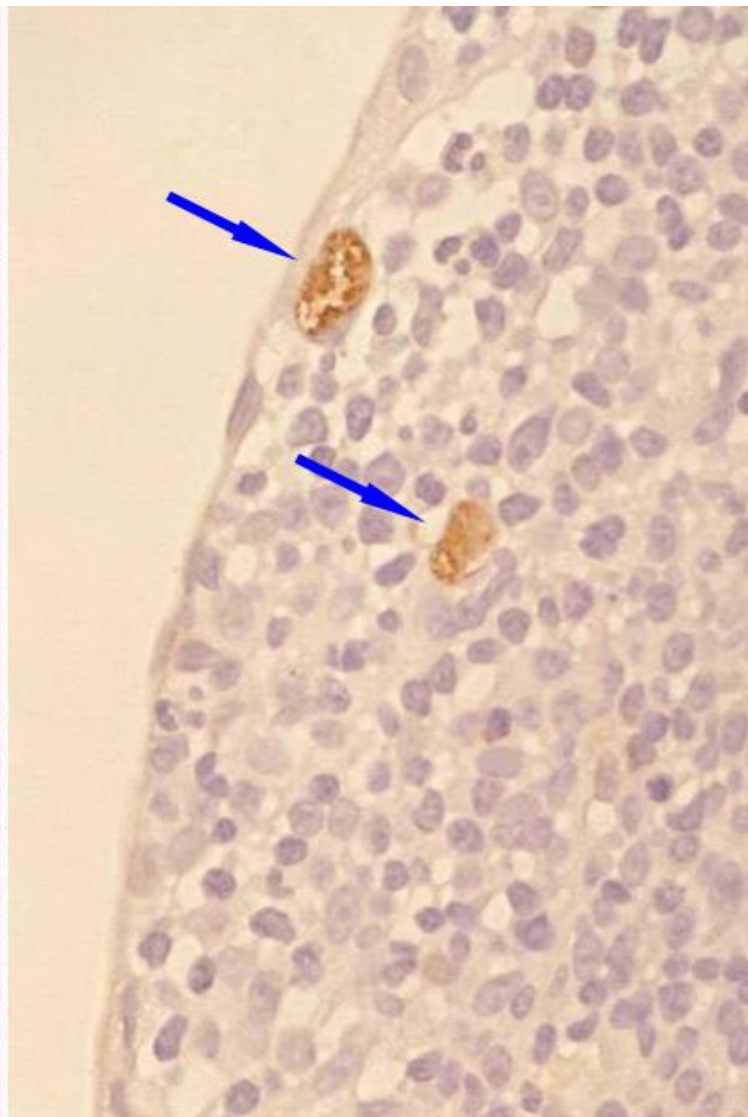
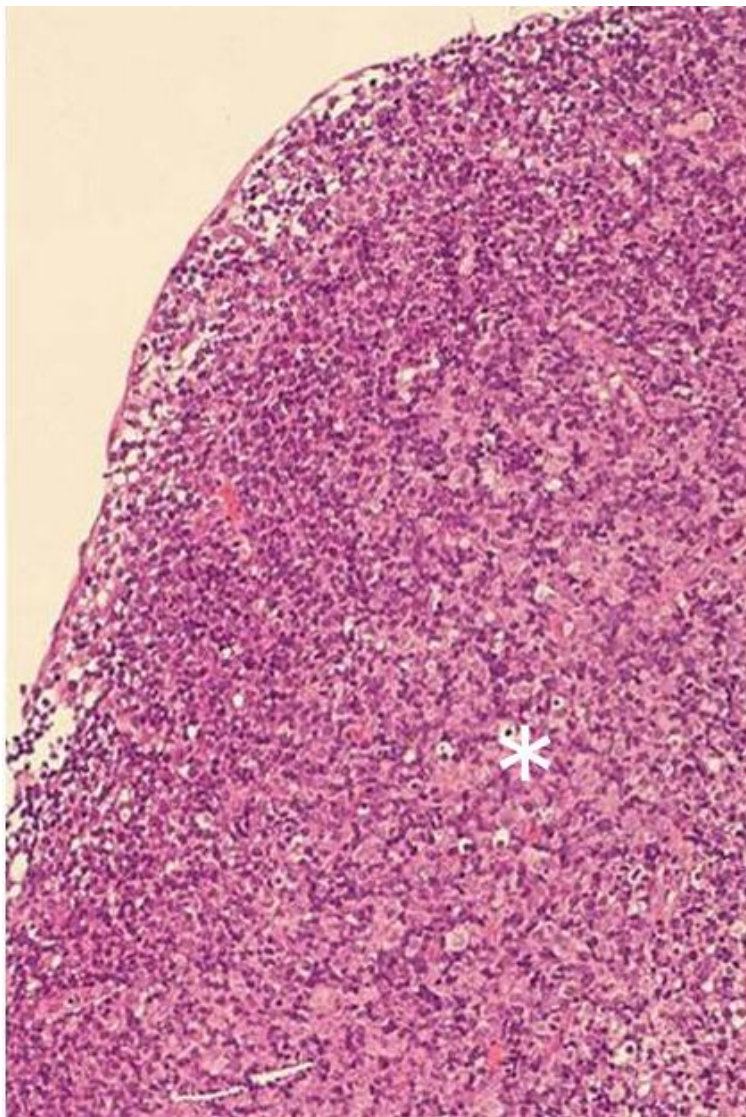
Chlamydial cervicitis (left: Pap, right: chlamydial antigen). Cervical smear from 34 y-o female. Chlamydial antigen detected with a monoclonal antibody is shown in the nebular inclusion bodies in the metaplastic cells (arrows).



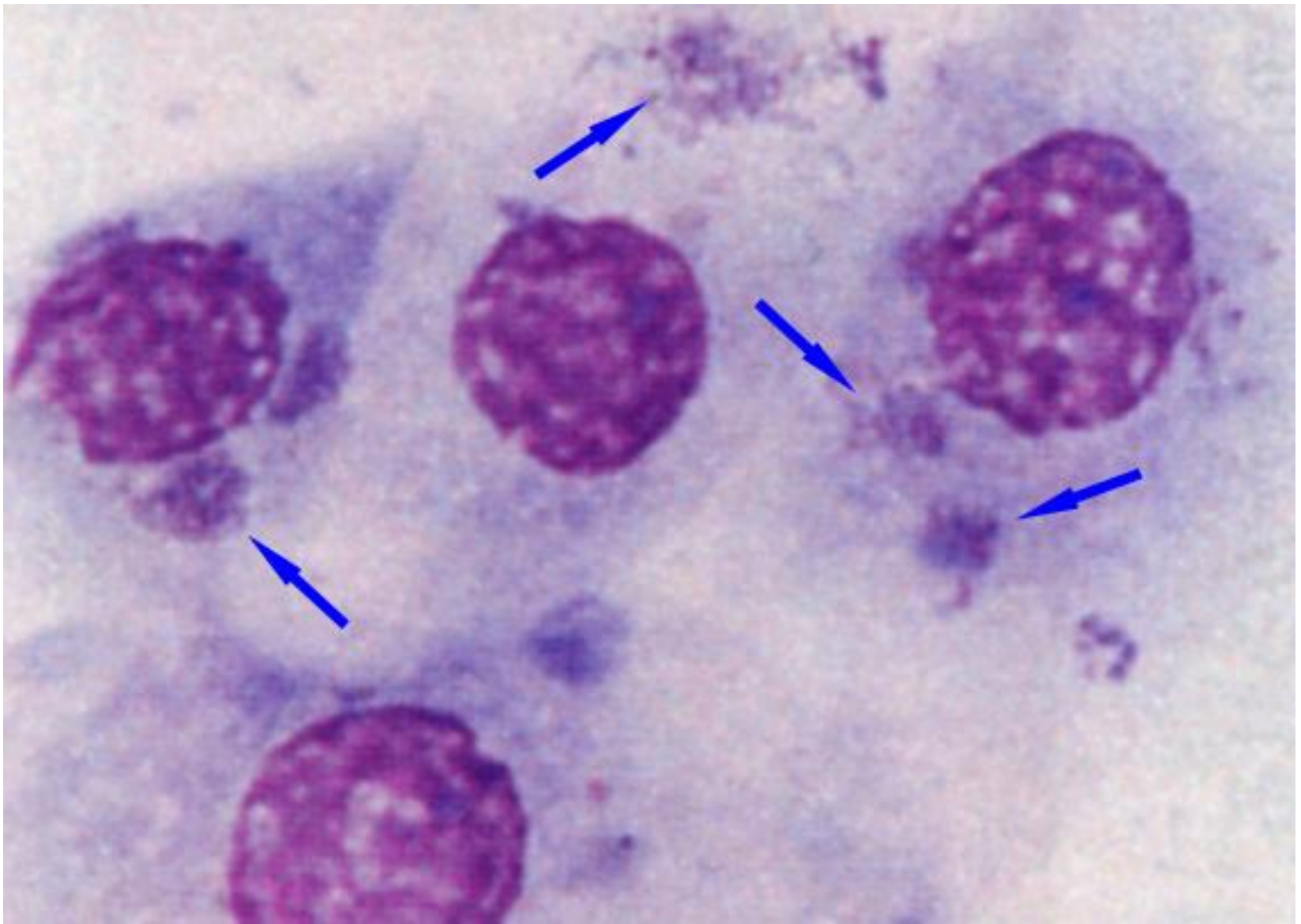
Gross appearance of chlamydial salpingitis (left: surface, right: cut section). The surgical specimen from a 36 y-o female patient. Sausage-like swelling is characteristic of chlamydial salpingitis.



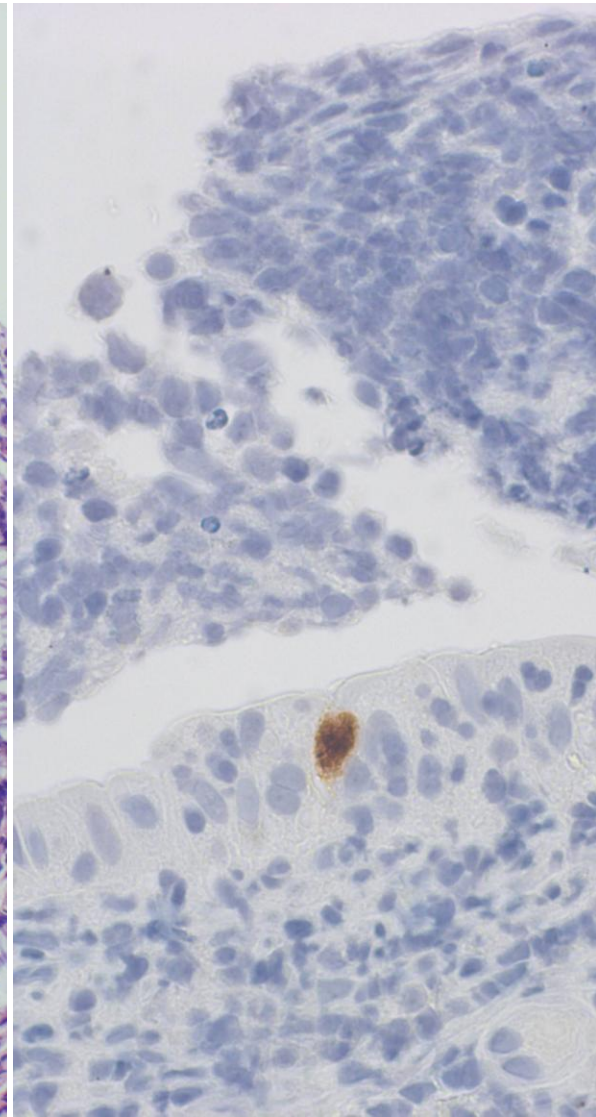
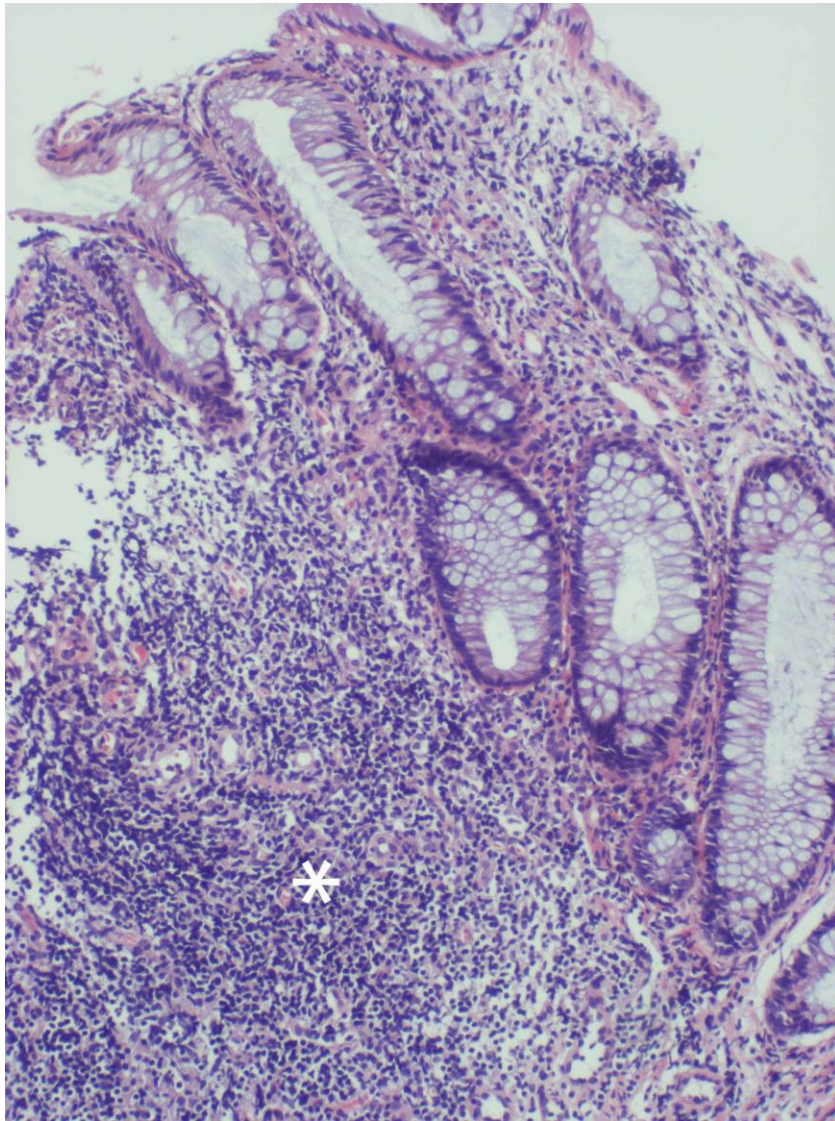
Microscopic findings of chlamydial salpingitis (left: H&E, right: immunostaining for chlamydial Ag). Cytoplasmic chlamydial inclusions are clearly labeled for chlamydial antigen detected with a monoclonal antibody.



Chlamydial pharyngitis (left: H&E, right: chlamydial antigen). Tonsillar biopsy from 20 y-o female medical student. Because of unilateral tonsillar swelling, the possibility of malignant lymphoma was clinically suspected. Part of squamous mucosa on the lymphoid follicles (*) show chlamydial antigen in the cytoplasm. Oral sex mediated infection was proven.



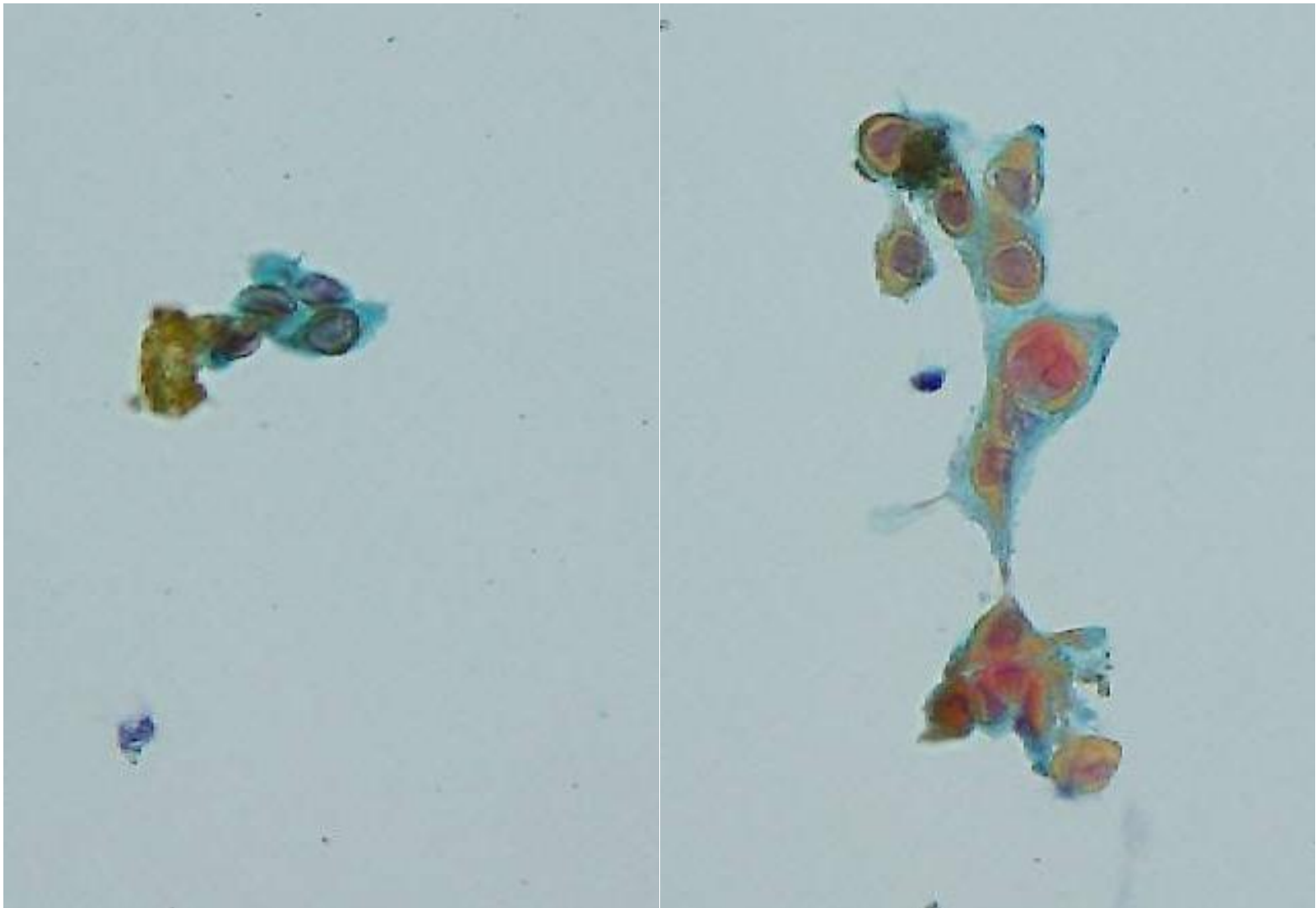
Chlamydial conjunctivitis (quick Giemsa). Conjunctival smear preparation from a 20-year-old young guy reveals cytoplasmic chlamydial inclusions (arrows). To avoid acute chlamydial conjunctivitis, don't touch your eyes during sexual intercourse.



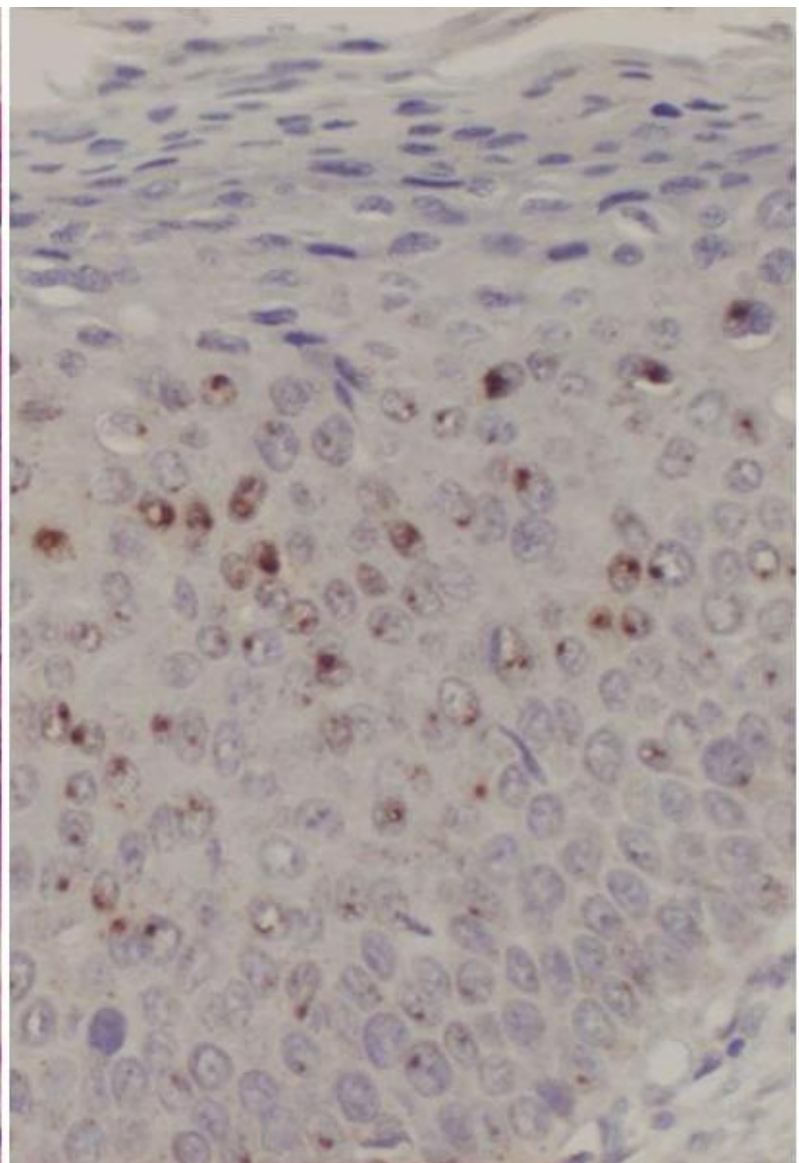
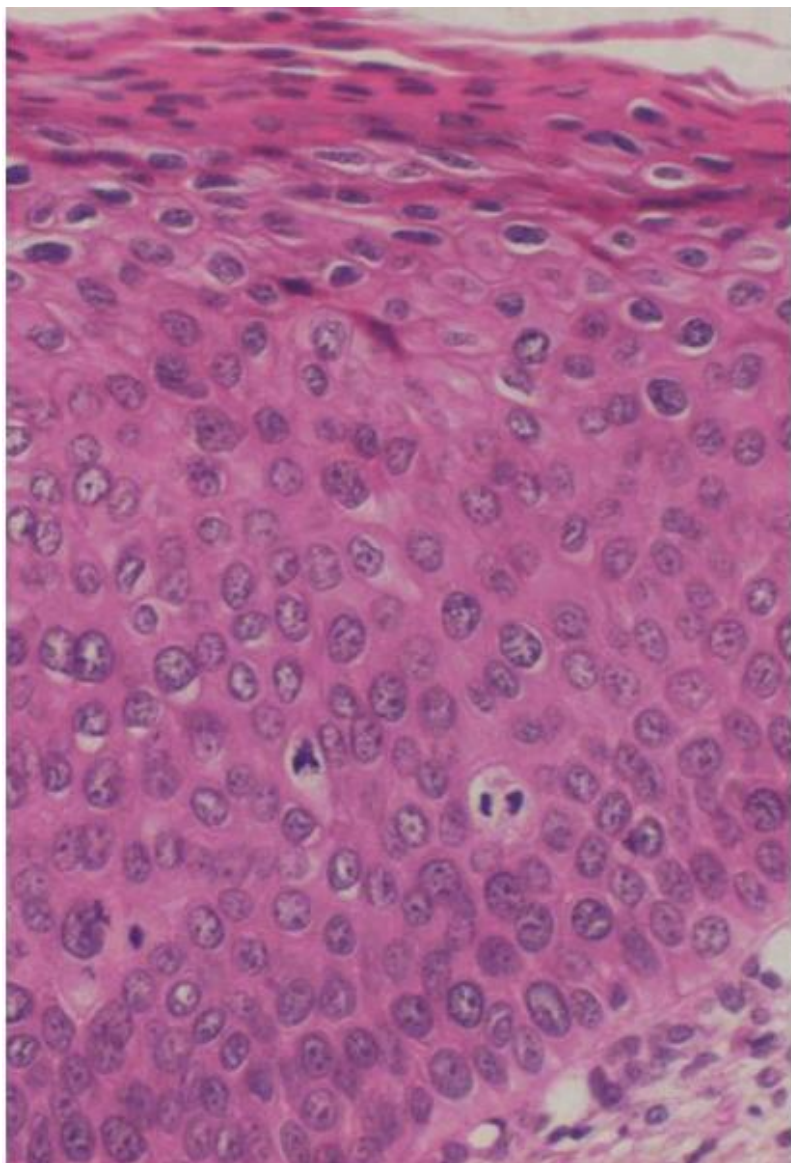
Chlamydial proctitis (left: H&E, right: chlamydial Ag). Rectal biopsy from a 31-year-old guy shows hyperplasia of the lymphoid follicle (asterisk). Salmon roe-like mucosal granularity is an endoscopic feature of anal sex-mediated chlamydial proctitis. A few chlamydial inclusions are demonstrated in the cytoplasm of the crypt epithelial cells.



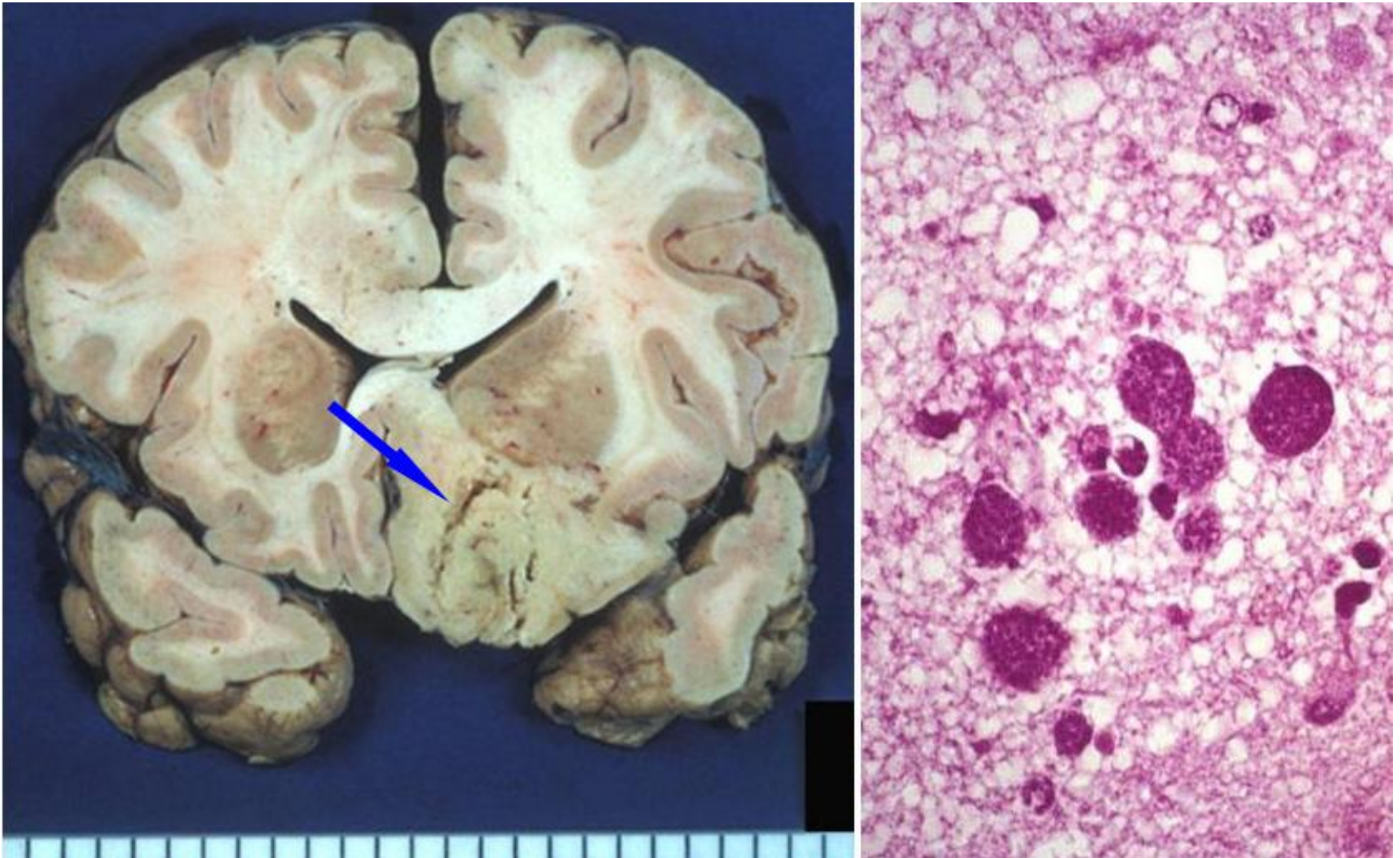
Gross appearance of herpes simplex virus (HSV) mamillitis in a 19-year-old female patient. Erosive change of the nipple is evident bilaterally. The infection was mediated through oral herpes of the sex partner.



Microscopic appearance of herpes simplex virus (HSV) mamillitis in a 19-year-old female patient. Pap-stained cytology smear preparation reveals ground-glassed intranuclear inclusion bodies. The infection was mediated through oral herpes of the sex partner.



Moderate dysplasia of the cervix (left: H&E, right: ISH for HPV genome). Cervical punch biopsy from a 43-year-old lady reveals the growth of atypical parabasal-type cells in the lower two-thirds of the mucosa. HPV genome is proven in the nuclei of the dysplastic cells as dot-like positivity by ISH.



Cerebral toxoplasmosis (left: gross, right: H&E). Lethal complication of opportunistic toxoplasma encephalitis seen in a 54-year-old male patient with AIDS. The lower part of the left frontal lobe shows a necrotizing lesion (arrow), where *Toxoplasma gondii* pseudocysts are observed microscopically.