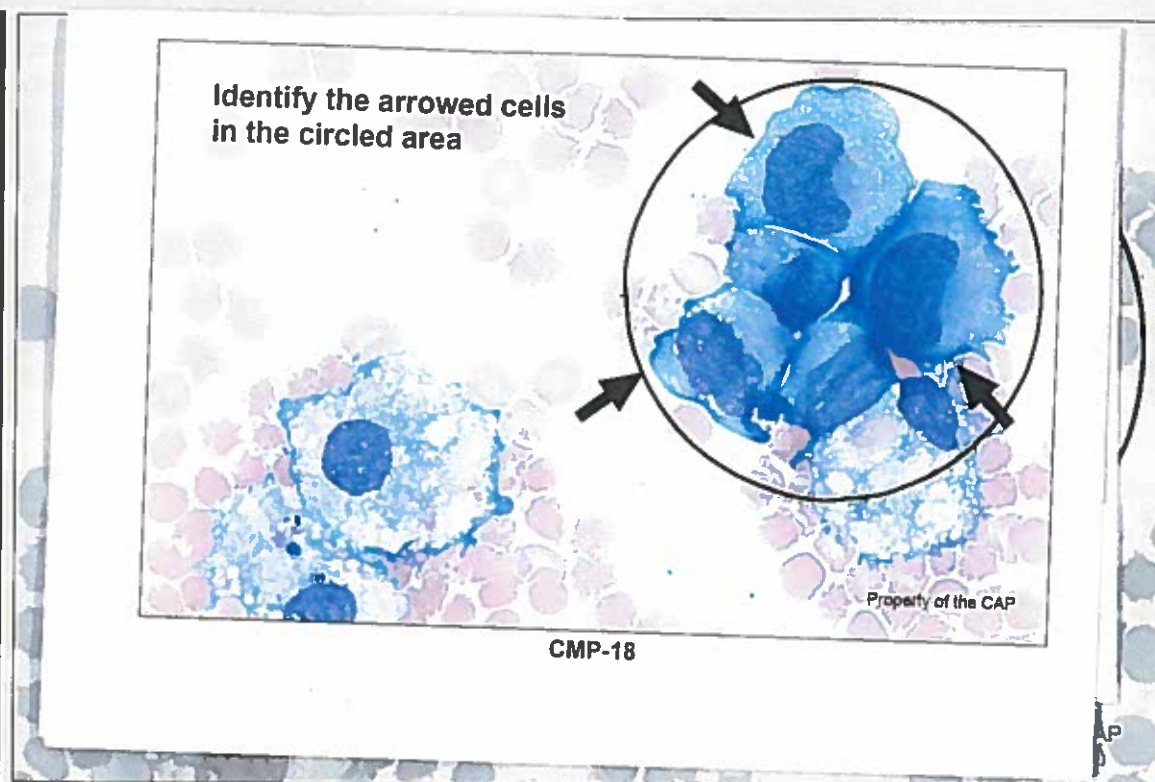


Body Fluid Photographs



(PLEURAL, CYTOCENTRIFUGE, WRIGHT-GIEMSA, 100X)

CMP-18

Identification	CMP Referees		CMP Participants		Performance Evaluation
	No.	%	No.	%	
Malignant cells (non-hematopoietic)	26	47.3	1807	47.5	Non-consensus
Mesothelial cell	12	21.8	820	21.6	
Monocyte/macrophage	8	14.6	540	14.2	
Immature/abnormal cell, would refer for identification	5	9.1	257	6.8	
Lymphocytes, reactive	2	3.6	159	4.2	
Blast cell	-	-	99	2.6	

The arrowed cells are malignant cells (non-hematopoietic) as correctly identified by 47.5% of participants. A variety of neoplastic cells may be found in body fluids. Their morphology is dependent on that of the primary underlying malignancy. Malignant cells may be numerous and clustered or appear as rare single cells. Cytologic features of malignant cells on cytocentrifuge preparations include high nuclear to cytoplasmic ratio, increased cell and nuclear size, irregularly shaped nuclei, atypical nuclear chromatin patterns, large nucleoli, and a tendency to form large clusters, frequently with nuclear molding. The circled cluster of cells shows malignant features such as cellular enlargement, irregular nuclear contours, prominent nucleoli, pleomorphism, and focal nuclear hyperchromasia.

6.8% of the participants identified the cells as immature/abnormal cells, would refer. This is an appropriate choice as a pathologist, etc. would subsequently review the cells for identification.

21.6% of participants incorrectly identified the circled cells as mesothelial cells. The mesothelial cell (20 to 50 μ m) normally lines pleural, pericardial, and peritoneal surfaces. These cells can be shed individually or in