

Supplementary Table S1. Diagnostic template for cervicovaginal cytology

1. Specimen Adequacy

1.1 Satisfactory for evaluation

1.2 Unsatisfactory for evaluation

2. Negative for Intraepithelial Lesion or Malignancy

2.1. Organisms

2.1.1 *Trichomonas vaginalis*

2.1.2 Fungal organisms morphologically consistent with *Candida* species

2.1.3 Shift in vaginal flora suggestive of bacterial vaginosis

2.1.4 Bacteria morphologically consistent with *Actinomyces* spp.

2.1.5 Cellular changes associated with Herpes simplex virus

2.2 Nonneoplastic findings: Reactive cellular changes associated with

2.2.1 Inflammation (includes typical repair)

2.2.2 Radiation

2.2.3 Intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD)

2.3 Other nonneoplastic findings

3. Epithelial Cell Abnormalities

3.1. SQUAMOUS CELL

3.1.1.1 Atypical squamous cells: ASC-US

3.1.1.2 Atypical squamous cells: ASC-H

3.1.2 Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL) encompassing:
HPV/mild dysplasia/CIN 1

3.1.3 High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL) encompassing:
Moderate and severe dysplasia, CIS/CIN 2 and CIN3

3.1.4 With features suspicious for invasion (if invasion is suspected)

3.1.5 Squamous cell carcinoma

3.2 GLANDULAR CELL

3.2.1 Atypical glandular cells (endocervical / endometrial)

3.2.2 Atypical glandular cells favor neoplastic (endocervical / endometrial)

3.2.3 Endocervical adenocarcinoma in situ

3.2.4 Adenocarcinoma

3.3 OTHER MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS(specify)

ASC-US, atypical squamous cells of uncertain significance; ASC-H, atypical squamous cells, cannot exclude high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion; CIS, carcinoma in situ; CIN, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.