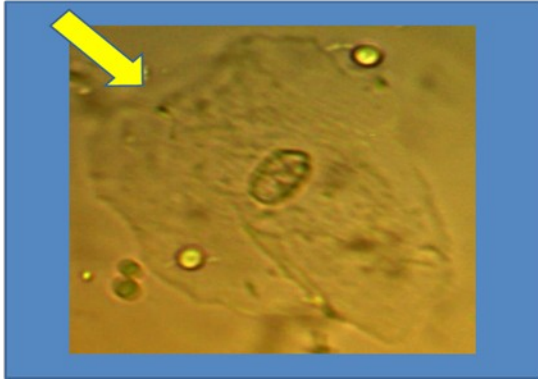
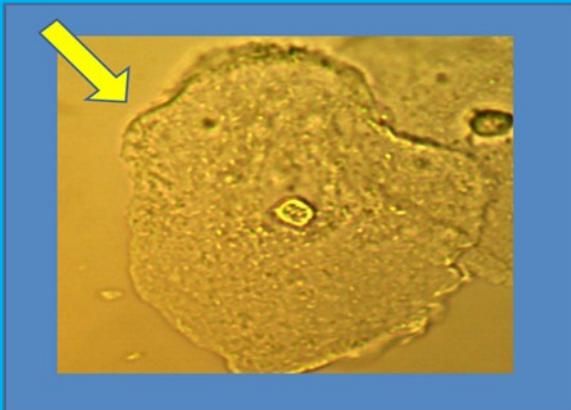


## NEON PROVIDER PERFORMED MICROSCOPY PROCEDURE (PPMP) PRIMER

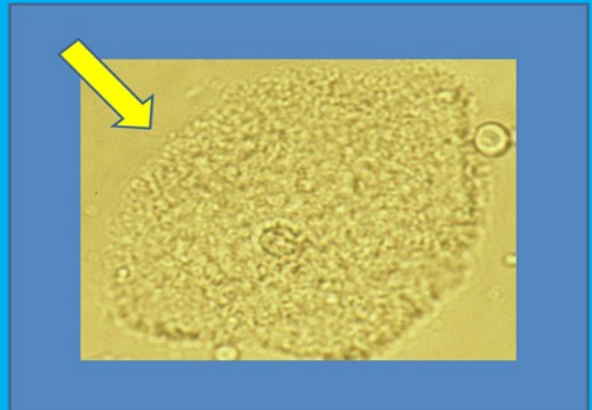
### Normal Squamous Epithelial Cell



**Mostly Normal Squamous Epithelial Cell** but could be a Clue Cell, with what appears to be a somewhat studded cell wall. If the specimen emits the classic 'fishy odor' (even without KOH), then it is probably a Clue Cell.

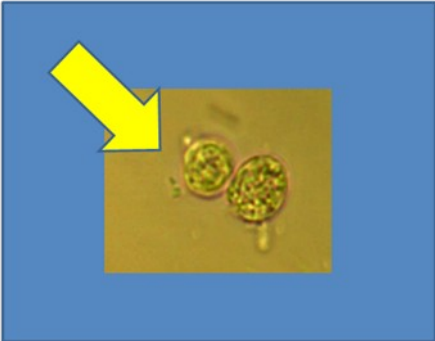
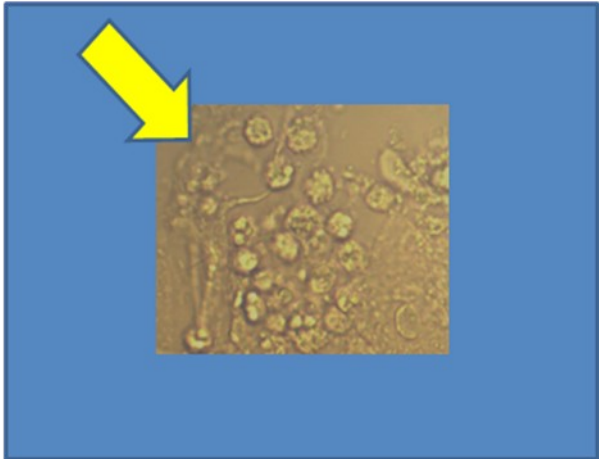


**Bacterial-studded squamous epithelial cell (CLUE CELL).** It is highly likely that the discharge and slide specimen emitted the classic 'fishy odor'.

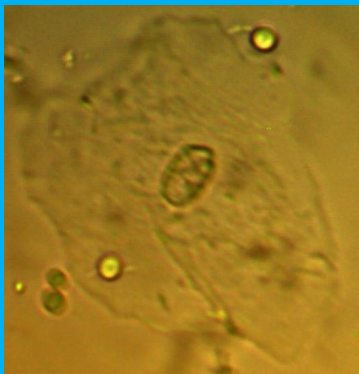




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**Granulocytes**

A pair of granulocytes	Sheets of granulocytes pathognomonic for significant cervicovaginitis.
	

Trichomonads (of Trichomoniasis vaginal infection) illustrated below alongside squamous epithelial cells and granulocytes to scale for size comparisons.

Squamous Epithelial Cell	Trichomonads	Granulocytes
 <p>Epithelial cell is about 5 times the length of a typical Trichomanad.</p>		 <p>Granulocyte is about 2/3 to 4/5 the length of a Trichomanad organism.</p>

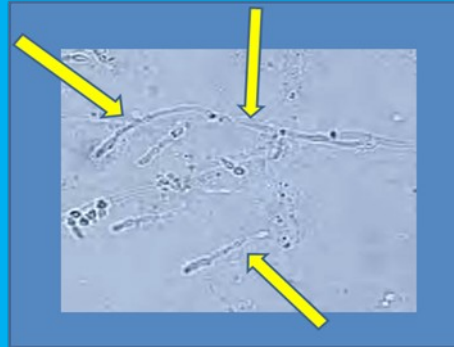
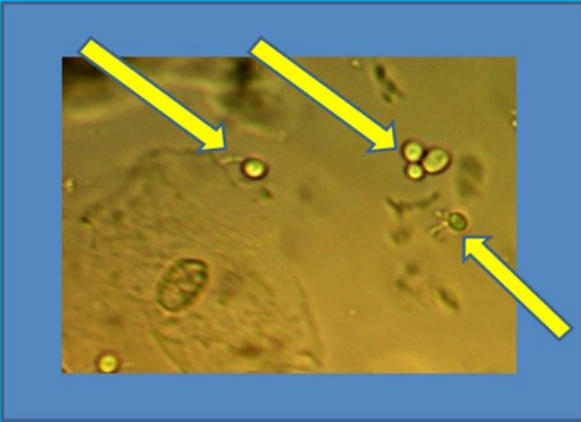
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**Examples of Yeast**

**Budding Yeast** of *Candida* which is highly likely in the setting of a white thick/pasty vaginal discharge. KOH is not necessary to reveal the budding yeast pictured in the slide.

Yeast **hyphae** branched of *Candida* that are generally best viewed after KOH destruction of other cells in the specimen.



**Lactobacillus that are non-pathological and part of normal vaginal flora**

**Wet prep appearance of Lactobacilli**

**H&E Stain appearance Lactobacilli in relationship to a squamous epithelial cell for scale comparison.**

