Salwa Samir Anter*

MD obstetrics, gynecology, Cairo university Egypt

*Corresponding author: Salwa Samir anter MD, obstetrics, gynecology, Cairo university, Egypt. Tel: 01067324010, 01222654548; Email: arsalwaantr8866@gmail.com


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Uses of endoscopy on diagnosis of the cervical, vaginal and labia lesion is used in visualization of normal cervix and vagina as well as vulva it images the metaplasia of cervix in different stage Imaging the cellular change also vascular and capillaries diagnosis of cervix ectopy and mucosa and submucosa.

By different narrow band and in future used in treating Advanced of endoscopy, High magnification power of cervix whatever exocervix and endocervix allow high magnification and more details of any lesion and by manipulating to endoscopic any part of cervix center be image also endocervix.

Figure 1: Higher magnification power of cervix first image and second image of transformation zone second for exocervix.

Figure 2: Allow more details examination of cervical lesion first two figures of exocervix and endocervix with details of blood vessels and cells Second image of transformation zone by details.
Figure 3: Study cervix by manual maneuver of the cervix at long, middle, short distance.

Figure 4: Visualization surface structures without the use of acetic acid.

Figure 5: Visualization of vaginal wall by light, green narrow band and iodine, Statin.
Figure 6: Image cervix by light, blue, green narrow band.

Figure 7: Obstinate clear images of sites by manual manipulating of the cervix.

Figure 8: First image blue light band highlight the superficial capillaries network, Second image green narrow band.

Figure 9: Squamous columnar junctions different 1. Far away from external, os 2. move close to external, os3. at the external cervical.
**Figure 10:** Different position1_Far away from external, os 2-move close to external, os3_at the external cervical.

Thin mature transparent epithelium  Thick mature epithelium

**Figure 11:** Thin mature transparent epithelium Thick mature epithelium.