

Figure legends

Figure 1. Cancer cells with prominent large nucleoli (A) and small nucleoli (B) are seen. Mitosis can be observed easily (C and D).

(Pap. staining, $\times 1000$)

Figure 2. The ROC curve for diagnosis of subtypes (type I and type II) with anisonucleosis values in mitosis-negative patients (n=55). The circle shows the point of the highest Youden index of 0.54 with the cut-off value of 14.5.

Figure 3. (A) Kaplan-Meier progression-free survival and overall survival curves for endometrial cancer patients with cytological nuclear atypia-1 to 3. (B) The prognosis for patients with nuclear atypia-1 is significantly more favorable than for patients with nuclear atypia-2 and -3.

Figure 4. (A) Typical cytopathological findings of nuclear atypia-1 and -3 in uterine papillary serous carcinoma. (B) Kaplan-Meier progression-free survival and overall survival curves. The prognosis for patients with nuclear atypia-1 in all type II carcinomas is more favorable than the prognosis for patients with nuclear atypia-2 and -3.

(Pap. staining; $\times 1000$, H&E; $\times 100$)

Figure 5. (A) Typical cytopathological findings of nuclear atypia-1 and -3 in endometrioid adenocarcinoma (EEC) grade 1. (B) Kaplan-Meier progression-free survival and overall survival curves. The prognosis for patients with nuclear atypia classification-1 in EEC grade 1 and 2 was significantly more favorable compared with the prognosis for patients with nuclear

atypia-2 and -3.

(Pap. staining; $\times 1000$, H&E; $\times 100$)