



Figure 1 Ultrasonographic features and immunohistochemical staining of primary CCCC in an unmarried celibate woman. (a) Two-dimensional ultrasonography showing a hypoechoic cervical lesion. (b) Colour Doppler ultrasonography showing significant short rod blood flow signals in the lesion. (c) Pathological features of CCCC (HE, $\times 20$). (d) CK7 was positive in CCCC ($\times 20$). (e) HNF was positive in CCCC ($\times 20$). (f) Napsin A was positive in CCCC ($\times 20$). (g) PAX was positive in CCCC ($\times 10$). (h) P53 was positive in CCCC ($\times 20$).

Abbreviations: CCCC, clear-cell carcinoma of the cervix; HE, haematoxylin and eosin; HNF, hepatocyte nuclear factor