A Guide to Your Pathology Report

To help you understand how to find information on your Pathology Report page, below are descriptions and corresponding annotations of the different sections that may appear.

CELLNETIX
PATHOLOGY & LABORATORIES

1124 Columbia St
Suite 200
Seattle, WA 98104

tel: 866-236-8296
fax: 866-721-9696
www.CellNetix.com

Scan for Patient Resources

Gyn Cytology Report

1

Patient: **Date of Birth:**
Provider: **Received:**

Specimen: Cervical ThinPrep Imaged Liquid Pap Test

2

History: Last Menstrual Period Not given

Three most recent Cytology/HPV results from this lab:

Date	Pathology#	Pap Results	HPV Results
06/04/13	XXXX	ASC-US	Positive
02/10/09	XXXX	LSIL	

3

PAP INTERPRETATION:
EPITHELIAL CELL ABNORMALITY, SQUAMOUS.
Atypical squamous cells, cannot exclude high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion.

4

SPECIMEN ADEQUACY:
Satisfactory for evaluation. Endocervical/transformation zone component present.

5

MOLECULAR RESULTS
NEGATIVE for Chlamydia trachomatis (CT).
NEGATIVE for Neisseria gonorrhoeae (NG).
POSITIVE for High Risk HPV.
POSITIVE for HPV 16.
NEGATIVE for HPV 18.

CT/NG testing and its performance characteristics are determined by the Molecular Pathology Laboratory, 1124 Columbia St, Seattle, WA. Test Method: Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT) using the Gen-Probe Aptima Combo 2 Assay. This laboratory is regulated under the 1988 CLIA amendments as qualified to perform high-complexity clinical testing. This test is FDA-approved for the PANTHER platform.
High Risk HPV testing and its performance characteristics are determined by the Molecular Pathology Laboratory, CellNetix Pathology & Laboratories, 1124 Columbia St, Seattle, WA, using the cobas 4800 assay. This assay is a qualitative test for the presence of 14 HPV types (16,18,31,33,35,39,45,51,52,56,58,59,66 and 68). This test is used for clinical purposes. This laboratory is regulated under the 1988 CLIA amendments as qualified to perform high-complexity clinical testing. This test is FDA-approved for the Roche cobas platform using ThinPrep specimens.
HPV genotyping testing and its performance characteristics are determined by the Molecular Pathology Laboratory, CellNetix Pathology & Laboratories, 1124 Columbia St, Seattle, WA, using the cobas 4800 assay. This assay is a qualitative test for the presence of HPV 16 and 18. The HPV typing test is used for clinical purposes. This laboratory is regulated under the 1988 CLIA amendments as qualified to perform high-complexity clinical testing. This test is FDA-approved for the Roche cobas platform using ThinPrep specimens.

6

Initial Evaluation performed by **Janet Conte CT(ASCP).** Electronically signed
Nisreen Fidda, M.D. Electronically signed

Patient ID: Age: Gender: Copies To:
Collected: 01/01/2016 Received: 01/01/2016
Reference No:
Requisition No:

The pap smear is a screening test used as an aid in detecting cervical cancer and its precursors. Published data indicates that pap smear testing is subject to false negative and false posltive results. Periodic repeat testing and follow-up of unexplained signs and symptoms are recommended.

Patient: **Page 1 of 1**

1 Find patient and provider information here, as well as the date we received the specimen for testing.

2 We will provide the past three Pap and HPV results as a way for your physician to track health trends and flag potential risks.

3 In the Pap interpretation section you will find our diagnosis based on the interpretation of the cells on the prepared slide.

4 Specimen adequacy is additional information provided to your physician.

5 Your physician may order additional testing beyond the Pap. These tests are often used to diagnose STDs such as Chlamydia, Gonorrheae, Human papillomavirus (HPV), Herpes (HVS), bacterial vaginosis (BV).

6 We always include the name of the professionals who diagnosed the case; however, you must contact your physician in case you have any questions or need further explanation on the diagnosis.

