



## PROFESSIONAL PATHOLOGY SERVICES, PC

One Science Court  
Suite 200  
Columbia, SC 29203  
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Medical Director - Jacqueline Emery, MD  
***Gynecologic Cytology Report***

Patient Name: **TEST, BARBARA**  
SSN #: 234-56-7891  
DOB/Age: 4/4/1967 (Age: 39)/F  
Med. Rec. #: 877893-BT  
Client: **Test Client**  
Physician(s): Test Doctor, MD

Accession #: **P06-70**  
Collection Date: 10/3/2006  
Received Date: 10/4/2006

### Clinical Information:

LMP: 7-2006  
PREGNANT

### SPECIMEN SOURCE:

A: LIQUID BASED CERVICAL/ENDOCERVICAL

### SPECIMEN ADEQUACY:

SATISFACTORY FOR EVALUATION  
An endocervical/transformation zone component is present.

### INTERPRETATION:

**ATYPICAL SQUAMOUS CELLS OF UNDETERMINED SIGNIFICANCE.**

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

Clinical correlation and follow-up as appropriate.

Electronically Signed Out by:  
System Manager II / CT  
10/4/2006 12:49:48

### PROCEDURE ORDERED: HPV TESTING (REFLEX)

Date Ordered: 10/3/2006  
Date Reported: 10/4/2006

#### HPV TESTING

Low Risk - Not Ordered  
**High Risk - POSITIVE**

DNA from one or more "High Risk" Types of HPV (Types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, and 68) was identified in this sample using the Hybrid Capture II assay performed by Quest Diagnostics.

The HPV Hybrid Capture II assay is a signal amplification nucleic acid method for the qualitative detection of thirteen high-risk types of human papillomavirus (HPV) DNA in cervical specimens. The assay detects the high risk HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59 and 68. The assay does not determine the specific HPV type present.

This test may be used to evaluate and triage patients with ASCUS (atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance) Pap test results in order to better determine the need for referrals to colposcopy.

**HPV Results Reviewed and Signed Out By: System Manager II**

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*The Pap Test is not a diagnostic procedure and should not be used as the sole means to detect cervical cancer. It is only a screening process designed to aid in the detection of cervical cancer and its precursors. Both false-negative and false-positive results can occur, therefore any suspicious physical findings or clinical symptoms should be investigated as appropriate.*