



**Yashvi M. Patel**

Age : 21 Years

Sex : Female

PID : 556



**Sample Collected At:**

125, Shivam Bungalow, S G Road,  
Mumbai

Ref. By: **Dr. Hiren Shah**



Registered on: 02:31 PM 02 Dec, 2X

Collected on: 03:11 PM 02 Dec, 2X

Reported on: 04:35 PM 02 Dec, 2X

## FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION CYTOLOGY (FNAC)

SPECIMEN	Cervical / Vaginal Specimens
CLINICAL HISTORY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Early detection of cervical cancer by identifying abnormal changes in the cells of the cervix.</li><li>• Screening for precancerous conditions, allowing for timely intervention and prevention of cervical cancer.</li><li>• Detection of human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, which is a significant risk factor for cervical cancer.</li><li>• Monitoring the effectiveness of treatment for cervical abnormalities or cervical cancer.</li></ul>
GROSS	Patient should avoid douches 48 to 72 hours prior to examination. Specimen should not be collected during or shortly after menstrual period. Excessive use of lubricating jelly on the vaginal speculum will interfere with cytologic examination.
MICROSCOPIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reactive or reparative cellular changes</li><li>• Atypical squamous or glandular cells of undetermined significance</li><li>• Cells in the premalignant or malignant category</li><li>• In these cases, LabCorp will charge for the associated service. (Slides that are routinely reviewed by a pathologist for quality control purposes are not included.)</li></ul>
IMPRESSION	Improperly labeled vial; specimen more than 21 days old (from collection date) in liquid-based preservative; specimen submitted in vial that expired according to manufacturer's label; frozen specimen
ADVISED	The cervix is the lower portion of your uterus. It forms the opening of your uterus and extends into your vagina, which is the passageway that leads from your uterus to the outside of your body.
NOTE	The cells that form the lining of your cervix can undergo abnormal changes known as dysplasia. Most often, these changes are the result of infection with HPV, but they can also be caused by irritation, other infections, and hormonal changes.
COMMENTS	A Pap test is an exam in which a sample of cells is removed from your cervix, and the cells are viewed under a microscope to look for abnormal changes that could lead to cancer.

Thanks for Reference

\*\*\*\*End of Report\*\*\*\*

**Medical Lab Technician**

(DMLT, BMLT)

**Dr. Payal Shah**

(MD, Pathologist)

**Dr. Vimal Shah**

(MD, Pathologist)

