



Ms. HAWA SHADOW

PID NO: P36170028195

Age: 28 Year(s) Sex: Female

Reference:

Sample Collected At:
GILEAD MEDICAL & DENTAL CENTER
HOUSE NO BALB NO C896/3,KANDA
HIGHWAY NORTH RIDGE,ACCRA-
14911.
014911

TEST REPORT

VID: 36170128786

Registered On:
20/03/2018 08:59 AM
Collected On:
20/03/2018 9:20AM
Reported On:
27/03/2018 03:35 PM



IN-HOUSE FACULTY (MUMBAI)

Senior Consultants

Dr Anuradha Murthy
Dr Vikas Kavishwar

Consultants

Dr Kush Raut
Dr Shaikhali Barodawala
Dr Kunjal Lila

Divisional Head - Oncology

Surgical Pathology Coordinator

Dr Kirti Chadha
Consultant Oncopathologist

**INTERNATIONAL & NATIONAL
SUBSPECIALITY EXPERT PANEL**

Breast Pathology
Dermatopathology
Gastrointestinal Pathology
Genitourinary Pathology
Gynecologic Pathology
Head & Neck Pathology
Hematolymphoid Pathology
Hepatobiliary Pathology
Neuropathology
Paediatric & Perinatal Pathology
Renal Pathology
Soft tissue Pathology
Transplant Pathology (Renal & Hepatic)

PAP SMEAR EXAMINATION

Case Summary

CASE NO.	ML G -3919/18
SPECIMEN	CONVENTIONAL PAP SMEAR
DIAGNOSIS	Negative For Intraepithelial Lesion or Malignancy (NILM)

Clinical Notes

-

Gross Examination

Received one unstained smear (Hawa)

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Specimen Adequacy

satisfactory for evaluation;endocervical/transformation zone component present.

Superficial cells

Present

Intermediate cells

Present

Deep parabasal/ Basal cells

-

Parabasal cells

-

Metaplastic squamous cells

-

Endocervical cells

Present

Others

-

Inflammation

Mild

ORGANISMS

Doderlein bacilli

Present

Trichomonas Vaginilis

-

Fungal organisms

-

Others

-

**EPITHELIAL CELL
ABNORMALITIES**

Not Detected

GLANDULAR CELLS

-

SQUAMOUS CELLS

-

Note :

"Cervical cytology is a screening test and has associated false negative and false positive results. Regular sampling and follow up is recommended".

Processing Method : Manual. **Staining :** Papanicolaou method

Clinical Application :

1. The smears are reported using the Bethesda System for Reporting Cervical Cytology (2014)
2. New Cervical Cancer Screening Recommendations from the U.S. Preventive Services Task

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DNB Pathology

Page 1 of 2

Refer to conditions of reporting overleaf **Referred Test Results relate only to the sample as received



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Force and the American Cancer Society/American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology/American Society for Clinical Pathology. March 15, 2012, issue of Annals of Internal Medicine

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Population	USPSTF	ACS/ASCCP/ASCP
Younger than 21 years	Recommends against screening. Grade: D recommendation.	Women should not be screened regardless of the age of sexual initiation or other risk factors.
21–29 years	Recommends screening with cytology every 3 years. Grade: A recommendation.	Screening with cytology alone every 3 years is recommended.
30–65 years	Recommends screening with cytology every 3 years or for women who want to lengthen the screening interval, screening with a combination of cytology and HPV testing every 5 years. Grade: A recommendation.	Screening with cytology and HPV testing ("co-testing") every 5 years (preferred) or cytology alone every 3 years (acceptable) is recommended.
Older than 65 years	Recommends against screening women who have had adequate prior screening and are not otherwise at high risk for cervical cancer. Grade: D recommendation.	Women with evidence of adequate negative prior screening and no history of CIN2+ within the last 20 years should not be screened. Screening should not be resumed for any reason, even if a woman reports having a new sexual partner.
After hysterectomy	Recommends against screening in women who have had a hysterectomy with removal of the cervix and who do not have a history of a high-grade precancerous lesion (ie, CIN 2 or 3) or cervical cancer. Grade: D recommendation	Women of any age following a hysterectomy with removal of the cervix who have no history of CIN2+ should not be screened for vaginal cancer. Evidence of adequate negative prior screening is not required. Screening should not be resumed for any reason, including if a woman reports having a new sexual partner.
HPV vaccinated	Women who have been vaccinated should continue to be screened.	Recommended screening practices should not change on the basis of HPV vaccination status.

-- End of Report --

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