

Patient: [REDACTED]
 DOB: [REDACTED] Age: [REDACTED] Gender: [REDACTED]
 Patient Identifiers: [REDACTED]
 Visit Number (FIN): [REDACTED]

Client: [REDACTED]
 Physician: [REDACTED]

ARUP Test Code: 2006178
 Collection Date: 12/07/2016
 Received in lab: 12/08/2016
 Completion Date: 12/16/2016

DNA Content - Cell Cycle Analysis

Patient Name: [REDACTED] Age: [REDACTED] Sex: [REDACTED] Sample #: [REDACTED]

Specimen Source and Type: POC/Paraffin
 Clinical History:

Physician:
 Hospital:
 Laboratory Accession Number: 16342115818

Sample was run on 15 Dec 2016

G0-G1	S-phase	G2-M	Mean channel
56		108	
5.8		7.6	CV
80.9	9.0	10.1	Percent area
Total area = 100.0%			
DNA index = 1.00			

Interpretation: A diploid histogram does not suggest a partial mole.

[REDACTED] M.D., M.S.

Comments: The specimen was optimal for DNA content and cell cycle analysis with 630,000 cells quantified. Background debris was subtracted both exponentially ($y=a^x$) and using single-cut sliced nuclei assumptions. The DNA index was standardized with an internal human diploid standard with a DNA index of 1.00. Only a single DNA diploid stemline is identified that is symmetrical and has a high coefficient of variation. Because tumor and non-tumor S-phase events can not be separated in DNA diploid histograms, the average S-phase is utilized. This S-phase is 9.0% and is interpreted as high when compared to other DNA diploid tumors.

Diagnostic data: Flow Cytometry can be used to help identify partial hydatidiform moles. Partial moles are usually triploid while complete moles are diploid or tetraploid. [Clinical Medicine: Pathology, 2008, 1:61-67]. However, most products of conception are diploid by flow cytometry, so a diploid histogram does not suggest a complete hydatidiform mole unless supported clinically and microscopically.

Prognostic data: Of 35 cases of histologically apparent partial moles, no complication occurred in those that were triploid. However, 20 percent of those that were diploid had complications (persistence, metastasis). [Am J Ob Gyn, 1987, 157:969-73].

These results have been reviewed and approved by [REDACTED], MD., MS.



Patient: [REDACTED]
 ARUP Accession: 16-342-115818

Patient: [REDACTED] | Date of Birth: [REDACTED] | Gender: [REDACTED] | Physician: [REDACTED]
Patient Identifiers: [REDACTED] | Visit Number (FIN): [REDACTED]

Interpretive Data

INTERPRETIVE DATA: Products of Conception, Ploidy by Flow

Flow Cytometry can be used to help identify partial hydatidiform moles. Partial moles are usually triploid while complete moles are diploid or tetraploid. [Clinical Medicine: Pathology, 2008, 1:61-67]. However, most products of conception are diploid by flow cytometry, so a diploid histogram does not suggest a complete hydatidiform mole unless supported clinically and microscopically. Of 35 cases of histologically apparent partial moles, no complications occurred in those that were triploid. However, 20 percent of those that were diploid had complications (persistence, metastasis). [Am J Ob Gyn, 1987, 157: 969-73]

Test developed and characteristics determined by ARUP Laboratories. See Compliance Statement B: aruplab.com/CS



Patient: [REDACTED]
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