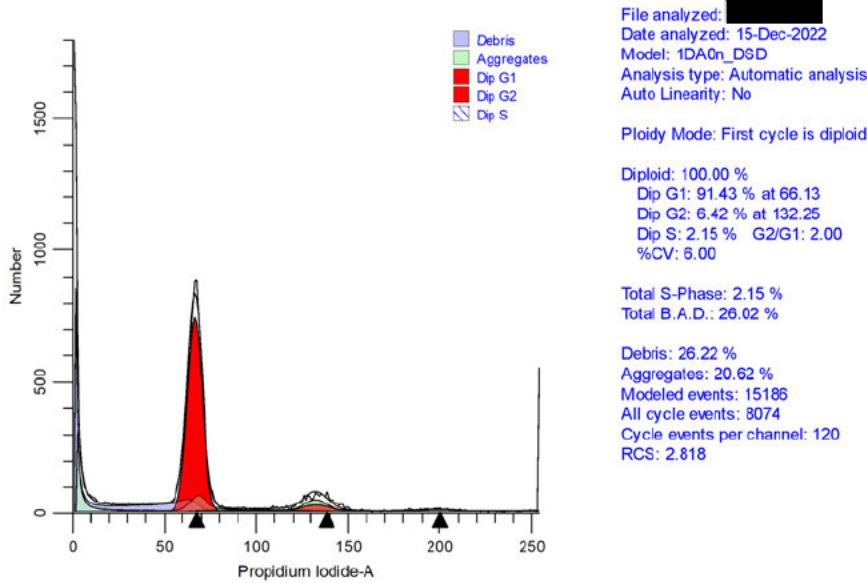


Patient: [REDACTED]  
 DOB: [REDACTED] Age: 25 Sex: F  
 Patient Identifiers: [REDACTED]  
 Visit Number (FIN): [REDACTED]

Client: [REDACTED]  
 Physician: [REDACTED]

ARUP Test Code: 2006178  
 Collection Date: 12/06/2022  
 Received in lab: 12/13/2022  
 Completion Date: 12/16/2022

Patient Name: [REDACTED] Age: 25 Sex: F Sample [REDACTED]  
 Specimen Source and Type: POC/Paraffin  
 Laboratory Accession Number: [REDACTED]



**Interpretation:** A Diploid histogram does not suggest a partial mole.

**Diagnostic Data:** Flow Cytometry can be used to help identify partial hydatidiform moles. Partial moles are usually triploid, while complete moles are diploid, tetraploid, or aneuploid [Clin Med Path, 2008, 1:61-67; Gynecol Oncol, 2001, 81:67-70]. However, most products of conception are diploid, so a diploid histogram does not suggest a complete mole unless supported clinically and microscopically.

**Prognostic Data:** Persistent trophoblastic disease occurs in about 20% of diploid and tetraploid complete moles. Aneuploid complete moles may be associated with less risk for persistent disease [Gynecol Oncol, 2001, 81:67-70]. The risk of persistent trophoblastic disease after a triploid mole is very low (0 out of 105 cases) [Obstet Gynecol, 2006, 107:1006-11]. In rare cases, a triploid result can also be due to nonmolar triploidy (digynic triploidy) where the extra haploid set of chromosomes are maternal. Nonmolar digynic triploid pregnancies are not associated with gestational trophoblastic disease and do not lead to an increased risk of a recurrent molar pregnancy. Differentiating between a triploid partial mole and nonmolar triploid pregnancy requires clinical, microscopic, and molecular genetic testing correlation. [Clin Case Rep. 2020 Feb 11;8(5):785-789].

ModFit LT V5.0.9(Win)

These results have been reviewed and approved by [REDACTED]



Patient: [REDACTED]  
 ARUP Accession: 22-347-401557

Patient: [REDACTED] | Date of Birth: [REDACTED] | Sex: F | 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]

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by ARUP Laboratories. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration. This test was performed in a CLIA certified laboratory and is intended for clinical purposes.

