



611 W. Park Street
Urbana, IL 61801

LABORATORY AND PATHOLOGY SERVICES
GYNECOLOGICAL CYTOLOGY REQUEST FORM

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Place Label Here</i> | Date: __/__/__ Performing Provider #: _____ Requesting #: _____ |
| | Name (last, first): _____ |
| | MRN: _____ Date of Birth: __/__/__ Age: _____ Room #: _____ |

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|---|--|
| 2. SOURCE: <input type="checkbox"/> Cervical <input type="checkbox"/> Vaginal <input type="checkbox"/> Endocervical <input type="checkbox"/> Anus | 12. HPV ONLY Source: <input type="checkbox"/> Cervical <input type="checkbox"/> Vaginal <input type="checkbox"/> Endocervical <input type="checkbox"/> Other Diagnosis: |
| 3. LMP: _____ | |
| 4. Hormone use (HRT, BCP, etc.) YES Type: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> NO | |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Hysterectomy (<input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> Total) |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Postpartum | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Menopausal |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> IUD | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> High Risk for Cervical Cancer (Indicators on back) |
| 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Pelvic Irradiation | *Please note: Only fill out this section when requesting HPV testing without a pap test. |

What is the reason for this Pap test? CHOOSE #13 OR #14

13. A SCREENING PAP TEST: Routine test for early detection of cancer. Please check the appropriate code:

☐ Routine Cervical/Endocervical (includes repeat for "No endocervical cells")

☐ Routine Vaginal Smear

☐ High Risk Screen (See back for High Risk Indicators)

14. A DIAGNOSTIC PAP TEST: indicated when: (1) Follow-up for previous abnormal Pap test or abnormal findings of gyn area; (2) Any complaints, signs or symptoms that might be related to a gyn disorder; (3) Gynecologic cancer has been treated.

IS THIS A DIAGNOSTIC PAP TEST?

Please provide reason for the test or check the appropriate code(s):

☐ Previous Atypical Pap (ASCUS or AGUS) ☐ Previous Dysplasia (LSIL or HSIL)

☐ Previous Positive HPV Test ☐ Follow-up for Gyn Cancer

☐ Repeat for previous "UNSAT" Pap Note: Repeat due to "no endocervical cells" is NOT diagnostic but screening test

☐ Irregular Menstrual Cycle ☐ Post-menopausal bleeding

☐ Other reason for test: _____ (see back for additional codes)

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|---|
| 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Do not perform reflex HPV testing on Pap |
| 16. <input type="checkbox"/> Please perform HPV test independent to reflex policy |
| 17. Verified by Physician/Performing Provider: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____ (signature) |
| Second Verification Initials: _____ Badge Number: _____ Phone Number: _____ |

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| FOR LAB USE ONLY | QC DX: | Path DX: |
| Tech DX: | | |
| Tech Initials: | QC Initials: | Path Initials: |

The patient will be considered to be High Risk for developing cervical cancer if the clinical history given matches any of the following categories:

1. General:

- Pregnancy: Women who have had three or more full-term pregnancies, or who had their first full-term pregnancy before age 17, are twice as likely to get cervical cancer.

2. Genetics

- Family history: Women with a sister or mother who had cervical cancer are two to three times more likely to develop cervical cancer.

3. Lifestyle

- Sexual history: Certain types of sexual behavior are considered risk factors for cervical cancer and HPV infection. These include: sex before age 18, sex with multiple partners and sex with someone who has had multiple partners. Studies also show a link between chlamydia infection and cervical cancer.
- Smoking: A woman who smokes doubles her risk of cervical cancer.
- Oral contraceptive use: Women who take oral contraceptives for more than five years have an increased risk of cervical cancer, but this risk returns to normal within a few years after the pills are stopped.

4. Other Conditions

- Weakened immune system: In most people with healthy immune systems, the HPV virus clears itself from the body within 12-18 months. However, people with HIV or other health conditions or who take medications that limit the body's ability to fight off infection have a higher risk of developing cervical cancer.
- Diethylstilbestrol (DES): Women whose mothers took DES, a drug given to some women to prevent miscarriage between 1940 and 1971, have a higher risk of developing cervical cancer.
- HPV: The HPV virus is known to be transmitted through direct mucosal contact. Infection by high risk HPV strains has been associated with cervical cancer. Early detection of precancerous squamous intraepithelial lesions or glandular dysplasia caused by high risk HPV strains helps in preventing progression to cervical cancer.