

Clinical Site Letterhead

Patient Name

DOB

Letter Date

Your cervical cancer screening/Pap smear from ____/____/____ was
____ NORMAL ____ NOT NORMAL

Next steps

- ____ Colposcopy
- ____ Follow up visit with health care provider
- ____ Pap test in 6 months
- ____ Pap test in 1 year
- ____ Pap test in 3 years
- ____ Pap test in 5 years

YOUR SPECIFIC RESULTS

- ____ **Normal, negative for intraepithelial lesions (NIL, Normal)**
- ____ **Atypical cells of unknown significance (ASC-US)** — This means that changes in the cervical cells have been found. The changes are often a sign of an HPV infection. ASC-US is the most common abnormal Pap test result.
- ____ **Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL)** — This means that the cervical cells show changes that are mildly abnormal. LSIL is caused by an HPV infection that needs follow up.
- ____ **High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL)** — Changes have been found that could be precancer or cancer. Follow up is recommended as soon as possible.
- ____ **Atypical squamous cells cannot exclude HSIL (ASC-H)** — Changes have been found that could be precancer or cancer. Follow up is recommended as soon as possible.
- ____ **Atypical glandular cells (AGC)** — An AGC result means that changes have been found in glandular cells in the cervix or uterus that raise concern for the presence of precancer or cancer. Follow up is recommended as soon as possible.

HPV (Human Papillomavirus) ____ POSITIVE ____ NEGATIVE ____ NOT PERFORMED

Most cervical cancer is caused by a virus called Human Papillomavirus (HPV) and the best way to protect yourself from HPV and cervical cancer is to be vaccinated against HPV. If you have not yet received the HPV vaccine (Gardasil), schedule a vaccine visit with your provider or local pharmacy. Vaccination is available for all people between the ages of 9 and 45.

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

HPV is the virus that can cause cervical cancer in women and other cancers in both men and women. Having an HPV infection is very common; most people will get HPV in their lifetimes. Most HPV infections go away on their own but, if it doesn't, it can cause cancer.

HPV Prevention

There is a vaccine that can protect you from the most dangerous types of HPV and prevent at least nine HPV-related cancers, such as cervical and throat cancer. The HPV vaccine, called Gardasil, is safe and effective. Vaccination is available for all people between the ages of 9 and 45.

Colposcopy

Colposcopy is a procedure in which a microscope is used to get a closer look at your cervix. If there are any signs that your cells are not normal, a small biopsy or pinch of tissue is taken. This may cause a brief cramp or discomfort. You may have mild cramping after your colposcopy, but you should be able to continue your day normally. You may have some spotting after colposcopy. Avoid sex, baths, or douching for a few days to allow your cervix to heal.