

Patient 8, 8 (Id: 4856854)

Date Of Birth: 12/15/1982

Gender: Female

Ordering Provider

Sample Information

Accession: HPV1DORAL32463

Specimen: Oral Rinse

Collected: 11/17/2009 21:52

Received: 12/01/2009 21:52

Reported: 03/11/2010 16:50

Printed: 03/11/2010 16:50

Result: POSITIVE - HIGH RISK HPV IDENTIFIED**16**

HPV Type(s) Identified	Patient Risk
16	High

Type	Clinical Significance
16	This HPV Type is classified as being of high risk for the development of cancer.

Clinical Information	
Reason(s) for test:	Presence of Lesion
Lesion Size:	8mm x 88mm
Lesion Color:	Red
Lesion Location(s):	Posterior Pharyngeal Wall
Additional Clinical Information:	N/A

Interpretation:

This sample is positive for the following HPV type(s) (16). This HPV infection is considered a high risk for development of dysplasia or neoplasia of the oro-respiratory tract. See comment.

Comment:

- **Significance:** HPV of the oro-respiratory tract is caused by person to person contact with implications for the development of cancers such as those involving the oral mucosa, the tonsils, the base of tongue, and throat. The diagnosis of dysplasia and cancer are based on the morphologic assessment of a specimen obtained from biopsy.
- **Risk:** The clinician's assessment of patient risk for a given HPV type involves several factors including the time duration of the infection, the patient's hormonal and immune status and whether there are coincident social habits or underlying disease that increase the general risk of malignancy. The HPV type identified in this sample is listed as high risk, meaning that the virus(es) have been associated with malignant changes in infected cells.
- **Consider:** Office protocols for patient follow-up (e.g. more frequent exam intervals, use of adjunctive early detection methods, referral to oral surgeon or ENT for further evaluation) and repeat HPV testing as necessary to determine if HPV infection is persistent or has resolved.

Methodology: Genomic DNA was extracted from the submitted specimen and amplified by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) using primers specific for the human papilloma virus (HPV) genome. HPV DNA positive PCR products were subjected to digestion by restriction enzymes. Digested DNA fragments were then separated on a polyacrylamide gel, visualized by aid of ethidium bromide and HPV genotype determined by matching the fragment pattern to that of known HPV restriction fragment patterns.

Disclaimer: 1. OralDNA is not liable for any outcomes arising from clinician's treatment protocols and decisions. Dentists should consult with a ENT or oral surgeon when infections are advanced or as indicated by patient's medical condition. 2. OralDNA is not responsible for inaccurate test results due to poor sample collection. 3. This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by OralDNA Labs, Inc pursuant to CLIA requirements. It has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The FDA has determined that such clearance or approval is not necessary.

Additional information is available from MyOralDNA.com on:

Patient Communication	Possible Office Workflow	Using OralDNA
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