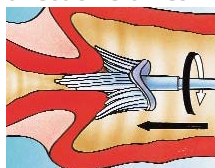
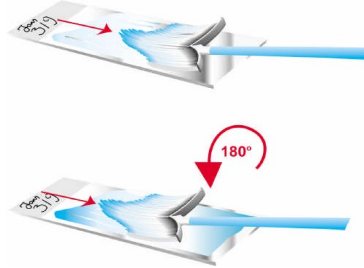


Conventional Pap smear collection procedure

Document number	LA-75-WI-090E_02.40
Revision date	2024-Nov-05
Required Specimen Type	Exocervical, Endocervical
Medical Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frosted end glass slide • Spatula • Endocervical brush • Broom like device • Cytology Fixative spray • Pap slide container • Pathology requisition: RR-10-RQ-001
General Guidelines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) All specimens must include a double identification (first and last name of the patient and date of birth or medicare number). 2) The use of gloves is required when handling all biological specimens. 3) A valid requisition must include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First and last name of the patient, date of birth or medicare number and gender. • Date and time of specimen collection and signature of collector. • Physician's full name, signature and license number (or another qualified prescriber). • Any relevant clinical information. • Requested tests.
Patient Preparation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patient should refrain from intercourse, using tampons, intravaginal medication or douches for 48 hours prior to test. 2. The sample should not be taken during heavy menstruation.
Specimen Collection Instructions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Print the patient's full name and date of birth on the frosted end of the slide using a lead pencil. 2. Insert speculum, which may be moistened with lukewarm water. (Use lubricant sparingly if necessary). 3. Identify the transformation zone and sample the cervix as follows: <p>If squamocolumnar junction is visible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the contoured end of the spatula rotate 360 degrees around the entire exocervix while maintaining tight contact with the exocervical surface. • Spread the sample evenly over the labeled slide with a single smooth stroke. • Fix immediately to avoid the air-drying artefact. Spray should be kept 15-20 cm away from the slide. <p>If squamocolumnar junction is not visible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the elongated end of the spatula rotate 360 degrees once to obtain sample around the entire exocervix while maintaining tight contact with the exocervical surface. • Leave material on the spatula while collecting the endocervical sample. • Insert endocervical brush into the cervix until the bottom-most fibers are exposed and rotate slowly 180 degrees. Do not over rotate. • First the spread the sample from the spatula horizontally on one side of the slide. Then roll the brush on the other side of the slide by twirling the handle. • Fix immediately to avoid the air-drying artefact. Spray should be kept 15-20 cm away from the slide. • Place slide in the pap slide container and put the container in the biohazard bag, with the requisition in the side pocket of the bag. <p>If using a broom:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert the central bristles of the broom into the endocervical canal deep enough to allow the shorter bristles to fully contact the exocervix. Push gently; rotate the broom in a clockwise direction 5 times.



- Spread sample onto the slide using both sides of the brush.



- Fix immediately to avoid the air-drying artefact. Spray should be kept 15-20 cm away from the slide.
- Place slide in the pap slide container and put the container in the biohazard bag, with the requisition in the side pocket of the bag.

Additional Information

- Vaginal smear specimens are collected by scraping the lateral portion of the vagina near the cervix.
- Remove excess mucus or other discharge present before taking the sample.

Specimen Conservation and Stability

Room temperature: Indefinitely when slide is fixed.