

Patient Diagnosis:

## **High Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (HSIL)**

The Pap test is intended to detect cancer and changes that may lead to cancer. **The Pap test recently performed by your Doctor has shown some abnormal cell changes of High Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (HSIL).** This diagnosis does not mean that you have cervical cancer but that you have a cervical lesion which may be precancerous

### **Facts about HSIL**

- HSIL is a severe cervical abnormality that if left un-treated, could progress to invasive cervical cancer.
- When detected early and treated, HSIL can often be completely eliminated before developing into cancer.
- It is important to follow your clinician's recommendations regarding follow-up and treatment of HSIL.

### **Facts about Cervical Cancer**

- The American Cancer Society predicts that about 12,360 women will be diagnosed with cervical cancer in the U.S. in 2014.
- Risk factors for cervical cancer include, but are not limited to: HPV (high risk) infection, sexual activity at a young age, a history of multiple sexual partners, smoking, and conditions that compromise the immune system, such as HIV infection.
- Early detection greatly improves the chances of successful treatment and prevents any early cervical cell changes from becoming cancerous. Cervical cancer is rare in women who have received regular screening before the age of 65.

### **Sources for Additional Information**

- American Cancer Society: [www.cancer.org](http://www.cancer.org) or 800-227-2345
- National Cancer Institute: [www.nci.gov](http://www.nci.gov) or 800-4-CANCER
- WebMD: [www.webmd.com](http://www.webmd.com)

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