## Patient: TEST, PATIENT

Acct\#.
Doctor: Test, MD

Age: 93 (08/16/19) Pathology \#. DPS-23-13454
Sex: MALE
Date Obtained: 08/12/2023
Date Received: 08/ 13/2023

CC:
CLINICAL DATA: A-H: ELEVATED PROSTATE, PROSTATE

## DIAGNOSIS:

[A] LEFT BASE: Atypical Small Acinar Proliferation, Suspicious for Adenocarcinoma, See Note
[B] LEFT LATERAL: Prostatic adenocarcinoma

$$
\text { Gleason } 3+4=7
$$

Measuring up to 8 mm in greatest dimension
Adenocarcinoma occupies $56 \%$ of surface area of core biopsy
Adenocarcinoma present in 2 of 2 core(s)
[C] LEFT MID: Prostatic adenocarcinoma
Gleason $3+3$ = 6
Measuring up to 2.5 mm in greatest dimension
Adenocarcinoma occupies $6 \%$ of surface area of core biopsy
Adenocarcinoma present in 1 of 2 core(s)
[D] LEFT APEX: Prostatic adenocarcinoma
Gleason 3 + 3 = 6
Measuring up to 0.5 mm in greatest dimension
Adenocarcinoma occupies $2 \%$ of surface area of core biopsy
Adenocarcinoma present in 1 of 1 core(s)
[E] RIGHT BASE: Prostatic adenocarcinoma
Gleason 4 + 5 = 9
Measuring up to 14.5 mm in greatest dimension
Adenocarcinoma occupies $100 \%$ of surface area of core biopsy
Adenocarcinoma present in 1 of 1 core(s)
See Note
[F] RIGHT LATERAL: Prostatic adenocarcinoma
Gleason 4 + 5 = 9
Measuring up to 14 mm in greatest dimension
Adenocarcinoma occupies 78\% of surface area of core biopsy
Adenocarcinoma present in 2 of 2 core(s)
See Note
[G] RIGHT MID: Prostatic adenocarcinoma
Gleason 4 + 3 = 7
Measuring up to 5 mm in greatest dimension
Adenocarcinoma occupies 41\% of surface area of core biopsy
Adenocarcinoma present in 2 of 2 core(s)
[H] RIGHT APEX: Prostatic adenocarcinoma
Gleason 3 + 3 = 6
Measuring up to 0.5 mm in greatest dimension
Adenocarcinoma occupies $2 \%$ of surface area of core biopsy
Adenocarcinoma present in 1 of 1 core(s)

## ANATOMIC PATHOLOGY REPORT

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Test, MD

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| Gross Description |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Specimen | Fixative | Total Cores | Spec Len [cm] | Cassettes | Patient ID Confirmed | Site Match |
| [A] LEFT BASE | AZF | 1 | 1.4 | 1 | Y | Y |
| [B] LEFT LATERAL | AZF | 2 | 1.3 \& 1.2 | 1 | Y | Y |
| [C] LEFT MID | AZF | 2 | 1.6 \& 1.5 | 1 | Y | Y |
| [D] LEFT APEX | AZF | 1 | 1.4 | 1 | Y | Y |
| [E] RIGHT BASE | AZF | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | Y | Y |
| [F] RIGHT LATERAL | AZF | 2 | 1.5 \& 1.3 | 1 | Y | Y |
| [G] RIGHT MID | AZF | 2 | 1.5 \& 1.4 | 1 | Y | Y |
| [H] RIGHT APEX | AZF | 1 | 1.7 | 1 | Y | Y |



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NOTE: A message for Dr. Test regarding the diagnosis of adenocarcinoma was left for him with Kim on 08/ 15/2023, at 3:30 PM. The slides for specimens B and E were also examined by my colleague Dr. Kai Ni, who is in essential agreement.
[A] LEFT BASE atypical small acinar proliferation with associated high grade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia. A 2nd, deeper level slide was prepared, although the small gland atypia is best seen on the initial slide.

## MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

B) Carcinoma involves combined 14 mm out of combined core length of 25 mm , involves approximately $56 \%$ of biopsy by the linear measure and surface area.
C) Carcinoma involves 2.5 mm out of combined core length of 30 mm , involves approximately $8 \%$ of biopsy by the linear measure and $6 \%$ of surface area.
D) Carcinoma involves 0.5 mm out of combined core length of 13 mm , involves approximately $4 \%$ of biopsy by the linear measure and approximately $2 \%$ surface area.
E) Carcinoma involves 14.5 mm out of combined core length of 14.5 mm , involves $100 \%$ of biopsy by the linear measure and surface area.
F) Carcinoma involves combined 21 mm out of combined core length of 27 mm , involves approximately 78 \% of biopsy by the linear measure and surface area.
G) Carcinoma involves combined 9 mm out of combined core length of 22 mm , involves approximately $41 \%$ of biopsy by the linear measure and surface area.
H) Carcinoma involves 0.5 mm out of core length of 17 mm , involves approximately $3 \%$ of biopsy by the linear measure and $2 \%$ of surface area.

[^0]NKM:dl; 88305x8; 99000; 185

 pathologist's written interpretation.

Partin prognostic tables can be found at http://urology.jhu.edu/ prostate/ partintables.php


[^0]:    
    
     high complexity clinical laboratory testing. The appropriate positive and negative controls were used for each immunohistochemical and/or ISH stain.

