
Your healthcare provider has recommended an FNA biopsy...



Fine Needle Aspiration Service

What is an FNA Biopsy?

Fine needle aspiration (FNA) biopsy is frequently used and entails placing a very thin needle inside the mass and extracting cells for microscopic evaluation. The procedure itself takes only seconds and the discomfort is only from a thin needle stick. In order to make FNA reliable, it is important that the sampling as well as the interpretation of the specimens be done by specially trained physicians who perform the procedure frequently and are experts in FNA diagnosis.

Where will I go and who will perform my procedure?

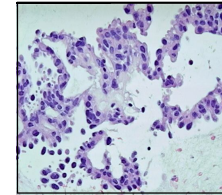
Dr. Carla MacLeod performs FNA biopsy in our comfortable office setting in Gaithersburg, MD. She is an expert in the field of FNA, trained at MCV (Richmond, VA) by FNA biopsy pioneer Dr. W. Jack Frable. Dr. MacLeod is the medical director of CBM Pathology and leads a team of expert cytopathologists, with special training in the performance and interpretation of FNA biopsies.

RELIABLE + RESPONSIVE



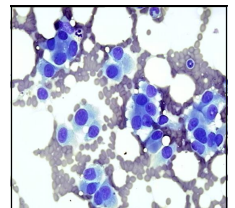
Fine Needle Aspiration (FNA) Overview

You have been referred for a Fine Needle Aspiration (FNA) biopsy by your health care provider. This is because a *palpable* lump was discovered and your physician wants to determine what that lump is.



*Direct Smear: FNA
Thyroid, papillary
carcinoma*

In the past, the only way to find out the nature of the lump was to have you go to the hospital and undergo a surgical procedure to obtain a tissue biopsy. Compared with FNA, a surgical biopsy is more invasive, has the potential for more complications, and it is more expensive.



*Direct Smear: FNA
Breast, ductal
carcinoma*

With the use of FNA, we can now sample your lump using only a thin small needle which will leave a mark no bigger than a needle stick from a blood test. Furthermore, this test will most often allow us to make a diagnosis of your lump within two to three days of the test or less.

How is the procedure performed?

Dr. MacLeod will ask you some questions about the lump: where it is, how and when you first became aware of it, and if you've noticed any changes in it. Next, the doctor will feel the lump. Before the actual biopsy is performed the doctor will give you an opportunity to ask any questions or express any concerns you might have about the procedure. For your comfort, Dr. MacLeod can help explain in English or Spanish. After all your questions and concerns have been addressed, the actual procedure will begin. Holding the lump with one hand, the doctor will precisely sample the lump with a thin needle held in a needle holder, which provides greater control. This usually only takes a few seconds and typically, 2 to 3 samples will be required from the lump to provide an accurate diagnosis. During the procedure, the doctor will usually leave the examination room with the slides to check that there are enough cells to prevent the need for a second office visit. Please plan for your visit to last 30 minutes to 1 hour.

Will my insurance cover the procedure?

CBM Pathology has contracts or accepts allowable reimbursement from most insurance companies, so that patients do not have undue bills not covered by their health insurance. You may receive an Explanation Of Benefits (EOB) from your plan, but keep in mind this is not an actual bill. CBM Pathology is focused on patient care and satisfaction, please contact CBM Pathology for any questions about pathology bills, rather than your ordering physician/surgery center. Our staff is best suited to handle any of your questions/ concerns, and help you resolve your insurance issue, 301- 926- 4707.

When will I know my results?

Your ordering physician will receive a final report within 1 – 2 days of the procedure. Our office is co-located with our histology and cytology lab, so specimens are processed in-house, reducing the time it takes to make an accurate diagnosis. CBM Pathology also performs ancillary studies as needed, with material immediately submitted for special procedures and stains (i.e. lymphoma panel, cultures, immunocytochemical studies).

Are my results reliable & what do they mean?

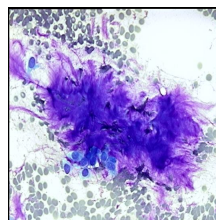
In the hands of a skilled FNA practitioner as Dr. MacLeod, this test is very reliable. Generally, your results can be grouped into 3 categories:

Clearly Benign (not cancer)

Clearly Malignant (cancer)

Non-definitive, Less clear

In the instance of a clearly benign diagnosis, it may prevent you from undergoing surgery. In the case of a clearly malignant diagnosis, it quickly establishes the need for further treatment. In the less frequent occurrence of a non definitive, either repetition of the FNA or a surgical biopsy is usually recommended. Because CBM Pathology's histology/cytology lab is co-located with the patient service center; you may be asked to wait while Dr. MacLeod ensures there is sufficient sampling.



Direct Smear: FNA Salivary Gland, benign mixed tumor



Appointment Date: _____

Appointment Time: _____

Directions:

From 495 Beltway

Exit 35 onto I-270 North (8.6 miles)
Exit 9 merge onto 370 (Sam Eig Hwy) (2.3 miles)
Last exit on to Shady Grove Rd East (1.4 miles)
Left on Midcounty Hwy (1.1 miles)
Right on Washington Grove Rd (first traffic light)
Left on Flower Hill Way, Immediate right and another right into parking lot

From Northern M.D.

I- 270 South
Exit 11: MD-124/Montg.Village Ave
Left onto MD- 124/Montg.Village Ave. (1.2 miles)
Right on MD-124/MidCounty Hwy (1.7 miles)
Left on Woodfield Road
Right on Flower Hill Way
Left into Flower Hill Business park



Patient Service Center

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Website | www.cbmpath.com