# SpiraBrush CX®

## **SBX-9000 Gynecological Biopsy Device**

### **Standard Laboratory Operating Procedure: Tissue Handling**

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## How is the specimen taken off the bristle brush so it can be processed in the Pathology Lab?

The pathologist has several methods available to remove the tissue from the fabric. Tweezers or a scalpel blade can be used to gently scrape off the tissue from the untwisted spiral bristle brush. The brush must be straightened to adequately expose all the captured tissue that lies between the bristle tines.

The specimen can be collected onto filter paper or telfa. The "plucked" tissue resembles multiple small punch biopsies or conventional curettings of the transformation zone where there is glandular and squamous epithelium. The specimen can then be processed by the lab in an identical manner that is customary for the lab (tea bag or directly into cassette). Alternatively, a cell block can be created if alcohol fixative is used, if desired.

#### What is the Laboratory Standard Operating Procedure?

Remove Tissue from The Bristles:

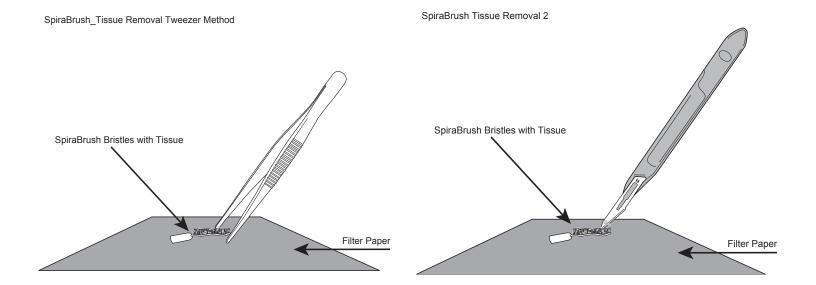
- 1. Unfurl the coiled brush with eye protection to prevent tissue splash back, and carefully pluck or scrape the tissue from between the bristles onto filter paper.
- 2. Immerse the paper into fixative until ready for histopathologic processing.

## Step by step unfurling of the stiff spiral bristle brush with removal of the tissue pieces with either tweezers or scalpel.

#### EYE PROTECTION SHOULD BE USED.



Unfurl and straighten the stiff bristle brush spiral using tweezers.



Either pluck or scrape the tissue from between the bristles onto the filter paper which can then be processed as a histological sample using conventional methods.