**IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY, CYTOMEGALOVIRUS (CMV)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IHC MARKER</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cytomegalovirus (CMV)</td>
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**SLIDE NO:**

**SPECIMEN:**

**CLINICAL HISTORY:**

**GROSS:**

**IMPRESSION:**

**ADvised:**

**COMMENTS**

**CMV:** Human Cytomegalovirus (HCMV) or Human Herpes virus 5 is a ubiquitous Herpes virus which usually causes Primary infection in childhood and most cases are asymptomatic. HCMV is found in all geographic locations and socioeconomic groups infecting about 40% individuals worldwide. After initial exposure, virus establishes a lifelong infection. In neonates and immunocompromised individuals, such as AIDS patients, recipients of solid and bone marrow transplants, HCMV can cause severe life threatening infections involving kidneys, GI tract, Heart, Lung & Liver. HCMV is also the commonest cause of viral birth defects. Detection of CMV in affected tissue enables specific antiviral therapy.
NOTE:

1. Detection system used is Polymer HRP
2. The impression is based on the material submitted and is not a complete surgical pathology report.
3. False negative IHC results due to inadequate fixation of the material sent for evaluation cannot be excluded.

FIXATION REQUIREMENTS

A. The volume of formalin fixative should be at least 10 times the volume of the specimen.
B. Decalcification solutions with strong acids should not be used.
C. Specimens should be immersed in fixative within 1 hour of the biopsy / resection procedure (time of removal & time of immersion to be mentioned)
D. In all resection (large) specimens, the tumour must be bisected prior to immersion in fixative.