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(12) **United States Design Patent** (10) **Patent No.:** **US D966,299 S**
Dobak, III et al. (45) **Date of Patent:** **** Oct. 11, 2022**

(54) **COMPUTER DISPLAY PANEL WITH A GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE FOR A DERMATOLOGY REPORT**

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(71) Applicant: **DermTech, Inc.**, La Jolla, CA (US)

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(72) Inventors: **John Daniel Dobak, III**, La Jolla, CA (US); **Sarah Dion**, San Diego, CA (US); **Burkhard Jansen**, La Jolla, CA (US); **Jane Bue**, Vista, CA (US)

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(73) Assignee: **DERMTECH, INC.**, La Jolla, CA (US)

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(**) Term: **15 Years**

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(51) **LOC (13) Cl.** **14-04**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

USPC **D14/486**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC D14/485-495

CPC G06F 3/048; G06F 3/0481; G06F 3/04812; G06F 3/04815; G06F 3/04817; G06F 3/0482; G06F 3/0483; G06F 3/0484; G06F 3/04842; G06F 3/04845; G06F 3/04847; G06F 3/0485; G06F 3/04855; G06F 3/0486; G06F 3/04886; G06Q 30/00; G06Q 30/02; G06Q 30/0237; G06Q 30/0238; G06Q 30/0239; H03J 1/00; H03J 1/0008; H03J 1/0016; H03J 1/0025; H04N 5/00; H04N 5/08; H04N 5/14; H04N 5/222; H04N 5/225; H04N 5/232; H04N 5/23222; H04N 5/23293; H04N 5/232933; H04N 5/232935; H04N 5/445; H04N 5/44504; H04N 5/45; H04N 21/00; H04N 21/234; H04N 21/431; H04N 21/4312; H04N 21/4314; H04N 21/4316; H04N 21/4532; H04N 21/4622; H04N 21/47; H04N 21/478; H04N 21/482;

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Primary Examiner — Christian P. McLean
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati

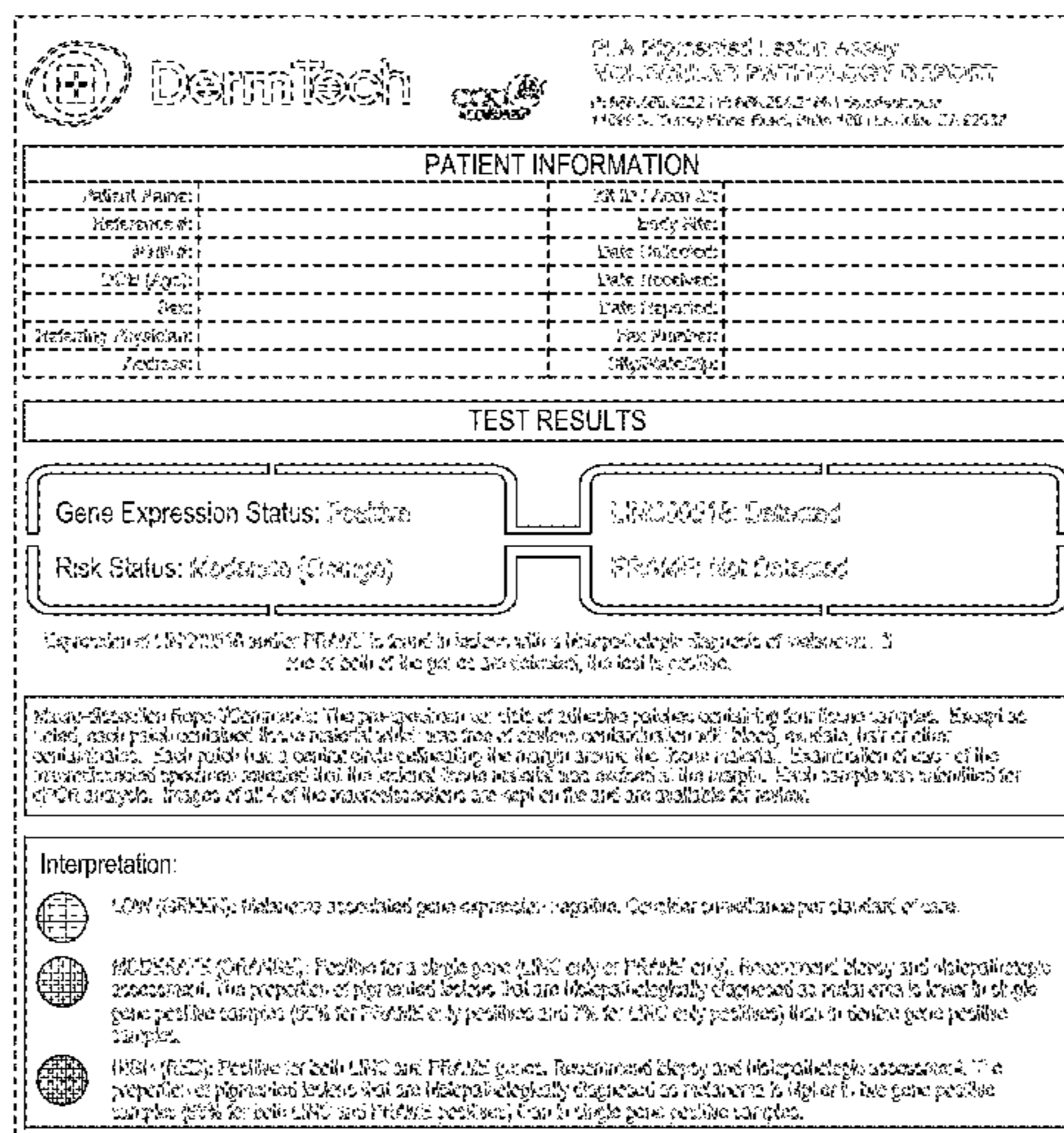
(57) **CLAIM**

The ornamental design for a computer display panel with a graphical user interface for a dermatology report, as shown and described.

DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a front view of a computer display panel with a graphical user interface for a dermatology report, showing our new design; and, FIG. 2 is a front view of another embodiment of a computer display panel with a graphical user interface for a dermatology report, showing our new design. The broken lines in the drawing represent portions of the computer display panel and the graphical user interface that form no part of the claimed design. The difference in crosshatch shading indicates a contrast of appearance and does not depict any particular color.

1 Claim, 2 Drawing Sheets



(58) **Field of Classification Search**
 CPC H04N 21/4884; H04N 21/4888; H04N
 21/4856; H04N 21/485; H04N 21/6547
 See application file for complete search history.

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Dermatech



PLA Pigmented Lesion Assay
MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY REPORT

P: 888.420.4222 | F: 888.284.2788 | Dermatech.com
11000 N. Torrey Pines Road, Suite 100 | La Jolla, CA 92037

PATIENT INFORMATION	
Patient Name:	KIT ID / ACOG ID:
Reference #:	Body Site:
MFIM #:	Date Collected:
LOC (Age):	Date Received:
Sex:	Date Reported:
Referring Physician:	Fax Number:
Address:	City/State/Zip:

TEST RESULTS

Gene Expression Status: Positive

Risk Status: Moderate (Orange)

LINC00518: Detected

PRAME: Not Detected

Expression of LINC00518 and/or PRAME is found in lesions with a histopathologic diagnosis of melanoma. If one or both of the genes are detected, the test is positive.

Macro-dissection Report/Comments: The pre-specimen consists of adhesive patches containing four tissue samples. Except as noted, each patch contained tissue material which was free of obvious contamination with blood, exudate, hair or other contaminants. Each patch had a central circle delineating the margin around the tissue material. Examination of each of the macrodissected specimen revealed that the lesional tissue material was excised at the margin. Each sample was identified for qPCR analysis. Images of all 4 of the macrodissections are kept on file and are available for review.

Interpretation:

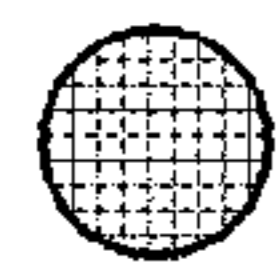
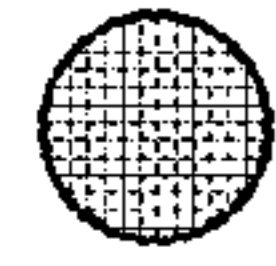
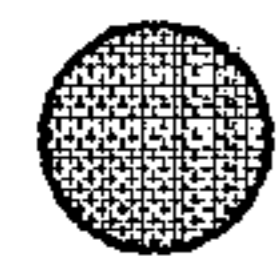


-  **LOW (GREEN):** Melanoma associated gene expression negative. Consider surveillance per standard of care.
-  **MODERATE (ORANGE):** Positive for a single gene (LINC only or PRAME only). Recommend biopsy and histopathologic assessment. The proportion of pigmented lesions that are histopathologically diagnosed as melanoma is lower in single gene positive samples (50% for PRAME only positives and 7% for LINC only positives) than in double gene positive samples.
-  **HIGH (RED):** Positive for both LINC and PRAME genes. Recommend biopsy and histopathologic assessment. The proportion of pigmented lesions that are histopathologically diagnosed as melanoma is higher in two gene positive samples (92% for both LINC and PRAME positives) than in single gene positive samples.

FIG. 1



Dermatech



PLA Pigmented Lesion Assay
MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY REPORT
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 11000 N. Torrey Pines Road, Suite 100 | La Jolla, CA 92037

PATIENT INFORMATION			
Patient Name:		Kit ID / Accn ID:	
Reference #:		Body Site:	
MRN #:		Date Collected:	
DOB (Age):		Date Received:	
Sex:		Date Reported:	
Referring Physician:		Fax Number:	
Address:		City/State/Zip:	

TEST RESULTS

Gene Expression Status: Positive

Risk Status: Moderate (Orange)

LINC00518: Detected

PRAME: Not Detected

Expression of LINC00518 and/or PRAME is found in lesions with a histopathologic diagnosis of melanoma. If one or both of the genes are detected, the test is positive.

Macro-dissection Report/Comments: The pre-specimen consists of adhesive patches containing four tissue samples. Except as noted, each patch contained tissue material which was free of obvious contamination with blood, exudate, hair or other contaminants. Each patch had a central circle delineating the margin around the tissue material. Examination of each of the macrodissected specimen revealed that the lesional tissue material was excised at the margin. Each sample was orientated for qPCR analysis. Images of all 4 of the macrodissections are kept on file and are available for review.

Interpretation:

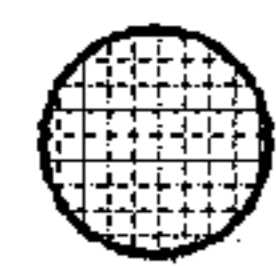
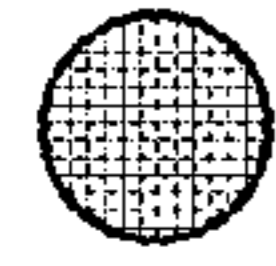
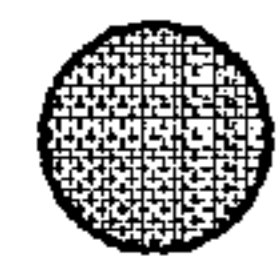
-  **LOW (GREEN):** Melanoma associated gene expression negative. Consider surveillance per standard of care.
-  **MODERATE (ORANGE):** Positive for a single gene (LINC only or PRAME only). Recommend biopsy and histopathologic assessment. The proportion of pigmented lesions that are histopathologically diagnosed as melanoma is lower in single gene positive samples (50% for PRAME only positives and 7% for LINC only positives) than in double gene positive samples.
-  **HIGH (RED):** Positive for both LINC and PRAME genes. Recommend biopsy and histopathologic assessment. The proportion of pigmented lesions that are histopathologically diagnosed as melanoma is higher in two gene positive samples (93% for both LINC and PRAME positives) than in single gene positive samples.

FIG. 2