

What every woman needs to know



Women should not have to die from cervical cancer.

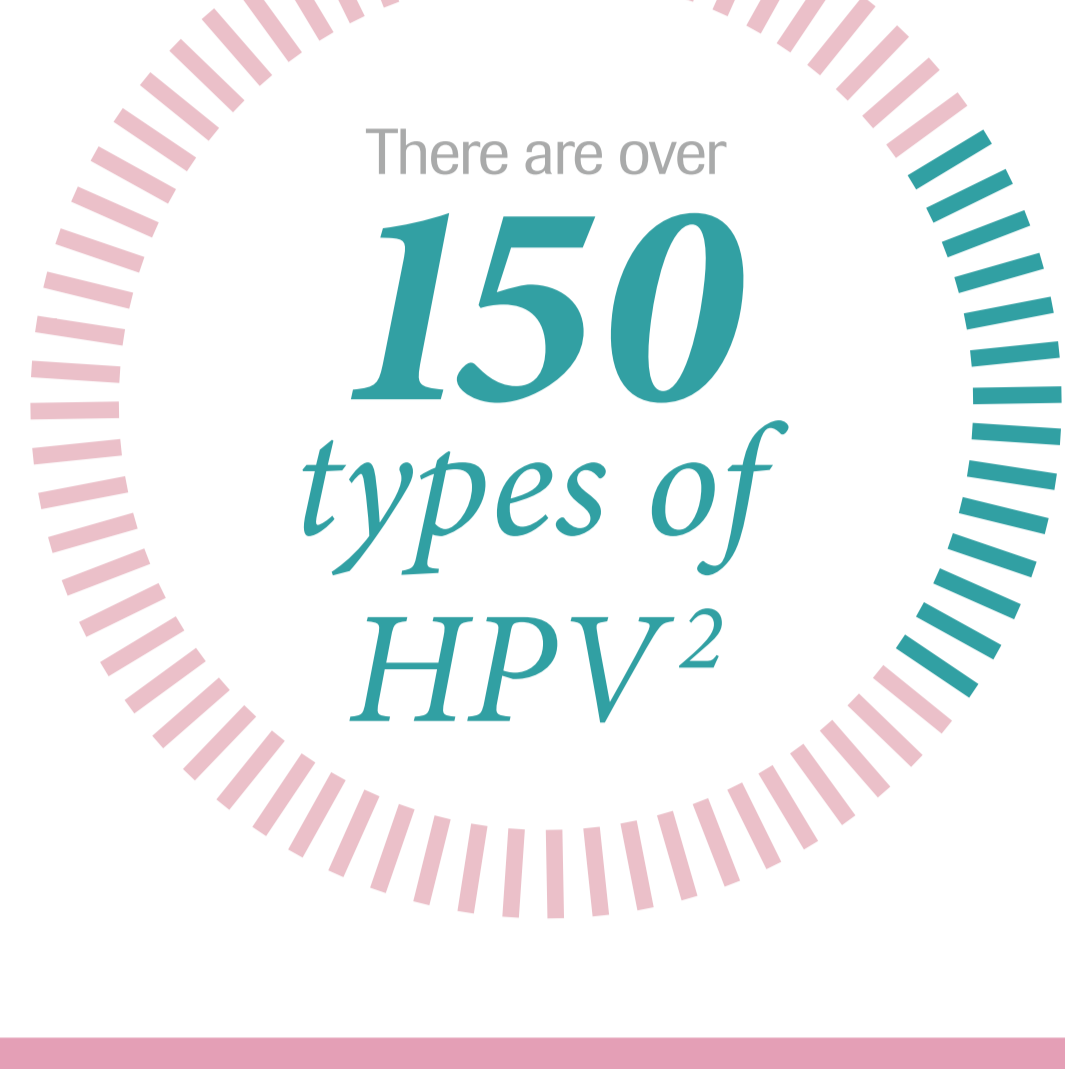
Each year there are:

528,000
new cases diagnosed.¹

266,000
deaths associated with cervical cancer.¹

With proper screening, vaccination and treatment cervical cancer is

highly preventable.



14 types of Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

are known to cause most cases of cervical cancer.

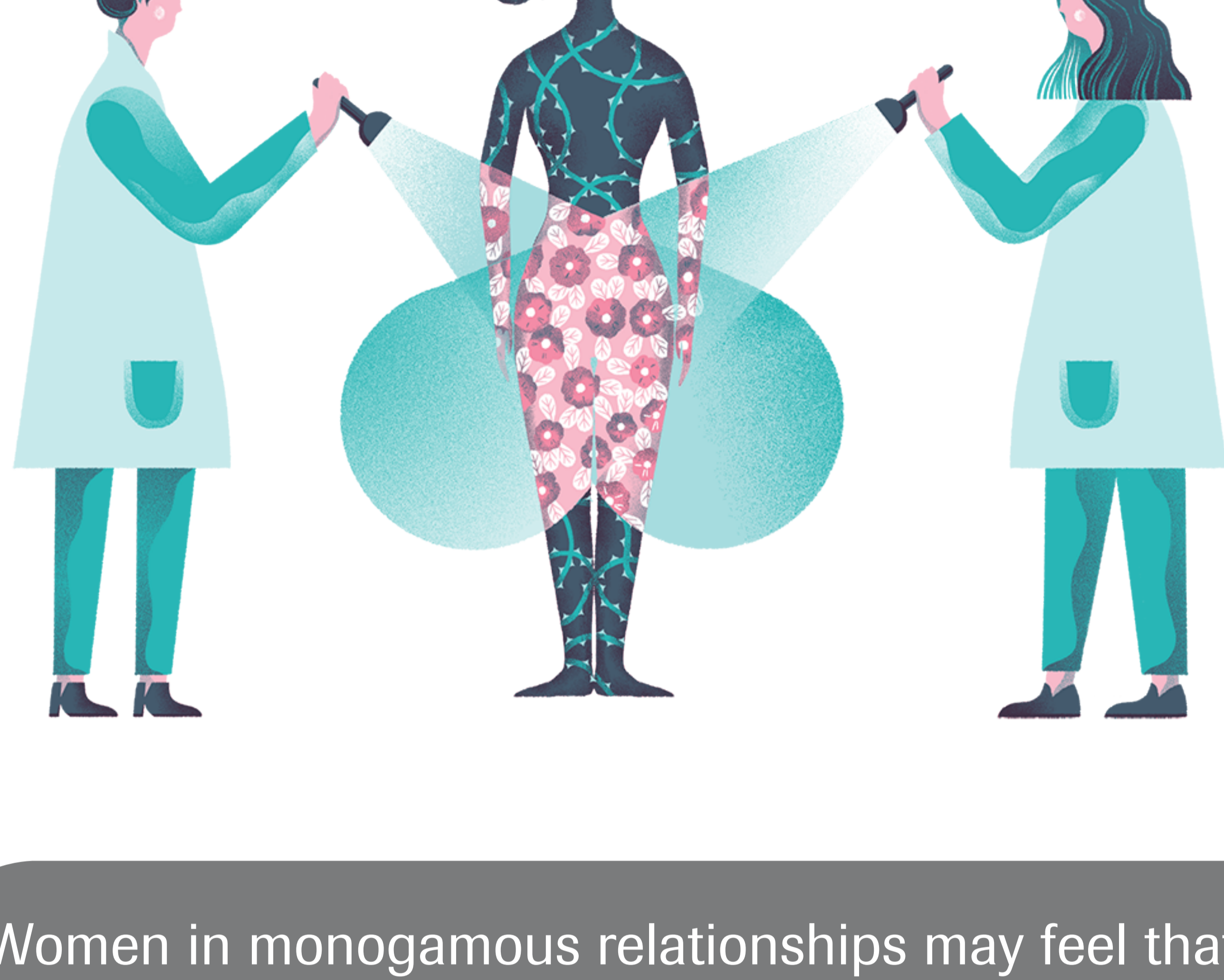
HPV **16** & HPV **18**
are the **highest risk types**

accounting for more than

70%

of all cervical cancer.^{3,4}

HPV screening is an important part of prevention.



Women in monogamous relationships may feel that HPV screening is not necessary for them, **but it is!**

Close to 80% of all sexually active adults will get HPV at some point in their lives.⁵

HPV is a very common virus that's transmitted by skin-to-skin contact.

Most HPV infections **clear on their own** and **usually don't show any symptoms.**

However, a persistent infection with high-risk HPV can lead to **pre-cancer or cancer.**

Today, there are **two main screening tests for cervical cancer.**

PAP test



Your doctor collects cells from your cervix for either test.

Used for nearly 80 years, cells are examined under a microscope, looking for abnormal cells.

The PAP test **does not detect the presence of HPV** and is subject to human error.

Abnormal cells were not seen under a microscope.

You are at low risk of having pre-cancer or cancer now.

Up to **1/3 of invasive cervical cancer** occurred in women with normal PAP results.^{6,7}

Abnormal cell changes were found on your cervix — these changes could be minor or more serious.

HPV test



Modern technology, cells are examined on a highly accurate laboratory instrument to detect DNA of high-risk HPV.

Looking for high-risk HPV **can determine your risk of cervical cancer.**

A high-risk HPV infection that could lead to cancer was not detected.

You are at very low risk of having pre-cancer or cancer now, or developing it in the next 5–10 years.

What does a negative test result mean?

What does a positive test result mean?

Abnormal cell changes were found on your cervix — these changes could be minor or more serious.

A positive HPV test result does not mean you already have or will develop cancer!

It does mean that you have a high-risk HPV infection and are at an **increased risk** of developing pre-cancer or cancer.

Depending on your test results, your doctor may suggest to repeating the test at a later time or may want to take a closer look at your cervix using colposcopy.

Cervical cancer is preventable and HPV DNA screening can tell you if you are at risk.

References:
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4. Munoz N et al. *Int J Cancer.* 2004
5. Chesson HW et al. *Sex Transm Dis.* 2014;41(11):660-664
6. Leyden WA et al. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2005;97(9):675-683
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