SIMPLY HPV™

Molecular Testing for Sexually Transmitted Infections

CAP ACCREDITED
COLLEGE of AMERICAN PATHOLOGISTS

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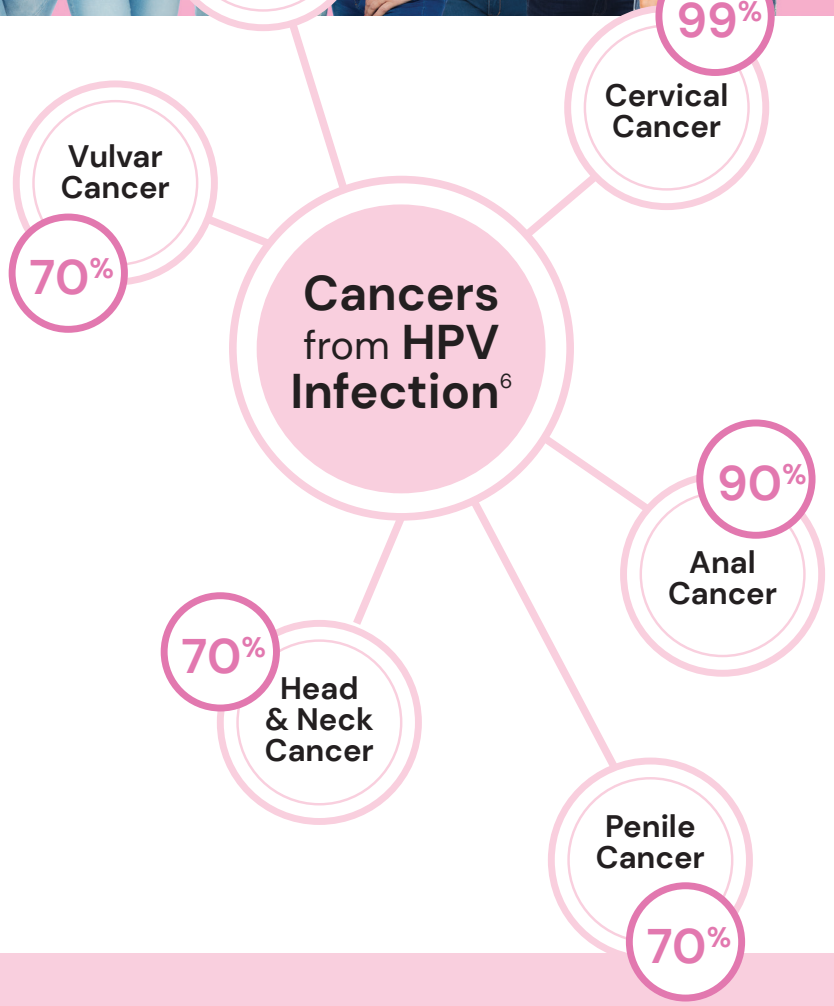
[Self] Screening can Prevent Cancer & Save Lives[1]

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is the main cause of cervical cancer. HPV is the most common sexually transmitted disease (STD) and gloabally, the 4th most common cancer in women.[1]

The goal of cervical screening is to find cervical diseases, pre-cancer, or cancer early when it is more easily treatable. Regular screening can prevent cervical cancer and save lives. According to the American Society for Clinical Pathologists (ASCP), screening is recommended for all women starting at age 21 through 65.

High-risk HPVs cause about 5% of all cancers worldwide.[6] The World Health Organization recommends HPV DNA NAATs (molecular testing). HPV DNA NAATs detect the presence of the virus by detecting the viral DNA.[8]



Low-Risk HPV vs High-Risk HPV

Low-Risk HPV	High-Risk HPV
Rarely Causes Cancer	May Causes Cancer
Causes genital warts	Does not cause genital warts
Has outward symptoms	No outward symptoms
Affects men & women	Affects men & women

HPVs are 150 Related Viruses

40 Can be spread by direct skin to skin sexual contact (including vaginal, anal or oral sex).

14 Are classified as high risk HPV types (HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 66, and 68).[2]

2 HPV 16& 18 account for more than 70% of all cervical cancers.

3 HPV 16, 18, & 45 are associated with over 95% of adenocarcinomas cancers.*

*Adenocarcinomas cancers starts in the glands inside of organs like the lungs, colon, and breasts.



Screening is an Important part of **Prevention**

PAP

Used for nearly 80 years to look for **abnormal changes in cells.**

Today there are two main screening tests for cervical cancer.

HPV TEST

Uses modern molecular diagnostic technology to detect DNA of high-risk HPV to **identify a women's risk for pre-cancer or cancer.**

Cervical cancer is a leading cause of mortality among women. An estimated 604,000 women were diagnosed with cervical cancer worldwide and about 342,000 women died from the disease (2020).[2]

Cervical cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in 23 countries and is the leading cause of cancer death in 36 countries.[3]

Cervical cancer is one of the most preventable and treatable cancers if detected early.[4]

A Pap test only screens for cervical cancer. It does not screen for any other gynecological cancer or detect HPV. HPV testing is detecting the virus responsible for precancerous cell changes as well as cervical cancer.[5]

The purpose of HPV testing is to detect the presence of high-risk HPV types associated with high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (HSIL) and cervical cancer. Molecular HPV testing is considered a useful tool for predicting which women are at the greatest risk of recurrence.

SIMPLY HPV™

About 4 out of 5 women will get HPV at some point in their lives.[7]

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[1] World Health Organization: Source: Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F (2020). Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available from: https://gco.iarc.fr/today, accessed 27 January 2023.

[2] Mayo Clinic Labs; https://www.mayocliniclabs.com/test-catalog/Clinical+and+Interpretive/62598

[3] WHO guideline for screening and treatment of cervical pre-cancer lesions for cervical cancer prevention, second edition; ISBN 978-92-4-003082-4 (electronic version), ISBN 978-92-4-003083-1 (print version), World Health Organization 2021

[4] World Health Organization 2023, ISBN 978 9290 62 006 8; Guildelines

[5] US Dept. of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Publication #99-9123, Revised January 2019

[6] https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/infectious-agents/hpv-and-cancer

[7] National Foundation for Infectious Diseases; https://www.nfid.org/hpv

[8] WHO; Policy Brief; Human papillomavirus (HPV) nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) to screen for cervical pre-cancer lesions and prevent cervical cancer; Cervical screening and treatment guidelines https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240030824

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