New Cervical Cancer Screening Strategy: Combined Pap Test & HPV DNA Test

How could I get HPV?

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How can I prevent cervical cancer?

You can prevent cervical cancer with regular screening tests, like the Pap test and the HPV DNA test. Screening tests can find early problems before they become cancer. That way, problems can be found and removed before they ever become cancer.

The Pap and HPV DNA tests look for different things:

- The Pap Test: checks your cervix for abnormal cells that could turn into cervical cancer.
- The HPV DNA Test: checks your cervix for the virus (HPV) that can cause abnormal cells and cervical cancers.

HPV DNA Test Information

The RealTime High Risk HPV DNA assay is a qualitative in vitro test for the detection of 14 High Risk HPV genotypes (16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 66, and 68) and identification of HPV genotypes 16 and 18 in cervical cells collected in liquid media.

What are the benefits of Pap & HPV DNA co-testing?

Study showing women who had both pap smear and HPV DNA negative result has the lowest risk of developing cervical cancer.

What is the best time to be screened for cervical cancer?

The best time for a woman to have cervical screening is between 10 and 20 days after the first day of her last menstrual period. For about 2 days before the test, she should avoid sexual intercourse, douching, or using vaginal medicines or spermicidal foams, creams, or jellies. The best time to have a cervical smear is immediately before or immediately after your period.

Do women who have been vaccinated against HPVs still need to be screened for cervical cancer?

Yes. Because current HPV vaccines do not protect against all HPV types that cause cervical cancer, it is important for vaccinated women to continue to undergo routine cervical cancer screening.

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Worldwide, one woman dies of cervical cancer every 2 minutes.
每两分钟就有一位妇女死于子宫颈癌。

Cervical cancer is the 3rd most common cancer in Malaysia.
子宫颈癌是马来西亚妇女的第三癌症杀手。

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that 80% of women who have reached 50 years would have been affected by HPV and almost 20% of them would have reached a chronic stage, resulting in cervical cancer.
世界卫生组织报告说，80%到了50岁的妇女将会被人类乳头瘤病毒感染，其中的20%将会形成慢性感染，最后导致子宫颈癌。

What is the cervix? 什么是子宫颈?
子宫颈是子宫下部较窄的部分，上接子宫体，下连子宫外口。这是女性生殖器官的一部分。

The cervix is the opening of the uterus (womb). It is part of a woman’s reproductive system.
子宫颈是子宫的开口。它是女性生殖系统的一部分。

What causes cervical cancer? 子宫颈癌是怎么造成的?
A virus, called Human Papillomavirus (HPV) can cause normal cells on your cervix to turn abnormal. Over many years, abnormal cells can turn into cancer if they are not found and treated by your doctor.
人类乳头瘤病毒(HPV)会导致位于子宫颈的正常细胞转变成不正常的细胞。多年以后，如果它们未被您的医生发现，不正常的细胞将会变成恶性肿瘤。

What is Human Papillomavirus (HPV)? 什么是人类乳头瘤病毒(HPV)?
- It is a very common virus.
- 它是一种很普遍的病毒。
- There are more than 100 types.
- 它们的种类超过100种。
- Some types cause benign warts on the fingers or feet.
- 有些种类会导致手和脚长出良性的肉瘤。
- More than 30 types can be transmitted sexually.
- 超过30种可以通过性行为传染。
- About 15 sexually transmitted types, called high-risk types, can cause cervical cancer. Two of these, HPV types 16 and 18, are responsible for the majority of HPV-caused cancers.
- 大约有15种可通过性行为传染的病毒会造成子宫颈癌，它们被称为高风险种类。大多数的子宫颈癌是由HPV 16和18造成。
- Some other sexually transmitted types, called low-risk types, cause external warts on the genitals that are not cancerous.
- 有些可通过性行为传染的病毒只会使生殖器长出肉瘤但不是恶性肿瘤，它们被称为低风险种类。

References