

How could I get HPV? 我将会如何感染到HPV?

HPV is passed on through genital or skin-to-skin contact. It often does not cause symptoms until it is advanced. All women who ever had sex are at risk for cervical cancer. So, it is important to get screened even when you feel healthy.

HPV是通过生殖器官或皮肤的接触而传染。宫颈癌在初期的阶段并不会造成任何的症状。所有曾经有过性行为的妇女都有宫颈癌的风险。所以，当您觉得自己处于健康的状况时，您还是必须进行宫颈癌检验。

How can I prevent cervical cancer?

我该如何预防子宫颈癌？

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.

您可进行定期的宫颈癌检验来预防子宫颈癌，如子宫颈抹片和HPV基因检验。检验可以及早找出有问题的细胞。那么，这些有问题的细胞可以在它们还没转变成恶性肿瘤之前被清除掉。

The Pap and HPV DNA tests look for different things:

子宫颈抹片和HPV 基因检验是不一样的检查。

The Pap Test: checks your cervix for abnormal cells that could turn into cervical cancer.

子宫颈抹片：检查您的子宫颈是否有不正常的细胞，它们可能会转变成子宫颈癌。

The HPV DNA Test: checks your cervix for the virus (HPV) that can cause abnormal cells and cervical cancers.

HPV基因检验：检查您的子宫颈是否有人类乳头病毒(HPV)，它们会使细胞转变成不正常和导致子宫颈癌。

* HPV DNA Test Information

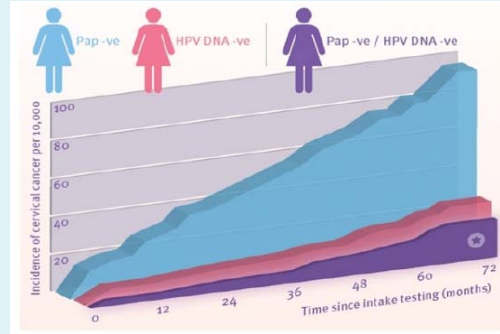
The RealTime High Risk HPV DNA assay is a qualitative in vitro test for the detection of 14 High Risk HPV genotypes (16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 66, and 68) and identification of HPV genotypes 16 and 18 in cervical cells collected in liquid media.

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

同时进行子宫颈抹片和HPV基因检验有什么好处？

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

研究显示那些有同时进行子宫颈抹片和HPV DNA检验，且报告是正常的妇女们，她们罹患子宫颈癌的风险是最低的。



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

什么时候是进行子宫颈癌检验最佳的时刻？

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. 检验时间最好安排在月经开始的10至20天之后。检验前两天应该避免性交，不应用任何放在阴道内的药物，避孕产品或清洁剂等。

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

那些已经注射过宫颈癌疫苗的妇女是否还需要进行子宫颈癌检验？

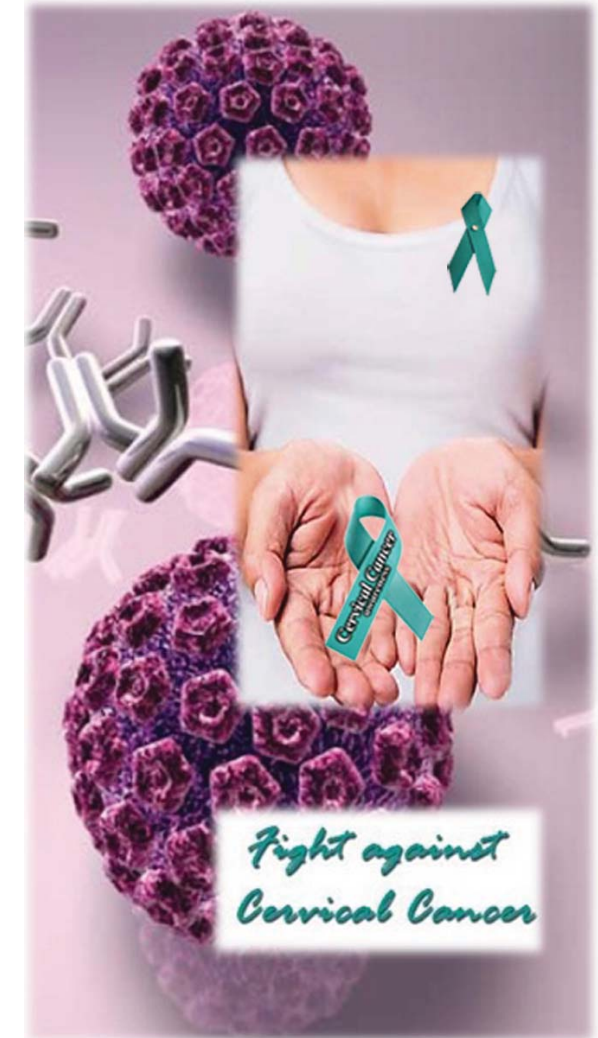
Yes. Because current HPV vaccines do not protect against all HPV types that cause cervical cancer, it is important for vaccinated women to continue to undergo routine cervical cancer screening.

是的。因为现有的宫颈癌疫苗还不能预防所有会造成子宫颈癌的人类乳头病毒，所以已经注射过疫苗的妇女还是要进行定期的子宫颈癌检验。

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



子宫颈癌检验的新策略：子宫颈抹片和HPV基因检验



Fight against
Cervical Cancer

Worldwide, one woman dies of cervical cancer every 2 minutes.

每两分钟就有一位妇女死于宫颈癌。



Cervical cancer is the 3rd most common cancer in Malaysia.

宫颈癌是马来西亚妇女的第三癌症杀手。

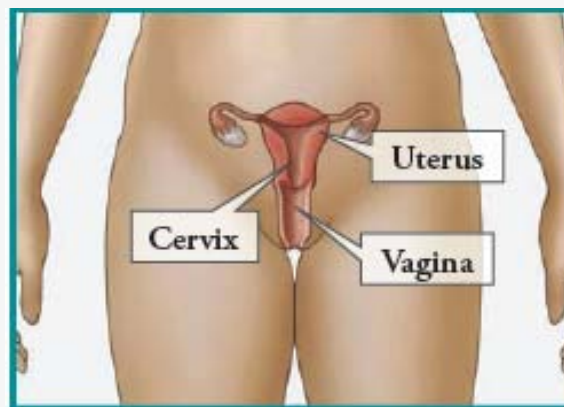


The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that 80% of women who have reached 50 years would have been affected by HPV and almost 20% of them would have reached a chronic stage, resulting in cervical cancer.

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，最后导致宫颈癌。



What is the cervix? 什么是子宫颈？



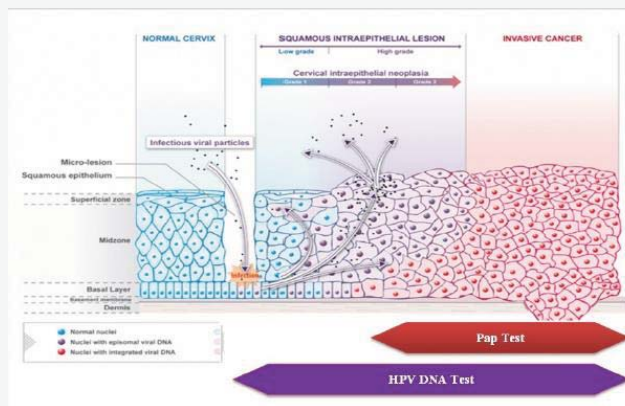
The cervix is the opening of the uterus (womb). It is part of a woman's reproductive system.

子宫颈是指子宫下部较狭窄的部分，上接子宫体，下连子宫外口。这是女性生殖器官的一部分。

What causes cervical cancer? 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)会导致位于子宫颈正常的细胞转变成不正常的细胞。多年之后，如果它们没有被您的医生发现，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疣。
- 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宫颈癌，它们被称为高风险种类。大多数的宫颈癌是由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官长出肉疣但不是恶性肿瘤，它们被称为低风险种类。



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