

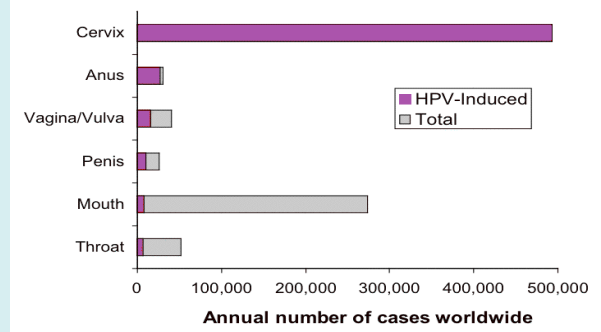
HPV

HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS

**HPV TESTING @ THE RIGHT TIME
CAN PREVENT CERVICAL CANCER**

DO YOU KNOW? CERVICAL CANCER IS PREVENTABLE!

- HPV is one of the most common sexually transmitted infection (STI)
- The majority (>99%) of cervical epithelial neoplasms are the result of HPV infection.
- HPV could cause significant consequences: cervical, vaginal, vulvar cancers in females and genital warts in both males and females.



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_papillomavirus_infection

AT THUMBAY LABS WE OFFER

- Ultra-sensitive PCR & Microarray based detection
- Detects 33 different genotypes (High & Low risk)
- First HPV test kit with Universal probe to identify missing genotypes
- Quick Turnaround Time (TAT) ~ 2 days
- Cost effective
- Correlation of the results with PAP smear
- Advanced molecular technology for detection
- Minimizes the risk of missing the disease.
- Samples: Cervical samples & Urethral swabs



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is the cervix?

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

What is HPV?

Human papillomaviruses (HPVs) are a group of viruses, which are associated with cervical cancer and genital warts in most instances.

What causes cervical cancer?

Most cervical cancer is caused by a virus called Human Papillomavirus (HPV). High risk HPV subtypes 16 & 18 play a major role.

How do you get HPV?

HPV can be passed on through any genital contact with someone who has the virus.

HPV can be passed even when an infected person has no signs or symptoms. Anyone who is sexually active can get HPV infection.

What are the symptoms of cervical cancer?

- Bleeding after intercourse
- Pain and discomfort during intercourse
- Unpleasant smell of the vaginal discharge

It is important to know that the symptoms of cervical cancer are not always obvious and may be asymptomatic.

Why do you need an HPV test?

The most important risk factor for developing cervical cancer is infection with HPV.

The majority (>99%) of cervical epithelial neoplasms are the result of HPV infection.

Approximately half of all cervical cancers occur in women who have never or rarely been screened. Therefore regular HPV screening is important.

How to prevent cervical cancer?

If detected early, cervical cancer is one of the most successfully preventable and treatable cancers.

By regular HPV screening - This can be achieved through HPV-DNA testing or Pap smear. If HPV DNA test is positive, referral for a Pap smear and/or Colposcopy is recommended.

Prevention

Early detection of Cervical Cancer leads to effective treatment and recovery. Cervical Cancer is 100% PREVENTABLE and TREATABLE, if detected early.

The best way to prevent yourself is to get screened regularly with PAP & HPV testing.

CERVICAL CANCER RANKS AS THE 3RD LEADING CAUSE OF FEMALE CANCER IN THE UAE

Source: <http://www.hpvcentre.net/statistics/reports/ARE.pdf>



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