

*Detect to
Protect*

Annual cervical cancer cases in India - 123907*

Annual cervical cancer deaths in India - 77348*

Pap smear is widely used to detect cervical cancer.

* India: Human Papillomavirus and Related Diseases, Summary Report 2023 (hpvcentre.net)

Can PAP smear alone win the **RACE AGAINST CERVICAL CANCER?**

Diagnose cervical cancer with Rivaara **HPV & LBC** panel



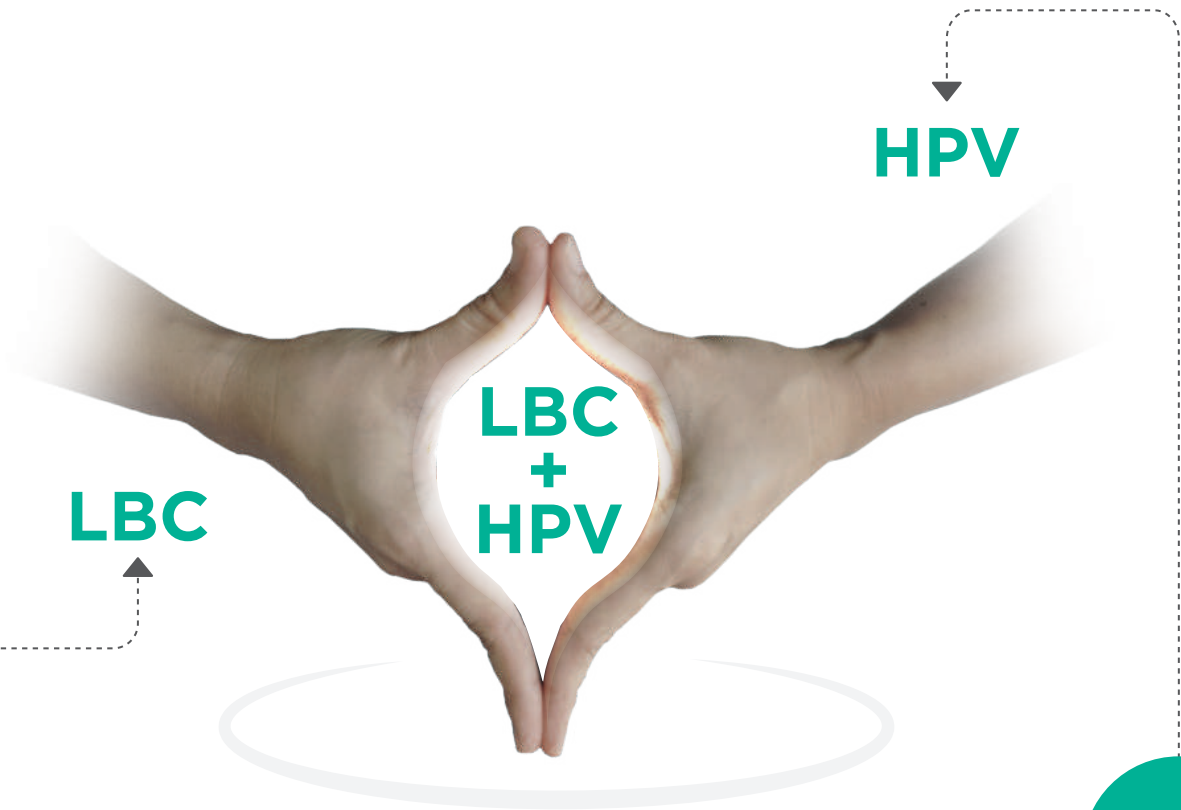
**PAP SMEARS ARE
NOT PERFECT**

Requires adequate cytological review

- For a high-grade lesion, the sensitivity of a single Pap smear is only 60-80%
- Up to 5% false negatives even in the best of laboratories

Does not address HPV infection

- 99% of all cervical cancers are caused by HPV
- About 10% of women with long lasting HPV infection are at risk of cervical cancer.



HPV - PCR alone does not indicate current risk.

- 90% of HPV infections resolve spontaneously
- Presence of any of the 14 high-risk types predicts the patient's risk of cervical cancer

**HPV PCR IS
NOT PERFECT**

ADVANTAGES OF LBC + PCR

LBC - PAP	HPV - PCR	Interpretation
Normal	Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of undetected cervical cancer is low. Negative predictive value ~100%
Normal	Positive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HPV - Infected, but no current cellular changes. Need to monitor changes at regular intervals
Abnormal	Positive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer for colposcopy for further workup
Abnormal	Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> False Negative HPV PCR cannot be ruled out Review of results needed
Unclear	Positive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probably early changes on Pap due to HPV Review Pap and Refer for colposcopy
Unclear	Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes on Pap unlikely due to HPV therefore probably unrelated to Cx cancer Repeat Pap at regular intervals

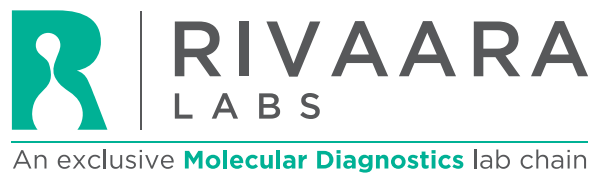
Test panel

Test name	Test detail	Specimen & Container
Cervicare 5	HPV by RTPCR	Cervical brushing in LBC container
Cervicare	LBC - PAP & HPV PCR	Cervical brushing in LBC container

Also available


GENITAL TRACT INFECTIONS PANEL	
Gardnerella vaginalis	Trichomonas vaginalis
Neisseria gonorrhoeae	Herpes Simplex Virus 1/2
Chlamydia trachomatis	Ureaplasma urealyticum/parvum
Mycoplasma genitalium	


Sample type : Genital secretions in a sterile container



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