It's **TIME** to get informed about **HPV GENOTYPING**!

The **new HPV diagnostic test** developed by Innogenetics not only includes the important HPV high-risk genotypes 16 and 18 that are present in the recently approved prophylactic vaccines, but also includes other key high-risk genotypes not covered by the vaccines. The **INNO-LiPA HPV Genotyping CE** test will provide important information to complement Pap testing and current DNA-based HPV screening tests. Furthermore, the test could prove useful in the selection of individuals eligible for preventive HPV vaccination, efficacy follow-up, detection of subsequent HPV infections (including mixed infections), epidemiological surveys, clinical trial stratification, and determination of viral persistence.

CE

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For use outside the US

SCRATCH THE SURFACE

BUT, DON'T JUST SCRATCH THE SURFACE!

Consider **TYPE** and **TIME**

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women worldwide. Virtually 99% of such cancers are caused by persistent infection with the human papillomavirus (HPV). This virus occurs in a variety of related genotypes, with high-risk HPV genotypes 16 and 18 accounting for about 70% of cervical neoplasia. These and a handful of other high-risk genotypes are the principal causes of cervical cancer. Unfortunately, some 10% of women are unable to clear the virus, thereby increasing the risk for progression to cervical precancer [cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grades 2 and 3 (CIN-2/-3)].

Cervical cancer is a preventable and curable disease. Classical Pap smear testing alone is an insufficient diagnostic tool since sensitivity is, at best, between 50% and 75% (≤85% with liquid-based cytology). The concomitant use of modern HPV DNA testing can increase sensitivity to 95%. HPV testing of high-risk genotypes is now commercially available as CE-marked IVD products. Importantly, information about the type and persistence of an individual's HPV infection are key factors to help guide patient management.

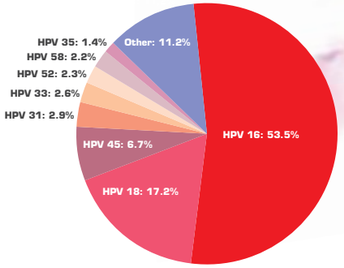
So, when it comes to **CERVICAL CANCER**

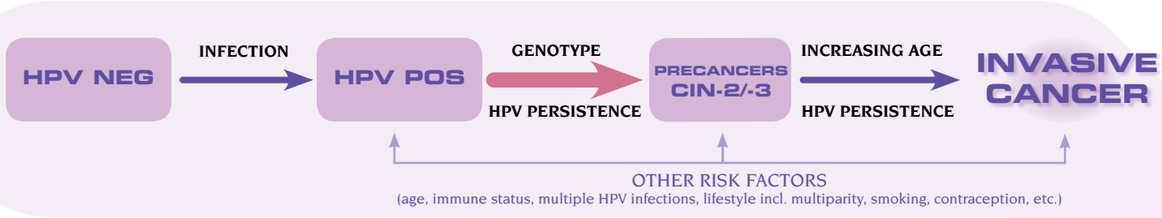
Knowing your patient's papillomavirus (HPV) genotype		Knowing how long the infection has persisted		Can help optimize patient management
TYPE	+	**TIME**	=	**RISK!**

6 KEY FACTS ABOUT HPV

1. Cervical cancer is caused by persistent HPV infection.
2. The risk for cervical cancer is related to HPV genotype and its persistence.
3. HPV genotypes 16 and 18 are particularly associated with cancer risk.
4. Almost 30% of cervical cancers are associated with non-16/18 genotypes.
5. The geographic distribution of HPV genotypes is not uniform.
6. Current HPV vaccines can only protect against types 16 and 18.

Prevalence (%) of different HPV high-risk types among women with cancer.





THE POWER OF HPV GENOTYPING

A key information tool for cervical cancer risk management