

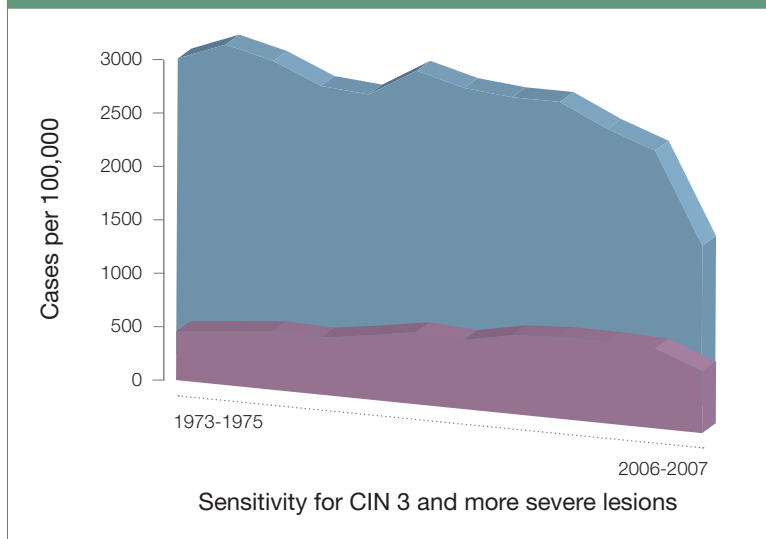


## Co-testing has been identified as the preferred method for cervical cancer screening in women aged 30-65.<sup>1</sup>

Co-testing has been recommended for two reasons:<sup>1</sup>

1. To identify those patients at low risk of developing cervical disease
2. To identify patients at risk for cervical adenocarcinoma

### Adenocarcinoma is on the rise<sup>2</sup>



*“The addition of HPV testing to cytology also enhances the identification of women with adenocarcinoma of the cervix and its precursors. Compared to squamous cell cancers, cytology has been relatively ineffective in decreasing the incidence of invasive adenocarcinoma of the cervix.”*

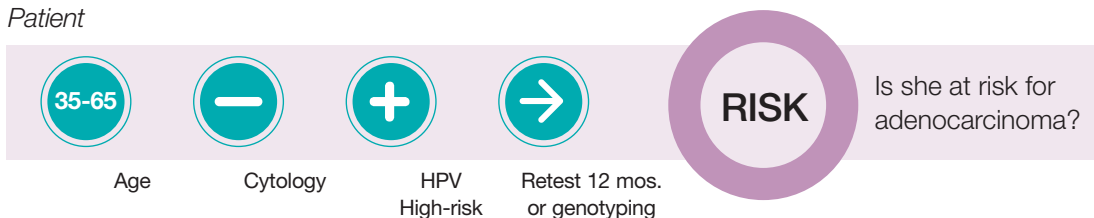
— American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology, 2012<sup>5</sup>

Since the 1970s<sup>2</sup>:

- 61% decrease in squamous cell carcinoma
- 32% increase in adenocarcinoma

### Is she at risk for adenocarcinoma?

Patient



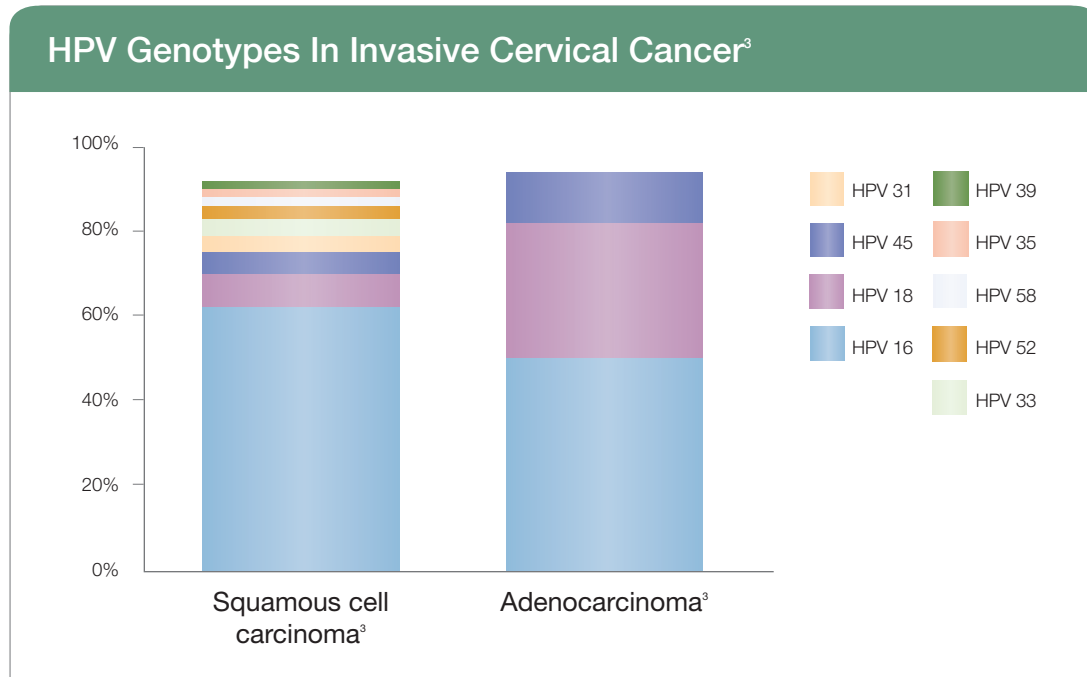
## APTIMA® HPV 16 18/45 Genotype Assay

### The next-generation genotype test

#### APTIMA HPV 16 18/45 Genotype Assay

- Result for type 16 with separate combined result for HPV types 18 and 45

Reflex positive APTIMA HPV Assay results to genotyping for types 16, 18 and 45. Identification of these types as part of reflex testing may identify up to 94% of all cervical adenocarcinomas.<sup>3</sup>



#### HPV type 45:

- Is uncommon and only prevalent in 0.4% of women with normal cytology<sup>3</sup>
- Is the third most common HPV type in invasive cervical cancer<sup>3</sup>
- Types 16, 18 and 45 show higher carcinogenic potential relative to all other high-risk HPV types<sup>4</sup>

The addition of HPV type 45 identifies more women at risk for adenocarcinoma, with minimal impact to colposcopy rates.<sup>3</sup>

**References:** 1. Saslow D, et al. *J Low Genit Tract Dis* 2012;16(3):175-204 2. Adegoke O, et al. *J Women's Health* 2012; 21(10): 1031-1037 3. de Sanjose S, et al. *Lancet Oncol* 2010; 11(11): 1045-56 4. Guan, et al. *International Journal of Cancer* 2012, 131:2349-2359 5. Saslow, D, et al. *Am J Clin Pathol* 2012;137:516-542

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