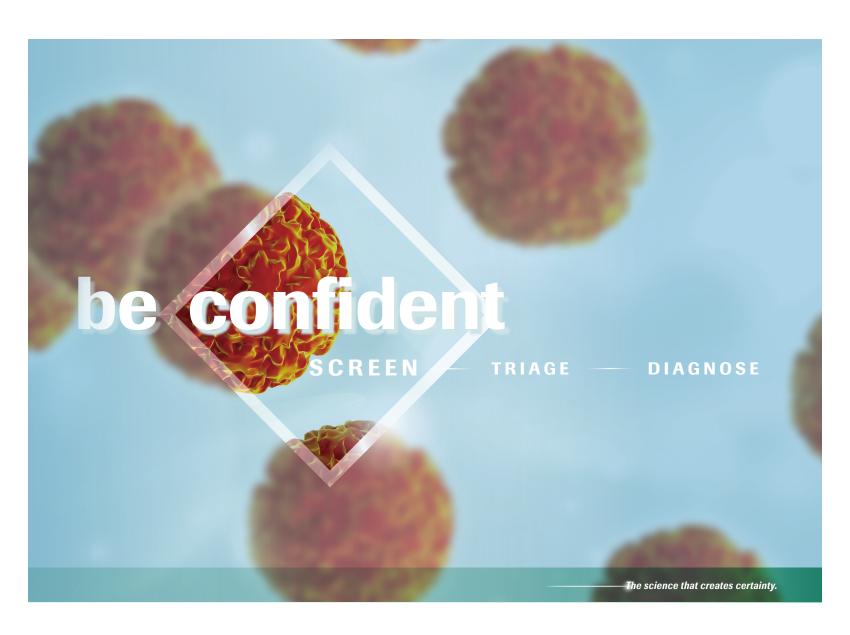


# **HPV DNA Primary screening with cobas® HPV test**

Advancing cervical cancer prevention



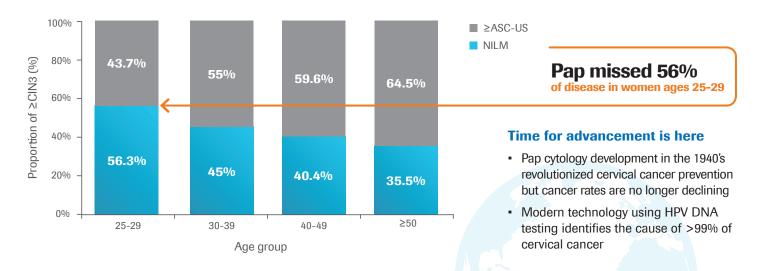


### **Evidence for change**

Pap cytology accuracy is related to a woman's age

#### Comparison of Pap cytology performance vs. screening age

Confirmed ≥CIN3 in women ages 25-50+ years in ATHENA study (n=40,901)<sup>1</sup>



Preventable — yet worldwide >250,000 women die of cervical cancer annually<sup>2</sup>

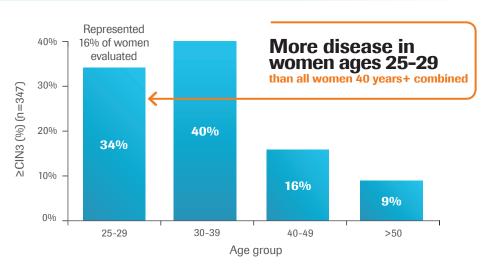
### **Earlier detection to preserve cervical health**



 Delayed detection of progressing disease may result in more invasive treatments, including hysterectomy

#### Cervical disease incidence by age group

Confirmed high-grade disease ≥CIN3 in women 25-50+ years (evaluable women n=40,901)¹



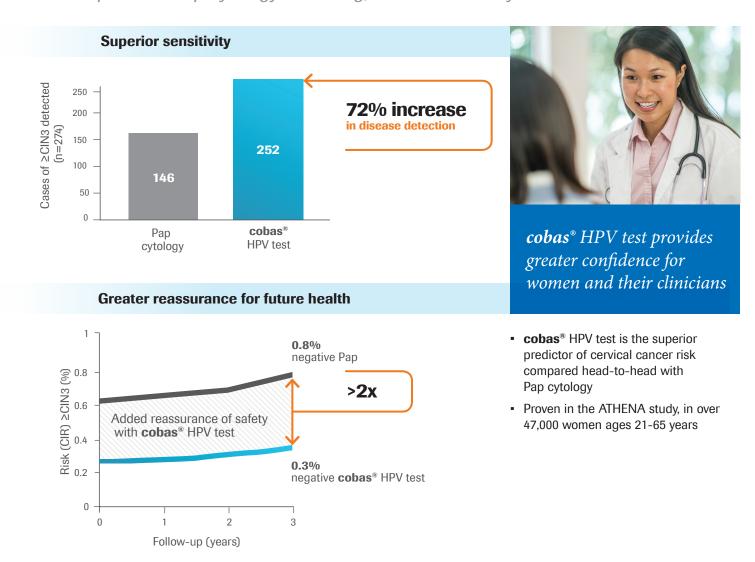
### Women deserve the most accurate screening test, regardless of age

Providing an HPV test provides greater confidence of a woman's future cervical health than a Pap test alone<sup>1</sup>

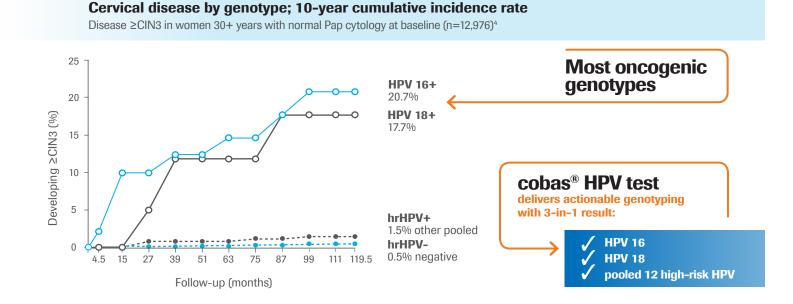


### **Greater reassurance of safety with cobas® HPV test**

Proven superior to Pap cytology screening, in ATHENA study<sup>1,3</sup>



# **Extensive evidence to genotype HPV 16 and HPV 18**



## cobas® HPV test is optimised for accurate actionable results

#### Risk stratification with integrated sample quality protection

**HPV** 16

**HPV** 18

12 pooled hrHPV

**β-globin** *internal cellular control* 

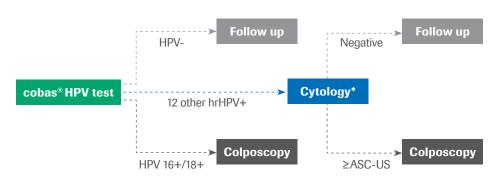


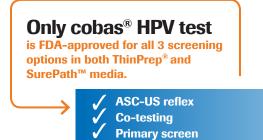






#### Screen for HPV DNA first-line, for the greatest screening sensitivity





### Trust cobas® HPV test for reliable results

#### **Protection from False Negatives**

Internal Cellular Control: β-globin = Confidence a negative result is truly negative

#### **Protection from False Positives**

No cross-reactivity<sup>6</sup>, unlike other HPV tests. Conclusive HPV16 and HPV18 genotyping

#### **Confidence of HPV DNA**

>20 years real-world experience using HPV DNA (limited data for mRNA)<sup>7</sup> Global professional guidelines support DNA for HPV screening specifically<sup>8-11</sup>

#### References

1. Wright, T. C., et al. Gynecol Oncol. 2015; 136(2): 189–197 2. WHO HPV and cervical cancer fact sheet, www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs380/en/. June 2016; Retrieved 10April2018 3. Castle, P. E., et al. Lancet Oncol. 2011; 12(9): 880–890 4. Khan, M. J., et al. J Natl Cancer Inst. 2005; 97:1072–1079 5. Data on file 6. cobas\* HPV Test Instructions for Use 7. Arbyn, M., et al. Clin Microbiol Infect. 2015; 21: 817–826 8. Huh, W. K., et al. J Low Genit Tract Dis. 2015; 19(2): 91–96 9. Jeronimo, J., et al. ASCO Resource-Stratified Clinical Practice Guideline. J Global Oncol. 2016; 3(5): 635–657 10. WHO Guidelines for Screening and Treatment of Precancerous Lesions for Cervical Cancer Prevention. Geneva, World Health Org. 2013 11. von Karsa, L., et al. Summary of the Supplements on HPV Screening and Vaccination. Papillomavirus Research. 2015; 1:22–31

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hpv16and18.com







<sup>\*</sup>Including CINtec® PLUS Cytology (CE-IVD) Global cervical cancer medical guidelines support HPV as the primary screen<sup>8-11</sup>