

When my doctor ordered an HPV test along with my routine Pap test, it changed my life. My Pap was normal, but my HPV test was positive for one of

the two highest-risk HPV genotypes that can lead to cervical cancer. My doctor recommended a thorough follow-up to make sure I didn't have evidence of pre-cervical cancer.

I feel very lucky I found out my risk and took steps to prevent cervical cancer.†



Knowing if you have HPV types 16 & 18 means knowing your risk for cervical cancer.

There are low-risk HPV types (genotypes) that do not cause cervical cancer. There is also a range of high-risk HPV types that are linked with cervical cancer but may not cause it. In fact, 70% of women with cervical cancer have the highest-risk HPV types 16 & 18. So, if you do test positive for HPV, it's important to know which HPV type you have to more fully understand your risk.

Many HPV tests only tell you if you are positive or negative, and if you test positive, your doctor may recommend that you wait a year until your next screening.

But why wait when you can take an HPV test that tells you immediately if you are at high risk for cervical cancer?



Only the cobas® HPV Test gives your doctor your comprehensive risk information—all in one test.



The **cobas**® HPV Test uniquely screens HPV 16 & 18 from all the other HPV types, so your doctor has a more complete risk picture in one

test result, and can make immediate decisions about follow-up and prevention. You don't have to wait for another visit and another test result to take control and take steps toward prevention.

Take action for prevention—ask your doctor to add the cobas® HPV Test to your Pap test and get timely risk information your Pap can't give you.

Also, make sure you schedule a yearly wellness visit with your doctor to discuss other important aspects of your health:

PHYSICAL EXAM

FAMILY PLANNING

MAMMOGRAPHY OR COLONOSCOPY SCREENING

CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS

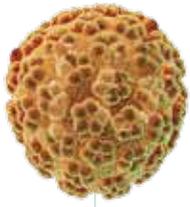
OSTEOPOROSIS PREVENTION

80% of women worldwide will have HPV.

- HPV (human papillomavirus) is extremely common and is transmitted during sexual contact
- Anyone can have a positive HPV test result—even if you have been in a monogamous long-term relationship, as the virus can remain persistent over time
- If you are HPV-positive, it is not a reflection on you or your lifestyle as it is common in intimate relationships
- There are over 100 HPV types, but only 14 are considered high risk for cervical cancer and, of those, types 16 & 18 are the highest-risk of all
- Most HPV infections have no symptoms, are harmless and are cleared by the body's natural immune system—however, in some women, the HPV virus persists

†Composite story and model are used to respect confidentiality of the patient.





HPV causes cervical cancer.

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in women worldwide, and undetected HPV is the primary cause. You need to know if you have HPV because timely detection makes cervical cancer highly preventable.

HPV and Pap testing— a healthy combination

By the time a routine Pap test detects abnormal cell changes in the cervix, pre-cervical cancer is already occurring. But by adding an HPV test onto your Pap test, you can find out if you are at risk for cervical changes, even if it is missed by your Pap test. Your doctor may do an HPV test if your Pap test is abnormal, as both tests can be done using the same sample, so you have all the information you need with one visit.



An HPV-positive diagnosis does not mean you have cervical cancer—just that you may be at high risk and can take steps toward prevention.

Are you at risk?

If you don't know, find out today, because cervical cancer is preventable.

- 1 Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in women worldwide.
- 2 Cervical cancer is caused by HPV.
- 3 Cervical cancer is preventable with early detection or, depending on your age, with an HPV vaccine.
- 4 80% of women worldwide will have HPV at some point in their lives—having HPV does not mean you will get cervical cancer.
- 5 Even if you have had the HPV vaccine, you still need to be screened for cervical cancer.
- 6 A Pap test alone may miss cervical precancerous changes—ask your doctor whether an HPV test together with your Pap would be appropriate for you.
- 7 Nearly 1 in 7 women with a normal Pap who are positive for HPV 16 have also been shown to have evidence of precancerous changes.
- 8 Up to one-third of cervical cancer cases occur in women who have already been screened—so it's important to know your risk and take steps toward prevention.
- 9 70% of women diagnosed with cervical cancer have high-risk types (genotypes) 16 & 18. Though many HPV tests can tell you if you are HPV-positive, ask for the test that can let you know specifically if you have HPV types 16 & 18.
- 10 Ask your doctor about the **cobas**[®] HPV Test today and get a more complete picture of your risk in one test!

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Visit www.hpv16and18.com/patients for more information.

Know your risk for cervical cancer?



I know mine.

Important information you should know about cervical cancer prevention



cobas[®]