THE ThinPrep® PAP TEST

ONE SAMPLE FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION ABOUT THE HEALTH OF YOUR CERVIX - „LBC“

- **FROM A SINGLE SAMPLING PERFORMED DURING YOUR REGULAR GYNECOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, IT IS POSSIBLE TO INVESTIGATE:**
  - **HPV test -** the presence of a high-risk type of human papillomavirus (HPV)
  - **"Liquid based" cytology** - microscopic inspection of epithelial cells
  - **Imunocytochemistry** - special markers of serious cellular changes
  - **Methylation test** - test of preservation of protective cellular antitumor mechanisms
  - **Sexually transmitted infections** - identification of sexually transmitted bacteria and viruses
  - **Composition of microbial vaginal flora** - finding the cause of vaginal discomfort

All examinations are performed by Biopticka laboratorio s.r.o., the largest European laboratory accredited for cervical cancer screening

ASK YOUR GYNECOLOGIST

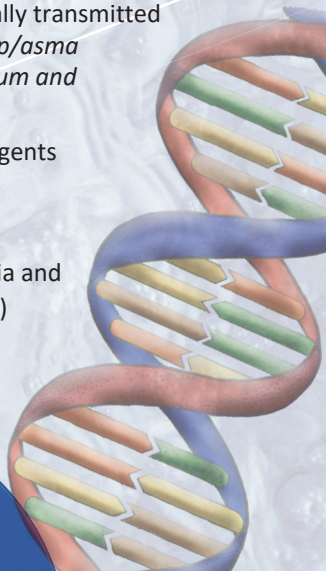
Cervical cancer screening

- **Every year in the Czech Republic, approximately 900 women are newly diagnosed with cervical cancer (CRC) and almost 400 women die from it**
- **KDČ is caused by long-term infection with human papillomavirus (HPV) and it does not develop until several years after infection, so it does not only affect sexually active women**
- **More than 80% of the population will be infected with the HPV virus during their lifetime, vaccination against HPV significantly reduces the risk of developing KDČ**
- **KDČ screening is a preventive program that can be used to detect the disease in its early, pre-cancerous stages**
- **KDČ screening is part of a regular checkup with your gynecologist**
- **Early detection of pre-cancerous changes means almost 100% certainty of a complete cure**

The following examinations can be performed from a smear performed with the LBC ThinPrep PAP TEST method

- **Cytology** - assessment of pre-tumor or tumor changes in cells under a microscope
  - By collecting cells in a liquid medium ("liquid based" cytology), the quality of the collected cells is preserved
  - Cells are examined microscopically in a thin layer (ThinPrep)
  - A unique software system examines each cell in the smear and the evaluating physician determines the severity of cellular changes
- **HPV DNA/ HPV RNA test*** - identification of the causative agent of the disease - **HPV**
  - **HPV DNA test** - identifies the presence of so-called high-risk HPV types and at the same time determines whether aggressive HPV types are present - 16, 18
  - **HPV mRNA test Aptima** - identifies clinically serious infections with high-risk HPV types and specifically determines the activity of types 16, 18 and 45
  - **HPV genotyping** - will determine the specific HPV type, including the HPV types that cause genital warts
- **Imunocytochemistry*** - p16/Ki67 marker to determine the severity of pre-tumors cellular changes
- **Methylation test (OiaSure)*** - test for preservation of the "anti-cancer" brake
  - Intended for women with a positive HPV test or abnormal cytology
  - The test determines the severity of damage to cellular antitumor mechanisms
  - It will help in deciding whether to undergo surgery
- **Sexually transmitted infections*** - identification of the cause of gynecological problems
  - **"STI7" test** - detection of the presence of the most common sexually transmitted pathogens (*Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Mycop/asma genitalium, Mycoplasm1bllllfill --- hominis, Ureap/asma urealyticum and Ureap/asma parvum, Trichomonas vaginalis*)
  - **"Genital ulcer" test** - detection of the presence of the causative agents of genital ulcers
- **Composition of microbial vaginal flora***
  - **"Vaginitis" test** - detection of the presence and amount of bacteria and yeast that cause vaginal discomfort (discharge, bacterial vaginosis)

* Ask your gynecologist for test prices



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