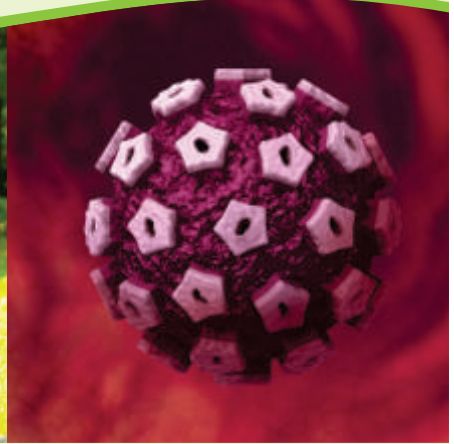


RT-PCR Test for **HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS**



HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection. It can cause cervical and other cancers including cancer of the vulva, vagina, penis and anus. Most cases of cervical cancer are caused by **HPV** type 16/18. Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in the women worldwide. India carries one-fourth of the world's burden of cervical cancer. According to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the incidence of cervical cancer in India varies from 20 to 35/100,000 women between the age group of 35–64 years, while in developed countries, it is as low as 1–8/100,000 women. In India, 1,32,000 new cases are reported annually with 74,000 deaths. Hence, **every 7th minute, a woman dies because of cervical cancer**. It is expected that figures are expected to double in India by 2020 if no significant action is taken.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Early cervical cancers usually don't cause symptoms. When the cancer grows larger, women may notice abnormal vaginal bleeding. Bleeding that occurs between regular menstrual periods. Bleeding after sexual intercourse, douching and pelvic pain.

LABORATORY DIAGNOSTIC TESTS FOR HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS INFECTION

Pap Test	Sensitivity 20-50%
Hybrid Capture Assay	Not specific for type 16/18
Real Time PCR Test	Specific for 16/18 and Sensitivity <= 95%

COLLECTION OF SAMPLES FOR HPV INSPECTION DIAGNOSIS

Specimen	Collection	Storage	Transportation
Cervical Brushing	Viral Transport Medium	4°C	In cool gel pack box
Genital swabs (cervix, vulva, urethra, penis)	Viral Transport Medium	4°C	In cool gel pack box

Test Name	Report ready by
RT-PCR for HPV type 16/18	Monday & Thursday

References :-

1. Ferlay J, et al. GLOBOLAN 2002: Cancer incidence, mortality, and prevalence worldwide version 1.0 IARC Cancer Base No. 5. Lyon: IARC press; 2005.
2. Speich N, et al. Human papillomavirus (HPV) study of 2916 cytological samples by PCR and DNA sequencing: genotype spectrum of patients from the west German area. J Med Microbiol. 2004; 53:125–28.