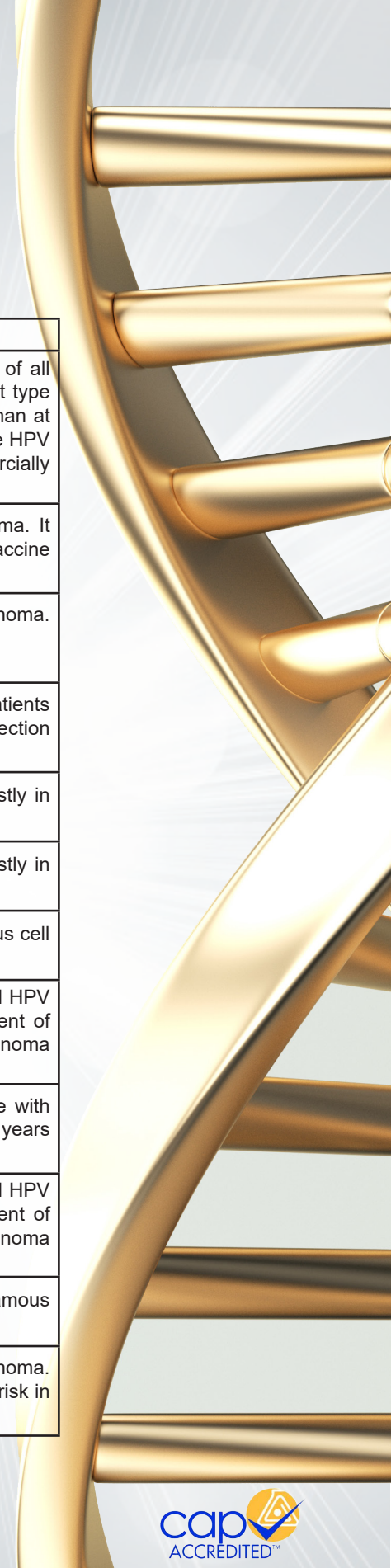


HPV Type Comments

High-Risk Types - In accordance with ACOG recommendations, women with a negative cytology screen who test positive should have another cytology screen, and HPV test in 6 to 12 months.

High Risk	Comments
16	The most common type among cervical cancer cases. It accounts for about half of all cases of squamous cell carcinoma worldwide. It is also the second most prevalent type in patients with cervical adenocarcinomas. The presence of HPV-16 places a woman at 38 times the risk for the development of cervical cancer compared to those who are HPV negative. A vaccine that prevents persistent infection with this virus is now commercially available.
18	The second most common type found in patients with cervical squamous cell carcinoma. It is the most prevalent type of infection in patients with cervical adenocarcinomas. A vaccine that prevents persistent infection with this virus is now commercially available.
31	The fourth most common type detected in patients with cervical squamous cell carcinoma. Occasionally it is found in mixed infections with other HPV types, notably HPV-16.
33	Detected in about 2% of patients with cervical squamous cell carcinoma. Most patients found to harbor this type are over thirty-five years of age. It is found also as a co-infection with either HPV-16, HPV-18 or HPV-31.
35	Relatively rare in patients with cervical squamous cell carcinoma. It is found mostly in patients over fifty years of age with cervical squamous cell carcinoma
39	Rarely detected in patients with cervical squamous cell carcinoma. It is found mostly in patients over fifty years old with cervical squamous cell carcinoma
45	The third most common type of infection detected in patients with cervical squamous cell carcinoma and cervical adenocarcinoma.
51	Pooled data from many studies reporting on the association of cervical cancer and HPV infection showed that this type has a high-risk in association with the development of cervical cancer. It is rarely detected in patients with cervical squamous cell carcinoma younger than thirty-four.
52	The third most common type of infection found in patients over fifty years of age with cervical squamous cell carcinoma. It is very rare in patients younger than thirty-four years of age.
56	Pooled data from many studies reporting on the association of cervical cancer and HPV infection showed that this type has a high-risk in association with the development of cervical cancer. It is rarely detected in patients with cervical squamous cell carcinoma younger than thirty-four.
58, 59	Considered to be the seventh most common infection in patients with cervical squamous cell carcinoma. It is primarily detected in patients over thirty-five years of age.
68	It is extremely rare to detect this viral type in patients with cervical squamous carcinoma. However, since it has not been detected in benign lesions it is still considered high-risk in association with the development of cervical cancer.



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IH0114 Upd.: 92023