Comprehensive infection screening for women with a single sample!

- **Testing for causative pathogens of female reproductive tract infection** (Sexually transmitted infections test)
- **Liquid-based Pap smear**
- **Human Papillomavirus (HPV) DNA test (Real-time PCR)**

Women who require comprehensive infection screening

Engaged couple | Women in the first trimester of pregnancy | Women with vaginal discharge with a foul odor | Women with a history of infection

If any of the below applies to you, you should undergo comprehensive infection screening to identify the cause of infection and receive timely and appropriate treatment!

- ☐ Frequent occurrences of vaginitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, and cystitis
- ☐ Itching or unpleasant odor in the genital area
- ☐ Increased discomfort or itching after sexual intercourse
- ☐ History of infertility, miscarriage, or abortion
- ☐ Planning for pregnancy or in the early stages of pregnancy

Some people do not show any symptoms of disease, so testing is very important. If not diagnosed early and treated properly, serious complications may develop.

Test information

Code No.	Test Name	Specimen	Method
72020	STI (12 types)	Secretion	Multiplex PCR
61028	Liquid-based Pap smear	Cervical swab	PAP
72185	HPV DNA test (28 genotypes)	Cervical swab	Real-time PCR

For detailed information regarding testing, please consult your doctor

Seegene Medical Foundation

Comprehensive infection screening for women

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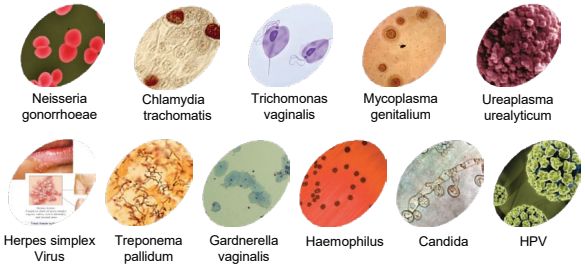
Pathogen testing for female reproductive tract infection (STI test)

This is a rapid and simple test to identify the **causative bacteria responsible for infections in the female reproductive system**. Given that infections can be caused by a wide range of microorganisms, some cases may present as asymptomatic. However, delayed detection may lead to serious complications such as pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy, and infertility. Therefore, early diagnosis and prompt treatment are crucial.

Main types of causative pathogens



Differentiation based on clinical findings

Category	Bacterial vaginosis	Vaginal candidiasis	Trichomoniasis
Incubation period	7 - 21days	2 - 3weeks (up to 6 weeks)	4 - 28days
Symptoms	50% are asymptomatic	20% are asymptomatic	10 - 20% are asymptomatic
Discharge	Watery white/grey discharge	Lumpy white, dried milk-like discharge	Frothy white/yellowish discharge
Characteristic	Foul odor	Viscous discharge	Strawberry-shaped cervix

Benefits of testing for STI

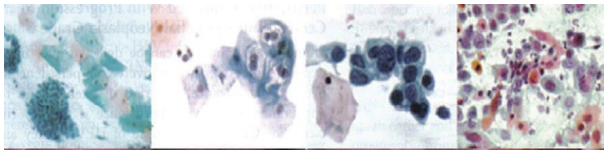
- ☑ Utilizing the latest molecular diagnostic testing methods for accurate and rapid confirmation of causative pathogens
- ☑ Capable of detecting pathogens with small sample sizes, making it highly useful for early diagnosis

Liquid-based Pap smear

This test involves **collecting cells from the cervix to examine them under a microscope for any abnormalities.** Typically, cancer cells exhibit distinct shapes and colors compared to normal cells.

Liquid-based cytology is an improved version of the traditional Pap smear, with an increased detection rate of cervical cancer of 20-30%.

Cervical cell states observed in Pap smear

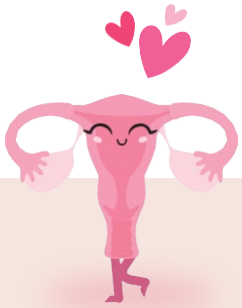


HPV DNA test

Over 90% of cervical cancer cases are caused by high-risk genotypes of HPV, including genotypes 16 and 18. Therefore, **accurate genotyping of HPV infection is essential for the prevention of cervical cancer.**

Benefits of HPV DNA test (real-time PCR)

- ☑ **Screen for 28 HPV genotypes at once**
- ☑ **Accurately identify the causative HPV genotype**
- ☑ Semi-quantitative **viral load measurement**



Why do you need to undergo cervical cancer screening?

In the early stages of cervical cancer, there are often no noticeable symptoms, and many cases are diagnosed only after symptoms appear. However, screening allows early detection and treatment of precancerous conditions such as cervical intraepithelial neoplasia or carcinoma in situ, before they progress to cancer.

Early detection of precursor conditions of cervical cancer, such as cervical dysplasia → Treat with simple surgery such as cervical conization → Prevention of cervical cancer

Recommendations for cervical cancer screening

Summary Recommendations: WHO suggests using the following strategy for cervical cancer prevention

For the general population of women

Screen and Treat **OR** Screen, Triage and Treat

- HPV DNA test as primary screening test
- Starting at age 30
- Every 5 to 10 years screening interval

For women living with HIV

Screen, Triage and Treat - **ONLY**

- HPV DNA test as primary screening test
- Starting at age 25
- Every 3 to 5 years screening interval