How do you get HPV?

■ HPV is spread through intimate (genital) skin-to-skin contact, usually during sexual intercourse.
■ Your chance of getting HPV increases if you have more than one sexual partner. But you can get the virus from just one person.
■ The virus can “hide” in your cervix for months or years before it causes abnormal cell changes. Therefore, it is impossible to know for certain when and from whom you got an HPV infection.

How can cervical cancer be prevented?

■ There are two tests that can protect you from cervical cancer: A Pap test and an HPV test.
■ To perform these tests, a doctor or nurse collects a sample of cells from your cervix during your gynecological exam.

What is a Pap test?

■ A Pap test looks for abnormal cells in the cervix that are caused by HPV.
■ The sample of cervical cells is sent to a lab, where it is examined under a microscope for signs of abnormal changes.

What is an HPV test?

■ The HPV test looks for the virus that causes cervical cancer.
■ The sample of cells is sent to a lab, where advanced molecular technology is used to detect high-risk types of HPV.
■ The digene® HPV Test is the only HPV test approved by the FDA to be used with the Pap for routine cervical cancer screening of women 30 and older.
■ The HPV test plus the Pap test lets you and your healthcare provider know if you are at risk for cervical cancer and need additional exams.

Visit [www.theHPVtest.com](http://www.theHPVtest.com) for more information.
Colposcopy is a procedure using magnification to look at your cervix more closely. Usually, a sample of tissue (called a biopsy) is taken during the colposcopy and sent to a lab for analysis.


What do my results mean?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women younger than 30</th>
<th>Women older than 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Normal Pap test</strong></td>
<td><strong>You do not have HPV</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeat Pap test in 1-2 years, depending on your doctor’s or nurse’s recommendation.</td>
<td>Repeat screening according to your doctor’s or nurse’s recommendation. You should still return each year for your annual visit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inconclusive (ASC-US) Pap test</strong></td>
<td><strong>You have HPV</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You will probably receive an HPV test. Other options include: repeat the Pap test at 6 and 12 months or immediate colposcopy.*</td>
<td>Repeat the Pap and HPV tests in 12 months. Your doctor or nurse will probably perform a colposcopy.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abnormal Pap test</strong></td>
<td><strong>You have HPV</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your doctor or nurse will perform a colposcopy* and may order additional tests.</td>
<td>Your doctor or nurse will perform a colposcopy* and may order additional tests.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Colposcopy is a procedure using magnification to look at your cervix more closely. Usually, a sample of tissue (called a biopsy) is taken during the colposcopy and sent to a lab for analysis.

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