

## 子宫颈癌有哪些症状？

- 初期的子宫颈癌通常没有任何症状。
- 随着癌症病变，患者可能出现以下症状：
  - 阴道分泌物增多
  - 骨盆疼痛
  - 性交时疼痛
  - 非月经期或性交后出血
  - 经期比平时更长或出血量更多
  - 绝经后再出血

## 什么是子宫颈癌筛查？

- 子宫颈癌筛查是从子宫颈壁刮取少许子宫颈细胞、粘液和周围组织并送往化验室，研究员用显微镜检查是否有细胞异常的现象。
- 筛查子宫颈癌的检验包括：
  - 液基细胞学检测
  - 人乳头瘤病毒基因类型检测

## 液基细胞学

- 液基细胞学检查是采用液基薄层细胞检测系统检测宫颈细胞并进行细胞学分类诊断，与传统的宫颈刮片巴氏涂片检查相比明显提高了标本的准确度及子宫颈异常细胞检出率（图一）。
- 液基细胞学测试可以提高癌变细胞的检测率并使那些早期癌变患者及早得到更好的治疗。
- 液基细胞学检测取样方便简单并减少女性返回诊所进行重复测试的机率同时也可以利用同样的样本来进行人乳头瘤病毒基因类型检测。

## 人乳头瘤病毒基因类型检测

- 人乳头瘤病毒是一种几乎所有男性与女性都可能接触到的性传播感染。
- 人乳头瘤病毒是导致子宫颈癌的主要原因。
- 有超过100多个型别。高风险类型可导致子宫颈癌而低风险类型与生殖器疣相关。

人乳头瘤病毒高风险类型 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 53, 56, 58, 59, 66 和 68

人乳头瘤病毒低风险类型 6, 11, 42, 43, 44 和 81

- 大多数的HPV感染可通过自身免疫系统使病毒消除，不会造成任何健康问题。但对于高危型别HPV感染可引起子宫颈的病变并导致子宫颈癌。
- 人乳头瘤病毒基因类型检测可检测并确认感染子宫颈的病毒类型。它可以及早甚至是在子宫颈细胞病变之前被发现。

## 如果我的检测结果出现阳性怎么办？

- 感染高风险的人乳头瘤类型病毒并不意味着你患有或将会患上子宫颈癌。
- 如果您人乳头瘤病毒高风险类型结果被检测出阳性您需要进一步的检验以检查子宫颈的细胞变化。如果发现严重的细胞变化，可以在癌变前进行治疗。

## 液基细胞学检测与人乳头瘤病毒基因共同检测的优势

- 当液基细胞学检测结果显示怀疑因人乳头瘤病毒基因高风险类型导致子宫颈细胞异常时可用人乳头瘤病毒基因类型检测来做为后续管理。
- 两者同时一起检测可：



提高敏感度



及早发现



更好的管理

## 建议谁检测

- 所有25-65岁之间有性行为的女性都建议检测。
- 鼓励已经接受疫苗注射的女性继续进行常规筛检。

请咨询您的医生以获取更多资料

### Reference:

1. GLOBOCAN 2018. Global Cancer Statistics 2018. Retrieved from <http://gco.iarc.fr>

1300-88-1DNA (1362) DNA.LAB dna-laboratories.com

DNA Laboratories Sdn Bhd (736763-T)

Block Plasma, UKM-MTDC Technology Centre, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43650 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia. Email: [info@dna-laboratories.com](mailto:info@dna-laboratories.com)

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# CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

Combination of LBC and HPV DNA Genotyping\* for early detection.

液基细胞学检测结合人乳头瘤病毒基因类型病毒检测可以及早发现癌变的可能性。

\* HPV DNA Genotyping by DNA LAB is accredited by MS ISO15189

## What is Cervical Cancer?

- Cervical cancer occurs when abnormal cells on the cervix grow out of control. This results in an excessive accumulation of cells which eventually form a lump - a tumor.
- Cervical cancer is the third most common cancer among Malaysian women. An estimation of 1,500 new cases is registered every year, representing 12.2 per cent of 100,000 women in Malaysia.
- Cervical cancer can often be successfully treated when it's found early.
- Most women diagnosed with cervical cancer are those who did not go for regular screening or have never been screened for it.

## What are the Symptoms of Cervical Cancer?

- Early cervical cancers usually do not have any symptoms.
- When the cancer grows larger, women may notice symptoms that include:
  - Increased vaginal discharge.
  - Pelvic pain.
  - Pain during sex
  - Bleeding that occurs between regular menstrual periods or after sexual intercourse
  - Menstrual periods that last longer and are heavier than before.
  - Bleeding after going through menopause

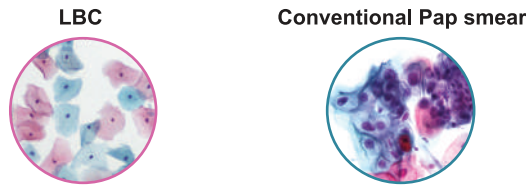
## What is Cervical Cancer Screening?

- Cervical Cancer screening involves collecting cells from the cervix walls and screening for abnormal or pre cancerous cells that could lead to cancer.
- Screening for cervical cancer includes:
  - Liquid-Based Cytology (LBC)
  - HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) DNA Genotyping Test

## Liquid-Based Cytology

- Liquid-Based Cytology (LBC) is an improved version of the conventional Pap smear method as it provides a clearer observation of cells (Picture 1).
- LBC screens for cell changes or the presence of abnormal or pre-cancerous cells that can be effectively treated to prevent cervical cancer.

- LBC improves sample collection, requiring fewer women to return to clinics for repeat testing and the same sample can be used for HPV testing.



Picture 1 (图一)  
Comparison between LBC and Conventional Cytology  
液基细胞学检测对比传统的巴氏涂片检查

## HPV DNA Genotyping Test

- HPV is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) that affects both men and women.
- HPV is the principal cause of invasive cervical cancer.
- There are over 100 subtypes of HPV. High risk HPV types can cause cervical cancer while the low risk HPV are associated with genital wart.

High risk HPV	16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 53, 56, 58, 59, 66 and 68
Low risk HPV	6, 11, 42, 43, 44 and 81

- Most HPV infection is cleared by your body's immune system, without causing any problem. However, prolonged infection with a high risk HPV type can cause changes on the cervix and can lead to cervical cancer.
- The HPV DNA Genotyping Test detects and determines the HPV types infecting the cervix. It allows earlier detection; even before the cellular changes occurred.

## What if I have a positive HPV result?

- Having a high risk HPV type does NOT mean you have or will get cervical cancer.
- If your HPV test is positive for high-risk HPV you will need further investigation to check for any cellular changes in the cervix. If serious cellular changes are found they can be treated before they change into cancer.

## Advantages of Co-testing with LBC and HPV DNA Genotyping Test

- HPV DNA Genotyping Test can be recommended as a follow-up test when results of LBC indicate abnormal changes that may be due to a high-risk type of HPV.
- If both tests are performed together they can assist in:



Increased Sensitivity



Early Detection



Better Management

## Who Should Go for It?

- All women age 25 - 65 years old, which have had sexual activities should go for the test.
- Vaccinated women are encouraged to continue with routine screening.

Please consult your doctor for more information

## 什么是宫颈癌?

- 当宫颈内膜的异常细胞发生病变时，就会演变成宫颈癌。这导致细胞过度积累，最终形成肿块再变成肿瘤。
- 宫颈癌通常可以在病发初期发现并及时医治。
- 宫颈癌是女性中第四大常见癌症，2018年新发病例估计为570,000例，占全球女性癌症的6.6%。
- 大多数被诊断患有宫颈癌的女性是那些没有定期检查或从未检查过的女性。