Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Qualitative PCR (HPV-PCR)

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TEST OVERVIEW

Test Name	Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Qualitative PCR
Test Code	HPV-PCR
Short Description	Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Qualitative PCR

OVERVIEW

Test Name	Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Qualitative PCR
Test Code	HPV-PCR
Category	Molecular biology
TAT	Main Lab: 60, 12 Hour(s) Family Site: 3 Day(s), <12hrs
Specimen(s)	1 x Vagina - - mL Specific tube - Blue - LBC

SPECIMEN(S)

LBC

Specimen Type	LBC
Specimen Format	Specific tube
Specimen Colour	Blue
Specimen Volume	- mL
Sampling Order	-
Origin	Vagina
Collection time after baseline	-
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Accepted Other Specimens	- Swab

TAT	Main Lab: 60, 12 Hour(s) Family Site: 3 Day(s), <12hrs
Test Stability	Room Temp: 6 Week(s) 2–8°C: 6 Month(s)

CLINICAL INFORMATION

Human papilloma virus-HPV-qualitative PCR

Methodology	-
Specimen Type	LBC
Delay before pre-treatment	-
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Transport Stability at room temp	6 -
Transport Stability at 2–8°C	6 -
Haemolysis interference	No

Clinical Interest

The **HPV (Human Papillomavirus) Real-Time PCR** detection and differentiation test is a molecular diagnostic tool used to identify and distinguish between various types of HPV, particularly focusing on high-risk types that are associated with the development of cervical cancer and other HPV-related cancers.

It can detect high-risk HPV types, such as HPV 16 and 18, which are responsible for the majority of cervical cancer cases. Identifying these high-risk types helps in assessing a woman's risk of developing cervical cancer.

In many countries, HPV testing is used as a primary screening tool for **cervical cancer,** often in combination with or as an alternative to traditional Pap smear cytology. The ability to detect and differentiate high-risk HPV types provides a more accurate assessment of cancer risk.

The test results can guide decisions regarding the need for further diagnostic procedures, such as colposcopy or biopsy, and influence the frequency of follow-up testing. Women with persistent high-risk HPV infection may need closer monitoring.

By accurately identifying the specific high-risk HPV types, real-time PCR testing can help reduce the number of unnecessary colposcopies or biopsies in women with low-risk HPV types or transient infections that are unlikely to progress to cancer.

Although cervical cancer is the most common concern, real-time PCR can also be used to d**etect high-risk HPV types in men**, particularly in those at risk for anal, penile, or oropharyngeal cancers.

PATIENT INFORMATION

Clinical Information Required	-
Patient Collection Notes	-

COMMENTS & NOTES

LOINC Code	4766-1, 104766-1
Outwork	No