Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Qualitative PCR (HPVPCR)

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TEST OVERVIEW

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

OVERVIEW

Test Name	Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Qualitative PCR
Test Code	HPVPCR
Category	Molecular biology
TAT	Main Lab: 60, 12 Hour(s) Family Site: 3 Days, <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 Days, <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