

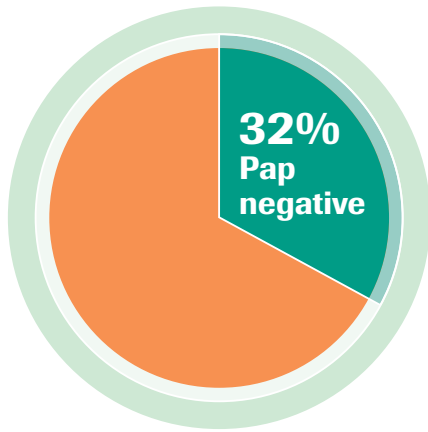
The proof is powerful.

Primary screening with the cobas[®] HPV Test

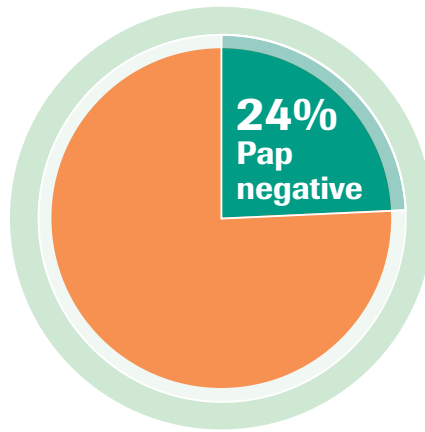
Evidence behind the new paradigm



Up to 1/3 of cervical cancers occurred in women with a negative Pap



Kaiser Permanente and 2 other healthcare plans¹ (N=833)



Swedish healthcare system² (N=1230)

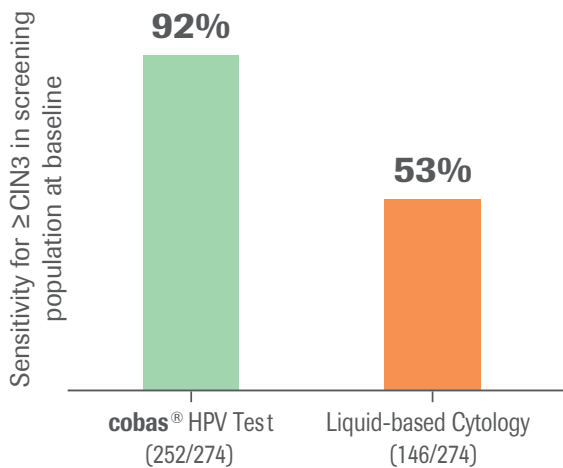
Normal Pap does not mean cancer-free.

Other causes of cervical cancer included no recent screen and failure of follow-up on abnormal Pap

A new paradigm in cervical cancer prevention

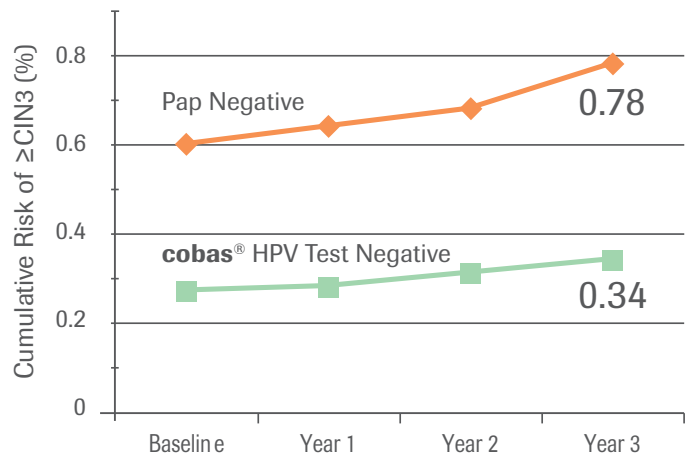
Primary screening with the cobas[®] HPV Test - data from ATHENA trial

Increase the sensitivity of your initial screening test



The cobas[®] HPV Test is significantly more sensitive in detecting cases of ≥CIN3 than Pap.³

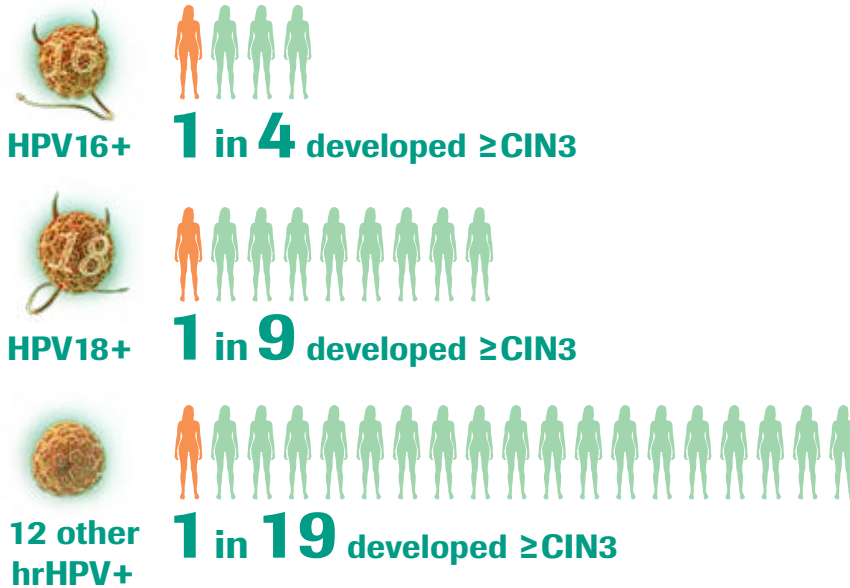
Increase your confidence in negative results



A negative cobas[®] HPV Test provides the confidence that ≥CIN3 will not develop within 3 years vs a negative Pap.⁴

Not all HPV positive women have the same risk

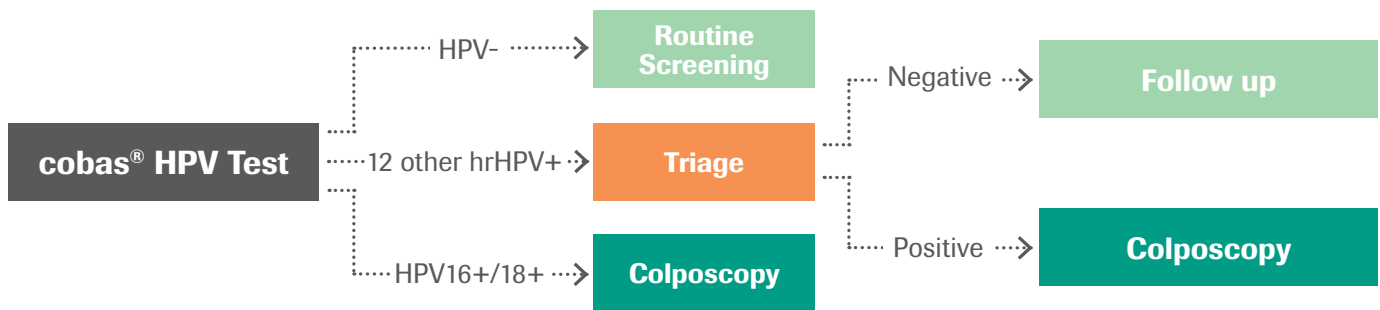
Risk of developing \geq CIN3 within 3 years⁴



HPV16 and HPV18 genotyping allows clinicians to stratify patients into risk groups for appropriate management.⁴

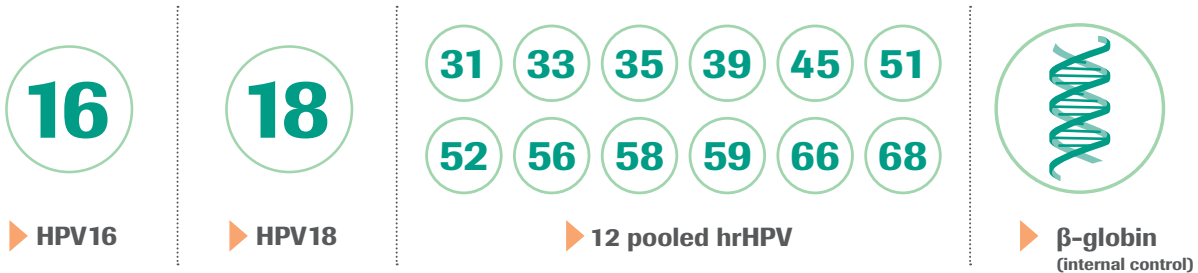
The HPV Primary Screening Algorithm

Balances sensitivity of disease detection with number of follow-up procedures



The algorithm that utilizes 16/18 genotyping and triage to help protect women from cervical cancer and overtreatment

3 tests in 1 for confident risk stratification



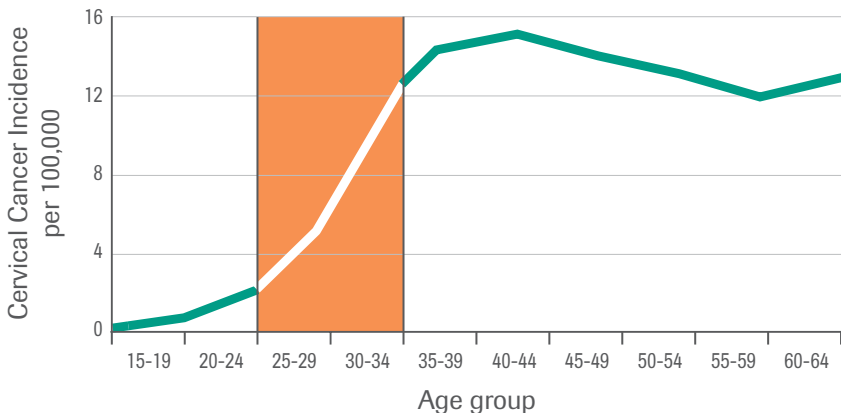
The cobas[®] HPV Test is the **only** clinically validated, FDA-approved and CE-IVD marked assay for first-line, primary screening of cervical cancer

Evidence that can't be ignored

Screening women starting at 25 years with the **cobas**[®] HPV Test will help reduce the incidence of cervical cancer

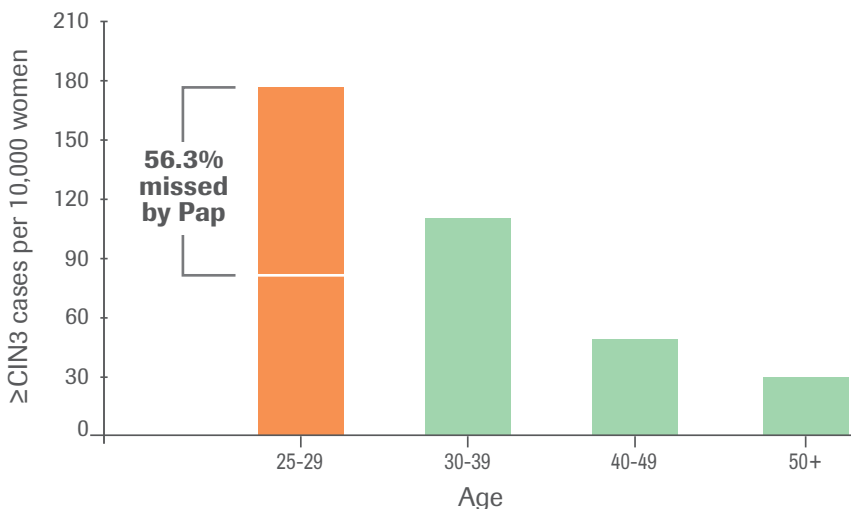


SEER Tumor Registry (1975-2010)⁵



Sharp rise in incidence of invasive cervical cancer in women 25 to 34 years of age.

ATHENA rate of \geq CIN3 by age group within 3 years⁴



Significantly higher disease burden of \geq CIN3 in ages 25-29 vs 40+.

Pap was false negative in 56.3% of \geq CIN3 cases in women 25-29 yrs of age.

The **cobas**[®] HPV Test was clinically validated in the ATHENA trial. ATHENA, the largest US prospective registrational clinical study of its kind, evaluated the performance of the **cobas**[®] HPV Test in primary screening, ASC-US triage and co-testing in women with normal cytology.

For more information, visit www.hpv16and18.com

References:

1. Leyden WA, Manos MM, Geiger AM, et al. Cervical cancer in women with comprehensive health care access: attributable factors in the screening process. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2005;97(9):675-683. 2. Andrae B, Kemetli L, Sparén P et al. Screening-preventable cervical cancer risks: evidence from a nationwide audit in Sweden. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2008;100(9):622-629. 3. Castle PE, Stoler MH, Wright TC Jr, Sharma A, Wright TL, Behrens CM. Performance of carcinogenic human papillomavirus (HPV) testing and HPV16 or HPV18 genotyping for cervical cancer screening of women aged 25 years and older: a subanalysis of the ATHENA study [published online August 23, 2011]. *Lancet Oncol.* doi:10.1016/S1470-2045(11)70188-7. 4. Wright TC Jr, Stoler MH, Behrens CM, Sharma A, Zhang G, Wright TL. Primary cervical cancer screening with human papillomavirus: End of study results from the ATHENA study using HPV as the first-line screening test. *Gynecol Oncol.* 136 (2015) 189-197. 5. http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2010/

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Roche Diagnostics
4300 Hacienda Drive
Pleasanton, CA 94588

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