

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV): WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW



WHAT IS HPV?



Human papillomaviruses are small non-enveloped DNA viruses which cause extremely common viral infections worldwide¹.

There are over 200 different HPV types². They are grouped into high-risk and low-risk types based on their cancerous properties². HPV can affect the genital, mouth and throat area and it is possible to contract it without having penetrative sex⁴. High-risk HPV types are associated with cancer of the cervix, vagina, vulva, anus, penis, and oropharynx³. Low-risk HPV is associated with skin infections which can result in non-cancerous skin growths (warts) on various body parts such as the feet, hands and elbows⁴.

Most HPV infections usually cause no symptoms and are cleared by the immune system⁴. However, repeated HPV infections can cause uncontrollable growth of abnormal cells leading to HPV related cancer.

HOW IS HPV TRANSMITTED?

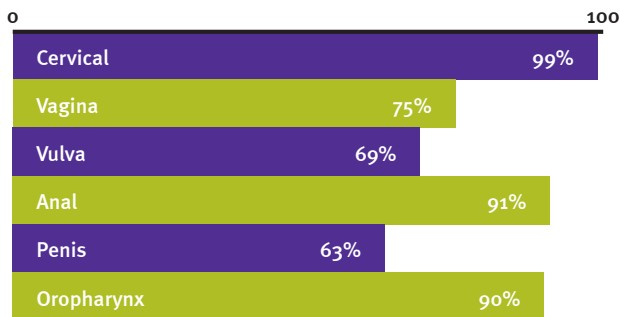
ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION MAY INCLUDE:

- Through medical procedures such as colposcopy and transvaginal ultrasonography or ENT procedures⁶.
- Via fomites – objects or materials which are likely to carry infection, such as clothes, utensils, furniture, hair and skin cells⁶.
- Any skin to skin contact of the genital area⁴.
- Through kissing⁴.
- Vaginal, anal or oral sex⁴.
- From mother to embryo, foetus/placenta or baby during pregnancy or childbirth⁴.

DID YOU KNOW HPV CAN RETAIN 30% OF ITS INFECTIVITY FOR SEVEN DAYS ON INADEQUATELY DISINFECTED MEDICAL SURFACES AND DEVICES¹⁴?

GLOBAL IMPACT OF HPV

PERCENTAGE OF CANCERS ASSOCIATED WITH HPV^{7,9,12}



- 99% of cervical cancer cases are linked to infections with high-risk HPV⁹.
- Globally, HPV infection accounts for an estimated 530,000 cervical cancer cases (~ 270,000 deaths) annually⁸.
- Globally seen, up to 90% of oropharyngeal cancers can be caused by HPV¹².
- HPV Type 16 accounts for approximately 95% of HPV-positive oropharyngeal cancers¹³.
- Nearly four out of 10 cases of cancer caused by HPV occur among men³.

HPV AND MEDICAL DEVICES

Medical devices used to examine areas of the body, including the vagina and cervix (transvaginal ultrasound probes and colposcopes) and the neck and throat (e.g. endoscopes), can be carriers of HPV if not disinfected properly.

For transvaginal ultrasound probes it is recommended by international guidelines to use a sheath or condom during the procedure to minimise contamination¹⁵. However, full protection against HPV is not guaranteed¹⁷ as perforations and leakage of sheaths have been discovered post-use¹⁸.

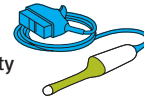


Figure 1: Endocavity ultrasound probe



Figure 2: Endoscope

Semi-critical medical devices such as endocavity ultrasound probes must undergo high-level disinfection after each patient¹⁶. High-level disinfectants (HLDs) destroy all microorganisms, excluding high amounts of bacterial spores.

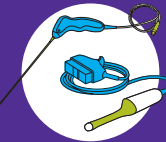
DID YOU KNOW ENDOSCOPES, TRANSVAGINAL ULTRASOUND PROBES AND COLPOSCOPES COULD BE HARBOURING INFECTIOUS HPV, WHICH COULD INFECT THE NEXT PATIENT?

TRISTEL EFFICACY

Tristel chlorine dioxide-based products offer a full spectrum of efficacy and are virucidal in accordance with the required European Norm (EN) test standards stipulated in EN 14885:2018.

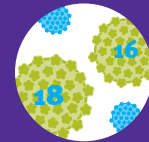
HPV Type 16 and HPV Type 18 strains are known to be responsible for approximately 70% of cervical cancer cases^{10,11}.

A new scientific study by Meyers et al. (2020) has proven Tristel Duo and the Tristel Trio Wipes System efficacy against infectious HPV Type 16 and Type 18 on real life medical devices in 30 seconds¹⁹.



REAL LIFE DEVICES WERE TESTED

Nasendoscope and endocavity ultrasound probes with no sheaths.



HPV TYPE 16 & TYPE 18

Cause of up to 70% of cervical cancers^{10,11}



30 SECONDS

Short, realistic contact time.

WIPE OUT HPV WITH THE TRISTEL TRIO WIPES SYSTEM AND TRISTEL DUO!

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