



梁愷昞婦癌基金會  
KAREN LEUNG  
FOUNDATION  
10 YEARS

## CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING & HPV TEST

### ABOUT KLF

The **Karen Leung Foundation** is a **local non-profit** organization dedicated to **minimizing the impact** of **gynecological cancers and HPV-related cancers and diseases** in **Hong Kong** through **education** and **prevention** initiatives.

### OVERVIEW OF CERVICAL CANCER

Cervical cancer is the 4th most common cancer in women worldwide. It is the 7th most common cancer and the 8th leading cause of cancer-related deaths amongst women in Hong Kong. Yet it is one of the truly preventable cancers.

### ABOUT HPV

- The leading cause of cervical cancer is HPV (Human papillomavirus), which is responsible for more than 99 percent of all cases.
- Most HPV infections, precancerous lesions and early cervical cancers have no symptoms, and if treatment is not timely, the cancer will develop to an advanced stage and is difficult to treat. Therefore, regular screening (for example, Pap smear and high-risk HPV test) is very important for women.
- HPV infection is very common, affecting 4 in 5 women at some point in their life.
- HPV is transmitted through sexual contact. Anyone can be infected with HPV, even if you have only one sexual partner, or used a condom. In most cases, the body's immune system clears HPV infection naturally in 1 to 2 years. However, in some cases, persistent HPV infection develops to pre-cancerous lesions and cervical cancer.



## HPV & CERVICAL CANCER

- HPV has more than 100 different types, while there are 14 high-risk HPV strains contributing to cervical cancer. HPV 16 and HPV 18 are the highest risk and cause 70 percent of all cervical cancer cases.
- Women with HPV 16 or HPV 18 are 35 times more likely to develop cervical precancerous lesions than those without HPV.
- High-risk HPV test detects the presence of HPV (including HPV 16 and 18), and to evaluate the risk for precancerous lesion.

## SCREENING FOR CERVICAL CANCER

- Pap smear is a traditional cervical cancer screening method, when combined with high-risk HPV test (Co-testing) increases the ratio of cervical cancer or precancerous lesion detection from 57 – 74% to more than 90%.
- Starting from 03rd April 2023, women aged 30 to 64 attending the Department of Health's cervical screening service receive HPV testing as the primary approach to cervical screening.
- However, the method of sample collection from the cervix through speculum examination by healthcare professionals remains the same.
- The current screening rate in Hong Kong is 22% while the WHO target is 70%
- Therefore, as a way to increase the screening rate we at KLF are exploring newer methods that would be more acceptable and accessible to all women across Hong Kong.

## HPV VACCINATION

Vaccination can help prevent certain HPV infections, but it cannot provide protection if women are already infected with HPV during the time of vaccination. HPV vaccine cannot provide protection for all high-risk HPV. Therefore, regular screening for high-risk HPV is still required to find out the risk of precancerous lesions.

Read more: [Resources](#)



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## 子宮頸癌篩查 & 人類乳頭瘤病毒(HPV)檢測

### 關於KLF

梁愷昞婦癌基金會是一個本地非牟利機構，致力透過健康教育和預防計劃來減少婦科和HPV帶來的癌症和疾病對人的影響。

### 子宮頸癌概述

子宮頸癌是全球女性第四大常見癌症。它是香港女性第七大常見癌症，也是癌症相關死亡的第八大原因。然而，子宮頸癌是一個可預防的癌症之一。

### 關於人類乳頭瘤病毒(HPV)

- 子宮頸癌的主要原因是感染 HPV(人乳頭瘤病毒)，99% 以上的病例都是由該病毒引起的。
- 大多數HPV感染、癌前病變和早期宮頸癌都沒有症狀，如果不能及早發現，癌症會發展至晚期癌症並難於治療。因此，定期篩查(例如子宮頸抹片檢查和高危型HPV檢測)對女性來說是非常重要的。
- HPV 感染非常常見，五分之四的女性在一生中都會受到感染。
- HPV 通過性接觸傳播。即使您只有一個性伴侶或使用了安全套，都會有機會感染 HPV。在感染HPV後，在大多數情況下，人體的免疫系統會在 1 至 2 年內自然清除病毒。然而，在某些情況下，持續感染HPV會導致為癌前病變和子宮頸癌。



## 人類乳頭瘤病毒與子宮頸癌

- 人類乳頭瘤病毒有 100 多種不同類型，而有 14 種高危 HPV 毒株會導致子宮頸癌。在高危HPV毒株當中，持續感染HPV 16 和 HPV 18而導致癌症的風險最高，佔所有子宮頸癌病例的 70%。
- 感染 HPV 16 或 HPV 18 的女性發生子宮頸癌前病變的可能性是未感染 HPV 的女性的 35 倍。
- 高危型HPV包括(HPV 16和18)可透過HPV檢測，來評估癌前病變的風險。

## 子宮頸癌篩查

- 子宮頸抹片檢查(柏氏抹片檢查)是傳統的宮頸癌篩查方法，如果結合高危型 HPV 檢測 (Co-testing)，可將子宮頸癌或癌前病變的檢出率從 57%~74%提高到90%以上。
- 從2023年4月3日起，衛生署會為使用其子宮頸癌篩查服務的30至64歲婦女，採用人類乳頭瘤病毒 (HPV)檢測作為主要篩查子宮頸癌的方法。
- 子宮頸樣本的採集仍然會由醫護人員透過窺器檢查進行。
- 香港目前的子宮頸癌篩查率為22%，而世界衛生組織的目標是70%
- 因此，KLF 正在探索新的方法，令香港女性更容易接受和使用，以提高篩查率。

## HPV疫苗接種

疫苗接種可以幫助預防HPV 感染，但如果女性在接種疫苗時曾經感染 HPV，則無法提供全面保護。因為HPV疫苗不能預防所有高危HPV的感染，所以建議女性定期進行高危型HPV篩查，以了解癌前病變的風險。

閱讀更多：資料