

# Key Messages

## ThinPrep® System Key Messages



- The ThinPrep Pap Test and the ThinPrep Imaging System combine to create the most comprehensive and accurate cervical cancer screening method available today.
- The ThinPrep Pap Test is the only FDA-approved Pap test for HPV, Chlamydia and Gonorrhea testing.
- The ThinPrep Pap Test is the only Pap test for which the FDA has approved labeling citing multiple peer-reviewed publications reporting improved glandular disease detection.<sup>1-6</sup>
- The ThinPrep Imaging System is the only system that provides Dual Review™, screening which ensures that every patient slide is analyzed by the Imager and screened by a cytotechnologist.
- The benefits of Dual Review screening compared to manually screened ThinPrep slides are:
  - Increased sensitivity and specificity over manual screening of ThinPrep slides.<sup>7</sup>
  - Biopsy-confirmed peer-reviewed study data show improved disease detection with the ThinPrep Imaging System with Dual Review over manually screened ThinPrep slides.<sup>8-10\*</sup>
  - A 39% reduction in the false negative fraction has been shown with the ThinPrep Imaging System over manual screening of ThinPrep slides.<sup>11</sup>
- When you choose cervical cancer screening, choose the accuracy of the ThinPrep System.
- Today, over 49% of ThinPrep Pap Tests are imaged.<sup>12</sup>

### References:

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3. Carpenter AB, Davey DD: ThinPrep Pap Test: Performance and biopsy follow-up in a university hospital. *Cancer Cytopathology* 1999; 87: 105-12
4. Guidos BJ, Selvaggi SM. Detection of endometrial adenocarcinoma with the ThinPrep Pap test. *Diagn Cytopathol* 2000; 23: 260-5
5. Schorge JO, Hossein Saboorian M, Hynan L, Ashfaq R. ThinPrep detection of cervical and endometrial adenocarcinoma: A retrospective cohort study. *Cancer Cytopathology* 2002; 96: 338-43
6. Wang N, Emancipator SN, Rose P, Rodriguez M, Abdul-Karim FW. Histologic follow-up of atypical endocervical cells. Liquid-based, thin-layer preparation vs. conventional Pap smear. *Acta Cytol* 2002; 46: 453-7
7. Greater accuracy is based on a statistically significant improvement in sensitivity for ASC-US+ and a statistically significant improvement in specificity for HSIL+ from the ThinPrep Imaging System Clinical Trial. Reference: ThinPrep Imaging System Operation Summary and Clinical Information.
8. Dziura, et al., Performance of an imaging system vs. manual screening in the detection of squamous intraepithelial lesions of the uterine cervix, *Acta Cytol* 2006; 50:309-311.
9. Lozano R, Comparison of computer-assisted and manual screening of cervical cytology, *Gynecol Oncol* 2006; 104:134-138.
10. Miller et al., Implementation of the ThinPrep Imaging System in a High-Volume Metropolitan Laboratory, *Diagn Cytopathol* 2007; 35:213-217.
11. False negative reduction is based on a statistically significant improvement in sensitivity for ASC-US+ from the ThinPrep Imaging System Clinical Trial. Reference: ThinPrep Imaging System Operation Summary and Clinical Information.
12. Cytec Corporation 2007. Data on file.

\* In the Imager clinical trial, data did not show the same increases in disease detection that were shown in the studies presented in these three peer-reviewed publications. The Imager clinical trial results showed a statistically significant increase in ASC-US+ sensitivity and a statistically significant increase in HSIL+ specificity.