Key Messages

ThinPrep® System

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- 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.\(^1\)
- 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.\(^7\)
  - Biopsy-confirmed peer-reviewed study data show improved disease detection with the ThinPrep Imaging System with Dual Review over manually screened ThinPrep slides.\(^8\)\(^-\)\(^10\)*
  - A 39% reduction in the false negative fraction has been shown with the ThinPrep Imaging System over manual screening of ThinPrep slides.\(^11\)
- When you choose cervical cancer screening, choose the accuracy of the ThinPrep System.
- Today, over 49% of ThinPrep Pap Tests are imaged.\(^12\)

References:

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.
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.

* 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.