A Guide to Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Infection



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What is HPV?

HPV stands for Human Papillomavirus, a reasonably common family of viruses with over 100 types. Some forms of the virus infect the body's mucous membranes, while others cause skin infections.

Different forms of HPV have varying impacts on the body and one's health. Some types of HPV can lead to cancers of the cervix, vulva, penis, tongue, tonsils, and anus. Others can cause genital warts. But most people will have no symptoms and never even know they have the virus.

Vitally, there is a vaccination against HPV, which is highly effective at preventing most HPV-related cancers. Your doctor can advise on whether you are suitable for the vaccination.

- · Most HPV infections will get better without medical intervention and don't have any symptoms.
- But some types of HPV do not resolve themselves and can lead to genital warts or cancer.



- HPV is often spread via vaginal, anal, and oral sex. Using a condom does not guarantee protection against
- HPV is usually found in the genital area of men and women, including on the vulva, penis, and anus.

How is HPV Infection Treated?

There is no treatment for HPV infection, and the body is usually effective at combatting the virus. But there are occasions when the body can't fight off the infection, and serious complications, including various cancers, can occur.

There is treatment for many of the health conditions associated with HPV. For example, genital warts and pre-cancerous cells can be surgically removed, while cancer can often be treated using chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and surgery.







The HPV Vaccination

The HPV vaccination works best if it is given at an early age, and it is available to be received from the age of 9 and above for both boys and girls. As HPV is very common, we advise preteens to receive HPV vaccinations so they are protected from HPV infections that can cause cancer later in life. While the vaccination will prevent 90% of cervical cancer cases, those over 25 who have been vaccinated will still need to attend regular cervical exams.



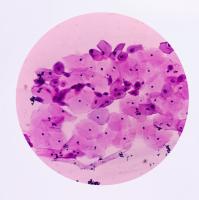


Cervical Cancer

Cervical cancer is caused by HPV, which can cause an infection in the cervix. This infection can affect cervical cells, causing them to become pre-cancer cells. These pre-cancer cells can become cancerous if they are not detected and treated.

All women can get cervical cancer, but it occurs most frequently among women over 30. Cancer of this type can often be prevented with vaccination and regular cervical screening.

HPV doesn't just cause cervical cancer – HPV types 16 and 18 have now been strongly linked to other cancers in both men and women. Cancers of the anus and genitals are strongly associated with HPV - 80% of anal cancers, for example, are linked to HPV infection. Cancers affecting the mouth and throat, including the voice box, tongue, and tonsils, are also linked to HPV. Mouth and throat cancers linked to HPV are rising, especially among younger people and men.













Specialities across the group:

Specialised Departments:

- Advanced Gynaecological Laparoscopic Surgery
- Aesthetics & Dermatology
- Anaesthesiology
- Back Pain Management
- Back Pain ManaCardiology
- Dental Services
- · Dietetics & Nutrition
- Diving Medicine
- ENT (Ear, Nose, and Throat)
- Endocrinology
- Gastroenterology
- General Surgery & Bariatric Surgery
- General Practice (GP) & Emergency Medicine
- Internal Medicine
- Nephrology
- Neurology
- Neurosurgery
- · Obstetrics & Gynaecology
- Ophthalmology
- Orthopaedics
- Paediatrics
- Pathology & Laboratory

- Physiotherapy
- Podiatry
- Psychiatry
- Pulmonology
- Traditional Chinese Medicine
- Urology
- Vascular Surgery

Advanced Diagnostics:

 Cardiac Diagnostic: ECG, TMT, Holter, 24 Hour BP Monitoring, and

Monitoring, and Echocardiogram

· CT Scan:

160-slice and a lower exposure dose.
CT Coronary Angiogram

(Cardiac CT)

· MRI:

Advanced Intelligent Clear-IQ (AiCE) body imaging solutions provides deep learning and reduced noise for sharp, clear, and distinct images.

Acute Care Departments:

- Intensive Care Unit (ICU)
- Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)

Radiology:

- Mammography
- Ultrasound
- X-Ray

Operating Theatres complete with high-end support systems



Emergency Services
Walk-in Clinic
MRI & CT Scan Services







