# Quantification of Trans Renal HPV DNA in Urine Using a Dual Sequence-capture Approach

Published date: Feb. 24, 2017

## Technology description

Value Proposition:
Currently, the primary diagnostic for cervical cancer is a Papanicolaou (Pap) smear. If the Pap smear is positive; HPV genotyping diagnostics, a colposcopy, and/or a biopsy are used as confirmation. All of these diagnostics are highly invasive, and some are very costly.

Keywords: cervical cancer, HPV, papillomavirus, transrenal, qPCR, genome sequencing, noninvasive
Categories: Diagnostic
Technical Details:
Johns Hopkins researchers have discovered a method in which they can isolate small HPV-specific nucleic acids (~130 base pairs in length) from urine and use as a diagnostic for cervical cancer.
Data Availability: Under CDA/NDA

## Advantages

- Non-invasive, which reduces the risk of infection or inflammation, and is more culturally acceptable.
- Does not require a well established medical infrastructure unlike that required for Pap smear.
- It is potentially more sensitive than the Pap smear, which has up to 25% false-negative rate.
- Useful for detecting DNA of other medical indications in all populations.

## Institution

Johns Hopkins University

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