EASY-CARE RESEARCH TRIAL SUMMARY

Trial Website: www.easy-care.org

Or Click on QR code for further information

Background

The main symptom of womb cancer is abnormal vaginal bleeding. Only a small percentage of women with abnormal bleeding have womb cancer. This means many women undergo unnecessary and invasive tests to check for cancer. An Ultrasound scan will done as part of your appointment or hospital visit .
You will also be invited to take part in research involving the WID®-easy test.

WID®-easy Test

The new WID-easy test looks for specific changes in the DNA(Deoxyribonucleic Acid) in a cervicovaginal sample. DNA carries the genetic instructions for our bodies and is like a biological "blueprint."

The study will look at how feasible it is to use the test in real-world NHS settings.
If successful, this project could lead to:

- Fewer unnecessary referrals for invasive, and painful tests.
- Improved patient experience, with fewer hospital visits and less anxiety
- Earlier diagnosis of womb cancer.
- Overall cost savings for the NHS

Data Protection

We will keep all the information about you safe and secure. Only non identifiable personal information about you will be stored and we will follow high Information Security Standards.
No genetic or inherited testing will be performed on the samples provided.

PARTICIPATION SUMMARY

GIVE PERMISSION

If you wish to participate, you will be asked to sign a consent form that gives permission for a cervicovaginal swab to be taken and for the team to access your data.

CERVICOVAGINAL SWAB TEST

A cervicovaginal swab will be collected by the doctor seeing you. The cervicovaginal swab will be carried out during a pelvic examination. A cervicovaginal sample is fluid collected from the top of the vagina and around the cervix.

LAB RESULT

In the case of a high risk WID®-easy swab test result or an abnormal ultrasound scan, an additional test will be required. Your clinical team will provide further information.

Results of the swab test will be linked to routinely collected NHS data after 3 and 12 months to collect health outcomes.

RESEARCH FEEDBACK

We may also invite you to complete a short questionnaire about your experience as well opinions regarding the potential of cervicovaginal sampling as a test for womb cancer in the future.

There may also be opportunity to provide further feedback via a voluntary 1:1 interview .