

Increasing Prevention of HPV-related Cervical Cancers

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Problem

- 90% of cervical cancers are caused by the Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
- 2012-2016: Median age among women for HPV-related cervical cancer was 49 years old (CDC, 2019c)

Findings

HPV vaccines

- FDA-approved HPV vaccine recommended to age 45
- Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) does not recommend vaccine for adults older than 26 (CDC, 2019a)

Cervical Cytology (Pap Smears)

- Looks at precancerous and cancerous cells related to cervical cancer
- Recommend every 3 years (Kaiser Permanente, 2019a)

High-risk HPV (hrHPV)

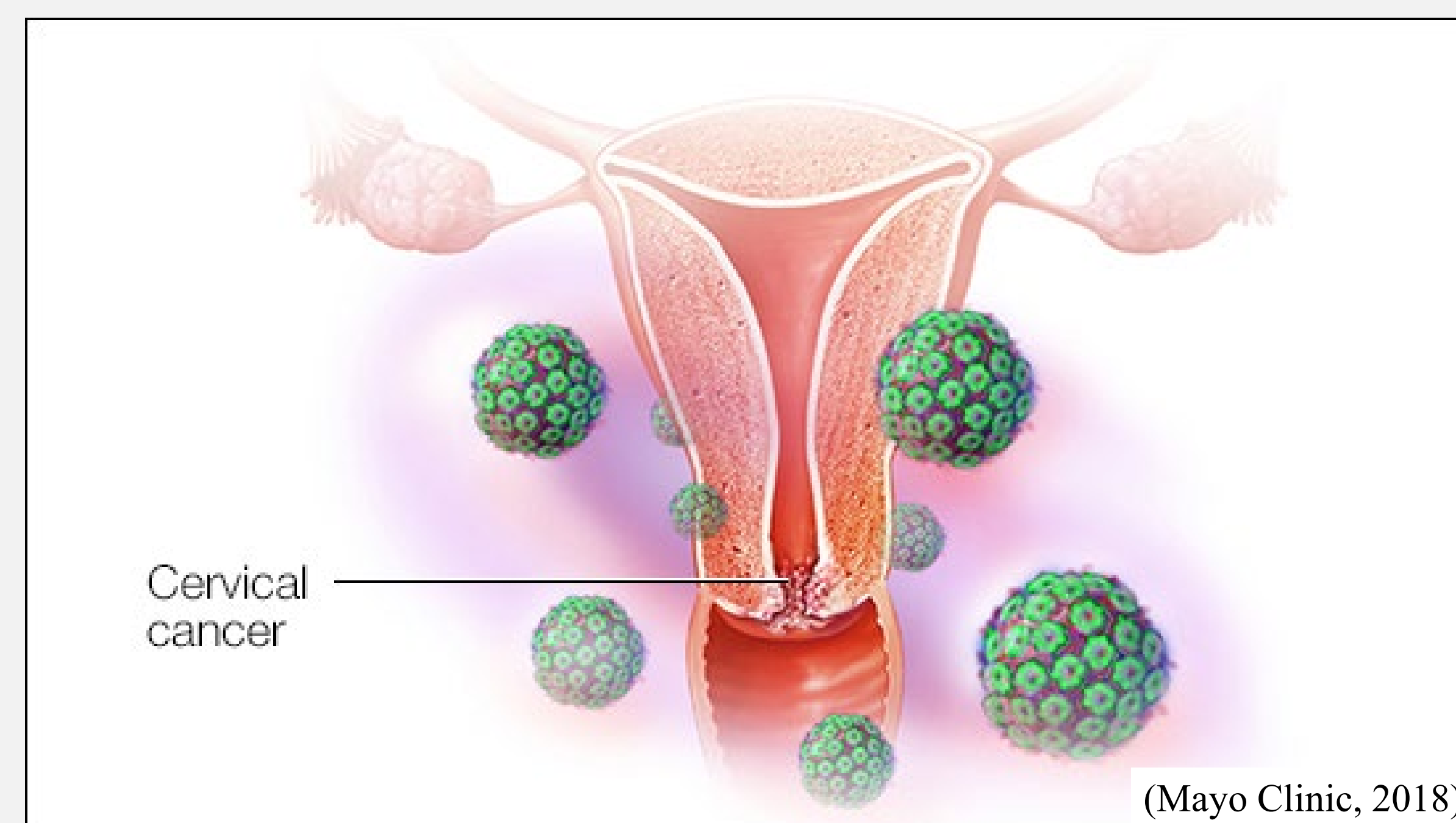
- Provides higher sensitivity in detecting indicators of HPV-related cervical cancer
- Recommend every 5 years with the potential to extend interval time between screenings to reduce unnecessary treatment (Kaiser Permanente, 2019a; Vink et al., 2015)

Co-testing

- Pap smear and hrHPV testing
- Recommend every 5 years (Kaiser Permanente, 2019a)

Recommendation

Shift to High-risk HPV testing as the main screening tool for middle-aged adult women



Advocate for a change in screening to decrease incidence and prevalence of HPV related cancer



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Discussion

	Pros	Cons
hrHPV Testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More effective and longer-lasting protection • High negative predictive value (Ogilvie et al., 2017) • Potential for self-collection (Ogilvie et al., 2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumptions that it detects all cervical cancers (Flanagan, 2018) • Roche Cobas HPV test is the only FDA approved hrHPV testing (Kaiser Permanente, 2019a)
Cotesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can lead to long-term savings (Felix et al., 2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study showed co-testing was costlier than hrHPV testing alone (Jin et al., 2016)

Implementation

Advocacy and education of the effectiveness that hrHPV testing provides for this specific population