Worldwide use of HPV self-sampling for cervical cancer screening

Federica Inturrisi, PhD

National Cancer Institute (NIH/NCI), United States

Amsterdam UMC, the Netherlands





🦉 @FInturrisi

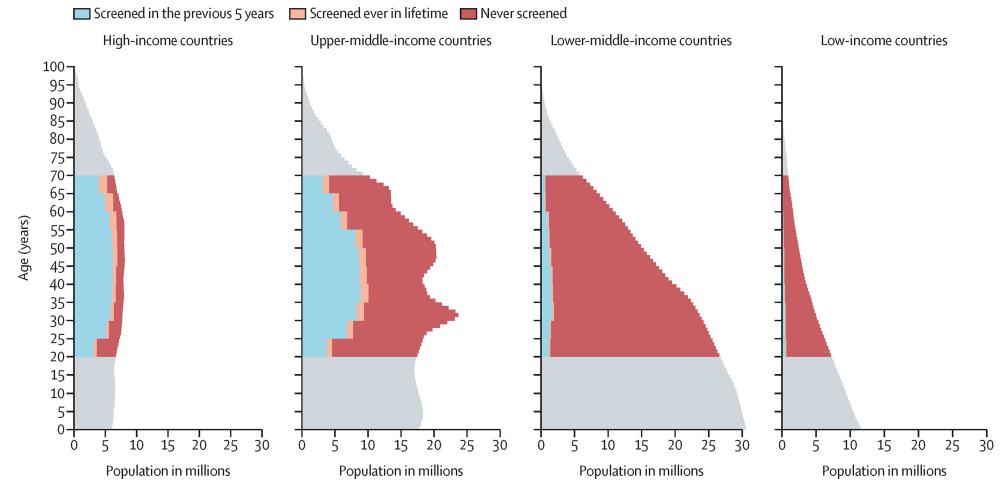
HPV Board Technical Meeting 1-2 June 2023

Cervical cancer elimination targets – June 2023



- HPV vaccination is far from 90% coverage
- Screening has barely started in many world regions, far from a global 70% coverage
- Treatment coverage is largely unknown

Screening of under/never screened women is a critical step against cervical cancer



Bruni, Serrano et al. Lancet Global Health 2022

✓ Acceptability of the population and providers

A significant increase in uptake has been observed when comparing self-sampling with cliniciancollected samples, regardless of the invitation strategy used.

✓ Accuracy in detecting CIN2+

- ✓ Feasibility of implementation and management of HPV+
- ✓ Effectiveness in reducing disease burden in the population

Ping Teresa Yeh et al. *BMJ Global Health* 2019 Di Gennaro et al. *Front Public Health* 2022 Costa et al. *Br J Cancer* 2023

✓ Acceptability of the population and providers

✓ Accuracy in detecting CIN2+

The clinical accuracy of HPV testing on self-collected samples for detection of CIN2+ is high. A slight loss in sensitivity has been observed as compared to provider-collected samples and optimization steps have been identified.

✓ Feasibility of implementation and management of HPV+

✓ Effectiveness in reducing disease burden in the population

Arbyn et al. *BMJ* 2018 Inturrisi et al. *Lancet Reg Health Europe* 2021 Rebolj et al. *Int J Cancer* 2022

✓ Acceptability of the population and providers

✓ Accuracy in detecting CIN2+

✓ Feasibility of implementation and management of HPV+

The implementation of self-sampling has challenges (e.g., training of healthcare workers and laboratory technicians, sample transportation, follow-up of positive women), but several real-world examples have shown its feasibility.

✓ Effectiveness in reducing disease burden in the population

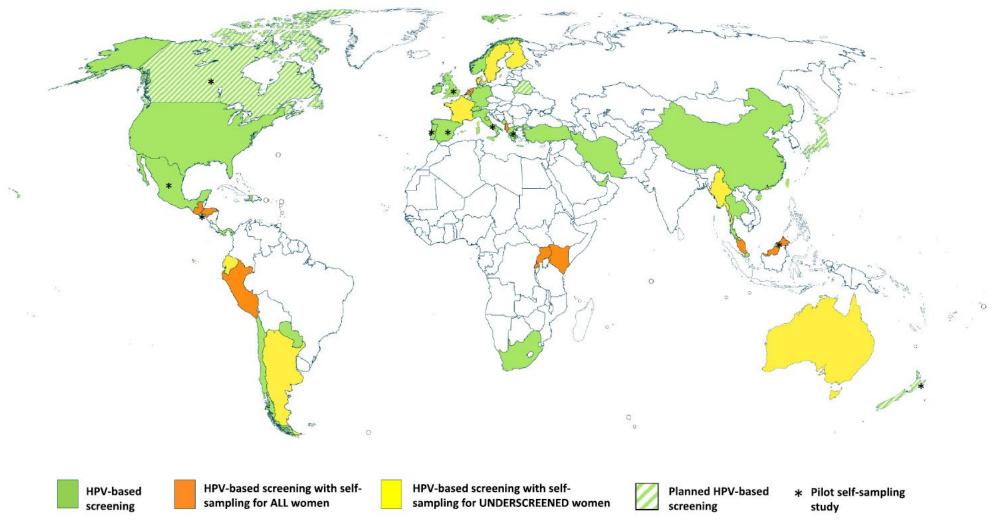
Holme et al. *Prev Med* 2020 Inturrisi et al. *Lancet Reg Health Europe* 2021 Woo et al. *Curr Oncol* 2022

- ✓ Acceptability of the population and providers
- ✓ Accuracy in detecting CIN2+
- ✓ Feasibility of implementation and management of HPV+
- ✓ Effectiveness in reducing disease burden in the population

Self-collected HPV testing has been identified as a cost-effective strategy when it yields population coverage gains.

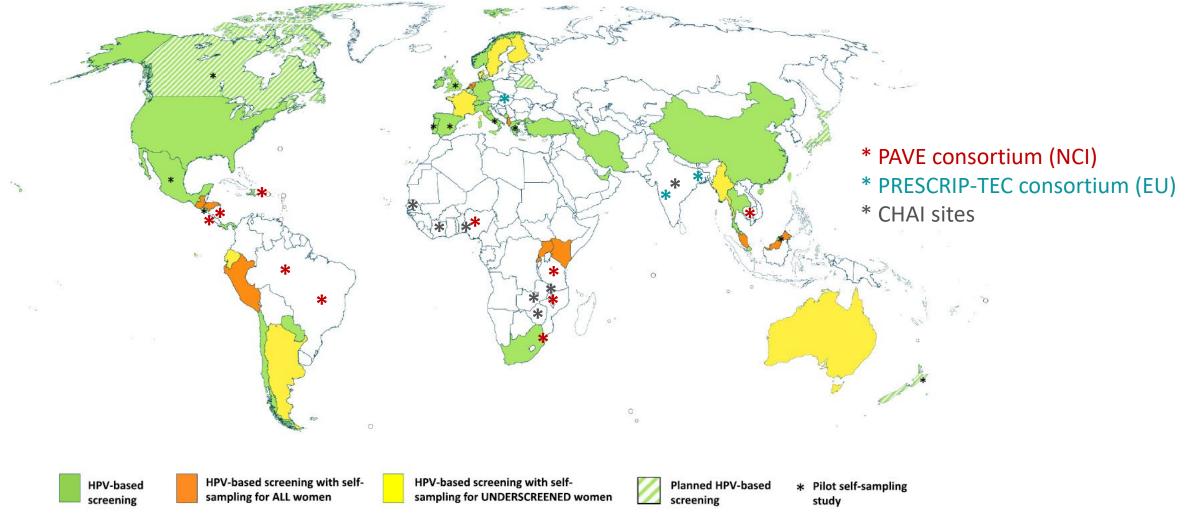
Mezei et al. *Int J Cancer* 2017 Mezei et al. *BMJ Open* 2018

Use of self-sampling in HPV-based programs – February 2021



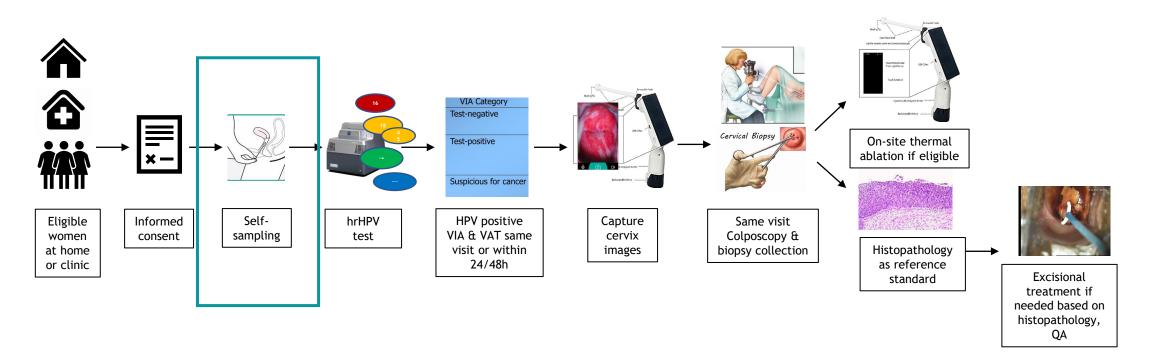
Serrano et al. Prev Med 2022

Use of self-sampling in HPV-based programs – June 2023



Adapted from: Serrano et al. Prev Med 2022

The PAVE study to support WHO elimination targets







UPDATE MAY 2023:

4/9 countries actively recruiting (DR, El Salvador, Cambodia, Brazil) with successful uptake of self-sampling

The PAVE study: offering HPV self-sampling to ALL

- ✓ **At the clinic** reproductive and HIV clinic
- ✓ **At work** (e.g., factories in Cambodia)
- ✓ In the community (e.g., El Salvador, Nigeria, Malawi, Eswatini, Tanzania RCT recruitment

strategies: Individual (market, hair saloon) VS group (faith-based, women cooperative))

Further considerations on quality of self-sampling

Optimizing accuracy is possible but ongoing monitoring and careful evaluations are needed.

- Number of invalid results
- Impact of the type of collection device
- Impact of sample collection method
- Impact of the type of HPV test (e.g., contamination and number of repeat tests needed)
- Impact of the sample dilution and processing (e.g., in some low-resource settings, high temperatures and time of sample processing >24 hours)
- SOPs of validated HPV technologies do not always provide an adaptation for self-sampling approaches (off-label use)

Thanks to all my colleagues of the PAVE consortium

Special thanks to:

Silvia de Sanjosé

Mark Schiffman







🗵 @FInturrisi