



Part 1: Cervical Cancer and HPV Speaker Responses to Additional Questions

Original webcast on June 17, 2020

The questions below were asked in the Q&A text feature during the live webcast session but not answered, due to time constraints. Our speakers have provided us with their answers, and we share this valuable information with you.

Question:	Answer:
<p>What are some ideas on how to get women in and get them screened for cervical cancer? I am finding that our rates of screening are low and women do not want to come in. Many that make appointments either cancel or are a no show.</p>	<p><i>Kathleen Schmeler:</i> I would suggest involving community health workers (CHWs)/promotoras or other members of the community to perform outreach/community education about the importance of screening and follow-up if abnormal results. These CHWs can also help with reminders and follow-up calls for patients who don't show.</p>
<p>What are the recommendations for women that have had a colposcopy and had HPV caused CIN 1/2/3? Do they follow the 5 year follow up or 3 year follow up?</p>	<p><i>Kathleen Schmeler:</i> The recommendations depend on the diagnosis, as well as the person's age, previous history, etc. The guidelines are available at https://www.asccp.org Most women diagnosed with cervical dysplasia require close follow-up and the screening guidelines with screening every 3 and 5 years are not applicable to women diagnosed with cervical dysplasia.</p>
<p>We have a large number of women who are losing insurance (Covid-19) or don't have insurance or are undocumented (the rates of cancer would be reflective of the country they came from) leading to delay in immunization and screening. The challenges here in the US are more to do with access and social determinants of health. We have the tools but how do we get them to the population that need them the most?</p>	<p><i>Kathleen Schmeler:</i> See above response regarding CHWs/promotoras. Also, please note that the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) provides some free/affordable screening https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/nbccedp/index.htm</p>
<p>When do you think health insurance companies in the U.S. are going to extend coverage for HPV-vaccination beyond age 26 for both females and</p>	<p><i>Kathleen Schmeler:</i> Per the CDC/ACIP - For adults aged 27 through 45 years, public health benefit of HPV vaccination in this age range is minimal; shared clinical decision-making is recommended because some persons</p>

<p>males since now HPV-vaccine is approved for immunization up to age 45.</p>	<p>who are not adequately vaccinated might benefit. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/hpv.html Insurance companies often follow the CDC/ACIP guidelines</p>
<p>What do we think can be cost effectiveness of cervical cancer prevention program in LMIC?</p>	<p><i>Kathleen Schmeler:</i> Several studies have shown cervical cancer screening to be cost-effective and a “best buy” regardless of the country, including LMICs [low- and middle-income countries]</p>
<p>How much success have you had in getting employers to provide PTO for screenings? I work for a hospital and this is something we tried unsuccessfully to do in-house.</p>	<p><i>Kathleen Schmeler:</i> We have not tried this, but it is a great idea!</p>
<p>Is the home HPV testing available commercially? If so, who offers it? If not, any timeline? (critical in this time of COVID PHE and closed clinics)</p>	<p><i>Rachel Winer:</i> There are no commercially available HPV testing kits in the US that are FDA approved (other countries, however, do have commercially available kits that are used in their national screening programs - e.g. the Netherlands and Australia). NCI is planning a multi-site trial to generate US data on HPV self-sampling efficacy (expected completion 2024) to be used to submit an application to the FDA for approval of HPV self-sampling.</p>
<p>What were the demographic profiles (e.g. race and age) for underscreened women who were targeted for the study vs. those who submitted the at home test kits?</p>	<p><i>Rachel Winer:</i> We randomized 30-64 year old women who were all underscreened for cervical cancer. About 55% of the randomized women were 50-64, and 45% 30-49. Roughly 75% were white, 10% Asian, 5% Black, and 10% other races. HPV kit uptake was slightly higher in older vs younger women. No significant differences were observed by race.</p>
<p>How do we order the self pap test for the patients?</p>	<p><i>Rachel Winer:</i> Unfortunately, FDA-approved HPV home testing kits are not yet available in the US.</p>
<p>What is the cost for the at-home cervical screening kit? And for processing? Just a general ball park cost, please.</p>	<p><i>Rachel Winer:</i> The cost to run an HPV test in the lab is similar regardless of whether the sample is from a clinician-collected or self-collected sample. HPV assays cost anywhere between \$50-\$125 depending on the assay, lab, etc. There are additional costs for the self-collection kit materials and for packaging and mailing - perhaps \$5-\$10 depending on the materials used.</p>
<p>Will (or is) the at-home HPV kit be widely implemented in the U.S. across</p>	<p><i>Rachel Winer:</i> I don't know the answer to this, but would guess (and hope) that once there is an FDA-approved kit</p>

<p>all insurances or regardless of insurance?</p>	<p>and subsequent US cervical cancer screening guidelines that incorporate self-sampling, it will be broadly covered by insurance similar to in-clinic cervical cancer screening.</p>
<p>Did I hear correctly, but was the at-home test read at home by the patient or was it sent to a laboratory for the results?</p>	<p><i>Rachel Winer:</i> The sample was collected at home and then mailed to a laboratory for testing.</p>
<p>Do you think HPV self sampling can be incorporated to BCCSP program?</p>	<p><i>Rachel Winer:</i> I think it could, especially once there is an FDA-approved kit and US cervical cancer screening guidelines that incorporate HPV self-sampling.</p>
<p>Does Medicare and Medicaid pay for patient-collected cervical samples?</p>	<p><i>Rachel Winer:</i> Currently no because there is no FDA-approved kit nor US guidelines that include HPV self-sampling.</p>
<p>Did the self-sampling help overcome possible religious barriers as well?</p>	<p><i>Rachel Winer:</i> This is a good question but is not something that we evaluated in our surveys or interviews with patients.</p>
<p>I would be interested in any sample sun safety policies and any sample policies related to cancer screenings if you are able to share any examples.</p>	<p><i>Rachel Rupright:</i> Because every policy looks different and has different details (ex: included as part of an employee handbook, school board policy, or just something on letterhead), I've provided the sample "model policies" that we provide our community-based organizations instead.</p> <p>These attachments aren't really templates per se, but contain the most comprehensive components of what we (NYSDOH) believes should be included in a policy. We provide these samples as examples and proof of concept --- which entities adopting their own policy may get some inspiration from, draw some components from, or copy all together.</p> <p>https://www.preventcancer.org/conferences/prevent-cancer-dialogue/2020-toolkit/#resources-rupright</p>