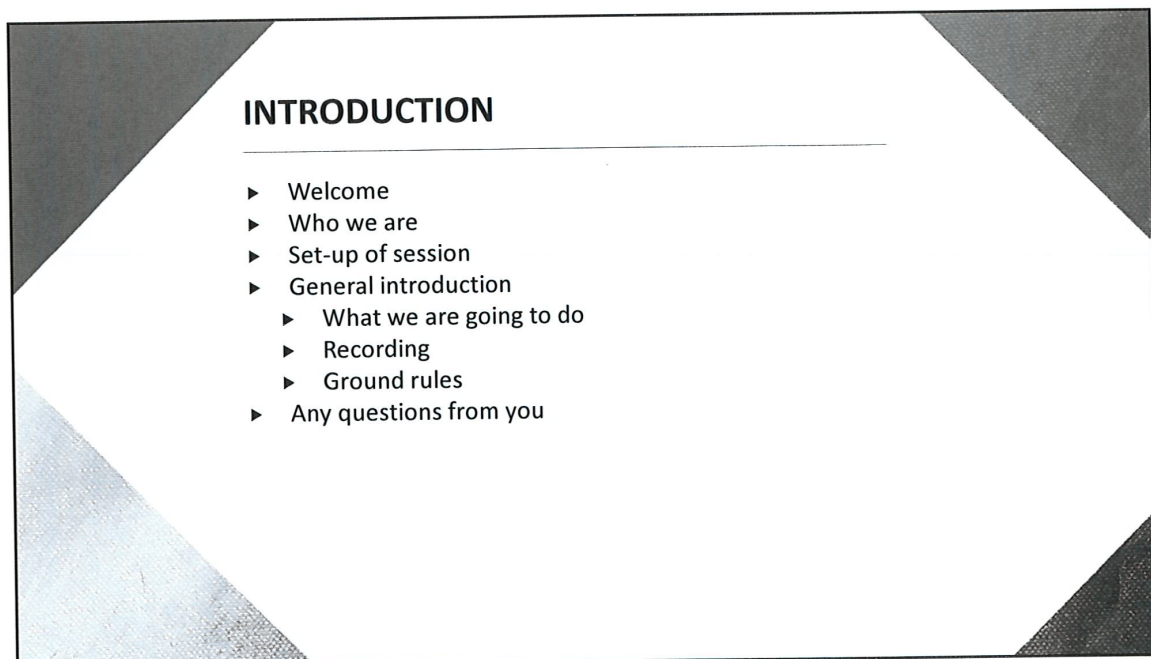
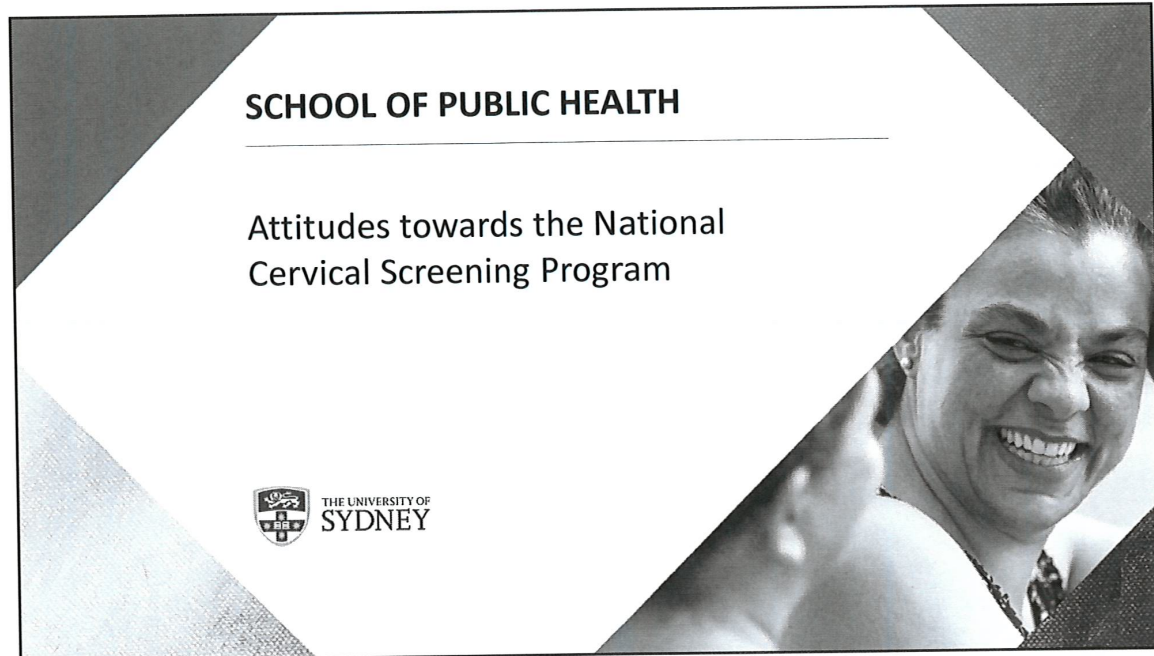
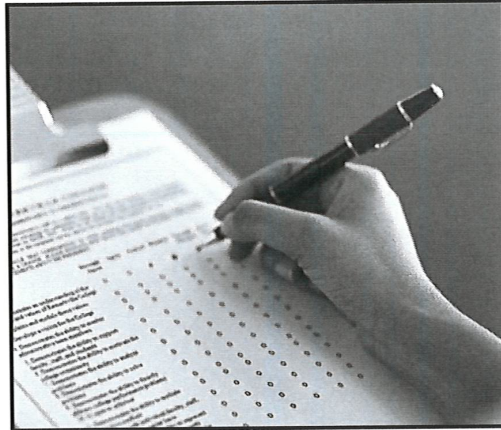


8/10/2018



8/10/2018

COMPLETE QUESTIONNAIRE 1



WELCOME

Today we want to hear your thoughts about the cervical screening program.

We want to present to you some information which has recently been displayed on the National Cervical Screening Program website and get your thoughts.

8/10/2018

National Cervical Screening Program

Future changes to cervical screening

Based on new evidence and better technology, the National Cervical Screening Program will change from 1 December 2017 to improve early detection and save more lives.

The renewed National Cervical Screening Program

The Renewal of the National Cervical Screening Program will be implemented on 1 December 2017.

Until the renewed National Cervical Screening Program is implemented, our world-class cervical cancer screening program will continue. It is important that women aged between 18-69 years continue to have Pap smears every two years and talk to their doctor or health care professional if they have any questions.

The Renewed National Cervical Screening Program

The two yearly Pap test for women aged 18 to 69 will change to a five yearly human papillomavirus (HPV) test for women aged 25 to 74. Women will be due for the first Cervical Screening Test two years after their last Pap test. The changes include:

- women will be invited when they are due to participate via the National Cancer Screening Register
- the Pap smear will be replaced with the more accurate Cervical Screening Test
- the time between tests will change from two to five years
- the age at which screening starts will increase from 18 years to 25 years
- women aged 70 to 74 years will be invited to have an 8-in-1 test

Women of any age who have symptoms such as unusual bleeding, discharge and pain should see their health care professional immediately.

HPV vaccinated women still require cervical screening as the HPV vaccine does not protect against all the types of HPV that cause cervical cancer.

Until the renewed National Cervical Screening Program is implemented, women aged between 18 and 69 years who have ever been sexually active should continue to have a Pap test when due.

NATIONAL CERVICAL SCREENING PROGRAM

Based on new evidence and better technology, the National Cervical Screening Program will change from 1 December 2017 to improve early detection and save more lives.

The two yearly Pap test for women aged 18 to 69 will change to a five yearly human papillomavirus (HPV) test for women aged 25 to 74. Women will be due for the first Cervical Screening Test two years after their last Pap test.

EVIDENCE

8/10/2018

NATIONAL CERVICAL SCREENING PROGRAM

The changes include:

- ▶ Women will be invited when they are due to participate via the National Cancer Screening Register
- ▶ The Pap smear will be replaced with the more accurate Cervical Screening Test
- ▶ The time between tests will change from two to five years
- ▶ The age at which screening starts will increase from 18 years to 25 years
- ▶ Women aged 70 to 74 years will be invited to have an exit test

NATIONAL CERVICAL SCREENING PROGRAM

Women of any age who have symptoms such as unusual bleeding, discharge and pain should see their health care professional immediately.

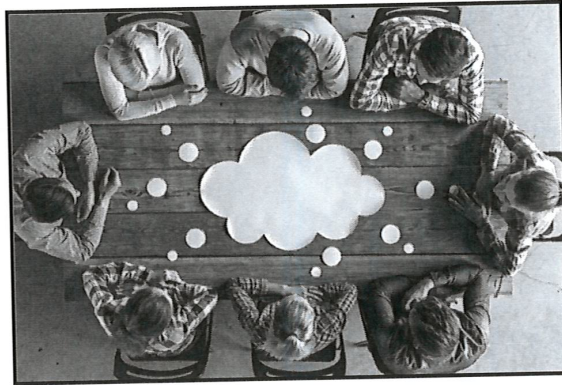
HPV vaccinated women still require cervical screening as the HPV vaccine does not protect against all the types of HPV that cause cervical cancer.

Until the renewed National Cervical Screening Program is implemented, women aged between 18 and 69 years who have ever been sexually active should continue to have a Pap test when due.



8/10/2018

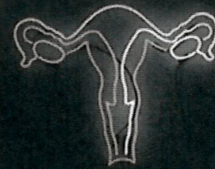
DISCUSSION



CONCERNS

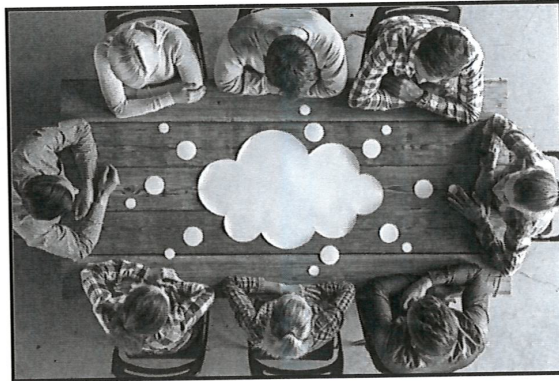
Some concerns which arose in a petition which was set up and opposed the changes were:

- ▶ valuing women's health and rights;
- ▶ political statements
- ▶ cost and health care funding;
- ▶ specific concerns to screening program (e.g. interval and age of onset of screening)



8/10/2018

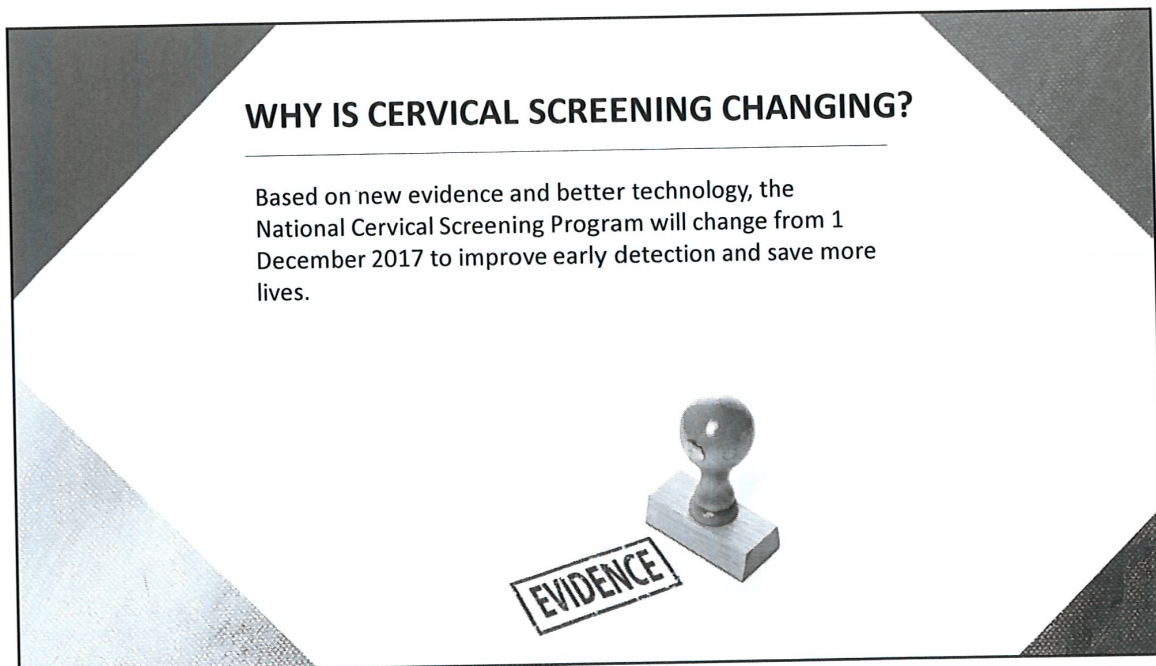
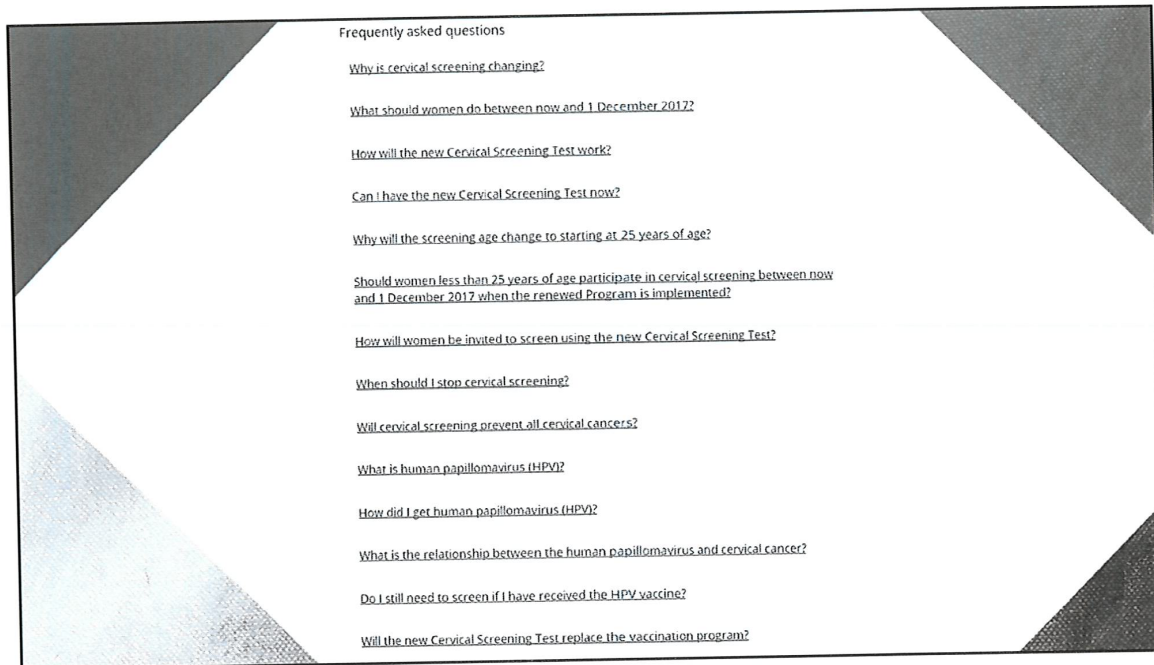
DISCUSSION



PRESENTATION

The following slides present information available on the National Cervical Screening Program website

8/10/2018




8/10/2018

WHAT SHOULD WOMEN DO BETWEEN NOW AND DEC 1ST?

It is very important that women continue to participate in the current two yearly Pap test program to ensure they are not at risk of developing cervical cancer.

Pap tests have already halved the incidence and mortality from cervical cancer since the introduction of the National Cervical Screening Program in 1991.

Women will be due for the first Cervical Screening Test two years after their last Pap test.



When did you last have a Pap smear?

Most cancer of the cervix could be prevented if each woman had a Pap smear every two years.


National Cervical Screening Program
A 2007 Australian Government Initiative

DON'T MAKE EXCUSES. MAKE AN APPOINTMENT

HOW WILL THE NEW CERVICAL SCREENING TEST WORK?

The new Cervical Screening Test detects human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, which is the first step in developing cervical cancer.

The procedure for collecting the sample for HPV testing is the same as the procedure for having a Pap smear. A Health Care Professional will still take a small sample of cells from the woman's cervix. The sample will be sent to a pathology laboratory for examination.



8/10/2018

HOW WILL THE NEW CERVICAL SCREENING TEST WORK?

While the current Pap test can detect abnormal cell changes, the new Cervical Screening Test will detect the HPV infection that can cause the abnormal cell changes, prior to the development of cancer.

Persistent HPV infections can cause abnormal cell changes that may lead to cervical cancer. However, this usually takes a long time, often more than 10 years.



CAN I HAVE THE NEW CERVICAL SCREENING TEST NOW?

Women aged between 18 and 69 who have ever been sexually active should continue to have their Pap test when due.

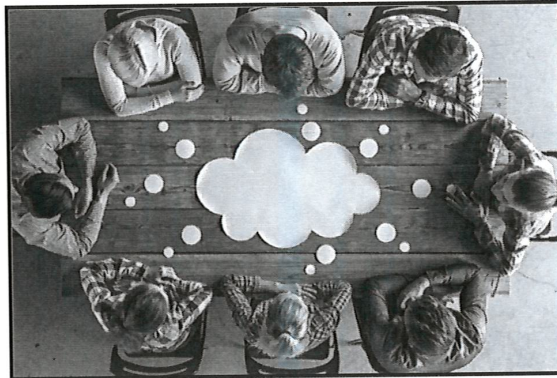
The new Cervical Screening Test will be available on the Medicare Benefits Schedule from 1 December 2017. Until then, it is important to undertake two yearly Pap tests to prevent cervical cancer.

Women of any age who have symptoms (including pain or bleeding) should see their Health Care Professional immediately.



8/10/2018

DISCUSSION



WHY WILL THE SCREENING AGE CHANGE TO 25?

From 1 December 2017, women will be invited to screen from 25 years of age. This change is because evidence shows that:

- ▶ cervical cancer in young women is rare (in both HPV vaccinated and unvaccinated women)
- ▶ despite screening women younger than 25 years of age for over 20 years there has been no change to the rates of cervical cancer or rates of death from cervical cancer in this age group

8/10/2018

WHY WILL THE SCREENING AGE CHANGE TO 25?

From 1 December 2017, women will be invited to screen from 25 years of age. This change is because evidence shows that:

- ▶ investigating and treating common cervical abnormalities in young women that would usually resolve by themselves can increase the risk of pregnancy complications later in life
- ▶ the HPV vaccination has already been shown to reduce cervical abnormalities among women younger than 25 years of age and, in contrast to screening, is ultimately expected to reduce cervical cancer in this age group.



SHOULD WOMEN UNDER 25 PARTICIPATE IN SCREENING BETWEEN NOW AND 1ST DEC?

The National Screening Program currently recommends that all women who have ever been sexually active should start having Pap smears between the ages of 18 and 20, or one or two years after first becoming sexually active, whichever is later.

Until 1 December 2017, women are advised to continue screening in accordance with this policy however, if women have any questions about cervical screening and their individual situation they are encouraged to discuss these with their Health Care Professional.



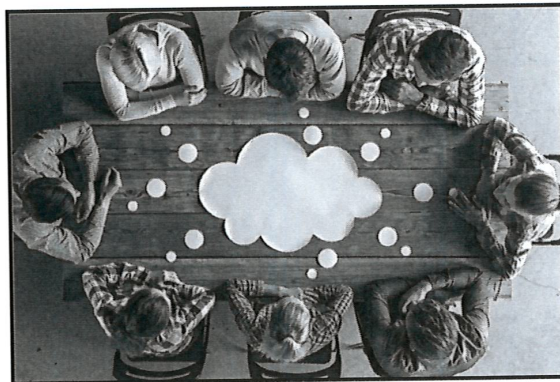
8/10/2018

WHEN SHOULD I STOP CERVICAL SCREENING?

Women between 70 and 74 years of age who have had a regular Cervical Screening Test will be recommended to have an exit HPV test before leaving the National Cervical Screening Program.

Women older than 69 years of age who have never been screened or not had regular screening tests should have a Cervical Screening Test if they request screening.

DISCUSSION



8/10/2018

HOW WILL WOMEN BE INVITED TO SCREEN USING THE NEW CERVICAL SCREENING TEST?

From 1 December 2017, women aged 25 years or over who have not yet started cervical screening will receive an invitation to have the new cervical screening test.

The National Cervical Screening Register will send an invitation to women to let them know they are due for their test and also remind women if they become overdue for their regular test.

Women already participating in the program will be invited to screen within three months of the date when they would have been due for their two yearly Pap test.



WILL CERVICAL SCREENING PREVENT ALL CERVICAL CANCERS?

No. There is no effective population based screening test for rare neuroendocrine cervical cancers. Given the current state of scientific evidence, neither the current Pap test nor the new Cervical Screening Test (primary HPV test) can effectively detect rare neuroendocrine cervical cancers.

The changes to the National Cervical Screening Program from 1 December 2017 are based on new evidence and better technology and will improve early detection and save more lives.

8/10/2018

DISCUSSION

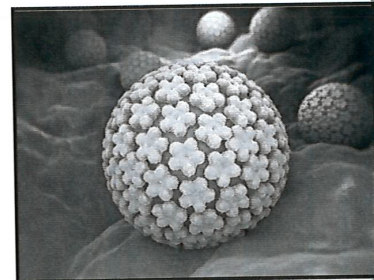


WHAT IS HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV)?

The human papillomavirus (HPV) is a common infection in females and males.

Most people will have HPV at some time in their lives and never know it.

There are more than 100 different types of HPV that can affect different parts of the body. HPV types 16 and 18 are most commonly associated with cervical cancer. Genital HPV is spread by genital skin to genital skin contact.



8/10/2018

WHAT IS HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV)?

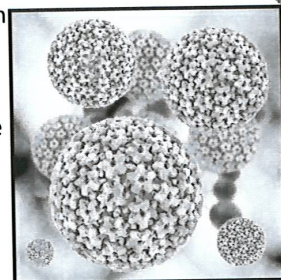
Most HPV infections clear up by themselves without causing any problems. Persistent genital HPV infections can cause cervical abnormalities, which, if they continue over a long period of time (more than 10 years), can lead to cervical cancer.

It is important to remember that most women who have HPV, clear the virus and do not go on to develop cervical abnormalities or cervical cancer.

HOW DID I GET HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV)?

Genital HPV is spread through genital skin to genital skin contact. Condoms are an important barrier to many sexually transmitted infections, but offer limited protection against HPV as they do not cover all of the genital skin.

Because the virus can be inactive in a person's cells for months or years, for many people it is probably impossible to determine when and from whom HPV was contracted.



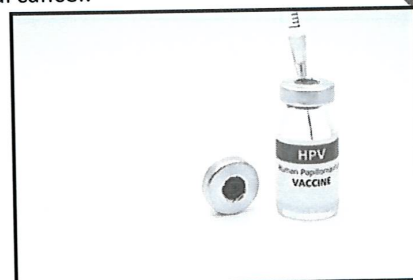
8/10/2018

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN PAPILOMAVIRUS AND CERVICAL CANCER

Persistent infection over many years with one or more cancer-causing types of HPV is the main cause of cervical cancer. In fact, 99.7 per cent of all cervical cancers are caused by HPV infection.

DO I STILL NEED TO SCREEN IF I HAVE RECEIVED THE HPV VACCINE?

Yes. The HPV vaccine does not protect against all types of HPV infection that are known to cause cervical cancer.



8/10/2018

WILL THE NEW CERVICAL SCREENING PROGRAM REPLACE THE VACCINATION PROGRAM?

No. Eligible girls (and boys) should still be immunised to reduce transmission of HPV and help to protect the whole community against cervical cancer, as well as other HPV-related cancers such as throat and anal cancers.



DISCUSSION

Frequently asked questions

[What is cervical screening changing?](#)

[What should women do between now and 1 December 2017?](#)

[How will the new Cervical Screening Test work?](#)

[Can I have the new Cervical Screening Test now?](#)

[Why will the screening age change to starting at 25 years of age?](#)

[Should women less than 25 years of age participate in cervical screening between now and 1 December 2017 when the new Program is implemented?](#)

[How will women be invited to screen using the new Cervical Screening Test?](#)

[When should I stop cervical screening?](#)

[Will cervical screening prevent all cervical cancers?](#)

[What is human papillomavirus \(HPV\)?](#)

[How did I get human papillomavirus \(HPV\)?](#)

[What is the relationship between the human papillomavirus and cervical cancer?](#)

[Do I still need to screen if I have received the HPV vaccine?](#)

[Will the new Cervical Screening Test replace the vaccination program?](#)

8/10/2018

CHANGES

So just to summarise the changes are:

- ▶ Women will be tested using the HPV test rather than the Pap smear
- ▶ The time between tests will change from 2 to 5 years
- ▶ Screening will now start at 25 years, from 18 years previously
- ▶ Women aged 70 to 74 years will be invited to have an exit test

WHY IS CERVICAL SCREENING CHANGING?

- ▶ We now know a lot more about cancer than we did in 1991 when the cervical screening program started.
- ▶ New tests to pick up abnormal changes have been developed.
- ▶ The HPV vaccination has been offered to young girls since 2006 and young boys since 2012.

The decisions have been made based on:

- ▶ a thorough review of existing research about cervical screening
- ▶ a mathematical model built using information from the Australian population screening program

8/10/2018

NATIONAL CERVICAL SCREENING REGISTER

Women will be invited when they are due for their Cervical Screening Test via the National Cancer Screening Register

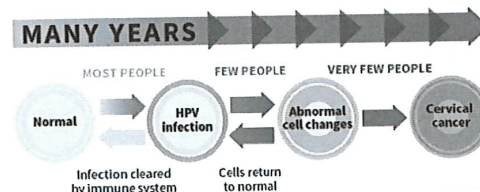
- ▶ The National Cancer Screening Register replaces the current registers in each state and territory
- ▶ Women who have ever received a Pap test will automatically be included on the register, but women can 'opt off' the register
- ▶ Women who have not had a Pap smear before will be invited through their Medicare enrolment
- ▶ Women can choose to be invited to screen by post, email or phone



CHANGE: TEST

The Pap smear, which tests for abnormal cells, will be replaced with the more accurate Cervical Screening Test

- ▶ The new test is testing for HPV (human papillomavirus)
- ▶ HPV is a virus that causes abnormal cells which can then lead to cervical cancer
- ▶ This test aims to pick up HPV before it causes abnormal cells
- ▶ This test is more accurate, more sensitive (correctly picking up positive results) and aims to better prevent cervical cancers



8/10/2018

CHANGE: TEST

One way of comparing Pap smears and HPV testing is to calculate the negative predictive value of each test. This is the chance that a negative result from the test is truly negative.

Age group	Pap smear (cytology)	HPV test
Overall	99%	99.7%
Under 30 year olds	97.5%	98.7%

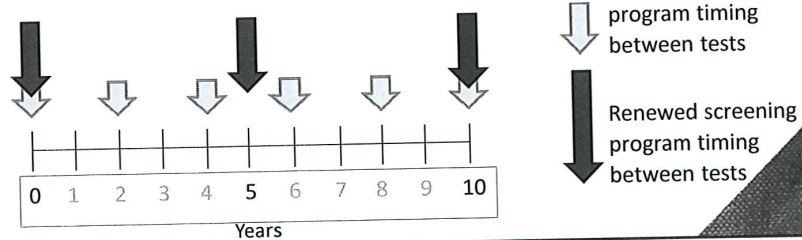
- ▶ This means we can be more confident in the results from the HPV test and there is less uncertainty

CHANGE: TIMING

- ▶ The time between tests will change from 2 to 5 years


Why is the timing changing?

- ▶ This is because the HPV test is more accurate and sensitive and so women do not need to be tested as often
- ▶ A woman whose test shows no HPV, is at very low risk of cervical cancer



8/10/2018

CHANGE: AGE



18 YEAR OLDS


- ▶ The age at which screening starts will increase from 18 years to 25 years

Why change the age?

- ▶ The number of women under 25 getting cervical cancer is very low, less than 1 woman per 100,000 women
- ▶ The number of women under 25 dying from cervical cancer is even lower

We know the two yearly cervical screening program has shown:

- ▶ no impact on the number of women under 25 getting cervical cancer
- ▶ no impact on the number of women under 25 dying from cervical cancer

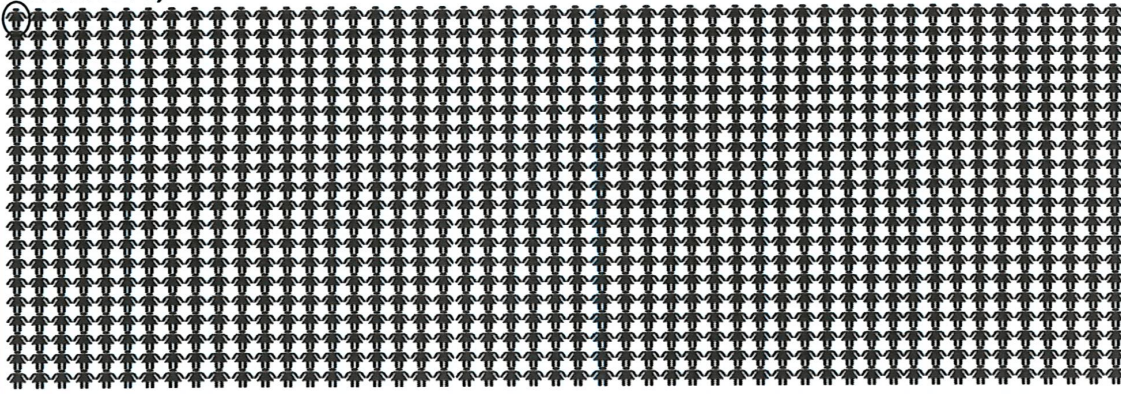


25 YEAR OLDS

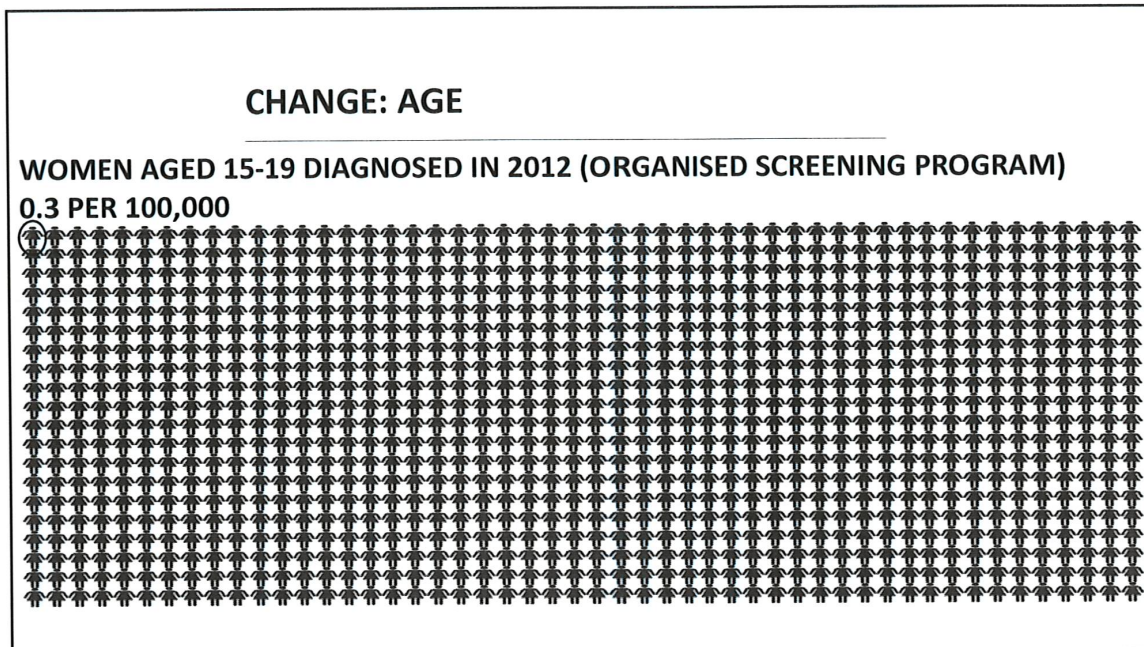
CHANGE: AGE

WOMEN AGED 15-19 DIAGNOSED IN 1990 (PRE-SCREENING PROGRAM)

0.1 PER 100,000



8/10/2018



AGE CHANGE: EVIDENCE

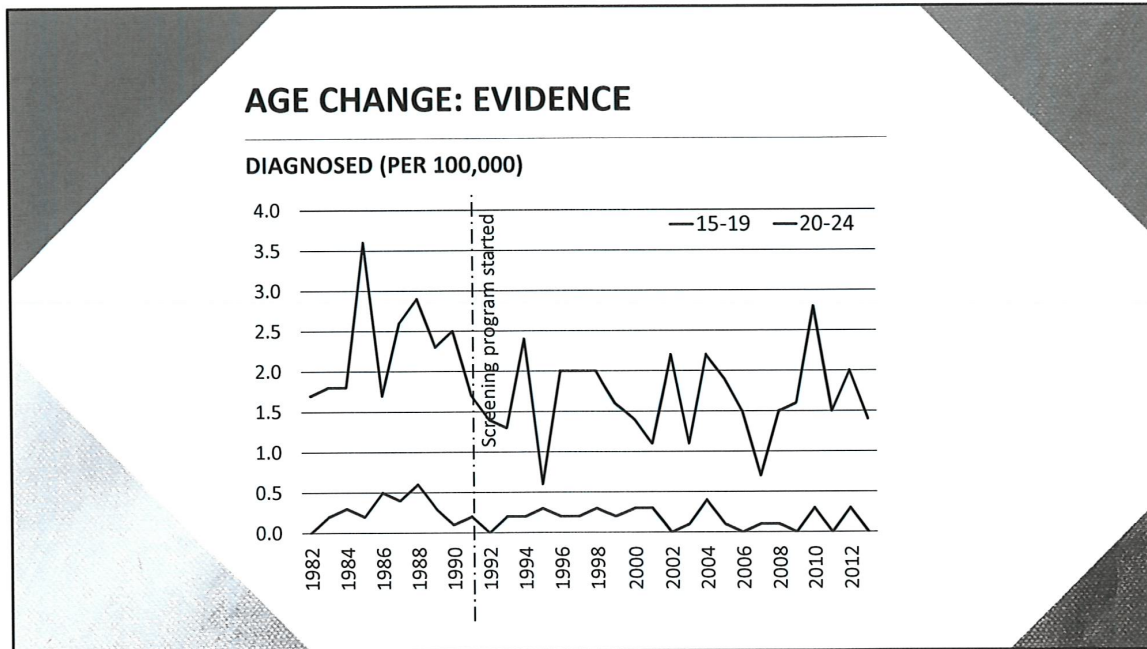
DIAGNOSED (PER 100,000)

Age group	1990 (NO SCREENING PROGRAM)	2012 (SCREENING PROGRAM)
15-19	0.1	0.3
20-24	2.5	2.0
40-44	22.8	13.0


DEATHS (PER 100,000)

Age group	1990 (NO SCREENING PROGRAM)	2012 (SCREENING PROGRAM)
15-19	0	0
20-24	0.1	0
40-44	5.5	1.7


8/10/2018



CHANGE: AGE



18 YEAR OLDS



25 YEAR OLDS

Why change the age?

- ▶ HPV is so common in women under 25, and most HPV infections clear by themselves
- ▶ This means many women would be sent for further tests that would be unnecessary, this is known as over-detection

Over-detection:

- ▶ many cervical abnormalities will regress (resolve by themselves) and others are so slow-growing that they will not become clinically important over a woman's lifetime
- ▶ offers no benefit and leads to unnecessary surveillance, diagnostic tests, and treatments with possible harms

8/10/2018

EXIT TEST

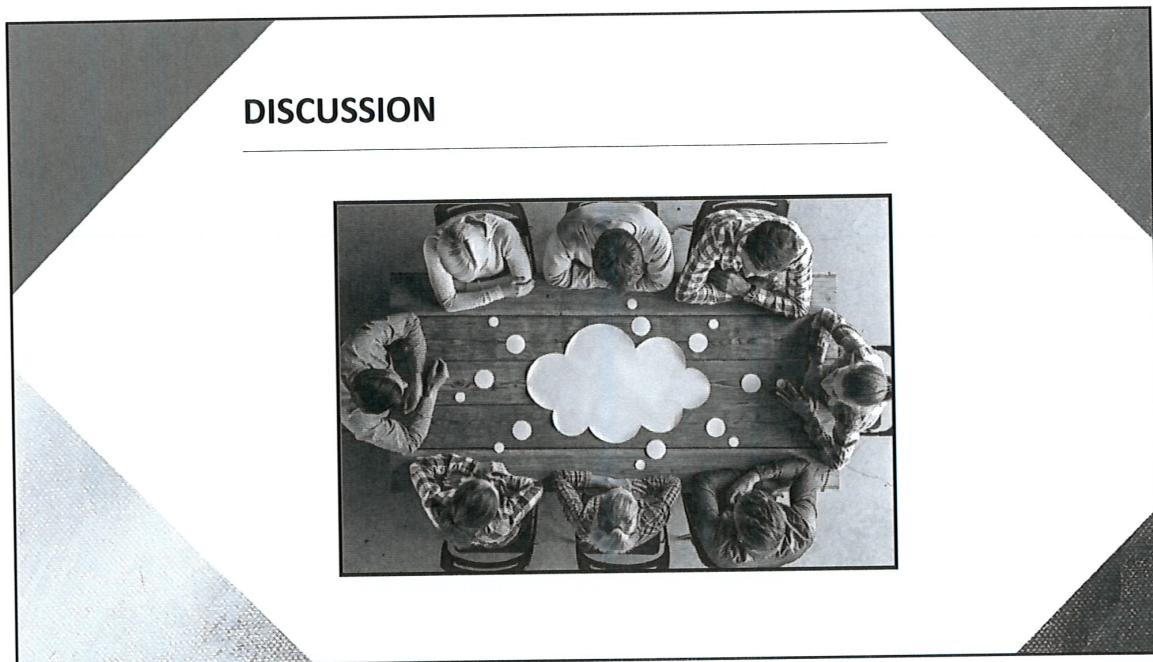
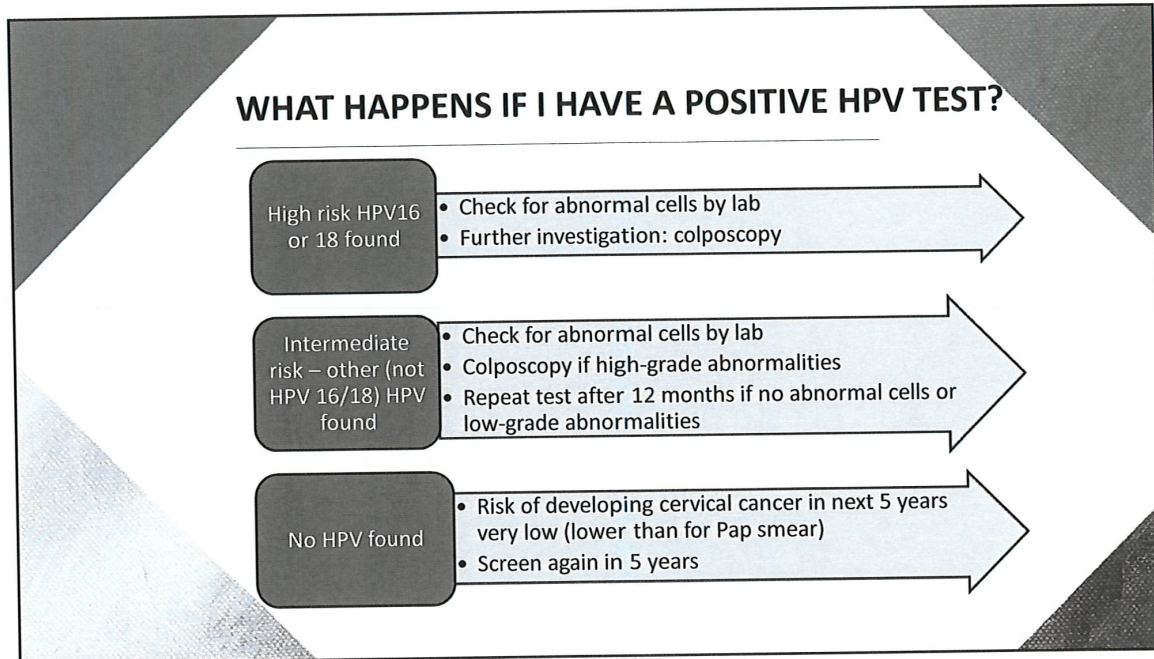
Women aged 70 to 74 years will be invited to have an exit test

- ▶ An 'exit' test, is a test to identify women who are at low risk of cervical cancer
- ▶ This will test women for HPV and also look at tests done in the past
- ▶ A woman will be low risk and told she no longer needs to be in the screening program if her 'exit' test is negative
- ▶ If a women is positive for HPV, she will stay in the program and be monitored as per the screening pathway

OLD VERSUS NEW PROGRAM

- ▶ In Australia, the number of women who are diagnosed with cervical cancer is **7 women in 100,000**, and the number dying from cervical cancer is **2 women in 100,000**
- ▶ The new program is expected to show further reductions by:
 - ▶ **31–36%** in number of women diagnosed or dying from cervical cancer in unvaccinated women
 - ▶ **24–28%** in number of women diagnosed or dying from cervical cancer in cohorts offered vaccination

8/10/2018



8/10/2018

