

Evaluation of screening algorithms based on self-collection and HPV testing with partial genotyping for the prevention of cervical cancer among HIV-infected women in resource-limited countries: results of the ANRS 12375 study

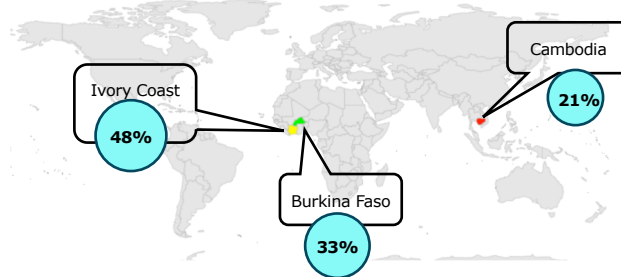
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Background

- Cervical cancer (CC) is the leading cause of cancer death among women living with HIV (WLHIV).
- WHO recommends HPV testing for primary CC screening because of its high sensitivity
- Triage is needed to identify HPV+ women having cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 2 or worse (CIN2+) and requiring treatment.**
- The ANRS-12375 study aimed to assess the performance (sensitivity, specificity), feasibility and benefit of the triaging options :
 - Visual inspection with acetic acid and/or lugol (VIA/VILI)
 - Partial genotyping (16/18/45)
 - VIA/VILI combined with partial genotyping.



High heterogeneity of the HPV prevalence



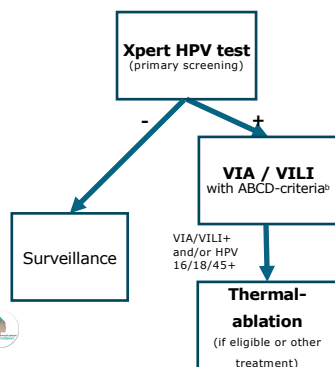
Prevalence of cervical lesions

	CIN2+	Cancer
CI	55 (10)	8 (1.5)
BF	12 (10)	1 (1)
KH	14 (25.5)	9 (16)
All	81 (11,5% - 13,5%)	18 (2.5)

Among HPV+ participants, n = 747 had a biopsy and/or endocervical brushing with valid pathology result.

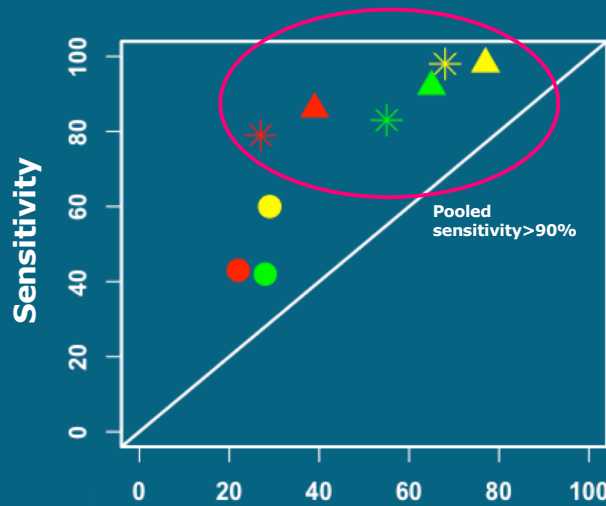
Methods

- N = 2,228** WLHIV (age: 30 to 49) from Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire [CI]), Bobo-Dioulasso (Burkina Faso [BF]) and Phnom Penh (Cambodia [KH])
- Screening strategy:**



The performance of the triage options was evaluated with histology as reference.

Visual inspection after a positive HPV test is a good triage option with high sensitivity



ABCD criteria for cervical precancer diagnosis

These simplified criteria for VIA/VILI have been developed to increase accuracy for triaging HPV+ women.



For the visual inspection to be considered positive, criteria A and D (i.e. acetowhite area >5mm) or criterion B must be present.

Reference: Petignat et al. *BMJ Open* 2022

Study population

	CI N = 1474	BF N = 421	Kh N = 333
Age	43 (39 - 47)	42 (39 - 46)	42 (39 - 45)
Nadir CD4	219 (114 - 348)	223 (123 - 370)	144 (49 - 241)
ART duration	9 (5 - 13)	11 (8 - 13)	12 (9 - 15)

Results outlines

- 11% of cervical lesions
- Visual inspection after HPV test identify **>80%** of precancerous lesions
- 85%** of participants were treated in 1 visit
- The strategy is well accepted: **99%** of women recommend it and would do it again

99%

E-Poster EPB091



More information:



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