



Integrating Cervical Cancer Prevention with Voluntary Family Planning

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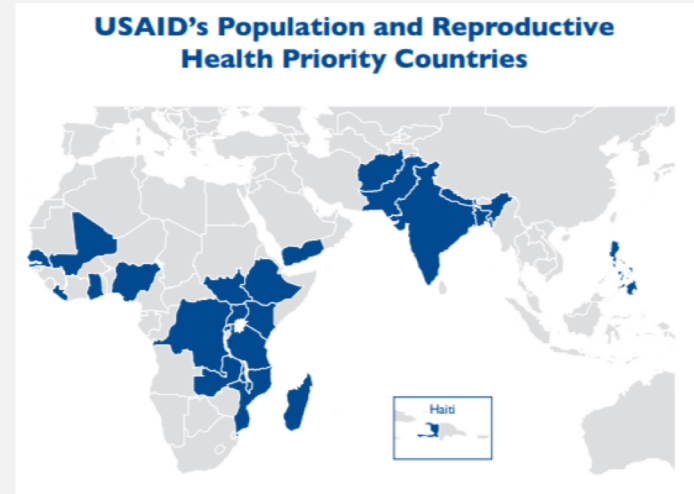
USAID Office of Population and Reproductive Health

Research, Technology, and Utilization Division

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— USAID's Long History in Family Planning

- For over 50 years, USAID has helped countries meet their family planning and reproductive health needs
- For over 40 years, USAID has played a significant role in the global investments made in family planning through the research and development of new and improved contraceptive methods. USAID has contributed to the development of nearly every contraceptive method available in the US market today.
- In 2019, over 24 million women and couples reached with contraceptive services and supplies, helping to prevent 14,700 maternal deaths and 7.2 million unintended pregnancies.



— USAID's Global Health Programming

Longstanding country support and programming in

- Infectious disease including TB, NTDs, and Malaria
- HIV/AIDS research, care, and treatment
- Prevention of infectious diseases and other health outcomes

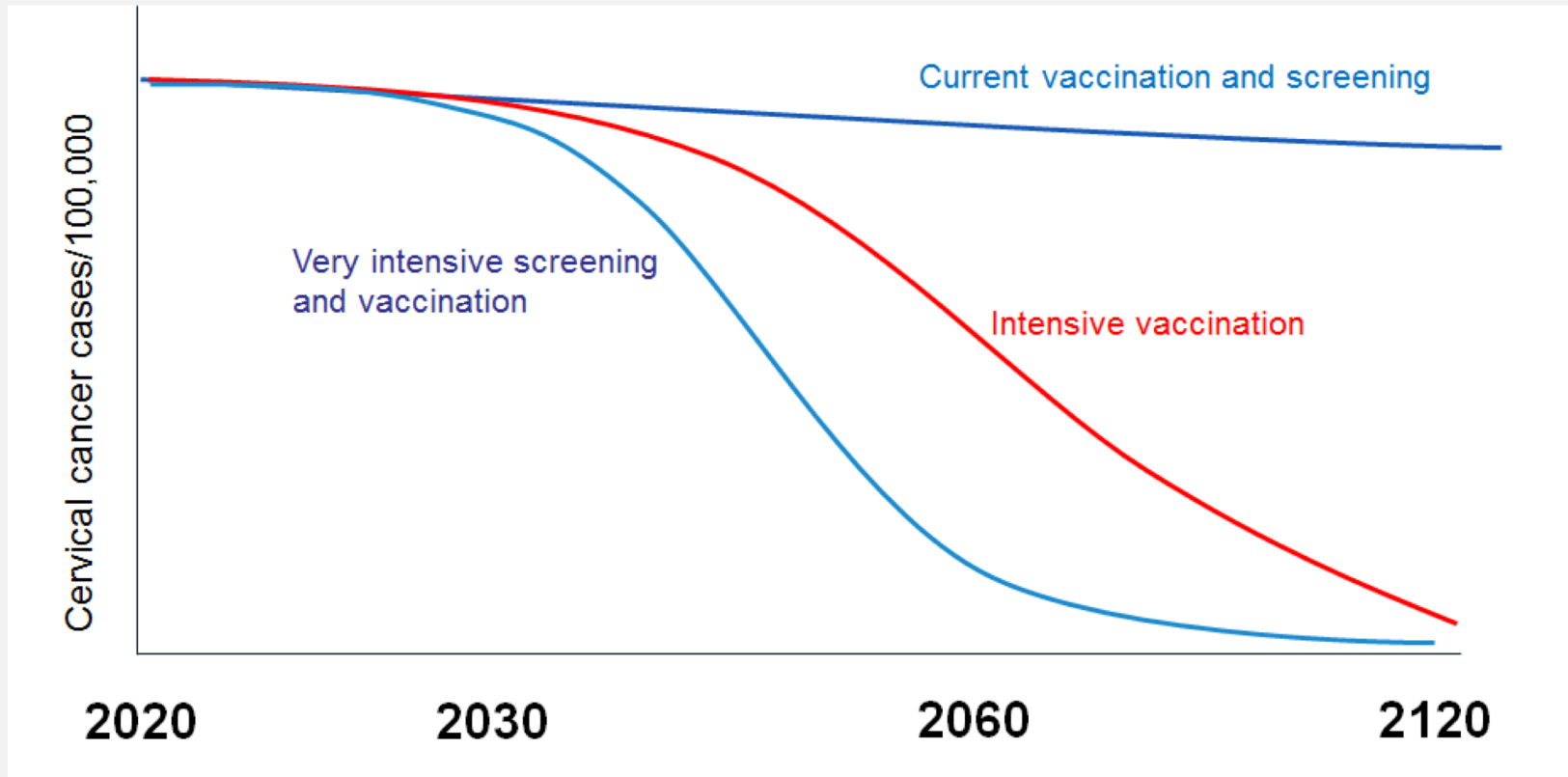


— A Global Call to Action

In May 2018, the WHO Director General called on countries to advance cervical cancer prevention and control efforts, with a goal of ultimately eliminating cervical cancer as a public health problem



Timeline to Elimination



— Program - Overview

Purpose: to strengthen capacity in Malawi and Mozambique to more efficiently and effectively implement CCS&PT interventions at scale.

Objective 1: to accelerate the scale-up of more efficient implementation models of integrating CCS&PT with voluntary family planning programs that optimize the uptake and health impact of both.

Objective 2: to accelerate the introduction and scale-up of new technologies that will increase the health impact and efficiency of CCS&PT programs.

- At least **70%** of the total project budget will be to strengthen implementation of CCS&PT integrated within voluntary family planning, as well as introduction of new technologies for CCS&PT.
- Up to **30%** of the total budget will be for embedded implementation research, including stakeholder engagement and dissemination.

— PEER Program

- PEER is a competitive awards program that invites scientists in developing countries to apply for funds to support research and capacity-building activities on topics of importance to USAID and conducted in partnership with U.S. Government (USG)-funded and selected private sector partners.
- Our goal is to support programs that seek to generate evidence on the most effective and efficient ways of integrating voluntary family planning and cervical cancer screening services, while determining whether integration has an impact on each service individually. The projects will also support the development of new low-cost technologies for HPV detection.

Accelerating the introduction of a screen-and-treat strategy for HPV and cervical pre-cancerous lesions in the Republic of Malawi

- Prime Awardees: The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the University of Malawi College of Medicine
- Service Delivery Partner: Management Sciences for Health
- Other Consortium Partners: University of Washington and Malawi Polytechnic Institute
- Study design: Cluster randomized sample trial
- Specific Aims
 - Compare effectiveness of 2 service delivery models in increasing uptake of cervical cancer screening and voluntary family planning
 - Evaluate the implementation of 2 service delivery models at 16 health facilities
 - Assess the performance of HPV-based screen and treat algorithm
 - Estimate cost and budget impact of each model compared to standard-of-care (VIA and Cryotherapy)

Evaluating innovative technologies and approaches to addressing cervical cancer in the Republic of Mozambique

- Prime Awardees: MD Anderson Cancer Center and The Universidade Eduardo Mondlane
- Service Delivery Partner: Population Services International
- Other Consortium Partners: Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Rice University, the International Gynecologic Cancer Society, and the Clinton Health Access Initiative
- Study design: New technology development and implementation
- Specific Aims
 - Compare the accuracy of the Rice University lateral flow POC HPV test to the commercially available Xpert HPV test
 - Determine the diagnostic accuracy and feasibility of a multi-modal optical imaging system to detect cervical dysplasia compared to standard-of-care (histopathology)

— USAID's Contribution to the Global Effort

- Ongoing collaboration with WHO
- Ensuring effective collaboration and communication among key global stakeholders
 - Including ongoing coordination with PEPFAR
- USAID's investment in GAVI
- USAID provides technical assistance for broad range of integration activities
- USAID understands that a transition to HPV testing is cost prohibitive and unrealistic for many countries
 - Exploring new, lower cost technology
 - New paper published by [USAID](#) about market shaping in cervical cancer prevention