

# HPV DNA MOLECULAR TESTING: NEW TECHNOLOGY

- > HPV causes almost all cases of cervical cancer
- > HPV DNA testing:
  - Collection of a cervical sample or vaginal sample from women 30 years and above; samples processed for high-risk HPV; some machines also detect the type of HPV
  - Most common screening platforms used now are CareHPV and GeneXpert machines



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#### WHY PROMOTE HPV TESTING?

- Objective and Sensitive Results: samples are analyzed by a machine (as opposed to cytology- both Pap and LBC- and VIA, which are subjective methods)
- ➤ Timely Results: Samples are analyzed in batches (with our machine-batches of 90), and the laboratory process takes about 2 hours for results to be delivered
- Longer Screening Interval: Negative HPV test has a recommended screening interval of minimum 5 yrs (negative cytology/VIA 3-5yrs)

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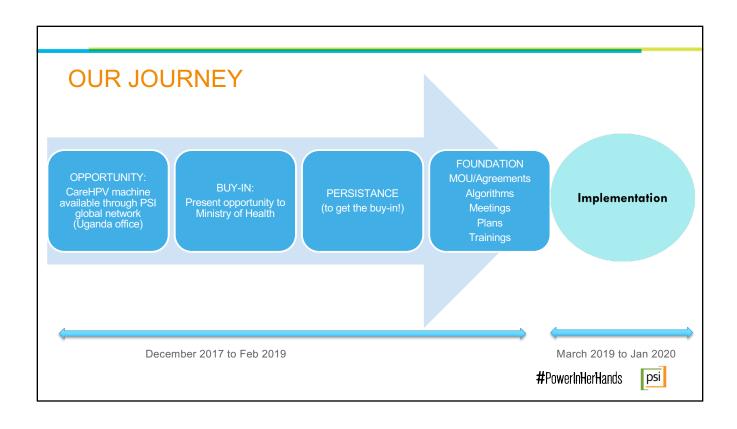


### MORE REASONS TO PROMOTE HPV TESTING...

- > Self Sampling: vaginal self-sampling an option
- Integration: WHO has published guidelines for integrating HPV testing into existing screening programs that use cytology
- Global Alignment: Aligns with PAHO/WHO Plan of Action of Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control (2018-2030) and WHO's Global Elimination Agenda

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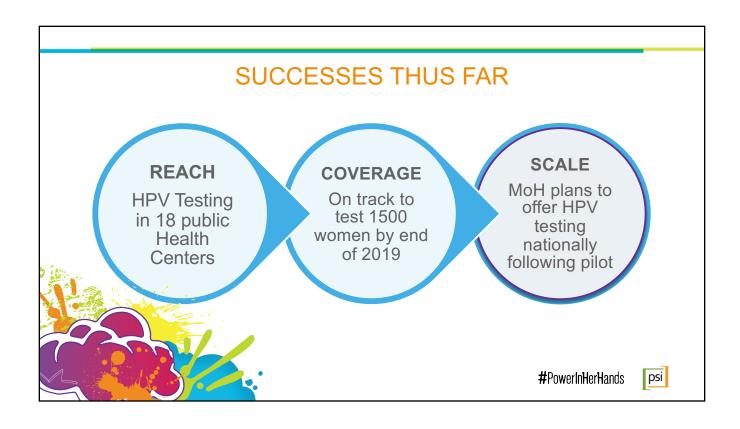


### **ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR THE PILOT'S SUCCESS**

- Lack of an existing coordinated national screening program (MoH motivated to receive assistance)
- > A few strong supporters within the MoH and local health authority
- > Existing agreement with manufacturers of the testing machine
- Technical expertise from global team
- Project donor willing to think outside the box and innovate
- MoH interest in ownership of the project
- A persistent PSI-Carribean team

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## **GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

- Any specific questions about the pilot project in Trinidad & Tobago?
- Can anyone else share experiences about working on an HPV screening project? Were experiences similar/different? What stood out for them?
- What about other experiences do you have piloting new technologiesspecifically in cervical cancer or perhaps more broadly in women's health?
- Any tips on what elements were critical for success?
- What have been the biggest barriers to adopting new technologies?
- Are there any recommendations from the group regarding how pilots can be scaled up to ensure that the important work continues?



