

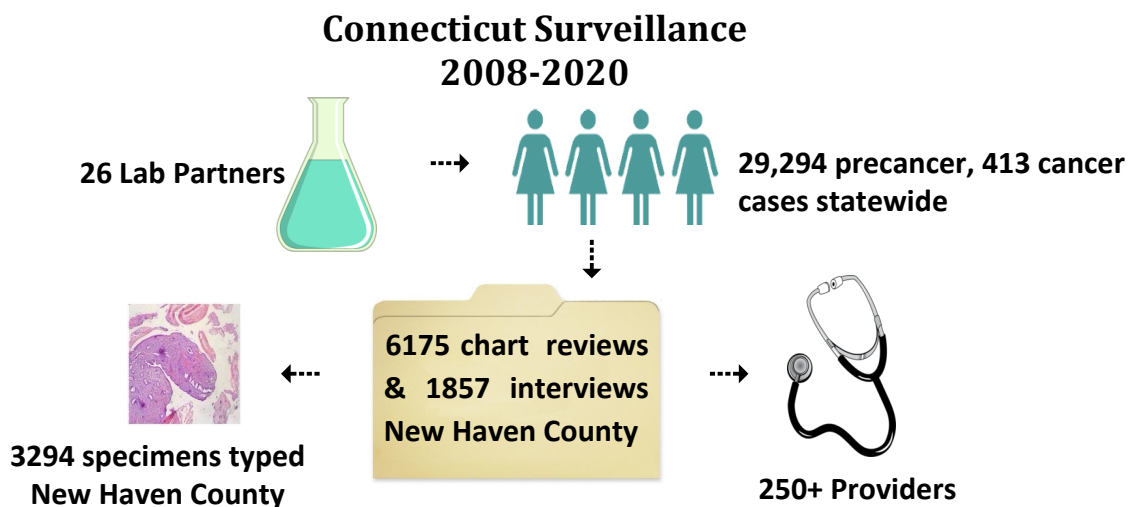
Connecticut HPV-IMPACT

Winter 2021-2022

HPV-IMPACT is a long-standing collaboration between the CT Emerging Infections Program (EIP) at the Yale School of Public Health, the CT Department of Public Health (DPH) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The purpose of HPV-IMPACT is to conduct population-based surveillance for cervical precancers to monitor impact of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines (see figure below). The end of 2020 marked the completion of 13 years of this successful effort. Results of this project have been used by public health officials to ensure high coverage with this safe and effective vaccine that can prevent six types of cancer.

In August 2020, the World Health Organization launched a global initiative to achieve cervical cancer elimination. In combination with screening and treatment, HPV vaccination has made this important public health goal attainable within our lifetimes. HPV-IMPACT is an essential component of monitoring progress toward this goal, both locally and globally.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your efforts in this important endeavor. Your contributions to this project have enabled us to successfully participate in one of the most robust HPV vaccine impact monitoring efforts in the country. We are immensely grateful for the partnerships we have developed with you and look forward to our continued successes.



Role of Pathology Laboratories

Report all histologic diagnoses of CIN2+, AIS & cervical cancer.

Provide residual cervical tissue specimens upon request for HPV DNA typing.

CT HPV-IMPACT TEAM

Project Director~Linda Niccolai, PhD
Project Coordinator~Monica Brackney, MS
Research Assistants~Kyle Higgins, BA
Guinevere Oliver, BA
EIP Associate Director~James Meek, MPH
Consultant~James Hadler, MD, MPH
CT DPH Deputy St Epidemiologist~Lynn Sosa, MD

Role of Providers

Provide demographic data, HPV vaccination history and cervical cancer screening history.

Record patient HPV vaccine history.

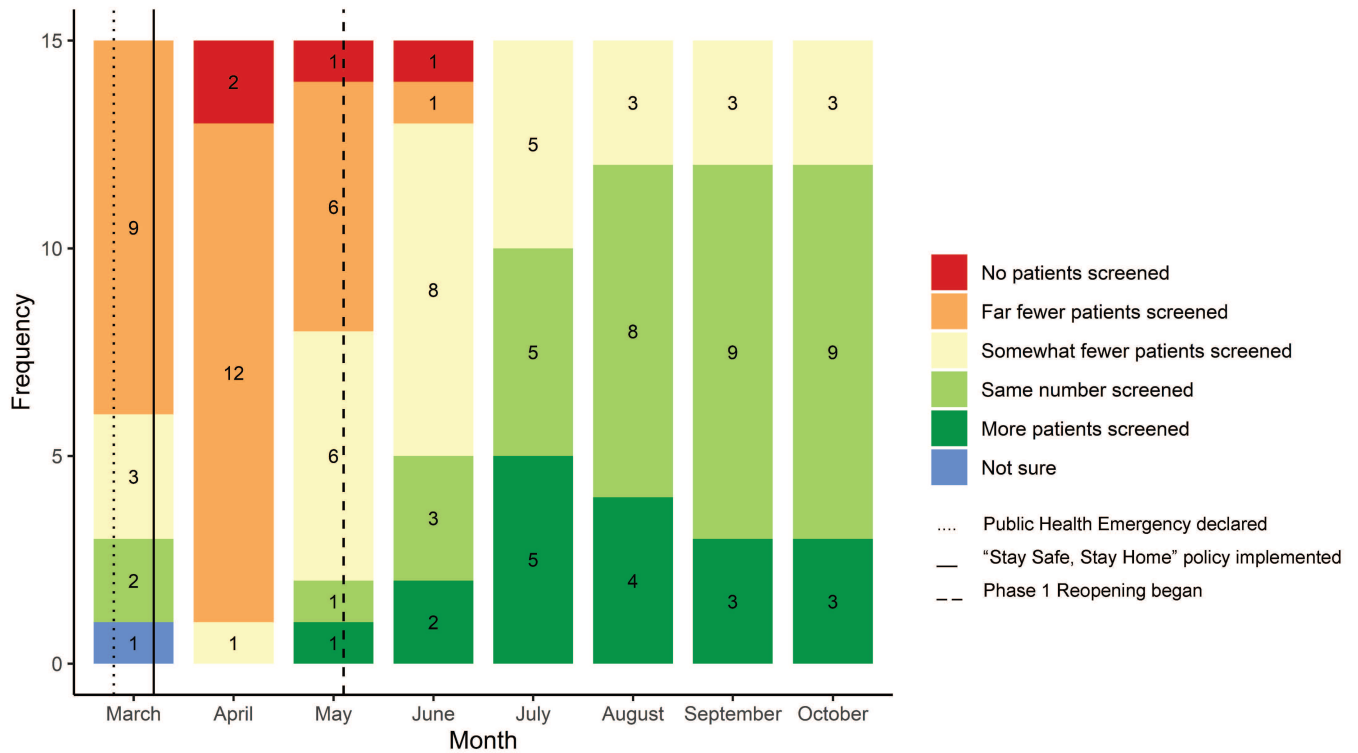


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HPV-IMPACT Project Findings

Provider Perspective: The Impact of COVID-19 on Cervical Cancer Screening (March-October 2020)



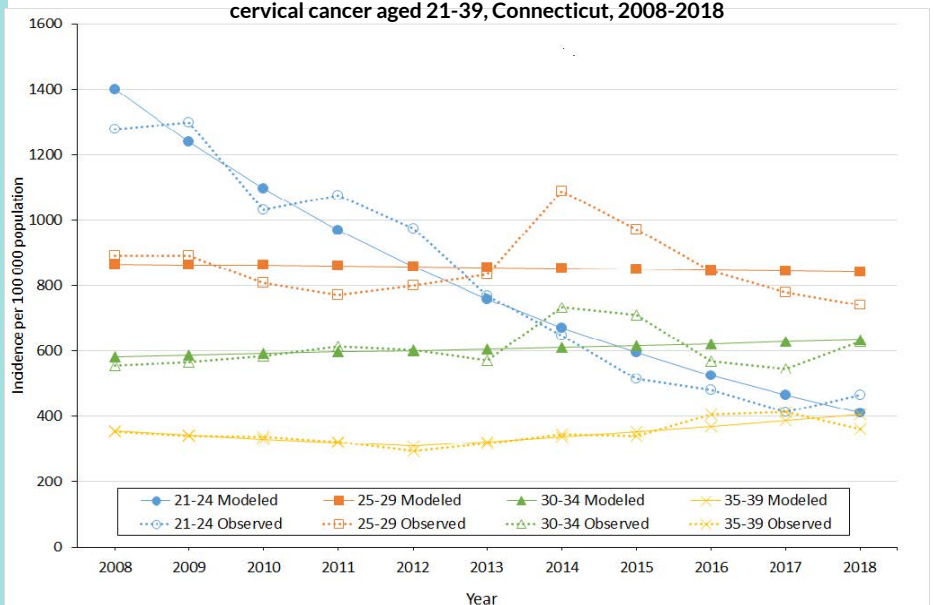
We used the biannual Provider Survey to ask OBGYN providers how COVID-19 has impacted cervical cancer screening. Providers overwhelmingly reported reductions in screening at the beginning of the pandemic, but some began to “catch up” and see more patients in the summer months. The full report was published in the CT Epidemiologist: <https://portal.ct.gov/DPH/Epidemiology-and-Emerging-Infections/The-Connecticut-Epidemiologist-Newsletter>

Declines in high-grade cervical lesions continue:

Rates of high-grade cervical lesions have continued to decline since surveillance began in 2008 among younger women who are most likely to have been vaccinated. Significant declines were observed among women aged 21-24 screened for cervical cancer from 2008-2018. Declines were also seen in screened women aged 25-29 but were not statistically significant.

Reference: Brackney MM, Weinberger DM, Higgins K, Meek J, Nicolai LM. Trends in Precancerous Cervical Lesions by Area-Based Measures of Poverty, Race, and Ethnicity, Connecticut, 2008-2018. Public Health Rep. 2021 Nov

Modeled estimates of the incidence and observed incidence of precancerous cervical lesions per 100 000 population, by age group and year of diagnosis, among women screened for cervical cancer aged 21-39, Connecticut, 2008-2018





HPV in the News



A cervical cancer-free future: First-ever global commitment to eliminate a cancer. 17 November 2020 News release

WHO's Global Strategy to Accelerate the Elimination of Cervical Cancer outlines three key steps: vaccination, screening and treatment. Successful implementation of all three could reduce more than 40% of new cases of the disease and 5 million related deaths by 2050.

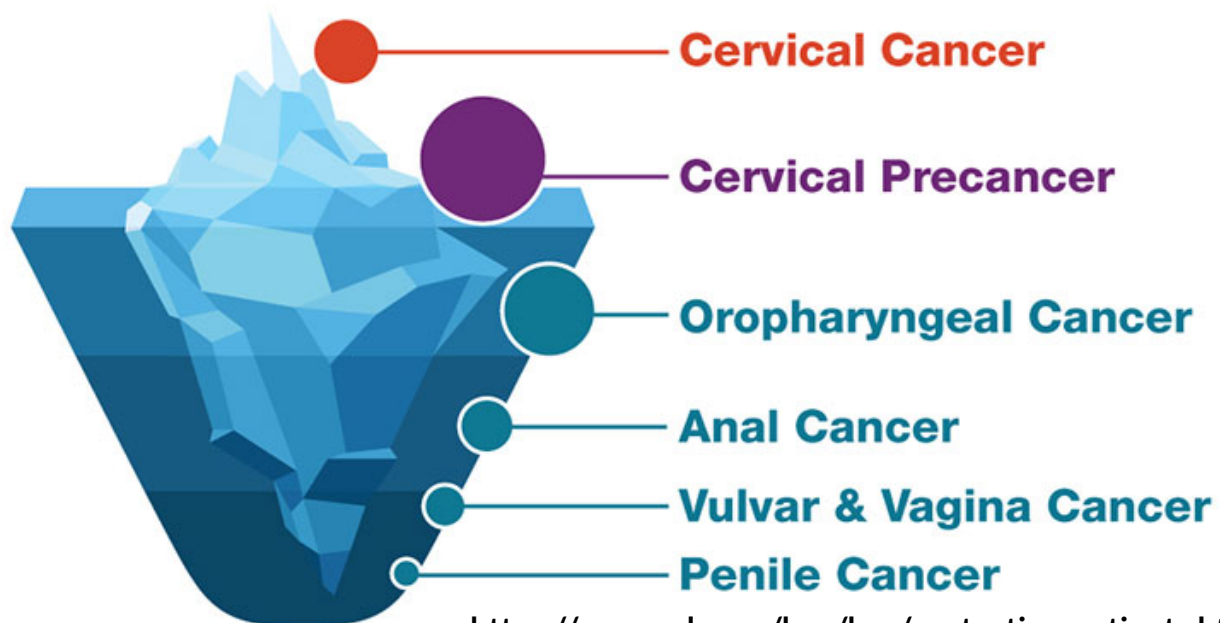
Meeting the following targets by 2030 will place all countries on the path toward elimination:

- * 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by 15 years of age
- * 70% of women screened using a high-performance test by age 35 and again by 45
- * 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment
(90% of women with pre-cancer treated and 90% of women with invasive cancer managed).

Cervical cancer is a preventable disease. It is also curable if detected early and adequately treated. Yet it is the fourth most common cancer among women globally. Without taking additional action, the annual number of new cases of cervical cancer is expected to increase from 570 000 to 700 000 between 2018 and 2030, while the annual number of deaths is projected to rise from 311 000 to 400 000. In low- and middle-income countries, its incidence is nearly twice as high and its death rates three times as high as those in high-income countries.

The above excerpts are from the full news release posted here:

<https://www.who.int/news/item/17-11-2020-a-cervical-cancer-free-future-first-ever-global-commitment-to-eliminate-a-cancer>



<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/protecting-patients.html>

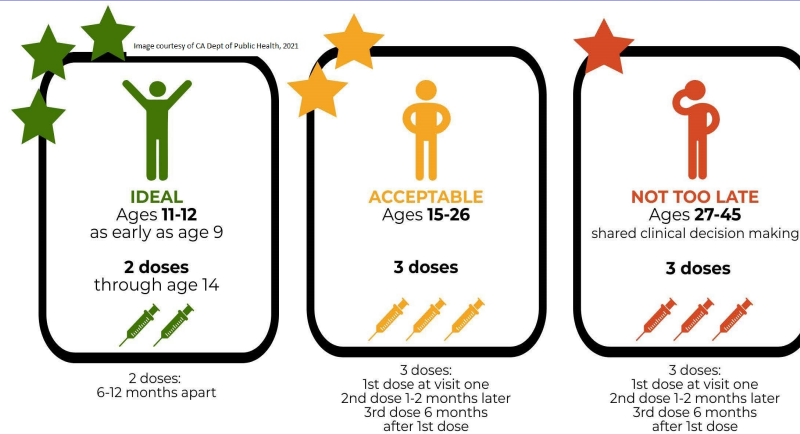


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HPV - Other Resources



CDC HPV vaccine recommendations:

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/mm6832a3.htm>

About 85% of people will get an HPV infection in their lifetime. Recommending HPV vaccination for all 11–12 year-olds can protect them long before they are ever exposed. CDC recommends two doses of HPV vaccine for all adolescents at age 11 or 12 years.

CDC provides ready to use tools and resources for Parents and the Public, Healthcare Professionals, Partners and Programs : <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/index.html>



CT DPH CT WiZ

<https://portal.ct.gov/DPH/Immunizations/ALL-ABOUT-CT-WiZ>

CT WiZ is the statewide Immunization Information System (IIS) designed to meet national standard requirements for effective tracking and administration of immunizations in a public health setting. It is a web-based database that maintains complete, accurate, and secure immunization records for all Connecticut children. All personal information including immunization status and dates of immunization of individuals shall be confidential as required by Connecticut law.

<https://portal.ct.gov/DPH/Immunizations/Immunization--Laws-and-Regulations>

Questions? Comments? We'd love to hear from you!
Please contact Monica Brackney ~ monica.brackney@yale.edu or 203-764-9705

~ For more information and a select list of publications ~

http://publichealth.yale.edu/eip/projects/hpv_impact.aspx

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