

President's Cancer Panel: A new beginning

2/28/2012

Mission

- The Panel shall monitor the development and execution of the activities of the National Cancer Program, and shall report directly to the President.
- Any delays or blockages in rapid execution of the Program shall immediately be brought to the attention of the President.

Topics today

- New appointments to President's Cancer Panel
- How we will function
- Meeting approach
- First topic
- Potential topics for other years
- Report in process



Our approach

- Focus on actionable recommendations
- Track recommendations over time
- Meeting format based on topic goals
- Interaction & discussion among participants
- Participants from different sectors and perspectives

Criteria for topic selection

- Related to FUNCTIONAL OUTCOMES that influence resource allocation, organizations, industry practices and, potentially, cancer prevention, detection and therapeutic interventions
- SIGNIFICANT: AFFECTS CRITICAL ASPECTS of cancer-related discovery, prevention, early detection, treatment, delivery, control and policy
- MANAGEABLE AND FOCUSED
- CAN LEAD TO ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS
- ADDRESSED within timeframes and resource constraints of PCP

Criteria for topic selection

- NOT EXCLUSIVELY FOCUSED ON NCI issues
- SALIENT, RELEVANT AND TIMELY
- NOT EXAMINED RECENTLY by other credible leadership organizations (except where deeper/broader exploration is needed)
- Based on SOUND SCIENCE and policy
- NOT CREATING GUIDELINES

2012 Topic Accelerating Progress in Cancer Prevention: The HPV vaccine example

Rationale

- Globally, HPV infections cause most cervical cancers: over 560,000 new HPV-related cases/year (cervical and other cancers).
- Vaccines protect against most common forms of oncogenic HPV infections (e.g. HPV 16, 18).
- Only 1.4% of US males and 32% of US females ages 13-17 have received 3 vaccine doses.
- US rates are too low to achieve population potential of HPV vaccines to reduce cancer incidence.
- Increasing HPV vaccination could effect a major reduction in HPV-related cancers.

United States: Incidence and Distribution of Cancers Attributable to HPV

HPV16/18



• Pap screening has reduced the incidence of cervical cancer by ~80%

Gillison, Chaturvedi, and Lowy. Cancer 113: S3036-46, 2008 * From D. Lowy presentation to NCAB, 12/11

Worldwide Incidence and Distribution of Cancers Attributable to HPV*



- Cervical cancer = ~10% of all female cancers worldwide
- ~80% of cervical cancers occur in developing world

Adapted from Parkin, Int J Cancer 118:3030, 2006 * From D. Lowy presentation to NCAB, 12/11

Trends in U.S. Vaccination Rates: Ages 13-17 Yrs**



Abbreviations: Tdap = tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis vaccine; MenACWY = meningococcal conjugate vaccine; HPV-1 = human papillomavirus vaccine, ≥1 dose; HPV-3 = human papillomavirus, ≥3 doses.

- * Tdap and MenACWY vaccination recommendations published March and October 2006
- † HPV vaccination recommendations published March 2007
- * * from presentation at NCI 2011 by Noel Brewer

2012 Topic Accelerating Progress in Cancer Prevention: The HPV vaccine example

Approach

- Workshop model: encourage interaction and discussion
- Invite two co-chairs for each of 3 workshops.
- Identify provocative questions.
- Assess scientific basis for, current status of, and continuing efforts for effective HPV vaccination.

2012 Topic Accelerating Progress in Cancer Prevention: The HPV vaccine example

Approach

- Examine epidemiologic, behavioral, sociopolitical, communication, and policy issues that influence effectiveness of HPV vaccines in reducing population cancer risks.
- Also: clinical and economic issues
- Consider global impact and strategy.

2012 Topic Accelerating Progress in Cancer Prevention: The HPV vaccine example

Workshop goals

- Develop actionable recommendations that focus on ways to increase uptake of HPV vaccines in US.
- Identify lessons learned from vaccination programs that may be applied to future cancerrelated vaccines.
- Address issues related to global HPV vaccination strategy.
- Identify topics and issues that require further study.

HPV Vaccination as a Model Cancer Prevention Method:

State-of-the-science and evidence

July 24, 2012 San Francisco, CA (Workshop 1)

- Preventive vaccine for HPV serotypes most commonly associated with cervical, vulvar, vaginal, anal, penile, oral cavity and oropharyngeal cancers is a major advance in preventive oncology.
- Potential impact of HPV vaccine on cancer incidence and mortality has not been realized.

HPV Vaccination as a Model Cancer Prevention Method:

State-of-the-science and evidence

- Fundamental science that laid foundation for development of HPV vaccine, specifically, basic, translational, and clinical research that brought the vaccine from discovery to approval
- Surveillance and epidemiology to determine:
 - durability of immunity
 - ✓ safety
 - cross-protection among multiple oncogenic HPV strains
 - ✓ high risk groups
 - incidence of CIN, HPV infections, and cervical, vaginal, vulvar, anal, penile, oral cavity and oropharyngeal cancers among vaccinated populations

HPV Vaccination as a Model Cancer Prevention Method:

State-of-the-science and evidence

Implications for future vaccines

- Financing development and dissemination of HPV vaccines; implications for other vaccine development
- Improvements in formulation and delivery of HPV vaccines that will inform development of future vaccines

Achieving Widespread HPV Vaccine Dissemination:

Policy, program, and communication considerations September 13, 2012 Washington, DC (Workshop 2)

- US HPV vaccination rates should be increased.
- Assess vaccine dissemination, communication/education, sociopolitical issues, barriers to greater use, and current policy environment.
- Recommend strategies to improve communication, other critical factors, decision making, and vaccine uptake.

Achieving Widespread HPV Vaccine Dissemination:

Policy, program, and communication considerations

- Policies that determine where and by whom vaccines are administered, and who is eligible to receive them, under what conditions, affect use.
- What, if any, policy changes are needed to increase use of HPV vaccines?
- Issues related to messaging strategies, campaigns and use of social and other internet media
- Vaccine characteristics that are barriers to uptake
- Choice of vaccines (Gardasil vs. Cervarix)

HPV Vaccination :

Clinical practice issues, standards and economic implications Date & Location TBD (Workshop 3)

- Impact of HPV vaccination on cervical cancer rates is uncharacterized.
- Cervical cancer screening still is needed to minimize cancer incidence and mortality.
- Examine current clinical practice standards for cervical cancer screening—and related economic implications of widespread vaccination.

HPV Vaccination :

Clinical practice issues, standards and economic implications

- Definition of potential changes in risk evaluation and clinical practice standards that effective HPV vaccination may catalyze
- Cost-effectiveness of widespread vaccination
- Economic approaches (e.g., tiered pricing, innovative financing mechanisms, interdisciplinary partnerships) that may increase access to vaccines
- Potential economic effects of increased vaccination rates on federal, state, and private health care and insurance costs

Potential future topics

- Accelerating clinical trials through new discovery pathways and agents, trial designs, statistical methodologies, trial processes and policies
- Creating a global network of cancer registries as foundation for global health efforts
- Communicating more effectively about cancer—changing the paradigm

Report in process

The Future of Cancer Research: Accelerating scientific innovation

Tentatively scheduled for release late Spring, 2012