



# Creating an Integrated HPV Vaccination and Screening Program

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The impact of HPV vaccination on cervical, vulvar, vaginal, anal, penile, oral cavity and oropharyngeal cancer rates is not fully characterized. Continued use of available screening methods, even among vaccinated individuals, is needed to minimize cancer incidence and mortality. In this workshop, participants will examine the implications of HPV vaccination on clinical practices, standards, and health economics. The following are some of the issues and topics participants will consider.

- **Potential population health and economic impacts of HPV vaccination**, including the effect of reduced incidence of HPV-related dysplasias, cancers and other outcomes on health care expenditures and the use of modeling to determine cost effectiveness of vaccination.
- **Potential impact of widespread HPV vaccination on cervical cancer screening practices and other aspects of HPV-related care**, including current guidelines for cervical cancer screening and possible needed modifications to guidelines as vaccination uptake increases; impact of changes in cervical cancer screening test itself (e.g., change from Pap test as primary screening test to HPV test); barriers to screening adherence (e.g., shifting intervals of screening); feasibility of dentists as providers to administer vaccine, based on their existing role in providing oral cancer screening; role of managed care organizations/accountable care organizations (MCOs/ACOs) in shaping new models of care; implications of racial/ethnic differences (and other relevant characteristics) in type and frequency of precursor cervical lesions on screening and care for diverse populations; differential screening patterns, delay in screening, and access to screening among diverse populations.
- **Tools and resources needed to support an integrated approach to HPV vaccination and screening, including** a sustainable system of vaccination registries and linkages to existing registries; strengthening and building on existing registries and infrastructure to support collection of needed data; state-based surveillance systems that can measure other disparities (e.g., geographic, racial, ethnic) that might not otherwise be measured; challenges associated with collecting data on preinvasive cancerous lesions; role of MCOs/ACOs and state health departments in monitoring vaccination rates and HPV-related outcomes; technologies that can accelerate efforts to build needed systems and linkages.

## Workshop Chairs

- **Marcus Plescia, MD, MPH**, Director, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- **Tamera Coyne-Beasley, MD, MPH**, Director, NC Child Health Research Network; Associate Director, Community Engagement NC TraCS Institute - Child Health Core Home of the UNC-CH Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSA); Professor of Pediatrics and Internal Medicine, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
- **Mona Saraiya, MD, MPH**, Medical Officer, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention