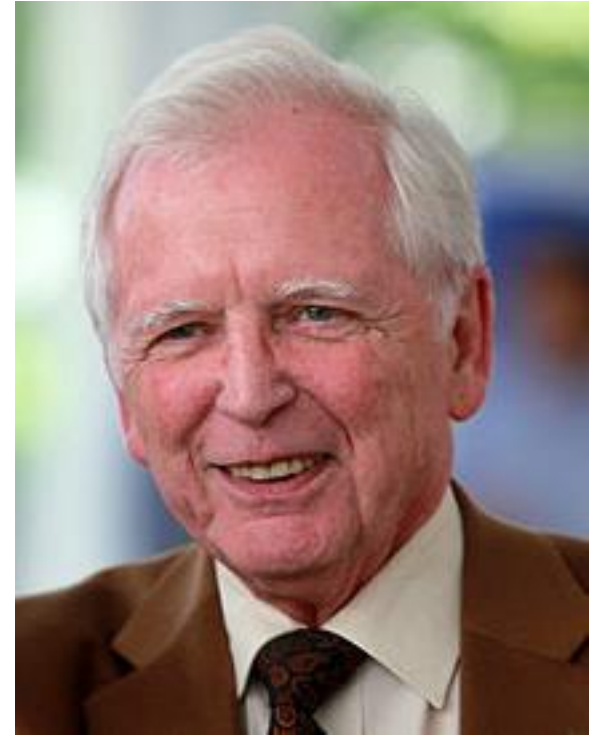


Preventing & Treating Cervical Cancer in Low-Resource Settings

Kathleen M. Schmeler, MD
Associate Professor
Department of Gynecologic Oncology

Cervical Cancer is Preventable

- **Known Etiology:**
 - Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
- **Prevention:**
 - HPV Vaccination
- **Screening:**
 - Pap Test, HPV DNA Testing, VIA
- **Treatable Pre-Invasive Phase:**
 - Cervical Cone/LEEP/Cryotherapy
 - Takes ~10y to progress from pre-invasive disease to cancer



Dr. Harald zur Hausen
Nobel Prize, 2008

Cervical Cancer

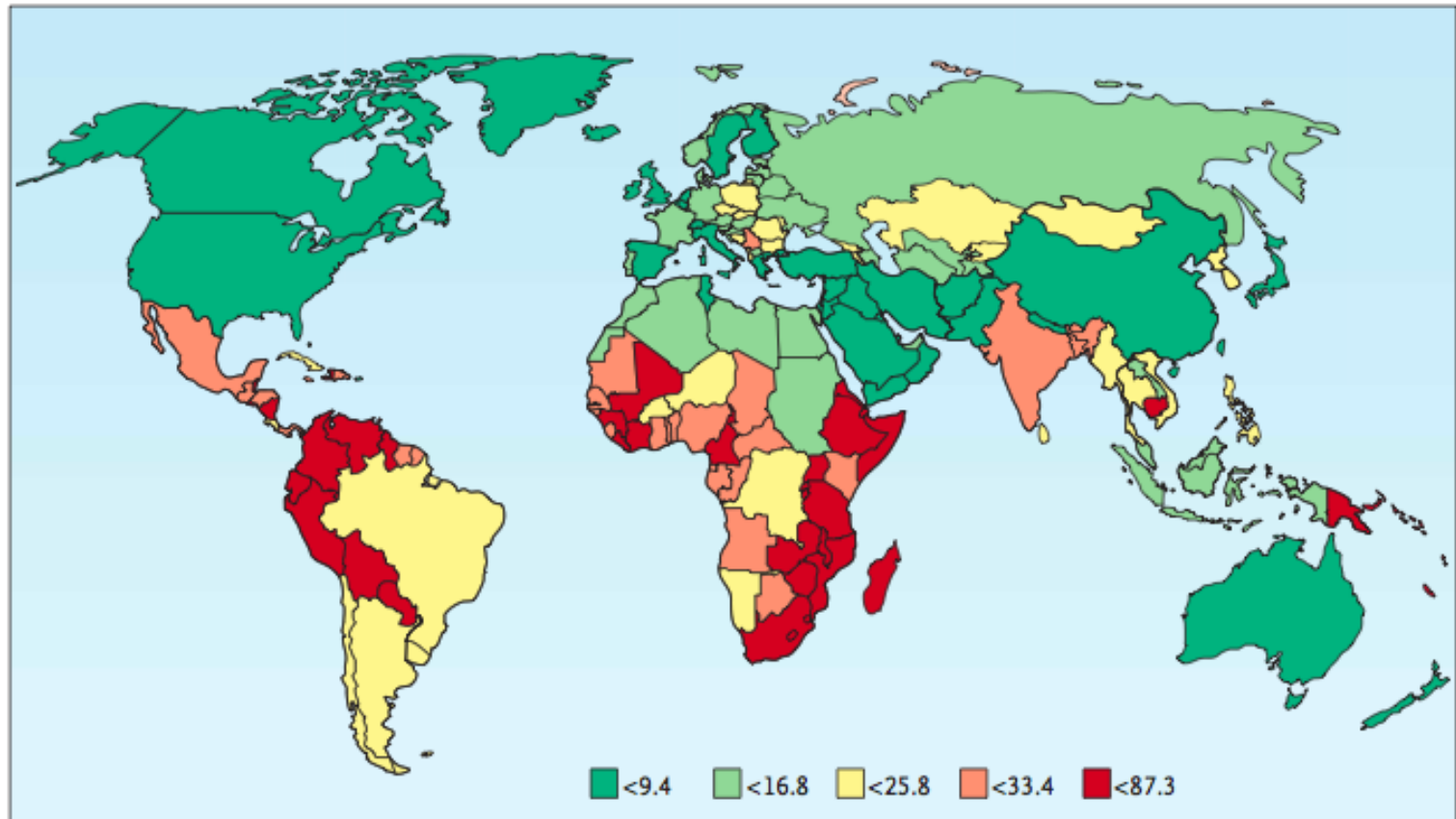
United States:

- Estimated 12,900 new cases and 4,100 deaths per year
- **14th** most frequent cancer among women

Low & Middle Income Countries (LMICs):

- **1st or 2nd** leading cause of cancer death among women
- >400,000 women dying per year

Inequity of Cervical Cancer



Incidence of Cervical Cancer Worldwide.

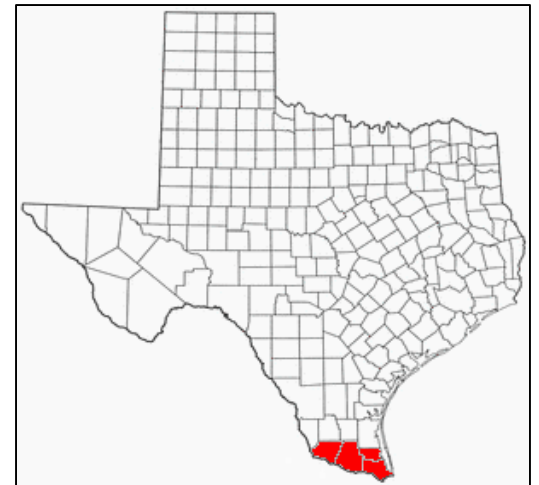
Numbers indicate cases per 100,000 population.

85% of cervical cancer cases occur in the developing world

Texas-Mexico Border

Rio Grande Valley:

- Population of ~1.3 million
- 90% of population is Hispanic
- 40% below the poverty line
- <5% of eligible women are receiving cervical cancer screening
- LEEP services for only available one day per month (Gyn from UTMB travels to RGV)
- **31% higher cervical cancer rates**



Houston, Texas



HPV Vaccine in the USA

- Recommended for girls and boys between at ages 11-12y (Gardasil, Cervarix, Gardasil9)
- 3 doses over 6 months
- 93-98% efficacy in prevention of cervical dysplasia/cancer if not previously infected
- Very safe
- Vaccines do not affect disease or infection present prior to vaccination
 - Need to give prior to onset of sexual activity

Slade *et al.*, *JAMA*, 2009

Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

Scheller *et al.*, *JAMA*, 2015

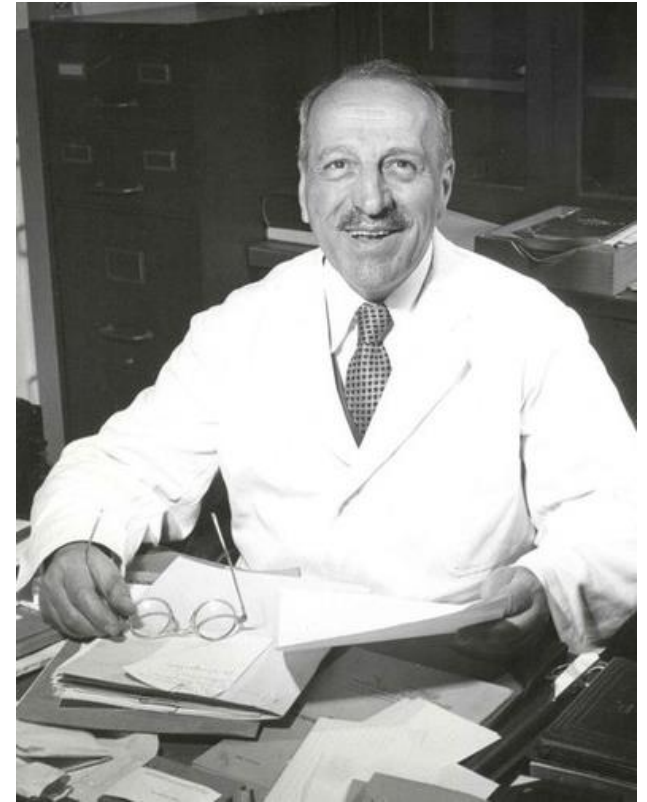
HPV Vaccination Rates - USA

- **Females:**
 - 1 dose = 60.0%
 - 3 dose series completion = 39.7%
 - **Males:**
 - 1 dose = 41.7%
 - 3 dose series completion = 21.6%
 - **Australia, Canada, UK HPV vaccination >70%**
 - **USA Hepatitis B vaccination rates >90%**
- *** No school-based vaccination program in USA**
-

Why We Still Need Screening

- Poor vaccination rates in the USA and vaccine not available in many countries
- Vaccines do not treat pre-existing HPV infections

***Screening will be necessary for the foreseeable future and still recommended after vaccination**



Dr. George Papanikolaou
1883 - 1962

Cervical Cancer Prevention in USA

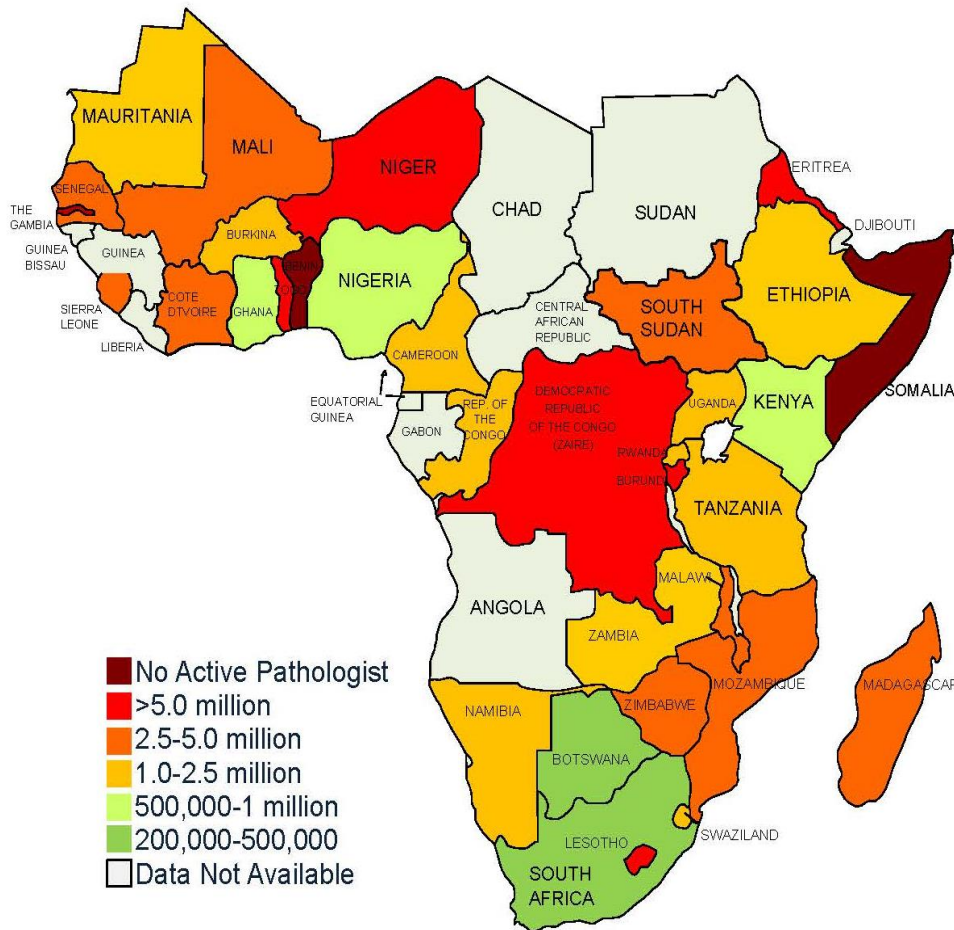
Three Clinical Visits:

1. Pap test +/- HPV testing
2. Colposcopy with cervical biopsies if abnormal Pap
3. If significant precancerous lesions (<5%) - conization/LEEP/cryotherapy
 - Removal or ablation of precancerous lesion

**** Pathology/lab services required at each step**

**** Not feasible in low resource settings**

Availability of Pathologist



Number of People per Pathologist:

- UK: 15,108*
- US: 19,232**

*Royal College of Pathologists, 2012

**Anatomic and Clinical Pathologists, AAMC, 2007

Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA)

- Low cost
- Performed by Primary Health Workers
- Can combine VIA with treatment (cryotherapy or LEEP) for a single visit “See & Treat” approach
- **31% decrease in cervical ca mortality**
- False positive results leading to overtreatment, increased cost and patient concern



Shastri *et al.*, *JNCI*, 2014

High-Resolution Microendoscope (HRME)

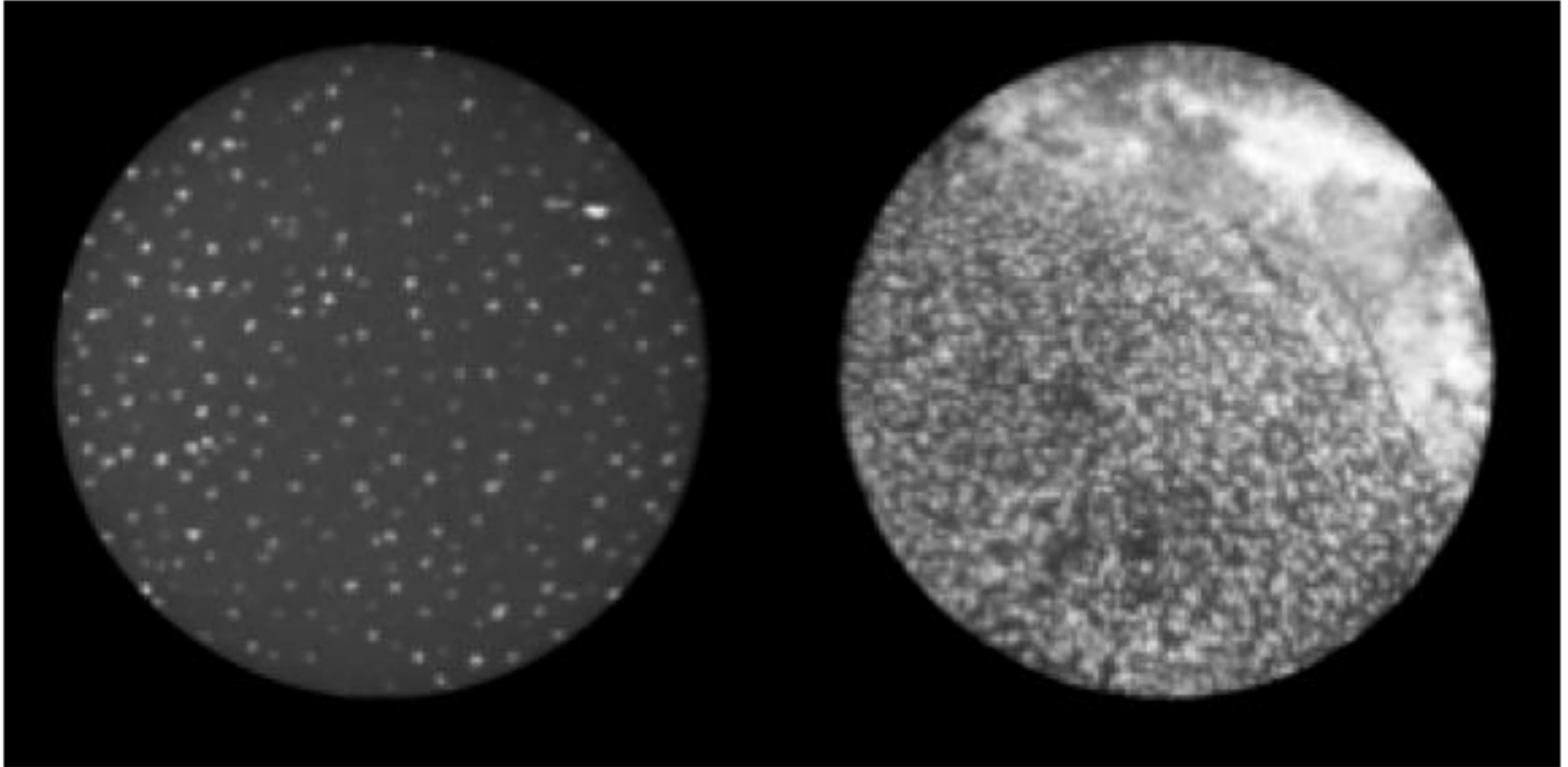
- Novel cervical visualization technique
- Developed by Dr. Rebecca Richards-Kortum and team at Rice University
- Assesses morphologic features typically evaluated by pathologists in-vivo in real-time:
 - N/C ratio, nuclear size, atypia, pleomorphism
- Eliminates the need for colposcopy, cervical biopsies and pathology services

HRME

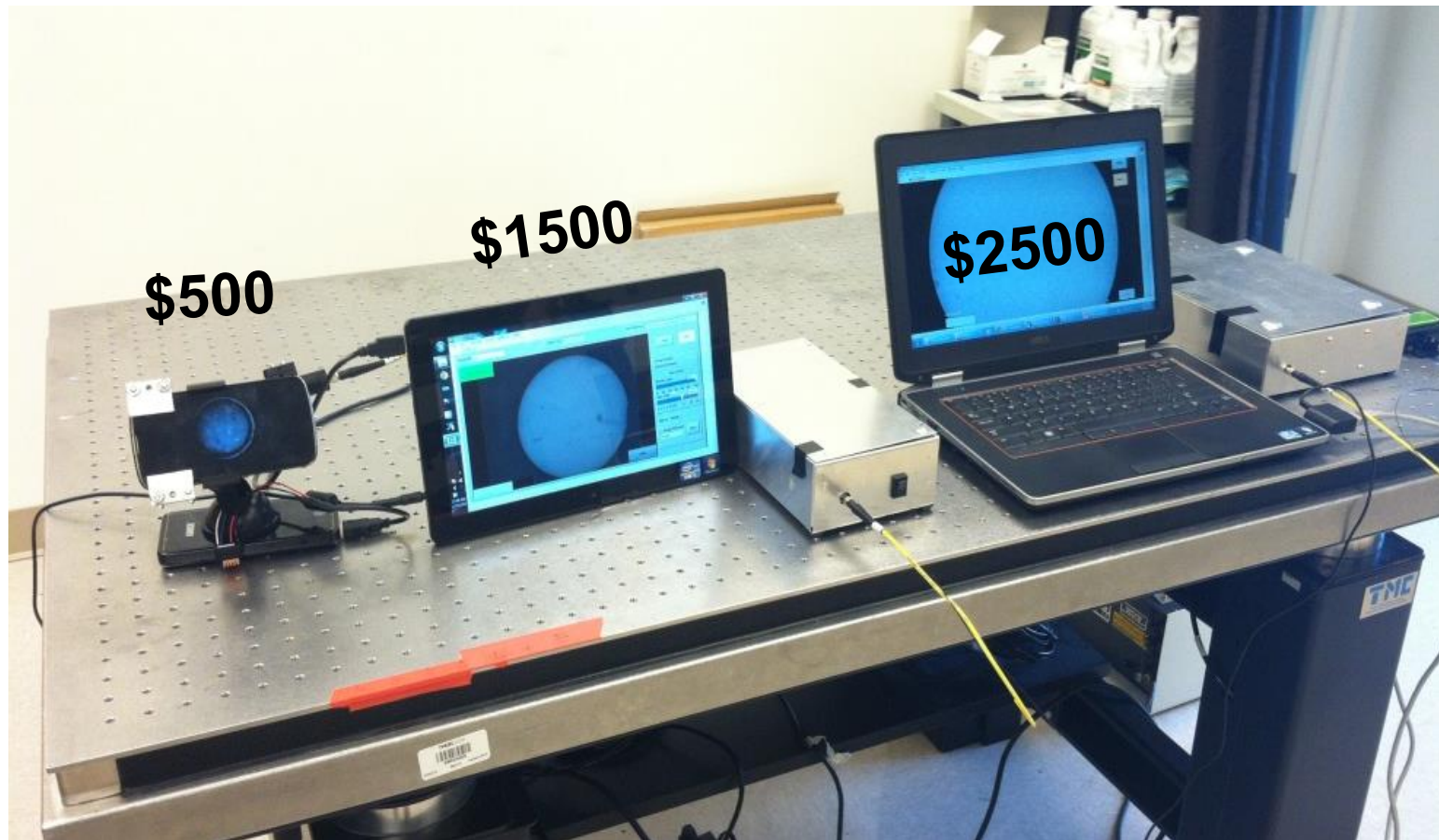
- Proflavine (topical contrast agent that stains nuclei) is placed on cervix
- A fiber-optic probe is applied
- Fluorescence from the proflavine-stained epithelium is transmitted back to the HRME
- Image is displayed on a computer screen in real-time allowing for “See & Treat”



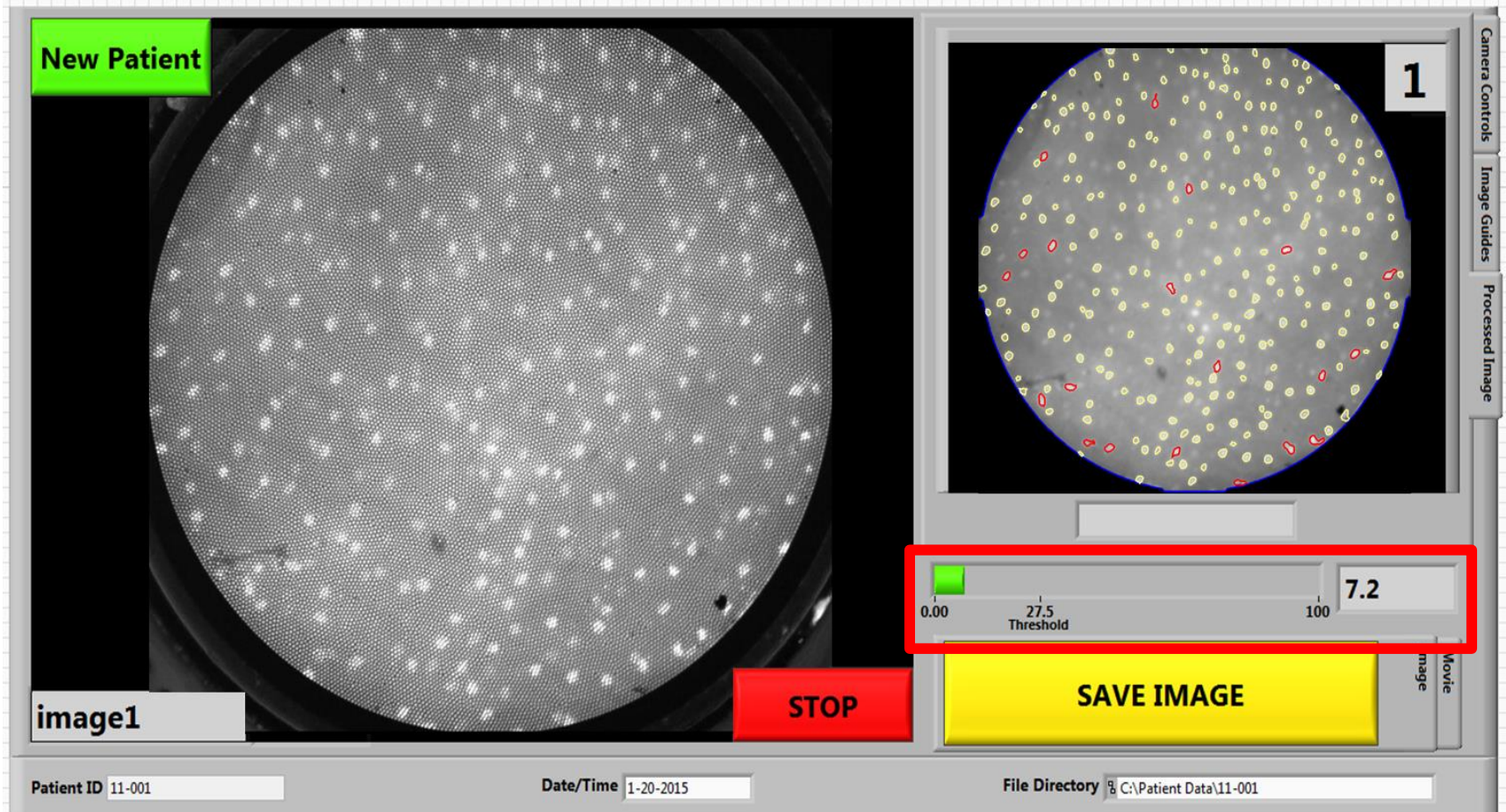
HRME - Normal vs. CIN2/3



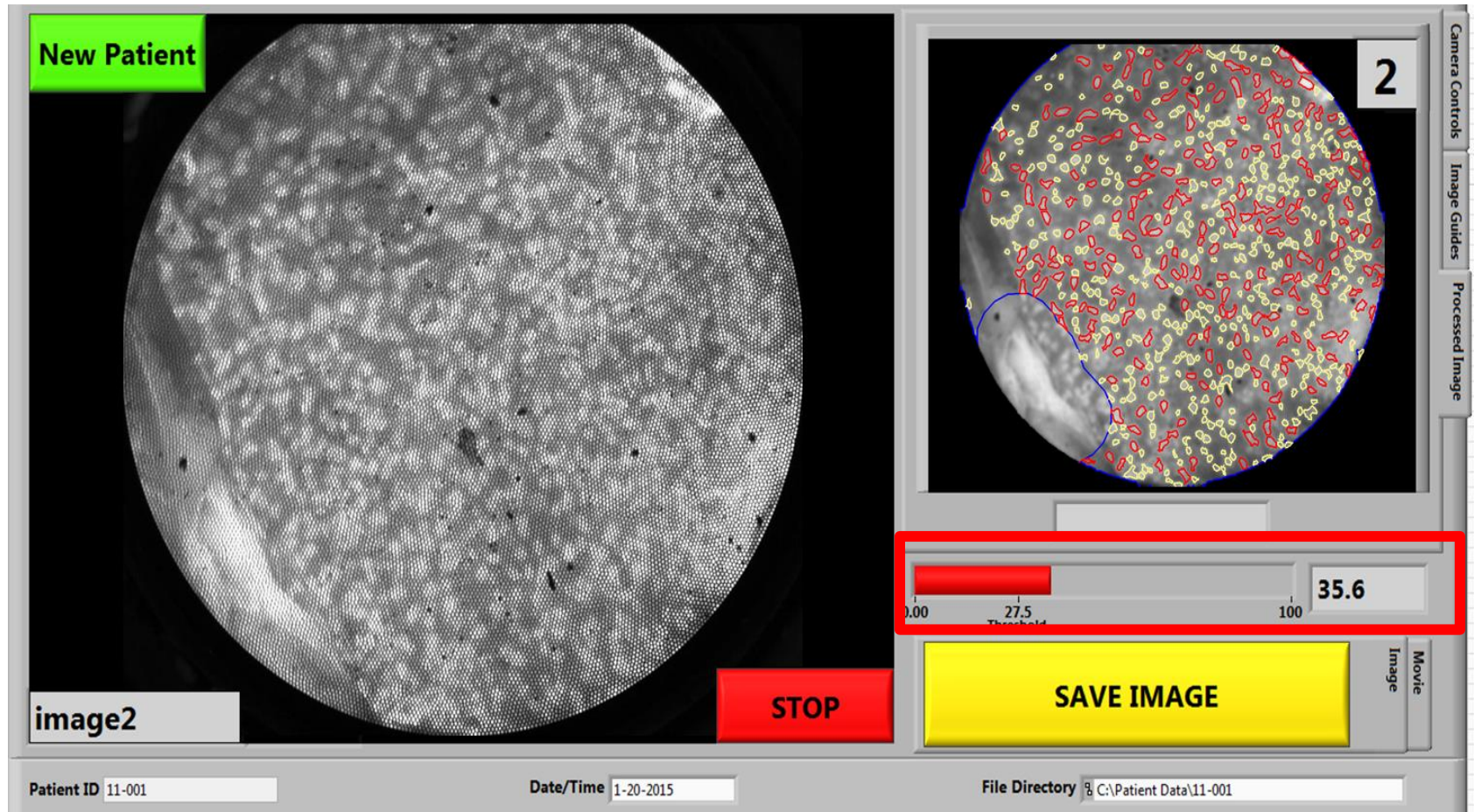
Reducing Size and Cost



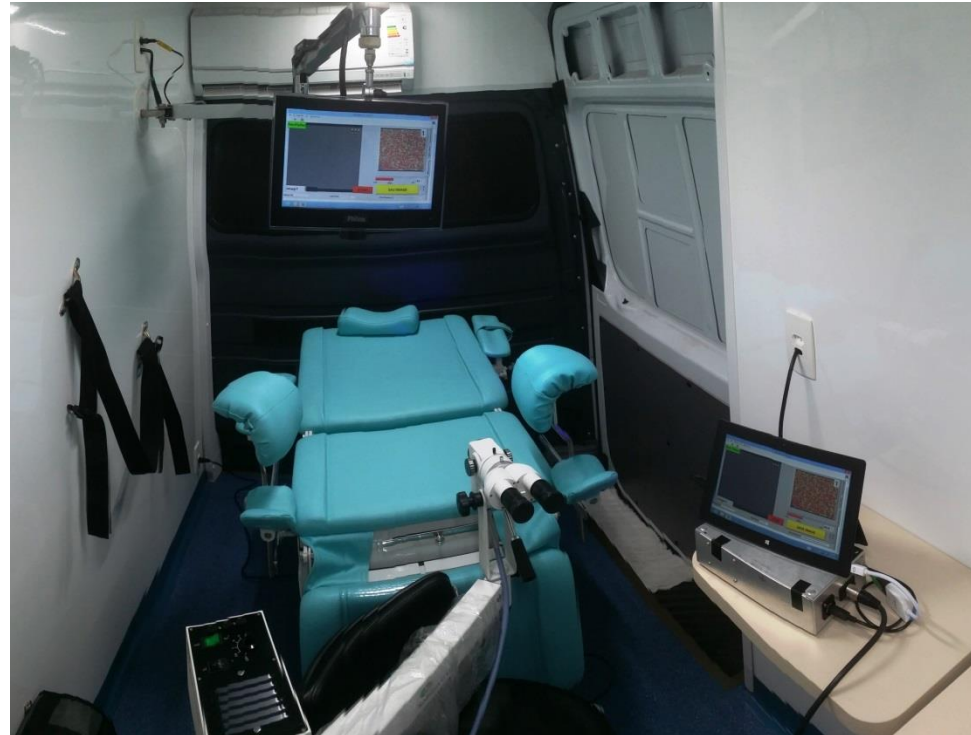
HRME - Objective Interpretation



HRME - Objective Interpretation



HRME in Mobile Unit



Training & Education

Project ECHO Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes



Project ECHO



Dr. Sanjeev Arora
Univ. of New Mexico



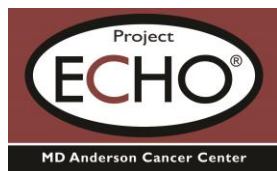
Dr. Ernest Hawk
MD Anderson

Project ECHO

Mission:

To expand capacity to provide best practice care for common & complex diseases in rural and underserved areas through telementoring

*** Demonopolize Knowledge**



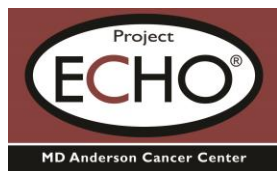
Project ECHO

- Initiated in 2003 by Dr. Arora in response to Hepatitis C (HCV) crisis in New Mexico:
 - Patients in rural areas unable to travel to University specialists
 - Rural providers not comfortable treating HCV (complex medications, adverse effects, etc.)
- Identified primary care providers from 16 rural clinics and 5 prisons in New Mexico
- Started a **telementoring** program



Project ECHO

- Weekly teleconference
 - Providers from the community clinics present cases (patient histories, lab results, treatment plans, challenges)
 - Feedback and monitoring provided by the University specialists
 - Community providers and specialists work together to provide quality care
 - Telementoring not Telemedicine
-



Project ECHO

- Prospective study of 407 patients with HCV
- Compared patients treated at the University Hospital with 21 rural clinics/prisons
- No difference in Hepatitis C cure rates between the two groups
- No difference in serious adverse events
- Improved patient satisfaction and physician/provider self-efficacy

Arora, et al., NEJM, 364(23); 2011

Project ECHO

Ongoing Telementoring:

- Weekly 1 hour teleconferences
- Case presentations by local providers with feedback/discussion from specialists (45 min)
- Didactic session (15 min)
- Supplemented with hands on training/instruction



Project ECHO

1. Texas/Mexico Border:

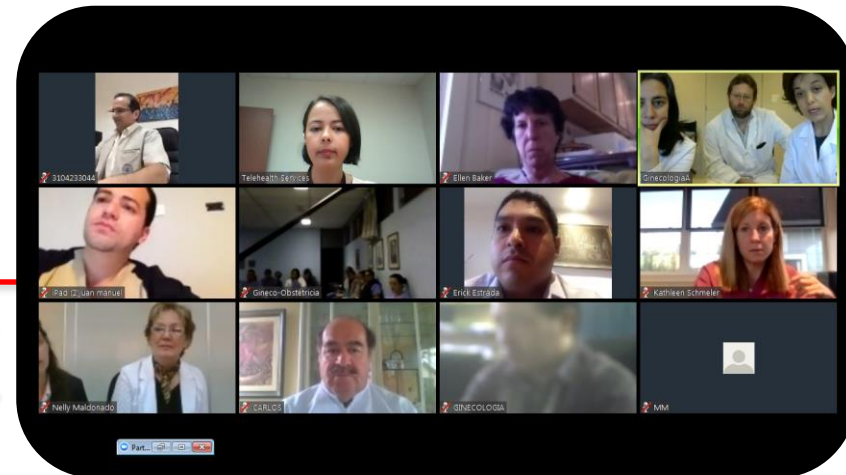
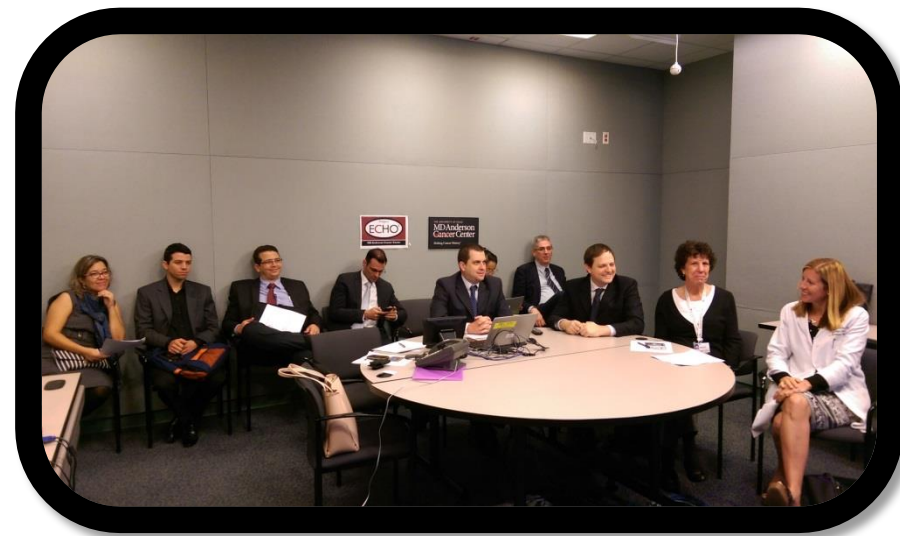
- Cervical dysplasia/pre-invasive disease

2. Latin America:

- Cervical Cancer Prevention & Treatment (alternates):
- Uruguay, Colombia, Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, Brazil

3. ECHO Africa:

- Breast and cervical cancer management (surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy)
- Zambia, Mozambique



Summary

- **Cervical cancer is preventable**
- **85% of cervical cancer cases and related deaths occur in developing countries and low-resource settings in the US**
- **Poor HPV vaccination rates in the USA**
- **Need novel screening techniques**
- **Training and education of local providers is critical to improve cervical cancer prevention and treatment – ECHO is a great model**

Vaccinate Your Kids Against HPV!

