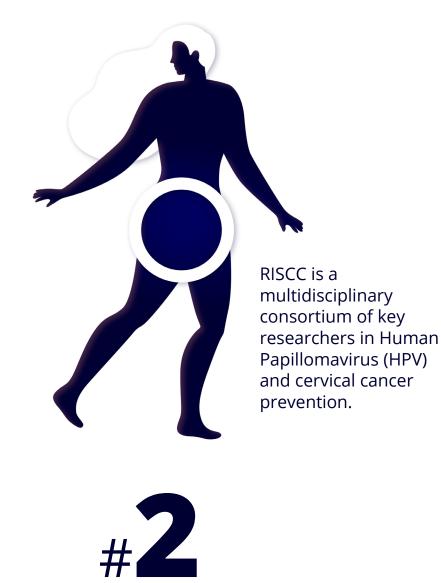


first risk-based screening for **cervical cancer** in Europe



This is the second newsletter of the RISCC project, a European Commission funded project to facilitate the implementation of the first risk-based screening programs for cervical cancer in Europe.

If you want to receive this newsletter directly into your email inbox every 3-4 months, use the following link to subscribe to it:

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In this issue you will find:

- Describing the project in detail: Work package 2
- News and events
- Publications so far



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DESCRIBING THE PROJECT IN DETAIL

Work package 2

For an overall description of the project and its organisation, please check the first newsletter.

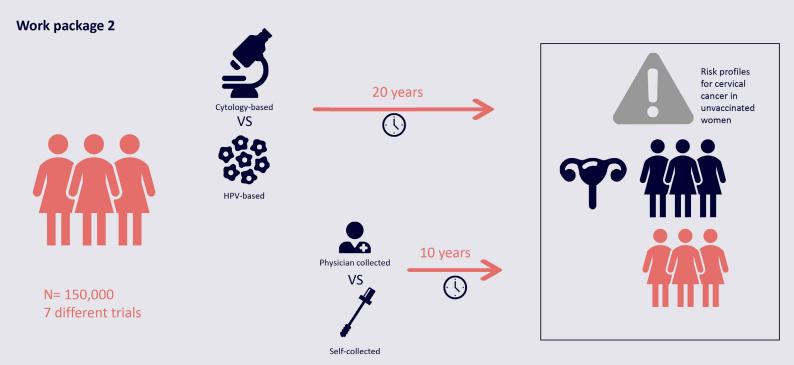
There are several factors that can influence the personal risk of cervical cancer. One of them is the screening history: have women ever been screened? If screened, has it been done regularly as recommended according to each test? Were all tests negative or has there been any abnormal result? If there have been abnormal results, which ones? Have they been previously treated?

To estimate the risks of CIN3 and cancer according to different screening histories, Work Package 2 is building a large database initiated during a previous project from the consortium (CoheaHr). This database will include:

20 years of follow-up data from four European HPV screening trials: NTCC in Italy, SWEDESCREEN in Sweden and POBASCAM and VUSA-screen in the Netherlands.

10 years of follow-up data from three randomised trials using self-collected samples: PROHTECT 1/2, PROHTECT 3 studies and IMPROVE in the Netherlands.

Historic data from screening registries from Slovenia and Belgium as well as recent HPV screening data from the Netherlands, Italy and Sweden.



Nowadays, there are several molecular biomarkers being explored, such as the use of host cell or viral methylation or p16/Ki-67 staining markers. The influence of this biomarkers in the estimated risks will also be analysed.

This work package is led by Stichting VUMC in the Netherlands with the collaboration of Karolinska Institutet in Sweden, Sciensano in Belgium, University of Ljubljana in Slovenia, Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Città della Salute e della Scienza di Torino in Italy and Self-screen B.V. in the Netherlands.

NEWS AND EVENTS

3rd meeting (19th May 2021)

The third RISCC consortium meeting was hold online. It is always a pleasure to meet and learn from each other. Very interesting results were presented and new ideas on how to progress arise.



Upcoming IPV conference

On 15-19th November 2021, the 34th International Papillomavirus conference is taking place virtually from Toronto, Canada.

There are many interesting communications scheduled but don't miss the ones related to the RISCC project!

"Long-term cumulative risk of cervical precancer in HPV-negative women, stratified for preceding screening outcomes: 19-year follow-up of a randomised population-based trial" within the "Public Health Oral: Natural history 3" session by **F. Inturrisi**.

"Real-world responses to pandemic-related cervical cancer screening disruptions" within the "COVID-19 and Cancer Global Modelling Consortium satellite symposium" session by **M. Elfström**.

"Effect of screening history and HPV test related outcomes on CIN3+ in the Dutch HPV-based screening program". Poster # 376 by **R. Donken**.

"An up-to-date open-access course on HPV-based cervical cancer screening". Poster #658 by **L. Bruni**.

"Clinical validation of the NeuMoDx HPV Assay in populationbased cervical cancer screening setting". Poster #877 by J. Mlakar.

PUBLICATIONS SINCE LAST NEWSLETTER

Arbyn M, et al. 2020 list of human papillomavirus assays suitable for primary cervical cancer screening. Clin Microbiol Infect, 2021. doi:10.1016/j.cmi.2021.04.031

Bhatia R, et al. Evaluation of HarmoniaHPV test for detection of clinically significant Human Papillomavirus infection using the VALGENT framework. J Virol Methods, 2021. doi:10.1016/j. jviromet.2021.114161

De Pauw H, et al. Cervical cancer screening using HPV tests on self-samples: attitudes and preferences of women participating in the VALHUDES study. Arch Public Health, 2021. doi:10.1186/s13690-021-00667-4

Dhillon SK, et al. Clinical and Analytical Evaluation of the Alinity m HR HPV Assay within the VALGENT-3 Framework. J Clin Microbiol, 2021. doi:10.1128/JCM.00286-21

Dick S, et al. Risk-stratification of HPV-positive women with lowgrade cytology by FAM19A4/miR124-2 methylation and HPV genotyping. Br J Cancer 2021;:1–6. doi:10.1038/s41416-021-01614-4

Ejegod DM, et al. Clinical Validation of the Onclarity Assay After Assay Migration to the High-Throughput COR Instrument Using SurePath Screening Samples From the Danish Cervical Cancer Screening Program. Am J Clin Pathol, 2021. doi:10.1093/ajcp/ aqab138

Ejegod DM, et al. Clinical and analytical performance of the CLART HPV 4S assay with SurePath screening samples from the Danish cervical cancer screening program using the VALGENT framework. J Virol Methods, 2021. doi:10.1016/j.jviromet.2021.114118

Hamers FF, et al. Updated evidence-based recommendations for cervical cancer screening in France. Eur J Cancer Prev, 2021. doi:10.1097/CEJ.00000000000000701

Inturrisi F, et al. Clinical performance of high-risk HPV testing on self-samples versus clinician samples in routine primary HPV screening in the Netherlands: An observational study. The Lancet Regional Health - Europe 2021;:100235. doi:10.1016/j. lanepe.2021.100235

Obermueller T, et al. Prognostic value of high-risk human papillomavirus DNA and p16INK4a immunohistochemistry in patients with anal cancer: An individual patient data meta-analysis. Eur J Cancer, 2021. doi:10.1016/j.ejca.2021.07.041

Oštrbenk Valenčak A, et al. Comparison of the clinical and analytical performance of Alinity m HR HPV and cobas 4800 HPV assays in a population-based screening setting. J Clin Virol, 2021. doi:10.1016/j.jcv.2021.104851

Rezhake R, et al. Clinical evaluation of p16INK4a immunocytology in cervical cancer screening: A population-based cross-sectional study from rural China. Cancer Cytopathol, 2021. doi:10.1002/ cncy.22428

Simoens C, et al. HPV DNA genotyping, HPV E6*I mRNA detection, and p16INK4a/Ki-67 staining in Belgian head and neck cancer patient specimens, collected within the HPV-AHEAD study. Cancer Epidemiol, 2021. doi:10.1016/j.canep.2021.101925

Strojan Fležar M, et al. Stratified Mucin-Producing Intraepithelial Lesion (SMILE) of the Uterine Cervix: High-Risk HPV Genotype Predominance and p40 Immunophenotype. Cells, 2021. doi:10.3390/cells10082039

Suomenrinne-Nordvik A, Vänskä S. The confounding effect of multi-type human papillomavirus infections on type-specific natural history parameter identification. Epidemics, 2021. doi:10.1016/j. epidem.2021.100468

Van Keer S, et al. Clinical and analytical evaluation of the RealTime High Risk HPV assay in Colli-Pee collected first-void urine using the VALHUDES protocol. Gynecol Oncol, 2021. doi:10.1016/j. ygyno.2021.06.010 **Vink FJ, et al.** Classification of high-grade CIN by p16ink4a , Ki-67, HPV E4 and FAM19A4/miR124-2 methylation status demonstrates considerable heterogeneity with potential consequences for management. Int J Cancer, 2021. doi:10.1002/ijc.33566

Yuill S, et al. The impact of HPV vaccination beyond cancer prevention: effect on pregnancy outcomes. Hum Vaccin Immunother, 2021. doi:10.1080/21645515.2021.1936860



For more information visit our website: www.riscc-h2020.eu.