

Increased proportions of HIV-infected women met cervical cancer screening guideline in 2016

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Background: HIV-infected women are five times more likely to develop invasive cervical cancer. Routine screening can detect early signs of cancer and provide an opportunity for treatment. However, suboptimal screening rates are reported in this population. This retrospective study examined the rates of cervical cancer screening in HIV-positive women, conducted according to the current guidelines, from 2014 to 2016 in an inner-city clinic.

Materials and methods: We implemented focused scheduling for eligible women by a designated medical assistant. Testing was conducted using Thin Prep™ and Cervista HPV HR™. Chi-square tests and logistic regression models were used to assess predictors of cervical cancer screening in 2016.

Results: A total of 360 adult HIV-infected women were active in medical care, as of December 31, 2016. Most were African American (77%) and aged 51–60 years (38%). In 2016, 75% of women met the guidelines for cervical cancer screening, compared to 48% in 2014. There was a significant association between receipt of cervical cancer screening in the prior 3 years and screening in 2016. In an adjusted model, those with a prior screening were 6.88 times (95% CI, 3.47–13.67) more likely to be screened in 2016, compared to those who were never previously screened.

Conclusion: Focused scheduling and implementation of the updated cervical cancer screening guideline extending the period of rescreening, after 3 yearly negative results or negative Papanicolaou/human papilloma virus testing, resulted in an increased proportion of women meeting the current guideline.

Keywords: cervical cancer screening guidelines 2015, HIV-infected women, Pap smear, HPV

Introduction

Cervical cancer remains prevalent in the United States despite increased rates of screening. In 2014, 12,578 new cases and 4,115 deaths were reported among all women.¹ From 2008 to 2012, at least 90% of cases were associated with human papilloma virus (HPV), and a higher incidence of cervical cancer was noted among Black and Hispanic women (9.2 and 9.7/100,000, respectively) compared to whites (7.1/100,000).² Invasive cervical cancer (ICC) is regarded as an opportunistic infection in HIV-infected women with incidence rates 4–10 times higher compared to those who are HIV negative.^{3–5} The increased incidence of ICC in HIV-infected women is influenced by the persistence of HPV infection and lower CD4⁺ count.⁶

Screening guidelines

The previous guideline recommended cervical cancer screening for women at the time of HIV diagnosis or within a year of first sexual activity.⁷ If the result was normal, they were rescreened in 6 months and then at yearly intervals. According to the 2015

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guidelines, a Papanicolaou test (Pap test) is recommended for women aged 30 years or younger.⁸ If the initial result is negative, future Pap testing is repeated at yearly intervals; if three consecutive test results are negative, then screening can be repeated every 3 years. This is similar for women aged 30 years or older who can have HPV co-testing, if available, in the outpatient clinical setting. If both tests are negative, the next screening can be repeated in 3 years.

Screening rates

Even though routine screening may prevent the development of ICC, there are differences among population groups. The reported rate of cervical cancer screening in 2013, among all women aged 21–65 years, was 80.7%.⁹ Even lower rates were reported in HIV-infected women with only 63% receiving screening in 2011.¹⁰ Older age, African American race/ethnicity, lack of insurance, and drug use were identified as barriers to cervical cancer screening among these women.^{11,12} The cervical cancer screening rate was 39% in 2011, at Peter Ho Clinic (PHC).¹³ The purpose of this study is to evaluate the cervical cancer screening rate after implementation of the updated 2015 guidelines among HIV-infected women in PHC.

Materials and methods

Study design

This is a retrospective chart review assessing cervical cancer screening rates, from January 1, 2014, to December 31, 2016, among HIV-infected women, engaged in medical care at the PHC, as of December 31, 2016. Engagement in medical care was defined as having at least one medical visit in the last 6 months of 2016. The PHC served an estimated 1,130 patients in 2016, of whom 360 (32%) were women. The criteria of eligible women were as follows: age ≥ 18 years, alive, and in medical care as of December 31, 2016. Data were downloaded from the electronic medical record and included Pap and HPV test results.

As a part of an ongoing quality assurance process, electronic chart review was conducted every 2 months to identify women eligible for cervical cancer screening and a designated medical assistant made appointments. In 2014–2015, cervical cancer screening was done at the initial medical visit and repeated in 6 months. If both results were negative, then screening was repeated at yearly intervals. In contrast, for 2016, we evaluated all women actively in care for successful completion of cervical cancer screening in the prior 3 years. If the Pap test was negative for 3 consecutive years, the next screening was scheduled in 3 years. Similarly,

if the results of both the Pap and HPV test were negative, the next scheduled screening was 3 years later. In scheduling, we focused on those who did not meet the 2015 guideline for cervical cancer screening.

We used the Thin Prep™ and Cervista™ (Hologic Inc., Marlborough, MA, USA) HPV HR as screening tests. When compared with conventional Pap smears, Thin Prep is more sensitive at detecting high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (HGSIL; 100% vs 92.9%) and cancer (90.9% vs 77.8%; $P < 0.001$).¹⁴ In two recent studies, the sensitivity of Cervista HPV HR test in detecting cervical cancers ranged from 91.9% to 94.9% and specificity ranged from 89.7% to 93.0%.^{15,16}

Outcome

Screening of cervical cancer (yes or no) was determined by available Pap results. Results were reported as negative, atypical squamous cell of undetermined significance (ASCUS), low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (LGSILs), HGSILs, and cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN). HPV results are reported as either negative or positive.

Covariates

Covariates included age; race/ethnicity (black, Hispanic, and others); transmission risk (heterosexual and injection drug use); housing: private (renting, living in own home, and living with friends or family) and public (living in any publicly funded site: shelter, subsidized housing, and nursing home); income (\leq federal poverty limit [FPL] for 2016 for one person [\$11,770], $>$ FPL);¹⁷ insurance (Medicare, Medicaid, and others: private and none); history of drug use (heroin, cocaine, both, and none); history of mental illness (yes or no); care status in clinic (current: in medical care for the past 3 years at this clinic, reengaged: transferred care from another clinical site, or newly diagnosed); and history of prior screening (yes or no).

Data analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using Statistical Analysis Software version 9.3 (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC, USA). Chi-square test was used to evaluate the association between completed cervical cancer screening in 2016 and demographic factors, with $P < 0.05$ being statistically significant. Logistic regression was used to determine correlates of cervical cancer screening in 2016. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Boards of Saint Michael's Medical Center and William Paterson University. We obtained a waiver of consent as any attempt to obtain signed consents would involve contact with each patient and create

a paper trail. In addition, before data analysis, patient's identifiers were deleted, and a unique study identifier was assigned to each observation to maintain confidentiality of the patient's identity.

Results

A total of 360 women were included in this evaluation, and the characteristics were similar between those who received cervical cancer screening and those who did not (Table 1).

Table 1 Characteristics of women by cervical cancer screening status, 2016

Characteristics	Cervical cancer screening			P-value
	Yes, n (%)	No, n (%)	Total, N (%)	
Age (years)				0.6699
≤40	24 (9)	11 (12)	35 (10)	
41–50	80 (29)	22 (24)	102 (28)	
51–60	103 (38)	34 (38)	137 (38)	
≥61	63 (24)	23 (26)	86 (24)	
Race/ethnicity				0.7912
Hispanic	45 (17)	22 (24)	67 (19)	
African American	216 (80)	62 (69)	278 (77)	
Other	9 (3)	6 (7)	15 (4)	
Transmission risk				1.0000
Heterosexual	234 (87)	78 (87)	312 (87)	
Injection drug use	36 (13)	12 (13)	48 (13)	
Housing				0.1114
Private	217 (80)	79 (88)	296 (82)	
Public	53 (20)	11 (12)	64 (18)	
Income				0.8898
≤FPL ^a	200 (74)	66 (73)	266 (74)	
>FPL ^a	70 (26)	24 (27)	94 (26)	
Insurance				0.7425
Medicaid	126 (47)	44 (49)	170 (47)	
Medicare	133 (49)	41 (46)	174 (48)	
Other	11 (4)	5 (5)	16 (5)	
History of drug use				0.3043
Cocaine	38 (14)	12 (13)	50 (14)	
Heroin	11 (4)	2 (2)	13 (4)	
Both	69 (26)	16 (18)	85 (24)	
Never	152 (56)	60 (67)	212 (58)	
History of mental illness				0.1055
Yes	113 (42)	29 (32)	142 (39)	
No	157 (58)	61 (68)	218 (61)	
Care status				0.0663
Current	230 (85)	67 (74)	297 (83)	
Newly diagnosed	8 (3)	5 (6)	13 (3)	
Reengaged	32 (12)	18 (20)	50 (14)	
Prior screening				<0.0001
Yes	241 (82)	52 (18)	293 (81)	
No	29 (43)	38 (57)	67 (19)	
Total				
2016	270 (75)	90 (25)	360	

Note: ^aFPL for one person in 2016 was \$11,770.

Abbreviation: FPL, federal poverty limit.

An increased proportion of women met the guideline in 2016 (75%), compared to 2014 (48%) and 2015 (50%; Figure 1). Similar proportions had ASCUS (10%, 11%, and 8%) and LGSIL (16%, 17%, and 10%) declined slightly for 2014, 2015, and 2016, respectively. In 2016, 3% had an HGSIL/CIN result. HPV positivity was similar in 2014 and 2016 (24% and 22%, respectively).

When compared with those who did not meet the cervical cancer screening guideline in 2016, higher proportions of women who had a prior screening met the updated guidelines in 2016 (82% vs 43%; $P < 0.0001$). In a model adjusted for age, race, insurance, risk, housing, FPL for 2016, drug use, and mental illness, prior cervical cancer screening was associated with screening in 2016 (adjusted odds ratio, 6.88; 95% CI, 3.47–13.67; Table 2).

Discussion

This is the first study that evaluates implementation of the 2015 cervical cancer screening guidelines in HIV-infected women. The cervical cancer screening rate increased from 48% in 2014 to 75% in 2016, representing a 50% increase in the proportion of women meeting the current guideline. Focused scheduling for women who did not meet current guidelines increased our ability to screen those who were eligible compared to attempting screening in all women in the clinic. Despite this increase, the screening rate at PHC was still below the national targets, in 2016 of in HIV-infected women (90%) and the 83% in 2015 among all women in the United States.^{18,19}

In this study, women receiving or not receiving cervical cancer screening were similar based on demographic characteristics, transmission risks, insurance status, history of mental health, and substance use, suggesting an elimination of disparities in these population groups. Previous studies identified differences among population groups receiving cervical cancer screening, whereas there are other studies supporting our findings of no differences by age, race, and insurance status.^{9–13,20,21} We attribute this to the systematic manner used to retrieve data every 2 months, allowing us to identify those women who needed to be scheduled for a Pap test. For future screening, we will consider other barriers that we did not measure in this study. For example, pain and discomfort associated with receiving Pap smears and subsequent procedures; lack of awareness of cervical cancer as a preventable disease; limited transportation access; and systemic issues as it relates to scheduling gynecological appointments.²²

When comparing the results of cervical cancer screening from 2014 to 2016, similar proportions of HPV positivity

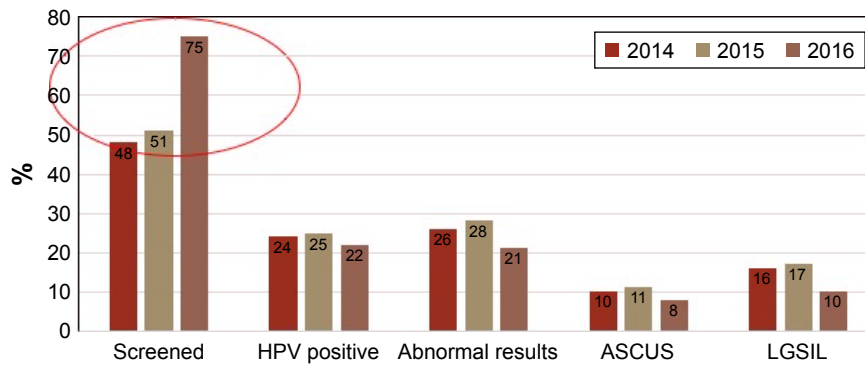


Figure 1 Cervical screening outcomes by year.

Abbreviations: ASCUS, atypical squamous cell of undetermined significance; LGSIL, low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions; HPV, human papilloma virus.

and abnormal Pap results were noted. This suggests that by implementing the 2015 guidelines and focusing on those who did not meet the guidelines, we screened women likely to have abnormal results and reduced screening in those less likely to have abnormal results, based on findings from the prior 3 years including co-testing for HPV. This strategy is recommended in the current guideline and supported in recent studies reporting that a negative HPV test result predicts a low risk for the development of cancer and that Pap/HPV co-testing or 3 yearly negative Pap results can extend the time to subsequent cervical cancer screening.^{7,23,24}

There are limitations to this study. First, despite attempts to locate the medical records of women who received cervical cancer screening at their primary care provider or gynecologist, we were not able to obtain many of these records. Therefore, those women may be differentially categorized as not having screening done according to the current guideline. However, we expect that this will have minimal effects on the results of our findings. Second, this study was conducted in an urban teaching hospital with a large, well-established clinic, so results of this study may not be generalizable to other settings.

Conclusion

Implementing the 2015 cervical cancer screening guideline and focusing scheduling on eligible women led to an increased proportion of women meeting the cervical cancer

screening guideline in 2016. Conversely, women at low risk for developing cervical cell changes who met the current guideline for screening were not subjected to an unnecessary procedure and the associated discomfort. We did not detect any differences among women who received screening compared to those who did not, an indication of elimination of barriers and disparities in cervical cancer screening at this clinic. However, we did not meet the national target for screening in HIV-infected women and will need to reassess our clinic practices and patient barriers for nonscreening.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Table 2 Adjusted odds for cervical cancer screening, Peter Ho Clinic, 2016

Characteristic	Odds ratio (95% CI)	Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI) ^a
Prior screening		
Yes	6.07 (3.44–10.72)	6.88 (3.47–13.67)
No	1.00	1.00

Note: ^aModel adjusted for age, race, insurance, risk, housing, federal poverty limit for 2016, drug use, and mental illness.

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