

Optimizing the clinical value of HPV test

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Paul KS Chan

Department of Microbiology

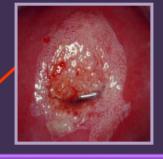
香港中文大學書學院
Faculty of Medicine
The Chinese University of Hong Kong













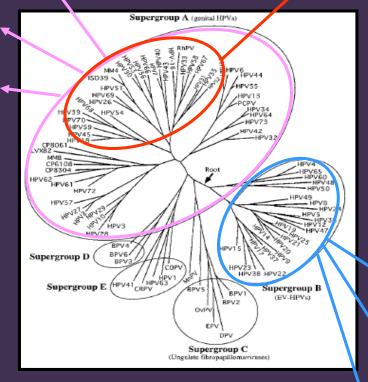
Estimated contribution of HPV

Cervical cancer: ~ 100%

Anal cancer: ~ 90%

Vagina, vulva, penile cancers: ~ 40%

Oropharyngeal cancer: 15-75%





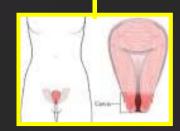


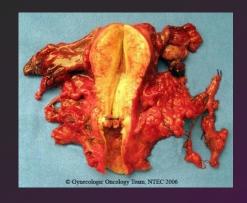




HPV & cervical cancer



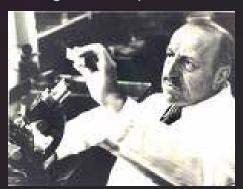






Cervical Cytology Screening

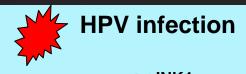
Georgios N. Papanikolaou



- Sensitivity ~50%
- Require regular repeat screening
- ~3-5% of low-grade, self-limiting abnormalities



Alternatives / adjuncts to cytology screening



p16^{INK4a}

Ki-67

Topoisomerase IIA

Minichromosome Maintenance 2

Etc.....



Sensitivity

No. of patients with POSITIVE result

Total no. of patients with disease

Specificity

No. of patients with NEGATIVE result

%

Total no. of patients without disease

Performance of HPV test

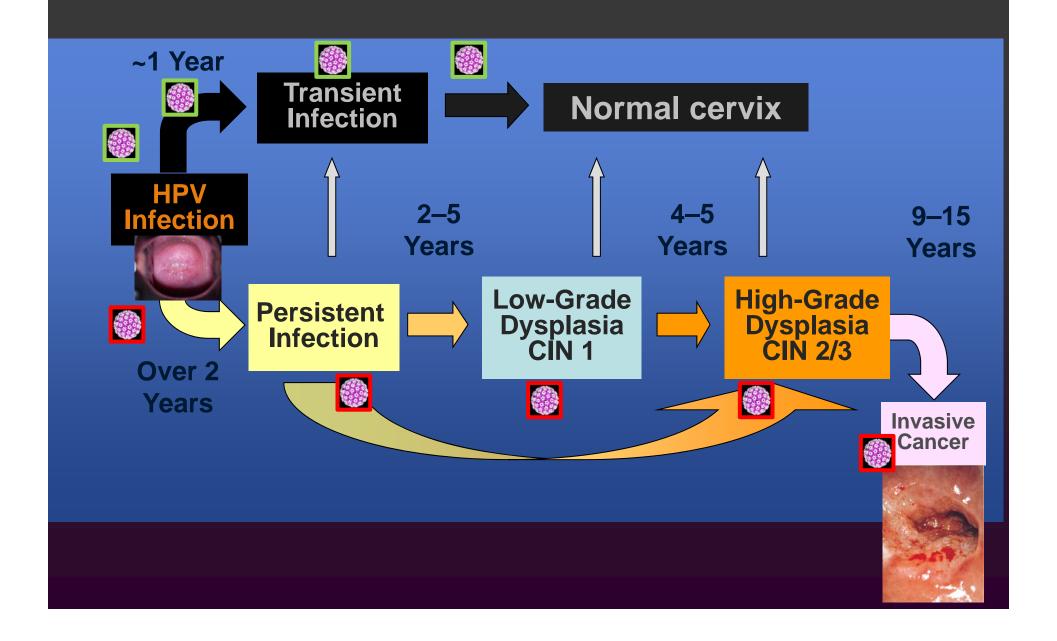


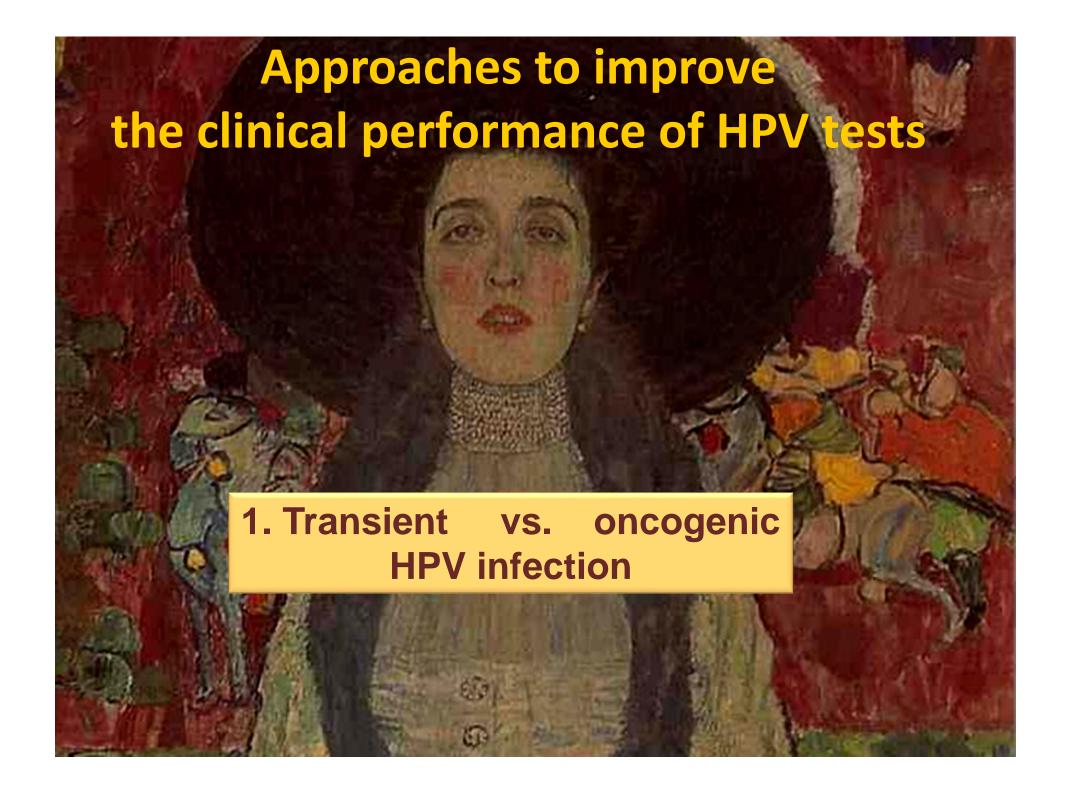
Specificity





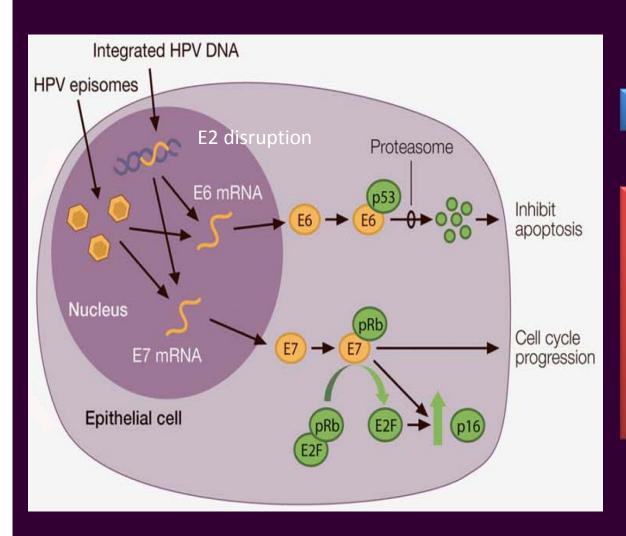
Natural History of High-Risk HPV Infection





1. Detect oncogenic phenotype of HPV





HPV DNA

HPV E6 / E7 mRNA +

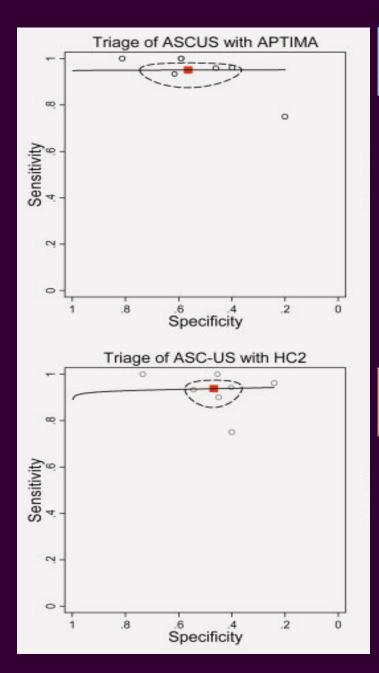
HPV E6 / E7 protein +/-

E2 disruption / integration

Methylation ?



Arbyn et al.
Int J Cancer 2013;132:101
Meta-analysis
Triage for ASCUS

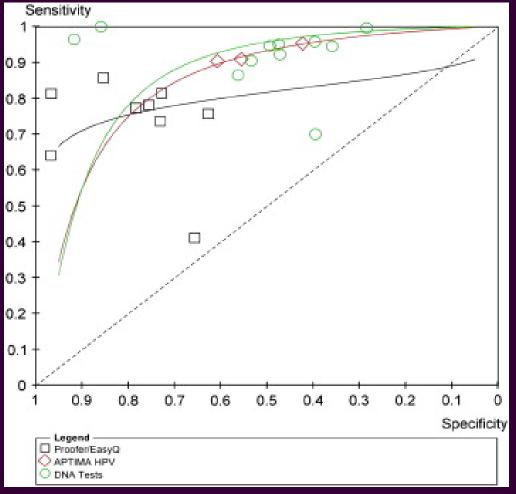


APTIMA 14 Hr HPV E6/7 mRNA

Hybrid Capture 2 13 Hr HPV DNA



Comparing HPV DNA vs mRNA tests in women with abnormal cytology

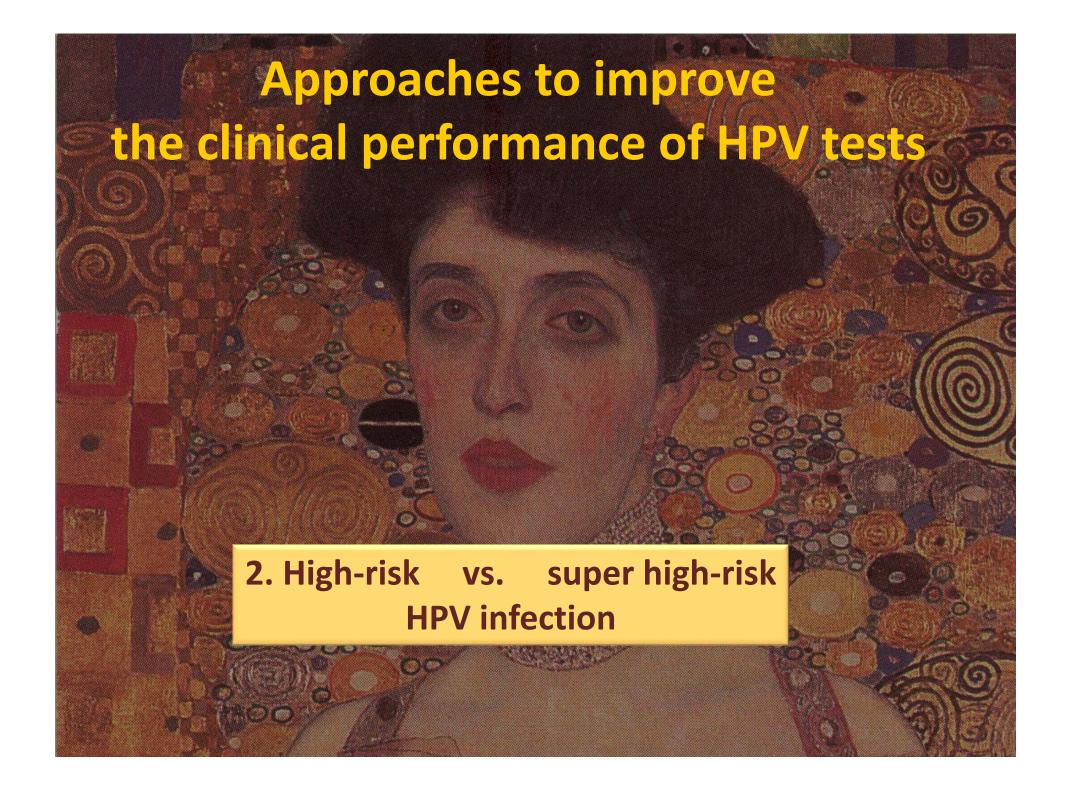


Hybrid capture 2 test
13 Hr HPV DNA

APTIMA test 14 Hr HPV E6/7 mRNA

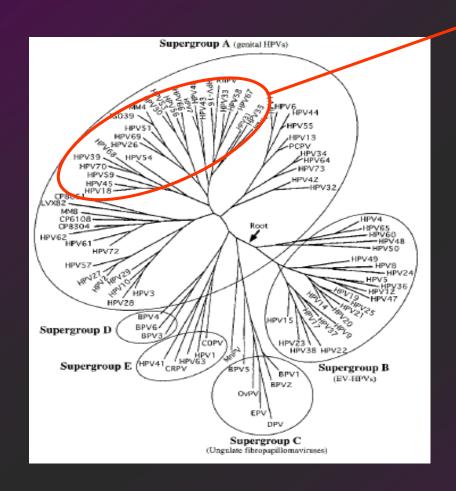
Proofer test 5 Hr HPV E6/7 mRNA HPV16 / 18 / 31 / 33 /45

Meta-analysis
12 publications
CIN2+ as outcome
Burger et al. Gynecology Oncology 2011; 120:430.



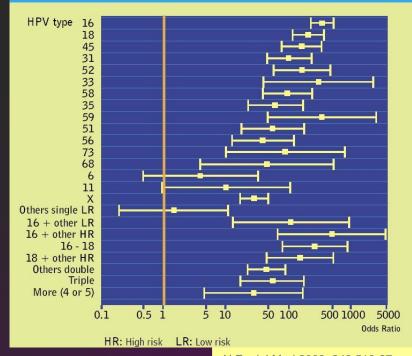


2. Detect "super" high-risk HPV types

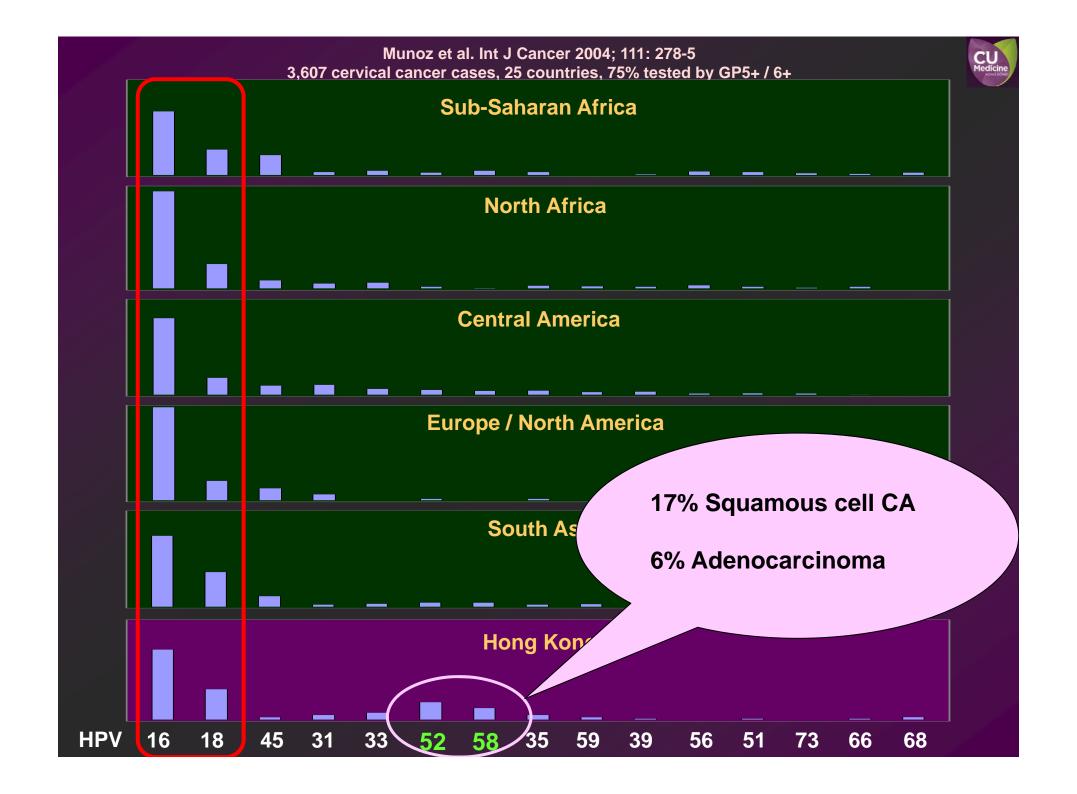




HPV TYPE-SPECIFIC RISK ESTIMATES FOR CERVICAL CANCER

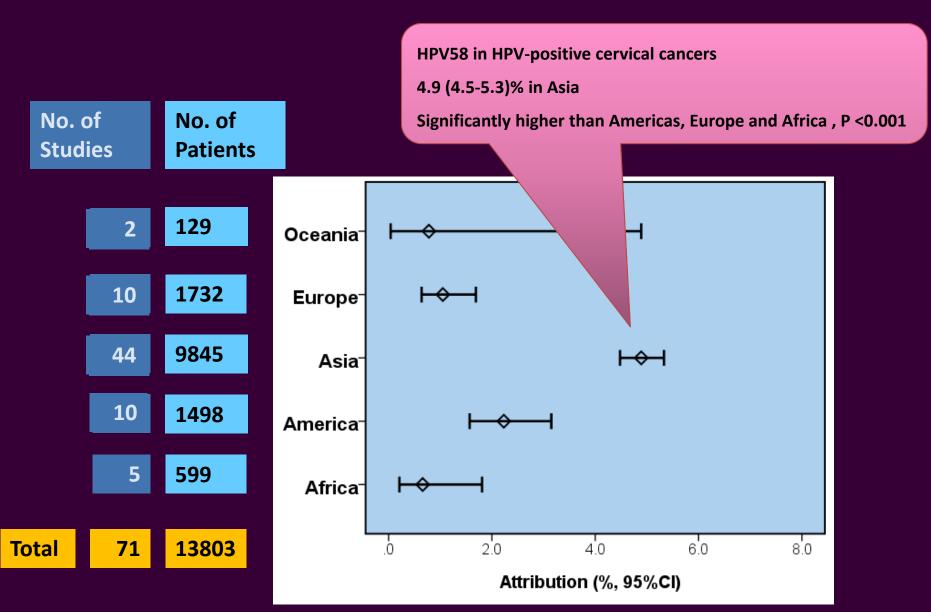


N Engl J Med 2003; 248:518-27



Meta-analysis on attribution of HPV58 in cervical cancers (worldwide)

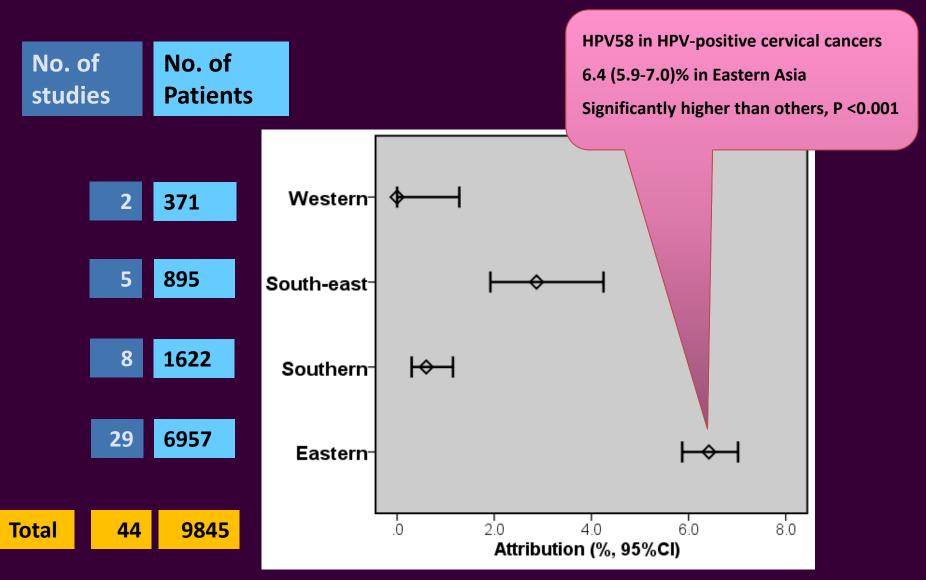




Chan et al. Meta-analysis on prevalence and attribution of HPV types 52 and 58 in cervical neoplasia worldwide. *PLoS ONE* 2014;9:e107573

Meta-analysis on attribution of HPV58 in cervical cancer (Asia)

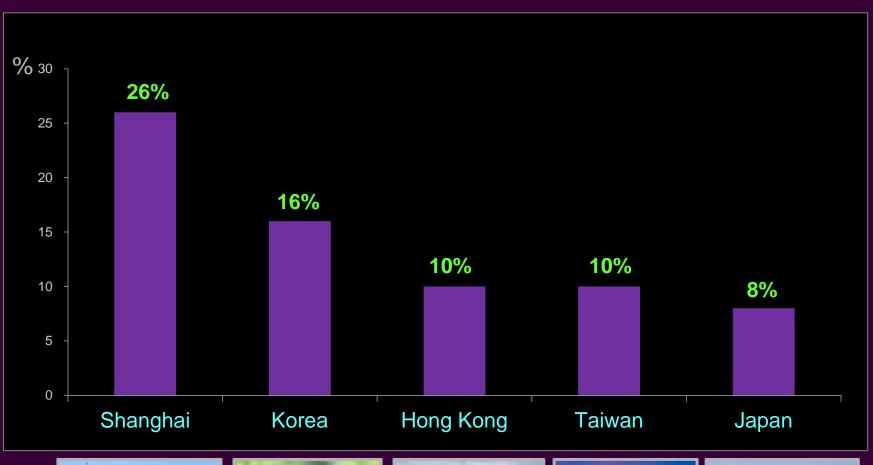




Chan et al. Meta-analysis on prevalence and attribution of HPV types 52 and 58 in cervical neoplasia worldwide. *PLoS ONE* 2014;9:e107573



Prevalence of HPV58 in cervical cancer (SCC) in East Asia















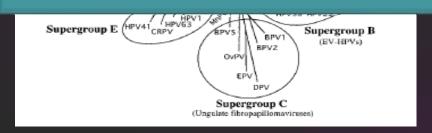
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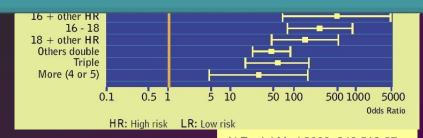


Choose "supra" high-risk types

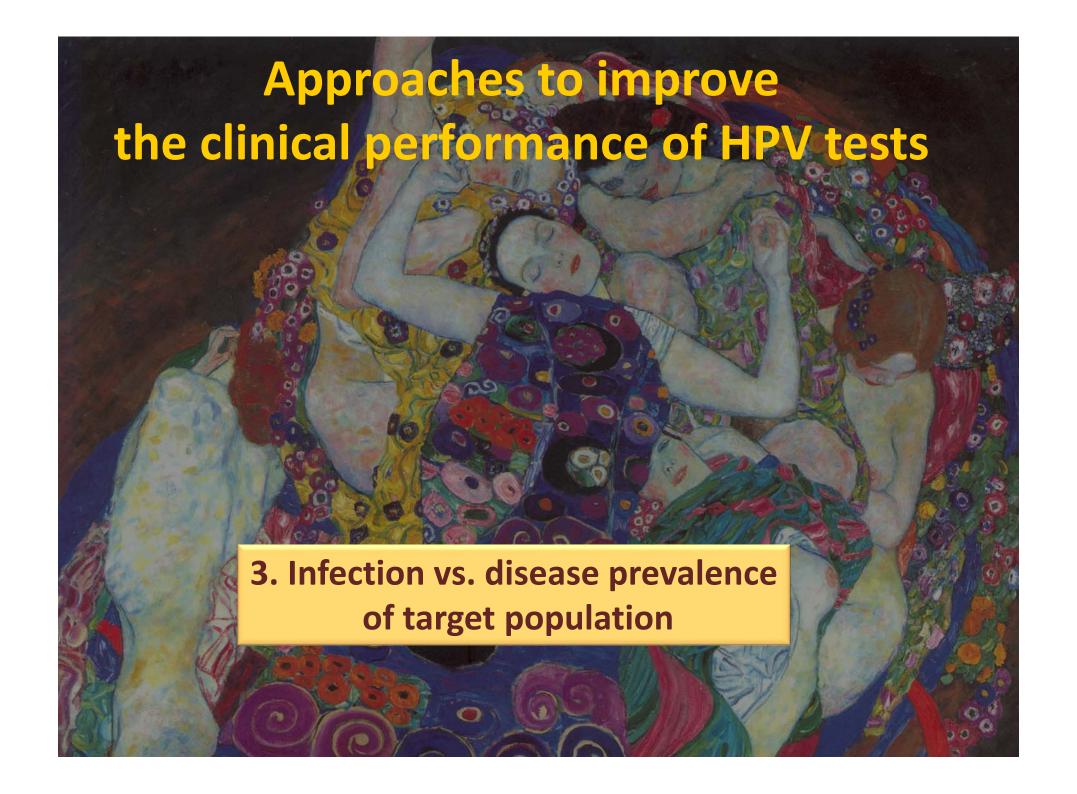
based on

contextual-specific epidemiological data





N Engl J Med 2003; 248:518-27





Sensitivity

No. of patients with POSITIVE result

Total no. of patients with disease

Specificity

No. of patients with NEGATIVE result

0/

Total no. of patients without disease

Positive & Negative Predictive Value

Probability of a test result correctly indicates the presence / absence of disease





Performance of HPV test







Positive Predictive Value

Negative Predictive Value



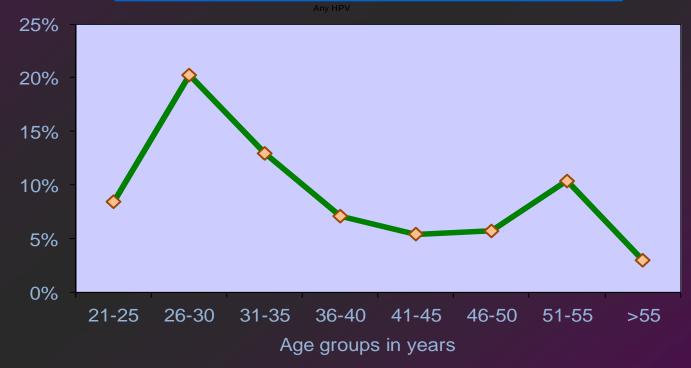


2080 women enrolled for cervical screening

Hong Kong



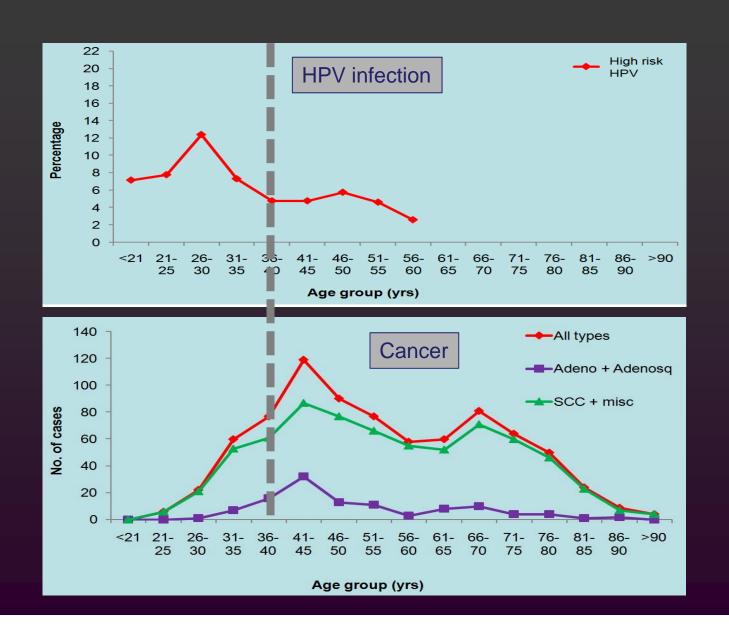


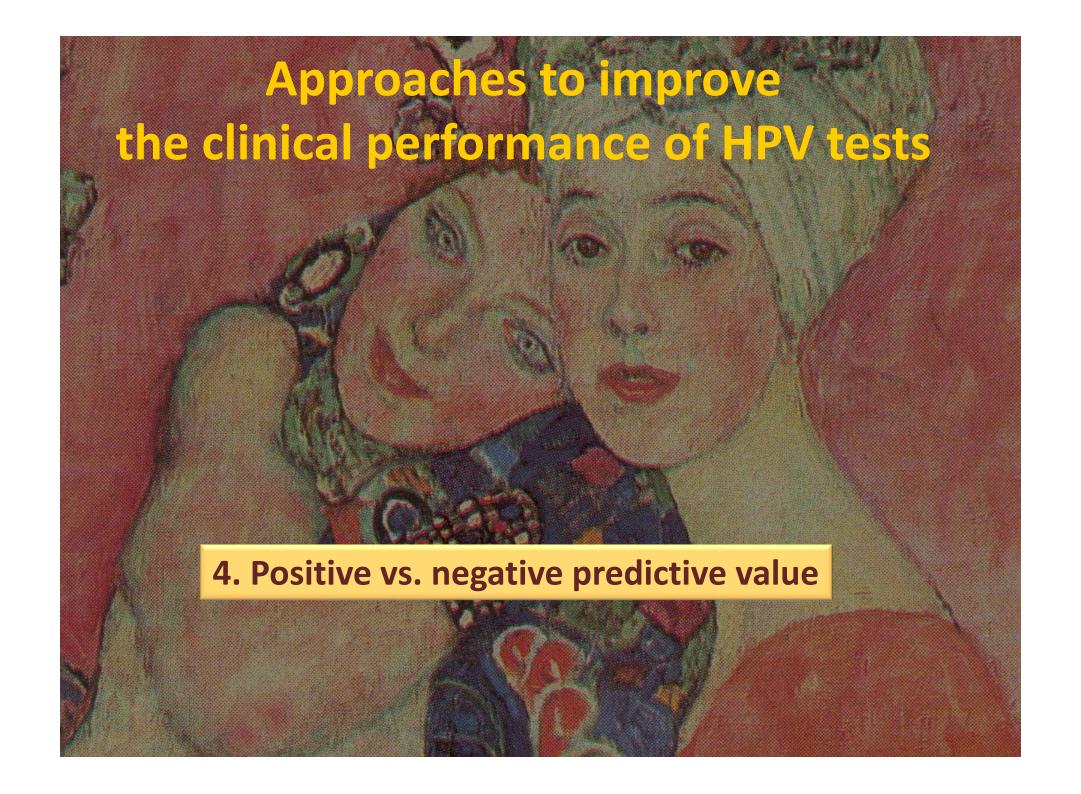


Chan et al. Determinants of cervical human papillomavirus infection: differences between high- and low-oncogenic risk types. *Journal of Infectious Diseases* 2002; 185: 28



3. Select target population







Performance of HPV test



Specificity



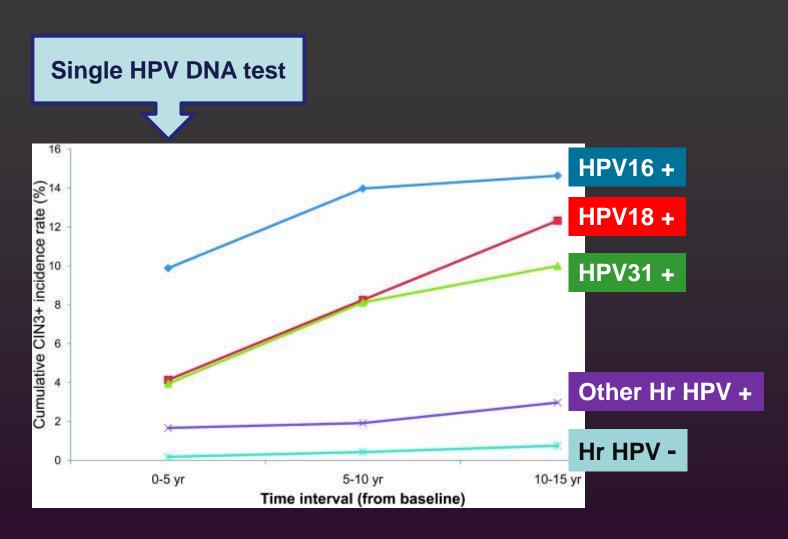


Positive Predictive Value

Negative Predictive Value



4. Make use of "long-lasting" negative-predictive value



20 000 women Khan et I. JNCI 2005; 97: 1072 Schiffman et al. JNCI 2011; 103; 368.



Considerations for applying HPV test

S

S

S

S

Sensitivity

Specificity

Savings

Stigmata



8th APCMV 2009 Hong Kong



