

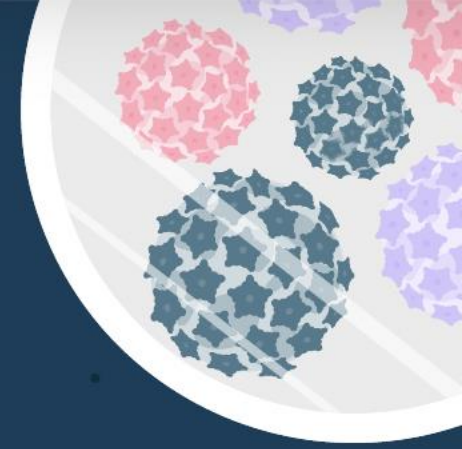
HPV

PREVENTION AND CONTROL BOARD



Visit our website

www.hpvboard.org



Aims & Objectives

Aim

- To contribute to the prevention and control of HPV and HPV-related diseases
- To generate, expand and disseminate relevant information on HPV to a broad array of stakeholders

Objectives

- To provide evidence-based guidance on key technical and strategic issues by organizing two annual meetings: 1) technical meeting and 2) country/regional meeting
- To monitor the progress of HPV control programs at both the country and regional levels.





Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

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Editorial

Prospects for the new HPV Prevention and Control Board

In December 2015, a group of international experts in the field of HPV launched the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Prevention and Control Board. This Board models its activities in the field of HPV after the successful example of the Viral Hepatitis Prevention Board. With a clear goal of touching ground the Board brings together key experts as well as patient/advocacy groups and government officials on specific scientific or programmatic issues.

One of the main roles for the Board is the active promotion of an integrated, collaborative approach to new challenges in the control and prevention of HPV infection and disease. The Board facilitates interactions between people and/or groups for issues related to HPV control and prevention, providing a platform for discussion where one does not currently exist. As an independent advisor to local policy-makers for the introduction and/or extension of HPV vaccination programs, the Board provides assistance in the prioritization of vaccination initiatives and catalyzes the political commitment necessary for their implementation. The Board also supports the establishment of a national HPV control and prevention plan in countries, taking advantage of existing recommendations from the WHO and other supra-national organizations.

The HPV Prevention and Control Board organizes country/regional meetings and technical meetings with relevant stakeholders. Country/regional meetings provide an in-depth look at various aspects of HPV immunization and screening at national and regional level. Technical meetings target innovative approaches, opportunities and concerns in the field of HPV vaccination and screening.

At its kick-off meeting, the Board determined an initial list of issues that would most benefit from its multidisciplinary approach. These topics fall under three broad categories: implementation of vaccination programs, expansion of existing vaccination programs, and integration of vaccination and screening.

Topics in the first category are particularly relevant for regions where vaccination programs do not exist but are being considered. These topics include: i) defining age of vaccination; ii) evaluating the correlation between the number of vaccine doses administered and degree of protection; iii) estimating the duration of protection and the potential need for, and timing of, booster doses of vaccine; iv) identifying an antibody level which can be used as a correlate of protection; v) characteristics of antibodies which protect against persistence of HPV infection; vi) cost issues of programs and vaccines; vii) important factors for effectively implementing vaccination programs against HPV; and viii) cultural barriers to immunizations.

The second category of topics focus on the possible extension of recommendations for vaccination from adolescent girls and young women to other target groups and address factors that could negatively impact vaccination coverage rates. These topics include i) broadening of vaccination programs to include adult women and boys/men; ii) assessing how to promote vaccination in a gender-neutral manner and increase vaccine uptake in low-coverage groups; iii) responding rapidly and effectively to perceived safety issues; and iv) proactive risk management and risk minimization strategies.

The third category of topics deals with the integration of vaccination and HPV screening programs. This category includes: i) assessing the quality of the diagnostic tests currently available for HPV; ii) evaluating the effects of different vaccination coverage and effectiveness rates on screening recommendations in younger women after initiation of vaccination programs; iii) adjusting screening recommendations over time to take into account the aging of the vaccinated population; and iv) combined screening and immunization strategies.

Information presented at the meetings and recommendations made by the Board are available the Board's website: www.hpvboard.org.

In this issue of Papillomavirus Research you will find the outcome of the first technical meeting of the HPV prevention and control Board, held in Antwerp in June 2016, discussing barriers to overcome in HPV vaccination and screening.

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List of issues that could benefit from multidisciplinary approach included :

- Age of vaccination, number of doses, booster, correlate of protection, ...
- Extension of recommendation to other target groups (adult women, boys/men), ...
- Extension of screening recommendations, impact of vaccination programs

A multi-disciplinary Board formed by prominent experts

- Act in their personal capacity
- Are often affiliated with international partner organizations
- This provides open and honest discussions
- Advisors and speakers at HPV Prevention & Control Board meetings are not paid
- No formal organization with president, vice-president i.e., minimal bureaucratic structure

Advisors

- **Dr. Alex Vorsters**
 - *University of Antwerp, Belgium*
- **Prof. Dr. Anna Giuliano**
 - *Moffitt Cancer Center, USA*
- **Prof. Dr. Eduardo Franco**
 - *McGill University, Canada*
- **Dr. Heidi Larson**
 - *London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK*
- **Dr. Kate Cuschieri**
 - *Scottish HPV Reference Laboratory, Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, Scotland, UK*
- **Dr. Marc Arbyn**
 - *Scientific Institute of Public Health, Belgium*
- **Dr. Mark Kane**
 - *Consultant USA*
- **Prof. Dr. Mario Poljak**
 - *Institute of Microbiology and Immunology, clinical Microbiology, Slovenia*
- **Prof. Dr. Margaret Stanley**
 - *University of Cambridge, UK*



A multi-disciplinary Board formed by prominent experts

Advisors

- **Prof. dr. Mira Kojouharova**
 - *National Centre of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (NCIPD), Bulgaria*
- **Prof. Dr. Narendra Kumar Arora**
 - *The INCLEN Trust International*
- **Prof. dr. Nubia Muñoz**
 - *The National Cancer Institute of Colombia*
- **Prof. Dr. Pierre Van Damme**
 - *University of Antwerp, Belgium*
- **Prof. Dr. Paolo Bonanni**
 - *University of Florence, Italy*
- **Dr. Silvia de Sanjosé**
 - *Catalan Institute of Oncology (ICO), Spain*
- **Dr. Sharon Hanley**
 - *Hokkaido University, Japan*
- **Prof. Dr. Susanne Krüger Kjaer**

- *University of Copenhagen, Denmark*
- **Prof. Suzanne Garland**
 - *University of Melbourne, Australia*
- **Dr. Xavier Bosch**
 - *Catalan Institute of Oncology (ICO), Spain*
- **Dr. Nelly Mugo**
 - *Kenya Medical Research Institute*

Observers

- Dr. Iacobo Baussano, IARC
- Dr. Liudmila Mosina , WHO Euro
- Dr. Lauri Markowitz, CDC, USA (on-pause)
- Dr. Maurizio Maza, PAHO







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Overcoming barriers in HPV vaccination and screening programs

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ABSTRACT

The Human Papillomavirus Prevention and Control Board brought together experts to discuss optimizing HPV vaccination and screening programs.

Board members reviewed the safety profile of licensed HPV vaccines based on clinical and post-marketing data, reaching a consensus that current safety data is reassuring.

Successful vaccination programs used well-coordinated communication campaigns, integrating (social) media to spread awareness. Communication of evidence supporting vaccine effectiveness had beneficial effects on the perception of the vaccine. However, anti-vaccination campaigns have threatened existing programs in many countries.

Measurement and monitoring of HPV vaccine confidence over time could help understand the nature and scale of waning confidence, define issues and intervene appropriately using context-specific evidence-based strategies. Finally, a broad group of stakeholders, such as teachers, health care providers and the media should also be provided with accurate information and training to help support prevention efforts through enhanced understanding of the risks and benefits of vaccination.

Similarly, while cervical cancer screening through population-based programs is highly effective, barriers to screening exist: awareness in countries with population-based screening programs, access for vulnerable populations, and access and affordability in low- and middle-income countries. Integration of primary and secondary prevention has the potential to accelerate the decrease in cervical cancer incidence.



ACCELERATING HPV-RELATED CANCER

ELIMINATION AND HPV FASTER

ANTWERP, BELGIUM

6 - 7 JUNE, 2024

Thank you for your attention



www.hpvboard.org





Global Meeting on Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control in Displaced Populations

Istanbul, Türkiye | 13-14 February 2025



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