

## SS 22 • FROM GENDER-NEUTRAL VACCINATION TO UNIVERSAL VACCINATION AGAINST HPV: A CHANGE OF PARADIGM IN PUBLIC HEALTH

**CHAIR:** Bonanni P. (Italy) • Vorsters A. (Belgium)

This session aims to present the concept of ‘Universal HPV Vaccination’ as an evolution of ‘Gender-Neutral Vaccination’ for consideration by stakeholders and policymakers.

Achieving 90% global HPV vaccine coverage among females remains a significant challenge, with access being a key barrier. This includes issues such as the availability of vaccines, logistical hurdles in implementing national programs, and limited resources that sometimes limit vaccination efforts to a single birth cohort. The universal HPV vaccination approach has the potential to increase demand, which in turn can drive expanded access and availability. This approach aligns with trends observed in recent years, where increased uptake has contributed to enhanced supply and affordability of other vaccines. By accelerating these dynamics, we can advance more rapidly toward the goal of cervical cancer elimination while providing comprehensive protection against HPV-related diseases for both females and males.

This session will delve into critical topics such as the appropriate age for immunization programs, vaccine supply, integration with secondary prevention efforts, and the use of modeling to guide strategies, in addition also the perspective and challenges of lower-middle-income countries will be addressed.

<b>SS 22-1 • Introduction</b>	<b>Bonanni P.</b> (Italy) <b>Vorsters A.</b> (Belgium)
<b>SS 22-2 • Cultural and implementation advantages of universal HPV vaccination: Not only a change of terminology</b>	<b>Vorsters A.</b> (Belgium)
<b>SS 22-3 • Is HPV vaccination at a lower age a feasible option in both low income and high income countries? Opportunities and challenges</b>	<b>Franco E.</b> (Canada)
<b>SS 22-4 • Shortage of HPV vaccines and new international producers: Where we are now</b>	<b>Bloem P.</b> (Switzerland)
<b>SS 22-5 • Elimination of HPV-associated cancer: Vaccines and beyond</b>	<b>Franceschi S.</b> (Italy)
<b>SS 22-6 • Feasibility of HPV infection elimination: A modeling perspective</b>	<b>Baussano I.</b> (France)
<b>SS 22-7 • Perspective of a LMIC country</b>	<b>Mugo N.</b> (Kenya)
Discussion and Q&A	<b>Bonanni P.</b> (Italy) <b>Vorsters A.</b> (Belgium)

## SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Infante Hall 14.30 • 16.00

## SS 23 • NEXT GENERATION ANALYSIS AND BIOINFORMATICS

**CHAIR:** Stosic M. (Norway) • Arroyo Mühr L. S. (Sweden)

NGS and bioinformatics are critical for advancing HPV research, impacting areas such as genomics, viral detection, integration, variant calling, and microbiome analysis. These topics directly influence the understanding and management of HPV-related cancers. The session will discuss different analytical approaches providing a holistic view of current advancements in the field.

<b>SS 23-1</b> • Introduction	<b>Stosic M.</b> (Norway) <b>Arroyo Mühr L. S.</b> (Sweden)
<b>SS 23-2</b> • Quality assurance and NGS for HPV detection	<b>Godoy L.</b> (Canada)
<b>SS 23-3</b> • HPV integration	<b>Molina M.</b> (Netherlands)
<b>SS 23-4</b> • HPV variant calling - insights into evolution and cervical cancer development	<b>Söreng K.</b> (Norway)
<b>SS 23-5</b> • The interplay between the constituents of the microbiome in cancer development	<b>Rounge T. B.</b> (Norway)
<b>SS 23-6</b> • A novel triaging tool in cervical cancer screening – Performance of a DNA methylation test in a population-based cohort	<b>Barrett J.</b> (Austria)
<b>SS 23-7</b> • Simulations: Optimizing laboratory and bioinformatics methods	<b>Stosic M.</b> (Norway)
Discussion and Q&A	<b>Stosic M.</b> (Norway) <b>Arroyo Mühr L. S.</b> (Sweden)