



Trocando Idéias XV

24 de junho de 2010

Outros Impactos da Vacinação Contra o HPV Mudanças no Rastreamento

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INCA

Futurologia

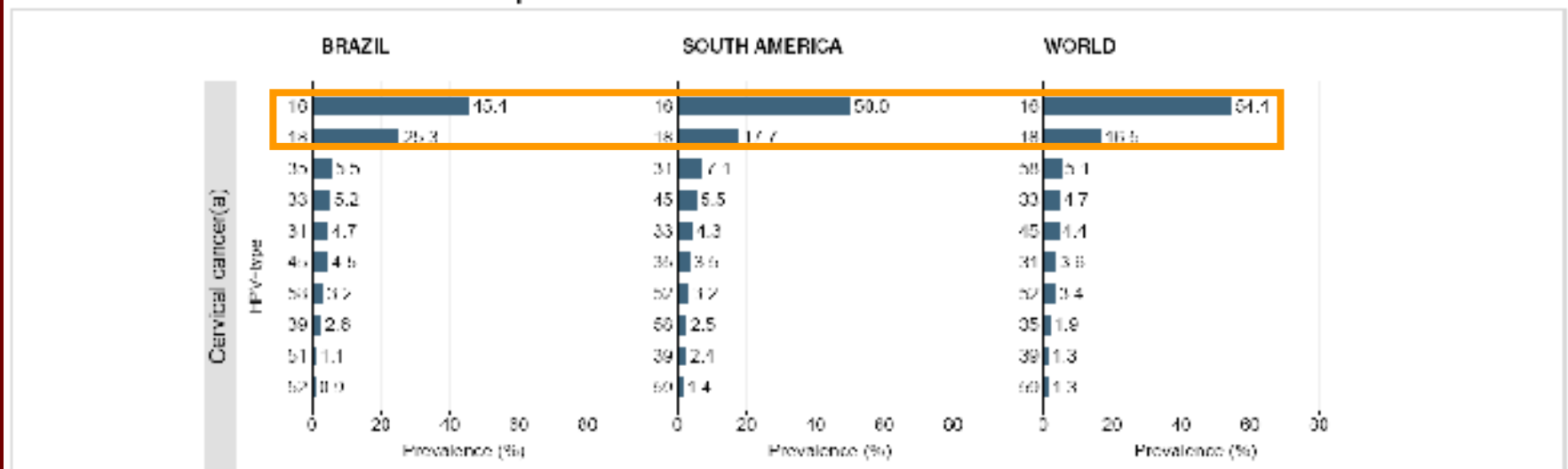


O rastreio deve continuar na população vacinada?

SIM

- Apenas 2 subtipos oncogênicos: 70% dos casos de câncer

Figure 25: Ten most frequent HPV types among women with and without cervical lesions in Brazil compared to South America and the World



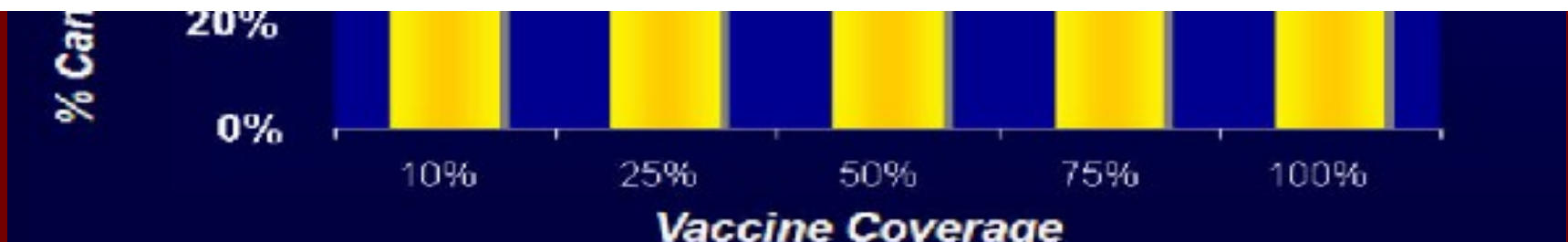
Lacunas de conhecimento

Garnett GP. Modelling the impact of HPV vaccines on cervical cancer and screening programmes. *Vaccine* 2006, 24 Suppl 3:S3/178-86.



Table 2. Comparison of the efficacy of the quadrivalent human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine (Gardasil) and the bivalent HPV vaccine (Cervarix)

Vaccine	Efficacy against indicated type, % (CI ^a)				
	HPV-31	HPV-33	HPV-45	HPV-52	HPV-58
Gardasil ^b	46.2 (15.3 to 66.4)	28.7 (-45.1 to 65.8)	7.8 (-67.0 to 49.3)	18.4 (-20.6 to 45.0)	5.5 (-54.3 to 42.2)
Cervarix ^c	36.1 (0.5 to 59.5)	36.5 (-9.9 to 64.0)	59.9 (2.6 to 85.2)	31.6 (3.5 to 51.9)	-31.4 (-132.1 to 24.7)



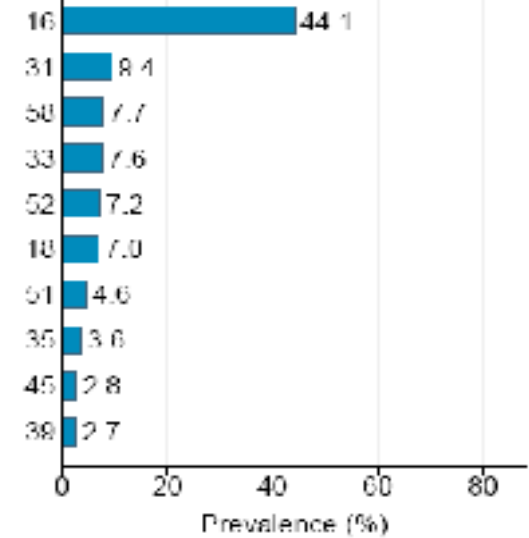
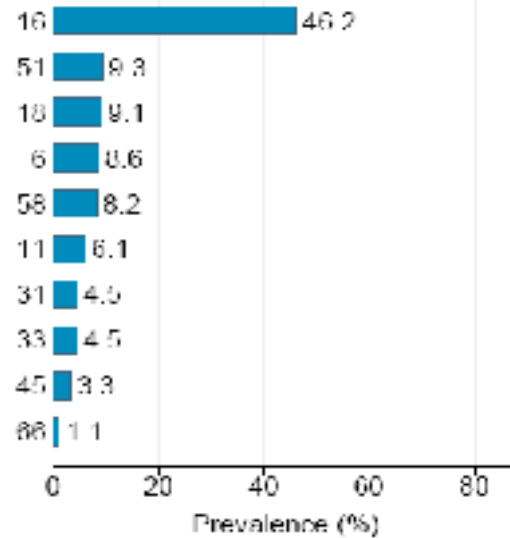
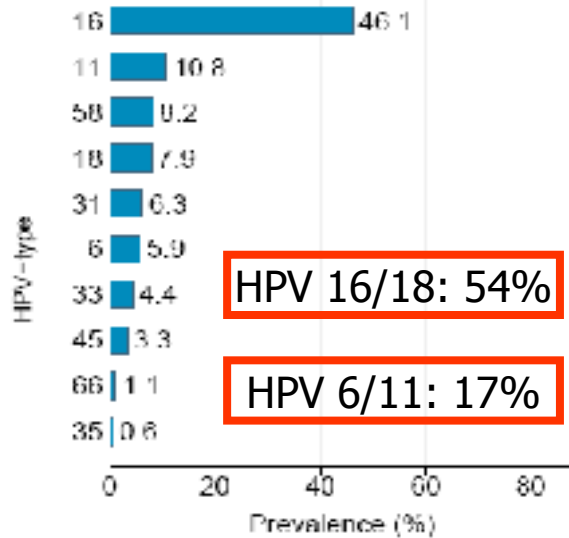
Herrero R. Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines: limited cross-protection against additional HPV types. *J Infect Dis.* 2009 ;199(7):919-22.

BRAZIL

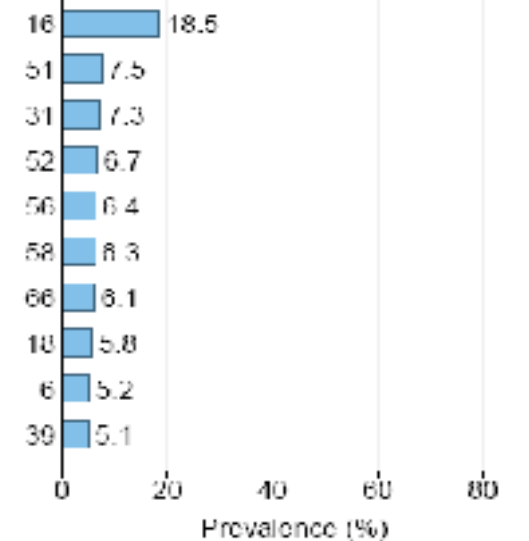
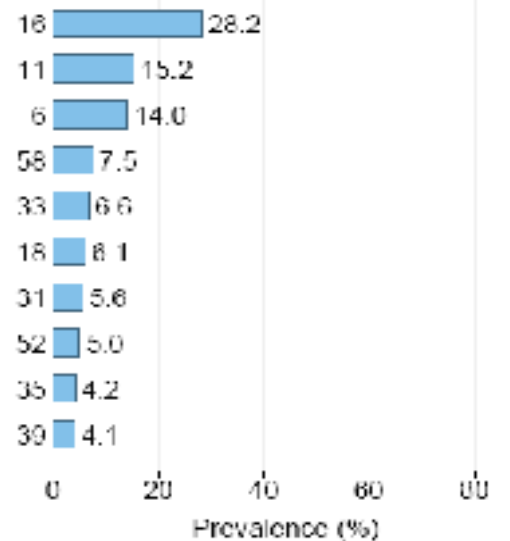
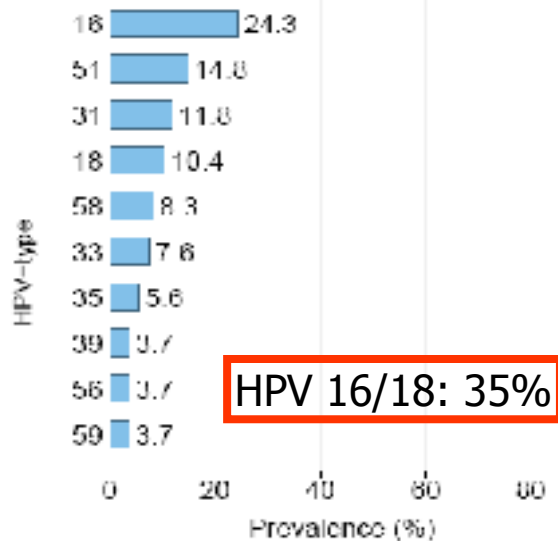
SOUTH AMERICA

WORLD

High-grade lesions(b)



Low-grade lesions(c)



Qual será o impacto no rastreio?

Teste	Lesão presente	Lesão ausente	Total
Positivo	VP	FP	T+
Negativo	FN	VN	T-
Total	L+	L-	N

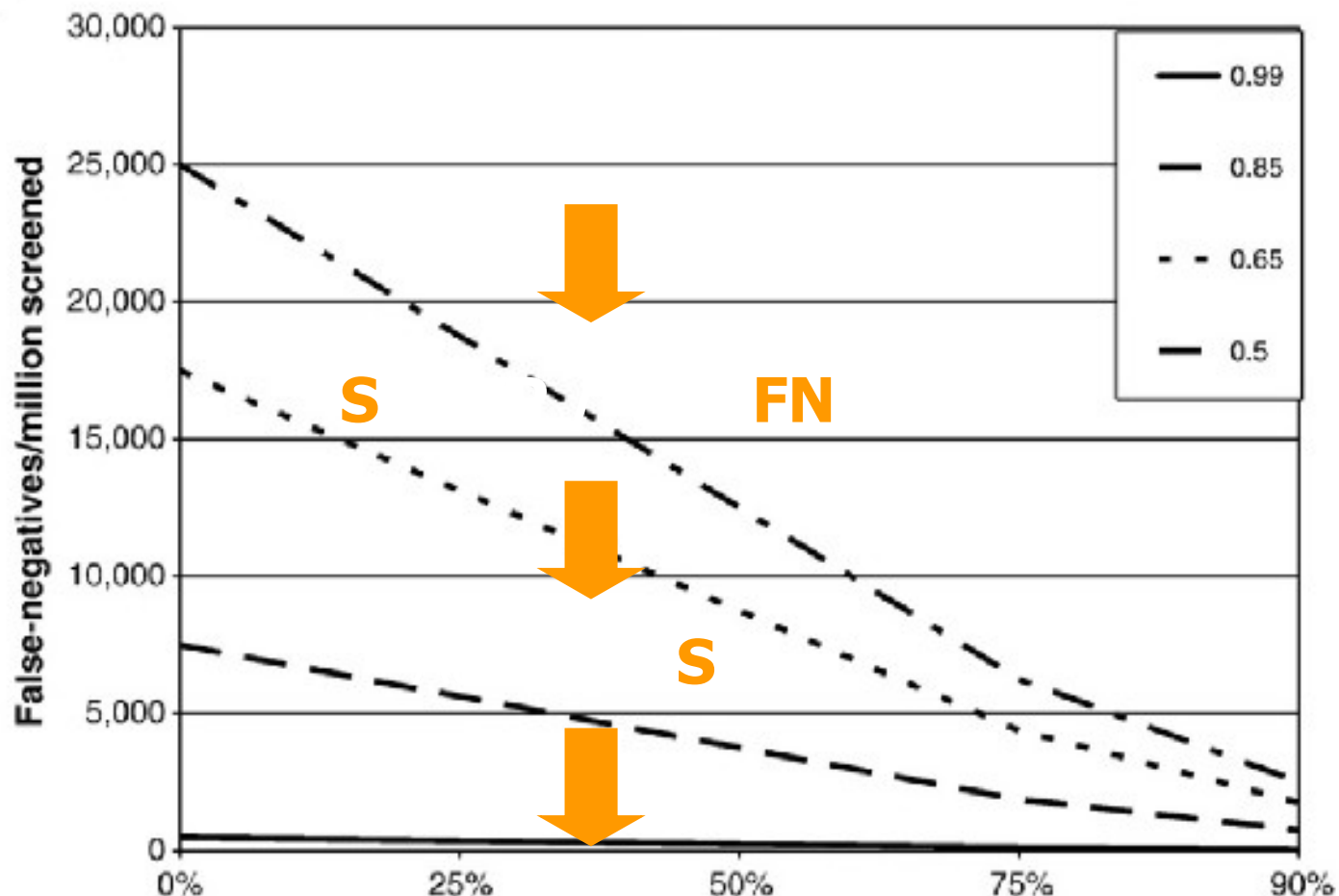
$$S = VP / VP + FN$$

$$E = VN / VN + FP$$

$$VPP = VP / VP + FP$$

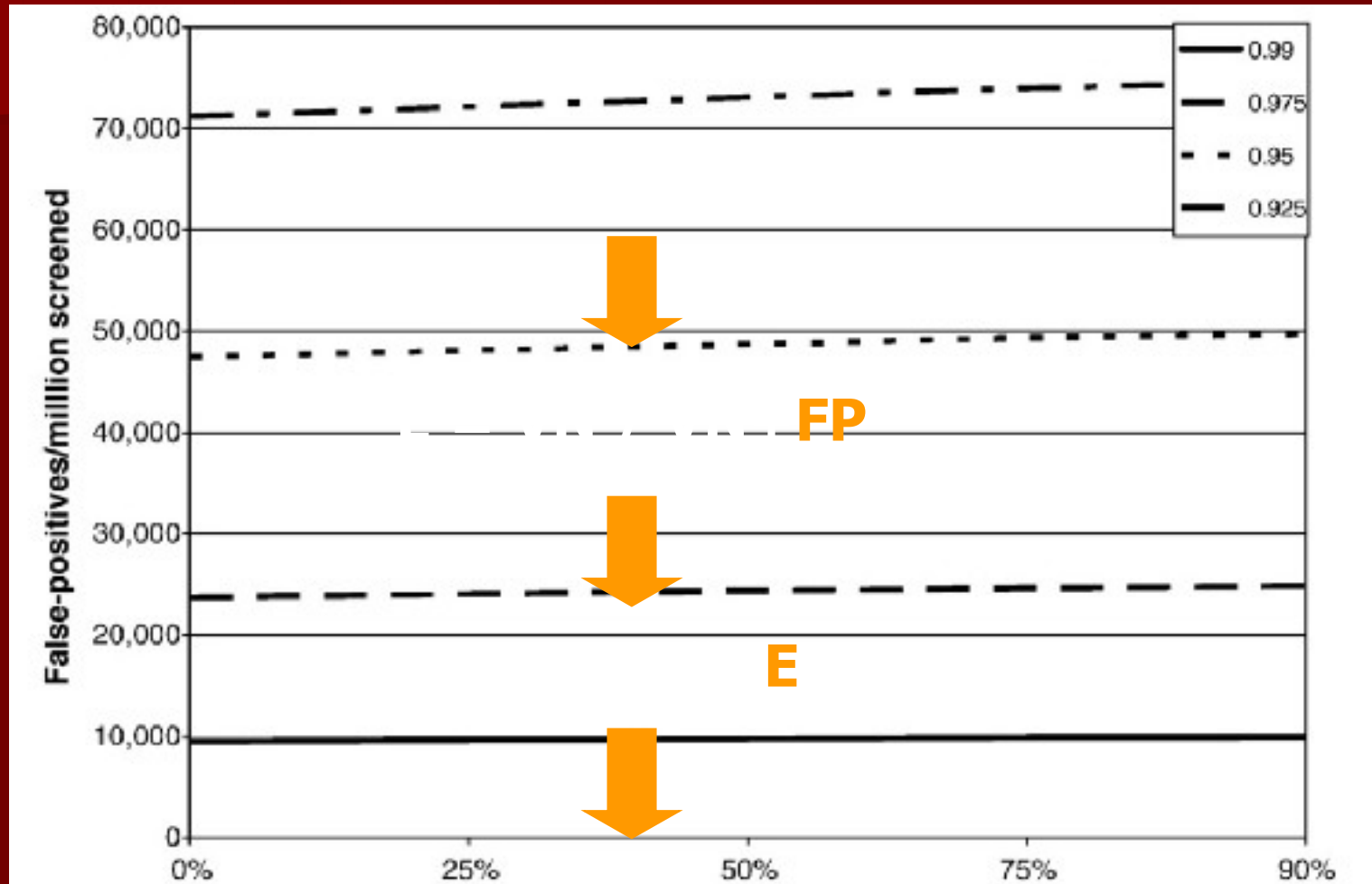
$$VPN = VN / VN + FN$$

Qual será o impacto no número de FN?



Possibilidade de aumento no intervalo do rastreio

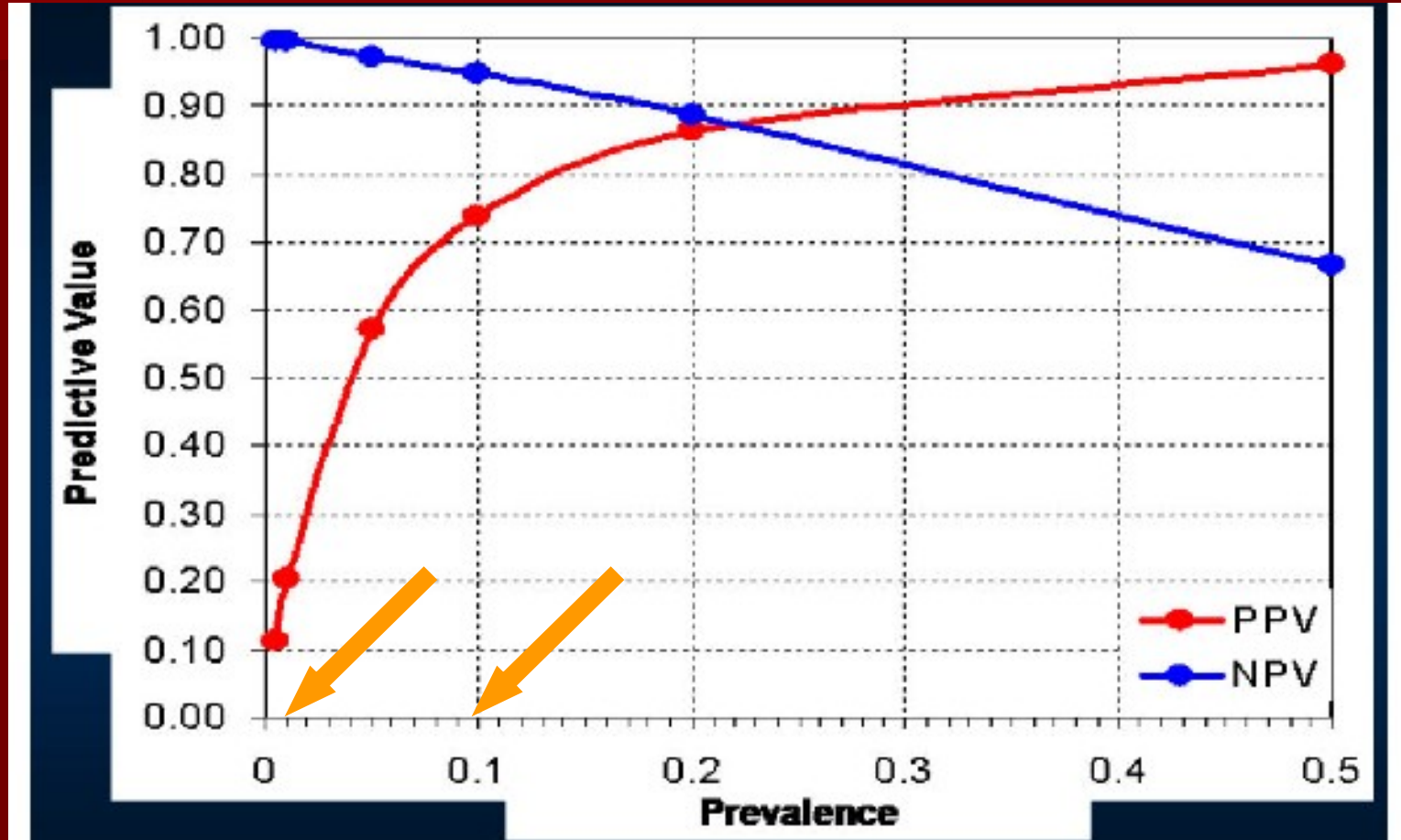
Qual será o impacto no número de FP?



Possibilidade de aumento no sobrediagnóstico e

sobretreamento

Qual será o impacto nos VP?



Impacto qualitativo na citologia

Após vacina

10%  1%

Após DNA-HPV+

1%  50%

■ Diminuição **S/VPN**, aumento **FN**:

- monotonia de casos negativos
- leitura menos meticulosa
- < identificação de anormalidades

■ Diminuição **E/VPP** e aumento **FP**:

- medo de perder alteração relevante
- supervalorização de casos negativos

■ Aumento **S/VPN**, diminuição **FN**:

- estímulo por casos positivos
- leitura mais cuidadosa

■ Aumento **E/VPP**, diminuição **FP**:

- maior treinamento
- equilíbrio entre casos + e -

EXPECTED IMPACT OF HPV VACCINATION ON DISEASE PREVALENCE AND ON THE SCREENING PERFORMANCE OF PAP CYTOLOGY

Prevalence of any abnormality in a Pap smear

Franco E. HPV Today 2008;15:1-4.
Disponível em www.hpvtoday.com
(acessado em 21/jun/2010)

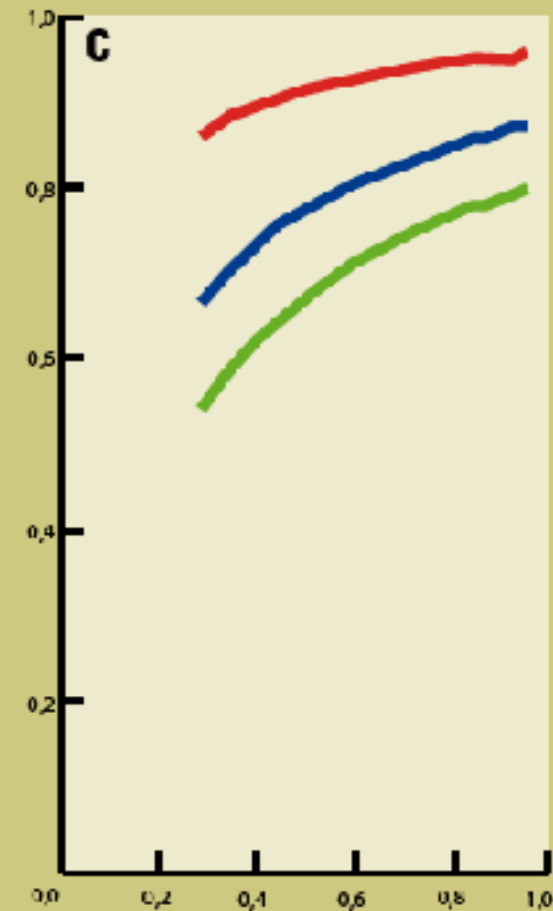
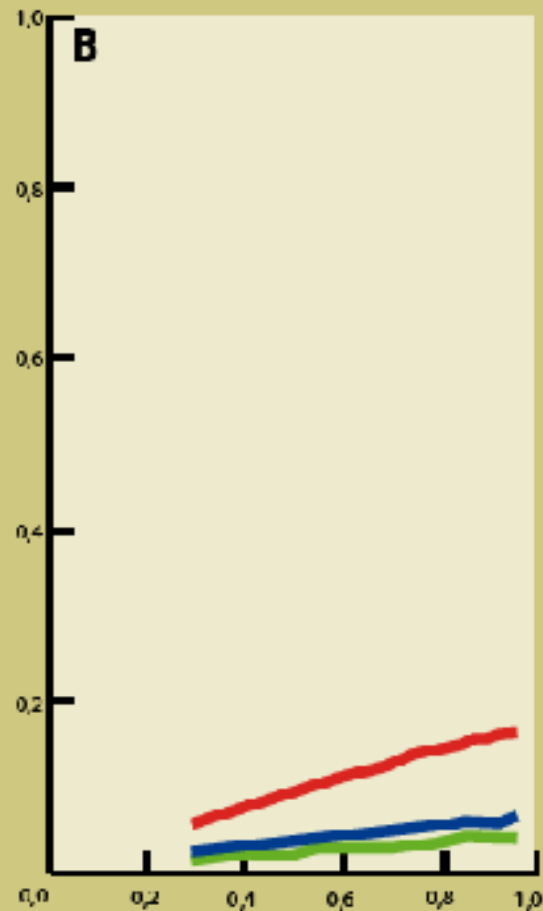
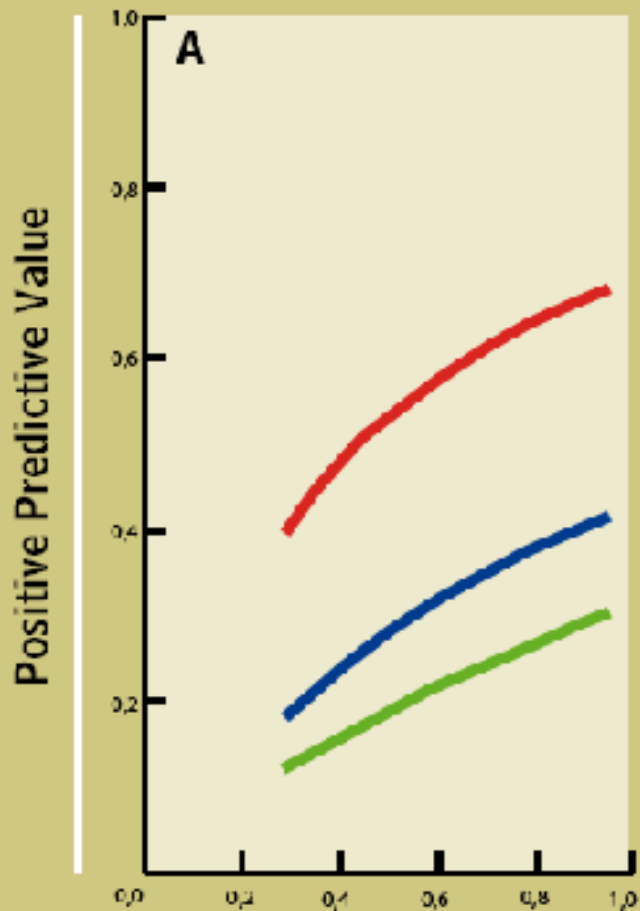
NO VACCINATION

AFTER VACCINATION

Prevalence = 10%

Pap as Screening
Prevalence = 1%

Pap as Triage
Prevalence = 50%

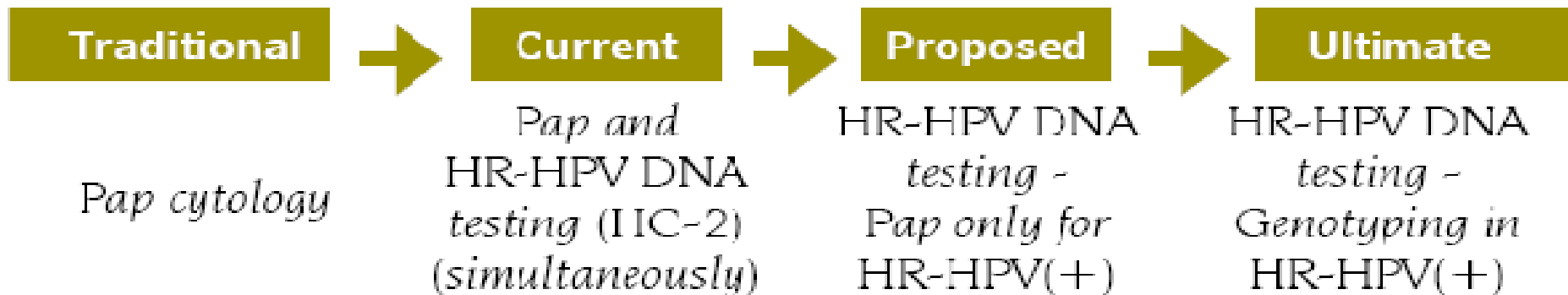


Sensitivity

ALGORITHMIC EVOLUTION of CERVICAL SCREENING OVER TIME

Ferenczy A. HPV Today 2008. Disponível em www.hpvtoday.com (acessado em 21/jun/2010)

PROPHYLACTIC HPV VACCINATION



PAST and PROSPECTS of the PAP CYTOLOGY for SCREENING

