

Comparative cost analysis of a cervical cancer screening programme based on molecular detection of HPV in Spain

Using the Aptima® HPV assay could generate healthcare cost savings of up to €41.9 million compared with DNA-based testing in Spain

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Introduction

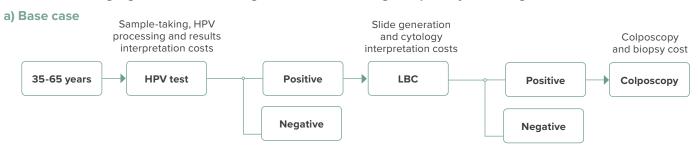
- Human papillomavirus (HPV) cervical cancer screening must use validated HPV tests based on the molecular detection of either viral mRNA (the Aptima HPV assay) or DNA.1
- ► The Aptima HPV assay has demonstrated the same cross-sectional and longitudinal sensitivity for the detection of HSIL/CIN2+ lesions but with greater specificity than HPV-DNA tests.¹
- This study compared the total costs of cervical cancer screening with a primary HPV test based on the detection of mRNA versus DNA.



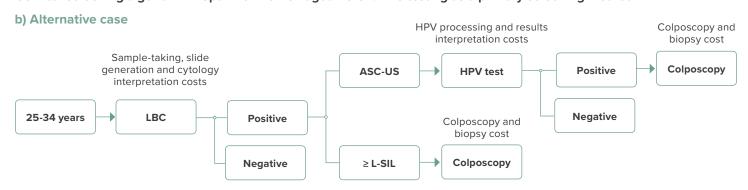
Study Design

- ▶ Results are based on a simulated cohort of 7,263,529 Spanish women, aged between 35-65 years and 1,947,925 women aged between 25-34 years, obtained from the Spanish National Institute of Statistics for 2018.
- ▶ The total costs for cervical cancer screening for the Aptima HPV assay, and the DNA-based tests (Cobas 4800 HPV and HC2 DNA assays) were calculated, including costs for HPV testing, liquid-based cytology (LBC) and colposcopy.

Cervical screening algorithm for women aged 35-65: HPV testing as a primary screening method¹

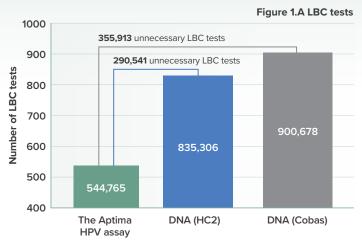


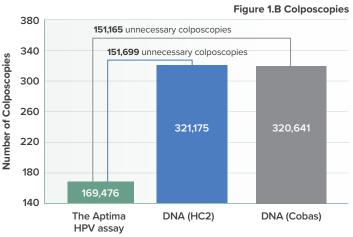
Cervical screening algorithm in Spain for women aged 25-34: LBC testing as a primary screening method¹



Results

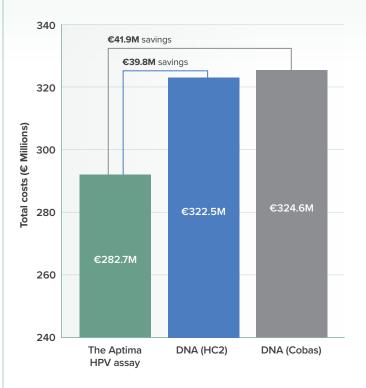
Figure 1: Number of tests performed¹





- The Aptima HPV assay detects the active infection (expression of HPV E6/E7 mRNA) instead of HPV DNA. reducing the detection of transient infections that are less likely to progress to HSIL/CIN2+.1
- Sensitivity analyses showed that the Aptima HPV assay was less costly and reduced the number of procedures performed in all the scenarios (Figures 1.A & 1.B).1

Figure 2. Cost savings using the Aptima® HPV assay for primary screening vs. DNA-based assays1



- ▶ These cost savings are a direct result of the increased specificity of the Aptima HPV assay reducing the number of women referred for further reflex tests.1
- ▶ The Aptima HPV assay saves up to €41,121,564 compared to testing with Cobas, and €39,839,711 with HC2 in women aged 36-65 (based on the molecular detection of HPV) (Figure 2). If women aged 25-34 years were included (LBC as a primary screening method) the Aptima HPV assay saves up to €42,472,579 compared to Cobas and €41,121,564 with HC2.1

Conclusion

Using the Aptima HPV assay could generate healthcare cost savings up to €41.9 million compared to DNA testing in Spain (assuming 70% coverage of women aged 35-65). It would also improve health management for women by reducing unnecessary follow-up tests.

Reference: 1. Ibáñez, R., Mareque, M., Granados, R. et al. Comparative cost analysis of cervical cancer screening programme based on molecular detection of HPV in Spain. BMC Women's Health 21, 178 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1186/

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