

Introduction of primary screening using high-risk HPV DNA detection in the Dutch cervical cancer screening programme: a population-based cohort study

Clare A. Aitken¹, Heleen M.E. van Agt¹, Albert. G. Siebers^{2,3}, Folkert J. van Kemenade⁴, Hubert G.M. Niesters⁵, Willem J.G. Melchers⁶, Judith E.M. Vedder³, Rob Schuurman^{7,8}, Adriaan J.C. van den Brule⁹, Hans C. van der Linden⁹, John W.J. Hinrichs^{10,11}, Anco Molijn¹², Klaas J. Hoogduin¹², Bettien M. van Hemel¹³, Inge M.C.M de Kok¹

1. Department of Public Health, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center Rotterdam

2. PALGA, the nationwide network and registry of histo- and cytopathology in the Netherlands

3. Department of Pathology, Radboud University Medical Center

4. Department of Pathology, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center Rotterdam

5. Department of Medical Microbiology, Division of Clinical Virology, The University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen

6. Department of Medical Microbiology, Radboud University Medical Center

7. Facilitaire Samenwerking Bevolkingsonderzoeken

8. Department of Medical Microbiology, University Medical Center Utrecht

9. Pathologie-DNA, Jeroen Bosch Hospital

10. Symbiant Pathology Expert Centre Hoorn

11. Department of Pathology, University Medical Center Utrecht

12. NMDL-LCPL

13. Department of Pathology and Medical Biology, the University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen

BMC Medicine. 2019 Dec 11; 17(1):228. doi: 10.1186/s12916-019-1460-0.

ABSTRACT

Background

In January 2017, the Dutch cervical cancer screening programme transitioned from cytomorphological to primary high-risk HPV DNA (hrHPV) screening, including the introduction of self-sampling, for women aged between 30 and 60 years. The Netherlands was the first country to switch to hrHPV screening at the national level. We investigated the health impact of this transition by comparing performance indicators from the new hrHPV-based programme with the previous cytology-based programme.

Methods

We obtained data from the Dutch nationwide registry of histo- and cytopathology (PALGA) for 454,573 women eligible for screening in 2017 who participated in the hrHPV-based programme between 1 January 2017 and 30 June 2018 (maximum follow-up of almost 21 months) and for 483,146 women eligible for screening in 2015 who participated in the cytology-based programme between 1 January 2015 and 31 March 2016 (maximum follow-up of 40 months). We compared indicators of participation (participation rate), referral (screen positivity; referral rate) and detection (CIN detection; number of referrals per detected CIN lesion).

Results

Participation in the hrHPV-based programme was significantly lower than in the cytology-based programme (61% vs. 64%). Screen positivity and direct referral rates were significantly higher in the hrHPV-based programme (positivity rate: 5% vs 9%; referral rate: 1% vs 3%). CIN2+ detection increased from 11 to 14 per 1,000 women screened. Overall, approximately 2.2 times more clinical irrelevant findings (i.e. \leq CIN1) were found in the hrHPV-based programme, compared with approximately 1.3 times more clinically relevant findings (i.e. CIN2+); this difference was mostly due to a national policy change recommending colposcopy, rather than observation, of hrHPV-positive, ASC-US/LSIL results in the hrHPV-based programme.

Conclusions

This is the first time that comprehensive results of nationwide implementation of hrHPV-based screening have been reported using high-quality data with a long follow-up. We have shown that both benefits and potential harms are higher in one screening round of a well-implemented hrHPV-based screening programme than in an established cytology-based programme. Lower participation in the new hrHPV programme may be due to factors such as invitation policy changes and the phased roll-out of the new programme. Our findings add further to evidence from trials and modelling studies on the effectiveness of hrHPV-based screening.

BACKGROUND

Primary hrHPV DNA screening, evaluated in clinical trials, has been shown to be more effective and cost-effective than cytology screening for the detection of pre-malignant and malignant cervical lesions.^{1,2} Following advice from the Dutch Health Council³ and a feasibility study by the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM),⁴ primary high-risk HPV (hrHPV) screening replaced cytology screening in the Dutch national cervical cancer screening programme in January 2017. Each of the five regional screening organisations implemented hrHPV-based screening sequentially during the first quarter of 2017 and by April 2017, the national implementation was complete. Women can choose either to have a cervical smear taken by their general practitioner (GP) or to use a self-sampling kit.⁵ Laboratory testing of screening programme samples is performed in five dedicated screening laboratories.

As part of the initial feasibility study, modelling analysis was conducted assessing the costs and effects of implementing primary hrHPV-based screening in the Netherlands.⁴ Recent modelling estimated that nationwide implementation of primary hrHPV-based screening was expected to reduce cervical cancer diagnoses by 13% and related deaths by 15% compared with cytology-based screening, while also reducing overall programme costs.⁶

The success of a screening programme depends on the implementation of well-defined protocols and guidelines.⁷ Screening programmes should be regularly monitored using high-quality data for quality assurance, to evaluate effectiveness and to identify potential harms.⁸ Although results from the implementation of primary hrHPV screening in Italy and Turkey have been published,^{9,10} these data lack robust results on detection of CIN lesions and do not compare the performance of hrHPV screening with cytology-based screening. Results from the Italian programme were also limited to a number of regions. Comprehensive results from the implementation of a nationwide hrHPV screening programme have yet to be published.

Data from the nationwide network and registry of histo- and cytopathology (PALGA) has enabled regular, high-quality monitoring of organised cervical cancer screening in the Netherlands for many years. This comprehensive dataset has national coverage¹¹ enabling us to assess the impact of cervical cancer screening programme policies on a national level. In order to evaluate the performance of the new primary hrHPV-based screening programme, we aimed to compare outcomes of the first year of the new programme with outcomes of the previous cytology-based cervical cancer screening programme.

METHODS

The cytology-based Dutch cervical screening programme

Until the end of 2016, the Dutch cervical cancer screening programme used cytology as the primary screening test. Women were invited to make an appointment for screening with their GP every five years from ages 30 to 60. Women could choose to opt-out of screening either temporarily (in the case of pregnancy, illness or other short-term reason) or indefinitely (in the case of hysterectomy or non-medical reasons such as conscientious objection).

There were various referral pathways in the cytology-based programme, depending on the result of primary cytology screening (Figure 1a). Direct referrals for colposcopy were given to women with high-grade cervical cytological abnormalities (high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL)) at primary screening. If women had low-grade cervical cytological abnormalities (atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASC-US) or low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL)) at primary screening, they were advised to make an appointment with their GP after six months for a follow-up smear. For women advised to have a follow-up cytology at six months, hrHPV triage was used in some cases, depending on the policy of the laboratory performing the test. Referral advice was given to women at the six month screening who had the following result: a) ASC-US or higher (when no hrHPV triage was performed) or, in the case of hrHPV triage, b) ASC-US/LSIL and hrHPV-positive or c) HSIL. Further repeat testing at 18 months was advised for women with cytology negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy (NILM) when no hrHPV triage was used or for NILM, hrHPV-positive results or ASC-US/LSIL, hrHPV negative results. When hrHPV triage testing at six months was used, women were referred back for routine screening if they were hrHPV-negative and cytology negative. All women with ASC-US+ cytology at 18 months were referred.

The hrHPV-based Dutch cervical screening programme

Primary hrHPV screening was implemented in the Netherlands on 1 January 2017 (Figure 1b), replacing the cytology-based programme. Women are invited to participate by their regional screening organisation every five years between the ages of 30 and 60, with some exceptions based on hrHPV positivity in the previous screening round; women with a negative hrHPV test result at age 40 or 50 are invited for screening after ten years instead of five and women who test hrHPV-positive at age 60 are invited for final screening at age 65. Women who do not wish to have a cervical sample taken at their GP can request a self-sampling kit. If requested at primary invitation, women were sent the self-sampling kit approximately four months after the initial invitation letter. Non-responders received a reminder letter four months after the initial invitation, which also contained information about how to request the self-sampling kit. Women who

requested the self-sampling kit after this reminder received it immediately. Reflex cytology was immediately performed on hrHPV-positive GP-collected samples. As cytology on self-sampled cervicovaginal material is unreliable,^{12,13} women with an hrHPV-positive result on self-sampling were invited to have a cytological smear taken by their GP.

The referral algorithm in the hrHPV-based programme was simplified. HrHPV-positive women with cytological abnormalities (i.e. ASC-US or worse) were referred for colposcopy, while hrHPV-positive women with normal cytology were invited for repeat cytology testing after six months.

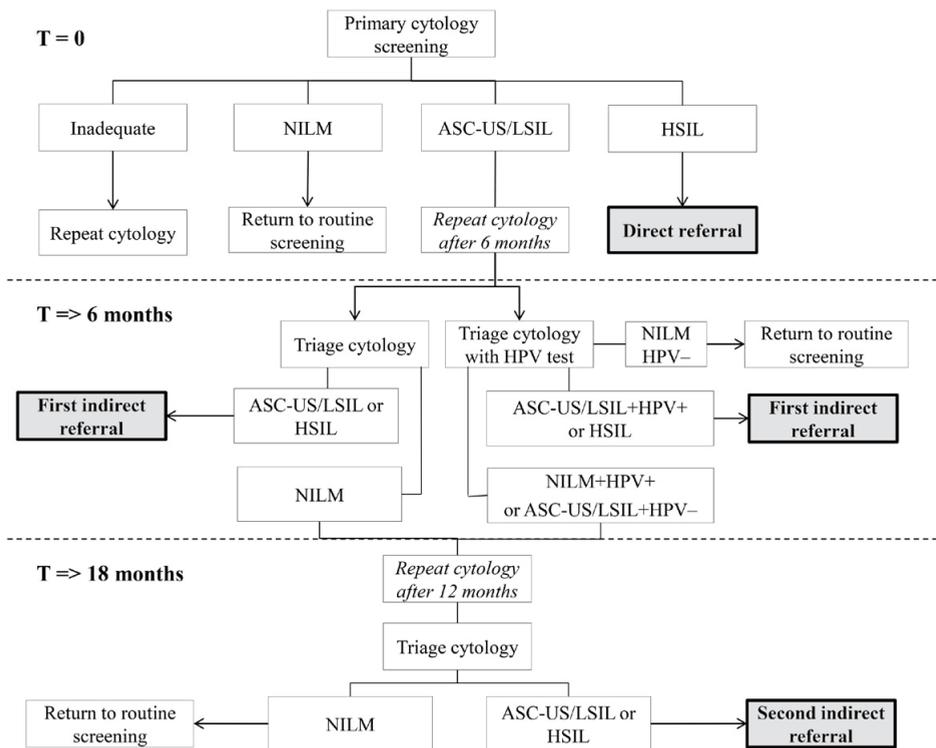


Figure 1a: Screening protocol cytology-based screening programme

NILM: Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy

ASC-US: Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance

LSIL: Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion

HSIL: High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion

Organisational and policy differences between the two programmes

In the Netherlands, there are five regional screening organisations responsible for the implementation of the screening programme. With the change from cytology-based to hrHPV-based screening, the policy for inviting women was changed, with the regional screening organisations sending all invitations in a standard manner; women were all

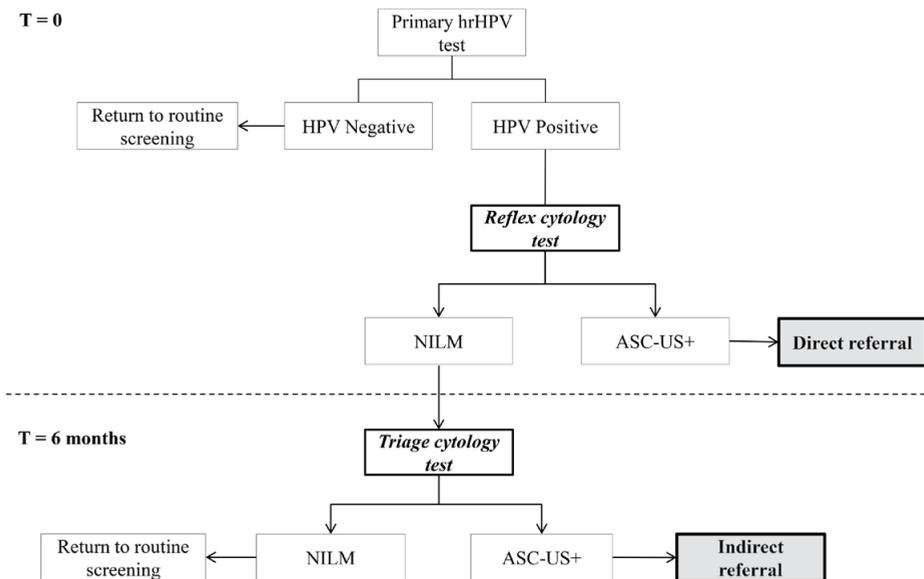


Figure 1b: Screening protocol HPV-based screening programme
 NILM: Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy
 ASC-US: Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance
 LSIL: Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion

invited after their birthday in the year they were eligible for invitation. In the cytology-based programme, invitations were sent by the regional screening organisation, GP practices or using a combined approach. The timing of the invitation also varied depending on which organisation sent the invitation; some invitations were sent at the start of the year that women would become eligible to participate and some were sent after the women’s birthdate. The number of laboratories responsible for analysing primary screens from the programme was reduced from approximately 40 in the cytology-based programme to five in the hrHPV-based programme (one per region).

hrHPV test in the new programme

Clinician-collected samples were collected in 20ml ThinPrep medium (Hologic, Marlborough, United States), transported and stored at room temperature until processed in the laboratory. The Evalyn® Brush (Rovers Medical Devices, Oss, the Netherlands) was used for self-sampling. The self-collected brushes were sent to the laboratories by regular mail. The brush of the self-sampling device was transferred into 20ml of ThinPrep medium prior to hrHPV testing. All laboratories used the Cobas® 4800 HPV test (Roche Diagnostics, Alameda CA, USA) to test the clinician-collected- and self-samples. The Cobas® 4800 HPV test is a CE *in vitro* diagnostic (IVD) certified kit (for clinician-collected cervical scraps only) for use in combination with the Cobas® 4800 system for nucleic acid

extraction, PCR setup, real-time PCR amplification and result analysis. As part of the assay procedure, each sample was also tested for the presence of human cells by amplification of the human beta-globin gene. The clinical performance of the Cobas® 4800 system has been validated using Dutch samples,¹⁴ and the Evalyn® Brush was compared with lavage self-sampling in a Dutch population and found to have equivalent performance.¹⁵ All tests used in the hrHPV-based programme were selected through a tendering process.

Study design and data source

This study is a longitudinal, retrospective population-based cohort study. We obtained results of primary screening tests and any associated follow-up from the Dutch nationwide registry of histo- and cytopathology (PALGA) for two cohorts. The cytology cohort consisted of women who participated in the cytology-based screening programme between 1 January 2015 and 31 March 2016 (maximum follow-up of 40 months). The hrHPV cohort consisted of women who participated between 1 January 2017 and 30 June 2018 in the hrHPV screening programme (maximum follow-up of almost 21 months). An inclusion period of 18 months was used for the hrHPV cohort to compensate for the phased implementation of the new programme (see Additional file 1).

All pathology laboratories in the Netherlands are linked to PALGA.¹¹ Identification of women is based on their birthdate and up to the first eight letters of their surname (maiden name is used for married women) and allows linkage of tests belonging to the same woman, enabling individual screening histories to be followed. For all primary and follow-up tests, the corresponding advice codes were analysed. Age was defined as the woman's age at the time of the primary screening test, classified into five-year age groups. Given differences in invitation policies between the two programmes, slightly different age ranges have been used for the hrHPV cohort and the cytology cohort (see Additional file 1).

Data analysis

To compare the performance of the hrHPV-based screening programme with the cytology-based screening programme, we calculated indicators in three categories: *participation* (participation rate), *referral* (screen positivity rate, positive cytology among screen positive women, referral rate from primary screening (direct referral), referral rate from follow-up smear (indirect referral) and total referral rate (direct and indirect referrals combined)) and *detection* (findings after referral per 1,000 screened women, number of positive screen test results/number of referrals for colposcopy per detected CIN2+ or CIN3+ lesion).

The participation rate was defined by the number of primary screening tests divided by the number of women eligible for screening. The number of eligible women was estimated from the number of women in the Dutch population who would reach screening

age in 2015 or 2017 (i.e. aged 29, 34, etc.) on 1 January 2015 for the cytology cohort and on 1 January 2017 for the hrHPV cohort. This data was obtained from Statistics Netherlands¹⁶ and adjusted for the risk of having their cervix removed by hysterectomy.¹⁷

Referrals were identified based on advice codes recorded in PALGA and could be direct or indirect (see Additional file 1). Overdiagnosis and false positive screening results are recognised harms of screening.¹⁸ Screen positivity and referrals can lead to psychological distress^{19,20} and colposcopy itself can result in physical symptoms.²¹ As such, we considered screen positivity and referral to be proxies for potential harms. To estimate the harms-benefits ratio of screening, we calculated the number of screen positives and number of referrals per detected CIN2+ and CIN3+ case. Detailed information about data definitions can be found in Additional file 1.

All analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics 24. Chi-squared tests were performed to compare differences between proportions. *p* values of 0.05 or less were statistically significant.

RESULTS

Participation

A total of 454,573 women eligible for screening invitation in 2017 participated in the hrHPV-based programme between 1 January 2017 and 30 June 2018 and 483,146 women eligible for screening invitation in 2015 participated in the cytology-based programme between 1 January 2015 and 31 March 2016. Women ranged in age from 29 to 61 years.

Figure 2 shows that the overall participation rate in 2017 in the hrHPV-based programme was significantly lower than in the cytology-based screening programme in 2015 (64% in 2015 compared with 61% in 2017; $p < 0.001$). The participation rate in the hrHPV-based programme was lower in all age groups. The biggest difference was found in age group 45-49 years (68% in 2015 compared with 63% in 2017; $p < 0.001$). Differences in participation rates were statistically significant for all age groups ($p < 0.001$).

The percentage of inadequate cytology smears recorded at primary screening as a proportion of all primary screening reduced from 1.6% in 2015 to 0.1% in 2017 ($p < 0.001$).

Of all women participating in the hrHPV-based programme, 8% used the self-sampling kit (i.e. 36,295 self-sampled compared with 418,278 clinician-collected) (Figure 3).

Referral

Figure 4 shows that the proportion of women with a positive screen test was significantly higher in the hrHPV-based programme than in the cytology-based programme

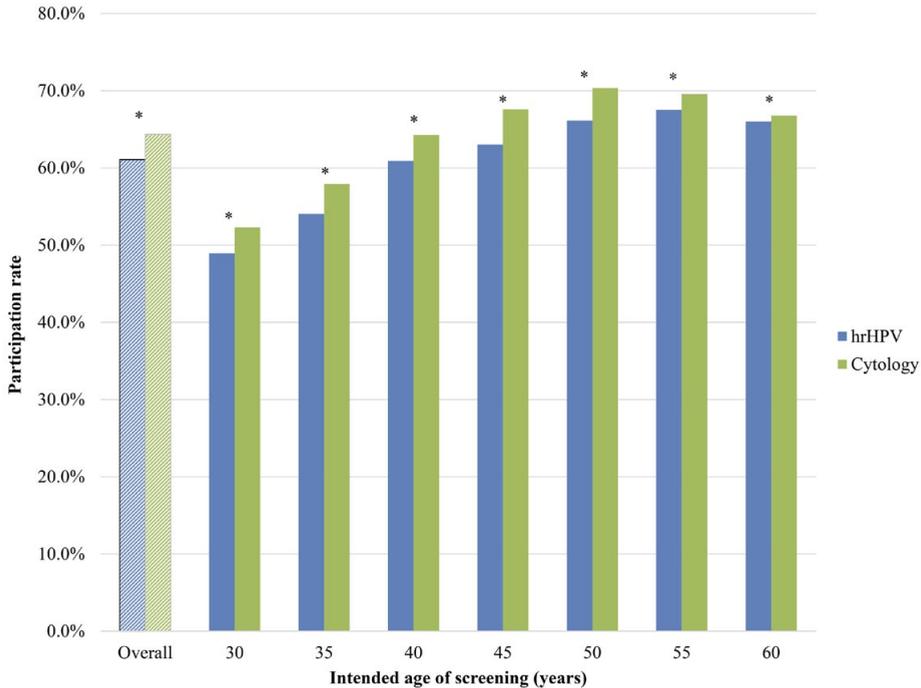


Figure 2: Participation rate in hrHPV-based screening (2017) and in cytology-based screening (2015) by age. 454,573 women participated in hrHPV-based screening programme and 483,146 women participated in the cytology-based screening programme. NB. Please refer to Additional file 1 for a comprehensive explanation of age group criteria.

* Pearson's chi-square test significantly different between test types ($p < 0.001$).

(increased from 5% in 2015 to 9% in 2017; $p < 0.001$). Related to this, we found that the proportion of women referred to the gynaecologist also significantly increased (from 1% in the cytology-based programme to 3% in the hrHPV-based programme; $p < 0.001$). The increase in screen positive tests and in the referral rate were largest in women aged 30-34 years, where the proportion of positive screen tests increased from 9% in the cytology-based programme to 21% in the hrHPV-based programme ($p < 0.001$) and the referral rate increased from 3% to 8% ($p < 0.001$).

In the hrHPV-based programme, we found a significantly higher hrHPV positivity rate in clinician-collected than in self-collected samples (9.2% vs 7.6%; $p < 0.001$). In addition, amongst hrHPV-positive women, more women had a cytological abnormality after self-sampling than clinician-collected sampling (37.2% vs 32.2%; $p < 0.001$) (Figure 3).

Detection

Figure 5 shows per 1,000 women screened, the total number of referrals (both direct and indirect) to the gynaecologist and the number of CIN2+ lesions detected after referral.

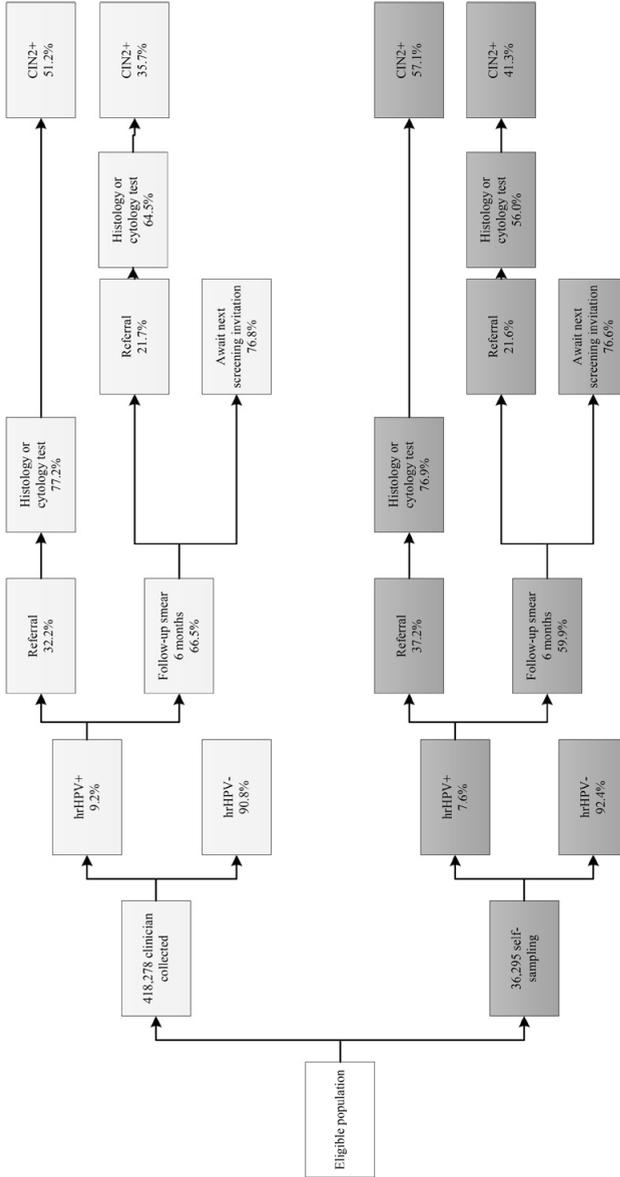


Figure 3: Flowchart of participation, referral and detection within the new hrHPV-based screening programme, 2017 cohort.

Pearson's chi-square test significantly different for hrHPV positivity, direct referral rates and follow-up smear ($p < 0.001$) and CIN2+ detection rates from direct referral ($p = 0.002$) between clinician-collected and self-sampling.

Pearson's chi-square test not significantly different for proportions of histology or cytology tests (from direct referral; $p = 0.805$, from indirect referral; $p = 0.042$), indirect referral rate ($p = 0.974$), proportions with recommendation to await next screening invitation ($p = 0.884$), CIN2+ detection rates from indirect referral ($p = 0.319$) between clinician-collected and self-sampling.

NB. Sum of advice after screening will not be 100% due to a proportion of screens with repeat cytology due to inadequate cytology quality or loss to follow-up (self-sampling arm only). Cytology was assessed in 90.1% of hrHPV positive cases in the self-sampling arm. Repeat cytology because of inadequate cytology quality after a positive screen result was recommended in 1.3% of clinician-collected cases and 1.6% of self-sampling cases with cytology (1.3% of self-sampling cases had other recommendations). Repeat cytology because of inadequate cytology quality in a follow-up smear at 6 months was recommended in 1.5% of clinician-collected cases and 1.8% of self-sampling cases.

The number of referrals increased from 20 to 39 per 1,000 women screened, and the CIN2+ detection rate increased from 11 to 14 per 1,000 women screened ($p < 0.001$). Overall, the referral rate doubled and the CIN2+ detection rate increased by 34% ($p < 0.001$). For the youngest age group, the referral rate increased by 92% ($p < 0.001$) and the CIN2+ detection rate by 30% ($p < 0.001$).

Cytology or histology was performed in 77% of women directly referred to the gynaecologist in the hrHPV-based programme (Figure 3). In the remaining 23%, only colposcopy was performed after referral or women were lost to follow up. In case of indirect referrals, in 64.5% of clinician-collected or 56.0% of self-sampling ($p = 0.974$) cytology or histology was performed. The CIN2+ detection rate after cytology or histology varied across the four different groups in the hrHPV-based programme: from 35.7%

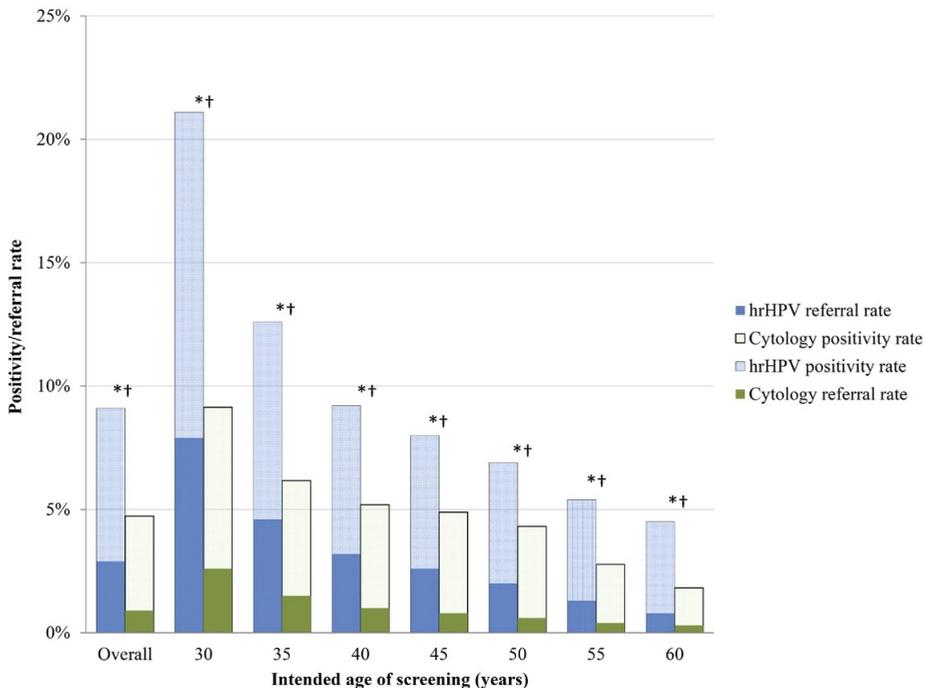


Figure 4: Screen positivity and direct referral rates by screening programme and age.

Cytology-based screening results are based on the 2015 screening cohort and hrHPV-based screening results are based on the 2017 screening cohort. Screen positivity in the hrHPV-based screening programme is hrHPV-positive, irrespective of reflex cytology results. 454,573 women participated in hrHPV-based screening programme and 483,146 women participated in the cytology-based screening programme. NB. Please refer to Additional file 1 for a comprehensive explanation of age group criteria.

* Pearson's chi-square test significantly different for screen positivity rates between test types ($p < 0.001$).

† Pearson's chi-square test significantly different for referral rates between test types ($p < 0.001$).

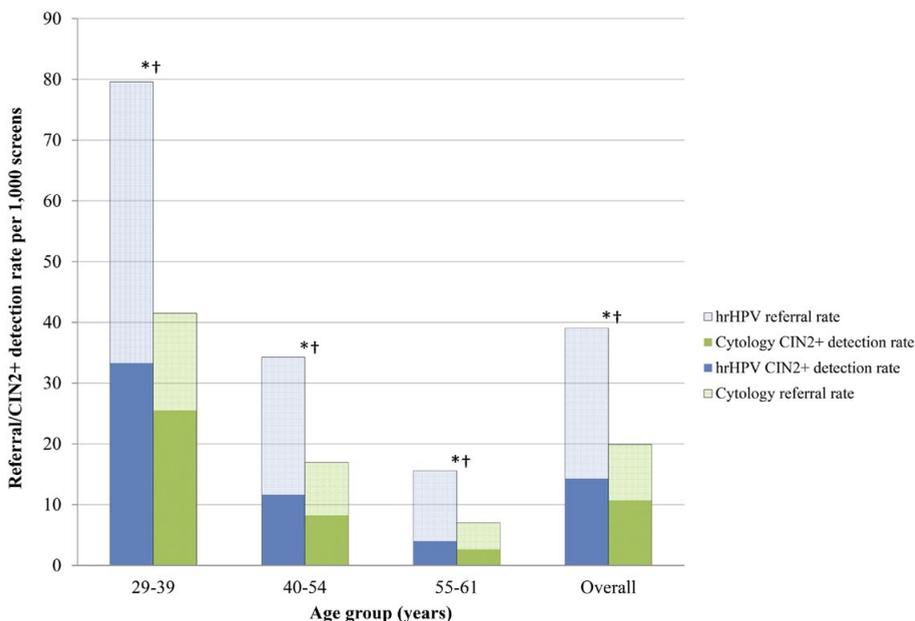


Figure 5: Total referral and CIN2+ detection rates in all screened women by screening programme and age. Cytology-based screening results are based on the 2015 screening cohort and hrHPV-based screening results are based on the 2017 screening cohort. 454,573 women participated in hrHPV-based screening programme and 483,146 women participated in the cytology-based screening programme. Referral rates include direct and indirect referrals. NB. Please refer to Additional file 1 for a comprehensive explanation of age group criteria.

* Pearson's chi-square test significantly different for referral rates between test types ($p < 0.001$).

† Pearson's chi-square test significantly different for CIN2+ detection rates between test types ($p < 0.001$).

in indirect referred women after a clinician collected sample to 57.1% in direct referred women after self-sampling (Figure 3).

Table 1 shows the different findings after direct and indirect referrals for the hrHPV-based and cytology-based programmes. We found that in the hrHPV-based programme after referral, approximately 2.2 times more clinically irrelevant findings were found (i.e. 'cytology only', 'no dysplasia' or CIN1), compared with approximately 1.3 times more clinically relevant findings (i.e. CIN2, CIN3 and cancer).

Harms versus benefits

Table 2 shows the number of positive screen test and number of referrals (i.e. 'harms') per CIN2+ and CIN3+ lesion detected (i.e. 'benefits') in one screening round, for both the hrHPV-based and cytology-based screening programme. We found that in the new programme, the harms per benefit increased by approximately 45% in one screening round for CIN 2+ lesions and by 51% for CIN3+ lesions. For example, to detect one CIN3+

Table 1: Findings after referrals for colposcopy by screening programme, referral type and age, per 1,000 women screened.

Rate per 1,000 screened women	HPV						Cytology									
	Direct**			Indirect**			Direct**			Indirect**						
	Overall	29-39	40-54	55-61	Overall	29-39	40-54	55-61	Overall	29-39	40-54	55-61				
No follow-up with cytology or histology test**	6.0	12.5	5.2	2.3	3.4	6.0	3.1	1.9	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.3	4.0	2.3	0.9
Cytology only	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
No dysplasia	3.9	6.5	3.9	2.0	1.6	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.8	2.8	1.8	0.9
CIN1	6.3	12.8	5.6	2.4	2.1	3.8	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.4	3.0	5.8	3.0	0.9
CIN2	4.7	10.6	4.0	1.3	1.2	2.2	1.1	0.5	2.0	4.7	1.5	0.6	2.3	4.8	2.1	0.7
CIN3	6.9	17.2	5.3	1.7	1.1	2.4	0.8	0.5	4.9	12.5	3.5	1.0	1.4	3.5	1.2	0.3
Cancer	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

N.B. Cases with a histological record that is coded as 'no diagnosis' (average of 1.2% of total cases) are included in the denominator but not presented in the table. Please refer to Additional file 1 for a comprehensive explanation of age group criteria.

* These women are referred for colposcopy but no follow up examination has been registered in PALGA. These women are either lost to follow up or only colposcopy is performed.

** Pearson's chi-square test significantly different for the distribution of outcomes between test types ($p < 0.001$).

Table 2: Number of positive screen tests and number of referrals per detected CIN2+ or CIN3+ lesion.

		Cytology	HPV	Difference per round (%)
POSITIVE SCREENS				
Total*				
Number of positives needed to detect one:	CIN2+	4.4	6.3	44
	CIN3+	7.2	10.8	50
REFERRALS				
Total*				
Number of referrals needed to detect one:	CIN2+	1.9	2.7	47
	CIN3+	3.0	4.6	53
HSIL				
Number of referrals needed to detect one:	CIN2+	1.3	1.3	-2
	CIN3+	1.8	1.8	-2
ASC-US/LSIL				
Number of referrals needed to detect one:	CIN2+	3.0	4.7	57
	CIN3+	7.5	12.0	60

NB. Triage algorithms for ASC-US/LSIL screens differ between the cytology-based and hrHPV-based programmes; in the hrHPV-based programme, all hrHPV-positive, ASC-US/LSIL screens are directly referred whereas, in the cytology-based programme, ASC-US/LSIL screens were triaged for repeat cytology after six months.

* Total include all positive hrHPV tests irrespective of the reflex cytology result (includes hrHPV-positive screens with reflex cytology of NILM, inadequate or missing).

lesion in the cytology-based programme, 3.0 women were referred, compared to 4.6 in the hrHPV-based programme. This difference was mostly due to the increase in referrals of hrHPV-positive screens with ASC-US/LSIL cytology in the hrHPV-based programme, which stemmed from a national policy change to refer, rather than observe, hrHPV-positive screens with ASC-US/LSIL results.

DISCUSSION

Main findings

The nationwide implementation of primary high-risk HPV DNA screening in the Netherlands has been successful, with the programme now fully implemented and results generally as expected, apart from a lower than anticipated participation rate. In the first year, we observed a participation rate of 61%, which was lower than observed in the previous cytology-based programme (64%). Screen positivity was higher in the hrHPV-based programme. The cytology programme recommended observation of ASC-US/LSIL results, while the hrHPV-based programme recommended colposcopic referral for

hrHPV-positive, ASC-US/LSIL results. As expected, this increased both the number of colposcopic referrals and CIN2+ lesions detected.

Factors influencing participation rates

The introduction of self-sampling had been expected to increase participation, as a previous Dutch study (PROTECT) found that screening non-attenders who were offered self-sampling were more likely to be screened than non-attenders.²² While 8% of screened women used self-sampling, this did not increase overall participation, suggesting that switching is occurring. Information about switching was not publicly reported in 2017 official monitoring report,²³ and further research is needed into the characteristics of women who choose for self-sampling to provide reliable estimates of this indicator. One important difference between PROTECT and the real-world implementation was that women needed to opt-in to self-sampling in the screening programme. Secondly, the four-month waiting period for the self-sampling kit may have delayed uptake of screening amongst women who opted-in. The self-sampling kit may be used by women who find it more convenient than attending the GP; one of the main reasons identified in a Dutch study for using a self-sampling kit.²⁴ Finally, although self-sampling is generally acceptable to women,¹² 23% of self-sampling kits requested by the 2017 cohort have not yet been returned (as of December 2018; personal communication, RIVM, 21 December 2018). Although the return of these kits would not have a large effect on overall participation, the reasons for not returning them should be further investigated.

Organisational factors, such as the phased roll-out of the new programme and changes in the invitation process may also have resulted in lower participation. Due to the phased roll-out of the new programme over the first quarter of 2017, women had less time to take up their screening invitations compared with the cytology-based programme, although we still observed a lower participation rate when calculating it based on 18 months of data. If the phased implementation is the cause of lower participation, we would expect participation to increase in coming months. In the cytology-based programme, GP practices could invite patients for screening, rather than women receiving an invitation from the regional screening organisation. Women who received invitations sent from GP practices were more likely to participate in the cytology-based programme than women who received invitations from screening organisations.²⁵ Discontinuing the involvement of GP practices in the invitation and reminder process may have led to a decline in participation, as invitations are now sent from organisations that may be unfamiliar to women; this needs further investigation.

Comparison with other studies

The hrHPV positivity rate was higher than anticipated at 9.1%, as a previous population-based Dutch study (DuSC) found a hrHPV positivity rate of 8% amongst women of

screening age.²⁶ This difference may be explained by differences in sociodemographic characteristics of women participating in the programme overall and the women included in DuSC. It could also be that there has been an increase in the incidence of hrHPV infections over time. The higher than expected hrHPV positivity rate may explain differences between the estimated referral rate of 3.4% (based on modelling)⁶ and the observed referral rate of 3.9%. We found 48.2% CIN2+ detection in all women with histologically confirmed diagnosis, which was higher than the rate predicted by modelling (45%), which may be due to differences in the assumed test characteristics and the real-world performance of the hrHPV test.⁶

One surprising finding was that hrHPV positivity was lower in self-samples than in the clinician-collected samples, contrary to previous Dutch studies. One population-based study found higher hrHPV positivity in self-samples than in clinician-collected samples¹² and one randomised non-inferiority trial (IMPROVE) found equivalent hrHPV positivity between the two test types, although IMPROVE used a different clinician-collected test than is used in the screening programme.²⁷ Despite this, we found higher CIN2+ detection in self-sampling than in clinician-collected sampling. This may indicate that the self-sampling test has a higher CIN2+ specificity than the clinician-collected test, in contrast to results from IMPROVE, which reported CIN2+ specificity of the self-test was non-inferior (relative accuracy of 1.00).²⁷ Further analysis of the self-sampling kit within the screening programme is needed, controlling for background risk and population factors.

Triage of hrHPV-positive women

A higher CIN2+ detection rate was found in the hrHPV programme than in the cytology-based programme. This was expected based on the results of four large randomised trials of HPV screening.¹ However, in the new hrHPV screening programme, more referrals per screening round were needed to detect one CIN2+ lesion compared with cytology-based screening, mainly due to an increase in the number of referrals amongst women with ASC-US/LSIL cytology. This increase potentially leads to more harms for women, including anxiety for women unnecessarily referred¹⁹ or potential overtreatment of low-grade lesions. Therefore, optimising triage to reduce unnecessary referrals should be a priority. Different triage strategies for hrHPV-positive screens have been proposed, including (but not limited to) p16/Ki67 dual staining, hrHPV genotyping, methylation, HPV E6 protein assays or combinations of these strategies.²⁸ Risk-based management could also be explored, in which risk factors (such as a woman's screening history) are taken into account when triaging hrHPV-positive, ASC-US primary screens.²⁹ The performance of additional triage tests in the Dutch setting, as well as the feasibility of implementation and any impacts on programme cost-effectiveness and the balance of harms versus benefits of the screening programme need to be considered prior

to changing the triage algorithm. The harms benefits ratio of the old cytology-based programme was considered acceptable in the Netherlands, and while in one round of screening the hrHPV-based screening programme had a more unfavourable balance, reducing the number of total screening rounds in the hrHPV-based programme (from seven to five for many woman) will result in similar overall life-time harms-benefits ratio to that of the cytology-based programme.

International comparisons

In several countries, hrHPV-based screening has been implemented, but published results are only available from Italy and Turkey. In Italy, HPV-based screening was implemented in 2012 in 19 screening programmes across ten regions. The direct referral rate from the Italian programme was comparable with the Dutch programme at 2.9%.¹⁰ In 2014, primary HPV screening was implemented in Turkey; however, direct comparison of results is difficult due to a low participation rate (36.5%) and incomplete histological follow-up data.⁹ Neither study compared hrHPV-based screening with cytology-based screening. In general, the quality of a cytology-based programme influences such a comparison. In the Netherlands, the quality of the cytology-based programme was consistently high, with low rates of unsatisfactory smears and a high positive predictive value for CIN2+ lesions compared with other European countries.³⁰ In a country with a less highly-performing cytology programme, the incremental effects of HPV-based screening versus cytology-based screening would be different.

Future implications for hrHPV in partly vaccinated cohorts

Given the increased sensitivity of hrHPV testing for CIN2+ lesions, detection rates are expected to be higher in the first round, as both prevalent and incident lesions are detected. As the programme reaches a steady state, and fewer prevalent lesions are detected, we expect that detection of CIN3+ lesions will decrease, as seen in the POBASCAM trial.³¹ Therefore, it will be necessary to compare results from the first and subsequent screening rounds. In the Netherlands, hrHPV vaccination was offered in a catch-up programme to girls aged 13 to 16 years in 2009, meaning the first cohort of partly vaccinated women will be eligible for screening in 2023. This may necessitate changes to the programme, due to an anticipated reduction in HPV16/18 infections. Modelling has shown that with herd immunity levels greater than 50%, a reduction in the number of screening rounds may need to be considered to maintain programme cost-effectiveness in the Netherlands.³² Finally, for full evaluation of the new screening programme, calculation of interval cancer incidence is essential to approximate the sensitivity of one screening round. Women are at highest risk of an interval cancer diagnosis four to six years after a negative screen,³³ as the screening interval is five years. As

such, the first opportunity for comparison of this indicator will come five years after the implementation of hrHPV-based screening.

Strengths and limitations of this study

This is the first study to report the results of the nationwide implementation of a hrHPV-based screening using prospectively-collected cyto- and histopathological data. We have been able to compare this reliably with the previous cytology-based programme due to the nationwide coverage of PALGA. The large number of screens included in our study has allowed us to make statistically robust comparisons between indicators of the two programmes. Our study has some limitations. The follow-up time included in our study was shorter for the hrHPV-based programme than the cytology-based programme, as the hrHPV-based programme was implemented more recently. We are unable to analyse characteristics of non-attenders to the programme, as characteristics of these women are not captured by PALGA. We are also unable to differentiate loss to follow-up after referral for colposcopy from cases where women attended colposcopy, but no cytology or histological diagnostic test was performed. This information is unavailable for both the hrHPV-based programme and the cytology-based programme. As such, we cannot investigate whether adherence to referral advice has changed over time. Furthermore, compliance to referral, used to differentiate cytology only and no follow-up with cytology or histology in Table 1, may have been underestimated for hrHPV screening due to the shorter follow-up time for the hrHPV-based programme; however, without data on colposcopies, the extent of this underestimation is unknown. The identifier used in PALGA to link records is non-unique (based on the first eight letters of a woman's surname and her date of birth). This means that records from multiple women could be linked to one identifier (called an administrative fusion). It is unlikely that there is a difference in the number of administrative fusions between the two programmes and therefore, we expect that this has not influenced our results. Finally, because the cytology-based programme recommended observation of ASC-US/LSIL results, while the hrHPV-based programme recommended colposcopic referral for hrHPV-positive, ASC-US/LSIL results, distinguishing the relative impact of the hrHPV test itself versus the lower threshold for referral on both unnecessary testing and CIN2+ detection is difficult.

CONCLUSIONS

This is the first time that results of nationwide implementation of hrHPV-based screening have been reported using high-quality data with extended follow-up. Our results show implementation of the hrHPV-based programme has been successful. However, the lower participation rate in the hrHPV-based programme needs to be investigated further to ensure that the screening programme remains effective and efficient. Detection of CIN2+ lesions was higher in the hrHPV-based programme at the cost of more unnecessary referrals. Careful consideration needs to be given to potentially changing triage of HPV-positive screens to reduce unnecessary referrals. Ongoing monitoring of the hrHPV-based programme is essential to ensure that a reasonable balance of benefits and harms continues to be achieved.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASC-US – atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance

CIN – Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia

GP – general practitioner

hrHPV – high-risk human papillomavirus

HSIL – high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion

LSIL – low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion

PALGA – Nationwide network of cyto- and histopathology in the Netherlands

NILM – Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy

RIVM – Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment)

DECLARATIONS

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study is exempt from ethical approval by a medical ethical committee under Dutch law. Non-identifiable data was used for this study and data was used after approval by PALGA.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from PALGA, the nationwide network and registry of histo- and cytopathology in the Netherlands, but restrictions apply to the availability of these data.

Competing interests

CA, HvA and IdK report receiving funding from the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu) for the conduct of this study. AM reports receiving funding from the Facilitaire Samenwerking Bevolkingsonderzoeken for work related to this study and funding from DDL Laboratories outside of the study. All other authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Funding

This study was funded by the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu). The funding source had no

involvement in the study design, data collection, data analysis, interpretation of the data, writing of the report, or the decision to submit the paper for publication.

Authors' contributions

CA wrote the manuscript, with assistance from HvA and IdK. CA, HvA and IdK selected indicators and defined the cohorts. HvA conducted the data analysis, CA checked the data analysis and finalised tables and figures with assistance from IdK. AS created the datasets and reviewed drafts of the manuscript. WM, BvH, HN, AvB, HvL, JH, AM, KH and JV were involved in the collection and processing samples for the population-based cervical cancer screening programme and reviewed drafts of the manuscript. FvK and RS contributed to programme planning, programme governance and reviewed drafts of the manuscript.

Acknowledgements

We wish to acknowledge Dr Anne Uyterlinde and Dr Mike Visser for their contributions to programme planning and collection and processing samples for the population-based cervical cancer screening programme.

REFERENCES

1. Ronco G, Dillner J, Elfström KM, Tunesi S, Snijders PJF, Arbyn M, Kitchener H, Segnan N, Gilham C, Giorgi-Rossi P et al: Efficacy of HPV-based screening for prevention of invasive cervical cancer: follow-up of four European randomised controlled trials. *The Lancet* 2014, 383(9916):524-532.
2. van Rosmalen J, de Kok IM, van Ballegooijen M: Cost-effectiveness of cervical cancer screening: cytology versus human papillomavirus DNA testing. *BJOG* 2012, 119(6):699-709.
3. Dutch Health Council: Population screening for cervical cancer [in Dutch]. The Hague: Health Council of the Netherlands; 2011.
4. van der Veen N, Carpay M, van Delden J, Grievink L, B. H, Lock A, Salverda J: Feasibility study for improvements to the population screening for cervical cancer [in Dutch]. Bilthoven: Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (RIVM); 2013.
5. van der Veen N: Framework for the Execution of Cervical Cancer Population Screening [in Dutch]. Bilthoven: Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (RIVM); 2017.
6. Naber SK, Matthijssse SM, Jansen EEL, De Kok IM, de Koning HJ, van Ballegooijen M: Effecten en kosten van het vernieuwde bevolkingsonderzoek naar baarmoederhalskanker in Nederland naar aanleiding van recente ontwikkelingen. In. Rotterdam: Department of Public Health, Erasmus MC University Medical Center; 2016.
7. Rebolj M, van Ballegooijen M, Berkers LM, Habbema D: Monitoring a national cancer prevention program: successful changes in cervical cancer screening in the Netherlands. *Int J Cancer* 2007, 120(4):806-812.
8. Arbyn M, Anttila A, Jordan J, Ronco G, Schenck U, Segnan N, Wiener HG, Herbert A, Daniel J, von Karsa L: European guidelines for quality assurance in cervical cancer screening: second edition. In. Belgium: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2008.
9. Gultekin M, Zayifoglu Karaca M, Kucukyildiz I, Dundar S, Boztas G, Semra Turan H, Hacikamiloglu E, Murtuza K, Keskinilic B, Sencan I: Initial results of population based cervical cancer screening program using HPV testing in one million Turkish women. *Int J Cancer* 2018, 142(9):1952-1958.
10. Ronco G, Giorgi Rossi P, Giubilato P, Del Mistro A, Zappa M, Carozzi F, group HPVvs: A first survey of HPV-based screening in routine cervical cancer screening in Italy. *Epidemiol Prev* 2015, 39(3 Suppl 1):77-83.
11. Casparie M, Tiebosch AT, Burger G, Blauwgeers H, van de Pol A, van Krieken JH, Meijer GA: Pathology databanking and biobanking in The Netherlands, a central role for PALGA, the nationwide histopathology and cytopathology data network and archive. *Cell Oncol* 2007, 29(1):19-24.
12. Ketelaars PJW, Bosgraaf RP, Siebers AG, Massuger L, van der Linden JC, Wauters CAP, Rahamat-Langendoen JC, van den Brule AJC, IntHout J, Melchers WJG et al: High-risk human papillomavirus detection in self-sampling compared to physician-taken smear in a responder population of the Dutch cervical screening: Results of the VERA study. *Prev Med* 2017, 101:96-101.
13. Arbyn M, Ronco G, Anttila A, Meijer CJ, Poljak M, Ogilvie G, Koliopoulos G, Naucler P, Sankaranarayanan R, Peto J: Evidence regarding human papillomavirus testing in secondary prevention of cervical cancer. *Vaccine* 2012, 30 Suppl 5:F88-99.
14. Heideman DAM, Hesselink AT, Berkhof J, van Kemenade F, Melchers WJG, Daalmeijer NF, Verkuijten M, Meijer CJLM, Snijders PJF: Clinical Validation of the cobas 4800 HPV Test for Cervical Screening Purposes. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 2011, 49(11):3983-3985.
15. Bosgraaf RP, Verhoef VM, Massuger LF, Siebers AG, Bulten J, de Kuyper-de Ridder GM, Meijer CJ, Snijders PJ, Heideman DA, IntHout J et al: Comparative performance of novel self-sampling

- methods in detecting high-risk human papillomavirus in 30,130 women not attending cervical screening. *Int J Cancer* 2015, 136(3):646-655.
16. Statistics Netherlands. Population; sex, age, marital status and geographical region, 1 January <http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/publication/?PA=03759ned>
 17. Dutch Hospital Data: Landelijke Medische Registratie. In. Utrecht, the Netherlands; 2010.
 18. Siljander I, Lehtinen M, Makkonen P, Pankakoski M, Helander S, Sarkeala T, Heinavaara S, Anttila A: EU-TOPIA Deliverable 2.1: Definition of benefits and harms of cancer screening. In. Edited by EU-TOPIA. Finland: Finnish Cancer Registry, Helsinki; 2016.
 19. Korfage IJ, Essink-Bot ML, Westenberg SM, Helmerhorst T, Habbema JD, van Ballegooijen M: How distressing is referral to colposcopy in cervical cancer screening?: a prospective quality of life study. *Gynecol Oncol* 2014, 132(1):142-148.
 20. Drolet M, Brisson M, Maunsell E, Franco EL, Coutlée F, Ferenczy A, Fisher W, Mansi JA: The psychosocial impact of an abnormal cervical smear result. *Psycho-Oncology* 2012, 21(10):1071-1081.
 21. The Tombola Group: After-effects reported by women following colposcopy, cervical biopsies and LLETZ: results from the TOMBOLA trial. *BJOG* 2009, 116(11):1506-1514.
 22. Gok M, Heideman DA, van Kemenade FJ, Berkhof J, Rozendaal L, Spruyt JW, Voorhorst F, Belien JA, Babovic M, Snijders PJ et al: HPV testing on self collected cervicovaginal lavage specimens as screening method for women who do not attend cervical screening: cohort study. *BMJ* 2010, 340:c1040.
 23. Erasmus MC and PALGA. Bevolkingsonderzoek Baarmoederhalskanker Monitor 2017 <https://www.rivm.nl/sites/default/files/2019-06/LEBAmon2017-def-190626.pdf>. Accessed 11 July 2019.
 24. Bosgraaf RP, Ketelaars PJ, Verhoef VM, Massuger LF, Meijer CJ, Melchers WJ, Bekkers RL: Reasons for non-attendance to cervical screening and preferences for HPV self-sampling in Dutch women. *Prev Med* 2014, 64:108-113.
 25. Tacken MA, Braspenning JC, Hermens RP, Spreeuwenberg PM, van den Hoogen HJ, de Bakker DH, Groenewegen PP, Grol RP: Uptake of cervical cancer screening in The Netherlands is mainly influenced by women's beliefs about the screening and by the inviting organization. *Eur J Public Health* 2007, 17(2):178-185.
 26. Huijsmans CJ, Geurts-Giele WR, Leeijen C, Hazenberg HL, van Beek J, de Wild C, van der Linden JC, van den Brule AJ: HPV Prevalence in the Dutch cervical cancer screening population (DuSC study): HPV testing using automated HC2, cobas and Aptima workflows. *BMC Cancer* 2016, 16(1):922.
 27. Polman NJ, Ebisch RMF, Heideman DAM, Melchers WJG, Bekkers RLM, Molijn AC, Meijer CJLM, Quint WGV, Snijders PJF, Massuger LFAG et al: Performance of human papillomavirus testing on self-collected versus clinician-collected samples for the detection of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia of grade 2 or worse: a randomised, paired screen-positive, non-inferiority trial. *The Lancet Oncology* 2019.
 28. Wentzensen N, Schiffman M, Palmer T, Arbyn M: Triage of HPV positive women in cervical cancer screening. *J Clin Virol* 2016, 76 Suppl 1:S49-S55.
 29. Castle PE, Kinney WK, Xue X, Cheung LC, Gage JC, Poitras NE, Lorey TS, Katki HA, Wentzensen N, Schiffman M: Role of Screening History in Clinical Meaning and Optimal Management of Positive Cervical Screening Results. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2018.
 30. Ronco G, van Ballegooijen M, Becker N, Chil A, Fender M, Giubilato P, Kurtinaitis J, Lancucki L, Lynge E, Morais A et al: Process performance of cervical screening programmes in Europe. *European Journal of Cancer* 2009, 45(15):2659-2670.
 31. Rijkkaart DC, Berkhof J, Rozendaal L, van Kemenade FJ, Bulkman NWJ, Heideman DAM, Kenter GG, Cuzick J, Snijders PJF, Meijer CJLM: Human papillomavirus testing for the detection of high-

- grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia and cancer: final results of the POBASCAM randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2012, 13(1):78-88.
32. Naber SK, Matthijsse SM, Rozemeijer K, Penning C, de Kok IM, van Ballegooijen M: Cervical Cancer Screening in Partly HPV Vaccinated Cohorts - A Cost-Effectiveness Analysis. *PLoS One* 2016, 11(1):e0145548.
 33. van den Akker-van Marle ME, van Ballegooijen M, Habbema JD: Low risk of cervical cancer during a long period after negative screening in the Netherlands. *Br J Cancer* 2003, 88(7):1054-1057.

ADDITIONAL FILE 1: DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF METHODS FOR CALCULATING RESULTS

Supplement to: Aitken CA, van Agt HME, Siebers AG et al. Introduction of primary screening using high-risk HPV DNA detection in the Dutch cervical cancer screening programme: a population-based cohort study

To calculate results for our study, we used extracts of all cervical cytology and histology records from the nationwide network and registry of histo- and cytopathology in the Netherlands (PALGA). Primary screening tests were selected from 1 January 2015 to 31 March 2016 for the cytology cohort and from 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2018 for the hrHPV cohort. We chose not to select 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017 as the comparison period for cytology, due to an overlap with the new programme. The maximum follow-up time for the cytology cohort was 40 months and four days for screens taken on 1 January 2015 (end date of dataset: 4 May 2018) and the maximum follow-up time for the hrHPV cohort was 20 months and 28 days for screens taken on 1 January 2017 (end date of dataset: 28 September 2018).

Ages included in analysis

Due to changes in the organisation of invitations, grouping of age is slightly different between the old cytology-based programme and the new hrHPV-based programme. In the cytology-based programme, women could be invited at different dates in the year that they were eligible for screening; this could be at the start of the year they were eligible for screening, on their birth date or other time during the year that they were eligible for screening. Invitations could also be sent by different organisations (the regional screening organisation, the woman's GP or a combined approach). In the hrHPV-based programme, women are sent an invitation letter on their birth date from their regional screening organisation. Due to these differences, many women aged 29, 34, 39, 44, 49, 54 and 59 had primary screening in the cytology cohort between 1 January 2015 and 31 March 2016. The age categories outlined in Table A1 for the cytology cohort have been used for many years to categorise age in the annual screening programme Monitor published by the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment. For this reason, we have used these age groupings for the cytology cohort in our study.

Table A1 shows how age group was defined in our analysis. A very small number of 29-year olds (36 in total) had a primary screening test recorded in the hrHPV-based programme between 1 January 2017 and 30 June 2018; these women were included in the 30 years age group.

Participation

In the cytology-based programme, participants were defined by the number of screening test results from clinician-based sampling, performed between 1 January 2015 and 31 March 2016. The eligible population was based on the number of women who would reach screening age in 2015 in the Dutch population on 1 January 2015 (i.e. aged 29, 34, etc.), adjusted for the risk of having their cervix removed by hysterectomy.

In the hrHPV-based programme, participants were defined by the number of screening test results from clinician-based sampling or self-sampling, performed between 1 January 2017 and 30 June 2018. The eligible population was based on the number of women who would reach screening age in 2017 in the Dutch population on 1 January 2017 (i.e. aged 29, 34, etc.), adjusted for the risk of having their cervix removed by hysterectomy.

Referral

Table A2 and Table A3 shows the definitions used to calculate the direct and indirect referral rates in the cytology-based programme and hrHPV-based programme.

In the cytology-based programme, there were two triages for repeat cytology (first indirect at 6 months and second indirect at 12 months; see Figure 1a). Therefore, the indirect referral rate combines first and second indirect referrals. This rate was calculated amongst women who complied to the advice for repeat cytology within 365 days from the primary screening test for 6 months repeat cytology, and within 630 days from the 6 months cytology test for 12 months repeat cytology.

In the hrHPV-based programme, indirect referral rates were calculated in women who complied to the advice for repeat cytology within 365 days from of the date of primary screening.

Detection

Table A2 and Table A3 shows the definitions used to calculate the detection rates in the cytology-based programme and hrHPV-based programme.

Detection rates were calculated in women who were referred to the gynaecologist (due to their result on the screening test or their result from repeat cytology) and complied to the referral advice. In Figure 2, all detection rates are calculated amongst women who complied with referral advice within 150 days of a primary screening or follow-up test. In Tables 1 and 2, compliance within 150 days was only used to define the 'no follow-up with cytology or histology test' and 'cytology only' groups.

Women who complied to referral (i.e. they had an examination after 150 days from the referral advice, either from screening test of repeat cytology) but did not have a histology result were assumed to have had a cytology test only. The most severe histological

diagnosis that was recorded within the episode of screening was used to categorise histology results.

Colposcopies without a histology or cytology test were not registered in the PALGA database. Referred women who did not comply, according to the definition, may therefore consist of women who are lost to follow-up or women who had colposcopy without histology or cytology.

Harms vs. benefits

To estimate the harms-benefits ratio of screening, we calculated the number of screen positives per detected CIN2+ and CIN3+ case and number of referrals per detected CIN2+ and CIN3+ case.

Table A1: Age groupings used in analysis by programme type.

Age groupings used in monitoring reporting		
Label used in this study	Cytology-based programme	hrHPV-based programme
30 years	29-33 years	29*-34 years
35 years	34-38 years	35-39 years
40 years	39-43 years	40-44 years
45 years	44-48 years	45-49 years
50 years	49-53 years	50-54 years
55 years	54-58 years	55-59 years
60 years	59-63 years**	60-64 years**

* 36 women aged 29 years had screening registered as part of the hrHPV-based screening programme in 2017.

** The maximum age of women included in this study was 61 years, however, five-year age categories are used in the Monitoring reports for the cervical cancer screening programme.

Table A2: Calculation of the indicators shown in Figure 2 for participation, referral and detection within the new hrHPV-based screening programme, 2017 cohort.

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator
Participation		
Participation rate	<i>Participants</i> , i.e. number of screening tests from clinician-based sampling or self-sampling, performed between 1 January 2017 and 30 June 2018.	<i>Eligible population</i> , i.e. number of women at screening ages in the Dutch population on 1 January 2017, adjusted for the risk of having their cervix removed by hysterectomy.
Referral		
hrHPV positivity	<i>Screen positives</i> , i.e. number of hrHPV positive screening tests	Participants
Cytology assessments amongst screen positives	Number of hrHPV positives with a cytology result	Screen positives
Referral rate from primary screening (direct referral)	<i>Direct referrals</i> , i.e. number of hrHPV positive screening tests with ASC-US+ cytology result	Number of screen positives with cytology assessment
Advice for follow-up smear after 6 months	<i>Triage cytology advice</i> , i.e. number of screen positives with NILM cytology	Number of screen positives with cytology assessment
Referral rate from follow-up smear (indirect referral)	<i>Indirect referrals</i> , i.e. number of follow-up smears with an ASC-US+ cytology result	Number of triage cytology performed within 365 days from the screening test.
Detection		
Histology or cytology test performed amongst direct referrals	<i>Histology or cytology test in direct referrals</i> , i.e. number of screen positives with ASC-US+ cytology where an examination was performed within 150 days from the screening test	Direct referrals
CIN2+ detection from direct referrals	Number of histological confirmed CIN2+ lesions	Histology or cytology test in direct referrals
Histology or cytology test performed in indirect referrals	<i>Histology or cytology test in indirect referrals</i> , i.e. number of follow-up smears with an ASC-US+ cytology result where an examination was performed within 150 days from follow-up smear.	Indirect referrals
CIN2+ rate from indirect referrals	Number of histological confirmed CIN2+ lesions	Histology or cytology test in indirect referrals

Table A3: Calculation of the indicators for participation, referral and detection in the old cytology-based screening programme, cohort 2015, and within the new hrHPV-based screening programme, 2017 cohort.

Indicator	Cohort	Numerator	Denominator
Participation			
Participation rate <i>Figure 2</i>	Cytology cohort	<i>Participants</i> , i.e. number of screening test results from clinician-based sampling, performed between 1 January 2015 and 31 March 2016.	<i>Eligible population</i> , i.e. number of women at screening ages in the Dutch population on 1 January 2015 and adjusted for the risk of having their cervix removed by hysterectomy.
	hrHPV cohort	<i>Participants</i> , i.e. number of screening test results from clinician-based sampling or self-sampling, performed between 1 January 2017 and 30 June 2018.	<i>Eligible population</i> , i.e. number of women at screening ages in the Dutch population on 1 January 2017 and adjusted for the risk of having their cervix removed by hysterectomy.
Referral			
Screen positivity <i>Figure 3</i>	Cytology cohort	<i>Screen-positives</i> , i.e. number of screening tests with ASC-US+ cytology	Participants
	hrHPV cohort	<i>Screen positives</i> , i.e. number of hrHPV positive screening tests	Participants
Referral rate from primary screening (direct referral) <i>Figure 3, Figure 5, Table 1, Table 2</i>	Cytology cohort	<i>Direct referrals</i> , i.e. number of screen positive women with HSIL cytology result	Participants
	hrHPV cohort	<i>Direct referrals</i> , i.e. number of hrHPV positive screening tests with ASC-US+ cytology result	Participants
Referral rate from follow-up smear (indirect referral) <i>Figure 5, Table 1, Table 2</i>	Cytology cohort	<i>Indirect referrals</i> , Number of follow-up smears at first or second repeat cytology, with HSIL cytology result	Participants
	hrHPV cohort	<i>Indirect referrals</i> , Number of follow-up smears with ASC-US+ cytology result	Participants
Detection			

Table A3: Calculation of the indicators for participation, referral and detection in the old cytology-based screening programme, cohort 2015, and within the new hrHPV-based screening programme, 2017 cohort. (continued)

Indicator	Cohort	Numerator	Denominator
CIN2+ <i>Figure 5, Table 1, Table 2</i>	Cytology cohort	Number of CIN2+ lesions found in referred women (direct and indirect).	Participants
	hrHPV cohort	Number of CIN2+ lesions found in referred women (direct and indirect).	Participants
All findings <i>Table 1, Table 2</i>	Cytology cohort	Number of findings in referred women (direct and indirect). For cytology only group, women must have had an examination within 150 days of primary screening (direct referrals) or within 150 days of repeat cytology test (indirect referrals).	Participants
	hrHPV cohort	Number of findings in referred women (direct and indirect). For cytology only group, women must have had an examination within 150 days of primary screening (direct referrals) or within 150 days of repeat cytology test (indirect referrals).	Participants