

PLANNING

Rapid planning process

IMPLEMENTATION

Expand services in phases

MONITORING AND SCALING

Learn as you go

Introducing and scaling up testing
for human papillomavirus as part
of a comprehensive programme for
prevention and control of cervical cancer

A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE

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A STEP-BY-STEP-GUIDE



**World Health
Organization**

Introducing and scaling up testing for human papillomavirus as part of a comprehensive programme for prevention and control of cervical cancer: a step-by-step guide

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Acronyms and abbreviations

BHI	Basic Health International
CHAI	Clinton Health Access Initiative
CIN	cervical intraepithelial neoplasia
CSO	civil society organization
EQA	external quality assessment
HPV	human papillomavirus
IQC	internal quality control
IVD	in vitro diagnostic (medical device)
LEEP	loop electrosurgical excision procedure
LLETZ	large loop excision of the transformation zone
LIMS	laboratory information management system
MOH	ministry of health
NAT	nucleic acid test
NGO	nongovernmental organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
Pap	Papanicolaou test
PBCR	population-based cancer registries
PPP	public–private partnership
PSM	procurement supply management
QC	quality control
SLA	service-level agreement
SOPs	standard operating procedures
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TWG	technical working group
VIA	visual inspection with acetic acid
WHO	World Health Organization

Scope of the guidance

This guidance is intended to be used by programme managers following the decision to introduce human papillomavirus (HPV) virological testing as a screening assay in their national cervical cancer prevention and control programme. The guidance includes a step-by-step process to be followed after the decision has been made to specifically introduce and/or scale-up HPV virological testing for screening, which would be followed up with adequate management within the context of cervical cancer prevention.

This guidance builds on the 2016 Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) HPV testing manual¹ and provides information for policy-makers, programme managers and heads of reference laboratories on the selection of an HPV virological test, quality control considerations, how to plan the logistical and practical aspects of HPV virological testing, and other practical considerations. It does not cover how to decide whether or not to introduce HPV testing, how to communicate HPV virological testing results to women, other screening methodologies beyond HPV virological testing, or strategies to identify barriers to screening and how to overcome them to increase screening coverage. These will be addressed in other World Health Organization (WHO) programmatic guidelines to increase access to screening and treatment to prevent cervical cancer. HPV virological technologies will be referred to as HPV tests in this guidance document.

The objective of this guidance is to present a practical reference document that provides a summary of and links for all the existing relevant WHO guidance for cervical cancer screening and diagnosis that can support the introduction of HPV testing for screening.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_24259

