Risk Stratification using Human Papillomavirus Testing among Women with Equivocally Abnormal Cytology: Results from a State-wide Surveillance Program

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Abstract

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Running title: Risk stratification using HPV testing

Keywords: Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, cervical screening, risk prediction, HPV triage, cervical cytology

Financial Support: This effort was supported by U54CA164336 (to CM Wheeler) from the US National Cancer Institute-funded Population-Based Research Optimizing Screening through Personalized Regimens (PROSPR) consortium and in part by the Intramural Research Program of the National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services). The overall aim of PROSPR is to conduct multi-site, coordinated, transdisciplinary research to evaluate and improve cancer screening processes.

Word Count: Abstract 250, Main text 2618
Disclosure: Dr. Schiffman and Dr. Gage have received HPV testing of NCI specimens, not materials, for research at no cost from Roche and BD. Dr. Cuzick has received research funding and reagents from Qiagen, Roche, GenProbe/Hologic, Abbott, BD, Cepheid, Genera and Trovagene, and has been personally compensated for Advisory Boards or Speakers Bureau activities from GenProbe/Hologic, Abbott, BD, Merck, Trovagene and Cepheid. Dr. Castle has received HPV tests and testing for research at a reduced or no cost from Qiagen and Roche, has been compensated for serving as a member on a Data and Safety Monitoring Board for Merck and as a consultant for BD, Cepheid, Roche, GE Healthcare, ClearPath, Guided Therapeutics, Innovo, Teva Pharmaceuticals, Cenitel and Gen-Probe/Hologic. Dr. Wheeler has received funding through the University of New Mexico from Merck and Co., Inc. and Glaxo SmithKline for HPV vaccine studies and equipment and reagents from Roche Molecular Systems for HPV genotyping. The other authors report no conflicts of interest.
Abstract

Background: Clinical guidelines for cervical cancer screening have incorporated comparative risks of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 3 or cancer (CIN3+) for various screening outcomes to determine management. Few cohorts are large enough to distinguish CIN3+ risks among women with minor abnormalities vs. negative cytology because of low incidence. The New Mexico HPV Pap Registry offers a unique opportunity to evaluate cervical cancer screening in a diverse population across a broad-spectrum of health service delivery.

Methods: Kaplan-Meier and logistic-Weibull survival models were used to estimate cumulative risks of CIN3+ among women aged 21-64 who were screened in New Mexico between 2007-2011 with negative, equivocal or mildly abnormal cytology, i.e., atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASC-US; with or without HPV triage), or low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions.

Results: We identified 452,045 women meeting the selection criteria. The 3-year CIN3+ risks for women with negative, ASC-US and LSIL cytology were: 0.30%, 2.6%, and 5.2%, respectively. HPV triage of ASC-US stratified 3-year CIN3+ risks were 0.72% for HPV-negative and 7.7% for HPV-positive. Risks tended to decline after age 30 for all screening results.

Conclusions: In this state-wide population-based cohort, cytology and HPV triage of ASC-US stratified women’s CIN3+ risk into similar patterns observed previously, suggesting the validity of screening guidelines for diverse populations in the United States (U.S.). Absolute risk estimates should be compared across other large populations.

Impact: Strategies for HPV triage of ASC-US derived from clinical trials are upheld in large clinical practice settings and across diverse screening populations in the U.S..
Introduction

In the United States (US), cervical cancer incidence has been dramatically reduced through widespread implementation of frequent cervical cytology using Papanicolaou (Pap) testing. With the increased understanding of the natural history of cervical carcinogenesis, biomarkers are emerging that might better stratify the risk of cervical precancer (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 3) and cancer (CIN3+) and reduce frequency of screening. As professional societies consider how to incorporate new biomarkers such as HPV testing into cervical cancer screening and management, they are using comparative risks of CIN3+ to help determine management recommendations in practice guidelines. In 2013 the American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (ASCCP) created management guidelines for women with abnormal cervical screening results (1). Using the principal of “equal management of women with equal risks” (2), the risks of CIN3+ and cancer were compared between women with different screening results to determine appropriate management. While the management of high-grade cytologic abnormalities (immediate colposcopic referral) is rather non-controversial, determining appropriate management of negative or mildly abnormal (i.e., ASC-US HPV+ or LSIL) screening results has been more complicated. Unfortunately, because very large populations with long-term follow-up are needed, it can be difficult to obtain precise risk estimates for negative and mildly abnormal cervical screening results that carry a low risk of CIN3+. Large longitudinal cohorts are ideal because they are sufficiently powered to detect CIN3+ at sequential screening rounds. For the ASCCP management guidelines review, data were primarily considered from one source, i.e., from women undergoing cervical screening at Kaiser Permanente Northern California (KPNC), a large integrated health delivery system that has
practiced standardized routine co-testing (Cervical cytology and HPV testing together) since 2003 (3).

However, the application of risk assessment for benchmarking for cervical cancer screening has not been entirely straightforward because absolute risk estimates after negative and mildly abnormal screening results have differed between KPNC and two large US randomized controlled trials, the Atypical Squamous Cells of Undetermined Significance (ASCUS)/LSIL Triage Study (ALTS) and the Addressing the Need for Advanced HPV Diagnostics (ATHENA) study (3-5). The reasons for these differences are not certain, but might relate to the differences between population-based screening cohorts and clinical trials. Therefore, risk estimates in other large population-based cohorts are critically needed.

The New Mexico Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Pap Registry (NMHPVPR) offers a unique opportunity to calculate cumulative CIN3+ risk in a state-wide population and compare with KPNC. The registry represents a heterogeneous population from across New Mexico providing cervical cancer screening within diverse health care settings. The registry was established in 2006, providing sufficient follow-up time to generate cumulative risk estimates for women with negative or mildly abnormal cervical screening results.

As a separate, important methodologic issue, the optimal way to estimate current and future risks of CIN3+ from medical records data has not been identified. The traditional Kaplan-Meier approach measures when disease is first detected while the logistic-Weibull model attempts to estimate when disease first occurs and incorporates interval-censoring of disease outcomes between screening tests. To better understand how these models compare with one another, we sought to utilize and compare both strategies (2, 6).
Materials and Methods

Registry

The NMHPVPR is a public health surveillance activity established to evaluate the continuum of cervical cancer prevention throughout the state. The structure of the NMHPVPR has been described previously (7). Under state regulation, laboratories must report to the NMHPVPR all results of cervical cytology, cervical pathology and HPV tests as well as vulvar and vaginal pathology performed on New Mexico residents(8). Ongoing evaluations of cervical screening, diagnosis, and treatment by the NMHPVPR have been reviewed and approved under exempt status by the University of New Mexico Human Research Review Committee. The National Institutes of Health Office of Human Subjects Research deemed this study exempt from IRB review.

Cervical cytology and HPV results were ascertained for the period January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2011, from 9 laboratories in New Mexico and 9 out-of-state laboratories that serve New Mexico residents. All hospitals and clinical practices in New Mexico report through these laboratories. Probabilistic matching and linking of different tests to the same woman was performed and augmented by manual reviews when linkage was uncertain (8).

Study population and outcomes

Our analysis included women age 21-64 with a negative, ASC-US or LSIL baseline cervical screening result reported during January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2011. Women were excluded if records indicated that they had a prior cervical cytology within 300 days of their baseline screening cytology (suggesting that the baseline test was a follow-up rather than screening test) or if they had a cervical excisional procedure (i.e., loop electrosurgical excisional...
procedure [LEEP or cone biopsy] or hysterectomy, prior to their baseline screening cytology (7, 9). Women with an abnormal baseline cytology and no subsequent follow-up were excluded from all analyses. Women were followed through electronic and paper medical records submitted to the NMHPVPR (10). The outcomes were defined by local community readings of histopathology results from biopsy, endocervical curettage, excisional procedure or hysterectomy without central review from the date of baseline screening through December 31, 2013. An outcome of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) grade 2 or worse (CIN2+) included results of CIN1-2, CIN2, CIN2-3, CIN3, CIS, adenocarcinoma in situ (AIS), squamous-cell carcinoma or high-grade (not otherwise specified [NOS]). An outcome of CIN3+ was defined as a result of CIN2-3, CIN3, CIS, AIS, or squamous-cell carcinoma. Adenocarcinomas (n=114) were excluded from this report due to ongoing work related to potential misclassifications of cervical and endometrial adenocarcinomas. Follow-up for outcomes was terminated at the date of an excisional procedure, or hysterectomy.

**Statistical methods**

We estimated the cumulative incidence of histological outcomes of CIN2+ and CIN3+ for each cervical cytology result (normal, ASC-US or LSIL). We concentrate on risk of CIN3+ while CIN2+, a less reproducible diagnosis of precancer, is included for completeness. We also calculated risks for women with ASC-US and a concurrent HPV test result (ASC-US/HPV-positive or ASC-US/HPV-negative). We compared two different analytic approaches to validate the conclusions.

First, we used the standard Kaplan-Meier (KM) approach commonly used in these analyses (11-13). Time to event was defined as the number of months between the baseline cytology test and the date of histologic diagnosis of CIN2+ or CIN3+. Women without CIN2+ or
CIN3+ were right-censored at the later of the last known cytology test or cervical biopsy. Because the KM approach measures time to detection of CIN when a woman returns for biopsy, it inherently does not estimate prevalent disease rise and it underestimates risk at very early time intervals. The KM method also regards the unobserved interval-censored time of onset of disease to be the time of diagnosis, resulting in bias for interval-censored outcomes (14, 15). Consequently, we compared the KM method with a logistic-Weibull model.

The logistic-Weibull model was used to analyze data from Kaiser Permanente Northern California (KPNC) and the technical aspects of the analysis are described in the supplementary Web Appendix of those papers (2, 6) and Supplemental Materials to this paper. The cumulative risk was calculated as the sum of risk at the baseline cervical cytology (plotted at time zero on each figure) and the incidence after baseline. For non-negative baseline cervical cytology results, the risk at baseline was computed as the proportion of all women with a histologic diagnosis of CIN2+ or CIN3+ on or after the baseline cytology test and before any subsequent screening cytology test, negative follow-up cytology, or negative biopsy (in general, baseline risk is estimated from a logistic regression model). Among women without baseline CIN2+, we used Weibull survival models (14) with interval censoring to estimate risk over time. Weibull models can make smoother and more accurate risk estimates than non-parametric methods for interval censoring (15). We assigned each CIN2+ to have occurred between the second-to-last screening visit and the biopsy visit where the CIN2+ was diagnosed. For negative baseline cervical cytology results (irrespective of HPV result), biopsies are not performed and thus the baseline risk is forced to be zero, and then the interval-censored Weibull model is applied as above to calculate risk over time. For negative cytology we focus solely on the critical estimates of cumulative 3 and 5-year risks.
Separate models, from both approaches, were fit for each cervical screening result (negative, ASC-US, LSIL, HPV-positive/ASC-US and HPV-negative/ASC-US) among women in 5-year age groups (21-24, 25-29 years, etc). This age range was selected for comparison with similar population-based analyses of risk in the US (2). Five-year cumulative risk estimates were compared between cervical screening results using a two-sample z-statistic on the complementary log-log scale transformed cumulative risk. We used weighted least squares regression on the complementary log-log scale transformed logistic-Weibull estimates of 5-year cumulative risk to compute a test for trend across age groups (21-29, 30-39, 40-49 and 50-64).

SAS version 9.3 was used for all analyses. P value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.
Results

Between January 2007 and December 31, 2011, we identified 452,045 women aged 21-64 years with a baseline screening cytology of LSIL (n=8,211), ASC-US (n=20,117) or negative (n=423,717) (Table 1). A concurrent or reflex HPV test was available for 15,724 (78.2%) of women with an ASC-US result, of whom 41.0% (n=6,451) tested HPV-positive. (N.B., we know from separate data on a group basis that over 95% of HPV tests were Hybrid Capture, Qiagen, Germantown, MD). An additional 4,474 women had a cytology result worse than LSIL (i.e., atypical glandular cells [AGC], atypical squamous cells cannot rule out high-grade [ASC-H], high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion [HSIL], squamous cell carcinoma [SCC]) and were excluded from this analysis. Approximately one-quarter of the women (n=126,560) did not have any follow-up (cytology test, cervical biopsy, excisional procedure, or hysterectomy) beyond the baseline screening cytology. Women with an HPV-positive/ASC-US or LSIL cytology were more likely to have follow-up data. Stratified analyses showed that among women with a negative screening result, those age 50-64 were also less likely to have follow-up data. This might be due to less frequent screening at older ages or incomplete ascertainment of hysterectomy. Patterns of follow-up by age and cytology were not confounded by year of baseline cytology. For the other 325,485 women, the mean follow-up time was 3.69 years (SD=1.69, median=3.83, IQR=2.32-5.10). The total follow-up time was 1,201,734 person-years. Women with an LSIL or HPV-positive/ASC-US result were more likely to be in the youngest age categories (age 21-29) compared to women with an HPV-negative/ASC-US or cytology-negative result (59.3% vs. 25.9%, p<.001).

The cumulative risks of CIN2+ and CIN3+ among women aged 21-64 years are plotted in Figures 1A and 1B and detailed further in Supplemental Tables 1 and 2 for the Kaplan-
Meier and logistic-Weibull estimates. Anticipated patterns were observed between KM and logistic-Weibull estimates of baseline risk and risk estimates were similar by year 3. The CIN2+ and CIN3+ risks after an HPV-positive/ASC-US result were similar to risks after an LSIL result (logistic-Weibull model; 3-year risk: 15.7% vs. 15.2%, p=0.5 for CIN2+ and 6.0% vs. 5.2%, p=0.04 for CIN3+; 5-year risk: 18.7% vs. 17.9%, p=0.3 for CIN2+ and 7.7% vs. 6.5%, p=0.03 for CIN3+). CIN3+ risks among women with an HPV-negative/ASC-US were only slightly higher than for women with a negative cytology result (logistic-Weibull model; 3-year risk: 0.38% vs. 0.30%, p=0.2; 5-year risk: 0.72% vs. 0.52%, p=0.05).

Figure 2 shows the age-stratified cumulative risks of CIN2+ and CIN3+ at 5 years after baseline cervical screening. Across all baseline screening results, a similar pattern of risk stratification was observed across ages for younger and older women. That is, the HPV-positive/ASC-US results were associated with risks higher than or close to LSIL results and HPV-negative/ASC-US results were similar to negative cytology. One exception was among women aged 50-64 years where women with an LSIL result had a substantially lower CIN3+ risk than women with an HPV-positive/ASC-US result (logistic-Weibull model: 1.4% vs. 4.7%, p=0.009).

In general, 5-year CIN3+ risks were highest at age 30-39 years for women with HPV-positive/ASC-US or LSIL (“positive screening results”) and then dropped in older age groups. For women with HPV-negative/ASC-US or Pap-negative results (“negative screening results”), the 5-year CIN3+ risks declined steadily with age. CIN2+ risks followed a similar age trend across screening results with the exception of women testing HPV-negative/ASC-US where the decline of risk with older age was statistically significant (logistic-Weibull model, p=.03).
Discussion

The results from our analysis of 5-year risk of CIN2+ and CIN3+ among 450,000+ women with cervical cytology screening in New Mexico between 2007-2011 corroborates and extends to a state-wide population-based evaluation, the strong risk stratification provided by HPV triage of ASC-US cytology (3-5, 16). The CIN3+ risk among women with HPV-positive/ASC-US screening cytology is similar to risks among women with an LSIL screening cytology while the risk among women with HPV-negative/ASC-US screening cytology approximates the risk among women with a negative screening cytology. This trend was consistently observed across all ages with the exception of women age 50-64 with an LSIL screening cytology for whom the risk was closer to risks after a negative screening cytology. Because the CIN3+ risks for the screening cytology results at NMHPVPR had a similar hierarchical ranking to the CIN3+ risks observed for the same screening cytology results in other cohorts (3-5), the risk benchmarking methodology when applied across cohorts will apparently result in the same patient management recommendations.

As seen in other cohorts, the cumulative CIN2+ and CIN3+ risks following negative or mildly abnormal cytology results either declined or remained constant with increasing age (3). The observed decline in risk among older women, particularly those approaching the age of menopause and later, should be considered cautiously as CIN2 and CIN3+ can be more challenging to detect among older women (17, 18). In addition, although the analysis corrected for benign hysterectomy, ascertainment of hysterectomy data was likely incomplete. The CIN3+ risk associated with LSIL cytology was notably lower among women age 50-64. This may be partially explained by the observed lower HPV positivity rate among women age 45 and older.
(19), but HPV testing results are not routinely available as they would be if women were undergoing cotesting, which was uncommon in New Mexico during the period of study (7).

NMHPVPR represents a typical opportunistic screening scenario common to the US, with great diversity in health plans, clinical practice settings, providers and patients. By nature, the NMHPVPR state-wide setting includes great variability in patient management, pathology and HPV laboratories (20). Higher CIN3+ risks have been observed in screening trials of HPV-based screening (4, 21, 22). This might be caused by better immediate disease ascertainment including the greater intensity of follow-up and more frequent sampling and random biopsy in screening trials compared to routine clinical management in NMHPVPR, different population characteristics or random variation.

Our analysis explored two different approaches to risk estimation of CIN2+ and CIN3+ after screening. As expected, the Kaplan-Meier estimates of immediate risk were lower because they are measuring time to detection of CIN rather than time of occurrence. It is uncertain to what extent the logistic-Weibull estimates were precise in estimations of baseline risk. Fortunately, both methods had similar estimates by year 3 in our analyses. One limitation of both the Kaplan Meier and logistic-Weibull risk estimations is that they do not account for any change in the natural history of disease associated with any intervention; for example, disease modification by procedures associated with biopsy and treatment of CIN 1 or CIN2 (23).

In conclusion, our analysis of 5-year cumulative CIN2+ and CIN3+ risks by baseline screening results from the NMHPVPR confirms and extends the hierarchy of risks observed in other US screening cohorts (3-5) and our data suggest that current clinical management recommendations are relevant across varying screening settings. Absolute risk estimates should
be compared across other large screening populations with consideration of age and other population differences.
Acknowledgements

Members of the New Mexico HPV Pap Registry (NMHPVPR) Steering Committee reviewed and gave input to the manuscript and supported the concept and directions of the NMHPVPR including the evaluations presented in this manuscript. The NMHPVPR Steering members participating in this effort are as follows: Nancy E. Joste, MD, University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center and Tricore Reference Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Walter Kinney, MD, Kaiser Permanente Northern California; Cosette M. Wheeler, PhD, University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center; William C. Hunt, MS, University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center; Alan Waxman, MD MPH, University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center; David Espey MD, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Scott Norville, New Mexico Department of Health, Jane McGrath MD, University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center; Steven Jenison, MD, Community Member; Mark Schiffman, MD MPH, US National Cancer Institute; Philip E. Castle, PhD MPH, Albert Einstein School of Medicine; Vicki Benard, PhD, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Debbie Saslow, PhD, American Cancer Society; Jane J. Kim PhD, Harvard School of Public Health; Mark H. Stoler MD, University of Virginia; Jack Cuzick, PhD, Wolfson Institute of Preventive Medicine, London; Giovanna Rossi Pressley, MSc, Collective Action Strategies, and RWJF Center for Health Policy at University of New Mexico and Kevin English, RPh MPH, Albuquerque Area Southwest Tribal Epidemiology Center (AASTEC). No compensation was received for contributions to this manuscript by any named authors or by the NMHPVPR Steering Committee members.
References


Table 1. Distribution of baseline mildly abnormal or normal cervical screening result (2007-2011) by age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at baseline (years)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>LSIL</th>
<th>HPV-positive/ASC-US</th>
<th>HPV-negative/ASC-US</th>
<th>HPV-unknown/ASC-US</th>
<th>Cytology-negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>456,519</td>
<td>8,211</td>
<td>6,451</td>
<td>9,273</td>
<td>4,393</td>
<td>423,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-24</td>
<td>58,182</td>
<td>2,929</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>1,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>66,142</td>
<td>2,021</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>1,631</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>1,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>106,892</td>
<td>1,758</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>2,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>103,671</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>2,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>121,632</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>2,022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women with abnormal cytology results worse than LSIL (AGC, ASC-H, HSIL or SCC) are not presented in this table: 724 women age 21-24, 846 women age 25-29, 1156 women age 30-39, 948 women age 40-49, and 800 women age 50-59.

Figure 1. Cumulative risk of CIN2+ (1a) and CIN3+ (1b) among New Mexico women aged 21-64 by baseline cervical screening result using Kaplan Meier (left panel) and logistic-Weibull modeling (right panel). The ASC-US curve is for all results alone regardless of HPV test results.

Figure 1a. Kaplan-Meier and logistic-Weibull estimates of cumulative risk of CIN2+ by baseline screening result for women aged 21-64

HPV-positive/ASC-US is similar to LSIL for 3-year and 5-year risks of CIN2+ (logistic-Weibull estimates: 15.7% vs. 15.2%, p=0.5 and 18.7% vs. 17.9%, p=.3). HPV-negative/ASC-US is not similar for 3-year or 5-year risks of CIN2+ (logistic-Weibull estimates: 0.92% vs. 0.70%, p=.02 and logistic-Weibull estimates: 1.6% vs. 1.2%, p=.01).

Figure 1b. Kaplan-Meier and logistic-Weibull estimates of cumulative risk of CIN3+ by baseline screening result for women aged 21-64

HPV-positive/ASC-US is not similar to LSIL for 3-year or 5-year risks of CIN3+ (logistic-Weibull estimates: 6.0% vs. 5.2%, p=.04 and 7.7% vs. 6.5%, p=.03, respectively). HPV-negative/ASC-US is similar to cytology negative for 3-year risk of CIN3+ (logistic-Weibull estimates: 0.38% vs. 0.30%, p=.2) and not similar for 5-year risk of CIN3+ (0.72% vs. 0.52%, p=.05).

Figure 2. 5-year cumulative risk of CIN2+ (Left Panel) and CIN3+ (Right Panel) by age and screening result at baseline. The ASC-US curve is for all results alone regardless of HPV test results.

Note that the y-axes have different scales for different panels. For 5-year risks of CIN2+, the p-values for tests of trend based on the Weibull across ages were 0.2, 0.04, 0.007, 0.03, and 0.07 among women with HPV+/ASC-US, LSIL, ASC-US, HPV-/ASC-US and cytology-negative, respectively. For 5-year risks of CIN3+, the p-values for tests of trend across ages were 0.3, 0.08, 0.03, 0.07 and 0.07 among women with HPV+/ASC-US, LSIL, ASC-US, HPV-/ASC-US and cytology-negative, respectively.
FIGURE 1A
**FIGURE 2**

Charts showing the 5-year cumulative risk of CIN2+ and CIN3+ across different age groups for various HPV statuses and cytology results.
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Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev Published OnlineFirst October 30, 2015.