Self-collected versus Clinician-collected cervical samples for the detection of HPV infections by 14-type DNA and 7-type mRNA tests - The basic results

Participant Flow

During the period August 2018 to April 2019, study participants were recruited among women attending cervical cancer screening and among health professionals working at the Oncology clinic of Eduardo Liceaga, Mexico General Hospital, Mexico City. Eligible were sexually active women aged 30-65 that responded positively to the invitation and had no history of medical or surgical treatment (radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hysterectomy, cone biopsy) for cervical cancer. Excluded were pregnant and breastfeeding women, those who had had sexual activity within 24 hours before to the collecting samples procedure, and those who chose not to sign the informed consent.

Baseline Characteristics

Description of study population

Characteristics	n=505	
Age		
Mean ± SD	43.8	±8.1
Recruitment source	n	(%)
Health professionals	169	(33.5)
Women attending screening	336	(66.5)
Age at first sexual intercourse		
<18	153	(30.3)
>18	352	(69.7)

Outcome Measures

Results of partial hr-HPV genotyping presented hierarchically by oncogenicity for clinician-collected (CC) and Self-collected (SC) samples

	14-type DNA test		**7-type mRNA test**	
	CC	SC	CC	SC
N= 505 included cases	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
HPV 16	15 (3.0)	16 (3.2)	7 (1.4)	9 (1.8)
HPV 18 (non 16)	6 (1.2)	8 (1.6)	4 (0.8)	5 (1.0)
HPV other (non 16/18)	76 (15.0)	91 (18.0)	21 (4.2)	22 (4.4)
Any hr-HPV	97 (19.2)	115 (22.8)	32 (6.3)	36 (7.1)

Adverse Events

There were no adverse events associated with this trial.