

# Self-collected versus clinician-collected cervical samples for the detection of HPV infections

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<b>Registration date</b> 15/12/2020	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 10/08/2022	<b>Condition category</b> Cancer	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Cervical cancer is a major public health problem and is the second most common cancer in women living in less developed regions. There were an estimated 570 000 new cervical cancer cases in 2018. According to the World Health Organization, approximately 311 000 women died from cervical cancer in 2018, with more than 85% of these deaths occurring in low- and middle-income countries. In Mexico, cervical cancer is the third most common cancer among women.

Infection by high-risk Human Papillomavirus (HPV) of the cervicovaginal tract is known to be the major cause of cervical cancer. HPV-detection in clinician-collected cervical samples has been proven to be better than cervical cytology as a primary screening method for the prevention of cervical cancer.

Self-collection of cervical samples has been reported to be highly acceptable and preferred by most women.

This study aims to compare the performance of a device for patient self-collected samples to a device for clinician-collected samples in the detection of cervical cancer.

### Who can participate?

Sexually active women, aged 30-65, with no history of medical or surgical treatment for cervical cancer, who are not pregnant or breastfeeding, are eligible to participate in the study.

### What does the study involve?

The study involves using the self-sampling of cells from cervix/vagina using a self-sampling device (XytoTest) and attending a gynecological exam by a clinician who will use the professional-use device (Cervex-Brush). Both samples will be tested for HPV. The participants will also be asked their opinions on the acceptability of the self-collected samples method.

### What are the possible benefits and risk of participating?

Participants may benefit from the possible detection of HPV which makes it possible to follow-up and treat precancer before the development of cervical cancer.

No additional risks are anticipated.

Where is the study run from?

Oncology clinic of Eduardo Liceaga, Mexico General Hospital (Mexico)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

From January 2018 to May 2019

Who is funding the study?

The General Hospital of Mexico (Mexico). Abbott Laboratories, Division of Scientific Global Affairs (US) donated the HPV DNA reagents to complete the study. PreTect AS (Norway) provided HPV mRNA kits at reduced research cost. Mel- Mont Medical (US) the manufacturer of the XytoTest device, provided the self-collection device and all necessary consumables for the study.

Who is the main contact?

Dr. Sveinung Wergeland Sorbye  
sveinung.sorbye@unn.no

## Contact information

**Type(s)**

Scientific

**Contact name**

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## Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number**

CI/243/18

## Study information

**Scientific Title**

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

## Acronym

Mía

## Study objectives

1. The self sampling device XytoTest (Mel-Mont Medical, US) and clinician-collected samples by Cervex-Brush (Rovers Medical Devices, Oss, the Netherlands) can both be used to collect sufficient material for both primary HPV-testing with direct molecular triage
2. Self-collected and clinician-collected samples for HPV detection will show good concordance

## Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

## Ethics approval(s)

Approved 04/07/2018, the institutional ethics review board at Eduardo Liceaga (General Hospital of Mexico, Dr. Balmis No.148, Col. Doctores, Delegación Cuauhtémoc, Mexico City, PC 06720, Mexico; +52-55-5460-5144; no email contact available), ref: CI/243/18

## Study design

Single centre observational case series

## Primary study design

Observational

## Study type(s)

Screening

## Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Cervical cancer, human papillomavirus (HPV) infection

## Interventions

All women were screened by both self-sampling (using XytoTest) and clinician collected cytology (using ThinPrep). Both samples were HPV tested with HPV DNA (Abbott) and HPV mRNA (Proofer 7). All women with a positive HPV test result were followed-up according to the national guidelines in Mexico. The results of the two devices were recorded during the period of August 2018 to April 2019. No follow-up data will be collected.

## Intervention Type

Device

## Phase

Not Applicable

## Primary outcome(s)

1. HPV test result for samples collected from the same patient using both the XytoTest and ThinPrep sampling devices measured using an HPV DNA test (Abbott RealTime HR HPV test) and an HPV mRNA test (PreTect HPV-Proofer 7) at a single timepoint

## Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Patient-reported acceptability of the self-collected samples method measured using a four-question questionnaire directly after self-testing using the XytoTest device

**Completion date**

01/05/2019

## Eligibility

**Key inclusion criteria**

1. Sexually active women
2. Aged between 30 and 65 years
3. Responded positively to the invitation

**Participant type(s)**

Healthy volunteer

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Adult

**Sex**

Female

**Total final enrolment**

505

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Pregnant or breastfeeding
2. Sexual activity  $\leq$ 24 h before the collection of samples
3. History of medical or surgical treatment (radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hysterectomy, or cone biopsy) for cervical cancer

**Date of first enrolment**

01/08/2018

**Date of final enrolment**

01/05/2019

## Locations

**Countries of recruitment**

Mexico

**Study participating centre**

**Hospital General de México "Eduardo Liceaga"**

Dr. Balmis No.148

Col. Doctores

Delegación Cuauhtémoc

Mexico City  
Mexico  
06720

## Sponsor information

### Organisation

Hospital General de México

### ROR

<https://ror.org/01php1d31>

## Funder(s)

### Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

### Funder Name

Hospital General de México

## Results and Publications

### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request from Dr. Sveinung Wergeland Sorbye (sveinung.sorbye@unn.no). The data is in a Microsoft Excel sheet (patient number, age, results of the four questions' questionnaire, and HPV DNA results and HPV mRNA results in patient collected and clinician collected samples. The data will be available after publication and in 10 years (until 01/02/2031). All patients will sign informed consent. The dataset is anonymized.

### IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>		31/05/2021	02/06/2021	Yes	No
<a href="#">Basic results</a>		13/12/2020	04/01/2021	No	No
<a href="#">Protocol file</a>			10/08/2022	No	No