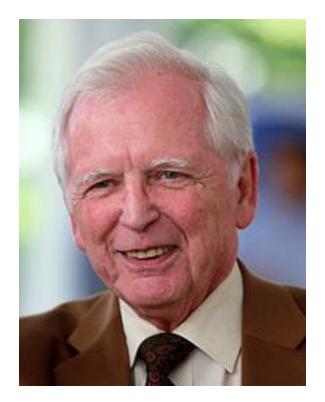
High Resolution Microendoscopy (HRME): A Low-Cost Point-of-Care Diagnostic for Cervical Cancer Prevention

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Cervical Cancer is Preventable

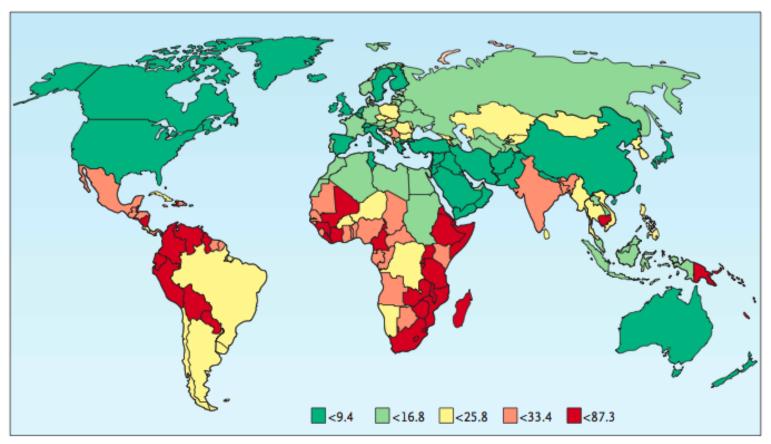
- Known Etiology:
 - Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
- Prevention:
 - HPV Vaccination
- Screening:
 - Pap Test, HPV DNA Testing, VIA
- Treatable Pre-Invasive Phase:
 - Cervical Cone/LEEP/Cryotherapy
 - Takes ~10y to progress from preinvasive disease to cancer



Dr. Harald zur Hausen Nobel Prize, 2008



Inequity of Cervical Cancer



Incidence of Cervical Cancer Worldwide.

Numbers indicate cases per 100,000 population.



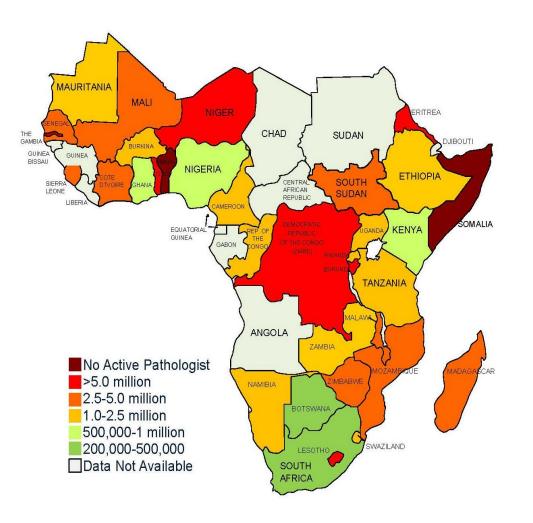
Cervical Cancer Prevention in USA

Three Clinical Visits:

- 1. Pap test +/- HPV testing
- 2. Colposcopy with cervical biopsies if abnormal Pap
- 3. If significant precancerous lesions (<5%) conization/LEEP/cryotherapy
 - Removal or ablation of precancerous lesion
- ** Pathology/lab services required at each step
- ** Not feasible in low resource settings



Availability of Pathologist



Number of People per Pathologist:

• UK: 15,108*

• US: 19,232**

*Royal College of Pathologists, 2012

**Anatomic and Clinical Pathologists, AAMC, 2007



High-Resolution Microendoscope (HRME)

- Novel cervical visualization technique
- Developed by Dr. Rebecca Richards-Kortum and team at Rice University
- Assesses morphologic features typically evaluated by pathologists in-vivo in real-time:
 - N/C ratio, nuclear size, atypia, pleomorphism
- Eliminates the need for colposcopy, cervical biopsies and pathology services





HRME

- Proflavine (topical contrast agent that stains nuclei) is placed on cervix
- A fiber-optic probe is applied
- Fluorescence from the proflavine-stained epithelium is transmitted back to the HRME
- Image is displayed on a computer screen in <u>real-time</u> allowing for "See & Treat"

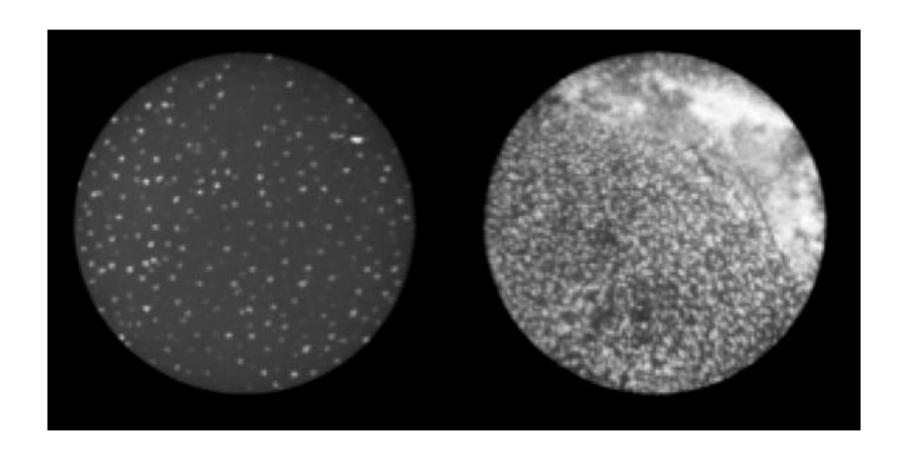








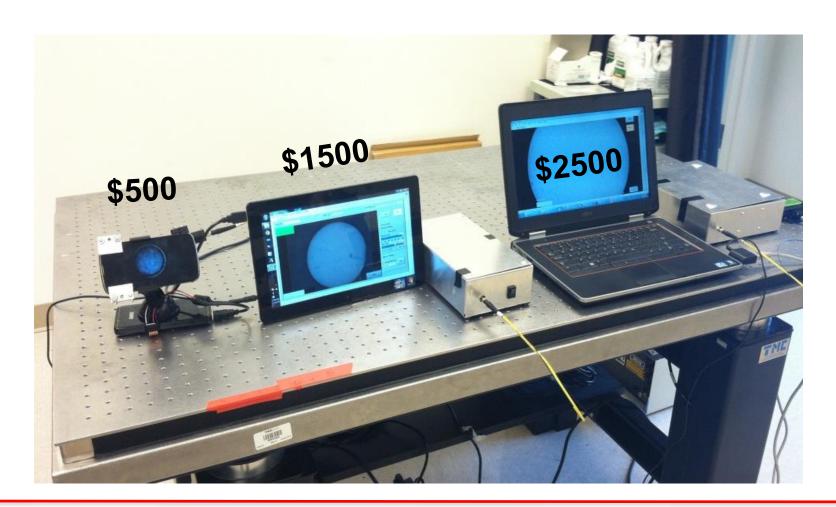
HRME - Normal vs. CIN2/3







Reducing Size and Cost







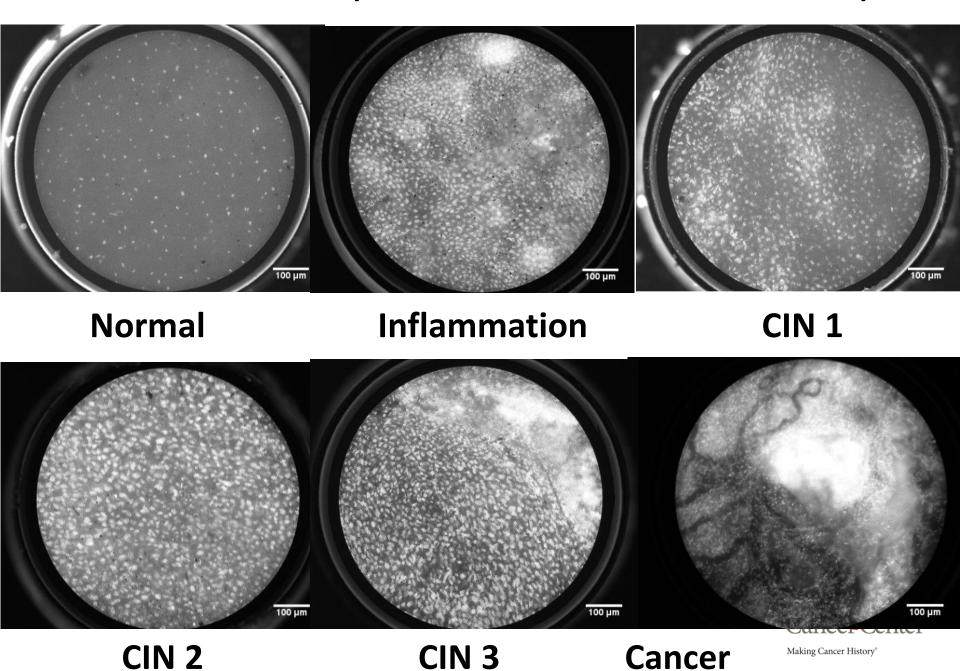
- Prospective study of 59 consecutive patients undergoing colposcopy for an abnormal Pap test
- HRME images obtained for all lesions noted on colposcopy and normal appearing areas
- Abnormal appearing areas were biopsied and reviewed by two independent, blinded pathologists as well as a US-based study pathologist







Barretos Cancer Hospital; 59 women referred for abnml Pap



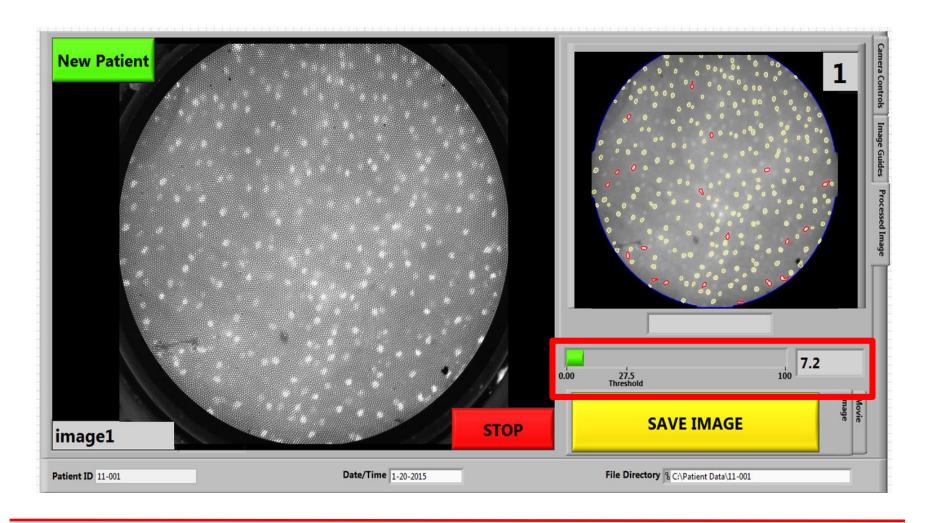
- The N/C ratio, mean nuclear area and eccentricity were calculated from HRME images
- A diagnostic algorithm was developed to distinguish high-grade lesions (CIN2/3 and cancer) from less severe lesions (CIN1/benign)
- Performance was compared to histologic diagnosis







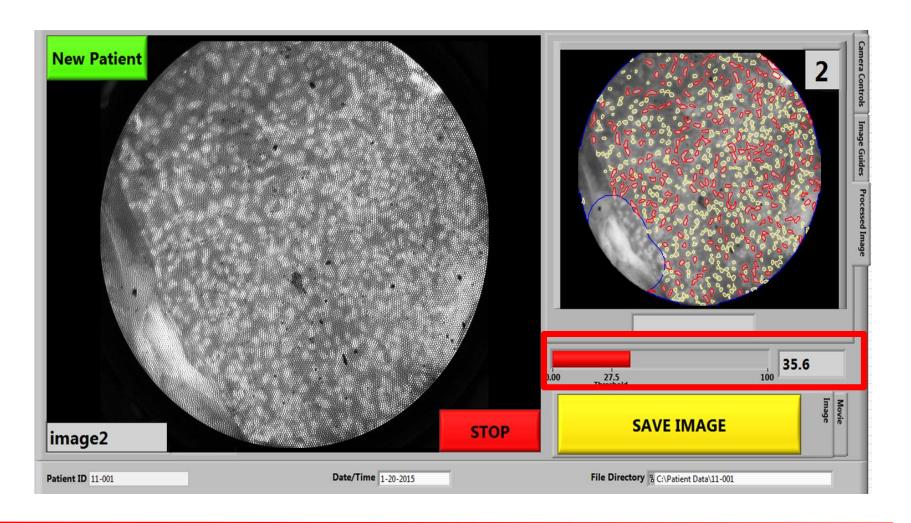
HRME - Objective Interpretation







HRME - Objective Interpretation







- A total of 79 acetowhite lesions were noted in 46 patients
- Biopsies were performed of all lesions
- Adequate HRME images were obtained in 59 of these lesions (75%)







Diagnosis	Histology	HRME = CIN 2+
Normal	9 (15%)	22%
CIN 1	16 (27%)	31%
CIN 2	12 (20%)	83%
CIN 3	19 (32%)	95%
Cancer	3 (5%)	100%







Conclusions

- Pilot study demonstrated HRME accurately diagnose of CIN2+
- HRME imaging may provide a low-cost, accurate, point-of-care alternative to colposcopy and directed cervical biopsies
- Further evaluation in large prospective studies:
 - Houston, Texas-Mexico border, El Salvador, mobile units in rural Brazil







UH2 – Low Cost Technology Program

- Incorporate HRME in a mobile diagnostic and treatment unit
- Pilot study of 200 women
- Compare rates of treatment completion for screen+ women (mobile unit in their local area vs. traveling to a central facility)

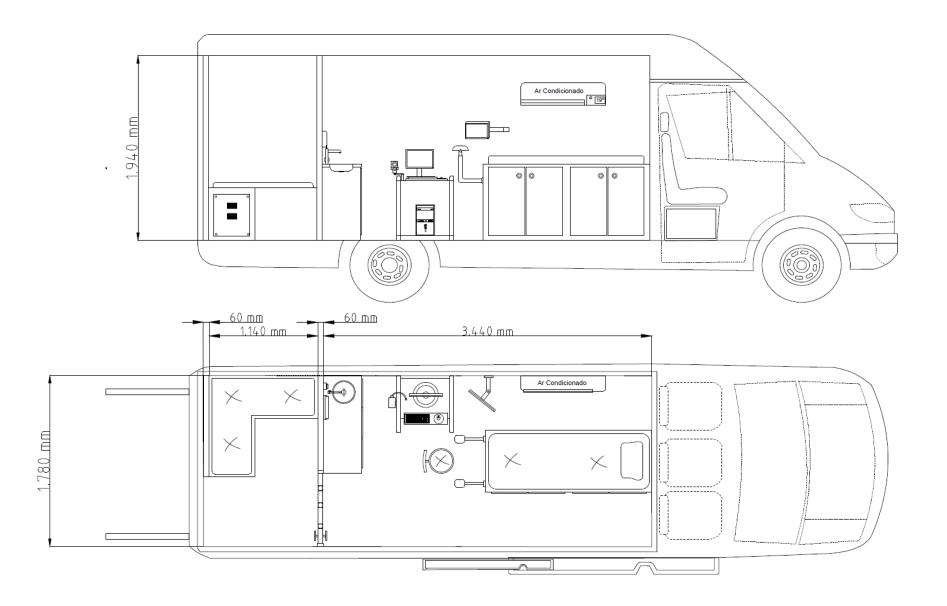








Colposcopy/HRME/Cryo Unit



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