# EUROGIN

INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY HPV CONGRESS

MARCH 18 | 21 2026

Austria Center Vienna • Austria

## FROM HPV INFECTION TO CURE

### INTEGRATING SCIENCE, CLINICAL CARE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HPV-RELATED CANCER CONTROL

***Congress Presidents***

*J. Palefsky (USA) • M. Poljak (Slovenia) • J. Bornstein (Israel)*

**FINAL PROGRAM**

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WEDNESDAY
# MARCH 18

## SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall C **8.30 • 10.00**

### SS 01 • HPV SCREENING IN TRANSGENDER INDIVIDUALS – WHO, WHY, HOW, AND WHAT TO DO WITH THE RESULT

**CHAIR:** Milerad H. (Sweden) • Palmer T. J. (UK) • Sundström K. (Sweden)

With increasing acceptance of transgender individuals in society, the particular health problems that they pose need to be recognized and managed. One of these problems is HPV infection and its consequences in transgender individuals who still have a cervix and vagina, and in transgender individuals with a neo-vagina. This session aims to set out how finding, assessing and treating HPV infections is managed within existing health care programs and then to discuss the ways in which transgender individuals can be approached, screened and managed.

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|---|---|
| **SS 01-1** • Introduction | **Milerad H.** (Sweden)<br>**Palmer T. J.** (UK)<br>**Sundström K.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 01-2** • Identifying and inviting transgender individuals who should be screened – a survey of practice around the world | **Palmer T. J.** (UK) |
| **SS 01-3** • Communication of HPV risk and screening to transgender individuals | **Berner A.** (UK) |
| **SS 01-4** • Cervical cancer screening in the trans and non-binary community | **Moscicki A. B.** (USA) |
| **SS 01-5** • Urine self-sampling as an alternative cervical screening method for the LGBTQ+ community | **Davies-Oliveira J.** (UK) |
| **SS 01-6** • Assessment and management of HPV positivity in native cervico-vaginal tissues and in neo-vaginal tissues | **Milerad H.** (Sweden)<br>**Sundström K.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 01-7** • Concluding remarks | **Milerad H.** (Sweden)<br>**Palmer T. J.** (UK)<br>**Sundström K.** (Sweden) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall C **10.30 • 12.30**

## • HPV POINT OF CARE TESTS – HARNESSING THE EFFORTS OF THE WIDER MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTICS COMMUNITY TO EFFECT REAL CHANGE

**CHAIR:** Cuschieri K. (UK) • Poljak M. (Slovenia)

Robust point of care HPV tests will be critical for the fulfilment of HPV elimination goals. Arguably we have not engaged the full breadth of international molecular diagnostic expertise to support their development. To address this, in this two-part session we will

- Assess the development and implementation of POC tests using targets other than HPV, reflecting on what we can - and should - learn
- Hear from early career researchers regarding the challenges of developing an HPV POC and how the EUROGIN community can support
- Gain updates from technology experts on extraction and amplification systems designed specifically to support POC tests
- Hear from those directly involved in the development and application of novel POC tests including HPV POC tests

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| **SS 02-1** • Introduction | **Cuschieri K.** (UK)<br>**Poljak M.** (Slovenia) |

### PART A • SETTING THE SCENE AND MAPPING THE LANDSCAPE

| | |
|---|---|
| **SS 02-A1** • The history and evolution of non-HPV POC and near-POC in LMIC | **Blondeel K.** (Belgium) |
| **SS 02-A2** • What we learnt from extensive use of SARS-CoV-2 POC and near-POC tests | **Poljak M.** (Slovenia) |
| **SS 02-A3** • WHO TTPs – setting standards for future HPV POC and near-POC tests | **Almonte M.** (Switzerland) |
| **SS 02-A4** • The challenges and wins of developing a low-cost point-of-care screening test for high-risk human papillomavirus (HR-HPV) | **Boswell E.** (UK) |
| **SS 02-A5** • Developments in crude extraction to support HPV POC and near-POC tests | **Vorsters A.** (Belgium) |
| **SS 02-A6** • Developments in amplification and detection to support HPV POC and near-POC tests | **Snoek B.** (Netherlands) |

### PART B • CASE STUDIES POC

| | |
|---|---|
| **SS 02-B1** • Isothermal amplification test for the detection of 16 and 18 in resource-limited settings | **Kundrod K.** (USA) |
| **SS 02-B2** • Development, evaluation, and translation of point-of-care high-risk HPV tests | **Richards-Kortum R.** (USA) |
| **SS 02-B3** • Biosensors and bioelectronics for the rapid detection of pathogens | **O'Sullivan C.** (Spain) |
| **SS 02-B4** • Rapid electronic quantification of pathogens using DNA nanoballs | **Pelechano V.** (Sweden) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall N1 **12.00 • 13.30**

## SS 03 • GLOBAL HPV LABORATORY NETWORK: STRENGTHENING HPV LABORATORY CAPACITY FOR CERVICAL CANCER ELIMINATION

**CHAIR:** Arroyo Mühr L. S. (Sweden) • Padalko E. (Belgium)

This session brings together leading experts to present recent advances and strategic developments in global HPV laboratory networks. The focus will be on the evolving needs from WHO, innovations in assay evaluation and sample adequacy, and the implementation of laboratory support and training in new regions.

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|---|---|
| **SS 03-1** • Introduction | **Arroyo Mühr L. S.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 03-2** • Needs from WHO and possibilities for LabNet | **Almonte M.** (Switzerland) |
| **SS 03-3** • Proficiency studies 2.0: Evaluation of novel HPV assays | **Yilmaz E.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 03-4** • Sample adequacy revisited: Lessons from large-scale self-sampling programs | **Cocuzza C.** (Italy) |
| **SS 03-5** • Advisory task force for HPV testing in new countries: Lab manual, training and rollout | **Cuschieri K.** (UK) |
| **SS 03-6** • International collaboration for HPV prevalence studies | **Dillner J.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 03-7** • Updates from NRL countries: France | **Lepiller Q.** (France) |
| **SS 03-8** • Updates from NRL countries: Belgium | **Padalko E.** (Belgium) |
| **SS 03-9** • Updates from NRL countries: Brazil | **Soares M.** (Brazil) |
| **SS 03-10** • Updates from NRL countries: Norway | **Soreng K.** (Norway) |
| **SS 03-11** • Updates from NRL countries: Scotland | **Cuschieri K.** (UK) |
| **SS 03-12** • Updates from NRL countries: Slovenia | **Oštrbenk A.** (Slovenia) |
| **SS 03-13** • Updates from NRL countries: Sweden | **Eklund C.** (Sweden) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# CLINICAL SESSIONS

Hall B **8.30 • 10.00**

## CS 01 • APPLICATION OF METHYLATION TEST IN THE MANAGEMENT OF WOMEN WITH CIN, VULVAR OR ANAL LESIONS

**CHAIR:** Bleeker M. (Netherlands) • Heideman D. (Netherlands)

Altered DNA methylation is one of the key epigenetic events that contributes to the development of cancer. Changes in DNA methylation patterns are already detectable at the stage of precancerous lesions and can be measured using sensitive molecular methods. Accordingly, DNA methylation analysis has evolved as on of the most promising tools for early detection and risk stratification of cervical, vulvar and anal lesions. This session will discuss the value of methylation markers in the management of cervical, vulvar or anal precursors.

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|---|---|
| **CS 01-1** • Introduction | **Bleeker M.** (Netherlands)<br>**Heideman D.** (Netherlands) |
| **CS 01-2** • Risk stratification of CIN by methylation analysis | **Dovnik A.** (Slovenia) |
| **CS 01-3** • Follow-up of patients with cervical (pre)cancer by methylation analysis | **Griffioen M.** (Netherlands) |
| **CS 01-4** • Risk stratification of AIN by methylation analysis | **Clifford G.** (France) |
| **CS 01-5** • Risk stratification of vulvar precursors by methylation analysis | **Bleeker M.** (Netherlands) |
| **CS 01-6** • Anogenital (pre)cancer detection by methylation analysis in non-invasive sample types | **De Vries D.** (Netherlands) |
| **CS 01-7** • Implementation of methylation tests in clinical management: Barriers and solutions | **Bonde J.** (Denmark) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# CLINICAL SESSIONS

Hall B **10.30 • 12.00**

## CS 02 • USE OF SELF-SAMPLE IN THE CLINICAL FOLLOW-UP OF WOMEN

**CHAIR:** Brotherton J. (Australia) • Louvanto K. (Finland)

Discover how self-sampling is reshaping the clinical follow-up of women beyond routine screening. This session brings together experts to explore innovative applications of self-sampling — from re-testing in screening programs and post-treatment follow-up of HSIL to monitoring HPV persistence with high accuracy. We'll also discuss how self-sampling can improve patient adherence in follow-up care. The session will conclude with a dynamic panel discussion on future possibilities in this rapidly evolving field.

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| **CS 02-1** • Introduction | **Louvanto K.** (Finland)<br>**Brotherton J.** (Australia) |
| **CS 02-2** • Self-sample in screening re-testing | **Berkhof H.** (Netherlands) |
| **CS 02-3** • Post-treatment follow-up after of HSIL | **Bomans L.** (Belgium) |
| **CS 02-4** • Accuracy of self-sampling for monitoring HPV persistence | **Brotherton J.** (Australia) |
| **CS 02-5** • Improving patient adherence with self-sampling in follow-up care | **Sasieni P.** (UK) |
| **CS 02-6** • Panel discussion - Future possibilities | |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N1 **8.30 • 10.00**

## FC 01 • HPV VACCINES I

**CHAIR:** Goodman M. (USA) • Vaughan L. (USA)

**FC 01-1** • Impact of HPV vaccination on the US population: Update and clinical implications — **Vaughan L.** (USA)

**FC 01-2** • 9-valent HPV vaccine single-dose efficacy studies to support posology change: Development of study designs and assessment of regulatory feedback — **Luxembourg A.** (USA)

**FC 01-3** • Long-term effectiveness of the 9-valent HPV vaccine in women aged 16-26 years at vaccination from Scandinavian countries — **Pathirana J.** (Switzerland)

**FC 01-4** • Immunogenicity and safety of 2-dose 9vHPV vaccine regimen administered 3 years apart among boys and girls — **Jotterand V.** (Switzerland)

**FC 01-5** • Extended follow-up of invasive cervical cancer risk after quadrivalent HPV vaccination: A nationwide register-based study — **Sparen P.** (Sweden)

**FC 01-6** • HPV vaccination in German women undergoing excisional CIN therapy and impact of reimbursement on the acceptance (HPV vacCINe study): A cross-sectional study — **Wähner C.** (Germany)

**FC 01-7** • Rwanda's model for achieving cervical cancer elimination benchmarks before 2030 — **Hagenimana M.** (Rwanda)

**FC 01-8** • A prospective, single-arm, multi-center clinical study of the immunogenicity of nonavalent HPV vaccine administered prior to renal transplantation in adults — **Goodman M.** (USA)

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N1 **10.30 • 12.00**

## FC 02 • HPV SCREENING

**CHAIR:** Del Mistro A. (Italy) • Dhillon S. (Belgium)

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| **FC 02-1** • De-intensification of the Dutch HPV-based cervical cancer screening program for vaccinated cohorts: Model-based cost-effectiveness analysis | **Corbeij L.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 02-2** • Long-term risk of CIN3+ in women E6/E7 mRNA negative: 7.5 year follow up of the NTCC2 study | **Benevolo M.** (Italy) |
| **FC 02-3** • Clinical performance of the Alinity m HR HPV assay with vaginal self-samples from a Belgian screening population | **Vanden Broeck D.** (Belgium) |
| **FC 02-4** • Three years of co-testing 2020–2022: Correlation of diagnostic colposcopy with histology in cases of normal cytology and HPV-HR persistence | **Xhaja A.** (Germany) |
| **FC 02-5** • Persistent co-infections with high-risk HPV genotypes: Differential risk for cervical disease progression | **Numminen E.** (Finland) |
| **FC 02-6** • Vaccination status is not required to improve the efficiency of screening in vaccinated cohorts: A modeling study | **Jansen E.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 02-7** • Accuracy of HPV testing in detecting precancerous lesions: Effect of prevalence and screening history | **Leoni F.** (Italy) |
| **FC 02-8** • HPV prevalence and abnormal cytology in women with HIV living in The Gambia | **Avala Ntsigouaye J.** (Congo Brazzaville) |
| **FC 02-9** • Impact of audio-visual aid on cervical cancer awareness amongst women attending a tertiary care centre | **Gowda Seshadri J.** (India) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N2 **8.30 • 10.00**

## FC 03 • EPIDEMIOLOGY I

**CHAIR:** Munk C. (Denmark) • Kusters J. (Netherlands)

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|---|---|
| **FC 03-1 •** Incidence trends of anogenital warts among girls and women with autoimmune disease in Sweden, 2006-2022 | **Grönlund O.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 03-2 •** Incidence trends in anogenital warts across 20 years in Denmark - Impact of human papillomavirus vaccination | **Rasmussen E. L. K.** (Denmark) |
| **FC 03-3 •** HPV prevalence and genotype distribution among anogenital warts patients in China between 2016 and 2020: A multicenter study prior to HPV mass vaccination | **Chen B.** (China) |
| **FC 03-4 •** Investigation of HPV prevalence after the introduction of the HPV vaccine in Norway. How to prevent cervical cancer in a vaccinated population? | **Falkenthal T. E. H.** (Norway) |
| **FC 03-5 •** Infection dynamics and persistence of the human papillomavirus over four years in women of reproductive age : A longitudinal cohort study in rural Madagascar | **Rausche P.** (Germany) |
| **FC 03-6 •** Oncological outcomes of human papillomavirus (HPV)-negative cervical cancer | **Kantathavorn N.** (Thailand) |
| **FC 03-7 •** Increased cervical cancer incidence in the target age of screening – Variation by mode of detection | **Partanen V. M.** (Finland) |
| **FC 03-8 •** Updated high-risk HPV genotype distribution in cervical lesions: Insights from a Chilean oncology reference center | **Selman C.** (Chile) |
| **FC 03-9 •** Virological and immunohistochemical analysis of laryngeal papilloma with low-risk human papillomavirus infection | **Suzuki M.** (Japan) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N2 **10.30 • 12.00**

## FC 04 • MOLECULAR BIOLOGY I

**CHAIR:** Hawkes D. (Australia) • Kaufmann A. M. (Germany)

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|---|---|
| **FC 04-1** • CRISPR-Cas9 knockout of miR-205-5p in CaSki cells impairs tumorigenicity and enhances chemoradiotherapy response | **Causin R. L.** (Brazil) |
| **FC 04-2** • Integrative multi-omics Mendelian randomization reveals immune-epigenetic crosstalk driving cervical carcinogenesis | **Chen L.** (China) |
| **FC 04-3** • Serological response to human papillomavirus type 16 early genes (E1, E2, E4, E6, and E7) in Finnish children during a 3-year follow-up period | **Rinne S.** (Finland) |
| **FC 04-4** • A next-generation multiplex RT-qPCR for comprehensive HPV genotyping and molecular severity diagnosis of cervical dysplasia | **Ewald C.** (Germany) |
| **FC 04-5** • Role of telomerase in HPV associated cancer initiation | **Liu X.** (USA) |
| **FC 04-6** • Prediction of lymph node metastases of HPV-driven penile cancer using liquid biopsy – Preliminary results | **Rosing F.** (Germany) |
| **FC 04-7** • Beyond histopathology: Clinical implications of HPV detection in sentinel lymph nodes using next generation sequencing | **Bonlokke S.** (Denmark) |
| **FC 04-8** • Comparing HPV-16 lineage distribution using Novel Affinity plus probe assay | **Akinyi I.** (Kazakhstan) |
| **FC 04-9** • Assessment of the prevalence of HPV infection and anal cytological abnormalities in patients with HPV-related lower genital tract lesions (cervix, vagina and vulva) | **De Marco L.** (Italy) |
| **FC 04-10** • Moderate to severe cervical dysplasia with HPV-negative results: Cytology and p16/Ki67 dual staining as predictor of tissue-positivity for high-risk HPV | **Dreyer G.** (South Africa) |
| **FC 04-11** • Partial genotyping in the triage of HPV-positive women: How the application of the new guidelines for the use of molecular biomarkers could affect the Tuscany Cervical cancer screening program | **Paganini I.** (Italy) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N2 **12.00 • 13.30**

## FC 05 • MANAGEMENT AND DIAGNOSIS I

**CHAIR:** Lua R. (Mexico) • Paraskevaidis E. (Greece)

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|---|---|
| **FC 05-1** • Is there an increased risk of cervical stenosis after cervical excision in postmenopausal women? | **Gustafson L. W.** (Denmark) |
| **FC 05-2** • Is cone length a risk factor for internal margin positivity in high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions based on age? | **Yu Y.** (China) |
| **FC 05-3** • Is Endocervical Curettage (ECC) necessary for all HPV16/18-positive patients? A stratified analysis of 671 cases | **Li M.** (China) |
| **FC 05-4** • HPV testing in the follow-up management in cervical cancer screening: Analysis of women with cytological abnormalities and negative high-risk HPV test | **Mongia A.** (Italy) |
| **FC 05-5** • A comparative study on long-term pregnancy outcomes of hiporfin photodynamic therapy versus LEEP for cervical HSIL | **Liu Y.** (China) |
| **FC 05-6** • Cervical radiofrequency ablation for high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions: 12-month outcomes and predictors of persistence in a single-center cohort | **Liu J.** (China) |
| **FC 05-7** • Integrating Female Genital Schistosomiasis (FGS) recognition into a “see-and-treat” model for women’s health in Eswatini: A pragmatic clinical flow for cervical cancer and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) elimination | **Norris T.** (Canada) |
| **FC 05-8** • Topical immunomodulatory treatment (IMIQUIMOD) of cervical intraepithelial lesions: Cytological and molecular response rate | **Mieza-Arana J. A.** (Spain) |
| **FC 05-9** • Comparative efficacy and safety of different 5-ALA concentrations in photodynamic therapy for hrHPV-Related CIN2 with p16 positivity: A multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study in China | **Wei Y.** (China) |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall C **13.30 • 15.00**

## SS 04 • HPV RELATED INFECTIONS AND DISEASE OF THE UPPER AIRWAY

**CHAIR:** Klussmann J. P. (Germany)

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a key cause of recurrent respiratory papillomatosis (RRP) and certain head and neck cancers, both posing significant global health challenges. RRP is a chronic, incurable disease requiring frequent surgeries, severely impacting quality of life. Nevertheless, limited worldwide epidemiological data restricts our ability to accurately assess its burden. Additionally, real-world evidence highlights the potential of quadrivalen and nonavalent HPV vaccines to effectively prevent RRP. Meanwhile, HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancers are increasing, especially among males, yet the natural history and oral HPV infection incidence in the general population are not well understood. Continuous monitoring of HPV genotype distribution is essential to quantify the evolving burden and guide prevention strategies. Furthermore, modeling studies on gender-neutral HPV vaccination are vital to inform future policies. Together, these findings underscore the importance of HPV vaccination into global health strategies to reduce the clinical and societal impact of HPV-associated upper airway diseases.

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|---|---|
| **SS 04-1** • Introduction: Clinical perspective of HPV diseases of the upper airway | **Klussmann J. P.** (Germany) |
| **SS 04-2** • Living with RRP- A patient perspective | **McClellan K.** (USA) |
| **SS 04-3** • Trends in the incidence of adult- and juvenile-onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in the United States | **Mahale P.** (USA) |
| **SS 04-4** • Incidence of Recurrent Respiratory Papillomatosis (RRP) in Denmark and Sweden during 2000-2023: Two nation-wide cohort studies in children and young adults | **Sundström K.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 04-5** • Comparative modeling of RRP elimination strategies in the UK and Denmark | **Birger R.** (USA) |
| **SS 04-6** • Incidence, persistence, and clearance data of oral HPV: The PROGRESS US study | **Giuliano A.** (USA) |
| **SS 04-7** • Comparison between SPF10-DEIA-Lipa25 and Allplex HPV-DNA detection method in HPV-related head and neck lesions | **Pavón M. Á.** (Spain) |
| **SS 04-8** • Biomarkers concordance analysis: The BROADEN study | **Alemany Vilches L.** (Spain) |
| **SS 04-9** • Assessing vaccination strategies towards HPV-related oropharyngeal cancer elimination in Spain | **Diakite I.** (USA) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall C **15.30 • 17.00**

## SS 05 • DEBATE SESSION

**CHAIR:** Cuschieri K. (UK) • Palmer T. J. (UK)

Debate sessions have been a popular offering in EUROGIN congresses since the 1990s. Pairs of leaders in the field capture the arguments on opposing sides of controversial or hot topics in HPV science and its practical aspects, such as vaccination, cervical cancer screening, or disease management. They present their arguments and then debate with each other. The session in 2025 will showcase debates on four key areas: (i) should anal screening be implemented now, (ii) is HPV testing necessary for the diagnosis of HPV-related oro-pharyngeal squamous carcinoma, (iii) is 5 year recall safe after a HPV negative self-sample, and (iv) is HPV genotype prevalence in CIN more relevant than HPV prevalence in invasive carcinoma. Presenters are not necessarily staunch supporters of the position they were asked to defend; they can be neutral or even prefer the other side. They were asked to provide the audience with a clear and balanced view of the state of the controversy or evolving science in each area.

**SS 05-1** • Introduction — **Cuschieri K.** (UK), **Palmer T. J.** (UK)

**SS 05-2** • Routine recall following negative self-screen; 3 or 5+ years?
- > 5+ years — **Costa S.** (Netherlands)
- > 3 years — **Elfström M.** (Sweden)

**SS 05-3** • We need to implement anal screening for high-risk groups right now
- > Yes — **Cuming T.** (UK)
- > No — **Wentzensen N.** (USA)

**SS 05-4** • Optimal diagnostic work-up for HPV status in OPC; one test or two?
- > Two tests — **Alemany Viches L.** (Spain)
- > One test — **Waterboer T.** (Germany)

**SS 05-5** • How to ascribe risk status of HPV types – CIN or cancer?
- > CIN — **Palmer T. J.** (UK)
- > Cancer — **Dillner J.** (Sweden)

Discussion and Q&A

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall C **17.00 • 18.30**

## SS 06 • BROADENING THE IMPACT OF HPV VACCINATION – FROM CERVICAL CANCER TO OTHER HPV-RELATED DISEASES

**CHAIR:** Castle P. (USA) • Lei J. (Sweden)

While cervical cancer remains a central focus of HPV vaccination efforts, an increasing body of evidence highlights the role of HPV in a broader range of anogenital and oropharyngeal cancers. This session will explore the evolving landscape of HPV-related disease prevention, including evidence on the vaccine's effectiveness against high-grade lesions and malignancies of the cervix, vulva, vagina, penis, anus, and oropharynx. The session will also address surveillance gaps and the need for international collaboration in tracking the burden of all HPV-related diseases.

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| **SS 06-1** • Introduction | **Lei J.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 06-2** • Making a case for a global pooling project on HPV vaccination outcomes | **Castle P.** (USA) |
| **SS 06-3** • When should we be able to observe the impact of HPV vaccination on non-cervical cancers? | **Sasieni P.** (UK) |
| **SS 06-4** • Getting our act together: HPV surveillance in Australia | **Brotherton J.** (Australia) |
| **SS 06-5** • The next chapter in HPV vaccination: What to measure? | **Lei J.** (Sweden) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall N1 **13.30 • 15.00**

## SS 07 • DEVELOPMENTS AND STANDARDIZATION OF METHYLATION TESTS IN CERVICAL, ANAL AND URINE SAMPLES

**CHAIR:** Hesselink B. (Netherlands) • Van Keer S. (Belgium)

DNA methylation is emerging as a powerful biomarker in the early detection and prevention of cancers. This session brings together leading experts to explore the current landscape of methylation-based screening and detection technologies, validation frameworks, and clinical applications across different sample types and cancer sites. From cervical to anal cancer, and from conventional cervical samples to innovative approaches using urine samples, we will also look ahead to next-generation technologies and their potential impact.

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| **SS 07-1** • Introduction | **Hesselink B.** (Netherlands)<br>**Van Keer S.** (Belgium) |
| **SS 07-2** • Current landscape and novel developments of methylation-based tests for screening of HPV-related cancers | **Hansel A.** (Germany) |
| **SS 07-3** • Guidelines on methylation test requirements for screening of HPV-related cancers (VALMETH) | **Nedjai B.** (UK) |
| **SS 07-4** • Developments in automation of methylation-based testing | **Hesselink B.** (Netherlands) |
| **SS 07-5** • Cervical cancer: Correlation methylation detection between (self)-sampling and biopsy | **Gribnau J.** (Netherlands) |
| **SS 07-6** • The position of urine samples for methylation-based screening of female gynaecological cancers | **Van Keer S.** (Belgium) |
| **SS 07 -7** • Anal cancer screening: Evidence, practical implications & role of methylation tests | **Cuming T.** (UK) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall N1 **15.30 • 17.00**

## SS 08 • HPV VACCINATION: EVIDENCE FOR UTILITY OF ONE DOSE

**CHAIR:** D'Souza A. (USA)

Recently, several studies examining the efficacy and immunogenicity of a single-dose regimen of HPV vaccines have been completed suggesting a single dose of HPV vaccine provides high levels of protection against HPV, even several years after vaccination, and induces a robust immune response. This session will review current evidence about single-dose vaccination efficacy. We will also review the current HPV vaccination implementation programs and how they differ by country and provide an overview of changing vaccine program recommendations by different bodies. We will discuss the epidemiologic and economic modeling of 1 VS 2 HPV doses and the programmatic cost implications of a single-dose HPV vaccine regimen.

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| **SS 08-1** • Introduction and efficacy of single-dose vaccination | **D'Souza A.** (USA) |
| **SS 08-2** • HPV vaccination implementation programs – Overview of current vaccine types and dosages in different countries and what current recommendations are by different bodies | **Ndiaye C.** (Senegal) |
| **SS 08-3** • Epidemiological and economic modelling of 1 dose VS 2 doses | **Jit M.** (USA) |
| **SS 08-4** • Programmatic cost implications of a single-dose HPV vaccine regimen | **Mvundura M.** (USA) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall N1 **17.00 • 18.30**

## SS 09 • WHAT HAVE WE ACHIEVED AFTER TWO DECADES OF HPV VACCINE USE IN POPULATIONS?

**CHAIR:** Jit M. (USA)

2026 marks the 20th anniversary of a global health milestone: the first licensure and introduction of HPV vaccines to national programs. Over two decades, the work of the HPV community has transformed cancer prevention, sparked groundbreaking discoveries and inspired worldwide efforts to ensure high and equitable access to vaccination. This multidisciplinary panel brings together some of the key people who have been part of that story to reflect on how far we've come, and what the next 20 years may hold. As we face new challenges, like growing vaccine hesitancy and uncertain funding, what lessons can we draw from the HPV vaccine story to shape the future of immunization and cancer prevention?

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| **SS 09-1** • Introduction | **Jit M.** (USA) |
| **SS 09-2** • What have we learned about the vaccines since 2006, from 20 years of research and surveillance? | **Dillner J.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 09-3** • How has HPV vaccine uptake evolved over 20 years? | **Bruni L.** (Spain) |
| **SS 09-4** • How have Gavi-supported countries rolled out the vaccine and closed equity gaps? | **Kobayashi E.** (Switzerland) |
| **SS 09-5** • Impact of 20 years of vaccination - How many lives have been saved? | **Jit M.** (USA) |
| **SS 09-6** • What will the next 20 years bring? | **Ndiaye C.** (Senegal) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# CLINICAL SESSIONS

Hall B **13.30 • 15.00**

## CS 03 • TURNING CERVICAL DIAGNOSTIC UNCERTAINTY INTO CLINICAL DECISION

**COORDINATION:** Monsonego J. (France)

**CHAIR:** Paraskevaidis E. (Greece) • Siegler E. (Israel)

Despite major advances in cervical cancer prevention, diagnostic uncertainty remains a central challenge in colposcopy and clinical management, particularly in complex situations where the transformation zone is not fully visible, risk stratification is imperfect, or clinical decisions carry significant consequences.

This session addresses one of the most critical questions in modern cervical care: how to translate uncertainty into informed, safe, and individualized clinical decisions, while avoiding both under- and over-treatment. We will explore the high prevalence and clinical implications of Type 3 transformation zone colposcopy, where traditional visual assessment reaches its limits, and discuss strategies for personalized management of CIN, balancing oncologic safety with reproductive and quality-of-life considerations. Particular attention will be given to decision-making during pregnancy, a context in which diagnostic confidence and clinical judgment are paramount.

The session will also highlight how biological markers are reshaping risk assessment, including the evolving role of HPV genotyping, DNA methylation assays for women with incomplete visualization of the transformation zone, and the clinical value of HPV integration testing in refining colposcopic practice.

Finally, we will look toward the future, examining how artificial intelligence can integrate clinical, colposcopic, and molecular data to support clinicians, reduce unnecessary conisations, and move cervical diagnostics toward a truly precision-based, decision-guided approach. Together, these contributions aim to transform uncertainty from a limitation into a structured, evidence-based driver of better clinical decisions.

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| **CS 03-1** • Introduction | **Siegler E.** (Israel)<br>**Paraskevaidis E.** (Greece) |
| **CS 03-2** • Prevalence of TZ3 colposcopy | **Kalliala I.** (Finland) |
| **CS 03-3** • Individualized care for CIN | **Paraskevaidis E.** (Greece) |
| **CS 03-4** • Decision making during pregnancy | **Siegler E.** (Israel) |
| **CS 03-5** • Role of genotyping | **Bonde J.** (Denmark) |
| **CS 03-6** • DNA methylation for risk stratification of women without fully visible transformation zone at colposcopy | **Binderup K. O.** (Denmark) |
| **CS 03-7** • The value of HPV integration testing in colposcopy practice | **Yu N.** (China) |
| **CS 03-8** • AI contribution to reduce unnecessary conizations | **Madathil S.** (Canada) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# CLINICAL SESSIONS

Hall B **15.30 • 17.00**

## CS 04 • REAL–LIFE EVIDENCE OF SCREENING IN POST–MENOPAUSAL WOMEN

**CHAIR:** Elfström M. (Sweden) • Milerad H. (Sweden)

As countries are switching to HPV-based screening and screening through their populations, an increased focus has been given to screening and follow-up of post-menopausal women. Actual clinical data on the optimal follow-up of post-menopausal women will help to guide risk stratification and implementation, ultimately achieving better protection against disease and earlier diagnosis. There are several countries that have implemented HPV-based screening "catch-up" screening in post-menopausal women. Their experiences with regard to sampling methods, risk for disease, and clinical follow-up will be highlighted in this session.

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| **CS 04-1** • Introduction | **Elfström M.** (Sweden) |
| **CS 04-2** • Using at-home urine sampling to screen women aged 60-79 in the UK: Catch-up screen | **Gilham C.** (UK) |
| **CS 04-3** • Risk of CIN and cancer in post-menopausal women | **Kalliala I.** (Finland) |
| **CS 04-4** • Catch-up screening - A once HPV test for post-menopausal women: Implementation, communication, and learnings | **Russell N.** (Ireland) |
| **CS 04-5** • HPV positivity in post-menopausal women: A clinical protocol for follow-up and management | **Milerad H.** (Sweden) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# CLINICAL SESSIONS

Hall B **17.00 • 18.30**

## CS 05 • VAIN: THE FORGOTTEN TERRITORY

**CHAIR:** Bornstein J. (Israel) • Haran G. (Israel) • Vieira-Baptista P. (Portugal)

Vaginal Intraepithelial Neoplasia (VAIN) represents a frequently overlooked yet clinically significant HPV-related lesion. This session will comprehensively address challenges in diagnosis, persistence, treatment, and surveillance, with a focus on recent advances and evidence-based approaches for expert colposcopists. Particular emphasis will be placed on VAIN after hysterectomy, risk factors for recurrence, and the evolving therapeutic landscape.

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| **CS 05-1** • Introduction | **Bornstein J.** (Israel)<br>**Haran G.** (Israel)<br>**Vieira-Baptista P.** (Portugal) |
| **CS 05-2** • VAIN: The vanishing pathology? | **Regauer S.** (Austria) |
| **CS 05-3** • Human papillomavirus in the vagina – A new disease or a cervical echo? | **Preti M.** (Italy) |
| **CS 05-4** • Colposcopy of the vaginal epithelium – New nomenclature | **Bornstein J.** (Israel) |
| **CS 05-5** • VAIN 2-3 – Post hysterectomy to treat or to watch | **Haran G.** (Israel) |
| **CS 05-6** • Current knowledge and controversies on anti-HPV vaginal topical treatment | **Vaknin Z.** (Israel) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N2 **13.30 • 15.00**

## FC 06 • HEALTH EDUCATION, AWARENESS, ADVOCACY I

**CHAIR:** Osazuwa-Peters N. (USA) • Waller J. (UK)

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| **FC 06-1** • A national survey on the knowledge, attitudes and practice towards human papillomavirus (HPV) and HPV vaccine among males in China | **Wu H.** (China) |
| **FC 06-2** • Navigating trade-offs in expanding HPV vaccination to older girls or young boys: National stakeholder perspectives from low- and middle-income countries | **Zhang L.** (USA) |
| **FC 06-3** • Bridging awareness and action: Knowledge, attitude and uptake of HPV vaccine among female undergraduates in Nigeria | **Fashola O.** (Nigeria) |
| **FC 06-4** • Evaluating uptake and impact of HPV vaccination and history of cervical cancer screening in the British general population: Findings from large, nationally-representative, cross-sectional surveys (Natsal) | **Dema E.** (UK) |
| **FC 06-5** • Knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions towards HPV Vaccines in three South Asian countries at different stages of vaccine introduction: Implications for policymakers from the GLOBE-HPV project | **Ejaz M.** (Pakistan) |
| **FC 06-6** • From missed opportunities to missed prevention: Pathway and machine learning analyses of HPV vaccination gaps and the role of rurality | **Christini K.** (USA) |
| **FC 06-7** • Is there a knowledge gap? A survey-based assessment of HPV vaccination awareness among obstetrician-gynecologists and pediatricians | **Dubrovina S.** (Kazakhstan) |
| **FC 06-8** • Understanding contextual barriers and facilitators to future implementation of a novel point-of-care HPV DNA test in Mozambique | **Montealegre J.** (USA) |
| **FC 06-9** • Gender differences in high-risk lifestyles and HPV infection status | **Zhang W.** (China) |
| **FC 06-10** • Human PapilloWHAT!? | **Oostingh G. J.** (Austria) |
| **FC 06-11** • The prevalence and the pattern of high-risk HPV infection in postmenopausal women in Slovakia | **Kúdela E.** (Slovakia) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N2 **15.25 • 17.00**

## FC 07 • SELF-SAMPLING I

**CHAIR:** Brotherton J. (Australia)

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| **FC 07-1** • Genotype-specific HPV cycle threshold patterns in self-samples predict triage outcomes in the Danish cervical screening program | **Pedersen H.** (Denmark) |
| **FC 07-2** • Self-sampling for HPV DNA: A breakthrough in accessible and sensitive screening | **Eleutério R.** (Brazil) |
| **FC 07-3** • Higher sensitivity for HPV detection in self-collected samples | **Lagheden C.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 07-4** • Gynaecological follow-up after invitation by self-sampling or conventional invitation letters amongst under-screened women for cervical cancer enrolled in CapU4 study | **Lefeuvre C.** (France) |
| **FC 07-5** • Diagnostic performance of a PAX1/JAM3 methylation assay on self-collected versus clinician-collected cervical samples | **Liou Y. L.** (China) |
| **FC 07-6** • CervicalMethDx: A precision tool to enable at-home sampling and expand access to cervical cancer prevention while reducing unnecessary biopsies in the United States and Puerto Rico | **Guerrero-Preston R.** (Puerto Rico) |
| **FC 07-7** • At-home urine collection: Usability and specimen stability | **Crawford Parks T.** (Canada) |
| **FC 07-8** • Patient experiences of completing in-clinic HPV self-sampling as part of cervical cancer screening in primary care in the U.S. | **Pratt R.** (USA) |
| **FC 07-9** • Self-sampling as a screening choice for all: A qualitative study of preferences and information needs among UK-based women | **Waller J.** (UK) |
| **FC 07-10** • Urine and vaginal self-sampling to encourage participation in cervical screening in current non-attenders | **Cao J.** (UK) |
| **FC 07-11** • Optimizing HPV detection in urine via ultra-short fragment targeting: A comparative study with cervical samples | **Niu H.** (China) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N2 **17.00 • 18.30**

## FC 08 • ANAL AND VULVOVAGINAL DISEASES AND NEOPLASIA

**CHAIR:** Clifford G. (France) • Goldstone S. E. (USA)

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| **FC 08-1** • Multizonal intraepithelial neoplasia of the lower genital tract and anus in Women: Terminology for defining the disease | **Ellis L.** (UK) |
| **FC 08-2** • Toward objective anal cancer screening: Swab-based genome-wide methylation marker discovery and novel test development | **Steenbergen R.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 08-3** • Incidence of anal cancer following excisional treatment for cervical HSIL in the United States, 2013–2021 | **Chiao E.** (USA) |
| **FC 08-4** • The prevalence of anal intraepithelial neoplasm and anal cancer in patients diagnosed with HPV-related gynecological diseases- A prospective study | **Stukan M.** (Poland) |
| **FC 08-5** • Anal HPV genotyping prevalence and attribution to precancer in the Anal Cancer Etiology and Screening (ACES) study, a diverse cohort of individuals referred to HRA | **Cohen C.** (USA) |
| **FC 08-6** • Incorporation of high-resolution anoscopy in lower genital tract pathology unit | **Nassar Melic N.** (Spain) |
| **FC 08-7** • Evaluation of self-collected anal HPV testing in HIV-negative women with a history of lower genital tract neoplasia | **Gaisa M.** (USA) |
| **FC 08-8** • Diagnostic performance of the ASCL1/ZNF582 methylation test for detection of high-grade vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia and vulvar cancer | **De Vries D.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 08-9** • Virological and epigenetic determinants of vulvar neoplasia severity | **Guillet V.** (France) |
| **FC 08-10** • Risk factors, management and HPV genotyping of vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN) in women living with HIV | **Baucher E.** (Belgium) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Room 1.85/1.86 **12.30 • 14.30**

## FC 09 • ANAL DISEASES AND NEOPLASIA

**CHAIR:** Palefsky J. (USA)

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| **FC 09-1** • Comparison of various possible screening strategies for anal cancer: HPV-cytology cotesting and biomarkers for risk stratification | **Pompeo G.** (Italy) |
| **FC 09-2** • Anal neoplasia screening guidelines - Analysis of clinical performance and HRA utilization | **Winters J.** (USA) |
| **FC 09-3** • High-resolution anoscopy training utilizing anal simulation models and standardized model patients: Results from the ADCI preceptorship and practice management program | **Bucher G.** (USA) |
| **FC 09-4** • Screening for anal cancer and precancer in women with HIV (SANCA) | **Carlander C.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 09-5** • HPV-related anal precancerous lesions in MSM: A comparative study of PrEP users and HIV-positive individuals | **Surmont M.** (Belgium) |
| **FC 09-6** • A new paradigm for anal cancer prevention: Immediate treatment of probable anal high-grade dysplasia (HSIL) based on appearance during high-resolution anoscopy (HRA) | **Goldstone S. E.** (USA) |
| **FC 09-7** • Utility of TTMV-HPV DNA in resolving clinically indeterminate findings after treatment and during anal cancer surveillance | **Lloyd S.** (USA) |
| **FC 09-8** • Analysis of the efficacy and safety of laser therapy for high-grade anal intraepithelial neoplasia in HIV-negative individuals | **Sui L.** (China) |
| **FC 09-9** • Long-term oncological outcomes after salvage surgery for anal squamous cell carcinoma – A national cohort study | **Jacobsen S.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 09-10** • Outcomes of electrocautery ablation for anal precancer in women living with HIV | **Liu Y.** (USA) |
| **FC 09-11** • Initial assessment of a coriouls versicolor-based anal gel for the treatment of low-grade anal intraepithelial lesions | **Centeno Mediavilla M. C.** (Spain) |
| **FC 09-12** • Stratifying risk of premalignant anal lesions among immunocompetent women with genital human papillomavirus virus infection | **Del Pino M.** (Spain) |

# SPECIALIZED WORKSHOPS

Room 1.85/1.86 **8.30 • 11.00**

## WS 01 • COLPOSCOPY COURSE

**CHAIR:** Bornstein J. (Israel)

Welcome to the EUROGIN Colposcopy Course

The management of cervical precancer has advanced considerably in recent years, yet its cornerstone remains colposcopy. Performing colposcopy requires solid knowledge and clinical experience. In this course, participants will learn the fundamentals of colposcopic practice, including proper use of the colposcope, standard protocols, and the principles of diagnosing and treating precancerous cervical lesions.

The EUROGIN Colposcopy Course was founded by Professor Albert Singer and is currently led by Professor Jacob Bornstein, Chair of the IFCPC Nomenclature Committee, which developed the contemporary colposcopic terminology. Colposcopy is the visual examination of the cervical epithelium using uni- or binocular magnification. Abnormalities associated with squamous and glandular precancer can be identified, especially after applying a 5% acetic acid solution, which reveals epithelial and vascular changes within the stroma. These alterations occur in the transformation zone, where glandular epithelium undergoes metaplasia to squamous epithelium.

The upper limit of this process, the new squamocolumnar junction, should be fully visualized; otherwise, lesions may extend into the endocervix. Any visible abnormality can be sampled by a simple punch biopsy. Colposcopy remains indispensable in diagnosing and managing cervical precancer. It is indicated in abnormal cytology, high-risk HPV infection, or when clinical signs raise suspicion of early invasive disease.

Educational Objectives
Upon completing this activity, participants should be able to:
• Describe the anatomy, cytology, histology, and colposcopic appearance of the cervix.
• Explain the pathophysiology of lower genital tract neoplasia and HPV's role.
• Apply the IFCPC colposcopy terminology.
• Recognize the diagnostic features of minor and major cervical lesions, glandular lesions, and cervical cancer.
• Correlate cytologic, colposcopic, and histologic findings.
• Outline treatment options such as cryotherapy and LLETZ.
• Provide appropriate patient education and counseling.

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| **WS 01-1** • Opening, the normal and abnormal cervix and the colposcopy examination | **Bornstein J.** (Israel) |
| **WS 01-2** • American recommendations for managing abnormal cervical screening | **Wentzensen N.** (USA) |
| **WS 01-3** • European recommendations for managing abnormal cervical screening | **Arbyn M.** (Belgium) |
| **WS 01-4** • Treatment of cervical precancer and treatment's complications | **Haran G.** (Israel) |
| **WS 01-5** • Conclusion | **Bornstein J.** (Israel) |

# SPECIALIZED WORKSHOPS

Room 1.85/1.86 **15.00 • 17.00**

## WS 02 • ANAL DISEASES WORKSHOP
## Vulvar and anal intraepithelial neoplasia: Time to expand HPV–related screening

**CHAIR:** Nyitray A. (USA) • Preti M. (Italy)

While cervical cancer screening is well established, vulvar and anal intraepithelial neoplasias (VIN and AIN) remain underrecognized despite sharing the same HPV-related etiology and increasing incidence. This session aims to stimulate discussion on whether current preventive strategies should expand to systematically include VIN and AIN—making a case for more comprehensive, risk-based screening models in the context of HPV-associated disease.

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| **WS 02-1** • Introduction | **Preti M.** (Italy)<br>**Nyitray A.** (USA) |
| **WS 02-2** • Anal and vulvar cancer epidemiology: Populations at risk | **Clifford G.** (France) |
| **WS 02-3** • Vulvar and anal intraepithelial neoplasia classification: A shared biological spectrum? | **Bornstein J.** (Israel) |
| **WS 02-4** • New evidence on anal cancer screening | **Albuquerque A.** (Portugal) |
| **WS 02-5** • Vulvar screening at the time of cervical cancer screening | **Vieira-Baptista P.** (Portugal) |
| **WS 02-6** • Barriers to anal cancer screening and the role of self-sampling | **Nyitray A.** (USA) |
| **WS 02-7** • The future of anal cancer screening: Spotlight on methylation markers | **Steenbergen R.** (Netherlands) |
| **WS 02-8** • Non-invasive sampling for detection of vulvar (pre)cancer | **Bleeker M.** (Netherlands) |
| **WS 02-9** • HPV vaccine impact on vulvar and anal cancer prevention | **Joura E.** (Austria) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SPECIALIZED WORKSHOPS

Room 1.85/1.86 **17.00 • 18.30**

## WS 03 • SELF-SAMPLING IN CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING WORKSHOP: THE EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

**CHAIR:** Bouma A. (Netherlands) • Cloostermans L. (Netherlands)

HPV self-sampling is now offered as a complementary specimen collection option in several national cervical screening programs. This workshop will bring together those responsible for implementation, oversight, and quality assurance to exchange practical experience. Participants will discuss how evidence has been translated into practice, share insights from target populations and healthcare providers, and distil actionable advice for programs preparing to introduce or scale up HPV self-sampling.

**WS 03-1** • Introduction
**Cloostermans L.** (Netherlands) • **Bouma A.** (Netherlands)

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**WS 03-2** • Panel discussion

- **Bonde J.** (Denmark)
- **Brouwer E.** (Netherlands)
- **Del Mistro A.** (Italy)
- **Elfström M.** (Sweden)
- **Nygard M.** (Norway)

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Discussion and Q&A

THURSDAY
# MARCH 19

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FORUM

Hall B **8.00 • 8.45**

### AI 01 • ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR CERVICAL SCREENING

**CHAIR:** Arroyo Mühr L. S. (Sweden) • Basu P. (France)

This session will explore the latest advancements in applying artificial intelligence (AI) to cervical cancer screening. Four leading experts will present cutting-edge developments from international initiatives that leverage AI for image analysis, risk prediction, and automated decision support. Together, these contributions illustrate how AI may reshape screening programs and accelerate progress toward the elimination of cervical cancer.

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| **AI 01-1** • Introduction | **Arroyo Mühr L. S.** (Sweden)<br>**Basu P.** (France) |
| **AI 01-2** • Validating the HPV-Automated Visual Evaluation (PAVE) strategy | **De Sanjosé S.** (Spain) |
| **AI 01-3** • n-Gyn: An AI-based solution for triaging HPV positive women | **Basu P.** (France) |
| **AI 01-4** • AI-based risk stratification in HPV screening | **Dillner J.** (Sweden) |
| **AI 01-5** • AI in the clinical management of HPV-positive women | **Madathil S.** (Canada) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FORUM

Hall B **8.45 • 9.30**

## AI 02 • SMART SCREENING TO PRECISION CARE: OPPORTUNITIES FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HPV RELATED & OTHER HEAD & NECK CANCERS

**CHAIR:** Madathil S. (Canada)

Head and Neck Cancer (HNC), including HPV-associated oropharyngeal disease and oral potentially malignant disorders, shows rising incidence, late detection, and heavy survivorship burden worldwide. Advances in AI enable risk stratification from clinical and behavioral data; image-based community and dental screening; multimodal prognostic modeling fusing imaging, pathology, and molecular (HPV, genomics) data; and adaptive treatment and follow-up support. Translation lags because datasets remain fragmented, models fail across sites, and predictive uncertainty is rarely communicated, yet crucial for triage and counseling, especially in low-resource settings. This fast-paced forum will focus on trustworthy pathways to embed AI across the HNC continuum. A moderated discussion will synthesize regulation, workflow integration, patient communication, and engaging audience input. Aligned with EUROGIN's mission to reduce the burden of HPV-related disease through prevention, screening, and translational research, the session broadens the lens to encompass the wider Head and Neck Cancer spectrum while retaining a strong focus on HPV-driven oropharyngeal intersections.

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| **AI 02-1** • Introduction | **Madathil S.** (Canada) |
| **AI 02-2** • Web-based systems for toxicity prediction in head and neck cancer | **Marai G. E.** (USA) |
| **AI 02-3** • NOra: AI-driven prescriptive workflow for oral cancer detection | **Pathak S.** (USA) |
| **AI 02-4** • Privacy and security considerations in multi-institutional collaboration for AI model development and deployment | **Dekker A.** (Netherlands) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FORUM

Hall B **10.00 • 11.00**

## AI 03 • PREDICTIVE AI AND IMAGING APPROACHES IN CERVICAL SCREENING AND MANAGEMENT

**CHAIR:** Wentzensen N. (USA)

Our field has seen important advances in artificial intelligence over the last decade, which have led to development of classification algorithms for cervical screening and management that are now entering clinical practice. In this session, we will describe general principles of digital imaging and AI algorithm development and show how they are applied to cervical cytology, dual stain cytology, and cervical histology. The speakers will introduce AI-based applications that are at different development stages and particularly focus on how these technologies are already or will be integrated in cervical screening and management algorithms.

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| **AI 03-1** • Introduction | **Wentzensen N.** (USA) |
| **AI 03-2** • Approaches to digital imaging and AI algorithm development | **Grabe N.** (Germany) |
| **AI 03-3** • Evaluation of AI-based pap cytology | **Bergeron C.** (France) |
| **AI 03-4** • Evaluation of automated dual stain for triage of HPV-positives | **Wentzensen N.** (USA) |
| **AI 03-5** • AI-based evaluation of cervical histology | **Miranda Ruiz F.** (Germany) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FORUM

Hall B **14.00 • 15.30**

## AI 04 • COLPOSCOPY CASE STUDIES: AI LIVE DIAGNOSIS AND DECISION MAKING

### Interactive session

**CHAIR:** Madathil S. (Canada) • Monsonego J. (France)

For the first time in an international forum, this unique interactive session will bring colposcopy into the era of artificial intelligence. Six real clinical cases will be presented by expert colposcopists, each sharing their visual assessment, diagnostic impression, and management decision. In a groundbreaking format, every case will then be submitted live to the audience for diagnostic evaluation, allowing participants to compare their impressions with those of the experts — and finally with the AI model's prediction displayed in real time. This dynamic exchange will provide an unprecedented opportunity to explore how AI can assist clinicians in improving diagnostic consistency, objectivity, and confidence in managing HPV-related lesions. It will also highlight concordances, discrepancies, and the added value of human–AI collaboration in clinical decision-making. Join us for this live, high-impact experience that bridges clinical expertise, audience participation, and cutting-edge AI technology — a glimpse into the future of colposcopy.

**AI 04-1** • Introduction
**Madathil S.** (Canada) • **Monsonego J.** (France)

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**AI 04-2** • Case studies

- **Lua R.** (Mexico)
- **Preti M.** (Italy)
- **Hampl M.** (Germany)
- **Milerad H.** (Sweden)

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Discussion and Q&A

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FORUM

Hall B **16.00 • 17.30**

## AI 05 • SUBMITTED PAPERS

**CHAIR:** Madathil S. (Canada) • Wentzensen N. (USA)

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|---|---|
| **AI 05-1** • Artificial intelligence for individualized cancer risk prediction in cervical screening | **Garcia Serrano A.** (Sweden) |
| **AI 05-2** • Deep learning-assisted versus manual reading in routine cervical cytopathology: A multicentre randomised crossover trial | **Xue P.** (China) |
| **AI 05-3** • Reduction in cytological triage after a positive HPV self-test: Performance of CIN3+ prediction based on HPV viral load, age, and screening history | **Kroon K.** (Netherlands) |
| **AI 05-4** • Improving workforce efficiency using AI-assisted digital cytology: A model-based evaluation for the NHS cervical screening programmes | **Wilson A.** (UK) |
| **AI 05-5** • Towards comprehensive AI-assisted colposcopy: Automatic differentiation of cervical, vaginal, and vulvar HSIL and LSIL lesions | **Castro I.** (Portugal) |
| **AI 05-6** • AI in colposcopy: A promising alternative to VIA for cervical cancer screening in Cambodia | **Paulikat M.** (Germany) |
| **AI 05-7** • Artificial intelligence as a potential tool to manage increased gynaecological inquiries faced by a patient advocacy organisation in the United Kingdom | **Lamnisos A.** (UK) |
| **AI 05-8** • Empowering cervical cancer screening in Africa: The role of artificial intelligence and medical students when expert access is limited | **Gutierrez M.** (Spain) |
| **AI 05-9** • Bridging the communication gap: Family physician-specialist referral challenges and AI-enabled solutions in Canadian healthcare | **Malouin M.** (Canada) |
| **AI 05-10** • Artificial intelligence-assisted decision-making to improve vulnerable women's participation in cervical cancer screening in France – design and early implementation of a cluster randomized trial | **Selmouni F.** (France) |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall C **14.00 • 15.30**

## SS 10 • URINE-BASED BIOMARKERS: A PROMISING AVENUE FOR GYNECOLOGICAL CANCER PREVENTION

**CHAIR:** Steenbergen R. (Netherlands) • Van Keer S. (Belgium)

Urine sampling offers several advantages over clinician-collected cervical and self-collected vaginal samples in the context of cervical cancer prevention. One of the key benefits is the ease of collection and the high level of acceptance among women. The number of studies supporting the use of urine for HPV DNA detection is rapidly increasing. However, research on its clinical performance and its application in primary screening populations is still in its early stages. This session will discuss current technical and clinical developments on the analysis of HPV DNA and molecular markers for the detection of cervical lesions in urine, and its promising avenue for other female gynaecological cancers. As will it discuss its potential for vaccination monitoring through HPV and its induced antibodies.

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| **SS 10-1** • Introduction | **Steenbergen R.** (Netherlands)<br>**Van Keer S.** (Belgium) |
| **SS 10-2** • New developments on first-void urine for prevention of HPV-related cancers | **Vorsters A.** (Belgium) |
| **SS 10-3** • New technologies: IMPRESS for cervical cancer screening – Improved methylation profiling using restriction enzymes and smMIP sequencing | **Van Den Borst E.** (Belgium) |
| **SS 10-4** • New technologies: Urinary miRNAs as non-invasive biomarkers for cervical cancer | **Xu M.** (Netherlands) |
| **SS 10-5** • New technologies: EM-sequencing and copy number analysis for the detection of gynecological cancer in urine | **Nouwens A.** (Netherlands) |
| **SS 10-6** • New technologies: Mutation sequencing for endometrial cancer detection in urine | **Paytubi S.** (Spain) |
| **SS 10-7** • Assessing HPV and DNA methylation dynamics in urine for optimized cervical cancer detection | **Griffioen M.** (Netherlands) |
| **SS 10-8** • Feasibility of first-void urinary high-risk human papillomavirus testing among women living with HIV in Guinea-Bissau - A multicenter cross-sectional study | **Tranberg M.** (Denmark) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall C **16.00 • 17.30**

## SS 11 • HPV VACCINATION OF ADULT WOMEN

**CHAIR:** Bardou M. (France) • Dillner J. (Sweden)

The session will review the latest evidence and ongoing work on HPV vaccination of adult women, specifically: Can vaccination be used to extend protection of cervical cancer screening of hard-to-reach vulnerable groups? What is the latest evidence from the adequately powered NOVEL trial on HPV vaccination at conization of women with CIN2+? How effective is HPV vaccination among adult women in systematic reviews? What is the cost-effectiveness of concomitant HPV vaccination and HPV screening? What are the experiences of concomitant HPV vaccination and HPV screening in Low-Income and High Income country settings?

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| **SS 11-1** • Introduction | **Bardou M.** (France)<br>**Dillner J.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 11-2** • HPV vaccination of vulnerable women | **Elfström M.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 11-3** • Effect of HPV vaccination at conization for CIN | **Kyrgiou M.** (UK) |
| **SS 11-4** • Systematic review on effect of vaccination of adult women with or without concomitant HPV testing | **Tisler A.** (France) |
| **SS 11-5** • Cost-effectiveness of combined HPV vaccination and HPV screening (Faster strategy) | **Stuart R.** (Australia) |
| **SS 11-6** • Update on combined HPV vaccination and HPV screening in an LMIC country | **Uwinkindi F.** (Rwanda) |
| **SS 11-7** • Update on the national trial of combined HPV vaccination and HPV screening in Sweden | **Arroyo Mühr L. S.** (Sweden) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall N1 **14.00 • 15.30**

## SS 12 • EXPANDING HPV VACCINE USE BEYOND GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN: WHO SHOULD RECEIVE THE HPV VACCINE NEXT?

**CHAIR:** Brisson M. (Canada)

Single-dose vaccination and increased vaccine supply provide the opportunity for countries to extend HPV vaccination to populations other than girls targeted by routine vaccination. In this session, we will present the current state of the clinical evidence for vaccination of boys, for younger age at vaccination (infants and young children) and for older adults. In addition, we will present the potential population-level impact of expanding HPV vaccination beyond girls and young women.

**SS 12-1** • Introduction — **Brisson M.** (Canada)

### PART A • MALES

**SS 12-A1** • What is the clinical evidence for 1-dose for males? — **Sauvageau C.** (Canada)

**SS 12-A2** • What would be the population-level impact and cost-effectiveness of universal 1-dose vaccination? — **Laprise J. F.** (Canada)

### PART B • INFANTS & YOUNG CHILDREN

**SS 12-B1** • What is the clinical evidence for 1 dose at ages below 9 years of age? — **Lynch J.** (South Korea)

**SS 12-B2** • What could be the population-level impact and cost-effectiveness of vaccinating below 9 years of age? — **Brisson M.** (Canada)

### PART C • OLDER ADULTS

**SS 12-C1** • What is the clinical evidence for transmission blocking? — **Pavón M. Á.** (Spain)

**SS 12-C2** • What could be the population-level impact and cost-effectiveness of vaccinating beyond 20 years of age? — **Baussano I.** (France)

Discussion and Q&A

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall N1 **16.00 • 17.30**

## SS 13 • HOW TO IMPROVE ACCURACY IN CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING IN SETTINGS WITH LIMITED INFRASTRUCTURE

**CHAIR:** De Sanjosé S. (Spain) • Inturrisi F. (Italy)

Accurate cervical cancer screening remains a critical challenge in settings with limited infrastructure, where gaps in diagnostic performance, data quality, and follow-up can undermine program effectiveness. This session highlights practical, evidence-driven approaches to strengthen accuracy across the screening continuum, even in resource-constrained environments. Presentations will explore different aspects, including how HPV testing can reduce misclassification to improve detection of clinically relevant disease, and the role of robust electronic data systems — particularly DHIS2 — in ensuring completeness of screening rounds and enabling effective program monitoring. As many countries transition to new screening algorithms, maintaining high standards of quality becomes essential; this session will review tools and methods for assessing and safeguarding quality during implementation. Finally, innovative approaches to enhance the performance of visual assessment for HPV-positive women at triage will be presented. Together, these insights offer pragmatic solutions to improve accuracy and equity in cervical cancer screening globally.

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| **SS 13-1** • Introduction | **De Sanjosé S.** (Spain)<br>**Inturrisi F.** (Italy) |
| **SS 13-2** • Use of HPV testing and test characteristics to reduce misclassification | **Inturrisi F.** (Italy) |
| **SS 13-3** • DHIS2 as an electronic data collection system for completeness of screening rounds | **Prieto Egido I.** (Spain) |
| **SS 13-4** • Assessing quality when moving to new screening algorithms | **Bruni L.** (Spain) |
| **SS 13-5** • Approaches to improve performance of visual assessment of HPV+ at triage | **Egemen D.** (USA) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall N1 **17.30 • 19.00**

## SS 14 • ANAL CANCER SCREENING: MOVING BEYOND THE HIGH-RISK GROUPS

**CHAIR:** Palefsky J. (USA)

Anal cancer is rare in the general population, but the incidence of this disease is increasing, particularly among older individuals. In contrast, anal cancer is not rare among certain well-known high-risk groups including men who have sex with men, people living with HIV and women with a history of VIN3/vulvar cancer. While these groups have been recommended for anal cancer screening, in terms of absolute numbers, most cases of anal cancer are attributable to individuals who do not fit into these categories. This session will focus on what other groups in the general population should be recommended for screening, if any, and how screening can be performed in the general population to reduce the incidence of anal cancer.

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| **SS 14-1** • Introduction | **Palefsky J.** (USA) |
| **SS 14-2** • Populations at lower risk of anal cancer | **Clifford G.** (France) |
| **SS 14-3** • Methods for screening low risk groups | **Palefsky J.** (USA) |
| **SS 14-4** • Prevalence and determinants of anal HPV infection in adults aged 50–74 years: Findings from a population-based pilot study in Costa Rica (PREVENIR study) | **Ocampo R.** (Costa Rica) |
| **SS 14-5** • Concordance between cervical and anal HPV infection in a population-based study of women aged 50-74 years in Costa Rica, PREVENIR study | **Carvajal L.** (USA) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Room 1.85/1.86 **14.00 • 15.30**

## SS 15 • HPV SCREENING IN LMIC

**CHAIR:** Almonte M. (Switzerland) • Bhatla N. (India) • Dillner J. (Sweden)

HPV screening is the second pillar of the WHO strategy for global elimination of cervical cancer. As high performance screening can have an immediate effect on lower cervical cancer incidence, it is particularly important that population-based HPV screening can be performed also in LMIC. While it is evident that copying of the same strategies as used in High Income Countries would be difficult and probably not very effective, an increasing number of LMIC countries are making progress with innovative ways to implement HPV-based screening. The session will include global overviews from the WHO and from the International Cancer Screening Network (ICSN) as well as reports from five LMIC countries who are achieving progress in HPV-based screening, also under problematic circumstances.

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| **SS 15-1** • Introduction | **Almonte M.** (Switzerland)<br>**Bhatla N.** (India)<br>**Dillner J.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 15-2** • Some highlights of the HPV screening pillar of the WHO cervical cancer elimination strategy | **Almonte M.** (Switzerland) |
| **SS 15-3** • HPV screening in India | **Bhatla N.** (India) |
| **SS 15-4** • HPV screening in Ethiopia and the International Cancer Screening Network (ICSN) | **Gizaw M.** (Ethiopia) |
| **SS 15-5** • HPV screening in Peru | **Matos A.** (Peru) |
| **SS 15-6** • HPV screening in Rwanda | **Uwinkindi F.** (Rwanda) |
| **SS 15-7** • HPV screening in Ukraine | **Kovalyov O.** (Ukraine) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Room 1.85/1.86 **14.00 • 15.30**

## SS 16 • MICROBIOME, INFLAMMATION AND PROGRESSION TO CERVICAL CANCER

**CHAIR:** Kyrgiou M. (UK) • Moscicki A. B. (USA)

The growing field in microbiome technology has allowed a deeper look into the important role of the vaginal microbiome and HPV health and disease. 'Omics such as metabolomics, lipidomics, cytokine analysis and epigenetic profiling give us valuable insight into how the microbiome functions in protecting humans from disease. This session will examine inflammatory and metabolomic markers in predicting CIN 2+ in a longitudinal cohort. Longitudinal cohorts are critical in defining important predictors of HPV progression allowing for more accurate triage of HPV positive women. This session will also describe global metabolomic and lipidomic profiling to elucidate the complex metabolic interactions between the cervicovaginal microbiota, HPV infection, and host inflammatory responses in the context of cervical carcinogenesis—including sustained proliferative signaling, evasion of immune responses, and dysregulated metabolism—which will be used to identify potential diagnostic biomarkers and therapeutic targets. Along the themes of this session interactions among the cervicovaginal microbiome, epigenetic profiling, and immune response will also be examined in the context of HPV progression. More specifically microbial metabolites have been shown to act as epigenetic modifiers, altering DNA methylation in epithelial and immune cells. In turn, microbial induced inflammation can lead to oxidative and nitrosative stress promoting epigenetic instability. This immune microenvironment can reinforce or counteract epigenetic silencing of tumor suppressor and antiviral genes, linking local immunity, the vaginal microbiome, and epigenetics.

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| **SS 16-1** • Introduction | **Kyrgiou M.** (UK)<br>**Moscicki A. B.** (USA) |
| **SS 16-2** • Cervical vaginal microbiome, metabolomic and inflammation in a prospective cohort that developed CIN 2+ | **Moscicki A. B.** (USA) |
| **SS 16-3** • Cervico-vaginal microbiome and cervical pre-invasive and invasive disease: Evolution of the evidence | **Kyrgiou M.** (UK) |
| **SS 16-4** • Microbiome, epigenetics and the immune system | **Ellis L.** (UK) |
| **SS 16-5** • Unraveling HPV-host interaction: The role of the cervicovaginal microbiome and multi-omic signatures | **Herbst-Kralovetz M.** (USA) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N1 **8.00 • 9.30**

## FC 10 • EPIDEMIOLOGY II

**CHAIR:** Jit M. (USA) • Palmer T. J. (UK)

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| **FC 10-1** • Testosterone is associated with HPV prevalence in males | **Jackson S.** (USA) |
| **FC 10-2** • Characteristics and risk factors of multiple HPV-related neoplastic events: A case-control study | **Edorh L.** (France) |
| **FC 10-3** • Longitudinal study of the natural history of HPV infections among a cohort of HPV vaccinated women in Finland 16 years post-vaccination | **Ortega Llobet M.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 10-4** • Trends in anogenital warts in Brazil (2011–2023): A growing burden among age groups not covered by the national immunization program | **Pungartnik P. C.** (Peru) |
| **FC 10-5** • Prevalence of high-risk human papillomaviruses (HPV) in Slovenian women attending organised national cervical cancer screening 14 years after implementation of the national HPV vaccination program | **Poljak M.** (Slovenia) |
| **FC 10-6** • Distribution of high-risk Human papillomavirus (hrHPV) genotypes in real world cervical scrapings from a Brazilian cervical cancer diagnostic facility | **Saddi V. A.** (Brazil) |
| **FC 10-7** • High-risk HPV type-specific persistence and clearance rates in population-based cervical cancer screening setting | **Bohinc K.** (Slovenia) |
| **FC 10-8** • HPV genotyping among women using intrauterine devices: A longitudinal study in Rio de Janeiro | **Amaral J.** (Brazil) |
| **FC 10-9** • Prevalence of HPV DNA and p16 expression in head and neck cancer of unknown primary, HNCUP: Assessing discordance and prognostic implications | **Bark R.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 10-10** • p16INK4A investigation results in the research project “The role of vaginal microbiota in human papillomavirus (HPV) clearance and persistence” | **Sani C.** (Italy) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Room 1.85/1.86 **8.00 • 9.30**

## FC 11 • SCREENING METHODS I

**CHAIR:** Ogilvie G. (Canada) • Sasieni P. (Italy)

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| **FC 11-1** • Pooled hrHPV testing for more cost-effective cervical cancer screening: Simulation and feasibility evidence from low- and middle-income countries | **Pan F.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 11-2** • Declining cytology accuracy with age: The role of HPV genotype in postmenopausal cervical screening | **Martola E.** (Finland) |
| **FC 11-3** • High-grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN3+) risk discrimination using combination of hrHPV genotyping and cytology: The Piedmont Region (Italy) organised population based screening programme experience | **Armaroli P.** (Italy) |
| **FC 11-4** • Long-term cervical cancer risk following negative hrHPV-based versus negative cytology-based screening: A population-based study | **De Kok I.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 11-5** • Novel screening and triage approach to detect cervical precancer with HPV extended genotyping and automated visual evaluation (PAVE) | **De Sanjosé S.** (Spain) |
| **FC 11-6** • The value of a doble triage with cytology and partial (HPV 16/18) genotyping in mRNA-positive women attending a primary HPV screening program | **Granados R.** (Spain) |
| **FC 11-7** • Human papillomavirus (HPV) primary cervical screening utilising a universal offer of HPV self-testing in Aotearoa New Zealand (NZ): A cluster-randomised non-inferiority trial | **MacDonald E. J.** (New Zealand) |
| **FC 11-8** • Diagnostic accuracy of human papillomavirus tests on self-collected menstrual blood for the detection of cervical lesions: a systematic review and meta-analysis | **Ji X.** (China) |
| **FC 11-9** • Optimizing the management of cytology ASC-US: A methylation-based triage strategy in minimizing unnecessary colposcopy procedures | **Cai B.** (China) |
| **FC 11-10** • Feasibility of single-day screen-and-treat approach in low-resource setting | **Felix J. C.** (USA) |
| **FC 11-11** • Histological outcomes and colposcopic findings in persistently hrHPV-positive women with NILM or ASC-US triage cytology | **Hulmi J.** (Finland) |
| **FC 11-12** • Automation for HPV-based screening: a time and motion study | **Hawkes D.** (Australia) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Room 1.85/1.86 **10.00 • 11.30**

## FC 12 • CERVICAL NEOPLASIA

**CHAIR:** Hillemanns P. (Germany) • Siegler E. (Israel)

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| **FC 12-1** • Lifestyle risk factors for cervical glandular and squamous cell neoplasia | **Orumaa M.** (Norway) |
| **FC 12-2** • Characterization of mutational signatures in tumor tissue from cervical cancer infected with different HPV types | **Soares M.** (Spain) |
| **FC 12-3** • Severity of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia in the cone specimen and subsequent risk of preterm birth – a population-based cohort study | **Randrup T.** (Denmark) |
| **FC 12-4** • Evaluating p16/Ki67 dual stain as an additional special-circumstance criterion for p16 immunohistochemistry within the proposed updated LAST-2025 framework: Results from a 10-Year study | **Mazurec K.** (Poland) |
| **FC 12-5** • Assessment of clinical outcomes and prognostic factors of laser ablation therapy for high grade squamous interaepithelial lesions | **Karimi Zarchi M.** (UAE) |
| **FC 12-6** • Non-surgical treatment of cervical high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions with APL-1702 in women of childbearing age:<br>A subgroup analysis from the APRICITY study | **Hillemanns P.** (Germany) |
| **FC 12-7** • Effectiveness of a non-invasive treatment using a vaginal gel in promoting HPV clearance and regression of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia: A randomized controlled trial | **Kristensen M. K.** (Denmark) |
| **FC 12-8** • HPV DNA testing and triage strategies for cervical cancer screening in sub-Saharan Africa: Prevalence, Genotype distribution, and management of hrHPV-positive women | **Endallew B. T.** (Ethiopia) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Room 1.85/1.86 **15.45 • 17.30**

## FC 13 • TRIAGE FOR HPV POSITIVE WOMEN

**CHAIR:** Gilham C. (UK) • Louvanto K. (Finland)

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| **FC 13-1** • Clinical performance of routine HPV genotype risk-based screening: A population-based evaluation in the capital region of Denmark | **Von Kappelgaard L.** (Denmark) |
| **FC 13-2** • The clearance of HR-HPV of vaginal self-sampling and triage value of extended genotyping for cervical cancer screening | **Li J.** (China) |
| **FC 13-3** • Risk-based triage of HPV-screening positive women aged ≥60 years using FAM19A4/miR124-2 methylation biomarkers | **Nielsen T. D.** (Denmark) |
| **FC 13-4** • Host-cell methylation and/or HPV genotyping for CIN3+ detection in HPV-positive women with low-grade cytology: Performance and efficiency including follow-up sampling from Dutch HPV-based screening | **Griffioen M.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 13-5** • HPV genotyping with DNA methylation for triage of self-sampled HPV-positive women | **Wisman B.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 13-6** • Tailoring cervical cancer screening in China for HPV 52/58-prevalent regions: A triage strategy using PAX1/JAM3 methylation testing | **Dong W.** (China) |
| **FC 13-7** • Development of triage recommendation of the European commission initiative on cervical cancer | **Ramirez Pineda A. T.** (France) |
| **FC 13-8** • 7-type HPV mRNA triage improves long-term CIN2+ risk stratification vs cytology in HPV DNA–positive women | **Falang B. M.** (Norway) |
| **FC 13-9** • Genotype-specific HPV E6/E7 mRNA triage improves risk stratification and reduces referrals in DNA-positive ASC-US/LSIL | **Soerbye S. W.** (Norway) |
| **FC 13-10** • CervicaDx, a ciRNAseq-based triage test tackling todays specificity challenges in cervical cancer screening. | **Leenders W.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 13-11** • Cervical cancer and pre-cancerous lesion risk prediction in hrHPV-positive women in screening | **Kregting L.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 13-12** • Epigenetic age acceleration as risk biomarker of CIN (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia) progression for HPV positive women | **Ballenghien C.** (UK) |
| **FC 13-13** • Factors affecting triage test adherence after positive HPV test in women aged 60 and above in the Netherlands compared to those under the age of 60 | **Jemal E.** (Netherlands) |

# HPV AND HEAD & NECK FORUM

Hall N2 **8.00 • 9.30**

## HN 01 • SUBMITTED PAPERS I

**CHAIR:** Deshmukh A. (USA)

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| **HN 01-1** • DNA immunotherapy INO-3107 demonstrates long-term surgical intervention reduction in HPV-6 & 11 recurrent respiratory papillomatosis | **Sumner M.** (USA) |
| **HN 01-2** • Zopapogene imadenovec-drba, a novel adenoviral vector-based immunotherapy, induces complete responses and sustained reduction of surgical debulking procedures in adult patients with recurrent respiratory papillomatosis | **Norberg S.** (USA) |
| **HN 01-3** • Ten-year follow-up of molecular response as measured by HPV DNA viral load in blood | **Mazurek A.** (Poland) |
| **HN 01-4** • Telemedicine and remote early detection for engaged HPV-OPC survivorship (TREEHOuS) | **Windon M.** (USA) |
| **HN 01-5** • Opioid use at diagnosis and survival outcomes in HPV-positive oropharyngeal cancer | **Mazul A.** (USA) |
| **HN 01-6** • Oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma and HPV in Stockholm 2000-2022 | **Jörtsö E.** (Sweden) |

# HPV AND HEAD & NECK FORUM

Hall N2 **10.00 • 11.30**

## HN 02 • EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PREVENTION OF HPV+ OROPHARYNGEAL CANCER

**CHAIR:** Lang Khus K. A. (USA)

The epidemiology of HPV-associated head and neck cancers has evolved considerably over recent decades. As the impact of widespread HPV vaccination continues to unfold, further shifts in disease patterns are expected. A thorough understanding of these changing trends and their contributing risk factors remains vital for guiding public health policy and prevention strategies. This session will examine recent developments and disparities in oropharyngeal cancer incidence and survival and will include presentations on oral HPV epidemiology and vaccination.

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| **HN 02-1** • Introduction | **Lang Khus K. A.** (USA) |
| **HN 02-2** • Disparities in OPSCC incidence and survival in the US | **Deshmukh A.** (USA) |
| **HN 02-3** • Results from the Prevalence of Oral HPV Infection, a Global Assessment (PROGRESS) Study | **Alemany Viches L.** (Spain) |
| **HN 02-4** • Vaccination for preventing oral HPV infection (focus on older ages at vaccination) | **Giuliano A.** (USA) |
| **HN 02-5** • Age and tumour presentations differ between HPV type 16 positive and other high-risk HPV type-positive oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinomas (OPSCC) in a Swedish cohort of 2000-2022 | **Dalianis T.** (Sweden) |
| **HN 02-6** • BROADEN study updates | **Waterboer T.** (Germany) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# HPV AND HEAD & NECK FORUM

Hall N2 **14.00 • 15.30**

## HN 03 • SCREENING FOR HPV+ OROPHARYNGEAL CANCER

**CHAIR:** D'Souza A. (USA) • Lang Khus K. A. (USA)

The incidence of human papillomavirus (HPV)–driven oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma continues to increase in many regions worldwide. While several promising biomarkers are currently under investigation, effective population-based screening remains elusive. This session will provide an overview of the current state of research, the promises and potential pitfalls, and highlight the most recent data from ongoing studies.

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| **HN 03-1** • Introduction and updates on ongoing US-based studies | **Lang Khus K. A.** (USA) |
| **HN 03-2** • Does data suggest we can screen and identify who is at increased risk of OPC? | **D'Souza A.** (USA) |
| **HN 03-3** • TRINITY & TEJAS study updates | **Sturgis E.** (USA) |
| **HN 03-4** • Modeling risk of OPC after HPV positivity | **Robbins H.** (France) |
| **HN 03-5** • Multi-cancer early detection tests and HPV+ OPC | **Van Abel K.** (USA) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# HPV AND HEAD & NECK FORUM

Hall N2 **16.00 • 17.30**

## HN 04 • LIQUID BIOPSY FOR HPV+ OROPHARYNGEAL CANCER: TRANSFORMING DIAGNOSIS AND SURVEILLANCE

**CHAIR:** Brenner C. J. (USA) • Rettig E. (USA)

Human papillomavirus–positive oropharyngeal cancer (HPV+ OPC) represents the fastest-growing head and neck cancer subtype, yet diagnosis and surveillance still rely heavily on imaging and invasive procedures. This session will explore how liquid biopsy technologies — especially circulating tumor HPV DNA (ctHPV DNA) assays — are redefining detection, risk stratification, and post-treatment monitoring for these patients. Presenters will highlight recent advances in ultrasensitive digital PCR and next-generation sequencing approaches, emerging urine-based tests, and the integration of molecular results into clinical decision-making and telemedicine frameworks. Case studies and prospective trial data will demonstrate how these assays enable earlier recurrence detection, guide therapeutic interventions, and expand access to precision oncology in diverse care settings. Attendees will gain a clear understanding of the translational and clinical potential of HPV liquid biopsy, from laboratory development to real-world implementation in personalized cancer care.

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| **HN 04-1** • Introduction | **Brenner C. J.** (USA) |
| **HN 04-2** • Tumor-informed and tumor-naive ctDNA for HPV-positive tumors | **Honore N.** (Belgium) |
| **HN 04-3** • Postoperative ctHPVDNA: Primetime for pathologic risk stratification? | **Routman D.** (USA) |
| **HN 04-4** • Performance of urine ctHPVDNA assay | **Brenner C. J.** (USA) |
| **HN 04-5** • Economic considerations for circulating tumor DNA in HPV-associated oropharyngeal cancer | **Haring C.** (USA) |
| **HN 04-6** • FLUID: A national multicenter prospective study using liquid biopsies to detect HPV DNA as biomarker for OPSCC recurrence | **Speel E. J.** (Netherlands) |
| **HN 04-7** • Deep sequencing of HPV ctDNA for molecular residual disease detection | **Bratman S.** (Canada) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# HPV AND HEAD & NECK FORUM

Hall N2 **17.30 • 19.00**

## HN 05 • SUBMITTED PAPERS II

**CHAIR:** Windon M. (USA)

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| **HN 05-1** • Episomal HPV16-A1 in oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma (OPSCC) is associated with good response to treatment | **Malassigne V.** (France) |
| **HN 05-2** • Immunological profiling of HPV-associated oropharyngeal cancers: development of a personalized prognostic score | **Nguyen D. H.** (France) |
| **HN 05-3** • Broadening a multiplex HPV early antigen biomarker beyond HPV16 for diagnosis of HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancer: pooled analysis from 10 studies | **Kusters J.** (Netherlands) |
| **HN 05-4** • Analytical validation demonstrates high performing lab-developed droplet digital PCR test for HPV ctDNA | **Walline H.** (USA) |
| **HN 05-5** • Analysis of oxidative stress and metabolic reprogramming in HPV positive head and neck squamous cell carcinoma | **Balaji H.** (Germany) |
| **HN 05-6** • Methylation biomarkers in liquid biopsies of patients with HPV-related oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinomas | **Njoku R. C.** (Italy) |
| **HN 05-7** • Mapping the spatial heterogeneity of the immune microenvironment in recurrent respiratory papillomatosis | **Forslund O.** (Sweden) |

FRIDAY
# MARCH 20

## HPV AND HEAD & NECK FORUM

Hall N2 **8.00 • 9.30**

### HN 06 • BIOLOGICAL INSIGHTS INTO HPV+ OPC ONCOGENESIS

**CHAIR:** Badoual C. (France)

HPV-associated head and neck cancers, particularly oropharyngeal carcinoma, provide a unique model for the interaction between the virus, tumor cells and the microenvironment. This session provides a comprehensive overview of recent advances, ranging from the classification of HPV-associated cancers and the role of the tumor microenvironment to virocellular signatures that distinguish HPV-positive oropharyngeal cancers from other anatomical sites. Systemic serological approaches will provide insight into host immune responses and their potential diagnostic and prognostic value. Particular attention will be given to metabolic reprogramming in oropharyngeal cancer, highlighting virus-induced vulnerabilities that could be exploited for therapeutic purposes. Finally, the development of therapeutic vaccines targeting HPV-induced malignant tumors will be discussed, including the validation of target epitopes, the use of orthotopic tumor models and the induction of mucosal antitumor immunity. Overall, this session emphasizes a strongly translational perspective at the crossroads of virology, immunology and innovative cancer therapies.

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| **HN 06-1** • Introduction | **Badoual C.** (France) |
| **HN 06-2** • Microenvironment & HPV classification | **Badoual C.** (France) |
| **HN 06-3** • Uncovering the functional antibody landscape in HPV-associated oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma | **Roy V.** (USA) |
| **HN 06-4** • Virocellular signatures of HPV+ OPC VS other anatomical locations | **Bravo I.** (France) |
| **HN 06-5** • Metabolic reprogramming in oropharyngeal cancer: From viruses to vulnerabilities | **Huebbers C.** (Germany) |
| **HN 06-6** • Development of a therapeutic vaccine against HPV-induced malignancies – Validated target epitopes, orthotopic tumor models, induction of mucosal anti-tumor immunity | **Riemer A.** (Germany) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# HPV AND HEAD & NECK FORUM

Hall N2 **10.00 • 11.30**

## HN 07 • NEW DISCOVERIES IN MOLECULAR EPIDEMIOLOGY

**CHAIR:** Kejner A. (USA) • Virani S. (France)

This session presents cutting-edge research on the molecular underpinnings of HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancer (OPC), integrating viral, host, and tumor biology. Talks will cover intratumoral and inter-nodal heterogeneity revealed by combined exome and viral genome sequencing, mechanisms of OPC progression linked to PIK3CA mutations, and viral genomic features associated with prognosis. The session will also highlight translational advances, including an E7-IL2 conjugated vaccine and its immunologic correlates. Together, these studies illustrate how integrating viral genomics, somatic alterations, and immune responses can refine our understanding of disease evolution and inform therapeutic strategies in HPV-related OPC.

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| **HN 07-1** • Introduction | **Virani S.** (France) |
| **HN 07-2** • Exome and viral genome sequencing of multiple tumor regions from HPV+ OPC patients reveals extensive heterogeneity and confirms early metastasis to the cervical lymph nodes | **Fenton T.** (UK) |
| **HN 07-3** • TP53, the original cancer gene... TP53, the original cancer meme | **Hayes N.** (USA) |
| **HN 07-4** • Viral features and prognosis | **Virani S.** (France) |
| **HN 07-5** • Immune correlates from a neoadjuvant trial of an E7-targeted IL2 conjugated T-cell engager in HPV+ oropharynx cancer | **Zaretsky J.** (USA) |
| **HN 07-6** • Molecular traits distinguishing HPV-positive oropharynx cancers at high risk of treatment failure | **Basu D.** (USA) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# HPV AND HEAD & NECK FORUM

Hall N2 **11.30 • 13.00**

## HN 08 • IMMUNOTHERAPY, INNOVATIONS IN PERSONALIZED THERAPY

**CHAIR:** Klussmann J. P. (Germany)

This session will review several approaches to personalized therapy for HPV-associated cancer. These are designed to reduce the significant long-term side effects of conventional head and neck cancer treatment with surgery and radio(chemo)therapy. These will include ctDNA-guided therapy and risk adapted reduction of adjuvant therapy. Further therapeutic vaccinations are included. Neoadjuvant concepts will also be discussed. The session will, therefore, review important results and considerations for improving the treatment of HPV-associated head and neck cancer.

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| **HN 08-1** • Introduction | **Klussmann J. P.** (Germany) |
| **HN 08-2** • ctDNA-guided CRT for HPV+ OPC | **Schoenfeld J.** (USA) |
| **HN 08-3** • Neoadjuvant approaches to definitive treatment and ctHPVDNA dynamics | **Rosenberg A.** (USA) |
| **HN 08-4** • PATHOS trial updates | **Jones T.** (UK) |
| **HN 08-5** • Next-generation post-operative de-escalation for HPV+ OPC | **Routman D.** (USA) |
| **HN 08-6** • Targeting HPV16 by vaccination: How can it work and what is needed for clinical effect | **Ottensmeier C.** (UK) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# HPV AND HEAD & NECK FORUM

Hall N2 **14.30 • 16.00**

## HN 09 • LIVING WELL AFTER HPV ASSOCIATED HEAD AND NECK CANCER: THE IMPORTANCE OF SURVIVORSHIP

**CHAIR:** Starmer H. (USA)

Patients with HPV associated head and neck cancer are often younger at diagnosis and enjoy more favorable cure rates. This raises concerns for long-term functional, social, and emotional repercussions of treatment. Expectations amongst this population are generally high with hopes of returning to pre-cancer function and quality of life. In this session we will highlight considerations to optimize long-term survivorship and quality of life including addressing fears of recurrent disease through use of liquid biopsies, managing depression and anxiety, identifying and managing head and neck lymphedema and dysphagia, and holistic patient centered rehabilitation.

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| **HN 09-1** • Introduction | **Starmer H.** (USA) |
| **HN 09-2** • Psychological wellness in HPV+ OPC | **Osazuwa-Peters N.** (USA) |
| **HN 09-3** • Impact of ctHPVDNA -guided surveillance on patient quality of life | **Rettig E.** (USA) |
| **HN 09-4** • Early survivorship interventions to optimize function and quality of life | **Nilsen M.** (USA) |
| **HN 09-5** • Proactive surveillance in the HPV era: A model of care to prevent and mitigate late treatment effects | **Roe J.** (UK) |
| **HN 09-6** • Head and neck lymphedema in survivorship | **Starmer H.** (USA) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# HPV AND HEAD & NECK FORUM

Hall N2 **16.30 • 18.00**

## HN 10 • RECURRENT RESPIRATORY PAPILLOMATOSIS (RRP) – SCIENTIFIC AND CLINICAL UPDATES

**CHAIR:** Pransky S. (USA)

Recurrent Respiratory Papillomatosis (RRP) has been a vexing clinical problem for over 150 years, with recurrent growths in the airway managed by serial surgical debridement, exacting a tremendous toll on patients and their caregivers. This session will review up-to-date biologic understandings of RRP, and state-of-the-art treatments, including a variety of non-surgical strategies used to control papilloma growth and address the underlying causative viral infection. Results of key clinical trials and FDA-approved medications will be discussed, as the field moves towards a non-surgical management strategy for this chronic disease.

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| **HN 10-1** • RRP: Introduction to the clinical problem | **Pransky S.** (USA) |
| **HN 10-2** • Impact of HPV-subtype on RRP biology | **Wikenheiser-Brokamp K.** (USA) |
| **HN 10-3** • Immune dysregulation in RRP | **Eckel H.** (Germany) |
| **HN 10-4** • Prevention and treatment of juvenile-onset RRP | **Kranebitter V.** (Austria) |
| **HN 10-5** • Local bevacizumab injections as a surgical adjunct in RRP | **Jackowska J.** (Poland) |
| **HN 10-6** • Systemic bevacizumab for treatment of aggressive RRP | **Campisi P.** (Canada) |
| **HN 10-7** • HPV-specific immunotherapy for RRP | **Norberg S.** (USA) |
| **HN 10-8** • A new RRP clinical treatment algorithm | **Friedman A**. (USA) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall C **8.00 • 9.30**

## SS 17 • HPV SELF-SAMPLING IN ROUTINE SCREENING PROGRAMS

**CHAIR:** Kusters J. (Netherlands) • Dillner J. (Sweden)

An increasing number of countries have now moved on from the older policies when self-sampling was used only to increase screening coverage among non-attenders. Self-sampling is now used as a primary screening strategy for women in the general population. The switch is driven not only by saving of resources and as a convenience reform for the women, it also enables a better cervical cancer protection by increasing the population attendance of the screening programs. The advantages are particularly evident from a program perspective, and a comprehensive overview can thus be obtained by summarizing the experiences of countries that have switched to self-sampling in the general population, in this session presented by representatives from Denmark, Australia, the Netherlands, Sweden, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Malaysia & Timor Leste.

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| **SS 17-1** • Introduction | **Kusters J.** (Netherlands)<br>**Dillner J.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 17-2** • Experiences of HPV self-sampling in the routine screening program of Denmark | **Bonde J.** (Denmark) |
| **SS 17-3** • Experiences of HPV self-sampling in the routine screening program of Australia | **Hawkes D.** (Australia) |
| **SS 17-4** • The Dutch experience in switching towards self-sampling in the national cervical screening program | **Bogaards H.** (Netherlands) |
| **SS 17-5** • Experiences of HPV self-sampling in the routine screening program of Sweden | **Elfström M.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 17-6** • Experiences of HPV self-sampling in routine screening in the Indo-Pacific region (Nauru, PNG, Fiji, Malaysia & Timor Leste) | **Saville M.** (Australia) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall C **10.00 • 11.30**

## SS 18 • POLICIES TO ACCELERATED CERVICAL CANCER ELIMINATION AND CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING AMONG VACCINATED WOMEN/ BIRTH COHORTS

**CHAIR:** Baussano I. (France)

The Global Strategy designed by the World Health Organization to eliminate cervical cancer as a public health problem, is grounded on the following main pillars:

A) 90% of girls fully vaccinated with HPV vaccine by age 15 years,

B) 70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age,

C) 90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment (90% of women with precancer treated, and 90% of women with invasive cancer managed).

These targets should be met by 2030 for countries to ensure that cervical cancer elimination is reached worldwide by the beginning of the next century. However, the tight integration of HPV vaccination and HPV- and risk-based screening can accelerate progresses towards elimination of several decades. In this session, leading public health experts will discuss the experience of several European countries actively engaged in reaching cervical elimination.

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| **SS 18-1** • Introduction | **Baussano I.** (France) |
| **SS 18-2** • Screening guideline updates to maximize benefits and avoid harms: Real-life experience of risk-based screening | **Elfström M.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 18-3** • Risk stratification at individual level: The Italian experience | **Giorgi Rossi P.** (Italy) |
| **SS 18-4** • Cervical cancer screening in vaccinated cohorts: Using public health decision modelling to support recommendations | **Gini A.** (France) |
| **SS 18-5** • Cervical cancer elimination: What can behavioral economy do to help? | **Hassine A.** (France) |
| **SS 18-6** • Evaluating the impact of ECDC vaccination and screening policies for newly arrived migrants: A pathway to reducing infection-related (including cervical) cancers in Europe | **Alberts C.** (Netherlands) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall N1 **8.00 • 9.30**

## SS 19 • HPV PRIMARY SCREENING IN WOMEN OVER 50

**CHAIR:** Ogilvie G. (Canada) • Smith L. W. (Canada)

As regions around the world transition to HPV primary screening, evaluation of various aspects of HPV primary screening in women over 50 is crucial, given they are nearing the end of the cervical screening trajectory. This demographic is largely unvaccinated, and have a long history of screening with cytology. It's crucial for jurisdictions to understand their intentions and attitudes surrounding HPV screening. In addition, long-term evaluation from both clinical trials and real world evidence can enhance our understanding of the potential nuances of HPV primary screening in this demographic. This session will include a variety of perspectives of HPV primary screening in women over the age of 50.

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| **SS 19-1** • Introduction | **Ogilvie G.** (Canada)<br>**Smith L. W.** (Canada) |
| **SS 19-2** • Clinical implications of the updated understanding of HPV natural history | **Kalliala I.** (Finland) |
| **SS 19-3** • Use and validity of urine testing for HPV screening in women over 50 | **Vorsters A.** (Belgium) |
| **SS 19-4** • Cervical screening attitudes, intentions and interventions in women over 50 | **Waller J.** (UK) |
| **SS 19-5** • Long-term follow-up of HPV primary screening in Sweden in women over 50 | **Wang J.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 19-6** • HPV screening in women aged over 50 years: 20-year follow-up of the ARTISTIC trial cohort | **Gilham C.** (UK) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall N1 **10.00 • 11.30**

## SS 20 • DOES THE HPV VACCINE DELIVER ITS PROMISE IN REAL LIFE?

**CHAIR:** Bonde J. (Denmark) • Cuschieri K. (UK)

This session aims to critically evaluate the performance of HPV vaccination programs beyond clinical trials. Since the vaccine's introduction, extensive research has demonstrated its efficacy in preventing infection with high-risk HPV types and reducing precancerous lesions. However, translating these outcomes into population-level impact depends on numerous factors, including vaccine coverage, adherence to dosing schedules, socioeconomic disparities, and the strength of public health infrastructure. Emerging evidence suggests substantial declines in HPV prevalence and cervical abnormalities in vaccinated cohorts, yet challenges remain in achieving equitable access and sustaining long-term protection. This symposium provides real-life outcomes from diverse regions and identifies gaps in surveillance and policy. Through a multidisciplinary approach, participants will explore how scientific evidence aligns with real-world outcomes and what steps are needed to optimize the vaccine's public health benefits.

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| **SS 20-1** • Introduction | **Bonde J.** (Denmark) |
| **SS 20-2** • The Swedish experience | **Dillner J.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 20-3** • The Scottish experience | **Palmer T. J.** (UK) |
| **SS 20-4** • The Slovenian experience | **Poljak M.** (Slovenia) |
| **SS 20-5** • The Danish experience | **Bonde J.** (Denmark) |

Discussion on the perspectives of changing HPV prevalence in the context of risked-based screening

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Room 1.85/1.86 **8.00 • 9.30**

## SS 21 • VAGINAL MICROBIOME AS A BIOMARKER TO PREDICT RESPONSE TO TREATMENT OF CERVICAL CANCER PRECURSORS

**CHAIR:** Basu P. (France) • Broutet N. (Switzerland)

There is growing evidence that the vaginal microbiome plays a role in cervical carcinogenesis and treatment outcomes. Changes in the microbiome can cause chronic inflammation, induce DNA damage, and produce metabolites that influence oncogenesis or tumor suppression. Studies show that a Lactobacillus-dominant vaginal microbiome supports cervical mucosal homeostasis, whereas dysbiosis and elevated pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-1β, IL-8, TNF-α) and reduced IFN-γ, are associated with HPV persistence and cervical precancers. Among women living with HIV, immune suppression amplifies these effects. Diagnostic tools for studying vaginal microbiome are advancing, with many sequencing and molecular assays now available, though most remain research-based and require complex laboratory analyses. How microbiome information can be used in diagnostics and treatment is still largely unexplored but may include microbiome profiling for risk stratification and restoring Lactobacillus dominance to improve outcomes and personalize prevention.

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| **SS 21-1** • Introduction | **Basu P.** (France)<br>**Broutet N.** (Switzerland) |
| **SS 21-2** • Vaginal microbiome, HPV and cervical carcinogenesis | **Kyrgiou M.** (UK) |
| **SS 21-3** • Microbiome diagnostics – Potential for wider application in cervical cancer prevention | **Gheit T.** (France) |
| **SS 21-4** • Vaginal microbiome in women living with HIV | **Taghavi K.** (France) |
| **SS 21-5** • A longitudinal study of microbiome and DNA methylation combination to predict treatment outcomes | **Nejdai B.** (UK) |
| **SS 21-6** • Vaginal microbiome as a predictor of treatment response in women living with HIV | **Basu P.** (France) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# CLINICAL SESSIONS

Hall B **8.00 • 9.30**

## CS 06 • NAVIGATING HPV DISCLOSURE AND PARTNER MANAGEMENT: CLINICAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL PERSPECTIVES

**CHAIR:** Bornstein J. (Israel) • Preti M. (Italy)

Although protocols for managing women diagnosed with high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) through cervical cancer screening are well-established, guidance concerning their male or female partners remains underdeveloped. The diagnosis raises questions regarding sexual transmission, latency, reinfection, psychosocial stress, and preventive strategies. Recent studies emphasize the need for nuanced, patient-centered communication and shared decision-making. This session will provide a critical overview of the most current recommendations, including recent CDC and WHO updates, emotional and relational dynamics, the role of HPV vaccination in partners, and the ongoing need for empirical data on partner outcomes and transmission dynamics.

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| **CS 06-1** • Introduction | **Bornstein J.** (Israel) |
| **CS 06-2** • Setting the scene: Evolving global recommendations for HPV partner management | **Bornstein J.** (Israel) |
| **CS 06-3** • The patient experience: Understanding the emotional response to a positive HPV diagnosis | **Vieira-Baptista P.** (Portugal) |
| **CS 06-4** • The overlooked partner: Health and psychosexual consequences | **Bornstein J.** (Israel) |
| **CS 06-5** • To tell or not to tell? Disclosure, latency, and ethical considerations | **Bornstein J.** (Israel) |
| **CS 06-6** • Prevention strategies: Condom use, male vaccination, and oropharyngeal HPV risk | **Joura E.** (Austria) |
| **CS 06-7** • Gaps and priorities in HPV partner research | **Preti M.** (Italy) |
| Audience Q&A and expert panel discussion | |

# CLINICAL SESSIONS

Hall B **10.00 • 11.30**

## CS 07 • SUPPORT FOR CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF HPV-RELATED CERVICO-VAGINAL CONDITIONS

**CHAIR:** Megui J. L. (France)

This session will address the challenges in communicating information to patients who discover they carry a high-risk HPV during screening and are experiencing anxiety. Additionally, it will cover management strategies for low-grade lesions: what surveillance protocols to follow, which treatments to propose, and when to implement them. For high-grade lesions, the session will discuss therapeutic options, the role of possible surveillance in some cases, and follow-up strategies. It will also explore how to approach a suspected glandular endocervical lesion. In some cases, it is crucial to investigate multifocal lesions within the lower genital tract, including the cervix, vagina, vulva, and occasionally the anus.

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| **CS 07-1** • Introduction | **Mergui J. L.** (France) |
| **CS 07-2** • How to inform an HPV positive patient | **Mergui J. L.** (France) |
| **CS 07-3** • Management of low-grade cervical lesions | **Freeman Wang T.** (UK) |
| **CS 07-4** • Management of high-grade cervical lesions | **Carcopino X.** (France) |
| **CS 07-5** • Management of multizonal diseases | **Freeman Wang T.** (UK) |
| **CS 07-6** • Management of cervical glandular diseases | **Carcopino X.** (France) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall M1 **8.00 • 9.30**

## FC 14 • EPIDEMIOLOGY III

**CHAIR:** Lei J. (Sweden) • Charpentier C. (France)

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| **FC 14-1** • High-risk HPV types in 3 South Asian countries among screening-eligible women: Implications for cervical cancer screening from the Global Burden Estimation of Human Papillomavirus (GLOBE-HPV) project | **Hill A.** (Switzerland) |
| **FC 14-2** • Retrospective analysis of the correlation among human papillomavirus and Pap test results in remote Guatemala | **Armstrong C.** (USA) |
| **FC 14-3** • Incidence of de novo HPV infections related to use of different contraceptive methods – a retrospective cohort study | **Mateus D.** (Portugal) |
| **FC 14-4** • Prevalence and risk factors for human papillomavirus infection in patients with immune-mediated inflammatory diseases: A prospective single-centre study | **Ferré V.** (France) |
| **FC 14-5** • HPV testing in a Portuguese high-volume center –Real and contemporary data | **Caetano-Oliveira R.** (Portugal) |
| **FC 14-6** • HPV prevalence at multiple anatomical sites among transgender people: The PrevHPV-TG ANRS study | **Charpentier C.** (France) |
| **FC 14-7** • Assessing the burden of cervical cancer in Brazil: Hospitalization and mortality trends from 2011 to 2023 | **Parellada C.** (USA) |
| **FC 14-8** • Evaluating mucosal T cell immune correlates of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection, clearance and persistence among sex workers in Nairobi | **Kibii B.** (Canada) |
| **FC 14-9** • Concordance and transmission directionality of genital HPV infection within heterosexual couples: Analyses with frequentist and Bayesian approaches | **Kassam P.** (Canada) |
| **FC 14-10** • Association between STI history and HPV detectability among young, sexually active women | **Ng K.** (Canada) |
| **FC 14-11** • Clinical significance of HPV genotyping in patients with endometrial carcinoma | **Zivadinovick L.** (Serbia) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Room 1.85/1.86 **10.00 • 11.30**

## FC 15 • EPIDEMIOLOGY IV

**CHAIR:** Brisson M. (Canada) • Wang J. (Sweden)

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| **FC 15-1** • Higher risk of cervical cancer remains after one HPV-negative screening test in women over 50 with a previous cervical abnormality: Registry-based cohort study | **Yao Q.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 15-2** • Cervical lesions and HIV infection: Role of HPV viral load | **Jary A.** (France) |
| **FC 15-3** • Risk-based assessment of cervical precancer and cancer using HPV testing, cytology and colposcopic impression: results from the ESTAMPA multicentric study | **Valls J.** (Spain) |
| **FC 15-4** • Risk of cervical cancer differs between women with incident, persistent and history-unknown HPV genotype detection in cervical screening | **Wang J.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 15-5** • Hormonal contraception and the risk of progression in women diagnosed with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 2 | **Randrup T.** (Denmark) |
| **FC 15-6** • Cervical, anogenital, and oral HPV incidence and persistence in adult women and men: A systematic review and meta-analysis | **Tadese B. K.** (USA) |
| **FC 15-7** • High-grade cervical lesions and infections of human papillomavirus during pregnancy and risk of preterm birth - A population-based cohort study in Sweden | **Eschelbach K.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 15-8** • Prevalence and genotype distribution of cervical human papillomaviruses infection across cytology categories in China: A national population-based study of 1,191,312 women from 2020 to 2024 | **Gao D.** (China) |
| **FC 15-9** • Epidemiology of cervical HPV infection among women 50-74 years old participating in a population-based pilot study of anal HPV infection in Costa Rica (PREVENIR study) | **Carvajal L.** (USA) |
| **FC 15-10** • Liquid biopsy using circulating cell-free HPV-DNA in HPV-positive head and neck cancer reveals fast responders and early peakers | **Birgersson M.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 15-11** • HPV status alters T-cell immunoprofiles in oesophageal adenocarcinoma | **Rajendra S.** (Australia) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall B **11.30 • 13.00**

## FC 16 • COLPOSCOPY

**CHAIR:** Elfgren K. (Sweden) • Trottier H. (Canada)

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| **FC 16-1 •** Assessing the clinical value of cervical biopsies in individuals with transformation zone type 3 at colposcopy: A cross-sectional study | **Bertelsen V. M.** (Denmark) |
| **FC 16-2 •** From test result-based to risk-based triage: Reducing unnecessary referrals in cervical cancer screening without compromising health benefits | **Schevenhoven V.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 16-3 •** HPV genotyping as a triage tool: Improving risk stratification and reducing colposcopy referrals in Finnish screening | **Leino A.** (Finland) |
| **FC 16-4 •** Evaluation of a national External Quality Assessment (EQA) program for colposcopic examinations in Sweden 2022-2025 | **Elfgren K.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 16-5 •** Catch-up HPV screening of elderly women – Evaluation of a clinical protocol for HPV positive women | **Andrae B.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 16-6 •** Implementation of a colposcopy unit in a private hospital in the Algarve – South of Portugal | **Ribeiro V.** (Portugal) |
| **FC 16-7 •** E7 protein rapid test correlated with mobile Eva Pro colposcopy in daily practice – Prospective study | **Glab G.** (Poland) |
| **FC 16-8 •** Improving equity in colposcopy services: Implementing community colposcopy clinics within indigenous-led health services in Aotearoa New Zealand | **Ormandy J.** (New Zealand) |
| **FC 16-9 •** Education and accreditation in colposcopy and cervical cancer prevention - Experiences from Sweden | **Karrberg C.** (Sweden) |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall C **14.30 • 16.00**

## SS 22 • NEXT-GENERATION SEQUENCING AND BIOINFORMATICS: HPV BIOMARKERS IN THE GENOMIC ERA

**CHAIR:** Arroyo Mühr L. S. (Sweden) • Stosic M. (Norway)

Next-generation sequencing has transformed HPV research, offering unprecedented insight into viral genomics, host responses, and disease mechanisms. This session brings together experts to discuss the most promising HPV-related biomarkers and the technical realities behind generating reliable genomic data. The first part focuses on recent advances in viral variants, gene expression, methylation, and cervical microbiome, highlighting their potential for improving screening and patient management. The second part addresses the less visible but critical challenges—reference databases, variant calling, and integration analysis—that determine the quality and interpretation of sequencing results. Together, these talks provide a comprehensive view of where the field stands and how close we are to translating genomic discoveries into clinical practice.

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| **SS 22-1** • Introduction | **Arroyo Mühr L. S.** (Sweden)<br>**Stosic M.** (Norway) |

### PART A • BIOMARKERS IN FOCUS (SCIENTIFIC UPDATES)

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| **SS 22-A1** • HPV variants and lineages: Do they matter for screening and prognosis? | **Mirabello L.** (USA) |
| **SS 22-A2** • Gene expression as a biomarker: Challenges in detection and interpretation | **Kaufmann A.** (Germany) |
| **SS 22-A3** • Methylation of host genes: From research to clinical application | **Widschwendter M.** (UK) |
| **SS 22-A4** • Cervical microbiome: Gatekeeper or bystander in HPV persistence? | **Rounge T.** (Norway) |

### PART B • BEHIND THE SCENES – DATA, TOOLS, AND PITFALLS

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| **SS 22-B1** • Mapping to HPV and databases: Choosing the right reference and tool | **Arroyo Mühr L. S.** (Sweden) |
| **SS 22-B2** • Variant calling: Accuracy, filtering, and interpretation | **Stosic M.** (Norway) |
| **SS 22-B3** • Integration analysis: Signals VS noise | **Molina M.** (Netherlands) |

**Final wrap-up / Call to action**
How close are we to clinical implementation?

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall C **16.30 • 18.00**

## SS 23 • PREVENTION OF HPV-RELATED CANCERS AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV IN THE AMERICAS

**CHAIR:** Giuliano A. (USA) • Siminski S. (USA)

Cancer incidence among people living with HIV (PLWH) is significantly higher than HIV negative populations for cancers that are caused by infection. In the case of human papillomavirus (HPV)-driven cancers the incidence of anal cancer (AC) ranges from ~22 to 85 cases/100,000 among PLWH compared to ~1 to 2/100,000 among HIV negative individuals, the incidence of cervical cancer is ~6-fold higher among women living with HIV (WLWH) compared to their HIV negative counterparts, and the incidence of oropharyngeal cancer is ~2-fold higher. Outcomes following cancer treatment are significantly worse for these cancers among PLWH compared to HIV negative patients. As such, there is an urgent need to find efficacious methods to reduce HPV-driven cancer incidence among PLWH. The US National Cancer Institute (NCI) has been supporting multiple studies and trials designed to test efficacy of different cervical cancer screening modalities and vaccines to prevent pre-cancer lesions caused by HPV among men and women living with HIV. The design and results of these studies will be presented.

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| **SS 23-1** • Introduction to NCI HIV/HPV cancer prevention clinical trials networks | **Giuliano A.** (USA)<br>**Siminski S.** (USA) |
| **SS 23-2** • Cervical cancer screening in WLWH in the Dominican Republic | **Madeleine M.** (USA) |
| **SS 23-3** • Cervical and anal cancer screening implementation for PLWH in Puerto Rico and Mexico | **Ortiz A. P.** (Puerto Rico) |
| **SS 23-4** • Novel methods for triage after an HPV positive test in WLWH in Mexico and Brazil | **Villa L.** (Brazil) |
| **SS 23-5** • HPV antibody responses to three, two and one dose(s) of 9-valent HPV Vaccine in children with HIV | **Duerr A.** (USA) |
| **SS 23-6** • HPV vaccination to prevent oropharyngeal cancer among men living with HIV | **Wilkin T.** (USA) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall N1 **14.30 • 16.00**

## SS 24 • ASSESSMENT OF THE SAMPLE CELLULARITY SHOULD BE AN OBLIGATORY PART OF THE QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAMS IN HPV-BASED CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

**CHAIR:** Arbyn M. (Belgium) • Cocuzza C. (Italy)

In line with international guidelines, many countries have or are in the process of transitioning from cytology to HPV-based cervical cancer screening, offering improved sensitivity and longer screening intervals. WHO's recommendations for the elimination of cervical cancer have also recently included the implementation of cost-effective HPV testing on self-collected samples, improving screening coverage and access to treatment, although relying on non-professional sample collection. Sample cellularity can significantly reflect test accuracy in cervical cancer prevention programs; however, unlike cytology-based screening, no consensus guidelines presently exist for sample quality assessment in HPV DNA molecular testing of both clinician and self-collected samples. This session aims to address potential challenges in evaluating sample cellularity by HPV molecular assays and encourage discussion on the need to introduce appropriate sample adequacy assessment as part of the quality assurance of HPV-based screening programs.

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| **SS 24-1** • Introduction | **Arbyn M.** (Belgium)<br>**Cocuzza C.** (Italy) |
| **SS 24-2** • Challenges and potential solutions in defining sample cellularity | **Doorbar J.** (UK) |
| **SS 24-3** • Sample adequacy assessment: Experience from the VALHUDES validation studies | **Cocuzza C.** (Italy) |
| **SS 24-4** • Effect of sample cellularity on HPV test results: Real-life experience from The Netherlands | **Schuurman R.** (Netherlands) |
| **SS 24-5** • Review of major external quality control panels for HPV testing | **Cuschieri K.** (UK) |
| **SS 24-6** • Challenging samples signaling problems with sample cellularity and inhibition should be included in the External Quality Control Panels | **Oštrbenk A.** (Slovenia) |
| **SS 24-7** • Cellularity, clinical significance, and validation aspects | **Arbyn M.** (Belgium) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall N1 **16.30 • 18.00**

## SS 25 • NOVEL APPROACHES FOR CERVICAL SCREENING AND MANAGEMENT OF WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV

**CHAIR:** De Sanjosé S. (Spain) • Inturrisi F. (Italy)

Women living with HIV remain disproportionately affected by cervical cancer, facing higher rates of HPV persistence, precancer, and recurrence. As global efforts accelerate toward elimination, there is an urgent need to refine screening and management strategies tailored to this high-risk population. This session aims to review the latest evidence and explore innovations shaping cervical cancer prevention in women living with HIV. Presentations will address updated insights from the literature, the value and feasibility of triage in this population, and emerging technologies such as extended HPV genotyping and AI-assisted visual evaluation. Speakers will also examine the treatment options for women living with HIV and discuss new biological understanding of reserve cells and their role in disease recurrence. Together, these perspectives aim to inform optimized, evidence-based strategies that can improve outcomes and advance equity in cervical cancer prevention for women living with HIV globally.

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| **SS 25-1** • Introduction | **De Sanjosé S.** (Spain)<br>**Inturrisi F.** (Italy) |
| **SS 25-2** • Literature review on screening for HIV population | **Kelly H.** (UK) |
| **SS 25-3** • Do we really need a triage for women living with HIV? | **Dreyer G.** (South Africa) |
| **SS 25-4** • Extended genotyping and AI-assisted visual evaluation as a strategy for women living with HIV | **De Sanjosé S.** (Spain) |
| **SS 25-5** • Could the high efficacy of thermal ablation be extended to women living with HIV? | **Cremer M.** (USA) |
| **SS 25-6** • Do reserve cells play a role in recurrence of disease among women living with HIV? | **Doorbar J.** (UK) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# CLINICAL SESSIONS

Hall B **13.00 • 14.30**

## CS 08 • HPV IN EARLY CHILDHOOD: TRANSMISSION, IMMUNITY, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR VACCINATION

**CHAIR:** Louvanto K. (Finland) • Trottier H. (Canada)

This session explores one of the most overlooked aspects of HPV epidemiology — its presence and impact in early childhood. Leading experts will present the latest evidence on vertical transmission and HPV prevalence in newborns, the natural history of early-life HPV infections, and immune and serological responses in children. The session will also delve into intra-family HPV transmission, highlighting how these findings can inform future prevention strategies. The session will conclude with a dynamic panel discussion, bringing together all speakers to consider whether our current HPV vaccination schedules should be rethought in light of emerging evidence from early-life exposures.

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| **CS 08-1** • Introduction | **Louvanto K.** (Finland)<br>**Trottier H.** (Canada) |
| **CS 08-2** • Vertical transmission and HPV prevalence in newborns | **Kalliomaa N.** (Finland) |
| **CS 08-3** • Natural history of early-life HPV infections | **Bénard A.** (Canada) |
| **CS 08-4** • Immune and serological responses to HPV in children | **Louvanto K.** (Finland) |
| **CS 08-5** • HPV vaccination impact on mother to child HPV transmission | **Koivisto T.** (Finland) |
| Panel discussion - Rethinking HPV vaccination timing | |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# CLINICAL SESSIONS

Hall B **14.30 • 16.00**

## CS 09 • NEW EUROPEAN GUIDELINES FOR CERVICAL CANCER PREVENTION

**CHAIR:** Arbyn M. (Belgium) • Basu P. (France)

In collaboration with the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a multi-disciplinary group of international experts are updating the European Guidelines on Cervical Cancer Screening, supported by two agencies specialized in systematic reviews (Cochrane Spain and Sciensano). The project named European Commission Initiative on Cervical Cancer (EC-CvC) is developing evidence-based recommendations following the GRADE guidelines. In 2025, this process resulted in recommendations proposing HPV-based screening for asymptomatic individuals aged 25 to 64 years. Currently, guidance regarding screening intervals for women with a negative HPV-test and triage of HPV-positive women, based on the future risk of CIN3+ or cervical cancer is being finalized. The initiative is also expected to publish guidelines for screening of HPV vaccinated populations with HPV test (age to start and stop, screening interval, triaging) by middle of 2026. In parallel with developing the screening recommendations, the initiative is also developing a quality assurance scheme encompassing the continuum of care starting from primary prevention of cervical cancer to survivorship of cancer patients.

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| **CS 09-1** • Introduction | **Arbyn M.** (Belgium)<br>**Basu P.** (France) |
| **CS 09-2** • Overview of methods | **Taghavi K.** (France) |
| **CS 09-3** • Approved guidelines so far | **Nowakowski A.** (Poland) |
| **CS 09-4** • How to assess the magnitude of effects of interventions | **Giorgi Rossi P.** (Italy) |
| **CS 09-5** • Triage of HPV+ women | **Arbyn M.** (Belgium) |
| **CS 09-6** • Screening intervals for HPV-based screening | **Wentzensen N.** (USA) |
| **CS 09-7** • Follow-up after treatment of cervical precancer | **Bomans L.** (Belgium) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N2 **13.00 • 14.30**

## FC 17 • HEALTH EDUCATION, AWARENESS, ADVOCACY II

**CHAIR:** Hanley S. (UK) • Olkov I. (France)

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|---|---|
| **FC 17-1** • Effectiveness of community-based culturally tailored cervical cancer awareness interventions among women and decision-making men in low-resource settings: A pre-post design evaluation | **Abdul Karim Siddique F.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 17-2** • HPV infection: Between awareness and reluctance | **Petca A.** (Romania) |
| **FC 17-3** • A conceptual framework for risk-stratified cancer screening: Insights from EUCanScreen and application to cervical cancer screening | **Venturelli F.** (Italy) |
| **FC 17-4** • To tell or not to tell: Disclosure of positive HPV test to male partners among hispanic immigrant women in the US | **Canedo J.** (USA) |
| **FC 17-5** • Risk of HPV-related cancers among people living with HIV and solid organ transplant recipients: A population-based, nested case-control study | **Meglic E.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 17-6** • Differences in social, political, and demographic correlates for HPV vaccine decision-making by age of vaccination | **Thompson E.** (USA) |
| **FC 17-7** • Determinants for hesitancy in human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine uptake among school girls in Jimma Town, Ethiopia. A mixed approach: Quantitative and qualitative | **Endallew B. T.** (Ethiopia) |
| **FC 17-8** • Changes in HPV vaccination coverage following the single-dose schedule switch: Analysis of WHO-UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage | **Park S.** (USA) |
| **FC 17-9** • Rurality, religiosity and HPV vaccination in the Mountain West of the United States | **Kepka D.** (USA) |
| **FC 17-10** • A consideration of social factors hindering HPV vaccination in Japan: Toward improving vaccination coverage | **Ito M.** (Japan) |
| **FC 17-11** • Evaluating the impact of a comprehensive sexual health education program in Canada: Healthy relationships 101 | **Rosberger Z.** (Canada) |
| **FC 17-12** • Family-based mass education sessions to promote HPV self-collection in vulnerable populations in Tamil Nadu, India, lessons from implementation research | **Oommen A. M.** (India) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall B **16.30 • 18.30**

## FC 18 • HEALTH EDUCATION, AWARENESS, ADVOCACY III

**CHAIR:** Smith J. S. (USA) • Virani S. (France)

| | |
|---|---|
| **FC 18-1** • A qualitative study to explore women's and community health promoters' experiences with Elimisha — A stigma-responsive HPV testing service delivery model in Western Kenya | **Mohamed A.** (USA) |
| **FC 18-2** • Screening the evidence: Barriers to implementing anal cancer screening in the UK | **Evans M.** (UK) |
| **FC 18-3** • Combined HPV vaccination and cervical cancer screening interventions: Scoping review | **Reimand H.** (Estonia) |
| **FC 18-4** • HPV vaccination in Portugal: A success story of coverage and adherence under the national immunisation programme | **Pereira N.** (Portugal) |
| **FC 18-5** • Regional alliance for cervical cancer prevention in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Advancing toward the WHO 90–70–90 targets through regional collaboration | **Khomasuridze T.** (Turkey) |
| **FC 18-6** • What's driving negative sentiments about vaccination in the United States? A quantitative content analysis of social media content | **Ryan G.** (USA) |
| **FC 18-7** • Behaviorally informed text messages to boost gender-neutral HPV vaccination: Evidence from a large-scale RCT in Colombia | **Martinez Villarreal D.** (USA) |
| **FC 18-8** • Increasing HPV vaccination rates through collaboration | **Coulter L.** (Canada) |
| **FC 18-9** • Mobilizing additional healthcare professionals to advance HPV vaccination in Ontario, Canada; A collaborative approach | **Durand N.** (Canada) |
| **FC 18-10** • Healthcare workers' perspectives on the implementation of universal HPV vaccination: Early findings from a multi-country study | **Bolio A.** (Mexico) |
| **FC 18-11** • Accelerating the elimination of HPV cancers in the Southeastern U.S.: A regional call to action and implementation toolkit | **Hull P.** (USA) |
| **FC 18-12** • ENGAGe TEENs: Peer advocacy as a tool for HPV awareness and prevention | **Streglova E.** (Belgium) |
| **FC 18-13** • Human papillomavirus awareness, knowledge and vaccination willingness in Madagascar: A cross-sectional study | **Schramke L.** (Germany) |
| **FC 18-14** • Determining the challenges and opportunities for increasing HPV vaccine awareness in Bangladesh: Insights from a qualitative study | **Mostari S.** (Bangladesh) |
| **FC 18-15** • Short educational interventions to improve awareness of cervical cancer and HPV screening: A pre–post study | **Delgado Lopez D.** (Ecuador) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N1 **18.00 • 19.40**

## FC 19 • SCREENING FOR WOMEN DIFFICULT TO REACH

**CHAIR:** Almonte M. (Switzerland) • De Sanjosé S. (Spain)

| | |
|---|---|
| **FC 19-1** • Retrospective descriptive cross-sectional comparison of rural and urban Pap test recipients in remote Guatemala | **Garcia K.** (USA) |
| **FC 19-2** • Impact of armed conflict on cervical cancer screening and HPV vaccination: A meta-analysis with a Ukraine case study | **Goodman A.** (USA) |
| **FC 19-3** • HPV-based cervical cancer screening during war: A pilot project in South-Eastern Ukraine | **Arroyo Mühr L. S.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 19-4** • Community-based self-sampling and colposcopy at the community level: Field experience with difficult to reach women in a rural of area of Cuenca, Ecuador | **Vega B.** (Ecuador) |
| **FC 19-5** • HPV self-sampling for unhoused women | **Rodriguez N.** (USA) |
| **FC 19-6** • Evaluation of performance of LAMP assays for HPV point-of-care screening test in clinical samples | **Boswell E.** (UK) |
| **FC 19-7** • Understanding healthcare provider priorities and cervical cancer screening for persons with a cervix experiencing homelessness | **Shirazipour C.** (USA) |
| **FC 19-8** • Health service readiness to integrate HPV screening and vaccination among vulnerable populations within the HPV-FASTER-Implement Project | **Tisler A.** (France) |
| **FC 19-9** • PROJECT TENDA +: Cervical cancer screening model for HR-HPV genotyping in women with limited access to the National Screening Program – Brazil (DC) | **Zonta M.** (Brazil) |
| **FC 19-10** • The feasibility of internet-facilitated community model model in cervical cancer screening: Evidence from large-cohort study in China | **Qu X.** (China) |
| **FC 19-11** • Cervical cancer screening and treatment in difficult-to-reach areas: A single-day high-yield approach in Ilha do Marajó, Amazonas, Brazil | **Inturrisi F.** (Italy) |
| **FC 19-12** • The geography of participation: Spatial and demographic patterns of enrollment in the ULACNet-202 cervical cancer trial among women living with HIV in Mexico | **Portillo-Romero A.** (Mexico) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N2 **18.00 • 19.30**

## FC 20 • METHYLATION I

**CHAIR:** Hansel A. (Germany) • Wisman B. (Netherlands)

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|---|---|
| **FC 20-1** • DNA methylation-based analysis: Accurate and effective triage for HPV-positive self-samples in long-term non-attenders | **Stratford E. W.** (Norway) |
| **FC 20-2** • Development of a urine-based workflow to detect methylation markers associated with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia abnormalities and cervical cancer | **Yin P.** (Hong Kong) |
| **FC 20-3** • Association of NKX6.1 promoter methylation with HPV infection, histological subtype and patient outcomes in cervical lesions | **Rabelo-Santos S. H.** (Brazil) |
| **FC 20-4** • Assessment of a DNA methylation test as triage method in a modified program for cervical cancer screening in Cambodia | **Hansel A.** (Germany) |
| **FC 20-5** • Efficacy evaluation of CISCER for cervical cancer screening: A multicenter study in China | **Liu X.** (China) |
| **FC 20-6** • Prognostic performance of ASCL1/LHX8 methylation testing on cervical tissues and scrapes | **Runello F.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 20-7** • Evaluation of human and viral methylation, in addition to partial genotyping, for a molecular triage strategy in women under active surveillance for CIN2 | **Gori S.** (Italy) |
| **FC 20-8** • Detection of recurrent endometrial cancer via DNA methylation analysis of cervicovaginal self-samples and urine | **Nouwens A.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 20-9** • DNA methylation markers in minimally invasive samples for early detection of gynecological (pre-)cancers: A systematic review | **Pinxteren T.** (Belgium) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Room 1.85/1.86 **18.00 • 19.30**

## FC 21 • SELF-SAMPLING II

**CHAIR:** Bogaards H. (Netherlands) • Saville M. (Australia)

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|---|---|
| **FC 21-1** • Application of self-sampled cervical exfoliated cells for HPV E6/E7 mRNA detection in cervical cancer screening: A multicenter clinical validation study | **Xiao F.** (China) |
| **FC 21-2** • Development of a novel, urine-based high-risk human papilloma virus polymerase chain reaction test to predict cervical intraepithelial neoplasia abnormalities associated with cervical cancer | **Chiu Y. T. R.** (Hong Kong) |
| **FC 21-3** • Enhancing cervical cancer screening reach: Unveiling the efficacy of at-home urine-based HPV detection | **Wu R.** (China) |
| **FC 21-4** • Comparing quality and suitability of self-collected vaginal and urine samples to clinician collected cervical samples for HPV testing | **Vidali M. S.** (UK) |
| **FC 21-5** • Implementation of village doctor-delivered HPV self-sampling for cervical cancer screening in rural low-resource settings: A mixed-methods evaluation | **Qiu L.** (China) |
| **FC 21-6** • Reactions to a positive HPV test following at-home self-collection among underscreened women in a U.S. safety net health setting: A qualitative analysis | **Deshmukh A.** (USA) |
| **FC 21-7** • Understanding women's perspective on acceptability and feasibility of cervical cancer screening with human papilloma virus self-sampling | **Pimple S.** (India) |
| **FC 21-8** • Acceptability of self-sampling for hrHPV DNA testing in cervical cancer screening in Florence | **Viti J.** (Italy) |
| **FC 21-9** • Acceptability of self-collected first void urine samples for cervical screening: ACES acceptability | **Davies-Oliveira J.** (UK) |
| **FC 21-10** • Feasibility and acceptability of HPV self-sampling among transfeminine and non-binary adults who were assigned male at birth at birth | **Berner A.** (UK) |
| **FC 21-11** • From policy to practice: Gaps in cervical cancer screening coverage and the promise of HPV self-sampling in rural communities of Cuenca, Ecuador | **Pozo-Palacios J.** (Ecuador) |

# SPECIALIZED WORKSHOPS

Hall N1 **13.00 • 14.30**

## WS 04 • VULVAR DISEASES WORKSHOP

**CHAIR:** Hampl M. (Germany) • Joura E. (Austria)

Preneoplasia of the vulva and invasive vulvar cancer can be divided into the following groups: Human papillomavirus (HPV)-associated lesions being p16 positive and HPV-independent d-VIN lesions with p53 mutations. The clinical course of disease and prognosis are dependent on their etiology, with the second group having worst prognosis. A third group of vulvar cancer is p53 wild type and p16 negative, and has an intermediate risk. This workshop will provide state-of-the-art lectures on the clinicopathological aspects of vulvar neoplasia including ESGO guidelines for treatment, as well as the management of the groin lymph nodes in invasive vulvar cancer. This will be complemented with lectures on the rare Pagets disease, perianal disease and the role of the microbiome in vulvar disease.

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| **WS 04-1** • Introduction | **Hampl M.** (Germany) |
| **WS 04-2** • The key points of ESGO prevention guidelines: Vulva / vagina / anus | **Preti M.** (Italy) |
| **WS 04-3** • Histology of vulvar pre-neoplasia | **Bleeker M.** (Netherlands) |
| **WS 04-4** • Extramammary Morbus Paget: A rare but relevant disease on the vulva | **Hampl M.** (Germany) |
| **WS 04-5** • Management of lymphnodes in invasive vulvar cancer: What is new? | **Woelber L.** (Germany) |
| **WS 04-6** • Microbiome in vulvar disease: Is it relevant? | **Vieira-Baptista P.** (Portugal) |
| **WS 04-7** • Anal disease: It's not a male phenomenon, what should the vulvologist know? | **Kreuter A.** (Germany) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

## DEUTSCHSPRACHIGER WORKSHOP

Raum M1 **9.45 • 11.15**

### LW 01 • I ZERVIX – NEUESTE ERKENNTNISSE

**VORSITZ:** Regauer S. (Österreich) • Reich O. (Österreich)

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|---|---|
| **LW 01-1** • Einführung | **Regauer S.** (Österreich)<br>**Reich O.** (Österreich) |
| **LW 01-2** • HPV-Impfung: Neue Daten und Zukunftsperspektive | **Joura E.** (Österreich) |
| **LW 01-3** • Was H. zur Hausen nicht berücksichtigte | **Reich O.** (Österreich) |
| **LW 01-4** • WHO 2026: Was kommt neu für die Zervix? | **Regauer S.** (Österreich) |
| **LW 01-5** • HPV und Expression von Biomarkern | **Kaufmann A.** (Deutschland) |
| Diskussion - Fragen und Antworten | |

**Kaffeepause** **11.15 • 11.30**

## DEUTSCHSPRACHIGER WORKSHOP

Raum M1 **11.30 • 13.00**

### LW 02 • II. ZERVIX – HPV INFEKTION UND DYSPLASIE

**VORSITZ:** Hillemanns P. (Deutschland) • Henes M. (Deutschland)

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|---|---|
| **LW 02-1** • Einführung | **Hillemanns P.** (Deutschland)<br>**Henes M.** (Deutschland) |
| **LW 02-2** • Kritische Schritte der HPV-assoziierten zervikalen Pathogenese | **Smola S.** (Deutschland) |
| **LW 02-3** • HPV und Dysplasie an verschiedenen Lokalisationen | **Gallwas J.** (Deutschland) |
| **LW 02-4** • Registerstudie Dysplasie Deutschland: Erkenntnisse und Konsequenzen | **Henes M.** (Deutschland) |
| **LW 02-5** • Komplementäre Therapie der HPV-Infektion: Was sagen die Studien? | **Hütter C.** (Österreich) |
| Diskussion - Fragen und Antworten | |

**Mittagpause** **13.00 • 14.30**

# DEUTSCHSPRACHIGER WORKSHOP

Raum M1 **14.30 • 16.00**

## LW 03 • III. ZERVIX– UND VAGINALKARZINOM

**VORSITZ:** Gallwas J. (Deutschland) • Kind A. (Schweiz)

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| **LW 03-1** • Einführung | **Gallwas J.** (Deutschland)<br>**Kind A.** (Schweiz) |
| **LW 03-2** • Zertifizierungsstrukturen Dysplasie Schweiz, Österreich, Deutschland | **Kind A.** (Schweiz) |
| **LW 03-3** • Operative Behandlung des frühen Zervixkarzinoms | **Hillemanns P.** (Deutschland) |
| **LW 03-4** • Das fortgeschrittene- und rezidivierte Zervixkarzinom | **Polterauer S.** (Österreich) |
| **LW 03-5** • Vaginale Präkanzerosen und Vaginalkarzinom | **Huang D.** (Schweiz) |
| Diskussion - Fragen und Antworten | |

**Kaffeepause** **16.00 • 16.30**

# DEUTSCHSPRACHIGER WORKSHOP

Raum M1 **16.30 • 18.00**

## LW 04 • IV. ANOGENITALE KARZINOGENESE

**VORSITZ:** Salat A. (Österreich) • Regauer S. (Österreich)

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|---|---|
| **LW 04-1** • Einführung | **Salat A.** (Österreich)<br>**Regauer S.** (Österreich) |
| **LW 04-2** • Anale Karzinome und Präkanzerosen | **Salat A.** (Österreich) |
| **LW 04-3** • Peniskarzinom – Gemeinsamkeiten mit vulvärer Karzinogenese | **Regauer S.** (Österreich) |
| **LW 04-4** • Vulvakarzinome – Therapieoptionen | **Widschwendter A.** (Österreich) |
| **LW 04-5** • Lichenoide Dermatosen - Risikofaktoren für Karzinomentwicklung | **Eberz B.** (Österreich) |
| Diskussion - Fragen und Antworten | |

# CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE WORKSHOP

Room 1.85/1.86 **11.30 • 13.00**

## CEE 01 • TACKLING CERVICAL CANCER IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE – PART I

**CHAIR:** Nowakowski A. (Poland) • Poljak M. (Slovenia)

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|---|---|
| **CEE 01-1** • Introduction | **Poljak M.** (Slovenia) |
| **CEE 01-2** • Review of 15 years of collaborative efforts to obtain reliable data on burden of HPV-related cancers and implementation of cervical cancer prevention programs in Eastern and Central Europe | **Poljak M.** (Slovenia) |
| **CEE 01-3** • Population-based national/regional cancer registries in Eastern and Central Europe | **Zadnik V.** (Slovenia) |
| **CEE 01-4** • Burden of cervical cancer in Eastern and Central Europe | **Serrano Carro B.** (Spain) |
| **CEE 01-5** • Burden of other HPV-related cancers in Eastern and Central Europe | **Alemany Vilches L.** (Spain) |
| **CEE 01-6** • HPV vaccination implementation and estimates of vaccine coverage in Eastern and Central Europe | **Bruni L.** (Spain) |
| **CEE 01-7** • Cervical cancer screening practices and implementation of HPV-based screening in Eastern and Central Europe | **Arbyn M.** (Belgium) |
| **CEE 01-8** • Estimates of cervical cancer screening age-specific coverage in Eastern and Central Europe | **Serrano Carro B.** (Spain) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE WORKSHOP

Room 1.85/1.86 **14.30 • 16.00**

## CEE 02 • TACKLING CERVICAL CANCER IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE – PART II

**CHAIR:** Nowakowski A. (Poland) • Poljak M. (Slovenia)

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|---|---|
| **CEE 02-1** • History of HPV vaccine implementation in The Republic of North Macedonia: Ups and downs | **Dimitrov G.** (North Macedonia) |
| **CEE 02-2** • History of HPV vaccine implementation in Romania | **Căpîlna A.** (Romania) |
| **CEE 02-3** • Status of HPV vaccination implementation in Baltic countries | **Žodžika J.** (Latvia) |
| **CEE 02-4** • Overcoming challenges in HPV vaccination: A case study from Wroclaw, Poland | **Ludwikowska K.** (Poland) |
| **CEE 02-5** • Implementation status of national organized HPV-based cervical cancer screening in Estonia | **Veerus P.** (Estonia) |
| **CEE 02-6** • Implementation status of national organised HPV-based cervical cancer screening in Latvia | **Žodžika J.** (Latvia) |
| **CEE 02-7** • Implementation status of national organized HPV-based cervical cancer screening in Lithuania | **Ivanauskienė R.** (Lithuania) |
| **CEE 02-8** • Implementation status of national organized HPV-based cervical cancer screening in Albania | **Filipi K.** (Albania) |
| **CEE 02-9** • Implementation status of national organized HPV-based cervical cancer screening in Montenegro | **Samardžić I.** (Montenegro) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE WORKSHOP

Room 1.85/1.86 **16.20 • 18.00**

## CEE 03 • TACKLING CERVICAL CANCER IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE – PART III

**CHAIR:** Nowakowski A. (Poland) • Poljak M. (Slovenia)

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|---|---|
| **CEE 03-1** • Colposcopy services and practices in Eastern and Central Europe | **Kesić V.** (Serbia) |
| **CEE 03-2** • Treatment of high-grade cervical lesions in Eastern and Central Europe | **Knapp P.** (Poland) |
| **CEE 03-3** • Treatment and management of cervical cancer in Eastern and Central Europe | **Pakiž M.** (Slovenia) |
| **CEE 03-4** • Diagnosis and treatment of women with high-grade cervical lesions and cervical cancer in the Czech Republic | **Sláma J.** (Czech Republic) |
| **CEE 03-5** • Management of women with high-grade cervical lesions and cervical cancer in Romania | **Căpîlna A.** (Romania) |
| **CEE 03-6** • Management of women with high-grade cervical lesions and cervical cancer in Croatia | **Klarić M.** (Croatia) |
| **CEE 03-7** • Management of women with high-grade cervical lesions and cervical cancer in Hungary | **Lukács E.** (Hungary) |
| **CEE 03-8** • Management of women with high-grade cervical lesions and cervical cancer in Poland | **Nowakowski A.** (Poland) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

SATURDAY
# MARCH 21

## SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall C **8.00 • 9.30**

### SS 26 • MULTILEVEL VIRAL GENOMICS AND THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN HUMAN–VIRAL VARIANTS: RELATION TO DISEASE RISK AND PATIENT OUTCOMES

**CHAIR:** Mirabello L. (USA) • Wentzensen N. (USA)

Next-generation HPV whole genome sequencing in combination with somatic sequencing has provided many important new insights into HPV carcinogenesis. This session will summarize several new findings related to HPV variation and immune evasion, the interplay between somatic changes and HPV variants, and the potential for clinical risk prediction related to host and viral genetic changes.

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| **SS 26-1** • Introduction | **Mirabello L.** (USA) |
| **SS 26-2** • Details of HPV variation and intrahost viral changes: Relation to immune evasion disease risks | **Mirabello L.** (USA) |
| **SS 26-3** • New cervical cancer somatic driver mutations, HPV integration patterns, and interaction with HPV variants | **Dean M.** (USA) |
| **SS 26-4** • Episomal and integrated HPV and relation to HPV variants and patient outcomes | **Brenner C. J.** (USA) |
| **SS 26-5** • Human somatic driver mutations and interaction with HPV variants: Implications for risk prediction | **Mirabello L.** (USA) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall C **9.30 • 11.00**

## SS 27 • TRANSFORMING ANOGENITAL CANCER PREVENTION: THE POTENTIAL OF METHYLATION ANALYSIS FOR EARLY DETECTION

**CHAIR:** Heideman D. (Netherlands) • Wisman B. (Netherlands)

DNA methylation biomarkers have emerged as promising tools for early detection of anogenital cancer. Changes in DNA methylation patterns are representative of the progression risk of the underlying precancerous lesion, can be accurately measured in clinician-collected and self-collected screening samples using sensitive molecular methods. This session will discuss the value of DNA methylation analysis for anogenital cancer prevention and highlights next steps towards implementation in screening programs.

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| **SS 27-1** • Introduction | **Heideman D.** (Netherlands)<br>**Wisman B.** (Netherlands) |
| **SS 27-2** • DNA methylation as a triage marker in primary HPV-based cervical cancer screening | **Heideman D.** (Netherlands) |
| **SS 27-3** • Methylation markers for anal cancer screening | **Ferré V.** (France) |
| **SS 27-4** • Methylation markers for detection of vulvar precursors with a high cancer risk | **Bleeker M.** (Netherlands) |
| **SS 27-5** • Endometrial cancer detection by DNA methylation analysis | **Tranberg M.** (Denmark) |
| **SS 27-6** • DNA methylation as triage test in HPV-positive women who participate in screening by self-sampling | **Wisman B.** (Netherlands) |
| **SS 27-7** • What steps to take to introduce DNA methylation analysis into organized cervical cancer screening? | **Cuschieri K.** (UK) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall N1 **8.00 • 9.30**

## SS 28 • CHALLENGES IN THE LABORATORY METHODS FOR THE SCREENING, DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF HPV–ASSOCIATED OROPHARYNGEAL CANCER

**CHAIR:** Arbyn M. (Belgium) • Cocuzza C. (Italy)

The increasing incidence of HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancer emphasizes the need for advanced laboratory methods capable of accurately establishing diagnosis and predicting clinical outcomes, thereby distinguishing patients eligible for de-escalated treatment from those requiring intensified therapy. Unfortunately, oropharyngeal carcinomas are often detected at advanced stages, due to the lack of symptoms in the early phases of disease. Screening methods and improved laboratory technologies, such as liquid biopsies, and innovative biomarkers, would allow to guide the early diagnosis, personalized management and early detection of disease recurrences, with important implications for patients' quality of life. This session aims to highlight and stimulate discussion on the challenges and recent advances in the laboratory methods for the improved diagnosis and management of HPV-associated oropharyngeal cancer.

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| **SS 28-1** • Introduction | **Arbyn M.** (Belgium)<br>**Cocuzza C.** (Italy) |
| **SS 28-2** • HPV16 E6 serology based screening and early detection of HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancer | **Waterboer T.** (Germany) |
| **SS 28-3** • HPV RNA detection in tissue biopsies for the accurate diagnosis of HPV-associated oropharyngeal cancer | **Kaufmann A.** (Germany) |
| **SS 28-4** • Optimal molecular annotation of oropharyngeal cancer | **Connor L.** (UK) |
| **SS 28-5** • HPV DNA in liquid biopsies as a diagnostic marker for the early detection and management of HPV-associated cancers | **Martinelli M.** (Italy) |
| **SS 28-6** • Validation of laboratory biomarkers for HPV-associated oropharyngeal cancer | **Arbyn M.** (Belgium) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Hall N1 **9.30 • 11.00**

## SS 29 • COMPARING EXPERIENCES AND PROTOCOLS: SCREENING PROTOCOLS WITH GENOTYPING AND P16 AS A TRIAGE TEST

**CHAIR:** Bonde J. (Denmark) • Carozzi F. (Italy)

Effective management of HPV-positive women is a pivotal step in HPV-based cervical screening, influencing colposcopy referrals, CIN3+ detection, and the balance of screening benefits and harms. Current triage strategies increasingly leverage HPV genotype-specific risk stratification and biomarker-based identification of transforming infections, yet optimal integration into screening algorithms remains debated.

Extended HPV genotyping, beyond HPV16/18, allows risk differentiation among HPV-positive women, guiding tailored referral and follow-up pathways. p16/Ki-67 dual-stain cytology (CINtec PLUS) offers a immunohistochemistry informed triage by detecting HPV-driven cell cycle deregulation, providing higher specificity than cytology while maintaining comparable sensitivity for high-grade lesions. However, the relative and combined utility of these approaches varies across studies and programmes due to differences in protocol design, risk thresholds, and management strategies.

This session will:

- Compare triage protocols incorporating extended HPV genotyping and p16/Ki-67 dual staining, alone or in combination with cytology.
- Present evidence from clinical trials and real-world programme experiences, including comparisons of extended genotyping vs. HPV16/18/other high-risk-based triage.
- Examine test performance metrics (sensitivity, specificity, PPV), genotype-specific and cumulative risk estimates, and the impact on colposcopy referral and follow-up intensity.
- Discuss implications for risk-based management guidelines and practical implementation of genotype-specific and biomarker-based triage.

The session will conclude with a focused discussion to identify converging evidence, unresolved methodological issues, and priorities for harmonizing triage algorithms and guiding future HPV screening recommendations.

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| **SS 29-1** • Introduction | **Bonde J.** (Denmark)<br>**Carozzi F.** (Italy) |
| **SS 29-2** • Primary human papillomavirus–based cervical screening in Denmark: Comparison of extended genotyping, CinTec Plus or HPV16/18/other HR as triage of screening positive samples | **Schroll J. B.** (Denmark) |
| **SS 29-3** • Comparison of HPV-positive triage strategies combining extended genotyping with cytology or p16/ki67 dual staining in the Italian NTCC2 study | **Giorgi Rossi P.** (Italy) |
| **SS 29-4** • Comparing experiences and protocols: Screening protocols with genotyping and p16 as a triage test | **Wentzensen N.** (USA)<br>**Giorgi Rossi P.** (Italy) |
| **SS 29-5** • Italian guidelines risk based screening for genotyping and p16 triage | **Del Mistro A.** (Italy) |
| Discussion and Q&A | |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N2 **8.00 • 9.40**

## FC 22 • HPV VACCINES II

**CHAIR:** Giorgi Rossi P. (Italy) • Villa L. (Brazil)

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| **FC 22-1** • Barriers and facilitators to HPV vaccination in college health: A CFIR informed qualitative analysis | **Liebermann E.** (USA) |
| **FC 22-2** • The HPV serology standardization initiative: Leveraging serology and standards to inform public health decisions | **Pinto L.** (USA) |
| **FC 22-3** • Long-term effectiveness and immunogenicity of the quadrivalent HPV vaccine in young women from three Nordic countries: 18-year follow-up of the FUTURE II study | **Krüger Kjaer S.** (Denmark) |
| **FC 22-4** • The real-world impact and effectiveness of human papillomavirus vaccination on invasive cancer prevention: A systematic literature review | **Wang W.** (USA) |
| **FC 22-5** • Long-term safety of HPV vaccination in relation to early pregnancy outcomes | **Koivisto T.** (Finland) |
| **FC 22-6** • Results on the impact of HPV vaccination at 12yrs through individual linkage between vaccination and screening registers from Italian organised screening programs | **Giorgi Rossi P.** (Italy) |
| **FC 22-7** • Effectiveness and herd protection of HPV vaccines through primary HPV screening data | **Acuti Martellucci C.** (Italy) |
| **FC 22-8** • An Ad26-MVA-BN therapeutic vaccine targeting HPV16/18-related disease is immunogenic in preclinical models and in women with persistent HPV infections | **Zahn R.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 22-9** • Therapeutic effect of hpv vaccination in young patients with persistent HPV infection in Azerbaijan | **Zeynal N.** (Azerbaijan) |
| **FC 22-10** • Human papillomavirus vaccination and high-grade vulvovaginal lesions | **Deng Y.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 22-11** • Building HPV vaccine confidence among healthcare workers in Nigeria: A co-design process | **Akinsola K. O**. (Nigeria) |
| **FC 22-12** • Implementation and outcomes of a publicly funded post - conization HPV vaccination strategy in Chile: Real-world data from 2024-2025 | **Acuña M. J.** (Chile) |
| **FC 22-13** • Prevention of human papillomavirus (HPV) infection in pediatric kidney (KTx) and liver transplant recipients (LTx) and in pediatric patients with advanced chronic kidney disease (CKD): A prospective multicenter trial (HPVaxResponse study) | **Waterboer T.** (Germany) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N2 **9.40 • 11.00**

## FC 23 • METHYLATION II

**CHAIR:** Steenbergen R. (Netherlands)

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|---|---|
| **FC 23-1** • The impact of methylation status on treatment decisions in patients with cervical changes through individual clinical cases | **Meglic L.** (Slovenia) |
| **FC 23-2** • Beta-globin cycle threshold value in primary HPV screening as a predictor of sufficient DNA yield for HPV methylation analysis | **Oštrbenk A.** (Slovenia) |
| **FC 23-3** • Genome-wide methylation profiling of CIN2/3 and cervical squamous cell carcinoma | **Sakoltchik J.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 23-4** • Could testing for methylation of FAM19A4/miR124 improve HPV-based cervical cancer screening? | **Lindroth Y.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 23-5** • Advanced HPV screening and triage: A full molecular workflow with automation and self-sampling | **Alfedi G.** (Italy) |
| **FC 23-6** • Automated bisulfite conversion for methylation analysis: Validation of the Methica CC Kit supported with PurePrep 96 workflow | **Van Belzen N.** (Netherlands) |
| **FC 23-7** • Superior performance of dual PAX1/JAM3 methylation assay over cytology in triage of high-risk HPV-positive women across age and genotype | **Liang H.** (China) |
| **FC 23-8** • DNA methylation as diagnostic and prognostic biomarker for oropharyngeal cancer – A proof-of-concept study | **Vermassen T.** (Belgium) |
| **FC 23-9** • LINE-1 methylation in oropharyngeal cancer: The interplay of HPV-infection and TP53 mutation | **Perfler S.** (Italy) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Room 1.85/1.86 **8.00 • 9.30**

## FC 24 • MANAGEMENT AND DIAGNOSIS II

**CHAIR:** Cremer M. (USA)

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|---|---|
| **FC 24-1** • IPVS statement on reputed treatments for HPV infection: Evidence, risks, and standards for clinical evaluation | **Arroyo Mühr L. S.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 24-2** • Clinical application of balloon stent for the treatment of cervical adhesions after loop electrosurgical excision procedure: A prospective cohort study | **Cong Q.** (China) |
| **FC 24-3** • Is bigger always better? Factors influencing the volume of the conization cone, fragmentation, and margin status: A single-center retrospective analysis | **Trojnarska D.** (Poland) |
| **FC 24-4** • Intraoperative human papillomavirus as an early test of cure following cervical loop electrosurgical excision procedure for high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion | **Bradbury M.** (Spain) |
| **FC 24-5** • Management of cervical CIN2+ risk in young women with low-grade cytology within a primary HPV screening program. Advantages of reflex mRNA HPV testing | **Gutiérrez-Pecharromán A.** (Spain) |
| **FC 24-6** • Cervical Er:YAG laser in low risk CIN management: A promising treatment option based on preliminary data | **Akhan S. E.** (Turkey) |
| **FC 24-7** • Efficacy and acceptability of thermal ablation versus cryotherapy for CIN2/3: Results from a randomized non-inferiority trial | **Cremer M.** (USA) |
| **FC 24-8** • Comparison of the efficacy of different regimens of ALA-PDT in high-risk HPV infection patients with cervical low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions: A real-world cohort study in China | **Qiu L.** (China) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Room 1.85/1.86 **9.30 • 11.00**

## FC 25 • SCREENING METHODS II

**CHAIR:** Eklund C. (Sweden) • Lagheden C. (Sweden)

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| **FC 25-1** • Long-term follow-up of HPV/cytology co-testing in organized cervical screening and clinically indicated settings | **Sundström K.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 25-2** • Biomarker panel to predict persistent anal HSIL to optimise screening in MSM living with HIV: SEPAC study | **Gilson R.** (UK) |
| **FC 25-3** • Not just another task; This is people's lives: Healthcare provider experiences of implementing HPV self-testing as the primary offer of cervical screening | **Slater T.** (New Zealand) |
| **FC 25-4** • Women's preferences for clinician- VS self-collection in cervical cancer screening – An international survey | **Lamnisos A.** (UK) |
| **FC 25-5** • Benefit-harm trade-offs in cervical cancer screening strategies: A decision-analysis guiding the Austrian national committee for cancer screening of the austrian federal ministry of health | **Sroczynski G.** (Germany) |
| **FC 25-6** • A resource utilization comparison method for cervical screening and triage strategies, including extended HPV genotyping, p16/Ki-67 dual stain, and cytology | **Egemen D.** (USA) |
| **FC 25-7** • Effect of repeat invitations on cervical screening participation: A population-based cohort study | **Baltzer N.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 25-8** • Comparison of second and first round outcomes of primary HPV testing within the organized population-based screening program in Piedmont, Italy | **Giordano L.** (Italy) |
| **FC 25-9** • Trends in cervical cancer screening participation and HPV genotype distribution among young women in Finland | **Pikkujamsa H.** (Finland) |
| **FC 25-10** • Analysis of the results of the second round of the pilot project in the Republic of Karakalpakistan | **Zakhirova N.** (Uzbekistan) |
| **FC 25-11** • Performance of VIA-based screening algorithm for cervical cancer screening in Cambodia | **Hampl M.** (Germany) |
| **FC 25-12** • Comparison of SurePath and ThinPrep cytology screening effectiveness in a large European population | **Andrews J.** (USA) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall M1 **8.00 • 10.00**

## FC 26 • SELF-SAMPLING III

**CHAIR:** Gray P. (Sweden) • Sargent A. (UK)

**FC 26-1** • Registry-based evaluation of the switch to population-based HPV screening and HPV self-sampling in Sweden — **Nordqvist Kleppe S.** (Sweden)

**FC 26-2** • Interval cervical cancers after self-sampling for human papillomavirus in the general population of the capital region of Sweden — **Gray P.** (Sweden)

**FC 26-3** • Introducing self-sampling for cervical cancer screening: A regional implementation study in Pirkanmaa, Finland — **Kyllönen S.** (Finland)

**FC 26-4** • Implementing hrHPV self-sampling and midwife-led colposcopy for cervical cancer screening in Ghana: Preliminary results from the CARCISCAN pilot and training protocol — **Taumberger N.** (Austria)

**FC 26-5** • A real-world comparison of benefits and potential harms of HPV vaginal self-sampling versus clinician-based sampling in the Danish cervical cancer screening programme - A registry study — **Jühne J.** (Denmark)

**FC 26-6** • Performance of HPV testing and genotyping in the new Dutch cervical cancer screening program with primary self-sampling — **Costa S.** (Netherlands)

**FC 26-7** • Diagnostic accuracy of the Daye diagnostic tampon compared to clinician-collected and self-collected vaginal swabs for detecting HPV: A comparative study — **Milanova V.** (UK)

**FC 26-8** • Clinical and analytical evaluation of the Allplex HPV HR assay for use with self-collected first-void urine samples — **Bell M.** (Belgium)

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall M1 **8.00 • 10.00**

## FC 26 • SELF-SAMPLING III

**CHAIR:** Gray P. (Sweden) • Sargent A. (UK)

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| **FC 26-9 •** Predictors of HPV self-sampling intentions to improve equity in cervical cancer screening in Ireland | **Murray A. M.** (Ireland) |
| **FC 26-10 •** Feasibility and acceptability of HPV self-sampling for cervical cancer screening among transmasculine and non-binary adults | **Jackson S.** (USA) |
| **FC 26-11 •** Medical economic evaluation of first-void urine home self-sampling strategy in a regional organized cervical cancer screening in non-attendees women (the PapU access study) | **Payan C.** (France) |
| **FC 26-12 •** Patient characteristics associated with screening modality in U.S. community-based primary care clinics offering in-clinic HPV self-sampling | **Winer R.** (USA) |
| **FC 26-13 •** Capturing the first urine void is critical for monitoring HPV-specific humoral immunity at the site of infection | **Teblick L.** (Belgium) |
| **FC 26-14 •** Comparative agreement of urine, self-collected, and clinician-collected samples for HPV detection, multiple infections, and viral load using different commercial tests | **Termini L.** (Brazil) |
| **FC 26-15 •** Urine high risk human papillomavirus testing as an alternative to post-treatment cervical sampling: A post-treatment population concordance study | **Sargent A.** (UK) |
| **FC 26-16 •** Urine human papillomavirus (HPV) testing as a strategy for cervical screening in high-risk older women – The Alternative CErvical Screening (ACES) 65+ study | **Crosbie E.** (UK) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N1 **11.00 • 12.30**

## FC 27 • HPV TESTING

**CHAIR:** Lepiller Q. (France) • Yilmaz E. (Sweden)

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| **FC 27-1 •** The 2025 global HPV DNA typing and HPV screening proficiency studies | **Eklund C.** (Sweden) |
| **FC 27-2 •** Validation of Harmonia HPV, LyoHarmony HPV and Venus HPV assay on ThinPrep samples collected in population-based cervical cancer screening program | **Bonde J.** (Denmark) |
| **FC 27-3 •** Independent assessment of a high capacity, versatile pre-analytic instrument | **Squassina A.** (Italy) |
| **FC 27-4 •** Evaluation of HR-HPV genotyping in urine: Comparison with cervical swabs and time-of-day effects | **Xiao B.** (China) |
| **FC 27-5 •** Interlaboratory comparison of HPV detection : A national collaborative study | **Lepiller Q.** (France) |
| **FC 27-6 •** Development of a partitioning digital PCR assay for the detection and quantification of type-specific human papillomavirus | **McMahon H.** (UK) |
| **FC 27-7 •** Cervical screening in Ukraine during wartime: Trends in HPV testing, cytological abnormalities, and HPV 16/18 prevalence | **Botsiun P.** (Ukraine) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Hall N2 **11.00 • 13.00**

## FC 28 • MOLECULAR BIOLOGY II

**CHAIR:** Pimenoff V. (Finland)

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| **FC 28-1** • Uncovering the proteomic signatures of HPV persistence and cervical cancer: A UK biobank study | **Kyrgiou M.** (UK) |
| **FC 28-2** • HPV16 early genes serology among couples in a six-year follow-up | **Anttonen K.** (Finland) |
| **FC 28-3** • Targeted inhibition of the cellular deacetylase SIRT1 with a selective small-molecule induces replication stress, G2/M arrest, and radiosensitization in HPV16+ models | **Gariglio M.** (Italy) |
| **FC 28-4** • The application value of rapid detection of E7 protein in the diagnosis of cervical precancerous lesions | **Zhao C.** (China) |
| **FC 28-5** • Epigenetic biomarkers for cervical cancer progression: A scoping review | **Ladoukakis E.** (UK) |
| **FC 28-6** • Profiling human papillomavirus lineage-specific capsid antigenicity using geographically diverse natural infection antibodies | **Panwar K.** (UK) |
| **FC 28-7** • The role of biomarkers in predicting treatment outcomes after therapy for HSIL and early-stage cervical cancer | **Mwesige B.** (Uganda) |
| **FC 28-8** • Platforms RNA-based for HPV cancer immunotherapy: Novel therapeutic targets as mRNA-based and long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) vaccines | **Simoes R. S. Q.** (Brazil) |
| **FC 28-9** • Clinical outcomes of paiteling in managing hr-HPV–positive cervical intraepithelial neoplasia: Efficacy and safety assessment? | **Cong Y. M.** (China) |
| **FC 28-10** • Oncogenic HPV types ecology and evolution without and with vaccine induced selective pressure | **Pimenoff V.** (Finland) |
| **FC 28-11** • Efficacy and safety of ruili traditional Chinese herbs gel in treating persistent HPV Infection: A multicenter prospective study | **Zhang L.** (China) |
| **FC 28-12** • Genomic copy number variations in human papillomavirus (HPV) – induced and HPV – independent penile cancer | **Regauer S.** (Austria) |
| **FC 28-13** • Molecular heterogeneity of oropharyngeal cancer according to p16 status suggests Vorinostat as a new potential therapeutic approach | **Fratta E.** (Italy) |
| **FC 28-14** • High-risk HPV Integration Initiates the carcinogenic positive feedback loop via recognizing HPV-specific stripe transcription factors | **Cao C.** (China) |

# FREE COMMUNICATIONS

Room 1.85/1.86 **11.00 • 12.30**

## FC 29 • MICROBIOME

**CHAIR:** Herbst-Kralovetz M. (USA)

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| **FC 29-1** • Characterization of cervical microbiota and its associations with HPV infection and cytological changes in women from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | **Siqueira J.** (Brazil) |
| **FC 29-2** • One-year restoration of vaginal health: Synergistic dynamics of microbiome and metabolome following the elimination of high-grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia | **Dai W.** (China) |
| **FC 29-3** • Microbiome-driven risk of HPV persistence and cervical disease progression across women's physiological phases | **Godoy-Vitorino F.** (Puerto Rico) |
| **FC 29-4** • Role of cervicovaginal microbiome and metabolome in ALA-PDT-mediated HPV clearance in patients with cervical HSIL | **Zhang M.** (China) |
| **FC 29-5** • Vaginal microbiome and cervical dysplasia | **Rokos T.** (Slovakia) |
| **FC 29-6** • Efficacy of a multi-ingredient coriolus versicolor-based vaginal gel on hr-HPV clearance: Preliminary results from the papilocare randomized clinical trial | **Quesada A.** (Spain) |
| **FC 29-7** • Efficacy of a Coriolus versicolor-based vaginal gel on HR-HPV clearance: Final results from the PALOMA 2 clinical trial | **Lopez Cavanillas B.** (Spain) |