NATIONAL CERVICAL SCREENING PROGRAMME (NCSP) 2014/15 REVIEW

**Areas for review**

* **Coverage, participation, equity, access and disease burden**
* **Quality and Monitoring**
* **Organisational and structural issue**
* **Ethnicity data – quality, completeness, and use**
* **NCSP register**
* **Colposcopy**
* **HPV Vaccination**
* **HPV testing**
* **Future directions:  
  Technology:**  Adjunct technology to improve colposcopy performance  
  **Screening:** HPV testing in primary screening  
  **Management:** Outcomes on conservative management of screened abnormalities  
  **Research:** Future research to be undertaken.

**Recommendations from 2011 Report: Ongoing Issues for consideration**

Address disparities among ethnic groups in terms of participation, retention, and improved follow-up after abnormal screening results

Screening participation needs to be improved by increasing the number of smear takers who are attuned to cultural sensitivities and the preferences of women with special needs.

An HPV education campaign should be undertaken to increase awareness and accurate knowledge among the general population

Ensure data is extracted from the NCSP Register in a timely way so that ongoing monitoring is achievable

Reviews of cervical cancer cases are being undertaken, and will continue as part of the NCSP work programme

To support training opportunities the Ministry is developing an HPV online learning tool for health professionals and this will be implemented in 2014.

Introduction of self-collected specimens will be considered as part of any future policy development on HPV primary screening testing.

Cervical screening information on the NSU website is regularly reviewed and updated.

The NSU recognises that there may be workforce impacts, particularly for the laboratory sector, if HPV primary screening is introduced. The NSU will work with the sector to ensure clear communication of any changes and will support a planned transition for providers and their workforce.

The National Kaitiaki regulations have not been amended. However, the Māori Business Unit at the Ministry, the NSU and the National Kaitiaki Group are working together, and are working to make the National Kaitiaki Group process appropriate for allowing access to data and protecting Māori women’s data.

Implementation of e-colposcopy data to the NCSP-Register.

The NSU continues to work with the Cancer Registry to maintain the links between the NCSP Register and the Cancer Registry.

Regular meetings with the Ministry’s immunisation team that address strategic planning and operational matters are in place.