

HERC Coverage Guidance – Cervical Cancer Screening Disposition of Public Comments

General Comments

Stakeholder	#	Comment	Disposition
American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network Portland, OR	1	The American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (ACS CAN), the nonprofit, nonpartisan advocacy partner of the American Cancer Society, supports evidence-based policy and legislative solutions designed to eliminate cancer as a major health problem. As such, we support the Health Evidence Review Commission’s proposed coverage guidance for cervical cancer screening.	Thank you for taking the time to comment.
	2	<p>The recommendations put forth by the Evidenced-based Guidelines Subcommittee are very similar to the American Cancer Society’s guidelines which I’ve included below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All women should begin cervical cancer screening at age 21 • Women between the ages of 21 and 29 should have a Pap test every 3 years. They should not be tested for HPV unless it is needed after an abnormal Pap test result • Women between the ages of 30 and 65 should have both a Pap test and an HPV test every 5 years. This is the preferred approach, but it is also OK to have a Pap test alone every 3 years • Women over age 65 who have had regular screenings with normal results should not be screened for cervical cancer. Women who have been diagnosed with cervical pre-cancer should continue to be screened • Women who have had their uterus and cervix removed in a hysterectomy and have no history of cervical cancer or pre-cancer should not be screened • Women who have had the HPV vaccine should still follow the screening recommendations for their age group • Women who are at high risk for cervical cancer may need to be screened more often. Women at high risk might include those with HIV infection, organ transplant, or exposure to the drug DES. They should talk with their doctor or nurse 	Thank you for providing this information.
	3	<p>In 2012, it is estimated that 130 women will be diagnosed with cervical cancer in Oregon¹. It is well known that finding the disease at an early stage increases the opportunity for effective treatment and patient survival and we are pleased to see effective preventative and early detection measures being recommended by this committee.</p> <p>Thank you for your time and consideration on this important issue.</p>	Thank you for your comment.