

APEC Conference on Cervical Cancer Elimination Draft Agenda

Organizer : Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Chinese Taipei

Time: March 21, 2025

Location: Room 1001, Chang Yung-Fa Foundation International Convention Center

Time	Session/Theme	Speaker/ Panelist
08:30-09:00 (30 min)	Registration	
09:00-09:10 (10 min)	Opening Remarks	TBC
09:10-09:30 (20 min)	Group Photo	
09:30-09:35 (5 min)	Keynote: Cervical Cancer Elimination Moderator: Prof. Mei-Shu Lai , Emeritus Professor, College of Public Health, National Taiwan University, Chinese Taipei	
09:35-09:50 (15 min)	Cervical Cancer Elimination in Taiwan and APEC Economies: Achievements and Challenges	Dr. Chien-Jen Chen Academician/ Distinguished Research Fellow, Genomics Research Center, Academia Sinica, Chinese Taipei
09:50-10:20 (30 min)	Tools to Achieve Equity in Cervical Cancer Elimination: Focus on Vaccination and Screening	Prof. Julia Brotherton Professor of Cancer Prevention Policy and Implementation, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne, Australia
10:20-10:40 (20 min)	Discussion	
10:40-11:00 (20 min)	Coffee Break	
11:00-11:05 (5 min)	Session 1: Screening Moderator: Prof. Hsiu-Hsi Chen , Distinguished Professor, Institute of Health Data Analytics and Statistics, National Taiwan University, Chinese Taipei	
11:05-11:20 (15 min)	Cervical Cancer Screening and Prevention in Taiwan: Challenge & Future	Dr. Chiung-Ru Lai Visiting Staff, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Chinese Taipei
11:20-11:35 (15 min)	Scaling HPV Testing Towards Cervical Cancer Elimination	Prof. Woo Yin Ling Professor, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Malaya, Malaysia
11:35-11:50 (15 min)	Challenges in Cervical Cancer Elimination in Thailand: The HPV-Testing with Self-Collection Era	Asst. Prof. Pallop Siewchaisakul Lecturer, Faculty of Public Health, Chiang Mai University, Thailand
11:50-12:10 (20 min)	Discussion	
12:10-13:20 (70 min)	Lunch	
13:20-13:25 (5 min)	Session 2: HPV Vaccination Moderator: A.P. Ping-Ing Lee , Associate Professor, National Taiwan University Children's Hospital, Chinese Taipei	
13:25-14:10 (45 min)	What Brought Us the "Suspension of the Proactive Recommendation for Routine Use of the HPV Vaccine in the National Immunization Program in Japan"	Prof. Takayuki Enomoto Invited Professor, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine School, Japan
14:10-14:30 (20 min)	Discussion	
14:30-14:50 (20 min)	Coffee Break	
14:50-14:55 (5 min)	Session 3: Treatment & Care Moderator: Prof. Ting-Chang Chang , Professor and Consultant Physician, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,	

Time	Session/Theme	Speaker/ Panelist
	Linkou Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Chinese Taipei	
14:55-15:10 (15 min)	Cervical Cancer Core Metrics: Taiwan's Experience and Achievements	Prof. Chih-Ming Ho Professor & Deputy Director, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Cathay General Hospital, Chinese Taipei
15:10-15:40 (30 min)	Participatory Approach in Improving Access and Coverage of Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control in Vietnam	Prof. Nguyen Vu Quoc Huy University Rector, Professor - Chairman, Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Viet Nam
15:40-16:00 (20 min)	Discussion	
16:00-16:50 (50 min)	Panel Discussion: Experience Sharing Among APEC Economies Moderator: Prof. Chyong-Huey Lai , Professor, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Linkou Branch, Chinese Taipei	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current Status/ Analysis/ Developing Progress/ Strategy of Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment 2. How to Strengthen Cervical Cancer Surveillance and Database System 	Prof. Peng-Hui (Peter) Wang Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Taipei Veterans General Hospital/ Institute of Clinical Medicine National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, Chinese Taipei
		Dr. Essy Maradiegue Director, Cancer Prevention and Control, General Directorate of Strategic Interventions in Public Health, Ministry of Health, Peru
		Dr. Danai Manorum Deputy Director, National Cancer Institute, Department of Medical Services, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand
		Dr. Shazimah Abdul Samad Public Health Physician, Family Health Development Division, Ministry of Health, Malaysia
16:50-17:00 (10 min)	Closing Remarks	TBC

時間	題目	講師(學經歷)
09:35-9:50	Cervical Cancer Elimination in Taiwan and APEC Economies: Achievements and Challenges	<p>Chien-Jen Chen Academician; Distinguished Research Fellow, Genomics Research Center, Academia Sinica, Taipei</p> <p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979.09-1983.05 Sc.D., Department of Epidemiology, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, USA • 1975.09-1977.06 M.P.H., Graduate Institute of Public Health, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University, Taipei • 1969.09-1973.06 B.Sc., Department of Zoology, College of Science, National Taiwan University, Taipei <p>EXPERIENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006.01-2015.12, 2020.05-2023.01, 2024.05-now Distinguished Research Fellow, Genomics Research Center, Academia Sinica, Taipei • 2023.01-2024.05 Premier, Executive Yuan, Republic of China • 2016.05-2020.05 Vice President, Republic of China • 2011.10-2015.11 Vice President, Academia Sinica, Taipei • 2006.01-2008.05 Minister, National Science Council • 1994.08-2006.01 Professor, Graduate Institute of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, National Taiwan University College of Public Health, Taipei
09:50-10:20	Tools to Achieve Equity in Cervical Cancer Elimination: Focus on Vaccination and Screening	<p>Prof. Julia Brotherton Professor of Cancer Prevention Policy and Implementation, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne, Australia</p> <p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015 Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, Australia • 2008.03-2014.08 Doctor of Philosophy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Sydney, Australia • 2001-2003 Fellow of the Australasian Faculty of Public Health Physicians, Royal Australasian College of Physicians, Australia • 2001-2003 Graduate Diploma of Applied Epidemiology, NSW Health/Vocational and Educational Training Board • 1998-2000 Master of Public Health with Honours, University of Sydney, Australia • 1991-1995 Bachelor of Medicine with Honours, Faculty of Medicine, University of Newcastle, Australia <p>EXPERIENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021/10- Present Professor, University of Melbourne, Australia • 2016/09-2023/02 Medical Director, Population Health, Australia Centre for the Prevention of Cervical Cancer • 2010/02-2016/08 Medical Director, National HPV Vaccination Program Register, Epidemiologist, VCS, Australia • 2008/10-2010/01 Epidemiologist, National HPV Vaccination Program Register and Victorian Cervical Cytology Registry, VCS (Victorian Cytology Service) Australia • 2003/03-2008/09 Senior Research Fellow, National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance, Australia
11:05-11:20	Cervical Cancer Screening and Prevention in Taiwan: Challenge & Future	<p>Dr. Chiung-Ru Lai Visiting Staff, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Chinese Taipei</p> <p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1978.10- 1985.06 MD, National Yang-Ming Medical University <p>EXPERIENCE</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2018.07-2025.01 Visiting Staff, Taipei Veterans General Hospital • 2006.07-2018.06 Section Chief, Taipei Veterans General Hospital • 1990.07-2006.06 Visiting Staff, Taipei Veterans General Hospital • 2020-Now Advisory Board of National Regulations of Laboratory Developed Tests (LDTs), Ministry of Health and Welfare • 2018,01-2024,12 Advisory Board of National Cancer Prevention Committee, Ministry of Health and Welfare • 2017,06-2023,05 President of Taiwan Society of Pathology • 2015,11-2021,10 President of Taiwan Society of Clinical Cytology • 2015-Now Regional editor of Acta Cytologica • 2013-Now Editorial Board Member of Diagnostic Cytopathology
11:20-11:35	Scaling HPV Testing Towards Cervical Cancer Elimination	<p>Prof. Woo Yin Ling Professor, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Malaya, Malaysia</p> <p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2011 FRCOG, Royal College of Obstetrician and Gynaecologist (RCOG), London, UK • 2009 Subspecialist, Gynaecological Oncology, RCOG and PMETB, UK • 2009 CCT, OBGYN, Postgraduate Medical Education and Training Board (PMETB), UK • 2008 PhD, Pathology, University of Cambridge • 2000 MRCOG (gold), OBGYN, Royal College of Obstetrician and Gynaecologist (RCOG), London, UK • 1996 MB BCH BA BAO (hon), Medicine, Trinity College Dublin, EIRE <p>EXPERIENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010- present Professor in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Malaya • 2007-2009 Macmillan RCOG Gynaecological Oncology Subspecialty Fellow, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, UK • 2004-2007 Cancer Research UK Gordon Hamilton-Fairley Clinical Fellow, Department of Pathology, University of Cambridge, UK • 1996-1999 House officer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology • 1999-2003 Registrar (resident) in Obstetrics and Gynaecology
11:35-11:50	Challenges in Cervical Cancer Elimination in Thailand: The HPV-Testing with Self-Collection Era	<p>Asst. Prof. Pallop Siewchaisakul Lecturer, Faculty of Public Health, Chiang Mai University, Thailand</p> <p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016.06- 2021.01 Ph.D. Program, Taipei Medical University • 2014.06- 2016.03 Master of Public Health (Epidemiology), Khon Kaen University, Thailand • 2010.06- 2014.03 Bachelor of Science (Environmental Health Science), Khon Kaen University, Thailand <p>EXPERIENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021.05-Present Lecturer at Faculty of Public Health, Chiang Mai University • 2021- Present Organizing Committee Members of International Asian Cancer and Chronic Disease Screening Network, IACCS • 2015-2019 Join Colorectal Cancer Screening Using Fecal, Immunochemical Test (FIT) in a Thai Population Aged 45-74 Years: A Population-Based Randomized Controlled Trial

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014-2015 participated in DAMASAC: DATA MANAGEMENT AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER (during Studying Master's degree)
13:25-14:10	What Brought Us the “Suspension of the Proactive Recommendation for Routine Use of the HPV Vaccine in the National Immunization Program in Japan”	<p>Prof. Takayuki Enomoto Invited Professor, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine School, Japan</p> <p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1994 Ph.D., Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University • 1983 MD., Osaka Univ Faculty of Medicine <p>EXPERIENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012.09-Present Invited Prof., Med. School, Osaka University • 2022.04-Present Director, Center of Genetic Med, Itami City Hospital • 2012.09-2022.03 Prof and Chairman, Dept of Ob-Gyn, Medical and Dental Sciences, Niigata Univ Graduate School • 2008-2012.08 Prof. Dept Ob-Gyn, Osaka University Hospital • 2002-2007 Associate Prof. Dept Ob-Gyn, Osaka University • 1991-2002 Staff and Assistant Prof, Osaka University Hospital • 1986.05-1991.01 Visiting Fellow and Guest Researcher., Laboratory of Comparative Carcinogenesis, National Cancer Institute, Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center, MD, U.S.A • 1983.05-1986.04 Resident and Medical Staff, Osaka University Hospital and its affiliated Hospital
14:55-15:10	Cervical Cancer Core Metrics: Taiwan's Experience and Achievements	<p>Prof. Chih-Ming Ho Professor & Deputy Director, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Cathay General Hospital, Chinese Taipei</p> <p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1978.09- 1985.06 M.D., China Medical University • 2004.09-2008.01 Ph.D., Medical Science, Taipei Medical University <p>EXPERIENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015.01-2025.08 Professor, College of Medicine, Fu Jen Catholic University • 2015.07-2024.07 Director, Department of Medical Research, Cathay General Hospital • 2020.06-2025.06 Convener, National Health Research Institute/Gynecologic Cancer Clinical Professional Counseling Committee of Core Indicator • 2018.05-2021.10 President, Taiwan Association of Gynecologic Oncologists (TAGO) • 2024.05.2027.05 Council, Society of Gynecologic Oncology, Republic of China • 1999.07-2024.07 Director, Gynecologic Cancer Center, Cathay General Hospital • 2023.05-2025.05 Council, Taiwan Association of Gynecologic Oncologists (TAGO) • 2021.05 Chairperson, Organizing Committee of the 25th Taiwan Joint Cancer Conference (TJCC) • 2020.05 Chairperson, Organizing Committee of 6th Asian Society of Gynaecologic Oncology Workshop 2020
15:10-15:40	Participatory Approach in Improving Access and Coverage of Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control in Vietnam	<p>Prof. Nguyen Vu Quoc Huy University Rector, Professor - Chairman, Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Viet Nam</p> <p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001.06-2003.06 Ph.D., Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf, Germany • 1999.09-2001.08 M.Sc., Hue University of Medicine And Pharmacy, Vietnam

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1997.01-1994.01 Residency Program, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Hue Medical University, Vietnam • 1987.09-1993.08 M.D., Hue Medical University, Vietnam • <p>EXPERIENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019.11-Present Rector, Professor - Chairman, Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Vietnam • 2019.10-2018.06 Acting Rector, Dean of Faculty for International Education, Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Vietnam • 2018.05-2014.12 Vice-Rector, Research and International Affairs, Dean of Faculty for International Education, Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Vietnam • 2014.11-2004.05 Director of the Master's Degree And Residency Programs, Department Of Obstetrics and Gynecology; In-Charge of International Affairs Of Hue University of Medicine And Pharmacy, Vietnam • 2012.08-Present Visiting Professor, School of Integrative And Global Majors, University Of Tsukuba, Japan • 2004.04-1997.01 University Lecturer and Physician, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Vietnam
16:00-16:50	Panel Discussion: Experience Sharing Among APEC Economies	<p>Prof. Peng-Hui (Peter) Wang Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Taipei Veterans General Hospital/ Institute of Clinical Medicine National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, Chinese Taipei</p> <p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002-2003 Postdoc., Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology of the University of Rochester, NY, USA • 1999-2002 Ph.D., Institute of Clinical Medicine, National Yang-Ming Chiao Tung University (NYCU) • 1983-1990 M.D., National Yang-Ming Chiao Tung University (NYCU) <p>EXPERIENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2023- President, Taiwan Association of Gynecologic Oncologists • 2018-2020 President, Taiwan Society of Perinatology • 2014-2018 President, Taiwan Association of Gynecology • 2016-2023 Chairman, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Taipei Veterans General Hospital • 2009-2016 Director, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, National Yang-Ming University • 2009- Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan, and Institute of Clinical Medicine National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University
16:00-16:50	Panel Discussion: Experience Sharing Among APEC Economies	<p>Dr. Essy Maradiegue Director, Cancer Prevention and Control, General Directorate of Strategic Interventions in Public Health, Ministry of Health, Peru</p> <p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010.01-2011.12 Master's degree graduate in Clinical Epidemiology and Research. Peruvian University Cayetano Heredia, Lima • 2007 – 2009 Subspecialty: Pediatric Oncology, Peruvian University Cayetano Heredia, National Institute of Neoplastic Diseases • 2004 – 2007 Specialty: Pediatrics, Peruvian University Cayetano Heredia Cayetano Heredia National Hospital • 1994 – 2001 Faculty of Medicine, Particular University of San Martín de Porres <p>EXPERIENCE</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2024.03-Present. Cancer Prevention and Control Directorate of the General Directorate of Strategic Interventions in Public Health of the Ministry of Health from March 5, 2024 to the present. • 2023.04-2024.03 Executive Directorate of the Department of Regulation, Quality and National Control of Oncological Services at the National Institute of Neoplastic Diseases. • 2020.10-2023.03 National Coordinator of the World Health Organization's Global Childhood Cancer Initiative • 2014.10-2023.02 Physician assistant of the Immunoneutropenic Service (SEPIN) and Bone Marrow Transplant (TAMO) of the National Institute of Neoplastic Diseases, • 2009.06-2023.03 Physician assistant of the Department of Pediatric Oncology National Institute of Neoplastic Diseases
16:00-16:50	Panel Discussion: Experience Sharing Among APEC Economies	<p>Dr. Danai Manorum Deputy Director, National Cancer Institute, Department of Medical Services, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand</p> <p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2018 Diploma, Thai Board of Prevention Medicine, Public Health • 2011 Diploma, Thai Board of Urology, The Medical Council of Thailand • 2005 Doctor of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Rangsit University, Thailand <p>EXPERIENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2023.10-Present Deputy Director, National Cancer Institute, Thailand • 2022.10-2023.10 Director, Health Regional Medical Office 13, Thailand • 2021.11-2022.08 Director, Bureau of Medical System Supervision, Thailand
16:00-16:50	Panel Discussion: Experience Sharing Among APEC Economies	<p>Dr. Shazimah Abdul Samad Public Health Physician, Family Health Development Division, Ministry of Health, Malaysia</p> <p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996.07-2001.05 MBBS, University of Malaya, Malaysia • 2010.09-2011.09 MPH, University of Malaya, Malaysia • 2011.09-2016.04 DrPH, University of Malaya, Malaysia <p>EXPERIENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019.03-2025.02 Senior Principal Assistant Director (Public Health Physician), Adult Health Sector, Family Health Development Division, Ministry of Health, Malaysia • 2017.08-2019.03 Senior Principal Assistant Director (Public Health Physician), Primary Health Care Unit, Pahang State Health Department, Ministry of Health, Malaysia • 2016.08-2017.08 Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) Epidemiology Officer, Non-Communicable Disease Unit, Miri Divisional Health Office, Miri, Sarawak, Ministry of Health, Malaysia • 2015.10-2016.08 Senior Principal Assistant Director, International Health Sector, Disease Control Division, Ministry of Health, Malaysia • 2015.03-2015.10 Health Officer, Gombak District Health Office, Gombak, Selangor, Medical Officer UD54 at Gombak District Health Office, Gombak, Selangor

時間	題目	摘要
09:35-9:50	Cervical Cancer Elimination in Taiwan and APEC Economies: Achievements and Challenges	<p>Cervical cancer remains a major public health concern in APEC economies, but significant progress has been made, particularly in Taiwan. Through widespread HPV vaccination, comprehensive screening programs, and public health education, Taiwan has reduced cervical cancer incidence and mortality. The adoption of HPV DNA testing has further improved early detection.</p> <p>However, challenges persist, including disparities in healthcare access, limited vaccination coverage in some regions, and cultural barriers to screening. Economic and infrastructural differences among APEC members also impact prevention efforts. Strengthening international collaboration and equitable healthcare policies is crucial for achieving the WHO's 90-70-90 targets and eliminating cervical cancer across the region.</p>
09:50-10:05	Tools to Achieve Equity in Cervical Cancer Elimination: Focus on Vaccination and Screening	<p>Cervical cancer is a disease of inequity, with the highest burden borne by the most disadvantaged both between and within countries. When scaling up programs across the cervical cancer elimination pillars (human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination, cervical screening and treatment), equity considerations should be central to program design to ensure that those at highest risk in the population are reached effectively. In this presentation, I will discuss two important tools to drive more equitable implementation of HPV vaccination and cervical screening: use of a single HPV vaccine dose and vaginal self-collection for HPV DNA screening.</p> <p>HPV vaccine is highly effective, very safe and the backbone of the elimination strategy in the long term. However global scale up has been slow until now due to high costs, limited supply and challenges reaching preadolescent populations with 2 or 3 doses. Evidence now strongly supports the equivalence of a single dose of vaccine for protection against HPV. Adopting this schedule greatly simplifies administration, improves effective coverage immediately and can save many more lives for a given supply. Outreach services and mop up campaigns can deliver a single vaccine dose to hard-to reach populations far more easily than multiple doses.</p> <p>Self-collection for cervical screening (collection of material for HPV DNA PCR testing from the vagina with a swab) is easy and highly acceptable to women and people with a cervix. It is just as accurate at detecting CIN2+ as a clinician collected cervical specimen (because HPV DNA is shed into the vagina from an infected cervix). Self-collection allows specimen collection at home, or wherever is convenient to women, and does not require a speculum-based examination for collection. This frees up clinical staff to focus clinical examination and care on the small proportion of women who are HPV positive. Self-collection is likely to reach many hard-to reach women who would either never accept or have the opportunity to have (due to limited resources in their setting) a clinician collected cervical screen.</p>
11:05-11:20	Cervical Cancer Screening and Prevention in Taiwan: Challenge & Future	<p>Cervical cancer is still one of the most common cancers in women. In Taiwan, since 1995, national cervical cancer prevention program was launched, providing free annual cervical cytology testing (Pap smear) to all women aged 30+ y/o. Since then, the standardized incidence and death rate has dramatically dropped over 75%. However, in the recent years, the coverage of Pap smear has been reached plateau and the rate of decline of incidence and death rate has been slowing</p>

		<p>accordingly.</p> <p>In order to enhance the prevention of cervical cancer, we started the introduction of the national immunization program for human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination in all schoolgirls aged 13-15 years old, since 2018. Co-test for women who has not received Pap smear in the recent 6 years. Furthermore, there are several strategies will be launched this year, including: the age of free annual Pap smear screening will be lowered to 25 y/o; one-time test of HPV will be introduced when women reach the ages of 35, 45, and 65;</p> <p>However, actually the key problem we facing is that the low participation of the above screening and prevention services. The reason of the low participation is that a majority of women in Taiwan are reluctant to go to the GYN clinic. In order to resolve this major problem, self-collect HPV test and urine HPV test might provide some help in the future.</p>
11:20-11:35	Scaling HPV Testing Towards Cervical Cancer Elimination	<p>HPV testing is a critical strategy for accelerating cervical cancer elimination. Compared to traditional Pap smears, HPV DNA testing offers higher sensitivity in detecting high-risk infections, enabling earlier intervention and improved patient outcomes. Many countries are integrating HPV testing into national screening programs to achieve the WHO's 90-70-90 targets.</p> <p>However, scaling HPV testing presents challenges, including cost, infrastructure, and accessibility, particularly in low-resource settings. Ensuring equitable access requires investment in laboratory capacity, self-sampling options, and digital health innovations. Public awareness and healthcare provider training are also essential to increasing screening uptake.</p> <p>By expanding HPV testing and integrating it with vaccination and treatment programs, countries can move closer to eliminating cervical cancer as a public health threat.</p>
11:35-11:50	Challenges in Cervical Cancer Elimination in Thailand: The HPV-Testing with Self-Collection Era	<p>Although a decline in cervical cancer (CC) incidence has been reported in Thailand, it remains an important public health issue. Several recommendations for using HPV tests to screen for CC have been proposed. However, the goal of eliminating CC is still challenging due to the low uptake of CC screening, including in Thailand. This review aims to share the experiences of the cervical cancer screening program in Thailand.</p> <p>This is a review study that searches for significant evidence-based data on CC screening from published studies, the National Cancer Institute, and the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand. To depict the HPV-test screening rate, cervical cancer screening data from a province were retrieved for the period 2023-2024.</p> <p>CC is the fifth most frequent cancer in Thailand. The mean annual age-standardized incidence rate (ASIR) of CC in Thailand has dropped from 18.1 per 100,000 women in 2001-2003 to 11.1 per 100,000 women in 2016-2018. According to the Health Data Center in Thailand, by 2023, 996,591 (46.71%) women aged 30-60 years had been screened. Preliminary results from a province show that HPV testing was the primary method for CC screening in 2023-2024 (88.5%), compared to Pap smears (11.5%). Among those using the HPV test, self-</p>

		<p>collection was increasing from 2023 to 2024, reaching 50% in 2024. A higher number of confirmed CC cases were reported among non-self-collection HPV test users.</p> <p>HPV testing has been introduced as the primary screening method for all Thai women attending the public health sector. Improving screening uptake and ensuring correct self-test collection remain ongoing challenges for cervical cancer screening in Thailand.</p>
13:40-13:55	What Brought Us the “Suspension of the Proactive Recommendation for Routine Use of the HPV Vaccine in the National Immunization Program in Japan”	<p>In Japan, Subsidies from local and national governments for an HPV vaccination program commenced in 2010, and the HPV vaccine was introduced for routine use in the national immunization program for girls aged 12–16 years in April of 2013. However, reports of adverse events including syncope, decreased level of consciousness, pyrexia, and widespread pain were broadcast extensively on news programs despite no evidence that the vaccine had caused the symptoms. As a result, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) announced, a ‘Suspension of the proactive recommendation for routine use of the HPV vaccine in the national immunization program’ in June 2013, just two months later after the vaccine recommendation had begun. It took almost 9 years until this suspension was over. One immediate consequence of the suspension was that vaccination uptake plummeted from >70% in women eligible for free vaccination to <1% which led to a significant increase in HPV 16/18 infection rate in women aged 20-21 years. GACVS criticized Japan that policy decision based on weak evidence, leading to lack of use of safe and effective vaccines, can result in real harm. Recommendation of routine use of the HPV vaccine finally resumed in April 2022. Catch-up vaccination to the women aged 17 to 27 years who has not been vaccinated by national immunization program also started in April 2022. However, only 20-40% women who are eligible for catch-up vaccination have been vaccinated up so far. Data from Denmark suggest HPV vaccine effectiveness against cervical cancer is high among girls vaccinated younger than age 20 years but ambiguous among women vaccinated at age 20-30 years. It is estimated that we may lose at worst 5,500 women by cervical cancer due to wrong policy of Japanese Government. To minimize this harm, we have to strongly recommend cervical cancer screening to the women who has not been vaccinated.</p>
14:55-15:10	Cervical Cancer Core Metrics: Taiwan's Experience and Achievements	<p>Cervical cancer remains a significant public health concern worldwide, and Taiwan has made substantial progress in its prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. This report analyzes Taiwan’s core cervical cancer metrics, highlighting advancements, challenges, and policy implementations that have improved patient outcomes.</p> <p>Taiwan’s cervical cancer core metrics provide valuable insights into treatment efficacy and areas requiring improvement. Continued efforts in refining indicators, promoting early diagnosis, and addressing healthcare disparities will be essential to further reducing the burden of cervical cancer in Taiwan.</p>
15:10-15:25	Participatory Approach in Improving Access and Coverage of Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control in Vietnam	<p>From 1990 until 2010, there were opportunistic and small-scale cervical cancer screening projects in Vietnam, using conventional Pap’s smear, whilst visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) being implemented at limited extend. On-demand HPV vaccines were introduced in 2009. A key objective of the National Cervical Cancer Action Plan (2016–2025) is to screen 60% of women aged 30–54 years for cervical cancer by 2025. With the aim to improve the access and the coverage of cervical cancer prevention and control, the strategy was to mobilizing stakeholders and resources through a participatory approach by promulgating of policy and professional guidelines</p>

		<p>for multilevel implementation of HPV vaccination and screening.</p> <p>In 2011 the first National Guidelines on screening and treatment of precancerous lesions for cervical cancer secondary prevention was deployed, based on conventional Pap's smear and VIA. The updated Guidelines for cervical cancer control & prevention (2019) stressed the significant role of HPV testing, increasing role of liquid-based cytology, while VIA still be used in remote/limited resource areas.</p> <p>There was a concerted participatory approach, in which the Ministry of Health issued the legislative and professional framework; the Provincial Authorities approved detailed activities plans, and the implementing agencies were the Provincial Departments of Health and their CDCs. From 2019, the budget for cervical cancer screening was decentralized and approved by pilot provincial authority. Target groups for screening were women aged 21 – 65 years, screening being co-paid by women at a subsidized cost, depending on province's policy. HPV vaccination target group were female children and women from 9 years up to 26 years of age, with the cost covered privately and is to be fully covered by the Expanded Programme on Immunization for girls aged 12 years (sixth grade) at schools by 2026.</p> <p>Data from the Vietnam Sustainable Development Goal on Children and Women 2020-2021 Survey indicated that the rate of cervical cancer screening was 28%, as compared to those of less than 5% in 2010, among them 13.6% have one screening test and 14.6% have two or more; whilst the HPV vaccination rate increased from less than 2% in 2010 up to 12% in 2021 (15.6% in urban and 9.2% in rural areas). The recently promulgated third version of National Guidelines (12/2024) prioritizes HPV testing, whilst Pap's smear and VIA are still being used, combined with various risk stratifications for appropriate management.</p> <p>Despite the moderate achieved outcomes up to 2024, the participatory approach has been showed as a feasible strategy and could be scaled-up across Vietnam and other similar infrastructures and settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
16:00-16:50	Panel Discussion: Experience Sharing Among APEC Economies	<p>This panel discussion will bring together experts from APEC economies to share experiences, best practices, and challenges in addressing key public health issues, particularly cervical cancer elimination. Panelists will discuss successful strategies in HPV vaccination, screening programs, and healthcare innovations that have improved prevention and early detection across the region.</p> <p>Key topics include policy implementation, overcoming healthcare disparities, and leveraging digital health solutions to enhance accessibility. The discussion will also explore opportunities for cross-border collaboration, capacity building, and knowledge exchange to accelerate progress toward the WHO's 90-70-90 targets.</p> <p>By fostering dialogue and cooperation, this panel aims to strengthen regional efforts in cervical cancer prevention and promote sustainable health policies across APEC economies.</p>

