Introduction
• Cervical cancer is a significant global health burden: 250,000 deaths each year
• 99% of cases caused by HPV infection
• HPV DNA testing is an effective screening method for cancer prevention
• Triage required to determine which HPV positive cases at highest risk for developing cervical cancer

Objective of the Study
To determine the efficacy of visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) as a triage modality for detecting precancerous lesions.

Methods
• Cross-sectional screening study, HPV testing for 50,000 women from multiple sites across Latin America
• HPV positive cases subject to VIA and more reliable colposcopic inspection for comparison
• Use R to run statistical analysis on data

Results
• Soacha is one of the study sites and where the greatest number of screens have been performed
• VIA positivity rate is the proportion of HPV positive women in whom precancerous lesions were detected
• Since the study began in 2013, VIA positivity rate has increased over two-fold from 33% to 71%

Discussion
• The high proportion of VIA positive cases verified by colposcopy demonstrates VIA efficacy for triage
• Further directions include comparing VIA positivity to gold-standard biopsy data for better evaluation of efficacy

Questions
• What is causing the increase in VIA positivity over time?
• How consistent were protocols for conducting VIA across sites?

Conclusion
• VIA could serve as an effective triage modality for cervical cancer prevention.

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