**HIV and Cervical Cancer**

**Screening and Triage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPV DNA Detection</th>
<th>Cervical Cancer Screening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Screening interval: 3 to 5 years; triage and treat approach</td>
<td>Used for cervical cancer screening in women living with HIV: HPV DNA detection in a test, WHO suggests using partial detection as the primary screening in this approach, using HPV DNA testing.</td>
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</tbody>
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**Support and Empowerment**

- **Male Circumcision**
  - Reduces the risk of acquiring HIV by 60%.
  - Reduced risk of cervical cancer.

- **HPV Vaccines**
  - Protection against HPV types 16 and 18.
  - Benefits for women and men.

- **Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)**
  - Reduces the risk of cervical cancer.
  - ART reduces the risk of cervical cancer by 90%.

**Challenges and Solutions**

- **Disparities, Stigma, Discrimination**
  - Women, men, non-binary, gender fluid and transgender.
  - Education, research, and interventions.

**HPV and Cervical Cancer**

- **Cervical Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions in HIV-infected Women**

**Cervical Cancer Cases**

- An estimated 500,000 women are screened for cervical cancer each year.

**HIV and Cervical Cancer: Diseases of Inequality**

- Women living with HIV have high risk of cervical cancer.

**Global Strategies and Targets**

- **90%** access to antiretroviral therapy for HIV.
- **90%** of women living with HIV negative for HPV DNA test.
- **90%** of women with positive HPV DNA test receive appropriate treatment.

**Second Generation Initiatives**

- **Second Generation Initiatives**
  - Increase access to antiretroviral therapy for HIV.
  - Increase access to HPV DNA testing.
  - Increase access to appropriate treatment for women with positive HPV DNA test.

**Notes**