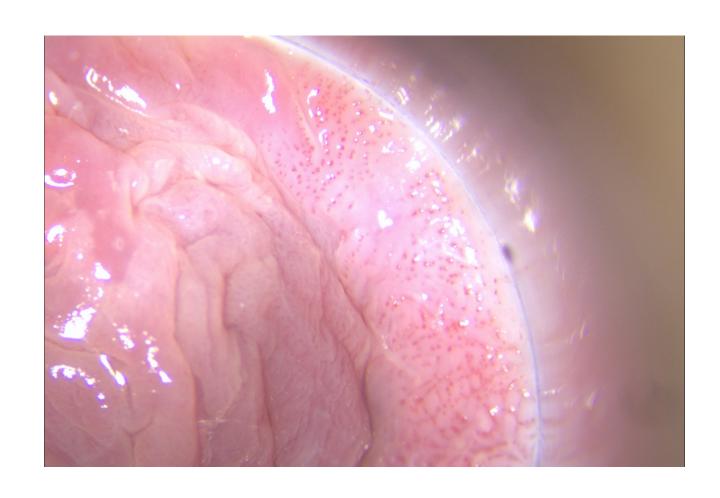
I want to set up a screening unit How should it be?

Dr Jules Bowring, Gynaecology Lead Homerton Anogenital Neoplasia Service (HANS), London

I have no financial interests or relationships to disclose

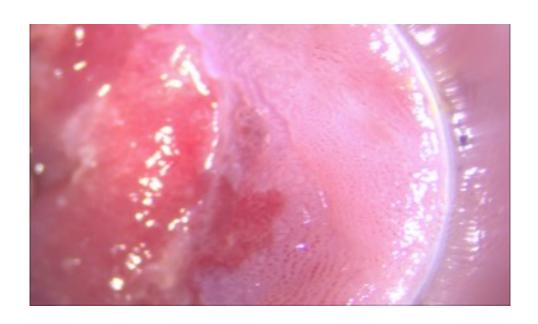


Setting up and running your service

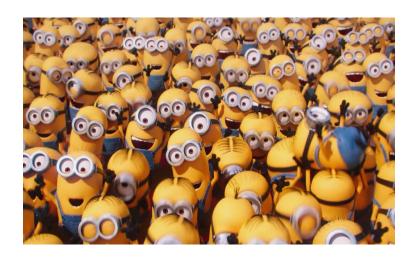
- Who should you see?
- What will you do?
 - HRA
 - AIN treatment
 - Cancer treatment



How is it funded?



Who will you see?





Screening and Early Detection in the Prevention of Anal Cancer

NHS Portfolio study

CRUK funded

HANS

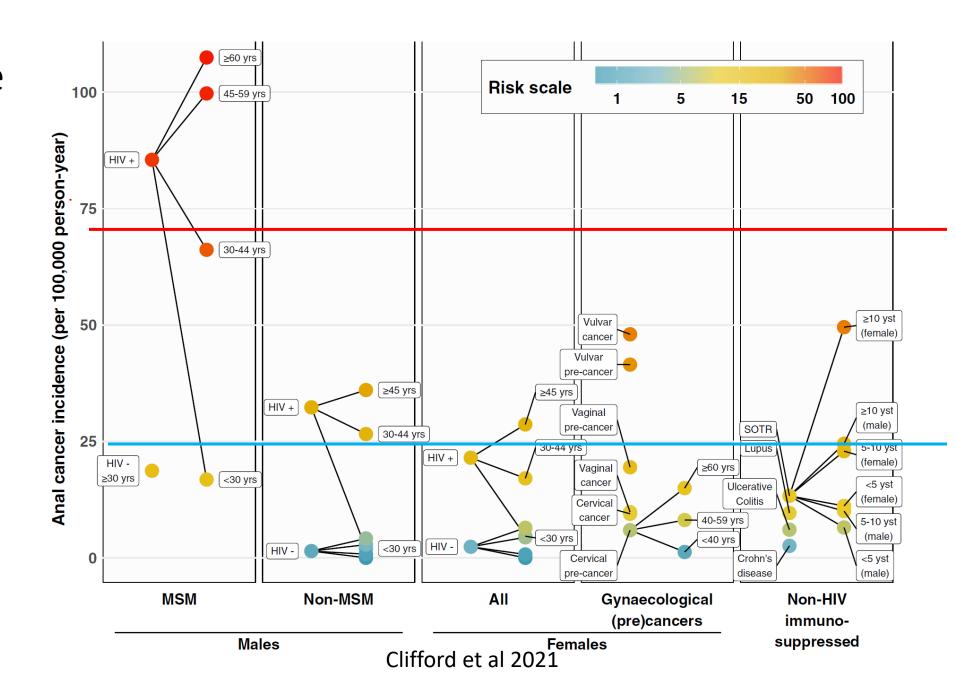
- Proven anal HSIL
- Women with lower genital HSIL/cancer (except for cervix)
- Follow-up after anal cancer
- Ongoing surveillance = screening
- Screen detected patients
 - SEPAC study

Anal SCC is rare but not for some....

Baseline risk 1.8/100,000 doubled in last 40 yrs

CRC: 70/100,000

Women >50 most prevalent I: 5-8/100,000



HRA clinic - what will you do?

- Training
- HRA only?
- Treatment?
 - office based or in operating room











Equipment?

Imaging

Support staff
One nurse to assist

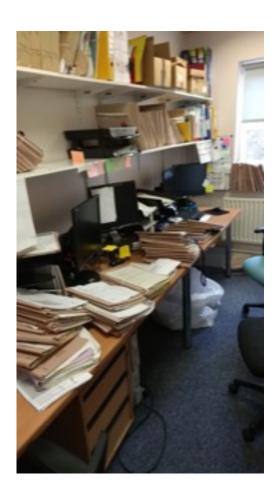
How many patients?

60 minutes for new patients or clinic laser 45 minutes for follow-up



How to make things run smoothly

- Documentation
 - Electronic record keeping
 - Diagrams, images
 - Electronic results system
- Administrative staff
- Local Policies
 - Referral criteria/ Follow-up criteria
- Patient information leaflets
 - HRA/aftercare post laser/topical treatment



Resources

IANS

- Spanish & Portuguese taskforce
- European taskforce
- WebRounds
- Education committee



IANS Scientific Meeting 2023
PUERTO RICO

SAVE THE DATE

IANS next
Scientific Meeting
will be in
San Juan, Puerto Rico
next year!
Mark your
calendars for
November 10-12,
2023.
See you there!



WebRounds

Technical Aspects of HRA & treatment with Naomi Jay, RN, NP, PhD and Cristina Brickman, MD

September 20, 2022 5:30pm PDT/ 8:30pm EDT

En español 21 de septiembre de 2022 11am PDT/2pm EDT/ 7pm BST/8pm CEST

Register now!



CONSENSUS TERMINOLOGY

2016 IANS International Guidelines for Practice Standards in the Detection of Anal Cancer Precursors

Richard John Hillman, MD, PhD, ^{1,2} Tamzin Cuming, MD, ³ Teresa Darragh, MD, ⁴ Mayura Nathan, MBBS, FRCP, ⁵ Michael Berry-Lawthorn, MD, ⁶ Stephen Goldstone, MD, ⁷ Carmella Law, MB, BS, FAChSHM, MBA, ⁸ Joel Palefsky, MD, ⁹ Luis F. Barroso, MD, ¹⁰ Elizabeth A. Stier, MD, ¹¹ Céline Bouchard, MD, ¹² Justine Almada, BA, ¹³ and Naomi Jay, PhD, RN¹⁴

TABLE 4. Recommended Practical Competencies

Conduct a consultation before the HRA procedure where there is an adequate explanation to patient of what to expect, as well as covering initial queries

Adhere to local infection control procedures

Obtain either verbal or written informed consent

Take a technically adequate anal cytological sample

Perform a digital anorectal examination

Insert a lubricated anoscope without causing the patient undue discomfort

Operate a colposcope

Repeatedly apply 5% acetic acid

Apply Lugol iodine

Examine the SCJ at the border of the distal rectum, the anal transformation zone, the distal canal, through to the anal verge and perianus

Identify, anatomically locate, and describe any morphologic variants

Identify, anatomically locate, and describe any abnormalities

Develop an impression of the key clinical problems and differential diagnosis

Perform adequate anal canal and perianal biopsies

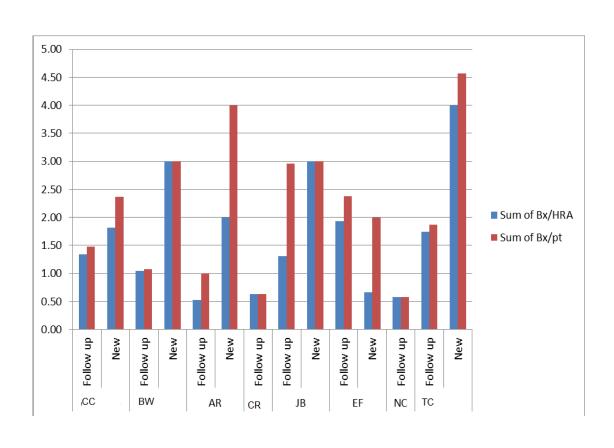
Achieve hemostasis

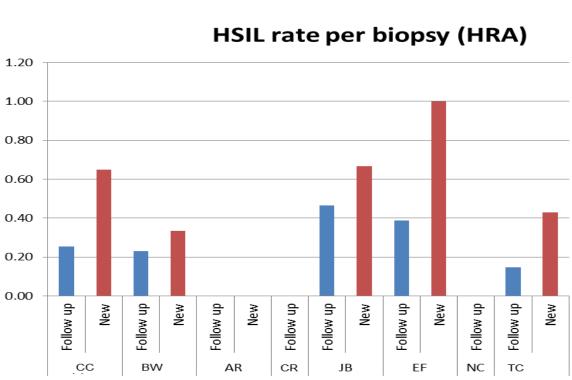
Communicate the anoscopy examination findings and the pathway for future care to patient and other care providers

Refer onward appropriately

HRA indicates high-resolution anoscopy; SCJ, squamocolumnar junction.

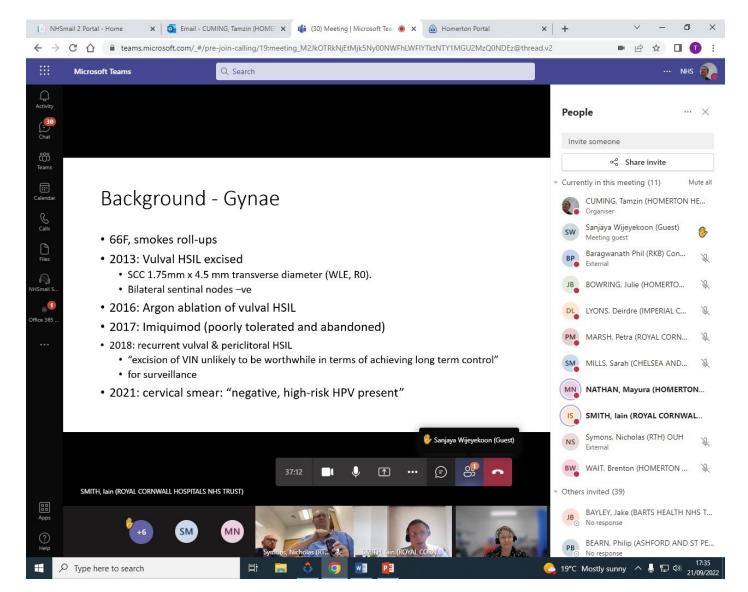
Self audit –against IANS standards





UK Multidisciplinary team meeting





Network



- Infectious diseases
- Colorectal
- Gastroenterology
- Gynaecology
- Doctor/Nurse
- Pathology
- Oncology
- Patient support groups