# HIV acceptance test in cervical dysplasia at the time of colposcopy

Gepubliceerd: 11-03-2021 Laatst bijgewerkt: 13-12-2022

the acceptance of HIV test in cervical dysplasia during colonoscopy is high. (>80%)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Ethische beoordeling** | Positief advies |
| **Status** | Werving nog niet gestart |
| **Type aandoening** | - |
| **Onderzoekstype** | Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen |

## Samenvatting

### ID

NL-OMON20916

**Bron**
NTR

**Verkorte titel**
HIV acceptance test in cervical dysplasia

**Aandoening**

hiv
cervical dysplasie

### Ondersteuning

**Primaire sponsor:** Erasmus MC
**Overige ondersteuning:** Aidsfonds Nederland

### Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

### Uitkomstmaten

**Primaire uitkomstmaten**

Acceptance of the HIV rapid test by the patient.

# Toelichting onderzoek

### Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Erasmus MC launched the # aware.hiv initiative this year. This initiative is supported by the Federation Medical Specialist (FMS) and aims to identify patients with an undiagnosed HIV infection so that they can receive adequate treatment. This # aware.hiv project is included within one of the core themes of the FMS (the right care in the right place). Detection is done by testing patients for HIV via so-called HIV indicator diseases. These indicator diseases include conditions where the chance of an undiagnosed HIV infection is> 0.1%. Within gynecology, cervical dysplasia and cervical carcinoma are important HIV indicator diseases. All new patients with cervical cancer at the gynecological oncology outpatient clinic of Erasmus MC are tested for HIV.

According to the international literature, cervical dysplasia is also an indicator disease and therefore HIV testing should be standard in women with cervical dysplasia. In practice, an HIV test is rarely or never performed in this group. A common reason among doctors is the perceived reluctance to test given the potentially negative annotation that HIV testing has for patients. It is striking, however, that in the Netherlands the risk of an HIV infection is much lower among pregnant women than with HIV indicator diseases. Nonetheless screening for HIV is already common practice for pregnant women. This supports the assumption that the alleged reluctance to perform an HIV test is unfounded. Acceptance of an HIV test among women with cervical dysplasia is also expected to be high. The acceptance of HIV tests in women with cervical dysplasia is unknown in the Netherlands. The international literature is very variable with a variation of 8-100% acceptance. Knowing how women in the Netherlands feel about having an HIV test for this indicator disease can help doctors to get the right care in the right place.

We want to use this study to gain more understanding about the acceptance rate among patients. This information can help doctors to better implement national and international guidelines on HIV and cervical dysplasia in the Dutch setting. In addition, we want to see whether a simple HIV rapid test can be used in current practice to improve possible implementation in our guideline.

### Doel van het onderzoek

the acceptance of HIV test in cervical dysplasia during colonoscopy is high. (>80%)

### Onderzoeksopzet

1 year

### Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

none

# Contactpersonen

## Publiek

Erasmus MC
Ralf van de Laar

0650032145

## Wetenschappelijk

Erasmus MC
Ralf van de Laar

0650032145

# Deelname eisen

## Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

- Cytological result PAP 3a1 or higher and / or colposcopic clinical impression of at least CIN I
- Able to read / write Dutch / English

## Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

- Under 18 years of age
- Recent HIV testing (<6months)

# Onderzoeksopzet

## Opzet

| | |
|---|---|
| Type: | Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen |
| Onderzoeksmodel: | Anders |

| | |
|---|---|
| Toewijzing: | N.v.t. / één studie arm |
| Blindering: | Open / niet geblindeerd |
| Controle: | N.v.t. / onbekend |

### Deelname

Nederland

| | |
|---|---|
| Status: | Werving nog niet gestart |
| (Verwachte) startdatum: | 01-06-2021 |
| Aantal proefpersonen: | 750 |
| Type: | Verwachte startdatum |

### Voornemen beschikbaar stellen Individuele Patiënten Data (IPD)

**Wordt de data na het onderzoek gedeeld:** Ja

## Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies

| | |
|---|---|
| Datum: | 11-03-2021 |
| Soort: | Eerste indiening |

## Registraties

### Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

### Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

### In overige registers

| Register | ID |
|---|---|
| NTR-new | NL9405 |
| Ander register | METC EMC : MEC-2021-0289 |

# Resultaten