

Professional Partnership for HPV Screen takers and Responsible Clinicians

November 2023

We can eliminate cervical cancer



 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15;

- 70% of women screened using a highperformance test by the age of 35, and again by the age of 45;
- 90% of women with pre-cancer treated and 90% of women with invasive cancer managed.



Meeting and maintaining the 90-70-90 targets would yield significant returns in the coming century:

Friday 17th November is the 3rd annual WHO cervical cancer elimination day https://www.who.int/campaigns/cervical-cancer-elimination-day-of-action/2023

Cervical Screening

More options



More acceptable test – wider access to screening

3

High performance screening test (HPV) – sensitivity

4

High performance follow up (cytology) - specificity

5

Access to diagnosis and treatment



Your test, your choice!

TimeToCervicalScreen.nz





HPV Screen Takers

From **16** November **2023**, nurses (enrolled and registered) and nurse practitioners with a current New Zealand APC who are not cervical sample takers will be able to complete training and enter a professional partnership with a responsible clinician to offer HPV screening to those who meet the criteria.



Increase the workforce who are able to offer HPV screening

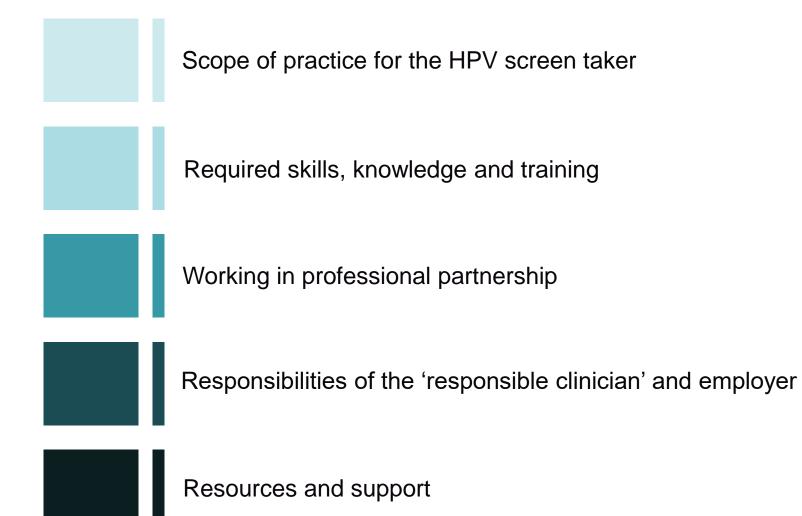


Widening access for participants



Enables more time for cervical sample takers to manage results and follow up

This webinar will cover the following;





Training Requirements

Completion of all 4 Cervical Screening with Human Papillomavirus testing training modules

Watch the Roles and Responsibilities for HPV Screen takers and Responsible Clinicians Webinar

Professional Partnership assessment and agreement with partnered responsible clinician

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Understands Clinical Practice Guidelines and NCSP Section 3 Policies and Standards

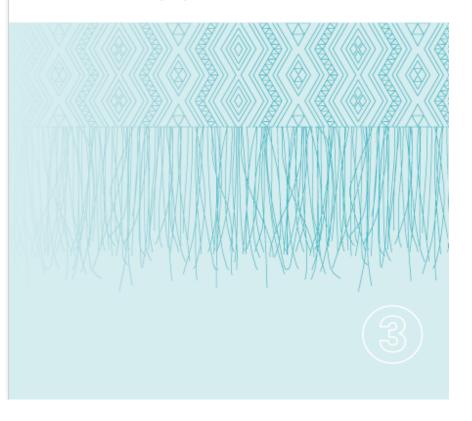




Te Whatu Ora Health New Zealand

NCSP Policies and Standards Section 3: Cervical Screening Services

V1.2 November 23 National Cervical Screening Programme, 2023



Link to Section 3: Cervical Screening Services

Responsible Clinician



The responsible clinician holds clinical responsibility for the HPV test ordered under their HPI number. They are responsible for ensuring that required standards are met and that the clinical pathway is followed...



The responsible clinician must have at least one year's experience as a cervical sample taker, have a thorough understanding of the clinical pathways and the NCSP policies and standards.

AVAILABLE

They need to be available to support participants and HPV Screen takers



Working in a professional partnership is not a service decision – it is up to the Responsible Clinician and Nurse/Nurse Practitioner to decide to work in partnership when they are ready

Roles and responsibilities: Responsible clinicians

Definition

Cervical Sample taker

A registered health practitioner, such as a medical practitioner, an accredited nurse practitioner, registered nurse, enrolled nurse*, or registered midwife with a current New Zealand practicing certificate.

Must have completed cervical screening training either through:

- training as part of a medical degree or midwifery training programme; or
- an NZQA accredited course to conduct cervical screening.

Role Requirements

Responsible Clinician

- Completed all four e-learning NCSP HPV Primary Screening modules
- Minimum 12 months experience as an accredited cervical sample taker
- Understands the Clinical Practice Guidelines for Cervical Screening in Aotearoa New Zealand, 2023.
- Understands the NCSP Policies and Standards, Section 3: Cervical Screening Services, 2023
- Confident and comfortable to accept the role

Responsible clinicians can



Provide information about the NCSP and options for cervical screening



Take responsibility for cervical screening results



Provide results to participants



Refer to Screening Support Services

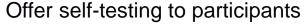


Refer to Colposcopy



Obtain informed consent







Obtain a vaginal swab to test for HPV





HPV Screen Taker

KNOWLEDGE

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Completed learning pathway

EXPERIENCE

Gained experience in having cervical screening conversations

COMPETENCE

Demonstrated competence through a professional partnership assessment

OPTIONAL

Working in a professional partnership is not a service decision – it is up to the Responsible Clinician and Nurse/Nurse Practitioner to decide to work in partnership when they are ready

Roles and responsibilities: HPV Screen Taker

Definition

A registered health practitioner such as a nurse practitioner registered nurse, enrolled nurse, who has:

- Completed the NCSP Cervical Screening Using Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Testing learning modules
- Is working in a formally documented professional partnership with a 'responsible clinician'.

Role Requirements

- Must always work in professional partnership with a responsible clinician.
- Must complete all the training requirements
- Understand legislative responsibilities
- Handover to the responsible clinician where indicated during assessment.
- Laboratory requests for HPV samples <u>must</u> be requested with the <u>HPI number</u> of the <u>responsible clinician</u>.

HPV Screen Takers – scope of role





Provide information about the NCSP and options for cervical screening



Obtain informed consent



Generate a laboratory request under the HPI of the responsible clinician



Offer self-testing to participants and arrange return of sample



Obtain a vaginal swab to test for HPV if within knowledge scope



Provide results to participants in partnership with the responsible clinician





Request a cervical screening test under own HPI number



Take LBC sample from the cervix



Take responsibility for the management of results

Working in professional partnership

Based on trust

/orking in

Working in professional partnership is a choice for both parties Important to work together, share knowledge and experience until both parties are comfortable to enter a written agreement

When ready complete a professional partnership assessment and agreement Things to consider:

- Number of people you have a professional partnership with
- How you provide
 support for participants
- Ongoing support for HPV Screen takers
- What happens if the RC is on leave?



Te Whatu Ora Health New Zealand

Resource book for HPV Screen takers

Me aro koe ki te hā o Hine-ahu-one

Pay heed to the dignity of women

He aha te mea nui o te ao. He tângata, he tângata, he tângata

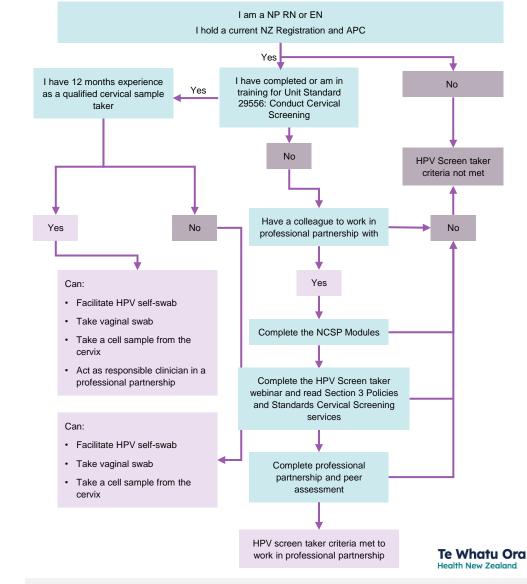
What is the most important thing in the world? It is people, it is people, it is people.

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa New Zealand Government

Learning Pathway for HPV Screen-takers

Learning tasks:

- 1. Establish a professional partnership
- 2. Complete all four NCSP learning modules
- 3. Be familiar with NCSP Clinical Practice Guidelines and Section 3 Policies and Standards
- 4. Complete a professional partnership assessment and agreement



Learning Task List

- 1. Establish a professional partnership with a responsible clinician
- 2. Complete the four NCSP Cervical Screening with Human Papillomavirus (HPV) testing training modules
- Be familiar with the updated National Cervical Screening Programme Policies and Standards Section Three: Cervical Screening Services and the <u>Clinical Practice Guidelines for Cervical Screening in Aotearoa New</u> <u>Zealand.</u>
- 4. Complete a professional partnership assessment and agreement with the nominated responsible clinician

Requirements of the role

I understand my responsibilities under Part 4a Section 112L of the Health Act 1956

I understand the key messages to be provided to the participants

3

I understand who can be offered HPV screening and what to do if an LBC sample is indicated, the participant has symptoms or is not due further screening.

I understand how to check screening history, eligibility and next expected event

Legislative responsibilities

Duties to provide information to women and to NCSP

Heading: inserted, on 7 March 2005, by section 4 of the Health (National Cervical Screening Programme) Amendment Act 2004 (2004 No 3).

112L Duties of persons taking specimens for screening tests

- (1) Every person who takes a specimen from a woman for the purpose of a screening test, and who believes that it is that woman's first screening test in New Zealand, must—
 - (a) explain the procedure and provide information about the importance of having regular screening tests, the objectives of the NCSP, the risks and benefits of participation in the NCSP, who has access to information on the NCSP register, and the uses to which that information may be put; and
 - (b) advise the woman that she will be enrolled in the NCSP, but that she may prevent or cancel that enrolment by advising the NCSP manager under section 112G.
- (2) Every person who takes a specimen from a woman for the purpose of a screening test, and who believes that it is not that woman's first screening test in New Zealand, must provide that woman with information about the procedure and about the NCSP to the extent that is reasonable in the circumstances.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not limit any other obligation to provide information that arises under any other enactment or rule of law.

Section 112L: inserted, on 7 March 2005, by section 4 of the Health (National Cervical Screening Programme) Amendment Act 2004 (2004 No 3).

NCSP key messages and informed consent

Conversation needs to include:

- Options for cervical screening test
- What an HPV detected result means
- Information about the NCSP including information on the NCSP-Register
- Withdrawal from NCSP
- Options for cervical screening test
- What an HPV detected result means

Order from: Cervical screening: what you need to know English HE1161 – HealthEd

What happens to my health information?

Information is stored on a computer system, called the NSSP-Register, which is managed by Te Whatu Ora - Health New Zealand. The NCSP-Register is used to record your test result. This helps ensure important information is available to you and your healthcare providers and to manage your progress through the Programme. It also: . sends out recalls and reminders.

sends out recails and reminders
 supports you if you need support accessing
 cervical screening services

 provides information to enable evaluation and review of the Programme

 enables research, approved by an ethics committee
 helps with planning for national and

regional services.

No reports or research produced will identify any individual.

You can look at the privacy section on the Time to Screen website for full details about how information collected by the Programme is securely managed.

You have a right to request your health information at any time by freephoning **0800 729 729** or emailing **info@ncspregister.health.nz**, and verifying your identity (full name, date of birth, NHI, address).



Pausing screening or withdrawing from the NCSP

You can choose to withdraw from the NCSP at any time, or you can remain on the Register but og tou of receiving any communications. You can contact the Programme about either of these options and if you decide to withdraw, we will send you a form to complete. You can also find the form on our website. We will keep some of your identity details in our system with a note not to contact you again. All information about your cervical screening tests and history will be removed from ur records.

You can re-join the Programme any time if you change your mind.

How do I join the National Cervical Screening Programme?

You automatically become part of the Programme, if you are eligible, when you turn 25 or have your first cervical screening test, unless you have chosen to withdraw.

> You need to be on the NCSP-Register to get an invitation, recalls and reminders to screen If you are not sure if you are on the Register, call **0800 729 729** to check.

CERVICAL SCREENING

What you need to know

TimeToCervicalScreen.nz



Cervical Screening Options

When is an LBC (smear) the best option?

- When the person chooses this
- If the screening history indicates this
- If there are symptoms

OPTION 1: Vaginal swab

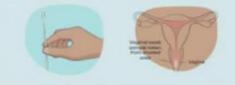
This will be suitable for most people. You will be advised if a different test is appropriate for you.

A) You can do it as a self-test

Usually done in a private area at your screening appointment. Some screen-takers may offer community-based locations, a mobile unit, or a takehome option.

B) A trained health professional can assist you

A sample is collected from your vagina using a swab. The vaginal swab sample is tested only for HPV.



If HPV is not found

Your next screening test will be in 5 years (or 3 years if you are immune deficient).

If HPV is found

Depending on the type of HPV detected, you may need to have a cervical sample taken (what used to be called a smear test) to check for any cell changes or you may be referred to colposcopy to see if there are any changes to the cervix that may need treatment.

OPTION 2: Cervical sample

Previously called a smear test. This may be recommended for some people, and you can still choose this option if you prefer.

A cervical sample is taken by a trained health professional

This can be done in clinical or community-based locations, or in a mobile unit.

Your screen-taker will take a sample of cells from your cervix using a speculum and small brush.

The sample is first tested for HPV and, if HPV is found, it will also be checked for cell changes.



If HPV is not found

Your next screening test will be in 5 years (or 3 years if you are immune deficient).

If HPV is found

The same sample will be checked for any cell changes. Depending on the results, you may be referred to colposcopy to see if there are any changes to the cervix that may need treatment.

Korero about HPV

Things to ask about:

- Ever had an abnormal test?
- Any discharge pain or bleeding that worries you?

You can <u>choose</u> how you want to have your screening done It's a cervical screening test that you can do yourself

It checks for Human Papillomavirus (HPV), the virus that can cause cervical cancer There's a couple of questions to go through to see if the test is right for you

If your self-test shows HPV a follow up test is recommended

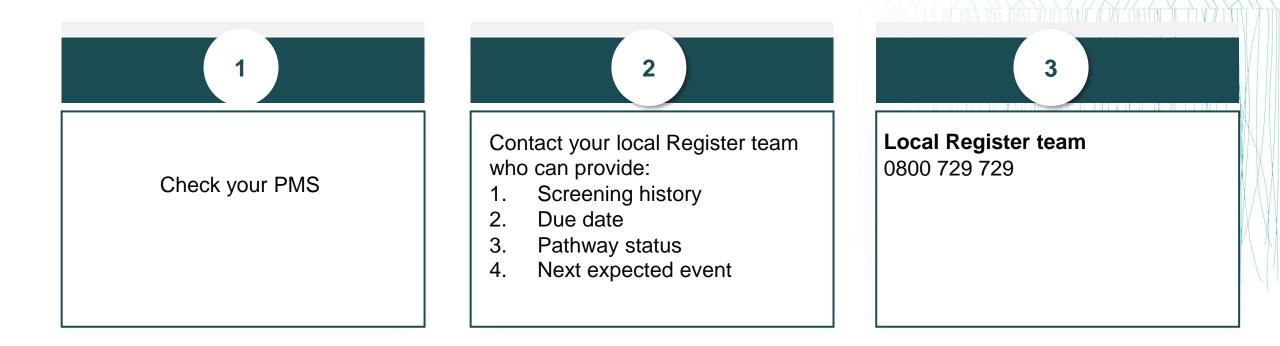
It's very easy, 99% of

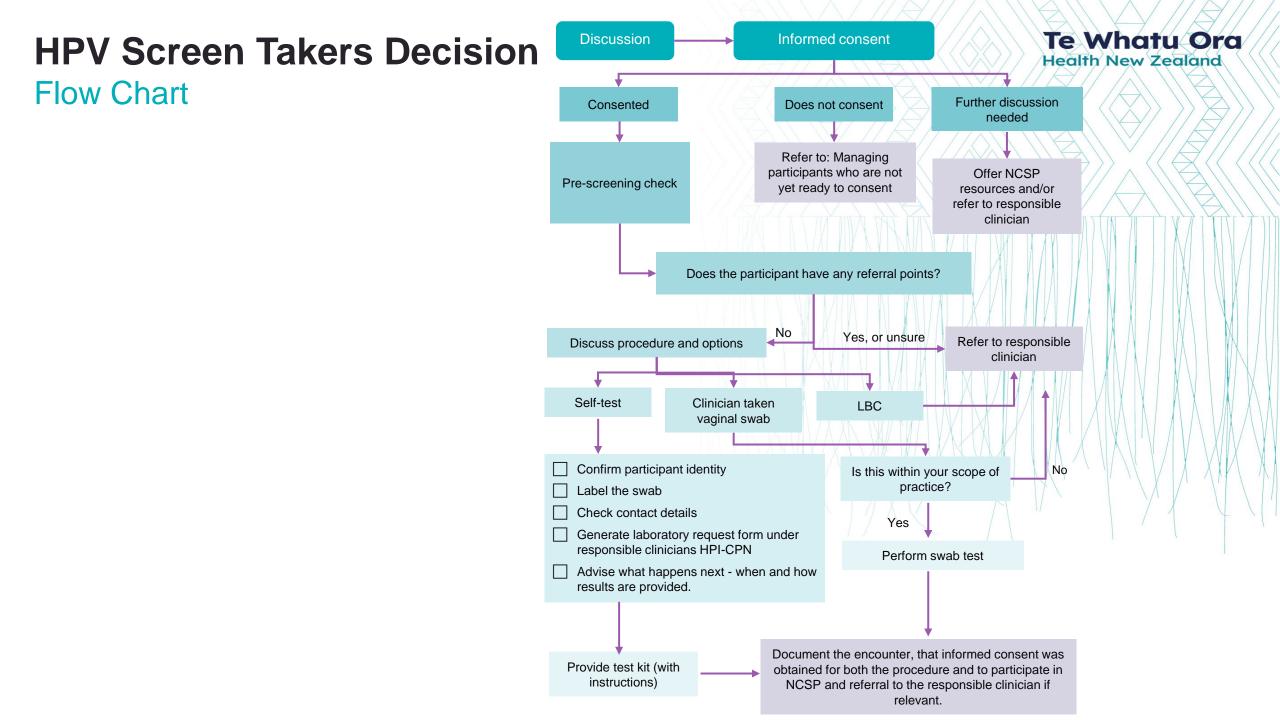
people do the test

correctly

Screening history and eligibility

Know how to check due date and next expected event





Discussion points and informed consent

Pre-screening checklist

Discussion

- 1. Information about NCSP (refer to NCSP Cervical Screening: What you need to know brochure)
- 2. Check eligibility including screening history
- 3. Talk about cervical screening options

Informed consent

- 4. Gain informed consent
 - Follow informed consent process for both the procedure and participation in the NCSP
 - Refer to resource if needed

Does the participant have any referral points?

Pre-screening check

Check if participant has one or more of the following referral points:

Clinical History

- Immune deficiency
- Hysterectomy total/subtotal
- Any symptoms of concern to the participant, including:
 - Bleeding or spotting between periods
 - Bleeding after periods have stopped (after menopause)
 - Pain during sex, or bleeding or spotting after sex
 - Persistent pelvic pain
 - Unusual or persistent discharge from the vagina

Screening History / Next Expected Event on register

- Due for follow-up test / Test Of Cure
- A co-test is recommended

Managing Participants Who Are Not yet ready to consent

If a participant is **not yet ready** to consent, screen takers should offer participant the option(s) of:

- 1. Speaking to another screen taker or responsible clinician. **AND/OR**
- 2. Provide information, support the participant to return for screening when they are ready.



Important note: If the participant declines cervical screening and doesn't want to have communications from NCSP there are two options.

<u>Option One</u>

Participant opts out of NCSP communications – notify your Regional NCSP team and document this in the participant's record, notify their Primary Care provider if applicable.

Option Two

Participant chooses to withdraw from the programme – only demographic information is kept on the NCSP Register, all screening records are removed permanently.

The participant makes this request in writing to info@ncspregister.health.nz

Practice points

2

3

4

Always label the swab before you give it to the participant

Make sure you document that have given key messages and gained informed consent

Check that laboratory requests are generated with the Responsible Clinicians HPI

Make sure there are instructions available for participants

Take home testing

Refer to NCSP Policies and Standards Section 3 Cervical Screening Services Standard 3.5.2

ТОРІС	STANDARD	DETAIL	TARGET
Self-testing at home or offsite	3.5.2 Participants are provided with clear guidelines for the collection and return of the specimen when offered option of self-testing when the responsible clinician is not present.	 Home testing and routine mail out is not delivered by the NCSP, cervical screening providers who choose to provide these options must do so in accordance with this standard. Responsible clinicians and cervical screening services must liaise with their local laboratory to ensure that the laboratory is aware and that swab storage and return requirements are met. Responsible clinicians are required to ensure that where participants are provided with the option of at home testing or testing where the responsible clinician is not present: they are provided with a prelabelled swab for self-testing a check is undertaken to ensure that the prelabelled swab and laboratory request are for the same person they are provided with a laboratory request form that includes a field for date sample was taken they have a copy of NCSP how to take your HPV self-test instructions they have a copy of NCSP Cervical Screening -what you need to know they know who to contact if they have questions they know where to return the sample to they know the date the specimen must be returned by they know how to appropriately store the sample and timeframe for return after the sample has been taken they have a process in place to follow up with the participant to remind them to return the sample for testing Cervical screening services and responsible clinicians must ensure that a record is made of the date the kit was provided and that it is clear that the self-test has not yet been undertaken. 	
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Responsibilities for Cervical Screening Services

Ensure the team has processes and systems in place to provide a quality, participant focused service in a timely manner Ensure time is allocated for training, assessments and process development Ensure process is in place to provide continuity of service if there is staff absence or role changes

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Working as a Responsible Clinician or HPV Screen taker is not a service decision

Support

01

Regional NCSP team 0800 729 729

02 Clinical support is available – your local team can transfer you through to the national HPV Clinical Lead

03

HPV Screen taker resources

<u>Understanding HPV Primary Screening – Te Whatu Ora - Health New Zealand</u>

Some feedback

"that was so easy!"

"I had the vaccine at school and now I get to have the test!"

"I can do it this way!"

"I'm going to tell my sisters about this test"

"I haven't had a smear for years – I had a terrible experience when I was young"

"Like a COVID test but down there" Links



HealthEd – resources, leaflets and posters - order for free



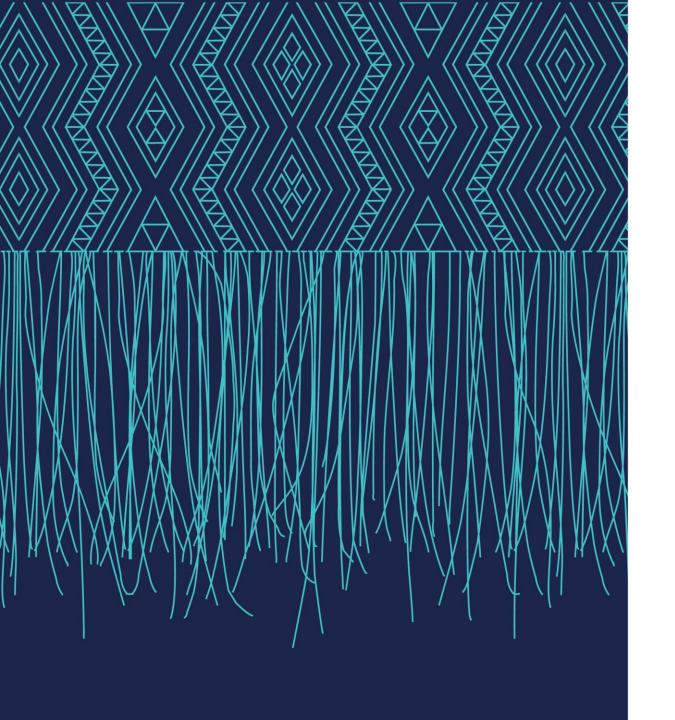
Website for health professionals – <u>Understanding HPV Primary Screening –</u> <u>Te Whatu Ora - Health New Zealand</u>



Website for participants - Home | Time to Screen - National Screening Unit



Nursing Council NZ – scope of practice <u>Scopes of practice</u> (nursingcouncil.org.nz) including expanding scope of practice guidance documents



Thank you!

Where to from here?

Work to form partnership and processes

Commence training

Prepare readiness checklist to work through