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# Cervical cancer incidence after normal cytological sample in routine screening using SurePath, ThinPrep, and conventional cytology: population based study

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## ABSTRACT

### OBJECTIVE

To compare the cumulative incidence of cervical cancer diagnosed within 72 months after a normal screening sample between conventional cytology and liquid based cytology tests SurePath and ThinPrep.

### DESIGN

Retrospective population based cohort study.

### SETTING

Nationwide network and registry of histo- and cytopathology in the Netherlands (PALGA), January 2000 to March 2013.

### POPULATION

Women with 5 924 474 normal screening samples (23 833 123 person years).

### EXPOSURE

Use of SurePath or ThinPrep versus conventional cytology as screening test.

### MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE

72 month cumulative incidence of invasive cervical cancer after a normal screening sample for each screening test. Cox regression analyses assessed the hazard ratios, adjusted for calendar time, age, screening history, and socioeconomic status and including laboratories as random effects.

### RESULTS

The 72 month cumulative cancer incidence was 58.5 (95% confidence interval 54.6 to 62.7) per 100 000 normal conventional cytology samples, compared with

66.8 (56.7 to 78.7) for ThinPrep and 44.6 (37.8 to 52.6) for SurePath. Compared with conventional cytology, the hazard of invasive cancer was 19% lower (hazard ratio 0.81, 95% confidence interval 0.66 to 0.99) for SurePath, mainly caused by a 27% lower hazard (0.73, 0.57 to 0.93) of a clinically detected cancer. For ThinPrep, the hazard was on average 15% higher (hazard ratio 1.15, 0.95 to 1.38), mainly caused by a 56% higher hazard of a screen detected cancer (1.56, 1.17 to 2.08).

### CONCLUSIONS

These findings should provoke reconsideration of the assumed similarity in sensitivity to detect progressive cervical intraepithelial neoplasia between different types of liquid based cytology and conventional cytology.

### Introduction

The use of conventional cytology as the primary test method has been replaced by the use of liquid based cytology in many countries with organised cervical cancer screening programmes, such as the UK, the Netherlands, and Denmark.<sup>1,2</sup> The main advantages of using liquid based cytology instead of primary conventional cytology are facilitation of reflex testing (that is, the residual material can be tested for the presence of the human papillomavirus in case of borderline/mildly dysplastic smears)<sup>3,4</sup> and reduction in the number of slides of unsatisfactory quality.<sup>5-9</sup> The sensitivity of liquid based cytology for detecting cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) II<sup>+</sup> lesions is believed to be similar to that of conventional cytology.<sup>10,11</sup> However, the literature has been dominated by many studies comparing CIN detection between ThinPrep and conventional cytology,<sup>12-17</sup> whereas only two studies have compared CIN detection between SurePath and conventional cytology.<sup>7,18</sup> Therefore, we compared CIN II<sup>+</sup> detection rates between these three types of cytology tests in our previous study, including more than six million smears taken within the Dutch cervical cancer screening programme.<sup>19</sup> Whereas the use of SurePath led to an 8% increase in detection of CIN II<sup>+</sup> compared with conventional cytology, the use of ThinPrep did not affect CIN II<sup>+</sup> detection rates. These results were compatible with the results of other studies.<sup>12-16,20</sup>

Detecting more CIN as a result of an abnormal screening test is expected to deplete the pool of lesions that would have progressed to cancer. However, in the absence of screening (and associated treatment) only a fraction of screen detected CIN would progress to

## WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

The general consensus is that sensitivity for cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) II<sup>+</sup> is similar between liquid based cytology and conventional cytology

However, recent studies have shown that sensitivity for detecting CIN II<sup>+</sup> lesions depends on the type of liquid based cytology test used (SurePath or ThinPrep)

Whether differences exist in the sensitivity for progressive CIN II<sup>+</sup> lesions between SurePath, ThinPrep, and conventional cytology is unknown

## WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

Using SurePath rather than conventional cytology or ThinPrep as the primary test method was associated with lower cervical cancer rates diagnosed after a normal screening sample

This strongly suggests that the sensitivity of SurePath to detect progressive CIN lesions is higher

Using ThinPrep rather than conventional cytology as the primary test method seemed to be associated with higher cervical cancer rates diagnosed after a normal screening sample, although differences were non-significant

cervical cancer (that is, the progressive CIN lesions), so detecting more CIN lesions is not always equivalent to preventing more cervical cancers. To assess whether the ability to detect progressive CIN lesions differs between the types of screening tests, the probability of a diagnosis of invasive cervical cancer in the period after a normal test result (the progressive CIN that screening has missed) has to be compared. As the incidence of invasive cervical cancer after a normal test result is low (six year cumulative incidence rate 48 (95% confidence interval 43 to 54) per 100 000 normal smears),<sup>21</sup> such a comparison can be made only by using an observational population based study in which a large number of samples can be evaluated.

In the Netherlands, organised cervical cancer screening has existed since the 1980s, and women aged 30 to 60 years have been invited every five years since 1996. Until 2016, the screening strategy consisted of primary cytology screening with cytology triage testing, the latter either alone or in combination with human papillomavirus testing. All cervix uteri cytological and histological tests taken inside and outside the Dutch screening programme are registered in the nationwide network and registry of histo- and cytopathology in the Netherlands (PALGA).<sup>22</sup> By using these data, we assessed the cumulative incidence of invasive cervical cancer detected within 72 months after a normal screening test result (diagnosed in the next screening round or outside the organised Dutch screening programme). If this incidence varies among the three tests (SurePath, ThinPrep, and conventional cytology), the sensitivity for progressive CIN lesions probably differs between them. In addition, we stratified for the reason for cervical examination that led to the detection of cervical cancer (screen detected when programme smear detected or clinically detected in all other cases, which includes opportunistic screening as well as direct biopsies).

## Methods

Information on all cytological and histological examinations of the cervix uteri taken in the Netherlands between January 2000 and March 2013 were available and retrieved from the national PALGA database. Multiple quality checks ensured the reliability of the retrieved data.<sup>23,24</sup> We identified women through their birth date and the first eight letters of their (maiden) family name. This identification code enables linkage of multiple tests belonging to the same woman, allowing us to follow individual screening histories.

We identified and selected episodes starting with a normal primary screening sample taken within the Dutch screening programme between January 2000 and March 2012. We identified screening samples through the reason for taking the sample being participation in the programme, which is routinely registered in PALGA. We also selected women with a primary sample of inadequate quality followed by a normal sample within the same episode. We defined an episode as starting with a primary test followed by one or more secondary tests in case the result was abnormal (at least borderline or

mild dyskaryosis) or of inadequate quality. Unless the follow-up of a primary test had already been completed according to the guidelines (for example, by two consecutive normal samples after a screening result with borderline dyskaryosis), we considered tests taken within four years after a primary test to be secondary tests.<sup>25</sup> We labelled all other tests as primary tests.

We stratified normal primary screening samples by the type of cytology test used (SurePath, ThinPrep, or conventional cytology). As PALGA does not register this routinely, regional coordinating pathologists obtained conversion dates (fixed to the first date of the yearly quarter) from the individual laboratories located in their region. In the Netherlands, it is standard practice for laboratories to supply general practitioners with cytology kits and thereby determine the type of cytology test that is used. We linked these conversion dates to the laboratory involved and the examination date as a proxy for which type of primary cytology test was used.

Follow-up ended at the date of the primary test of the next episode, which resulted in a cervical cancer diagnosis (a case) or not, on 31 March 2013 (the end of the database), or on completion of the 72 month period, whichever came first. We censored the follow-up at 72 months because it covers the invitation for the next screening round, which takes place 60 months after a normal screening sample. By definition, after a normal primary screening test, all new tests give rise to a new episode regardless of the reason for taking the test and the type of test. We identified histologically confirmed cases of cervical cancer by selecting all PALGA records that included pathology codes describing invasive cancers originating in the cervix uteri. These codes were manually checked to avoid over-counting of both non-invasive lesions and primary cancers originating elsewhere.

As women in the Netherlands are invited for screening in the year they turn 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, and 60, we categorised age as 29-33, 34-38, 39-43, 44-48, 49-53, 54-58, and 59-63 years at the time of the normal primary cytological sample. We also defined calendar year at the time of the normal cytological sample. We defined socioeconomic status, categorised as low, middle, or high, by the status score. This is an ecological variable based on the household characteristics of the four digit postcode area where the woman was living at the time of the primary test.<sup>26</sup> Status scores per four digit postal code came from the Netherlands Institute for Social Research and were based on mean income, percentage of households with a low income, percentage of households with (on average) a low education, and unemployment rate in 2010. Low socioeconomic status corresponded to a status score lower than -1 (that is, average status score minus 1 standard deviation), intermediate socioeconomic status to a score of between -1 and 1, and high socioeconomic status to a score higher than 1 (that is, average status score plus 1 standard deviation). We categorised screening history as no history of cytological smears (inside or outside the screening programme) before the normal screening sample, one cytological smear that was taken less than seven years before the normal screening sample, one cytological

smear that was taken more than seven years before the normal screening sample, at least two cytological smears with the last being taken less than seven years before the normal screening sample, and at least two cytological smears with the last being taken more than seven years before the normal screening sample.

### Statistical analyses

Laboratories implemented liquid based cytology testing at different points in time. Therefore, we expected follow-up and calendar time to differ between the three types of cytology tests. As demographic characteristics of screened women (age, screening history, and socioeconomic status) probably differed between laboratories, we expected them to differ between the types of cytology tests as well. As age, socioeconomic status, screening history, and calendar time were all associated with CIN and/or cervical cancer detection rates,<sup>27-30</sup> they were all potential confounding factors. We used a Pearson's  $\chi^2$  test to test whether their distributions differed between the types of cytological tests. We considered a P value of less than 0.05 to be statistically significant. We imputed missing values with 10 imputation sets.

### Cumulative incidence and hazard ratio

For each type of cytology test, we did a Kaplan-Meier analysis to calculate the cumulative incidence of invasive cervical cancer per 100 000 normal cytological screening samples. We took differences in follow-up time into account and estimated the 95% confidence intervals by non-parametric Kaplan-Meier product-limit estimator for log(hazard).<sup>21-31</sup> We used the R package "coxme" to do multilevel Cox regression analyses to compare the hazard of cervical cancer between the types of cytology tests, taking differences in follow-up time into account and adjusting for the confounding factors calendar time, socioeconomic status, age, and screening history. We included the determinant laboratory as a random effect in the model to take account of clustering of the data at the laboratory level. In addition, we stratified for the reason for the cervical examination that led to the cervical cancer diagnosis (that is, screen detected when detected by a programmed smear or clinically detected in all other cases, including opportunistic screening as well as direct biopsies). We tested time dependencies of the hazard ratios statistically by splitting the total follow-up time into two periods with a roughly equal number of cases. Subsequently, we assessed hazard ratios for each time period. If the sum of the deviance of both sub-models was significantly lower than the deviance of the original model, we considered the hazard ratio to be time dependent as it differed significantly between the time periods.

### Sensitivity analyses

In the first sensitivity analysis, we restricted our Cox regression analysis to women with at least one previous smear. In the subsequent sensitivity analysis, we selected only women who attended the next screening round (within six years after a normal screening test result) in order to examine the effect that possible

differences in the attendance rates at the next screening might have had on the comparisons between the cytology tests. We repeated the latter analysis in the third sensitivity analysis with the addition of an extra confounding factor, the type of cytology test used in the subsequent screening round. We did this to correct for the potential differences in the sensitivity of the subsequent screening test.

### Difference in CIN detection rates per 100 000 screening samples and 72 month cumulative cervical cancer incidence after 100 000 normal screening samples

We assessed the difference in CIN detection rates per 100 000 SurePath and 100 000 ThinPrep samples (compared with the CIN detection rates per 100 000 conventional cytology samples) and compared it with the difference in the 72 month cumulative cervical cancer incidence after 100 000 SurePath and ThinPrep normal screening samples. Information on the calculation of the difference in detection rates per 100 000 primary screening samples can be found in the supplementary material. We calculated the 72 month cumulative cancer incidence rates for SurePath and ThinPrep by multiplying the distribution of the 72 month cumulative cancer incidence rate for conventional cytology with the distribution of the adjusted hazard ratios for SurePath and ThinPrep versus conventional cytology, as obtained by Cox regression.

### Patient involvement

No patients or women eligible for screening were involved in the design and conduct of the study, nor were they involved in defining the research question or outcome measures. We have no intentions to disseminate our results to patients or women eligible for screening.

### Results

Within the follow-up period, 1042 invasive cervical cancers were diagnosed after 3 028 865 normal conventional cytology samples, 231 cancers were diagnosed after 1 303 817 normal SurePath samples, and 328 cancers were diagnosed after 1 591 792 normal ThinPrep samples (table 1). This corresponds to 7.6, 4.8, and 6.3 cervical cancer diagnoses per 100 000 person years, respectively.

### Crude cumulative incidence

Compared with conventional cytology, the 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, and 72 month cumulative incidences of invasive cervical cancer were significantly lower for SurePath (fig 1). When we compared SurePath with ThinPrep, all but the 24 month cumulative incidences were significantly lower for SurePath. No significant differences were apparent between ThinPrep and conventional cytology. The 72 month cumulative incidence was 44.6 (95% confidence interval 37.8 to 52.6) after 100 000 normal SurePath samples, 58.5 (54.6 to 62.7) after 100 000 normal conventional cytology samples, and 66.8 (56.7 to 78.7) after 100 000 normal ThinPrep samples.

**Table 1 | Characteristics of normal screening samples and their follow-up for conventional cytology, SurePath, and ThinPrep. Values are numbers (percentages) unless stated otherwise**

Characteristics	Conventional	SurePath	ThinPrep	P value
Normal screening samples	3 028 865	1 303 817	1 591 792	
Person years at risk	13 796 018	4 835 917	5 201 188	
Normal screening sample followed by subsequent screening*	1 931 397 (63.8)	445 726 (34.2)	370 519 (23.3)	<0.001
Median (interquartile range) normal screening samples per woman	1 (1-2)	1 (1-1)	1 (1-1)	<0.001
Invasive cervical cancers diagnosed after normal screening sample	1042	231	328	<0.001
Screen detected†	414	84	103	<0.001
Clinically detected‡	628	147	225	<0.001
Follow-up time:				
0-12 months	208 668 (6.9)	73 905 (5.7)	95 563 (6.0)	
12-24 months	105 945 (3.5)	191 027 (14.7)	321 784 (20.2)	
24-36 months	129 165 (4.3)	187 410 (14.4)	311 295 (19.6)	<0.001
36-48 months	203 768 (6.7)	189 063 (14.5)	284 262 (17.9)	
48-60 months	920 825 (30.4)	334 677 (25.7)	339 590 (21.3)	
60-72 months,	1 460 494 (48.2)	327 735 (25.1)	239 298 (15.0)	
Age, years:				
29-33	411 873 (13.6)	167 015 (12.8)	193 998 (12.2)	
34-38	503 889 (16.6)	187 179 (14.4)	217 213 (13.6)	
39-43	516 728 (17.1)	218 559 (16.8)	267 194 (16.8)	
44-48	482 822 (15.9)	218 476 (16.8)	267 585 (16.8)	<0.001
49-53	434 620 (14.3)	192 594 (14.8)	240 801 (15.1)	
54-58	381 312 (12.6)	173 572 (13.3)	219 277 (13.8)	
59-63	297 621 (9.8)	146 422 (11.2)	185 724 (11.7)	
Screening history:				
No history§	396 174 (13.1)	167 880 (12.9)	194 251 (12.2)	
1 smear ≤7 years¶	446 673 (14.7)	156 727 (12.0)	183 294 (11.5)	<0.001
1 smear >7 years**	35 164 (1.2)	15 388 (1.2)	20 003 (1.3)	
≥2 smears ≤7 years††	2 095 417 (69.2)	941 575 (72.2)	1 164 713 (73.2)	
≥2 smears >7 years‡‡	55 437 (1.8)	22 247 (1.7)	29 531 (1.9)	
Socioeconomic status:				
Low	248 097 (8.2)	153 494 (11.8)	108 492 (6.8)	
Middle	2 501 696 (82.6)	1 038 602 (79.7)	1 337 521 (84.0)	<0.001
High	232 658 (7.7)	87 193 (6.7)	132 863 (8.3)	
Unknown	46 414 (1.5)	24 528 (1.9)	12 916 (0.8)	

Clinically detected cancer=not detected through programme screening.

\*These differences are mainly caused by differences in follow-up time (see also fig 2). Differences in length of follow-up were accounted for in all analyses. Sensitivity analyses were restricted to women with subsequent attendance at screening programme.

†Include all cancers detected in first screening round following normal screening sample of ThinPrep, SurePath, or conventional cytology.

‡Include all cancers detected outside screening programme following normal screening sample of ThinPrep, SurePath, or conventional cytology.

§No history of cytological smears (inside or outside screening programme) before normal screening sample.

¶History of one cytological smear taken <7 years before normal screening sample.

\*\*History of one cytological smear taken >7 years before normal screening sample.

††History of ≥2 cytological smears, last taken <7 years before normal screening sample.

‡‡History of ≥2 cytological smears, last taken >7 years before normal screening sample.

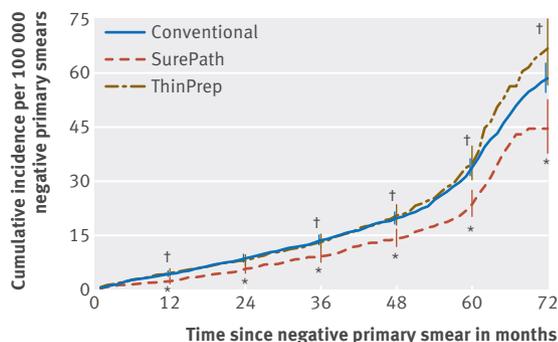
### Distribution of potential confounding factors

The distribution of calendar time differed significantly between the methods of cytology testing ( $P<0.001$ ). In 2000 94% of the included normal screening samples consisted of conventional cytology, whereas by 2012 this percentage had dropped to 2% (fig 2). We also observed a large significant difference for the distributions of follow-up time. For instance, almost 80% of the normal conventional cytology samples had a follow-up time of at least 48 months, whereas for SurePath and ThinPrep this was the case for slightly more than 50% and 35% of the normal samples, respectively. Small but significant differences were also present in the distributions of socioeconomic status, screening history, and age (table 1). Missing values were imputed for socioeconomic status (1.4% of the primary normal samples had a missing value).

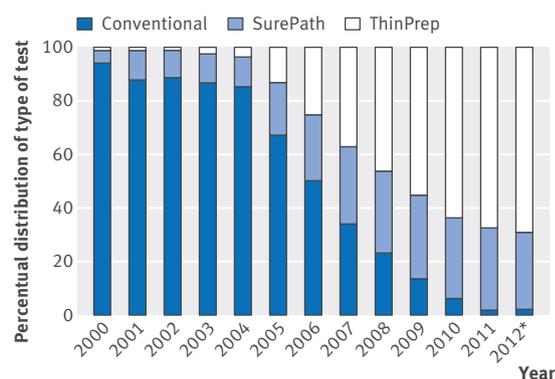
### Cox regression analyses of invasive cervical cancers

When we compared SurePath with conventional cytology, the hazard of an invasive cancer was significantly lower (hazard ratio 0.81, 95% confidence interval 0.66 to 0.99) (table 2). This decreased hazard was mainly caused by a decreased hazard of a clinically detected cancer (that is, not detected through programme screening) (hazard ratio 0.73, 0.57 to 0.93); the hazard of a screen detected cancer was similar to that of conventional cytology (0.95, 0.72 to 1.27).

When we compared ThinPrep with conventional cytology, the hazard of an invasive cancer was on average non-significantly higher (hazard ratio 1.15, 0.95 to 1.38). This effect seemed to differ over time ( $P=0.063$ ), with a hazard ratio of 0.95 (0.75 to 1.22) in the first 44 months after the normal screening smear and of 1.40 (1.07 to 1.83) thereafter. This overall increased hazard was caused by an increased hazard of a screen detected



**Fig 1** | Cumulative cervical cancer incidence after 100 000 normal conventional cytology, SurePath, and ThinPrep samples taken within Dutch cervical cancer screening programme. Cumulative cervical cancer incidence was calculated by Kaplan-Meier analyses. 95% confidence intervals are depicted by vertical lines. \*Significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) between SurePath and conventional cytology. †Significant difference between SurePath and ThinPrep. No significant differences between ThinPrep and conventional cytology were detected



**Fig 2** | Annual distribution of type of cytology used in normal screening samples taken within Dutch cervical cancer screening programme. \*Until 31 March 2012. All normal screening samples taken within this time period (January 2000-March 2012) were included in study, except if type of cytology test was unknown

cancer (hazard ratio 1.56, 1.17 to 2.08), whereas the hazard of a clinically detected cancer was unaffected (0.96, 0.76 to 1.20).

When we compared SurePath with ThinPrep, the hazard of an invasive cancer was significantly lower (hazard ratio 0.71, 0.58 to 0.87). This decreased hazard was caused by both a decreased hazard of a clinically detected cancer (hazard ratio 0.76, 0.59 to 0.97) and a decreased hazard of a screen detected cancer (0.61, 0.46 to 0.81).

### Sensitivity analyses

When selecting only women with at least one smear before the normal screening sample, we found that the hazard ratios were consistent with the main analyses (not restricted to women with a screening history), although the effect of ThinPrep versus conventional cytology seemed to be somewhat less pronounced (table 2). When selecting only women who attended

programme screening within 72 months after a normal screening test result, we found that the hazard of a screen detected cancer increased slightly for both SurePath and ThinPrep versus conventional cytology. The hazard of a screen detected cancer for SurePath versus ThinPrep remained similar to the main analyses.

Of those women with conventional cytology at baseline followed by a subsequent screening round, 36% were re-screened with conventional cytology, 20% with SurePath, and 37% with ThinPrep. For the remaining 7%, the type of cytology test at re-screening was unknown. Of those with SurePath at baseline, 52% were re-screened with SurePath, 21% with ThinPrep, 4% with conventional cytology, and 23% with an unknown type of test. Of those with ThinPrep at baseline, 55% were re-screened with ThinPrep, 6% with SurePath, 3% with conventional cytology, and 36% with an unknown type of test. The addition of the test method in the subsequent screening round as a confounding factor resulted in hazard ratios similar to the ones in the second sensitivity analysis (without this extra confounder).

### Difference in CIN detection rates and 72 month cumulative invasive cervical cancer incidence

The difference in the detection of CIN II<sup>+</sup> for SurePath and conventional cytology, as observed previously,<sup>19</sup> was consistent with the observed difference in cumulative incidence of cervical cancer after a normal screening sample. The use of SurePath as primary test method resulted in 94.4 (95% confidence interval 68.9 to 120.6) extra CIN diagnoses per 100 000 screening samples, whereas the 72 month cumulative incidence of cervical cancer decreased by 11.9 (−15.6 to −4.2) (table 3). The use of ThinPrep versus conventional cytology showed quite different results. Whereas the number of CIN diagnoses was similar to that with conventional cytology, the 72 month cumulative incidence of cervical cancer increased by 8.5 (−0.7 to 18.8) after 100 000 normal screening test results.

### Discussion

The risk of invasive cervical cancer was 19% lower after a normal SurePath sample than after a normal conventional cytological sample, which was mainly caused by a 27% lower risk of a clinically detected cancer (that is, not detected through programme screening). The use of SurePath resulted in 12 fewer cervical cancers per 100 000 normal screening samples, whereas the number of detected CIN lesions increased by 94. The risk of invasive cervical cancer seemed to be 15% higher for ThinPrep in comparison to conventional cytology, but the magnitude of the difference seemed to differ over time. Within the first 44 months after the normal screening sample, the risks were comparable; thereafter, the risk was 40% higher when using ThinPrep. Both the increased risk and the difference over time were mainly due to a 56% higher risk for a screen detected cancer. The use of ThinPrep resulted in eight additional cervical cancers per 100 000 normal screening samples, whereas the number of detected CIN lesions was slightly but not statistically significantly lower.

**Table 2 | Hazard ratio of cervical cancer after normal SurePath or ThinPrep screening sample compared with after normal conventional screening sample and compared with each other, overall and stratified by reason for cervical examination that led to cancer diagnosis**

	Main analyses		Sensitivity analyses: adjusted HR (95% CI)		
	Unadjusted HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR (95% CI)	(1) Restricted to women with $\geq 1$ previous smear	(2) Restricted to women attending programme screening	(3) As for (2) + test method in subsequent screening round as confounding factor
<b>All cancers</b>					
SurePath v CC	0.74 (0.64 to 0.85)	0.81 (0.66 to 0.99)*	0.80 (0.64 to 0.99)	NA	NA
ThinPrep v CC	1.07 (0.95 to 1.22)	1.15 (0.95 to 1.38) <sup>†</sup>	1.09 (0.89 to 1.34)	NA	NA
SurePath v ThinPrep	0.69 (0.58 to 0.81)	0.71 (0.58 to 0.87) <sup>‡</sup>	0.73 (0.58 to 0.91)	NA	NA
<b>Clinically detected cancers</b>					
SurePath v CC	0.70 (0.59 to 0.84)	0.73 (0.57 to 0.93) <sup>§</sup>	0.71 (0.54 to 0.92)	NA	NA
ThinPrep v CC	1.03 (0.88 to 1.20)	0.96 (0.76 to 1.20) <sup>¶</sup>	0.91 (0.71 to 1.16)	NA	NA
SurePath v ThinPrep	0.68 (0.55 to 0.84)	0.76 (0.59 to 0.97)**	0.78 (0.60 to 1.02)	NA	NA
<b>Screen detected cancers</b>					
SurePath v CC	0.80 (0.64 to 1.02)	0.95 (0.72 to 1.27) <sup>††</sup>	0.94 (0.68 to 1.29)	1.01 (0.72 to 1.41)	1.02 (0.71 to 1.47)
ThinPrep v CC	1.16 (0.93 to 1.44)	1.56 (1.17 to 2.08) <sup>††</sup>	1.58 (1.15 to 2.16)	1.65 (1.18 to 2.28)	1.62 (1.15 to 2.29)
SurePath v ThinPrep	0.70 (0.52 to 0.93)	0.61 (0.46 to 0.81) <sup>††</sup>	0.59 (0.43 to 0.81)	0.61 (0.44 to 0.86)	0.63 (0.43 to 0.90)

Differences in follow-up were taken into account; hazard ratios are shown unadjusted and adjusted for laboratory (included as random effect), age, socioeconomic status, screening history, and calendar time.

CC=conventional cytology; HR=hazard ratio; NA=not applicable.

\*HR was not time dependent; P=0.559.

<sup>†</sup>HR seemed to be time dependent, although not significantly; P=0.063.

<sup>‡</sup>HR was not time dependent; P=0.667.

<sup>§</sup>HR was not time dependent; P=0.658.

<sup>¶</sup>HR was not time dependent; P=0.306.

\*\*HR was not time dependent; P=0.954.

<sup>††</sup>Time dependencies not calculated for screen detected cancer, as they occur only approximately 60 months after baseline.

### Strengths and limitations of study

This study is the first to compare rates of invasive cervical cancer detected after a normal screening sample between two different types of liquid based cytology tests and conventional cytology, a widely accepted proxy for examining differences in the sensitivity to detect progressive CIN lesions. In addition, we examined the drawbacks of implementation of liquid based cytology by comparing indicators of over-diagnosis.

Our study has some limitations. Firstly, we were not able to correct for the use of automated reading, although the possible influence would be small given that automated reading has been introduced in relatively few Dutch laboratories. Moreover, multiple studies have shown that CIN II<sup>+</sup> detection was unaffected or slightly decreased by adding automated assisted reading to ThinPrep or SurePath.<sup>32-34</sup> Secondly, as we did not have a unique identification code (the identification code was based on the first eight letters of the (maiden)

family name and birth date), tests belonging to different women may have been allocated to a single woman (so-called fusions). However, we think it unlikely that these fusions would be correlated with the type of cytology test used. Thirdly, we did not have individual data on which type of primary test was used. Therefore, we used the date of the primary cytological smear and laboratory's conversion date fixed to the first date of the quarter to deduce which type of cytology test was used. This means that normal screening samples taken during this quarter may have been misclassified to some extent, leading to a slight underestimation of the effects. Fourthly, we were not able to censor follow-up for death and migration. However, as both mortality and migration rates are relatively low at screening ages,<sup>35 36</sup> we do not expect that this has biased our results. Fifthly, restricting our analyses to squamous cell carcinomas, adenocarcinomas, and/or micro-invasive and macro-invasive carcinomas was not possible,

**Table 3 | CIN detection rates per 100 000 screening samples and 72 month cumulative cervical cancer incidence after 100 000 normal screening samples for conventional cytology, and difference in those measures for SurePath and ThinPrep compared with conventional cytology**

	Conventional cytology	SurePath v conventional cytology	ThinPrep v conventional cytology
<b>No of CIN diagnoses per 100 000 screening samples</b>			
CIN I	216.1	30.1 (18.1 to 42.8)	-3.5 (-14.3 to 7.9)
CIN II	220.0	31.2 (19.0 to 44.1)	9.4 (-2.1 to 21.5)
CIN III	495.0	30.3 (12.0 to 49.3)	-12.2 (-29.6 to 5.9)
Total CIN	931.0	94.4 (68.9 to 120.6)	-6.8 (-30.6 to 17.6)
<b>No of cervical cancer diagnoses after 100 000 normal screening samples*</b>			
Total cancers	58.5 (54.6 to 62.7)	-11.9 (-15.6 to -4.2)	+8.5 (-0.7 to 18.8)

Numbers were corrected for confounding factors. 95% confidence intervals are given in parentheses.

CIN=cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.

\*Differences in distribution of follow-up were taken into account, and laboratories were included as random effects in model.

as this information in PALGA is not accurate and many values are missing. Finally, we did not correct for possible learning curve effects, as the aim of our study was to examine the effect of using SurePath and ThinPrep in routine practice, which also includes a possible learning effect.

#### Effect of confounding factors and sensitivity analyses

As laboratory and calendar time were clearly correlated with the moment of implementation of liquid based cytology, their confounding effects were much more pronounced than those of age, screening history, and socioeconomic status. Although significantly different, their distribution differences were very small and, therefore, confounding effects were negligible. It is possible that we did not take into account the effect of other (unknown) potential confounders. The fact that we found no large differences in age, screening history, and socioeconomic status is reassuring, however.

We found that the effect of ThinPrep compared with conventional cytology seemed to be somewhat less pronounced in women with a screening history compared with our main analysis (also including women without a screening history). This suggests that the risk of a cervical cancer after a normal ThinPrep screening sample is perhaps increased more in women without versus with a screening history.

Restricting the analysis to women who attended the next screening round slightly increased the risk of a screen detected cancer for both SurePath and ThinPrep, although the difference between these two types of liquid based cytology test remained similar. This may have resulted in a slight underestimation of the hazard ratios between SurePath and conventional cytology and between ThinPrep and conventional cytology.

In an ideal situation, the type of cytology test used would differ between the groups only at baseline to ensure that results are not biased by differences in sensitivity to detect a cervical cancer in the episode following the normal screening sample. Our finding that the addition of the second type of test (in the subsequent episode) as confounder did not change our results was reassuring.

#### Explanation of main results

In our previous study, using the same data as in this study, we showed that the detection of CIN II<sup>+</sup> was increased by using SurePath compared with conventional cytology, whereas it was unaffected by using ThinPrep.<sup>19</sup> As the use of SurePath resulted in decreased rates of cervical cancer after a normal screening sample, this indicates that at least part of the extra detected CIN lesions were progressive. As the use of ThinPrep seemed to result in increased cancer rates, this suggests that fewer of the detected CIN lesions were progressive.

In addition, we showed that the use of SurePath was associated with lower rates of cervical cancer after a normal screening sample compared with the use of ThinPrep, indicating that the sensitivity to detect progressive CIN lesions is higher for SurePath. These

suggested differences in sensitivity are most likely caused by differences between the techniques of the liquid based cytology tests, such as the extent of fixation, the technique of taking a representative sample from the vial, and the retention of the brush (the collecting device) in the fluid.<sup>37,38</sup> Studies have shown that retaining the brush, as is done when using SurePath, is associated with an increased cell yield compared with rinsing and discarding the brush, as is done when using ThinPrep.<sup>39,40</sup>

#### Extrapolation of results

The cumulative incidence of cancer after a normal sample seemed to be higher for ThinPrep than for conventional cytology mainly because the risk of a screen detected cancer after a normal sample was higher. In general, screen detected cancers are found at a lower stage than clinically diagnosed ones, so their survival rate is probably better.<sup>41</sup> Therefore, the suggested negative effect of using ThinPrep is probably less pronounced for cervical cancer mortality than it is for incidence. The opposite is true for the positive effect of SurePath, as we found that SurePath was primarily protective for clinically detected cancers. As no data on mortality were available, we were not able to estimate the effects of implementation of liquid based cytology on cervical cancer mortality. Although our results may not seem very relevant for the future of the Dutch cervical cancer screening programme, as primary cytology screening has recently been replaced by primary human papillomavirus screening, they will certainly be relevant to other countries with organised primary cytology screening programmes that have switched to using SurePath and/or ThinPrep or will switch in the near future.

#### Over-diagnosis

An important drawback of cervical cancer screening is over-diagnosis and over-treatment of CIN lesions (that is, of lesions that would never have progressed to clinical cervical cancer in the absence of screening). The possible increase in such over-diagnosis and over-treatment related to more sensitive screening should be taken into account when considering new screening options. With SurePath, the prevention of 12 extra cervical cancers within the first six years after screening was accompanied by the detection of 94 extra CIN lesions at that screening round. Most of these CIN lesions would never have become invasive cancer and could therefore be classified as over-diagnosis. Assuming that only CIN II<sup>+</sup> are treated, replacing conventional cytology with SurePath would have implied that roughly five more CIN treatments are performed to prevent one additional cervical cancer diagnosis. However, in a subsequent screening round for the same cohort, increased detection rates tend to wane, and so do over-diagnosis and over-treatment. This effect was also observed in randomised controlled trials in which cytology screening was replaced by highly sensitive human papillomavirus based screening in the intervention arm. The detection of high grade CIN was increased at the prevalence

round but decreased at the subsequent incidence round, accompanied by a reduced risk of interval cancers.<sup>42,43</sup> Therefore, in our study, the number of additional CIN treatments per additionally prevented cancer is, if anything, overestimated.

### Comparison with literature

Whether one cytology test is preferred over another should depend not only on the sensitivity to detect progressive CIN lesions and rates of over-diagnosis but also on factors such as the possibility to test for the presence of human papillomavirus in the residual material and the percentage of unsatisfactory smears. Fontaine et al have shown that unsatisfactory rates are significantly lower when using SurePath instead of ThinPrep.<sup>44</sup> Although this was not shown in our previous study,<sup>19</sup> we then found similar results (an odds ratio of 0.74, 0.72 to 0.75) when comparing unsatisfactory rates between SurePath and ThinPrep.

### Conclusions

The six year cumulative incidence of cervical cancer after a normal screening sample was significantly lower for SurePath than for conventional cytology and ThinPrep, strongly suggesting that the sensitivity of SurePath to detect progressive CIN lesions is higher. The use of ThinPrep compared with the use of conventional cytology seemed to be associated with a higher cumulative cancer incidence, suggesting that the sensitivity to detect progressive CIN lesions is lower, although results were non-significant. Our findings should provoke reconsideration of the assumed similarity in the sensitivity for progressive CIN between the different types of liquid based cytology tests and conventional cytology.

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**Contributors:** LIHO linked laboratories' data to the PALGA database. KR designed the study, did the analyses, and wrote the manuscript. CWNL gave statistical advice. All authors interpreted the results, reviewed the paper critically, and approved the final version submitted. MvB is the guarantor.

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**Ethical approval:** Data retrieval was approved by the board of PALGA, the nationwide network and registry of histo- and cytopathology in the Netherlands.

**Data sharing:** Individual level data can be requested from the nationwide network and registry of histo- and cytopathology in the Netherlands (PALGA).

**Transparency statement:** The lead author (the manuscript's guarantor) affirms that the manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study being reported; that no important aspects of the study have been omitted; and that any discrepancies from the study as planned have been explained.

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### Supplementary materials