PD130 Health Technology Assessment Of Cervical Cancer Screening In Indonesia

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Introduction: Cervical cancer is the most common gynecological cancer and the second most common cancer among women in Indonesia, and its incidence is projected to increase. In 2018, the mortality rate of cervical cancer was 60 percent, since patients often have advanced stage disease at diagnosis. We aimed to identify the status and cost of cervical cancer screening in Indonesia.
Methods: We conducted a literature review with search terms relevant to cervical cancer, screening, and Indonesia in two major databases—Embase and Medline—and by citation searching through the World Health Organization (WHO) website, human papillomavirus (HPV) reports, and Indonesian reports on cervical cancer.
Results: Indonesia's national cervical cancer screening program began in 2007 and uses visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) or the Papanicolaou (Pap) test. VIA has high sensitivity (94%) and specificity (95%). It is the preferred option due to the limited number of pathologists and its lower cost (IDR25,000 [USD1.64]), compared with the Pap test (IDR200,000 [USD13.13]) and the HPV DNA test (IDR550,000 [USD36.00] to IDR1,400,000 [USD 91.90]). VIA and the Pap test are covered by national health insurance, whereas the HPV test is not. Nevertheless, national screening coverage was less than 10 percent, with a wide regional disparity due to the limited number of screening providers, resource constraints, and lack of awareness.
Conclusions: In Indonesia, VIA is the primary screening method because of its affordability, accessibility, and applicability in low-resource settings. However, low screening coverage has led to a high incidence of cervical cancer. New policies and incentives are needed to ensure adequate numbers of screening providers and monitoring systems. Health technology assessment can help choose cost-effective strategies for primary HPV DNA testing.

PD131 Literature Analysis And Hot Topics In Congenital Heart Disease Screening In China: A Bibliometrics Study Using CiteSpace

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Introduction: Congenital heart disease (CHD), the most common congenital malformation affecting fetuses and infants, poses a significant and rapidly emerging global challenge in children's health. Prenatal and newborn screening are very important for preventing CHD. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze the status and corresponding foci of articles on CHD screening in the Chinese or English language using bibliometric methods.
Methods: Publications on prenatal or newborn screening for CHD were included. The Web of Science Core Collection (WoS) and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases were searched to identify literature published from inception to 31 March 2023. CiteSpace was used to perform bibliometric analysis on the number of publications, institutions, authors, and keywords to generate corresponding knowledge maps.
Results: A total of 582 publications were retrieved from the WoS and 233 from the CNKI databases. There was an increasing trend in the number of English and Chinese articles published, with the trend beginning in 2010 for Chinese language articles and in 2007 for English language articles. In English language publications, GR Martin was the most influential author, and the top five institutions were from high-income countries. Among the Chinese language publications, Wenhong Ding was the most influential author and the Hunan Province Maternal and Child Health Care Hospital was the most commonly reported institution. Keyword analysis revealed that the most frequently occurring terms in both language publications were as follows: antenatal diagnosis, cardiac auscultation, and fetal echocardiography in English language articles and screening, prenatal screening, and fetal in Chinese language publications.
Conclusions: Increasingly, articles on CHD screening have been listed in the WoS and CNKI databases. This bibliometric study provides the status and trends in the research on screening for CHD and may help researchers identify hot topics and explore new research directions in this field.

PD132 A Target Trial Emulation Application Assessing The Survival Of Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agents In Patients With Lower Risk Myelodysplastic Syndrome

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Introduction: Patients with myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) can be treated with erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs) to alleviate anemia-related symptoms and delay the need for expensive transfusions. However, clinicians disagree on prescribing ESAs because evidence on the effectiveness of ESAs is limited. This study aimed to reliably estimate the survival of a dynamic ESA treatment regimen using a novel causal inference approach.
Methods: The European MDS Registry collects data on patients with MDS every six months. We followed a two-step framework to develop a hypothetical and emulated trial protocol. The eligible population consisted of patients with intermediate-1 to low-risk

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