BHIVA Webinar – the ANCHOR Study: results and their implications Further reading list:

Main paper

Palefsky J et al. Treatment of anal high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions to prevent anal cancer. N Engl J Med 2022 386:2273-2282DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2201048. (16 June 2022).https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2201048

Podcasts and webcasts

BMJ podcast: Interview with Joel Palefsky by Ming Lee and Anna-Maria Geretti

Preventing anal cancer in people with HIV: learnings from the ANCHOR study. (August 2022)

https://soundcloud.com/bmjpodcasts/sti-anchor-study

Kirby Institute interview: Professor Joel Palefsky & Dr Mary Poynten: Anal cancer prevention in people living with HIV. (September 2022).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8giWzyAxWZY

Community reports on ANCHOR

HIV i-Base

CROI 2022: ANCHOR study reduces anal cancer by 57% and supports screening for people living with HIV.

https://i-base.info/htb/42226

Aidsmap

CROI 2022: Screening and early treatment reduce anal cancer in people with HIV

https://www.aidsmap.com/bulletin/conference-news/croi-2022/18-february-2022

Supporting literature

Clifford GM et al. A meta-analysis of anal cancer incidence by risk group: Toward a unified anal cancer risk scale. Int J Cancer. 2021 Jan 1148(1):38-47. doi: 10.1002/ijc.33185. Epub 2020 Jul 29.https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32621759

Poynten M et al. The Natural History of Anal High-grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions in Gay and Bisexual Men. Clinical Infectious Diseases 72(5)853–861. DOI: 10.1093/cid/ciaa166. (1 March 2021). https://academic.oup.com/cid/article/72/5/853/5826154

Brogden DRL et al.. Anal squamous cell carcinoma in a high HIV prevalence population. Discov Oncol. 202112(1):3. doi: 10.1007/s12672-021-00397-7. Epub 2021 Feb 11. PMID: 33844706 PMCID: PMC7878215.

Clarke MA, Deshmukh AA, Suk R,et al. A systematic review and meta-analysis of cytology and HPV-related biomarkers for anal cancer screening among different risk groups. Int J Cancer. 2022;1-13. doi:10.1002/ijc.34199

https://doi.org/10.1002/ijc.34199

SEPAC

https://www.ucl.ac.uk/global-health/research/z-research/sepac