

## MILESTONES FOR CERVICAL SCREENING IN WALES

Date	Event	References
1943	The 'pap' smear test is developed to facilitate the early detection and treatment of premalignant changes of the cervix. It was described as an effective, simple and safe screening test to reduce incidence of, and mortality from, cervical cancer.	Papanicolaou GN, Traut H (1943). <i>Diagnosis of Uterine Cancer by the Vaginal Smear</i> . New York.
1964	Ad hoc cervical screening is introduced in England. However, the programme fails to cover those women who are at greatest risk and some individuals with positive results are not followed up successfully.	Farmery E, Gray JAM (1994). <i>Report of the first five years of the NHS cervical screening programme</i> . Oxford: National Coordinating Network.
1975	Early evidence of effectiveness of cervical screening (using the 'pap' smear test) is published.	MacGregor JE (1975). <i>Evaluation of mass screening programmes for cervical cancer in NE Scotland</i> . Presented at the Fifth European Congress of Cytology, Milan, Italy.
1981	Cervical screening in Wales is reported to be based on local arrangements, targeting women aged 35 years and over (and those under 35 years who had had three or more pregnancies), on a five-year recall interval.	All-Wales Advisory Group on Cervical Screening (1991). <i>Report of the All-Wales Advisory Group on Cervical Screening to the Secretary of State for Wales</i> . Welsh Office: Cardiff.
1981	Findings from the 'Cardiff Cervical Cytology Study' emphasise the need for repeat cytological or histological examinations in women with evidence of dyskaryosis in a cervical smear.	Evans DMD, Hibbard BM, Jones JM, Sweetnam P (1981). The Cardiff Cervical Cytology Study: prevalence of cytological grades and initial histological findings. <i>BMJ</i> ; 282: 689.
1985	Further evidence is published demonstrating that screening reduces incidence of, and mortality from, cervical cancer.	MacGregor JE <i>et al.</i> (1985). A case control study of cervical cancer screening in North East Scotland. <i>BMJ</i> ; 290.
1985	The NHS/Welsh Office Working Party is formed to look at the screening programme in Wales and produce guidelines for cervical screening in District Health Authorities that make 13 recommendations that all call-recall schemes should include.	
1986	The All Wales Health management Efficiency Group on Cervical Screening issues a report, recommending the appointment of programme directors and the computerisation of call-recall schemes.	
1986	A Welsh Office Circular is published stating that cervical screening is to be included in the annual review of Health Authority Performance.	Welsh Office (1986). <i>Welsh Office Circular (86)31</i> . Welsh Office: Cardiff.
1986	Findings from a collaborative study carried out in eight countries demonstrates that cervical screening could be effective in identifying women at increased risk of developing cervical cancer.	IARC Working Group on the evaluation of cervical screening programmes (1986). Screening for squamous cervical cancer: duration of low risk after negative results of cervical cytology and its implication for screening policies. <i>BMJ</i> ; 293: 659-664.
1987	The Cancer Health Education Working Group of the Health Education Advisory Committee (Wales) consults on 'Health Education Relating to Cervical Screening in Wales'.	

1987	More evidence is published demonstrating the effectiveness of cervical screening (using the smear test), based on observational studies undertaken in the Nordic countries.	Laara E, Day NE, Hakama M (1987). Trends in mortality from cervical cancer in the Nordic countries: association with organised screening programmes. <i>Lancet</i> ; 1 (8544): 1247-9.
1988	The Department of Health issues a circular requiring all district health authorities to introduce a computerised call-recall system and recommended that women aged 20 to 64 be screened every three to five years.	Department of Health and Social Security (1988). <i>Health Services Management: Cervical Cancer Screening</i> . Heywood: DHSS (Health Circular HC (88)1.
1988	Further evidence is published indicating a gradual fall in mortality from cervical cancer due to national screening programmes.	Anderson GM <i>et al.</i> (1988). Organisation and results of cervical screening programmes in British Columbia, 1955-1985. <i>BMJ</i> ; 296: 975.
1988	The Welsh Office issues a circular setting out the essential elements for the current Cervical Screening Programme.	Welsh Office (1988). <i>Cervical Cytology Screening Services WHC (88)44</i> . Welsh Office NHS Directorate: Cardiff.
1989	The National Coordinating Network of the National Health Service Cervical Screening Programme is formed to unite the aims of UK cervical screening programmes	
1990	The English cervical screening programme (NHSCSP) publishes 'Cervical Screening in Primary Care', detailing measures to be taken to encourage primary care involvement in cervical screening.	NHSCSP (1990). <i>Cervical screening in Primary Care</i> . ISBN 1 872263 00 3
1990	Financial incentives for GPs are introduced.	Anderson CM, Nottingham J (1999). Bridging the knowledge gap and communicating uncertainties for informed consent in cervical cytology screening; we need unbiased information and a culture change. <i>Cytopathology</i> ; 10: 221-228.
1990 to 1997	Research is published in respect of the different aspects of a cervical screening programme (e.g. call-recall, smear taking and reading, counselling, colposcopy clinics, treatment, pathology services and costs to women (including anxiety caused by screening, especially receiving a positive test result).	Wilkinson C, Jones JM, McBride J (1990). Anxiety caused by abnormal result of cervical smear test: a controlled trial. <i>BMJ</i> ; 300(6722): 440.  Havelock C (1994). <i>The cost of the cervical screening programme – an activity-based approach</i> . NCN report on costings. Oxford: National Coordinating Network, NHS Cervical Screening Programme.  Cuzick J, Sasieni PD (1997). <i>Estimates of the cost impact of introducing human papillomavirus testing into a cervical screening programme</i> . In: Franco ELF, Monsonogo J eds. <i>New developments in cervical cancer screening and prevention</i> . Oxford: Blackwell Science: 364-372.
1991	Declining mortality from cervical cancer is reported to have occurred in the UK since the 1950s, except in young women (aged 20 to 39 years) in whom rates doubled between 1970 and the mid 1980s.  (At this time, cervical cancer affected 1 in 60 women and, without screening, was predicted to become more common over the next 4 or so decades. At this time, about 50% of women diagnosed with cervical cancer died from it.)	Sasieni P (1991). Trends in cervical cancer mortality. <i>Lancet</i> ; 338(8770):818-9  (Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (1998). <i>Cancer survival in England and Wales: 1981 and 1989 registrations</i> . HMSO: London, 98/1.)

1991 to 1992	A 'Report of the All-Wales Advisory Group on Cervical Screening' is presented to the Secretary of State for Wales, detailing the current state of cervical screening in Wales, outlining technical guidance and proposing a way forward to improve the existing programme.	All-Wales Advisory Group on Cervical Screening (1991/1992). <i>Report of the All-Wales Advisory Group on Cervical Screening to the Secretary of State for Wales</i> . Welsh Office: Cardiff.
1992	The English NHS Cervical Screening Programme issues guidelines on fail-safe actions.	NHSCSP (1992). <i>Guidelines on Fail-Safe Actions</i> . NHSCSP; ISBN 1 872263 35 6.
1994	Evidence is published showing that screening is effective in reducing the incidence of, and mortality from, cervical cancer in north east Scotland.	MacGregor JE, Campbello MK, Mann EMF, Swanson KY (1994). Screening for cervical intraepithelial neoplasia in north east Scotland shows fall in incidence and mortality from invasive cancer with concomitant rise in preinvasive disease. <i>BMJ</i> ; 308:1407-1411.
1994 to 2000	A UK cervical screening reference manual is published.	NHS (1994). <i>Cervical Screening Reference Manual Version 2.0</i> . NHS Information Authority.
1995	The Welsh Expert Advisory Group (convened to respond to the All Wales Advisory Group report on cervical screening) issues a significant report on cervical screening in Wales, recommending that all components of a screening programme be reviewed and actions taken to provide a high quality, unified service across Wales.	Expert Advisory Group (1995). <i>Cervical Screening in Wales: Report of the Expert Advisory Group</i> .
1995	The English NHS Cervical Screening Programme publishes achievable standards, benchmarks for reporting and criteria for evaluating cervical cytopathology.	NHSCSP (1995). <i>Achievable standards, benchmarks for reporting and criteria for evaluating cervical cytopathology – report of a working party set up by RCPATH, BSCC and NHSCSP</i> . NHSCSP publication no. 1.
1995 to 1997	Research is published in respect of the accuracy of the smear test (including sensitivity, specificity, PPV and false positive rate).	Raffle AE, Alden B, Mackenzie EF (1995). Detection rates for abnormal cervical smears: what are we screening for? <i>Lancet</i> ; 345 (8963): 1469-73  Herrero R <i>et al</i> (1997). <i>Evaluation of multiple screening techniques in a high-risk area: the Guanacaste Project</i> . In: Franco ELF, Monsonego J eds. <i>New developments in cervical cancer screening and prevention</i> . Oxford: Blackwell Science; pp: 389-399.  Kinney WK, Manos MM, Hurley LB, Ransley JE (1998). <i>Where's the high grade cervical neoplasia? The importance of minimally abnormal papanicolau diagnoses</i> . <i>Obstetrics &amp; Gynecology</i> ; 91(6): 973-976.
1996	60% of health authorities are reported to be operating a three-year screening interval for cervical cancer, compared with 39% in 1991.	National Audit Office (1992). <i>Cervical and breast screening in England: a report by the Comptroller and Auditor General</i> . London: HMSO.  National Audit Office (1998). <i>The performance of the NHS cervical screening programme in England: a report by the Comptroller and Auditor General</i> . London: The Stationary Office.

1996	Research is published estimating the protective effect of participating in screening.	Sasieni PD, Cuzick J, Lynch-Farmery E (1996). Estimating the efficacy of screening by auditing smear histories of women with and without cervical cancer – the National Coordinating Network for Cervical Cancer Screening Working Group. <i>Br J Cancer</i> , 73 (8): 1001-5.
1996	The English NHS Cervical Screening Programme publishes standards and quality in colposcopy.	NHSCSP (1996). <i>Standards and Quality in Colposcopy</i> . NHSCSP publication no. 2.
1996 to 1999	Experts are aware that most cervical cancers are associated with human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, opening up the possibility of better screening and detection via HPV as well as standard techniques and also the potential prevention and treatment of the disease through vaccination.	Borysiewicz L, Fiander A, Nimako M, Man S, Wilkinson G, Westmorland D <i>et al.</i> (1996). A recombinant vaccinia virus encoding human papillomavirus type 16 and type 18, e6 and 37 proteins as immunotherapy for cervical cancer. <i>Lancet</i> , 347: 1523-1527.  Schiller JT (1999). Papillomavirus-like particle vaccines for cervical cancer. <i>Molecular Medicine Today</i> , 5.  Murakami M, Gurski K, Steller M (1999). Human papillomavirus vaccines for cervical cancer. <i>Journal of Immunotherapy</i> , 22: 212-218.
1997	Further observational research evidence is published demonstrating that cervical screening had been effective at reducing cancer incidence and mortality in Nordic countries.	Hakama M (1997). Screening for cervical cancer: experience of the Nordic countries. In: Franco ELF, Monsonogo J eds. <i>New developments in cervical cancer screening and prevention</i> . Oxford: Blackwood Science:190-199
1997	The English NHS Cervical Screening Programme publishes guidelines for clinical practice and programme management.	NHSCSP (1997). <i>Guidelines for clinical practice and programme management (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)</i> . NHSCSP publication no. 8.
1997	The English NHS Cervical Screening Programme publishes a practical guide for health authorities.	NHSCSP (1997). <i>A practical guide for health authorities</i> . NHSCSP publication no. 7.
1997	The English NHS Cervical Screening Programme publishes guidelines to improve the quality of written information sent to women about cervical screening.	NHSCSP (1997). <i>Improving the quality of the written information sent to women about cervical screening: guidelines on the presentation and content of letters and leaflets</i> . NHSCSP publication no. 5.
1997	The English NHS Cervical Screening Programme publishes guidelines to improve the quality of written information sent to women about cervical screening.	NHSCSP (1997). <i>Improving the quality of the written information sent to women about cervical screening: Part 1 – evidence based criteria for the content of letters and leaflets; Part 2 – evaluation of the content of current letters and leaflets</i> . NHSCSP publication no. 6.
1997	The English NHS Cervical Screening Programme produces guidance on the safe use of diathermy loop excision for the treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.	NHSCSP (1997). <i>Guidance on the safe use of diathermy loop excision for the treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia</i> . NHSCSP publication no. 4.
1998	'Quality Care and Clinical Excellence: National Service Framework for the Cervical Screening Programme in Wales' is published.	NHS Wales (1998). <i>Quality Care and Clinical Excellence: National Service Framework for the Cervical Screening Programme in Wales</i> . Cardiff: NHS Wales & Welsh Office.
1998	NHS Wales announces 'Putting Patients First', a document outlining a national commitment to enhance the role of health care professionals, local authorities and local people to take the lead in organising health services for their communities.	NHS Wales (1998). <i>Putting Patient First</i> . Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Wales by command of Her Majesty. NHS Wales: Cardiff.

1998	The English NHS Cervical Screening Programme publishes a resource pack for training smear takers	NHSCSP (1998). <i>Resource Pack for Training Smear Takers</i> . NHSCSP; ISBN 1 871997 28 3.
1998 to 2000	The Cervical Screening Information Project (CSIP) is undertaken, identifying the type of information that should be collected and analysed in order to aid evaluation of screening in Wales.	
1999	Cervical screening is shown to be effective in a number of countries, although not by means of randomised controlled trials.	Sigurdsson K (1999). The Icelandic and Nordic cervical screening programs: trends in incidence and mortality rates through 1995. <i>Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand</i> ; 78: 478-85.
1999	'Cervical Screening Wales' is launched by Welsh Health Minister, Jon Owen Jones, to provide women with equal access to a uniform and high quality cervical screening service across Wales. The Welsh cervical screening programme follows the model detailed in the aforementioned National Service Framework document, published in 1998.	Dobson R (1999). Wales sets up cervical screening body. <i>BMJ</i> ; 318: 1510.
1999	The English NHS Cervical Screening Programme produces a report on histopathology reporting in cervical cancer.	NHSCSP (1999). <i>Histopathology reporting in cervical screening - working party of the Royal College of Pathologists and the NHS Cervical Screening Programme</i> . NHSCSP publication no. 10.
1999 to 2000	Cervical screening is reported to be directly responsible for a 42% drop in incidence of cervical cancer between 1988 and 1997 in England and Wales, saving around 1,300 lives per year.	Sasieni P, Adams J (1999). Effect of screening on cervical cancer mortality in England and Wales: analysis of trends with an age period cohort model. <i>BMJ</i> ; 318: 1244-1245  Office for National Statistics (2000). <i>Health statistics quarterly 07</i> . ONS: London.
1999 to 2001	Cervical Screening Wales issues its quality assurance manual.	CSW (1999). <i>CSW Quality Manual (Administration)</i> . CSW: Cardiff.
2000	The National Institute for Clinical Excellence publishes guidance for the use of liquid-based cytology for cervical screening.	NICE (2000). <i>Guidance for the use of liquid-based cytology for cervical screening</i> . Technology Appraisal Guidance No. 5; NICE: London.
2000	The National Assembly for Wales publishes the 'Performance Management Framework' to accompany the 'Putting Patients First' document and details a target for cervical cancer screening rates in Wales that can be used to assess overall impact of, and access of different socio-economic and geographical groups to, screening.	National Assembly for Wales (2000). <i>Performance Management Framework: Putting Patients First (framework document and rationale report and baseline data)</i> . National Assembly for Wales: Cardiff.
2000	Cervical Screening Wales releases figures showing that in 2000/2001, 81% of all eligible women (aged 20 to 64 years) had been screened at least once in the previous 5 years.	Cervical Screening Wales (2002). <i>Cervical Screening Programme, Wales 2000/2001</i> . KC53/61 Statistical Report; CSW: Cardiff..
2001	Information System for Clinical Organisations – Colposcopy Information System (ISCO-CIS) is rolled out to every colposcopy clinic in Wales to capture clinical details for every patient requiring a colposcopic referral.	

2001	SafetyNet system (already implemented in Dyfed Powys) is rolled out across Wales to ensure that all women requiring a referral to colposcopy are not lost to follow up.	
2001	Cervical Screening Wales issues a revised quality assurance manual.	CSW (2001). <i>CSW Quality Manual (Administration)</i> . CSW: Cardiff.
2001	CSW achieves the Investors in People award.	
2001	Cervical Screening Wales introduces liquid based cytology (LBC) - a new technology to process smear samples - in four laboratories in Wales, as a pilot project to assess whether or not LBC should be implemented fully across Wales.	
2003	Evidence is published demonstrating that a new technology – liquid-based cytology (LBC) - reduces the number of 'inadequate' smears taken and hence the number of women who are recalled for repeat testing, reduce pressure on the laboratory workforce and also reduce levels of anxiety in screened women due to the quicker reporting time and a reduction in the number of women whose tests have to be taken again.	Karnon J, Peters J, Platt J, Chilcott J, and McGoogan E (2003). Liquid-based cytology in cervical screening: an updated rapid and systematic review. Technology Assessment Report prepared for the National Institute for Clinical Excellence:i-67.
2003	The National Institute of Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) recommends that liquid-based cytology (LBC) is used as the primary means of processing smear samples in the cervical screening programme in England and Wales.	NICE (2003). <i>Guidance on the use of liquid-based cytology for cervical screening: Technology Appraisal 69</i> . NICE: London
2003	The NHS Cervical Screening Programme in England announces the introduction of liquid based cytology (LBC) in some laboratories at the 'Britain Against Cancer' conference.	
2003	The NHS Cervical Screening Programme in England changes the age and frequency of screening following research by Cancer Research UK scientists. English screening policy is changed to offer first screening invitation to women at age 25 years, screen women aged 25 to 49 three-yearly and those aged 50 to 64 five-yearly.	Sasieni P, Adams J, Cuzick J (2003). Benefits of cervical screening at different ages: evidence from the UK audit of screening histories. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 89: 88-93.
2003	In Wales, a decision is made to continue to offer first screen to women at age 20 years and invite all women three-yearly.	
2003	The evaluation of the LBC pilot project in Wales demonstrates a significant reduction in the number of inadequate smears and a fall in the number of women referred for colposcopy.	Cervical Screening Wales (2003). <i>Liquid Based Cytology – Pilot Project: Project Report</i> , Cardiff: Cervical Screening Wales.
2004	Cancer Research UK publishes a paper stating that Britain's cervical cancer screening programmes have averted an epidemic that would have killed about one in 65 women born after 1950. The article suggests that screening programmes in the UK have saved 100,000 women born between 1951 and 1970 from premature	Peto J, Gilham C, Fletcher O, Matthews FE (2004). The cervical cancer epidemic that screening has prevented in the UK. <i>Lancet</i> ; 364, pp. 249–256.

	death due to cervical cancer.	
2004	A revised version of the UK cervical screening reference manual is published.	NHS (1994). <i>Cervical Screening Reference Manual Version 2.8</i> . NHS Information Authority.
2004	Health Commission Wales authorises the roll-out of LBC technology across the remainder of laboratories in Wales.  [In addition, a training programme is set up for all laboratory staff in Wales from July 2004 and, with the exception of a small number of staff, completed by June 2005. LBC conversion training for all smear takers runs concurrently with laboratory training]	
2004	New SafetyNet system which directly links to Welsh Exeter system is launched by Cervical Screening Wales to ensure that all women who require a referral to colposcopy are not lost to follow up.	
2004	ColpSafe system introduced to all CSADs to identify women who DNA colposcopy appointments.	
2004 to 2006	Research is published demonstrating that Cervarix™ (a bivalent vaccine aimed at preventing HPV types 16 and 18) is both safe and effective, preventing 100% of HPV type 16 and 18 infections.	<p>Harper DM <i>et al.</i> (2004). Efficacy of a Bivalent L1 Virus-Like Particle Vaccine in Prevention of Infection with Human Papillomavirus Types 16 and 18 in Young Women: A Randomised Controlled Trial. <i>Lancet</i>; 364, 1757-65.</p> <p>Harper DM <i>et al.</i> (2006). Sustained Efficacy Up to 4.5 Years of a Bivalent L1 Virus-Like Particle Vaccine Against Human Papillomavirus Types 16 and 18: Follow-Up From a Randomised Control Trial. <i>Lancet</i>; DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(06)68439-0.</p> <p>Kahn JA (2005). Vaccination As A Prevention Strategy for Human Papillomavirus-Related Diseases. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i>; 37, S10-6.</p> <p>GlaxoSmithKline (2006). <i>Press Release: New Data Show Cervarix™, GSK's HPV 16/18 Cervical Cancer Candidate Vaccine, Is Highly Immunogenic and Well-Tolerated in Women Over 25 Years of Age</i>. [Online]. Accessed at: <a href="http://www.gsk.ca/en/media_room/news/20060605.pdf">http://www.gsk.ca/en/media_room/news/20060605.pdf</a> on 03/05/07.</p> <p>Schwarz TF <i>et al.</i> (2006). An AS04-containing human papillomavirus (HPV) 16/18 vaccine for prevention of cervical cancer is immunogenic and well-tolerated in women 15-55 years old. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i>, 24(18S), abstract 1008.</p>

2005	Screening Link Person project piloted in some areas of Wales – to identify links to primary care to improve two-way communication between CSW and primary care and to help with dissemination of information.	
2005 to 2006	One of the trials of vaccines against human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, the primary risk factor for cervical cancer, announces that Merck's investigational vaccine GARDASIL™ is both safe and effective, preventing 100% of cervical pre-cancers and non-invasive cervical cancers associated with HPV types 16 and 18 in a new clinical study.	<p>Press release 6 Oct 2005. Accessed at: <a href="http://www.merck.com/newsroom/press_releases/research_and_development/2005_1006.html">www.merck.com/newsroom/press_releases/research_and_development/2005_1006.html</a> on 03/05/07.</p> <p>Villa LL <i>et al.</i> (2005). Prophylactic Quadrivalent Human Papillomavirus (Types 6, 11, 16, and 18) L1 Virus-Like Particle Vaccine in Young Women: A Randomised Double-Blind Placebo-Controlled Multicentre Phase II Efficacy Trial. <i>Lancet Oncology</i>, 6, 271-8.</p> <p>Skjeldestad FE <i>et al.</i> (2005). <i>Prophylactic Quadrivalent Human Papillomavirus (HPV) (Types 6, 11, 16, 18) L1 Virus-Like Particle Vaccine (Gardasil™) Reduced Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia 2/3 Risk</i>. Presented at: Infectious Disease Society of America 43<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting; October 7, 2005; San Francisco, California. Abstract LB-8a. [Online]. <a href="http://www.idsociety.org/Template.cfm?Section=Program2&amp;CONTENTID=14108&amp;TEMPLATE=/ContentManagment/ContentDisplay.cfm">http://www.idsociety.org/Template.cfm?Section=Program2&amp;CONTENTID=14108&amp;TEMPLATE=/ContentManagment/ContentDisplay.cfm</a></p> <p>Mao C <i>et al.</i> (2006). Efficacy of Human Papillomavirus-16 Vaccine to Prevent Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Obstetrics &amp; Gynecology</i>, 107(1), 18-27.</p>
2005 to 2006	Colposcopy Highlight Rules is rolled out across Wales (after being piloted in Gwent) – further failsafe system linked to SafetyNet to ensure women have correct management, and discharge from, colposcopy.	
2006	All cervical smears taken in Wales are processed using LBC technology.	
2006	Statistics from Cervical Screening Wales records show that 75.4% of women offered a smear test during 2005/06, took it up; compared with 85% in 1992.	
2006	Digital imaging piloted in colposcopy clinics in Wreham.	
2006	A cervical cancer vaccine targeting HPV types 16, 18, 6 and 11 is licensed for use within the European Union.	
2006	The English NHS Cervical Screening Programme publishes an Audit of Invasive Cervical Cancers to monitor the effectiveness of the screening programme and to identify areas of good practice and where improvements can be made.	NHSCSP (2006). <i>Audit of Invasive Cervical Cancers</i> . NHSCSP publication no. 28.

2006	The National Public Health Service for Wales and Screening Services Wales issues a joint position statement in respect of HPV vaccination in Wales.	Roberts R, Filder H (2006). Position Statement on Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccines. NPHS/Screening Services:Cardiff. Accessed at: <a href="http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/docmetadata.cfm?orgid=719&amp;id=73913">http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/docmetadata.cfm?orgid=719&amp;id=73913</a>
2006 to 2007	Screening Link Person project rolled out to the remainder of areas in Wales.	
2007	Digital imaging rolled out to all colposcopy clinics in Wales.	
2007	A Cervical Cancer Audit project commences in Wales to develop a database and standard operating policies and procedures to ensure that all cervical cancers are audited in a standard way using routinely collected and recorded information (which can also be shared with other stakeholders to inform any national audit exercises).	
2007	As part of a campaign designed to address a fall in the number of women having a smear test, the first television, cinema and poster advertising campaign to encourage screening uptake is launched in Wales.	
2007	A recommendation is made to change policy in Wales to reduce screening frequency amongst women aged 50+ years from three to five-yearly.	Sasieni P, Adams J, Cuzick J. Benefits of cervical screening at different ages: evidence from the UK audit of screening histories. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2003; 89: 88-93
2007	Decision on whether HPV vaccine should be introduced in the UK is awaited from the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation	