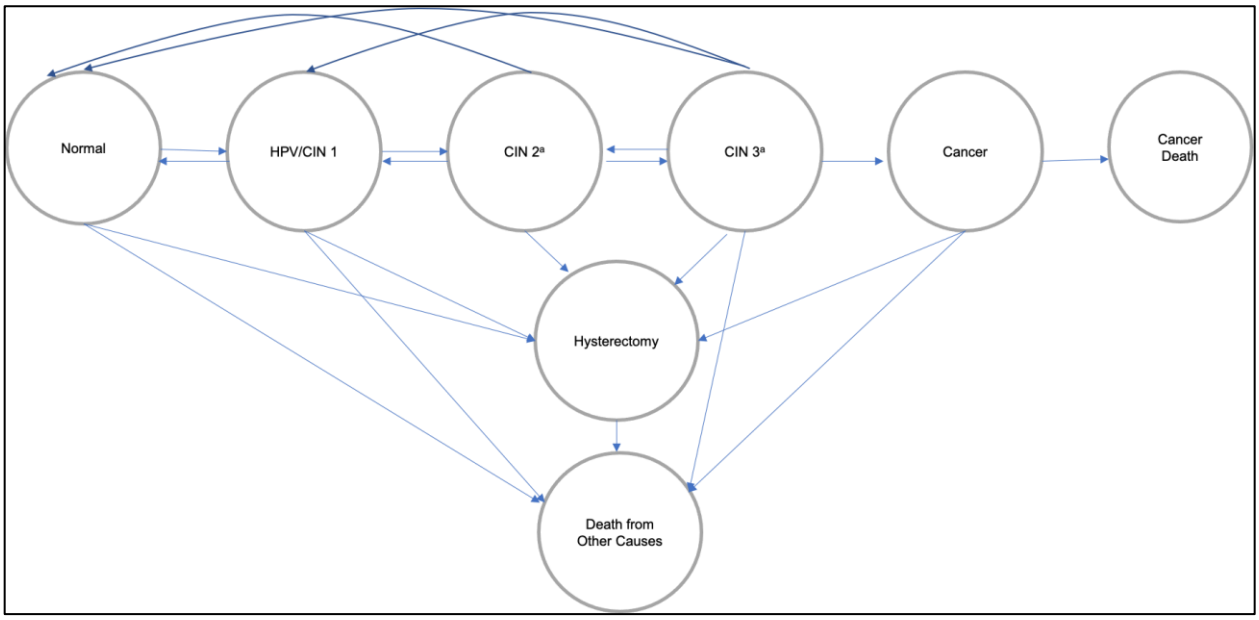
Supplementary Online Content

Kulasingam SL, de Kok IMCM, Mehta A, et al. Estimated cancer risk in females who meet the criteria to exit cervical cancer screening. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2025;8(3):e250479. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2025.0479

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eFigure. Overview of cervical cancer model natural history states and allowed transitions.



[a] The Harvard model does not contain a health state for cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) 1, which is considered to be a microscopic manifestation of acute HPV infection and thus incorporated into the HPV state. The Harvard model also considers CIN2 and CIN3 as nonsequential health states with distinct transitions to cancer.

eTable 1. Model-estimated 3- and 5-year risk of CIN3 for Scenarios 2[a] and 4[b]

	Scenario 2[a]		Scenario 4[b]	
	3 Year Risk	5 Year Risk	3 Year Risk	5 Year Risk
Harvard	0.031%	0.072%	0.034%	0.075%
MISCAN – Cervix	0.035%	0.084%	0.034%	0.082%
UMN-HPV CA	0.031%	0.067%	0.033%	0.063%
Policy1- Cervix	0.039%	0.082%	0.038%	0.081%

[a]2 – Single cotest prior to exit cotests
[b]4 – Screening according to Kaiser Permanente Northern California guidelines

eTable 2. Model-estimated age-conditional risks of cervical cancer and cancer death for Scenarios 2[a] and 4[b].

	Age 65		Age 70		Age 75		Age 80	
	CA	CA death	CA	CA death	CA	CA death	CA	CA death
Scenario 2[a]								
Harvard	0.000%	0.000%	0.003%	0.000%	0.014%	0.002%	0.016%	0.004%
MISCAN Cervix	0.001%	0.000%	0.009%	0.002%	0.026%	0.012%	0.048%	0.023%
UMN	0.001%	0.000%	0.010%	0.001%	0.023%	0.008%	0.036%	0.016%
Policy-1 Cervix	0.003%	0.000%	0.019%	0.006%	0.033%	0.016%	0.037%	0.020%
Scenario 4[b]								
Harvard	0.000%	0.000%	0.003%	0.000%	0.014%	0.001%	0.016%	0.005%
MISCAN Cervix	0.001%	0.000%	0.009%	0.003%	0.027%	0.013%	0.042%	0.022%
UMN	0.000%	0.000%	0.010%	0.001%	0.023%	0.007%	0.037%	0.019%
Policy-1 Cervix	0.001%	0.000%	0.019%	0.007%	0.037%	0.016%	0.037%	0.022%

[a]2 – Single cotest prior to exit cotests
[b]4 – Screening according to Kaiser Permanente Northern California guidelines

eTable 3. Model-estimated cumulative risks of cervical cancer and cancer death for Scenarios 2[a] and 4[b].

	Age 70		Age 75		Age 80		Age 85	
	CA	CA death	CA	CA death	CA	CA death	CA	CA death
Scenario 2[a]								
Harvard	0.000%	0.000%	0.003%	0.000%	0.015%	0.002%	0.026%	0.004%
MISCAN – Cervix	0.001%	0.000%	0.009%	0.002%	0.029%	0.012%	0.059%	0.026%
UMN-HPV CA	0.001%	0.000%	0.009%	0.001%	0.028%	0.007%	0.052%	0.018%
Policy1- Cervix	0.003%	0.000%	0.021%	0.006%	0.049%	0.020%	0.078%	0.035%
Scenario 4[b]								
Harvard	0.000%	0.000%	0.003%	0.000%	0.014%	0.001%	0.026%	0.005%
MISCAN – Cervix	0.001%	0.000%	0.009%	0.002%	0.030%	0.012%	0.056%	0.026%
UMN-HPV CA	0.000%	0.000%	0.009%	0.001%	0.027%	0.007%	0.052%	0.020%
Policy1- Cervix	0.002%	0.001%	0.021%	0.007%	0.055%	0.021%	0.085%	0.039%

[a]2 – Single cotest prior to exit cotests
[b]4 – Screening according to Kaiser Permanente Northern California guidelines