DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HIT Policy Committee Advisory Meeting; Notice of Meeting

AGENCY: Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, HHS. **ACTION:** Notice of meeting.

This notice announces a forthcoming meeting of a public advisory committee of the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC). The meeting will be open to the public.

Name of Committee: HIT Policy Committee.

General Function of the Committee: to provide recommendations to the National Coordinator on a policy framework for the development and adoption of a nationwide health information technology infrastructure that permits the electronic exchange and use of health information as is consistent with the Federal Health IT Strategic Plan and that includes recommendations on the areas in which standards, implementation specifications, and certification criteria are needed.

Date and Time: The meeting will be held on May 30, 2012, from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m./ Eastern Time.

Location: This is a virtual meeting. For upto-date call-in information, go to the ONC Web site, *http://healthit.hhs.gov.*

Contact Person: MacKenzie Robertson, Office of the National Coordinator, HHS, 355 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20201, 202– 205–8089, Fax: 202–260–1276, email: mackenzie.robertson@hhs.gov. Please call the contact person for up-to-date information on this meeting. A notice in the **Federal Register** about last minute modifications that impact a previously announced advisory committee meeting cannot always be published quickly enough to provide timely notice.

Agenda: The committee will hear reports from its workgroups and updates from ONC and other Federal agencies. ONC intends to make background material available to the public prior to the meeting on its Web site, at http://healthit.hhs.gov.

Procedure: ONC is committed to the orderly conduct of its advisory committee meetings. Interested persons may present data, information, or views, orally or in writing, on issues pending before the Committee. Written submissions may be made to the contact person on or before two days prior to the Committee's meeting date. Oral comments from the public will be scheduled in the agenda. Time allotted for each presentation will be limited to three minutes. If the number of speakers requesting to comment is greater than can be reasonably accommodated during the scheduled public comment period, ONC will take written comments after the meeting until close of business on that day.

ONC welcomes the attendance of the public at its advisory committee meetings. If you require special accommodations due to a disability, please contact MacKenzie Robertson at least seven (7) days in advance of the meeting.

Notice of this meeting is given under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92– 463, 5 U.S.C., App. 2).

Dated: May 7, 2012.

MacKenzie Robertson,

FACA Program Lead, Office of Policy and Planning, Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-12-0814]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) publishes a list of information collection requests under review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). To request a copy of these requests, call the CDC at (404) 639–7570 or send an email to *omb@cdc.gov*. Send written comments to CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC or by fax to (202) 395– 5806. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

CDC Cervical Cancer Study (CX3)(OMB No. 0920–0814, exp. 6/30/ 2012)—Revision—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) is the only organized national screening program in the United States that offers breast and cervical cancer screening to underserved women. Current NBCCEDP screening standards for cervical cancer include an annual Pap test until a woman has had three consecutive normal Pap tests, at which time the Pap test frequency is reduced to every three years.

An alternative cervical cancer screening strategy involves administration of both the Pap test and a human papillomavirus (HPV) DNA test. Because persistent, carcinogenic HPV is strongly predictive of cervical cancer, this strategy, called HPV cotesting, can be used to identify women who should be screened frequently for signs of cervical cancer. HPV co-testing can also be used to extend the screening interval for women who are low risk, i.e., both cytology negative and HPV negative. HPV co-testing is recommended by national organizations, but health care providers have been slow to adopt it or to use the results of HPV testing to modify the frequency of cervical cancer screening with the Pap test.

CDC is currently conducting a pilot study in 15 clinics in Illinois to examine the effects of an educational intervention aimed at improving patient and provider understanding of HPV cotesting (CDC Cervical Cancer Study (CX3)). The specific aims of the study are to: (1) Assess whether provider and patient education leads to extended screening intervals for women who have negative screening results; (2) identify facilitators and barriers to acceptance and appropriate use of the HPV test and longer screening intervals; (3) track costs associated with HPV testing and educational interventions; and (4) identify the HPV genotypes among this sample of low income women. Secondary goals of the study are to: (1) Assess follow-up of women with positive test results and (2) determine provider knowledge and acceptability of the HPV vaccine.

During the first three years of the study, each participating clinic was assigned to one of two study arms. Clinics in the intervention group administered the HPV DNA tests to eligible patients, along with a multicomponent educational intervention involving both providers and patients. Clinics in the comparison group administered the HPV tests, but patients and providers have not received the educational intervention. A total of 2,246 women between the ages of 30 and 60 have been recruited into the study. Baseline information collection has been completed for an initial clinic survey, a 12-month follow-up clinic survey, a baseline provider survey, patient recruitment and enrollment, and a baseline patient survey. Information collection was initiated for a 36-month follow-up provider survey and an 18-month follow-up patient survey. These activities were described in the original Information Collection Request.

In order to complete the study as planned, CDC requests one additional year of approval from OMB. Information collection will include completion of the 18-month follow-up survey for approximately 150 patients and completion of the 36-month follow-up survey for 70 providers. The final year of the study will also include focus