“NO ONE KNEW THAT CERVICAL CANCER WAS PREVENTABLE BEFORE SCREENING AND TREATMENT OF PRECANCEROUS CELLS BECAME WIDESPREAD IN THE 1960S AND CUT THE INCIDENCE OF THE DISEASE BY 75 PERCENT.”

—Dr. Joel Palefsky, Principal Investigator

VISIT THE WEBSITE ANCHORSTUDY.ORG

CALL WAKE FOREST BAPTIST HEALTH AT 336.716.5685
The ANCHOR study is recruiting volunteers to help us determine whether screening and treatments of precancerous areas of the anus can prevent anal cancer.

We need 5,058 HIV positive men and women to participate. If you’re eligible and willing, you’ll be randomized and either treated or monitored every 6 months for 5 years.

The lesions that can cause anal cancer (high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions or HSIL for short) are found in at least half of HIV infected men and 20% of HIV infected women. These lesions have no symptoms. We know that for women, treating HSIL on the cervix can prevent cancer, so we’re hopeful that treating these lesions in the anus will also prevent cancer. But this hasn’t been proven yet and therefore most doctors in the United States don’t screen for it or treat it.

Anal cancer is more common in HIV+ people than in the general population. If caught early, anal cancer is much more easily treated and with fewer side effects. But who wants anal cancer when we might be able to prevent it?

**WHAT IS THIS TRIAL?**

**How do I qualify for the trial?**

- HIV+
- 35 years of age or older
- You’ve never been vaccinated against HPV
- You have HSIL (we’ll test you to find out)
- You’ve never been treated for anal HSIL
- You’ve never had cancer of the anus, vulva, vagina, or cervix

**You can be at risk for anal cancer even if you’ve never had anal sex.**

**For HIV+ women, anal precancerous cells are even more common than cervical precancerous cells.**

**Anal cancer is much more easily treated when caught early, before symptoms develop.**

**50% of HIV+ men have precancerous anal cells and almost all are symptom-free.**

For more information visit, anchorstudy.org