

CERVICAL CANCER



This document contains statistical information about cervical cancer and carcinoma in situ. Carcinoma in situ can be found during cervical screening tests and is when some of the cells within the surface layer of the cervix have cancerous changes. Information about cervical cancer is displayed in purple whilst information about cervical carcinoma in situ is displayed in red.

NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2009-2013)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2009-2013)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0	103	-	0	22	-
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2004-2008)			21-YEAR PREVALENCE (2013)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	66.4%	-	0	1,277	-

NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2009-2013)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2009-2013)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0	1,335	-	0	0	-
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2004-2008)			21-YEAR PREVALENCE (2013)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	-	-	0	18,932	-

INCIDENCE

Between 2009 and 2013, there were an average of 103 female patients diagnosed with cervical cancer each year in Northern Ireland. The probability that a female will develop cervical cancer before the age of 75 is approximately 1 in 128. This compares with an average of 1,335 cases of cervical carcinoma in situ each year with lifetime probability of being diagnosed less than 1 in 10.

Incidence trends

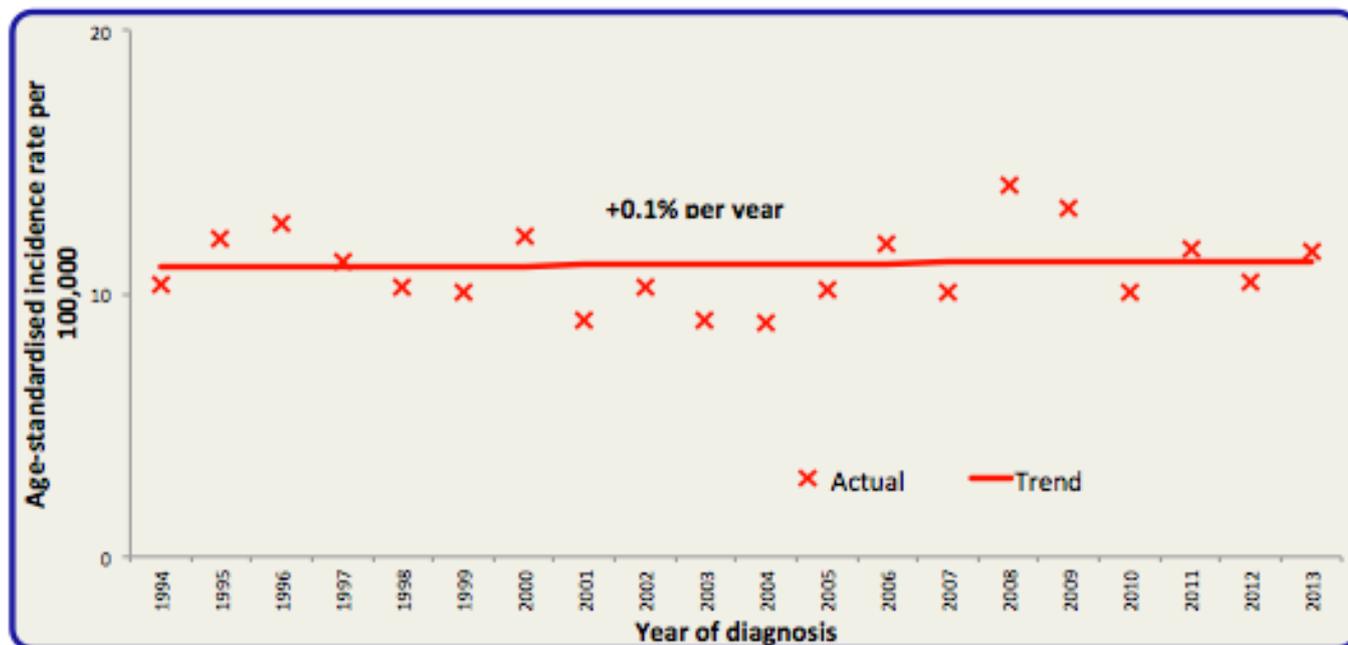
Table 1: Incidence of cervical cancer and carcinoma in situ cervical cancer by year of diagnosis: 2004-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cervical Cancer	74	88	103	88	127	119	90	106	95	104
Cervical carcinoma in situ	798	861	1003	1045	1282	1730	1439	1260	1148	1096

Over a ten-year period the number of cervical cancer cases increased from 74 in 2004 to 104 in 2013. Similarly, the number of cervical carcinoma in situ cancers diagnosed has increased, reaching a peak in 2009 before beginning to decline. After accounting for population changes, cervical cancer incidence has remained stable (figure 1) whilst incidence of cervical carcinoma in situ cancer has increased by an

average of approximately 3.7% each year. It is possible that higher uptake of screening services has at least partially accounted for such a dramatic rise in incidence of in situ cervical carcinoma.

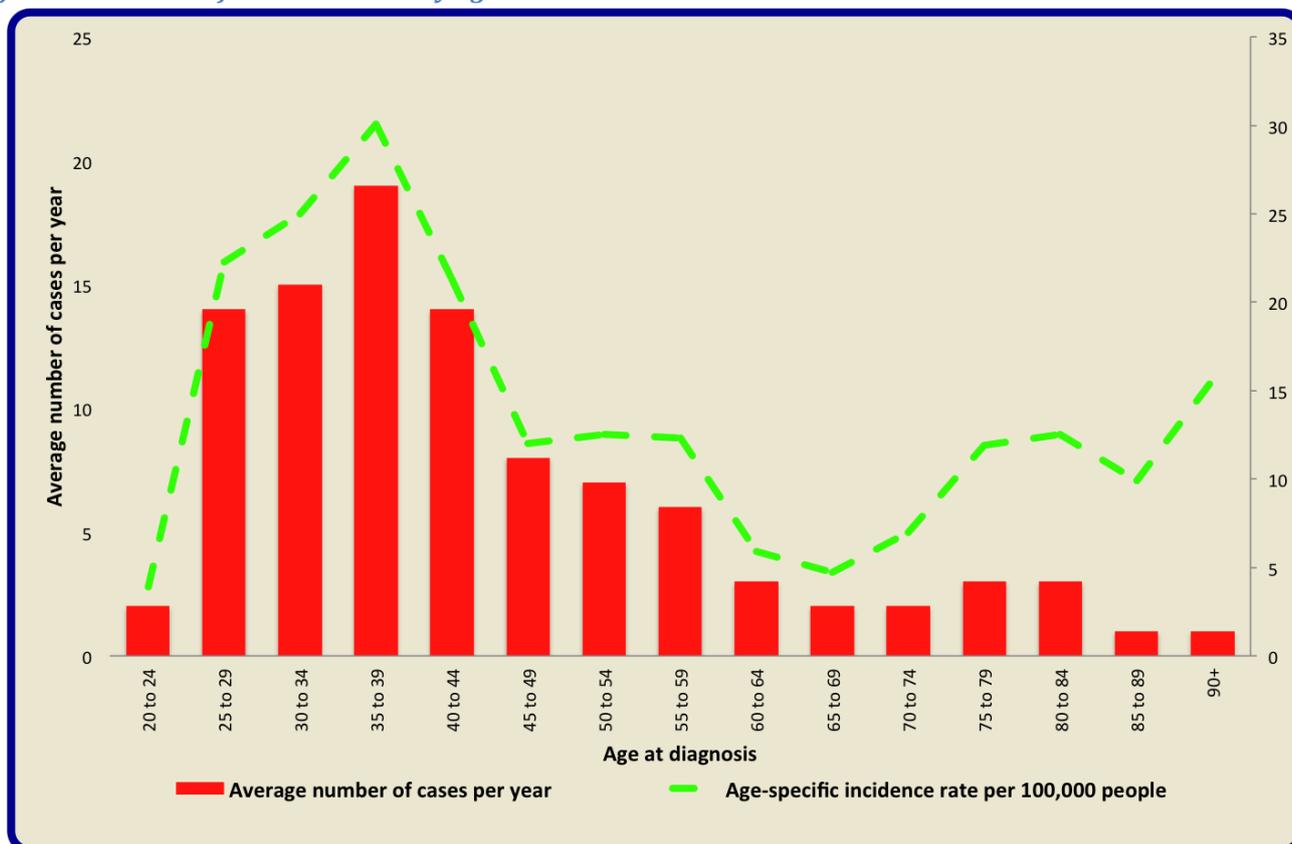
Figure 1: Trends in cervical cancer incidence rates: 1993-2013



Incidence and age

During 2009-2013, 80% of patients were diagnosed with cervical cancer between the ages of 25 and 59. Incidence rates are highest among women aged 35-39. Over 95% of women were diagnosed with cervical carcinoma in situ between the ages of 20 and 49. Peak age of incidence occurred among women aged 25-29.

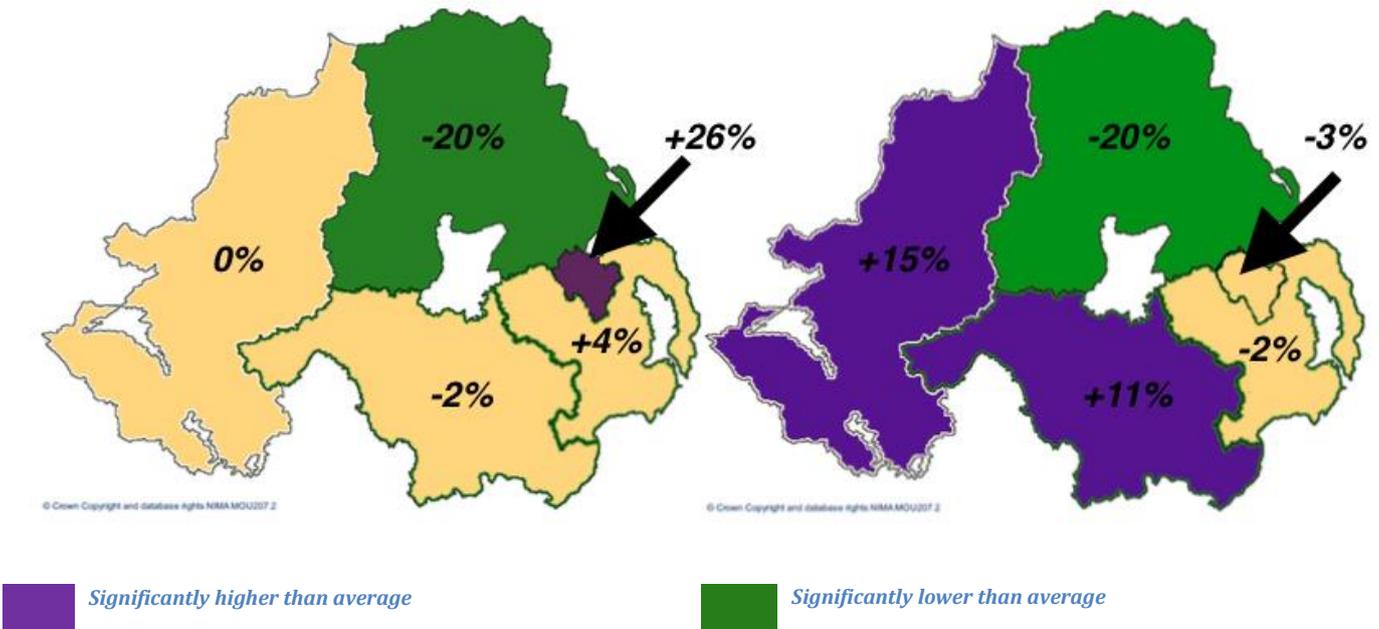
Figure 2: Incidence of cervical cancer by age: 2009-2013



Incidence by Trust area

Cervical cancer incidence rates in 2009-2013 were 26% higher than the NI average among women living within the Belfast HSC area and 20% lower among women living in the Northern trust area. Cervical carcinoma in situ rates were lower in the Northern trust area when compared with NI average (-20%) but higher than the NI average in both the Southern and Western trusts (+11% and +15% higher, respectively).

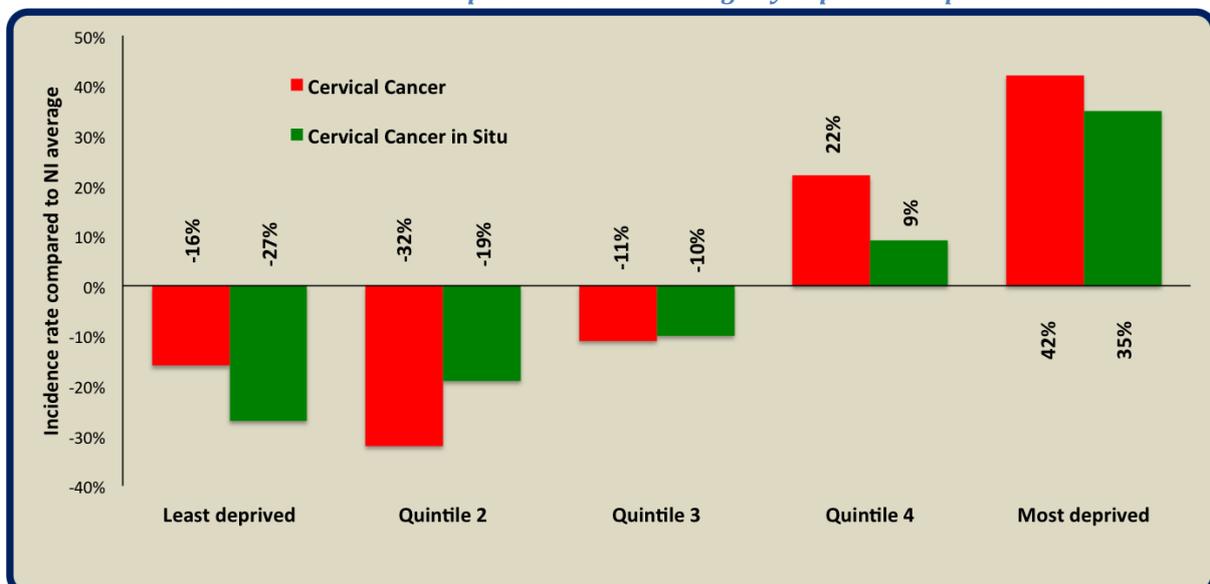
Figure 3: Cervical cancer and cervical carcinoma in situ incidence rates compared to the NI average by HSC Trust of residence: 2009-2013 comparison (cervical cancer map on left; carcinoma in situ on right)



Incidence by deprivation

Cervical cancer and cervical carcinoma in situ incidence is highest within the most deprived communities in Northern Ireland with cervical cancer incidence rates 42% above NI average and cervical carcinoma in situ rates 35% above NI average.

Figure 4: Cervical cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2009-2013



Incidence by stage

In 2009-2013, over 95% of patients with cervical cancer were assigned a stage at diagnosis. The majority of cervical cancer patients were diagnosed at stage I (55%). The next most common stage to be diagnosed at was stage III (17%). Cervical carcinoma in situ is a distinct early stage of cervical cancer that precedes stage I. Therefore; diagnosis of cervical carcinoma in situ confers a good prognosis.

SURVIVAL

Net survival for women diagnosed with cervical cancer between 2004-2008 was 83.2% at one year and 66.4% at five years. Survival statistics are not applicable to cervical carcinoma in situ.

Table 2: Five-year cervical cancer survival by survival time: patients diagnosed 2004-2008

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2004-2008	
	Female	
6 months	90.7%	
1 year	83.2%	
5 years	66.4%	

Survival Trends

Five-year survival for cervical cancer in Northern Ireland has increased from 56.3% in the 1993-1998-diagnosis period to 66.4% in the 2004-2008-diagnosis period.

Table 3: Five-year cervical cancer survival by period of diagnosis

Period of diagnosis	Female
1993-1998	56.3%
1999-2003	59.4%
2004-2008	66.4%

Survival and stage

Five-year survival for patients diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2001-2008 ranged from 94.8% for early (stage I) disease to 11.8% for late (stage IV) disease, thus highlighting the importance of an early diagnosis.

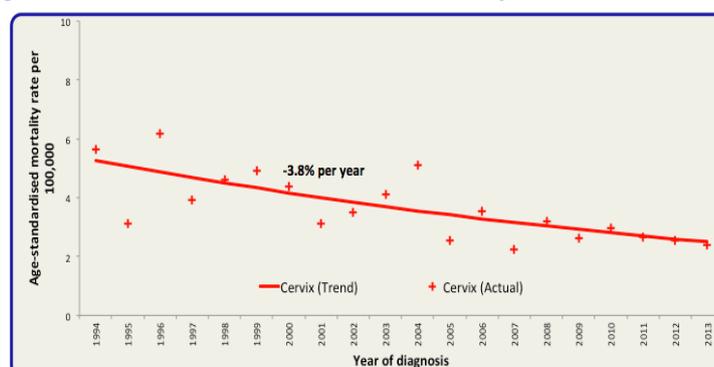
MORTALITY

In 2009-2013 there were an average of 22 deaths from cervical cancer each year.

Mortality trends

After adjusting for age and population change, cervical cancer mortality rates decreased by approximately 3.8% each year during the previous twenty year time period.

Figure 5: Trends in cervical cancer mortality rates: 1993-2013



PREVALENCE

At the end of 2013 there were 1,277 women living in Northern Ireland who had been diagnosed with cervical cancer from 1993-2013 (table 4). Of these, 56.8% were under the age of 50 and 7.8% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

Table 4: Number of people living with cervical cancer at the end of 2013 who were diagnosed from 1993-2013 by time since diagnosis

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				21-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-21 years	
Female	0-69	90	326	329	406	1151
	70+	10	19	21	76	126
	All ages	100	345	350	482	1277

At the end of 2013 there were 18,932 women living in Northern Ireland who had been diagnosed with cervical carcinoma in situ from 1993-2013 (table 5). Of these, 84% were under the age of 50 and 6% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

Table 5: Number of people living with cervical carcinoma in situ at the end of 2013 who were diagnosed from 1993-2013 by time since diagnosis

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				21-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-21 years	
Female	0-69	1091	5552	4907	7129	18679
	70+	5	8	23	217	253
	All ages	1096	5560	4930	7346	18932

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further data is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site: www.qub.ac.uk/nicr

NI Cancer Registry

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NICR is funded by the Public Health Agency and is hosted by Queen's University, Belfast.

