

Number of cases per year (2014-2018) ¹	Number of deaths per year (2014-2018) ¹
Female	Female
81	20
Five-year net survival (2009-2013)	25-year prevalence (2018)
Female	Female
68.7%	1,436

Incidence

During 2014-2018:

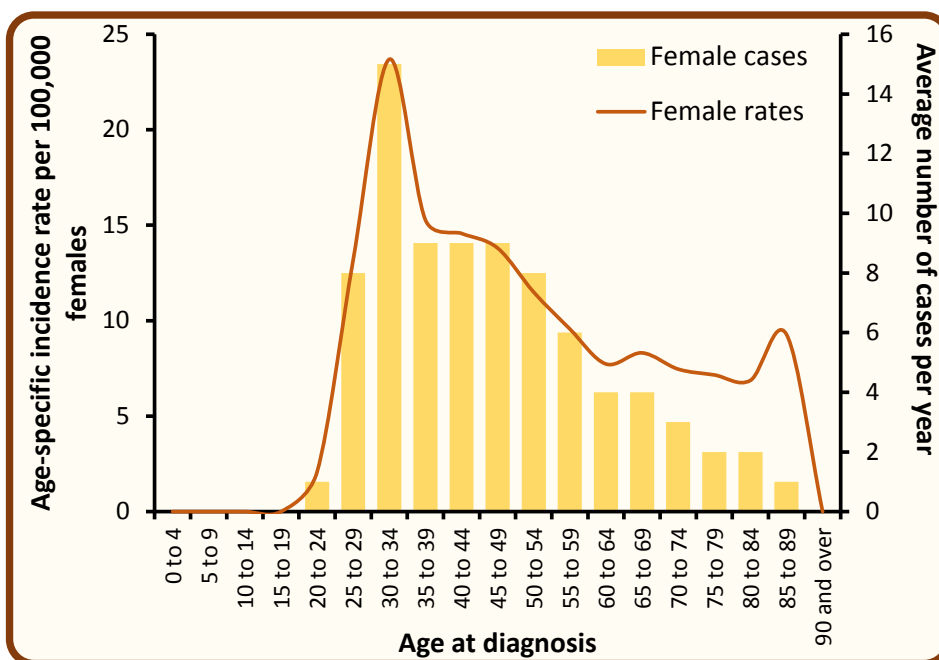
- There were 81 cases of cervical cancer diagnosed each year.
- There were 8.6 cases of cervical cancer per 100,000 females diagnosed each year.
- Cervical cancer made up 1.7% of all female cancers (ex NMSC).
- The risk of a woman developing cervical cancer before the age of 75 was 1 in 158.

Incidence by age at diagnosis: Cervical cancer 2014-2018¹

During 2014-2018:

- The median age at diagnosis for cervical cancer was 43.
- Cervical cancer risk increased with age at diagnosis, with 14.8% of women aged 65 years or more at diagnosis.
- 63.0% of cases were diagnosed among those aged under 50.

Age at diagnosis	Average cases per year
	Female
0 - 49	51
50 - 64	18
65 - 74	7
75 +	5
All ages	81



Incidence by year of diagnosis: Cervical cancer 2009-2018

- Among females the number of cases of cervical cancer decreased by 20.6% from an annual average of 102 cases in 2009-2013 to 81 cases in 2014-2018.

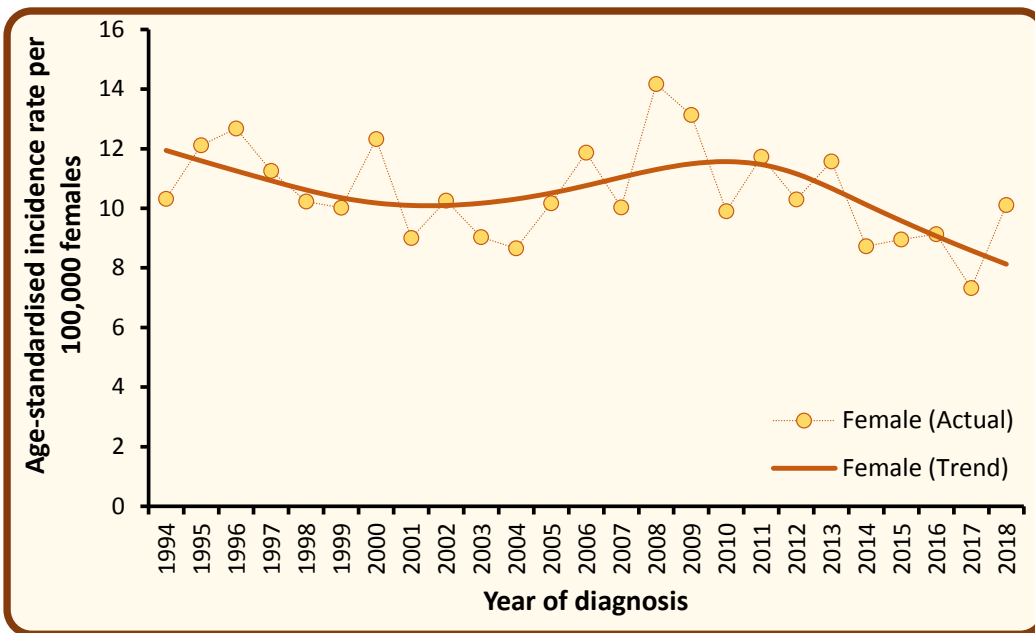
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	118	89	106	94	104	80	82	83	67	94

1. Annual averages based upon several years have been rounded to the nearest integer. Sums of numbers in table rows or columns may thus differ slightly from the given total.

NMSC: Non-melanoma skin cancer

Trends in age-standardised incidence rates: Cervical cancer 1994-2018

Age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer decreased by 21.7% from 11.3 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 8.8 cases per 100,000 persons years in 2014-2018. This difference was statistically significant.



Age-standardised incidence rates illustrate the change in the number of cases within a population of a fixed size and age structure (2013 European Standard). They thus represent changes other than those caused by population growth and/or ageing.

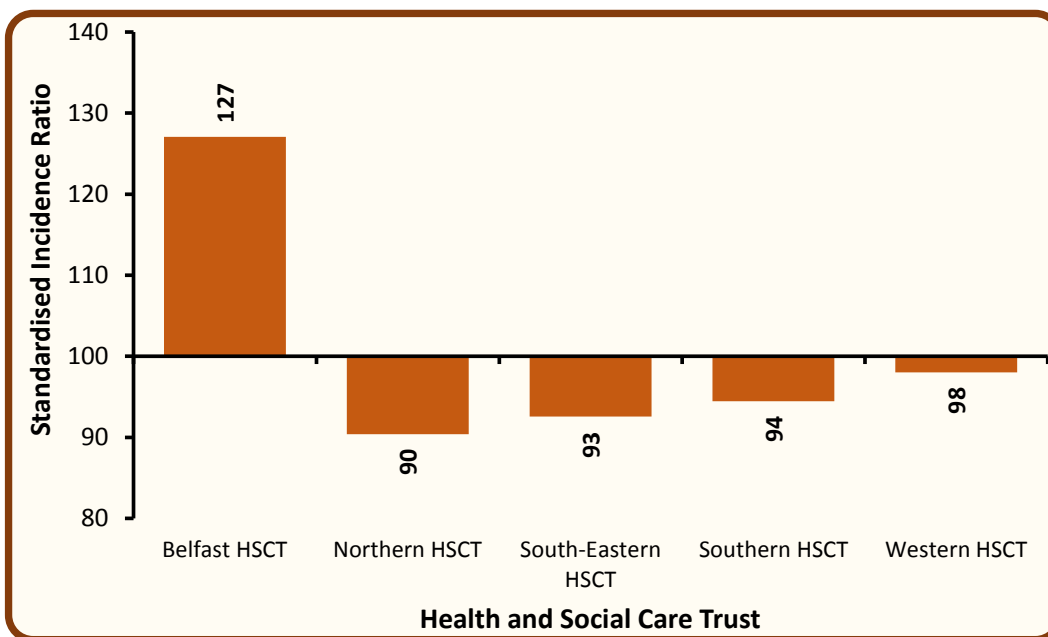
Incidence (cases and rates) by Health and Social Care Trust (HSCT): Cervical cancer 2014-2018¹

The annual number of cases of cervical cancer during 2014-2018 varied in each HSCT due to variations in population size and age (see table).

After accounting for these factors, incidence rates (see figure):

- in Belfast HSCT were significantly higher than the NI average.
- in Northern HSCT did not vary significantly from the NI average.
- in South-Eastern HSCT did not vary significantly from the NI average.
- in Southern HSCT did not vary significantly from the NI average.
- in Western HSCT did not vary significantly from the NI average.

Health and Social Care Trust	Average cases per year
	Female
Belfast HSCT	20
Northern HSCT	19
South-Eastern HSCT	15
Southern HSCT	15
Western HSCT	13
Northern Ireland	81



Standardised incidence ratios compare incidence rates in each HSC Trust with the Northern Ireland incidence rate. A value above 100 means that incidence rates in that HSC Trust are greater than the Northern Ireland average. This measure takes account of population size and age structure. Differences are thus not a result of these factors.

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HSCT: Health and Social Care Trust

Incidence (cases and rates) by deprivation quintile: Cervical cancer 2014-2018¹

The annual number of cases of cervical cancer during 2014-2018 varied in each deprivation quintile due to variations in population size and age (see table).

After accounting for these factors, incidence rates (see figure):

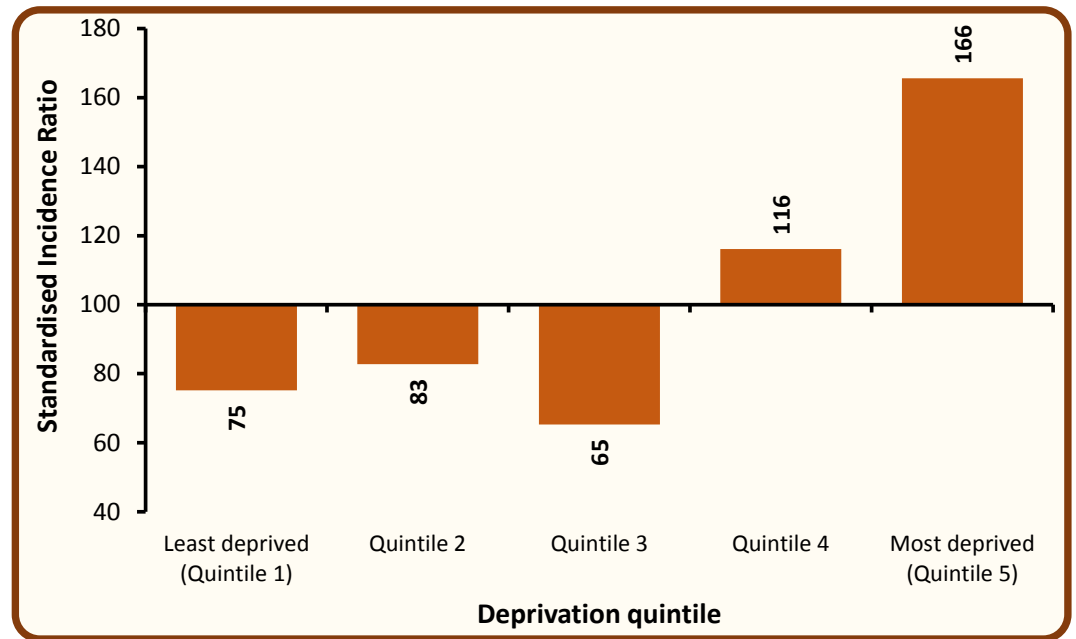
- in the most socio-economically deprived areas were 65.6% higher than the NI average.
- in the least socio-economically deprived areas were 24.8% lower than the NI average.

Deprivation quintile	Average cases per year
	Female
Least deprived (Quintile 1)	12
Quintile 2	14
Quintile 3	11
Quintile 4	19
Most deprived (Quintile 5)	25
Northern Ireland	81

Standardised incidence ratios compare incidence rates in each deprivation quintile with the Northern Ireland incidence rate.

A value above 100 means that incidence rates in that deprivation quintile are greater than the Northern Ireland average.

This measure takes account of population size and age structure. Differences are thus not a result of these factors.



Survival

- 92.0% of cervical cancer patients were alive one year and 79.3% were alive five years from a diagnosis in 2009-2013. (observed survival)
- Age-standardised net survival (ASNS), which removes the effect of deaths from causes unrelated to cancer, was 85.2% one year and 68.7% five years from a cervical cancer diagnosis in 2009-2013.
- Estimates for survival (ASNS) of patients diagnosed during 2012-2016 are 84.9% one year, and 66.6% five years from diagnosis.

Period of diagnosis ²	Gender	Observed survival		Age-standardised net survival	
		One-year	Five-years	One-year	Five-years
2009-2013	Female	92.0%	79.3%	85.2%	68.7%
2012-2016 estimates	Female	92.0%	77.3%	84.9%	66.6%

Observed survival is the proportion of patients still alive one/five years after diagnosis. However, in this measure patients may have died from causes unrelated to their cancer.

Age-standardised net survival is the proportion of patients who would survive if the patient could not die from causes unrelated to their cancer. This measure is more typically used in studies of cancer survival.

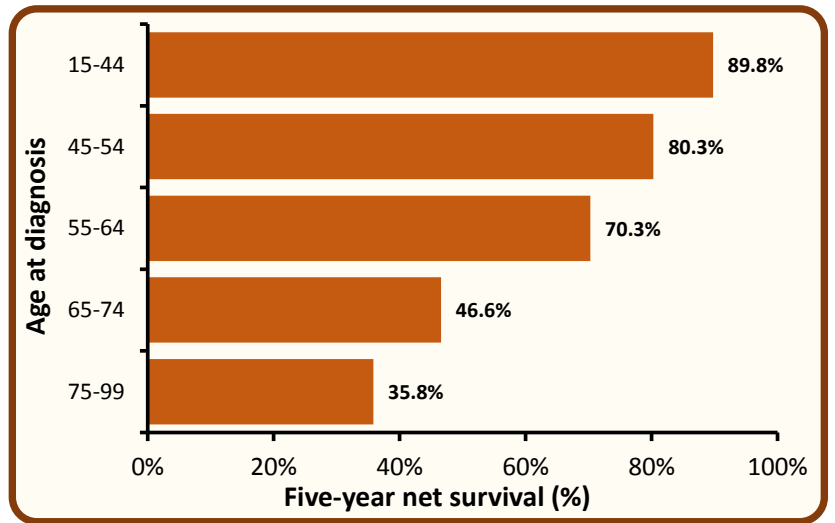
1. Annual averages based upon several years have been rounded to the nearest integer. Sums of numbers in table rows or columns may thus differ slightly from the given total.

2. Five-year survival for 2012-2016 are estimates as not all patients have five years worth of follow up.

ASNS: Age-standardised net survival

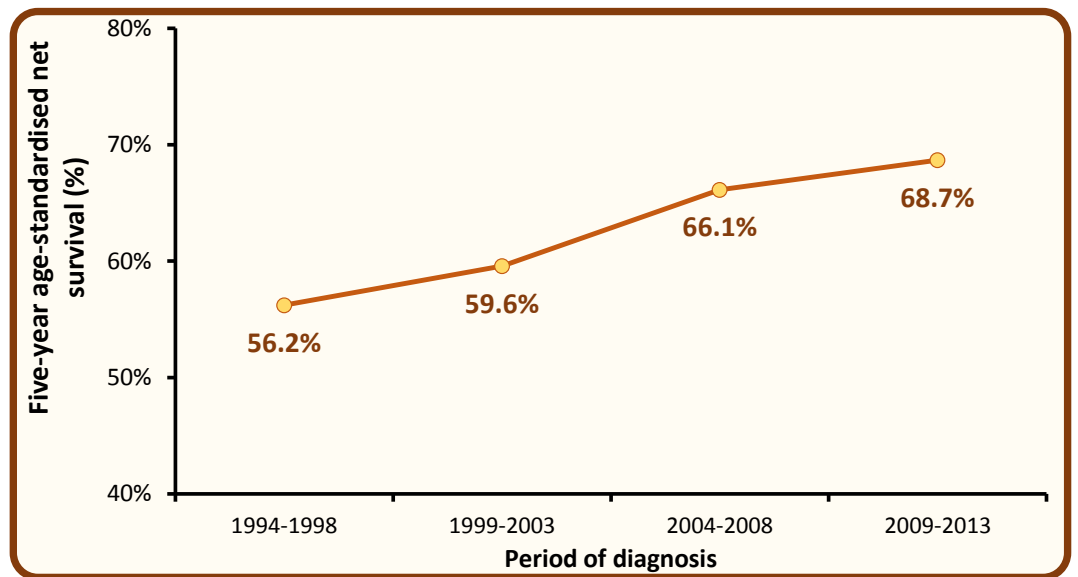
Survival by age at diagnosis: Cervical cancer 2009-2013

- Survival from cervical cancer is strongly related to age with five-year survival decreasing as age increases.
- Five-year net survival ranged from 89.8% among patients aged 15-44 at diagnosis to 35.8% among those aged 75 and over.



Trends in age-standardised net survival: Cervical cancer 1994-2013

- Among women five-year survival (ASNS) from cervical cancer increased from 56.2% for those diagnosed in 1994-1998 to 68.7% for those diagnosed in 2009-2013. This difference was not statistically significant.



Prevalence

- At the end of 2018 there were 1,436 females living with cervical cancer who had been diagnosed with the disease during 1994-2018.
- Of these, 10.0% were aged 70 and over, and 6.5% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

25-year prevalence refers to the number of cancer survivors who were alive at the end of 2018, and had been diagnosed with their cancer in the previous 25 years (i.e. 1994-2018).

Time since diagnosis	25-year prevalence		
	Aged 0-69	Aged 70+	All ages
	Female	Female	Female
0-1 year	88	5	93
1-5 years	232	13	245
5-10 years	362	19	381
10-25 years	610	107	717
0-25 years	1,292	144	1,436

ASNS: Age-standardised net survival

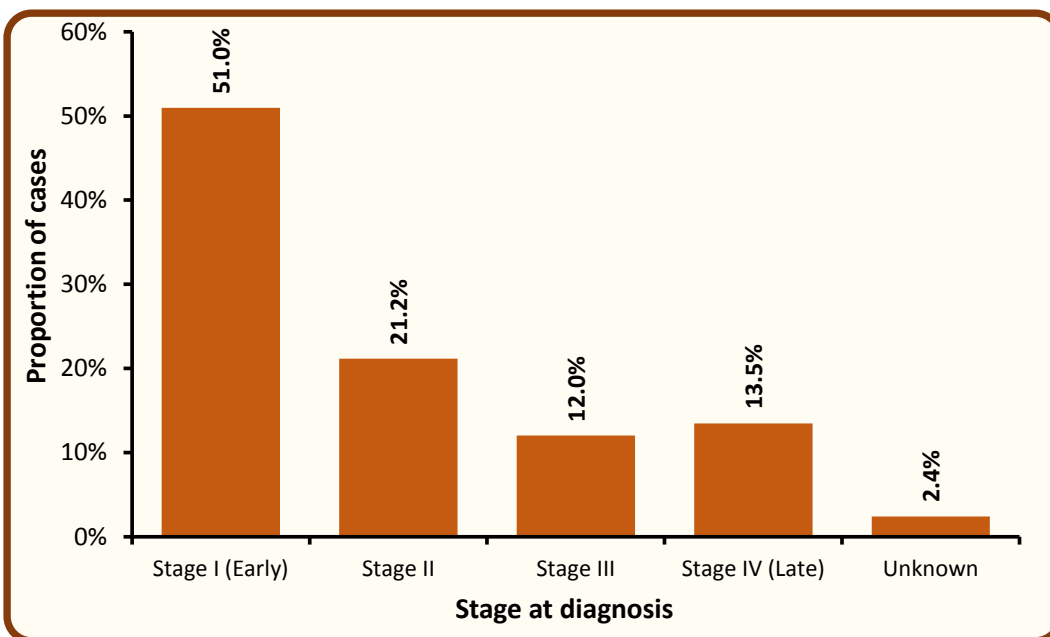
Cancer stage

Incidence by stage at diagnosis: Cervical cancer 2013-2017¹

During 2013-2017:

- 97.6% of cervical cancer cases had a stage assigned at diagnosis.
- 51.0% of cases were diagnosed at stage I. (52.2% of staged cases)
- 13.5% of cases were diagnosed at stage IV. (13.8% of staged cases)

Stage at diagnosis	Average cases per year
	Female
Stage I (Early)	42
Stage II	18
Stage III	10
Stage IV (Late)	11
Unknown	2
All stages	83



Cancer stage describes the size of a cancer and how far it has grown and spread.

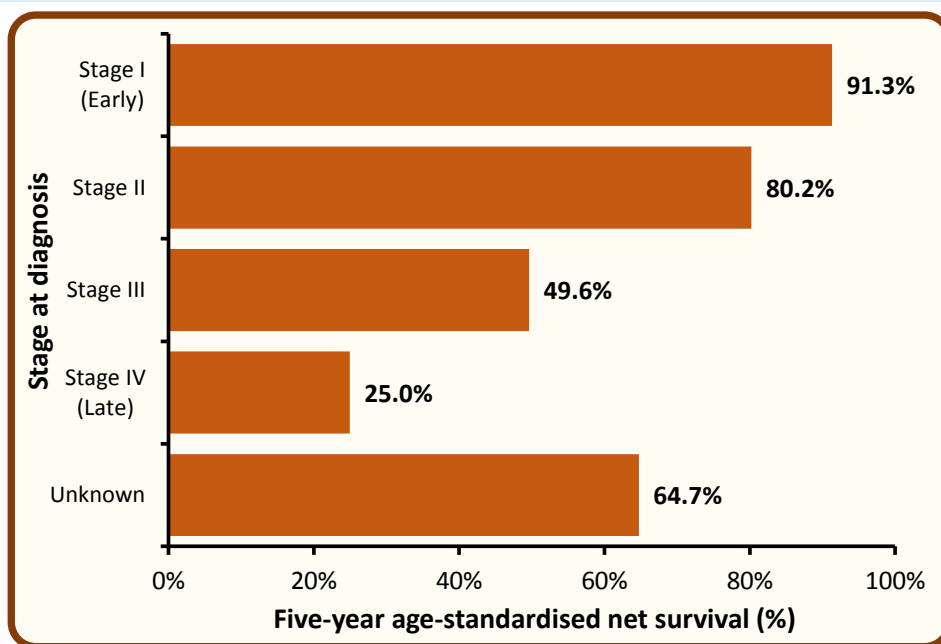
This information is used to help decide what treatments are needed.

The classification used here to stage cancer is the TNM (version 7) classification.

Data on cancer stage in 2018, classified using TNM (version 8), is available online at www.qub.ac.uk/nicr

Survival by stage at diagnosis: Cervical cancer 2009-2013

- Stage at diagnosis is one of the most important factors in cervical cancer survival with five-year survival decreasing as stage increases.
- Five-year survival (ASNS) ranged from 91.3% for early stage (stage I) disease to 25.0% for late stage (stage IV) disease.*
- Five-year survival (ASNS) for unstaged cervical cancer was 64.7%.



1. Annual averages based upon several years have been rounded to the nearest integer. Sums of numbers in table rows or columns may thus differ slightly from the given total.

* Survival data for unknown stage cervical cancer not age-standardised due to the small number of diagnosed cases.

ASNS: Age-standardised net survival

Mortality

During 2014-2018:

- There were 20 deaths from cervical cancer each year.
- Death from cervical cancer made up 1.0% of all female cancer deaths (ex NMSC).

Deaths by age at death: Cervical cancer 2014-2018¹

During 2014-2018:

- The median age at death from cervical cancer among women was 60.
- Risk of death from cervical cancer among women varied by age, with 45.0% of women aged 65 years or more at time of death.
- 30.0% of cervical cancer deaths occurred among those aged under 50 at time of death.

Age at death	Average deaths per year
	Female
0 - 49	6
50 - 64	5
65 - 74	4
75 +	5
All ages	20

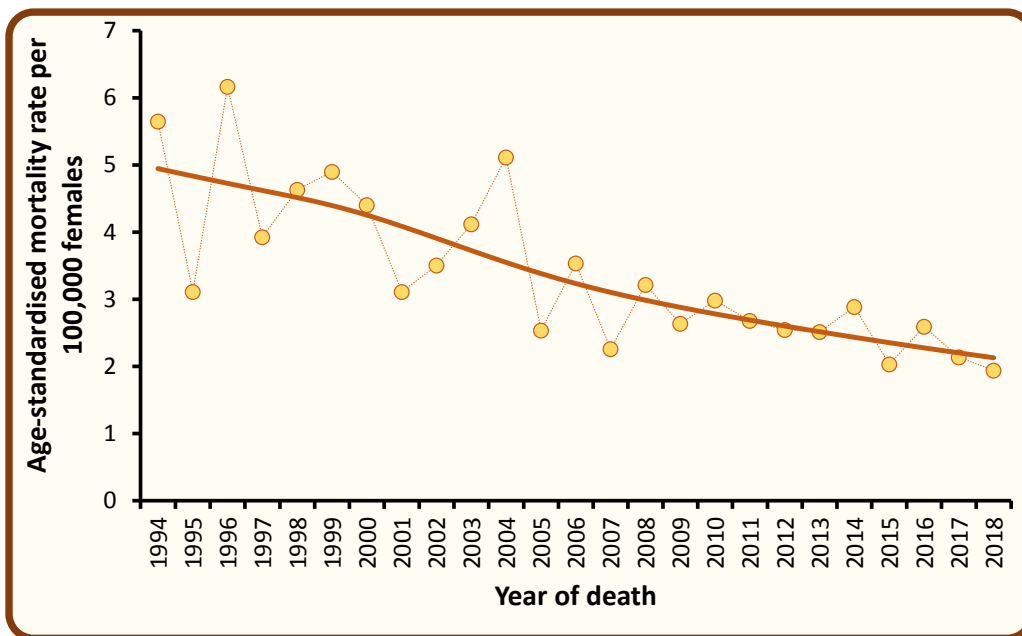
Deaths by year of death: Cervical cancer 2009-2018

- Among females the number of deaths from cervical cancer decreased by 13.0% from an annual average of 23 deaths in 2009-2013 to 20 deaths in 2014-2018.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	22	24	23	22	22	25	18	23	19	17

Trends in age-standardised mortality rates: Cervical cancer 1994-2018

- Among women age-standardised mortality rates from cervical cancer decreased by 13.3% from 2.7 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 2.3 deaths per 100,000 persons years in 2014-2018. This difference was not statistically significant.



Mortality data are provided by the Northern Ireland General Registrar Office via the Department of Health.

Counts of the number of deaths are based upon the year that death occurred, and upon the primary cause of death only.

Age-standardised mortality rates remove changes over time caused by population growth and/or ageing.

1. Annual averages based upon several years have been rounded to the nearest integer. Sums of numbers in table rows or columns may thus differ slightly from the given total.
NMSC: Non-melanoma skin cancer

Further Information

Further data is available from the NI Cancer Registry
web site: www.qub.ac.uk/nicr
Phone: +44 (0)28 9097 6028
e-mail: nicr@qub.ac.uk



Acknowledgements

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