

# 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 blue whilst information about cervical carcinoma in situ is displayed in red.

NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2010-2014)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2010-2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0	96	-	0	23	-
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2005-2009)			22-YEAR PREVALENCE (2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	65.9%	-	0	1,298	-

NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2010-2014)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2010-2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0	1,225	-	0	0	-
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2005-2009)			22-YEAR PREVALENCE (2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	-	-	0	19,516	-

## INCIDENCE

Between 2010 and 2014, there were an average of 96 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 138. This compares with an average of 1,225 cases of cervical carcinoma in situ each year with lifetime probability of being diagnosed as 1 in 10.

### Incidence trends

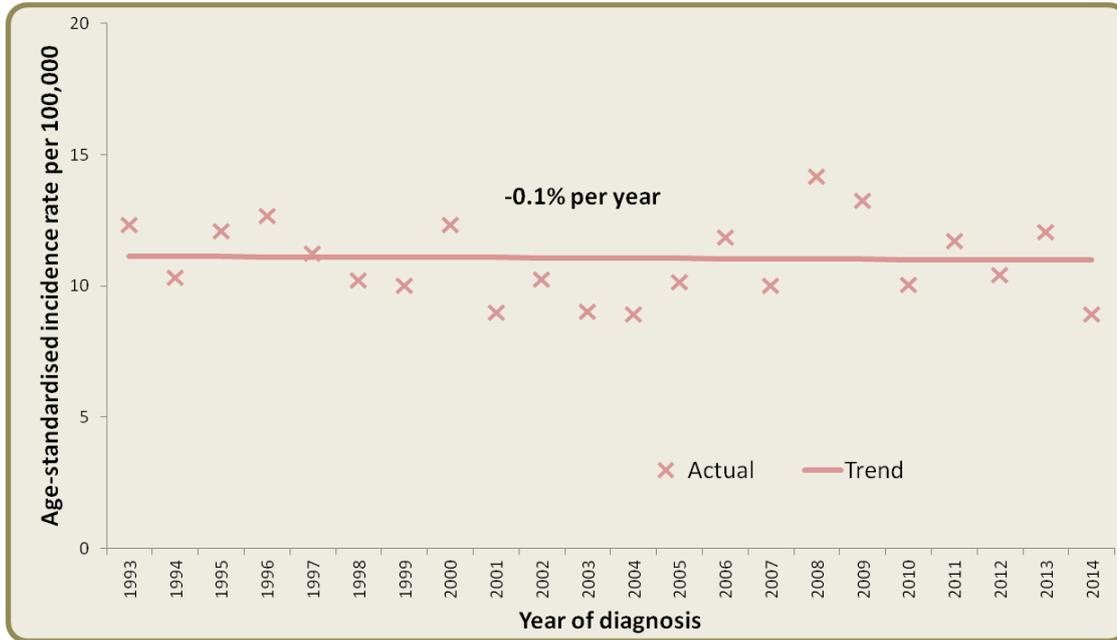
*Table 1: Incidence of cervical cancer and carcinoma in situ cervical cancer by year of diagnosis: 2005-2014*

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cervical Cancer	88	103	88	127	119	90	106	95	108	82
Cervical carcinoma in situ	862	1004	1048	1286	1733	1440	1252	1131	1144	1158

Over a ten-year period the number of cervical cancer cases decreased slightly from 88 in 2005 to 82 in 2014. 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 had significantly increased by an average of approximately 10.5% each year from 2001 until 2009. After this period,

incidence of cervical carcinoma significantly decreased by an average of approximately 5.9% until 2014. 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.

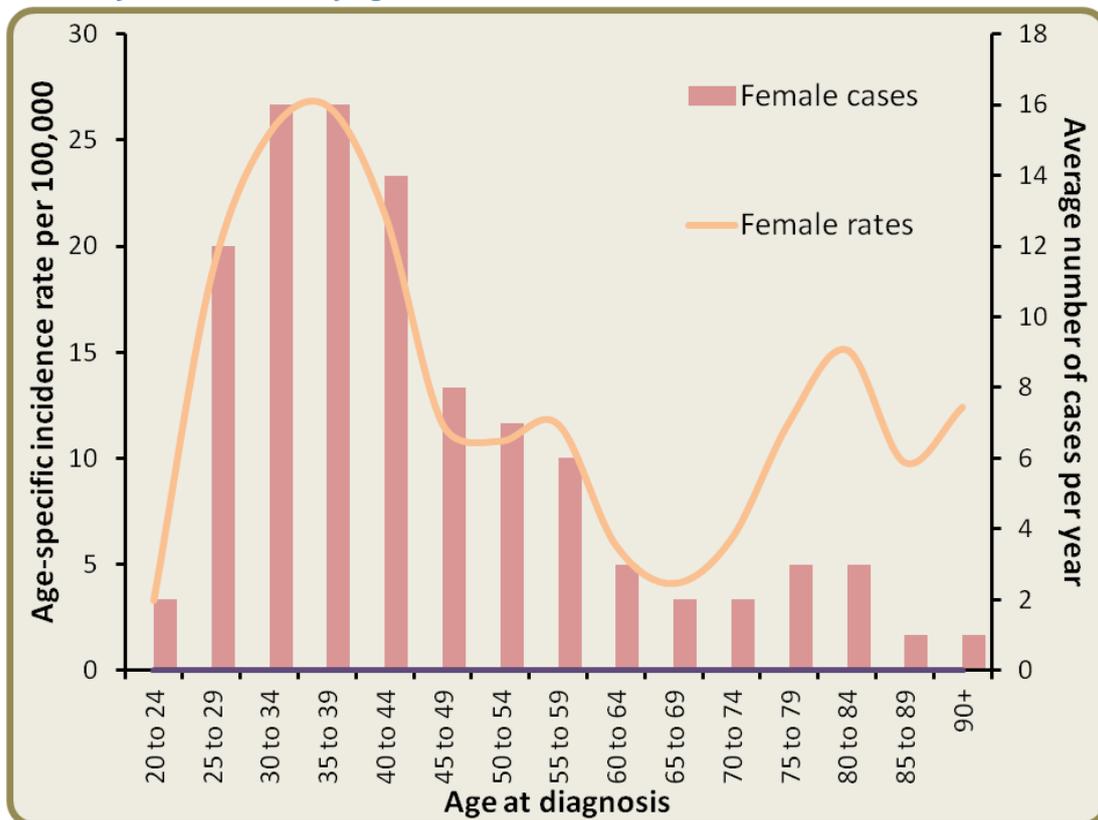
Figure 1: Trends in cervical cancer incidence rates: 1993-2014



### Incidence and age

During 2010-2014, over 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.

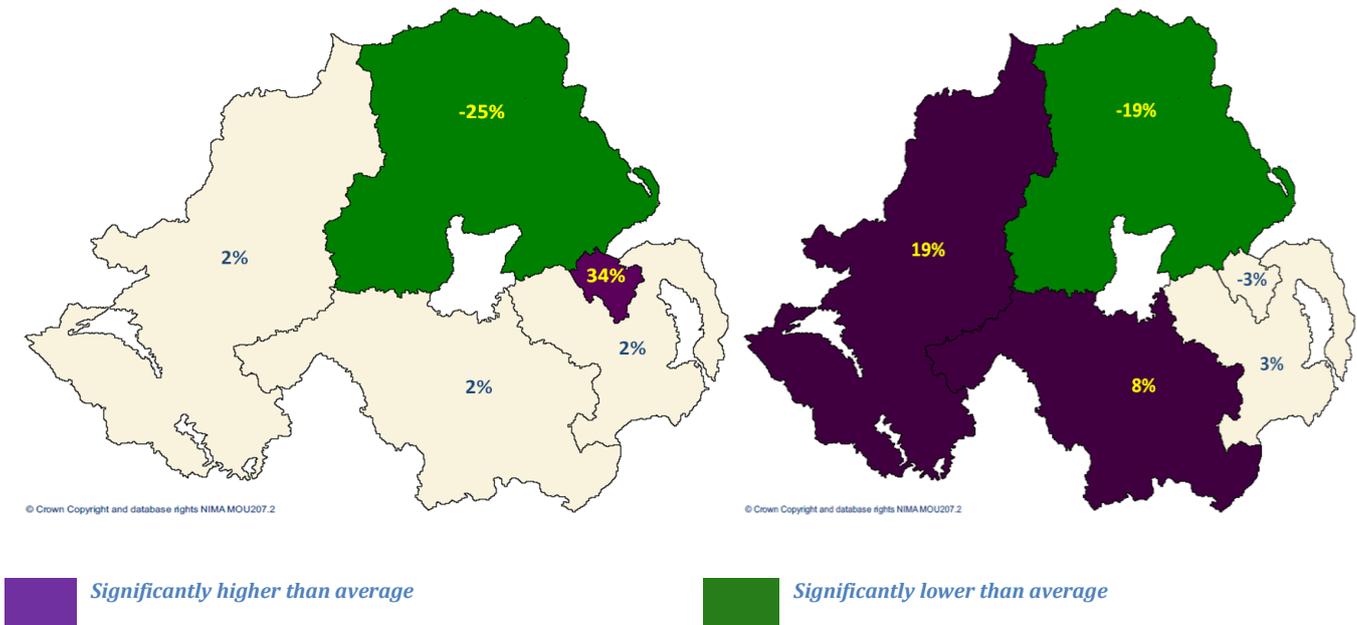
Figure 2: Incidence of cervical cancer by age: 2010-2014



### Incidence by Trust area

Cervical cancer incidence rates in 2010-2014 were 34% higher than the NI average among women living within the Belfast HSCT area and 25% 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 (-19%) but higher than the NI average in both the Southern and Western trusts (8% and 19% higher, respectively).

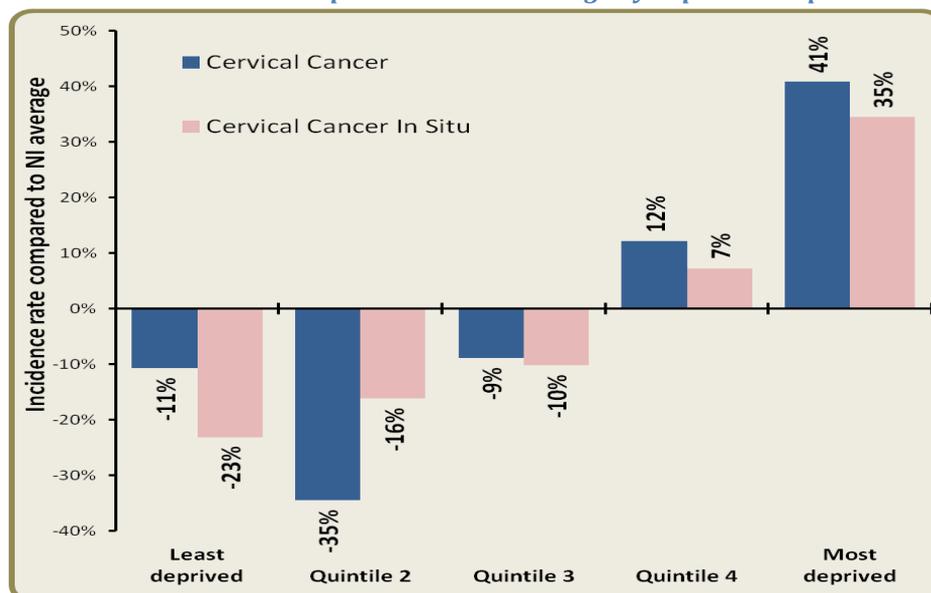
Figure 3: Cervical cancer and cervical carcinoma in situ incidence rates compared to the NI average by HSC Trust of residence: 2010-2014 comparison (cervical cancer map on left; carcinoma in situ on right)



### 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 41% 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: 2010-2014



### Incidence by stage

In 2010-2014, 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 II (18%). 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 2005-2009 was 83.8% at one year and 65.9% 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 2005-2009*

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2005-2009	
	Female	
6 months	92.2%	
1 year	83.8%	
5 years	65.9%	

### Survival Trends

Five-year survival for cervical cancer in Northern Ireland has increased from 57.8% in the 1993-1999 diagnosis period to 65.9% in the 2005-2009-diagnosis period.

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

Period of diagnosis	Female
1993-1999	57.8%
2000-2004	60.3%
2005-2009	65.9%

### Survival and stage

Five-year survival for patients diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2002-2009 ranged from 95.4% for early (stage I) disease to 14.9% for late (stage IV) disease, thus highlighting the importance of an early diagnosis.

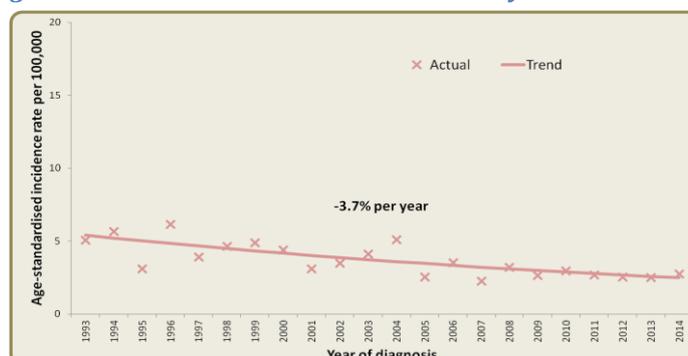
## MORTALITY

In 2010-2014 there were an average of 23 deaths from cervical cancer each year.

### Mortality trends

After adjusting for age and population change, cervical cancer mortality rates decreased by approximately 3.7% each year during the previous twenty-two year time period.

Figure 5: Trends in cervical cancer mortality rates: 1993-2014



## PREVALENCE

At the end of 2014 there were 1,298 women living in Northern Ireland who had been diagnosed with cervical cancer from 1993-2014 (table 4). Of these, 55.3% were under the age of 50 and 5.9% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

Table 4: Number of people living with cervical cancer at the end of 2014 who were diagnosed from 1993-2014 by time since diagnosis

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				22-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-22 years	
Female	0-69	69	312	361	423	1165
	70+	8	18	18	89	133
	All ages	77	330	379	512	1298

At the end of 2014 there were 19,516 women living in Northern Ireland who had been diagnosed with cervical carcinoma in situ from 1993-2014 (table 5). Of these, 82% 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				22-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-22 years	
Female	0-59	1142	4812	5573	7070	18597
	60+	14	56	117	732	919
	All ages	1156	4868	5690	7802	19516

## FURTHER INFORMATION

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

NI Cancer Registry  
Phone: +44 (0)28 9063 2573  
e-mail: [nicr@qub.ac.uk](mailto:nicr@qub.ac.uk)



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

