

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 (2011-2015)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2011-2015)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	94	-	-	22	-
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2005-2009)			23-YEAR PREVALENCE (2015)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	64.6%	-	-	1,345	-

NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2011-2015)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2011-2015)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	1,169	-	-	0	-
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2005-2009)			23-YEAR PREVALENCE (2015)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	-	-	-	20,558	-

INCIDENCE

Between 2011 and 2015, there were an average of 94 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 1,169 cases of cervical carcinoma in situ each year with lifetime probability of being diagnosed as 1 in 11.

Incidence trends

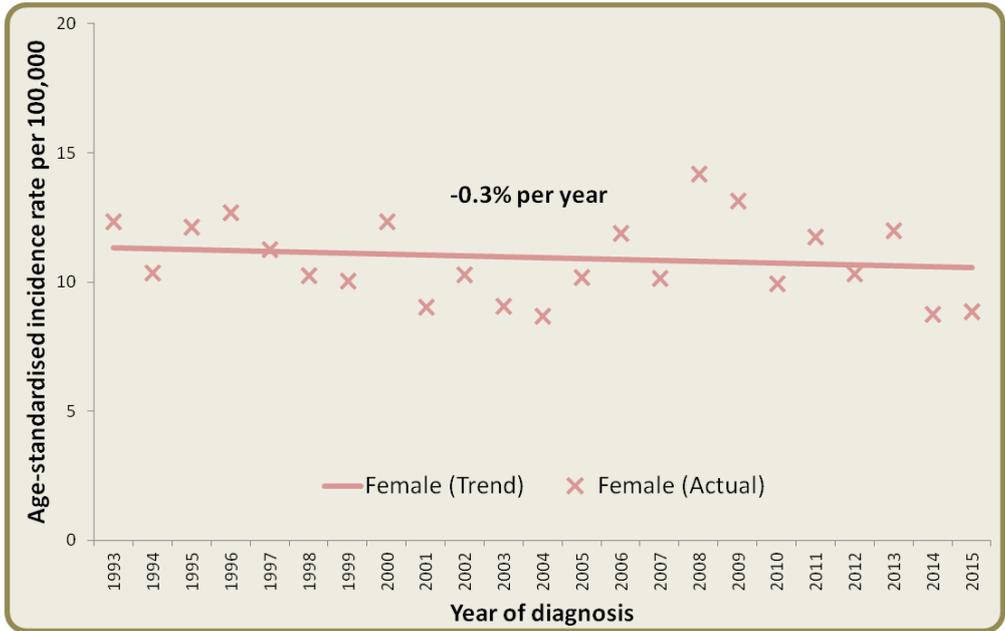
Table 1: Incidence of cervical cancer and carcinoma in situ cervical cancer by year of diagnosis: 2006-2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cervical Cancer	103	89	127	118	89	106	94	107	80	81
Cervical carcinoma in situ	1002	1044	1287	1733	1442	1251	1133	1145	1170	1147

Over a ten-year period the number of cervical cancer cases decreased from 103 in 2006 to 81 in 2015. 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 10.3% each year from 2001 until 2009. After this period,

incidence of cervical carcinoma significantly decreased by an average of approximately 4.9% until 2015. 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.

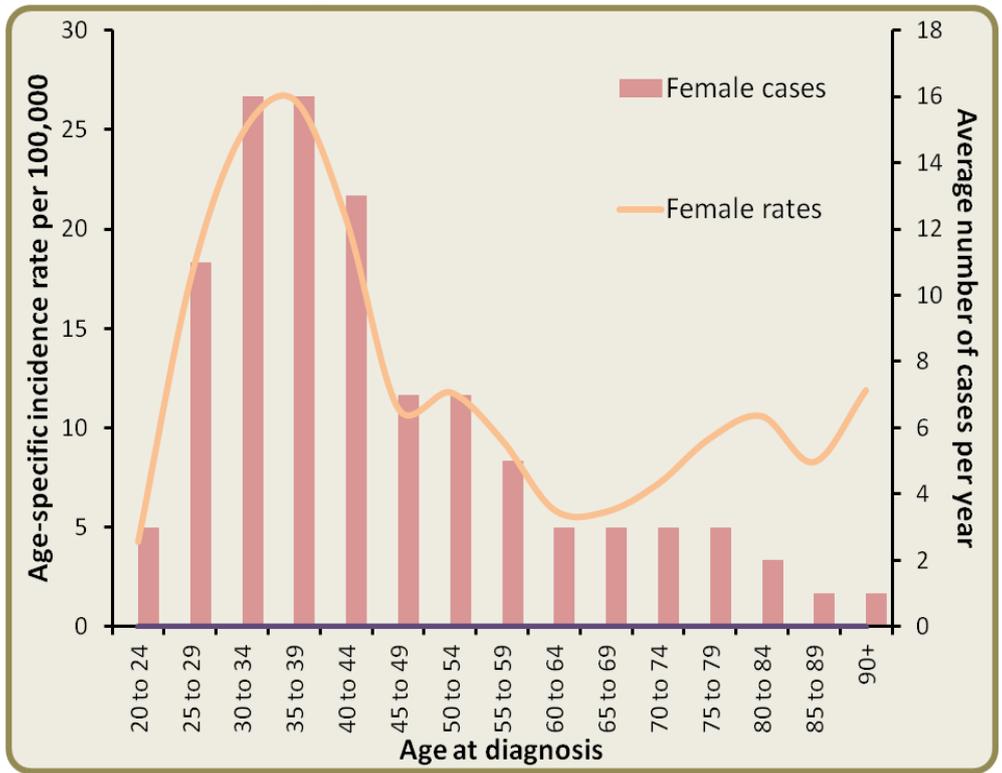
Figure 1: Trends in cervical cancer incidence rates: 1993-2015



Incidence and age

During 2011-2015, 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.

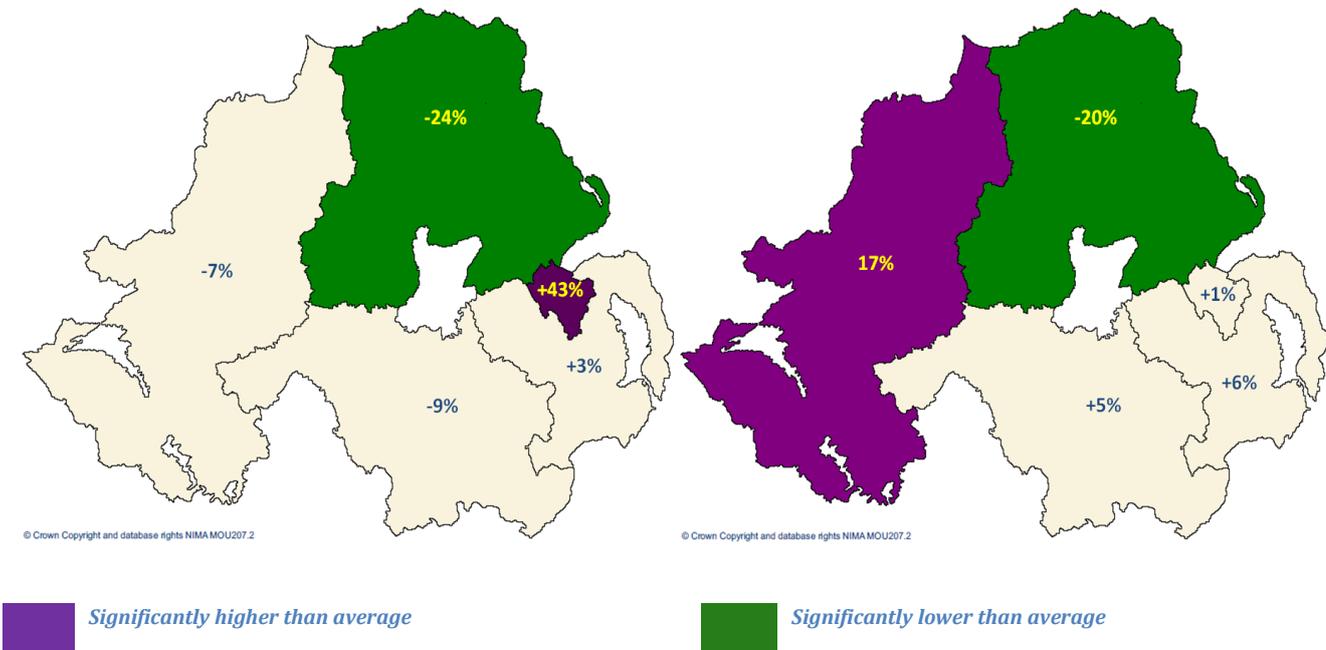
Figure 2: Incidence of cervical cancer by age: 2011-2015



Incidence by Trust area

Cervical cancer incidence rates in 2011-2015 were 43% higher than the NI average among women living within the Belfast HSCT area and 24% 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 the Western trusts (17% higher).

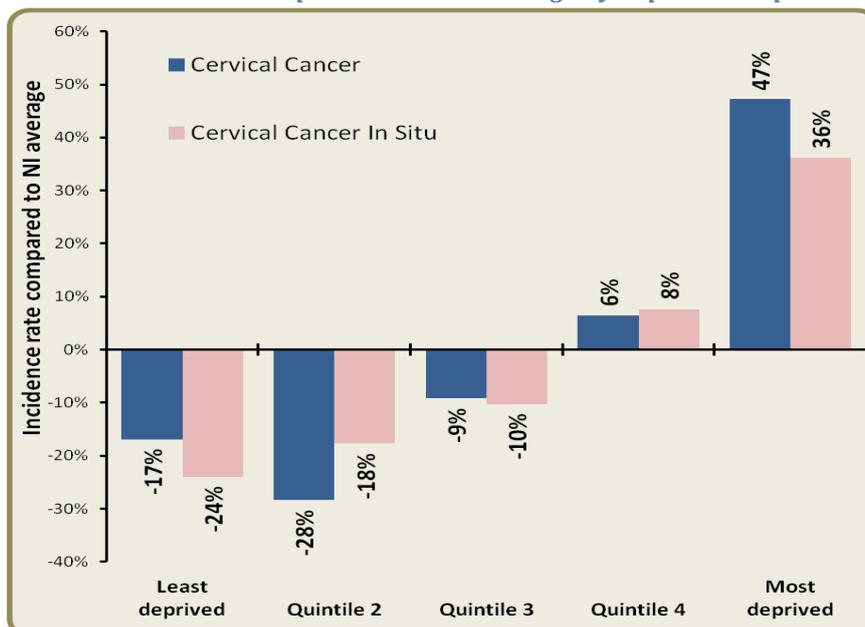
Figure 3: Cervical cancer and cervical carcinoma in situ incidence rates compared to the NI average by HSC Trust of residence: 2011-2015 comparison (cervical cancer map on left; carcinoma in situ on right)



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 47% above NI average and cervical carcinoma in situ rates 36% above NI average.

Figure 4: Cervical cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2011-2015



Incidence by stage

In 2011-2015, 96% of patients with cervical cancer were assigned a stage at diagnosis. The majority of cervical cancer patients were diagnosed at stage I (54%). The next most common stage to be diagnosed at was stage II (21%). 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 83.5% at one year and 64.6% 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	91.9%	
1 year	83.5%	
5 years	64.6%	

Survival Trends

Five-year survival for cervical cancer in Northern Ireland has increased from 57.2% in the 1993-1999 diagnosis period to 64.6% in the 2005-2009-diagnosis period.

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

Period of diagnosis	Female
1993-1999	57.2%
2000-2004	59.8%
2005-2009	64.6%

Survival and stage

Five-year survival for patients diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2003-2010 ranged from 97.1% for early (stage I) disease to 16.1% for late (stage IV) disease, thus highlighting the importance of an early diagnosis.

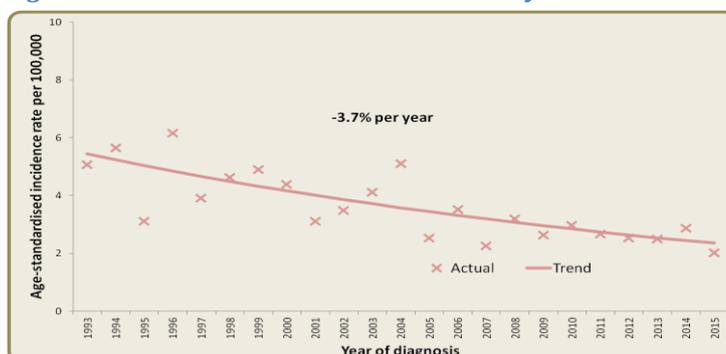
MORTALITY

In 2011-2015 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 3.7% each year during the previous twenty three year time period.

Figure 5: Trends in cervical cancer mortality rates: 1993-2015



PREVALENCE

At the end of 2015 there were 1,345 women living in Northern Ireland who had been diagnosed with cervical cancer from 1993-2015 (table 4). Of these, 54% were under the age of 50 and 5.5% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

Table 4: Number of people living with cervical cancer at the end of 2015 who were diagnosed from 1993-2015 by time since diagnosis

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				23-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-23 years	
	All ages	74	323	376	572	1,345

At the end of 2015 there were 20,558 women living in Northern Ireland who had been diagnosed with cervical carcinoma in situ from 1993-2015 (table 5). Of these, 81% 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 2015 who were diagnosed from 1993-2015 by time since diagnosis

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				23-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-23 years	
	All ages	1,141	4,597	6,247	8,573	20,558

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

NI Cancer Registry
Phone: +44 (0)28 9097 6028
e-mail: nicr@qub.ac.uk



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NICR is funded by the Public Health Agency and is hosted by Queen's University, Belfast. This work uses data provided by patients and collected by the NHS as part of their care and support.

