

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 (2012-2016) ¹			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2012-2016)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	88	-	-	22	-
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2006-2010)			24-YEAR PREVALENCE (2016)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	63.0%	-	-	1,389	-

NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2012-2016) ¹			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2012-2016)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	1,106	-	-	0	-
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2006-2010)			24-YEAR PREVALENCE (2016)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	-	-	-	20,558	-

¹ Mean yearly incidence data for period 2012-2016 has been rounded to nearest integer, and thus some numbers in tables will not add to give the exact total.

INCIDENCE

Between 2012 and 2016, there were an average of 88 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 146. This compares with an average of 1,106 cases of cervical carcinoma in situ each year with lifetime probability of being diagnosed as 1 in 12.

Incidence trends

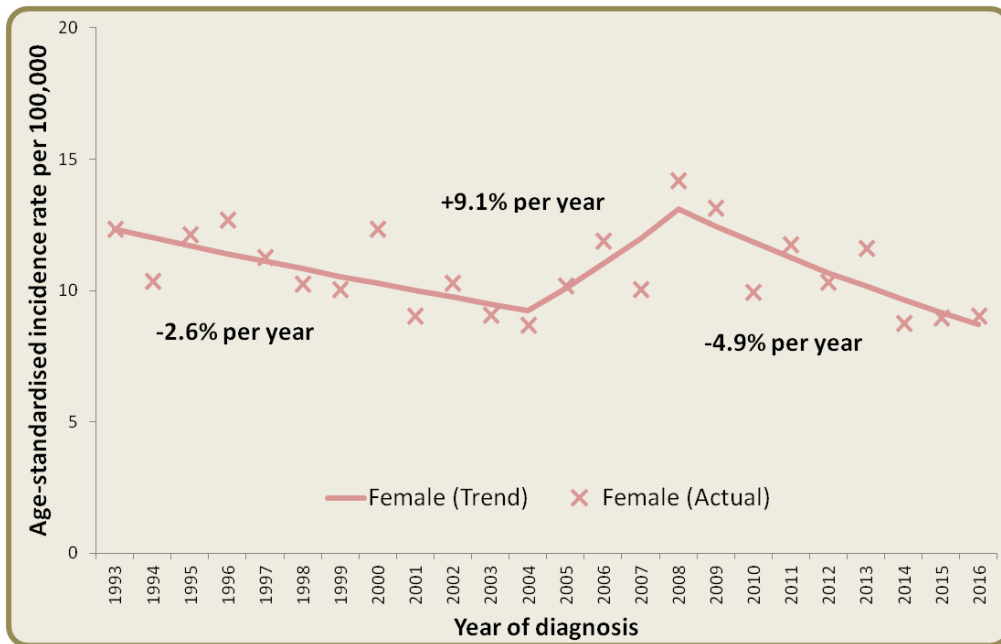
Table 1: Incidence of cervical cancer and carcinoma in situ cervical cancer by year of diagnosis: 2007-2016

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cervical Cancer	88	127	118	89	106	94	104	80	82	82
Cervical carcinoma in situ	1041	1287	1733	1442	1252	1134	1143	1170	1162	920

Over a ten-year period the number of cervical cancer cases decreased from 88 in 2007 to 82 in 2016. 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 significantly decreased from 2008 by an average of -4.9% before a non-significant increase from 2004 to 2008 of an average of 9.1% (figure 1). 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 -5.3% until 2016. 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.

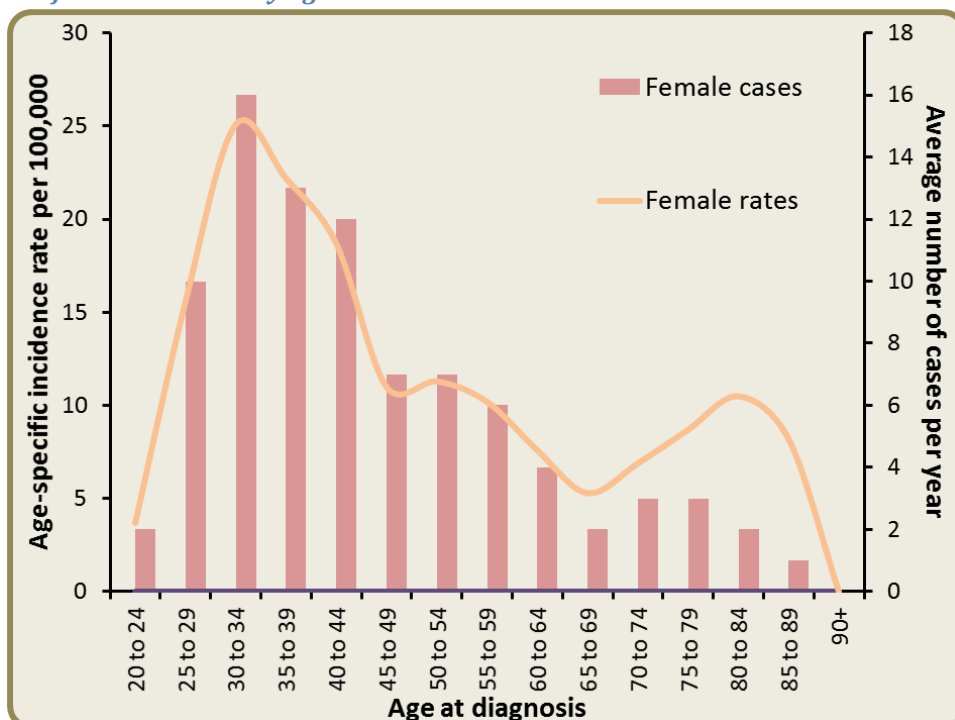
Figure 1: Trends in cervical cancer incidence rates: 1993-2016



Incidence and age

During 2012-2016, 81% of patients were diagnosed with cervical cancer between the ages of 25 and 59. Incidence rates are highest among women aged 30-34. 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.

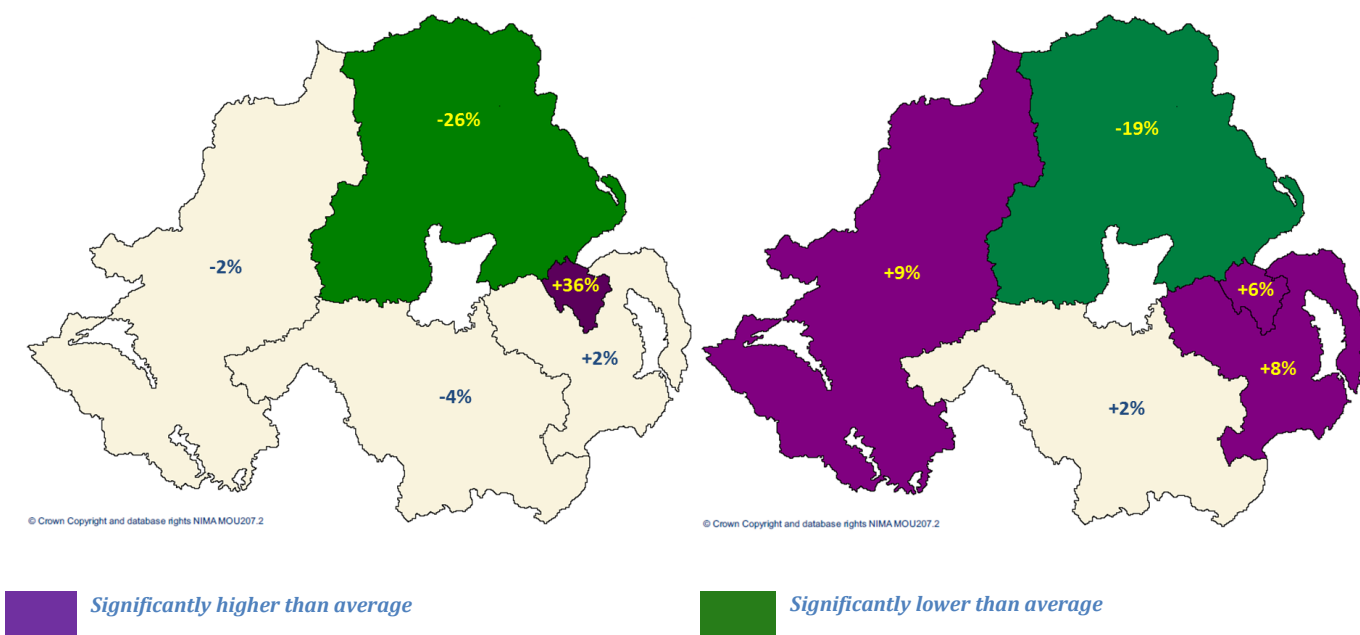
Figure 2: Incidence of cervical cancer by age: 2012-2016



Incidence by Trust area

Cervical cancer incidence rates in 2012-2016 were +36% higher than the NI average among women living within the Belfast HSC area and -26% 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 the Belfast trusts (+6% higher), South Eastern trusts (+8% higher) and the Western trusts (+9% higher).

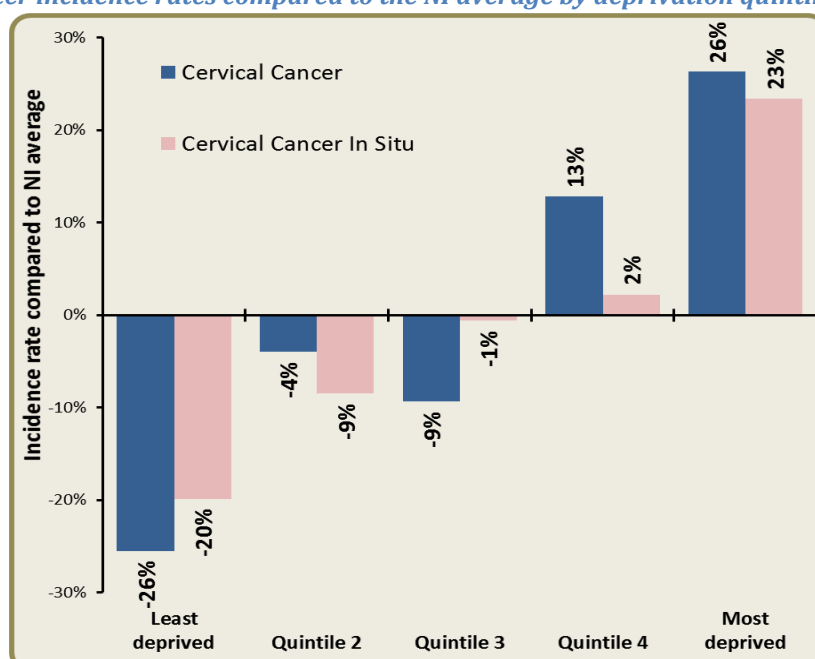
Figure 3: Cervical cancer and cervical carcinoma in situ incidence rates compared to the NI average by HSC Trust of residence: 2012-2016 comparison (cervical cancer map on left; carcinoma in situ on right)



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 26% above NI average and cervical carcinoma in situ rates 23% above NI average.

Figure 4: Cervical cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2012-2016



Incidence by stage

In 2012-2016, 98% of patients with cervical cancer were assigned a stage at diagnosis. The majority of cervical cancer patients were diagnosed at stage I (53%). The next most common stage to be diagnosed at was stage II (22%). 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 2006-2010 was 82.1% at one year and 63.0% 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 2006-2010

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2006-2010	
	Female	
6 months	92.1%	
1 year	82.1%	
5 years	63.0%	

Survival Trends

Five-year survival for cervical cancer in Northern Ireland has increased from 58.4% in the 1993-2000 diagnosis period to 63.0% in the 2006-2010-diagnosis period.

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

Period of diagnosis	Female
1993-2000	58.4%
2001-2005	61.8%
2006-2010	63.0%

Survival and stage

Five-year survival for patients diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2004-2011 ranged from 97.4% for early (stage I) disease to 26.1% for late (stage IV) disease, thus highlighting the importance of an early diagnosis.

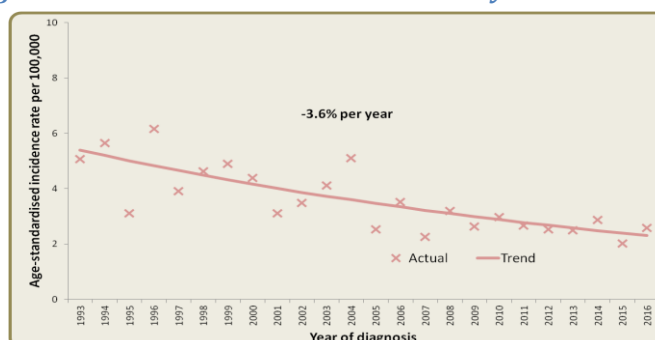
MORTALITY

In 2012-2016 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 -3.6% each year during the previous twenty four year time period.

Figure 5: Trends in cervical cancer mortality rates: 1993-2016



PREVALENCE

At the end of 2016 there were 1,389 women living in Northern Ireland who had been diagnosed with cervical cancer from 1993-2016 (table 4). Of these, 52% were under the age of 50 and 5.4% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

Table 4: Number of people living with cervical cancer at the end of 2016 who were diagnosed from 1993-2016 by time since diagnosis

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				24-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-24 years	
Female	0-59	63	257	336	408	1,064
	60+	12	40	45	228	325
	All ages	75	297	381	636	1,389

At the end of 2016 there were 21,389 women living in Northern Ireland who had been diagnosed with cervical carcinoma in situ from 1993-2016 (table 5). Of these, 80% were under the age of 50 and 4% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

Table 5: Number of people living with cervical carcinoma in situ at the end of 2016 who were diagnosed from 1993-2016 by time since diagnosis

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				24-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-24 years	
Female	0-59	909	4,439	6,374	8,499	20,221
	60+	9	74	108	977	1,168
	All ages	918	4,513	6,482	9,476	21,389

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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