

# ECUADOR

## CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION,  
FEMALE (2019): **8 683 000**

TOTAL DEATHS,  
FEMALE (2019): **36 600**

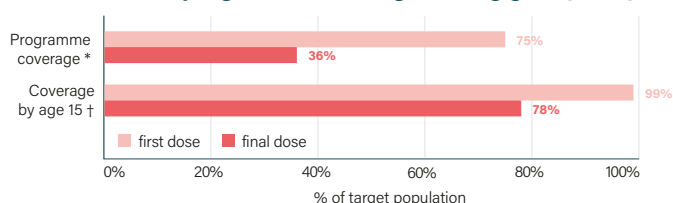
### Morbidity and Mortality

|                                                                      |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):            | <b>17.4</b> |
| Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): | <b>16</b>   |
| Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):                | <b>1.7%</b> |
| Cervical cancer deaths (2019):                                       | <b>840</b>  |
| Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):                 | <b>0.53</b> |
| Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):                      | <b>Yes</b>  |



### Primary Prevention

#### HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



**Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 7 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose**

#### HPV vaccination programme (2020):

|                                                 |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| HPV included in national vaccination programme: | <b>Yes</b>      |
| Scale of vaccination programme:                 | <b>National</b> |
| Year of introduction:                           | <b>2014</b>     |
| Primary target cohort:                          | <b>9 years</b>  |

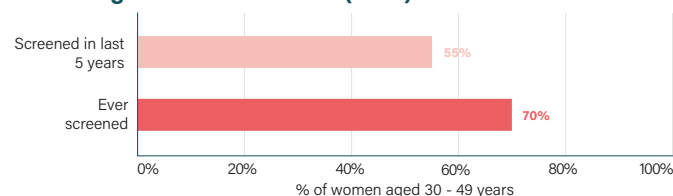
#### Related risk factors:

|                                                      |            |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): | <b>3%</b>  |
| Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):                | <b>ND</b>  |
| HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020): | <b>0.1</b> |

### Secondary Prevention

|                                                                                                                 |                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):                                                 | <b>Yes</b>                               |
| Primary screening test used (2021):                                                                             | <b>cytology (HPV test from 30 years)</b> |
| Target age range of programme (2021):                                                                           | <b>21-65 years</b>                       |
| Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021): | <b>Yes</b>                               |
| Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):                 | <b>Yes</b>                               |

#### Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



**5 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years**

### Treatment and Supportive Care

|                                                                 |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021): | <b>No</b> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|

|                                                                  |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):  | <b>9</b> |
| Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021): | <b>2</b> |

#### Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

|                                                       |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: | <b>Yes</b> |
| Pathology services (laboratories):                    | <b>Yes</b> |
| Cancer surgery:                                       | <b>Yes</b> |
| Chemotherapy:                                         | <b>Yes</b> |
| Radiotherapy:                                         | <b>Yes</b> |

#### Number of medical staff (per 10 000 cancer patients):

|                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Radiation oncologists (2019):       | <b>ND</b>   |
| Medical physicists (2019):          | <b>3</b>    |
| Surgeons (2014):                    | <b>1946</b> |
| Radiologists (2019):                | <b>154</b>  |
| Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): | <b>4</b>    |

#### Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021):

|                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| In primary health care facilities: | <b>Yes</b> |
| In community or home-based care:   | <b>Yes</b> |

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **2mg**

### WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Targets for 2030

**90% of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by the age of 15**

**70% of women are screened with a high-performance test by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age**

**90% of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment**

ND = data not available

\* Programme coverage: % of national target population (among 9-14-year-old girls)

† Coverage by age 15: % of population turning 15 that have been vaccinated against HPV at any time between ages 9 to 14

[See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.](#)