

# TIMOR-LESTE

## CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION,  
FEMALE (2019): **640 000**

TOTAL DEATHS,  
FEMALE (2019): **3 500**

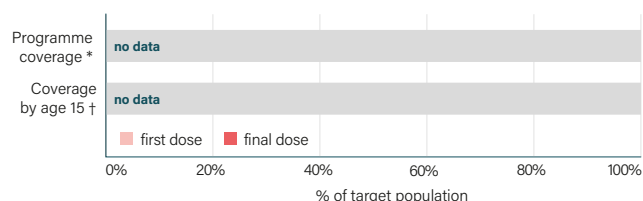
### Morbidity and Mortality

|                                                                      |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):            | <b>10</b>   |
| Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020): | <b>14</b>   |
| Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):                | <b>1.5%</b> |
| Cervical cancer deaths (2019):                                       | <b>28</b>   |
| Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):                 | <b>0.6</b>  |
| Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):                      | <b>Yes</b>  |



### Primary Prevention

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



**HPV vaccination is not included in the national vaccination schedule**

#### HPV vaccination programme (2020):

|                                                 |           |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| HPV included in national vaccination programme: | <b>No</b> |
| Scale of vaccination programme:                 | -         |
| Year of introduction:                           | -         |
| Primary target cohort:                          | -         |

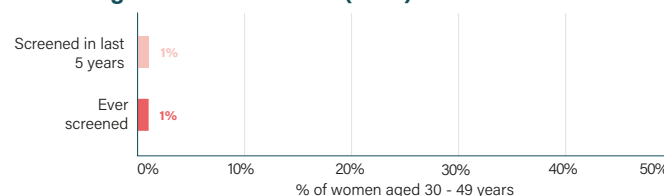
#### Related risk factors:

|                                                      |            |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020): | <b>10%</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>No</b>  |
| Primary screening test used (2021):                                                                             | -          |
| Target age range of programme (2021):                                                                           | -          |
| 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)



**Fewer than 1 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>Yes</b> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|

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

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

|                                                       |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level: | <b>No</b> |
| Pathology services (laboratories):                    | <b>No</b> |
| Cancer surgery:                                       | <b>No</b> |
| Chemotherapy:                                         | <b>No</b> |
| Radiotherapy:                                         | <b>No</b> |

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

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Radiation oncologists (2019):       | <b>ND</b> |
| Medical physicists (2019):          | <b>ND</b> |
| Surgeons (2014):                    | <b>76</b> |
| Radiologists (2019):                | <b>ND</b> |
| Nuclear medicine physicians (2019): | <b>0</b>  |

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

|                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| In primary health care facilities: | <b>No</b> |
| In community or home-based care:   | <b>No</b> |

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **7mg**

### 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.](#)