AFGHANISTAN

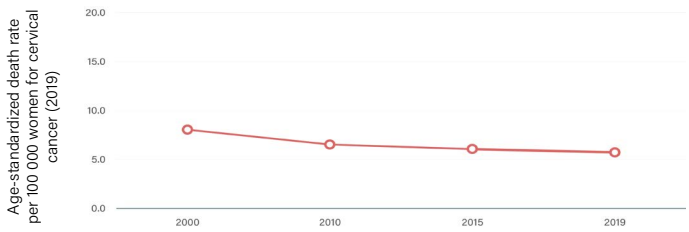
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **18 510 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **128 000**

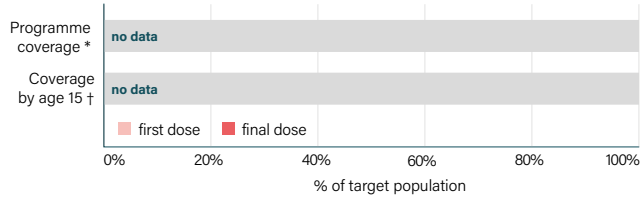
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	6.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	540
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.69
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

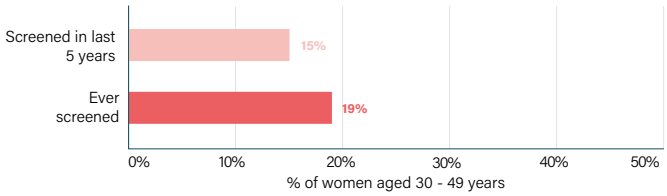
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.04

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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.

ALBANIA

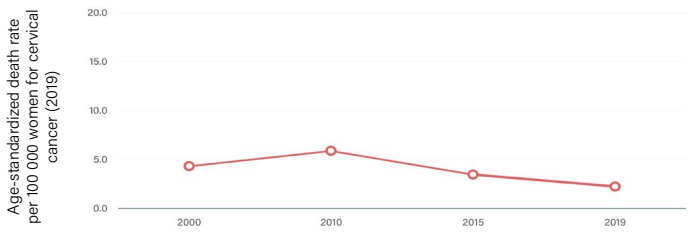
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 414 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **16 400**

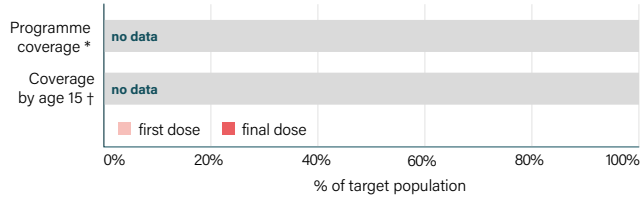
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	9.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	6.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	48
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.56
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

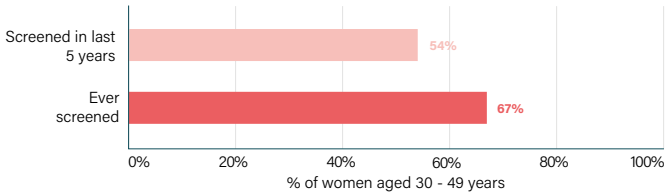
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	7%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2008-2009):	42%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.02

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	40-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	7
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	8
Medical physicists (2019):	2
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	36
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	4

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **12mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

ALGERIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **21 300 000**

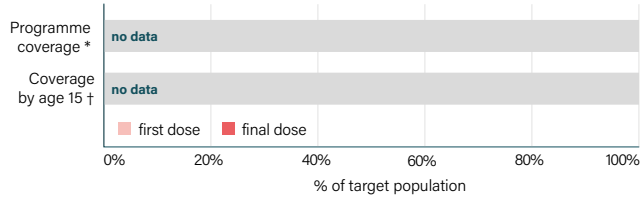
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **95 100**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	7.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	7.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.56
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

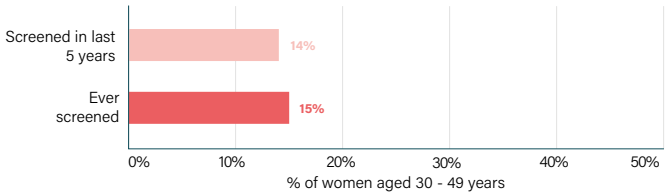
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2017):	46%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.05

Secondary Prevention

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

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	6
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	19
Surgeons (2013):	604
Radiologists (2019):	264
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	21

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **1mg**

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.

ANDORRA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

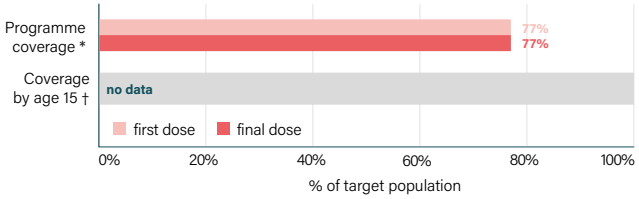
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



7 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2014
Primary target cohort:	12 years

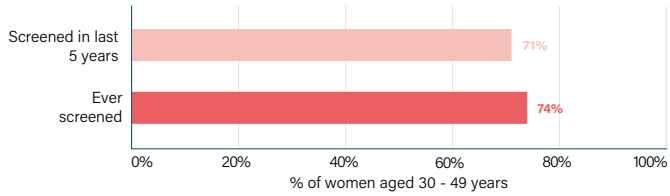
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	24%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **69mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

ANGOLA

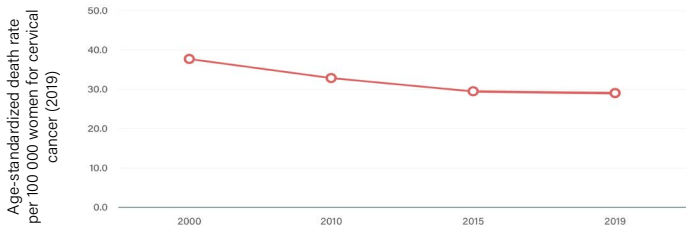
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **16 080 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **104 000**

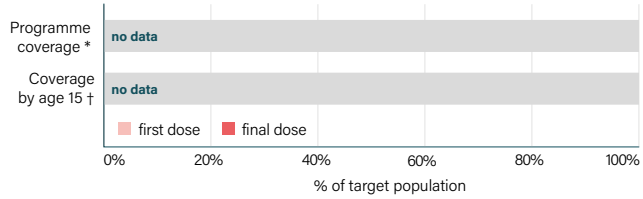
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	37.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	4.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 900
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.61
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

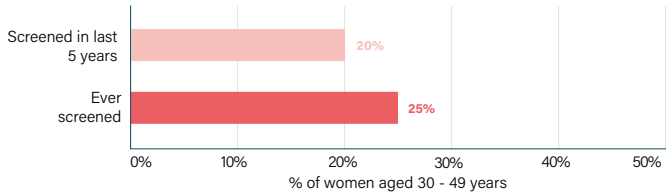
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2016):	44%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1.32

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



2 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	<1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	19
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	2

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 3mg

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.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

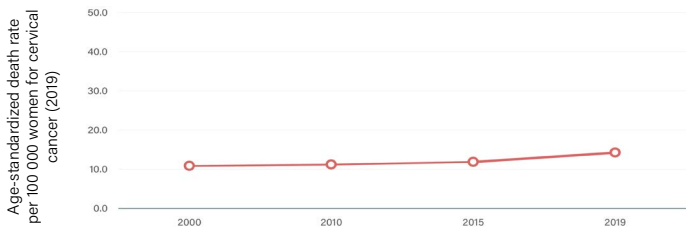
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **50 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **310**

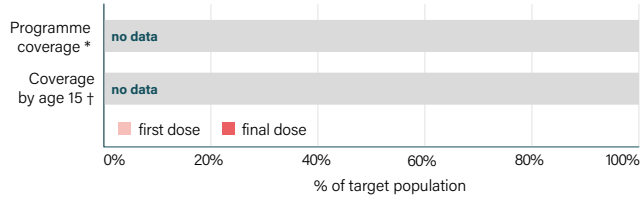
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	9
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2018
Primary target cohort:	9-13 years

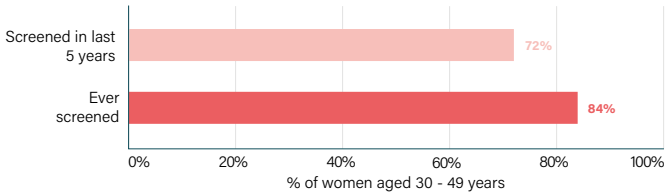
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

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

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

ARGENTINA

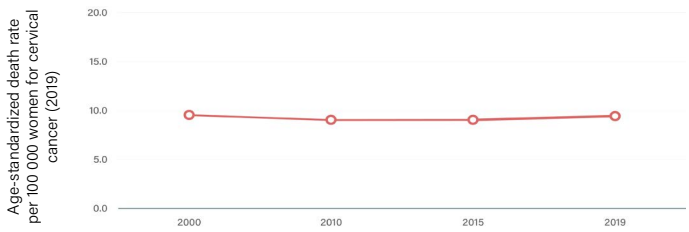
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **22 940 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **171 000**

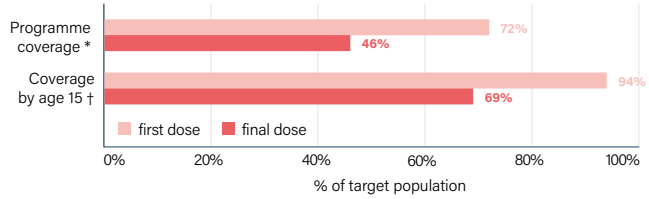
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	16.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	2 500
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.56
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2011
Primary target cohort:	11 years

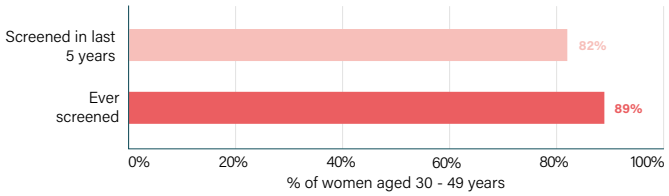
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	19%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.09

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	10
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	ND
Pathology services (laboratories):	ND
Cancer surgery:	ND
Chemotherapy:	ND
Radiotherapy:	ND

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	13
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	310
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	31

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **21mg**

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.

ARMENIA

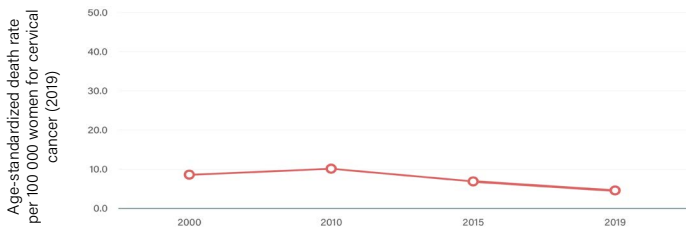
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 566 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **12 500**

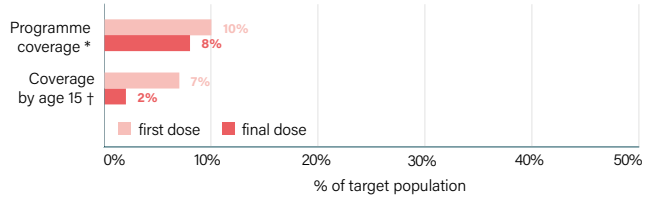
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	7.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	99
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.65
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, fewer than 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2017
Primary target cohort:	14 years

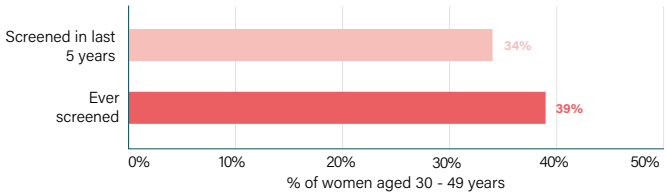
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2005):	68%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.08

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-59 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



3 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	6
Surgeons (2014):	1144
Radiologists (2019):	306
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	8

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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.

AUSTRALIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **12 650 000**

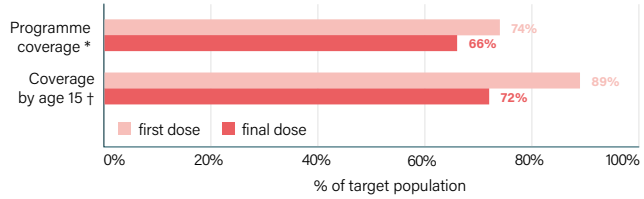
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **78 900**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	7.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	340
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.36
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

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:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2007
Primary target cohort:	12-13 years

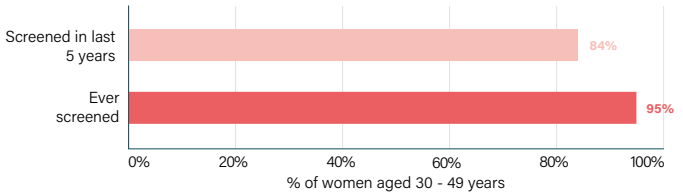
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	11%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-74 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	11
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	11
Medical physicists (2019):	36
Surgeons (2015):	223
Radiologists (2019):	102
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	20

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **274mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021

AUSTRIA

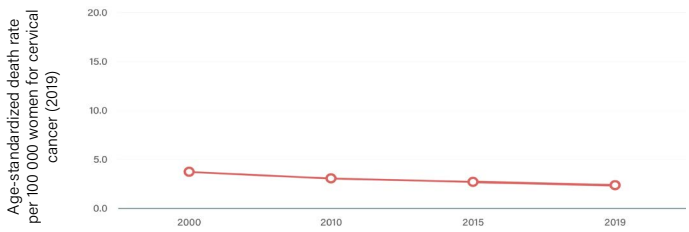
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **4 546 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **43 400**

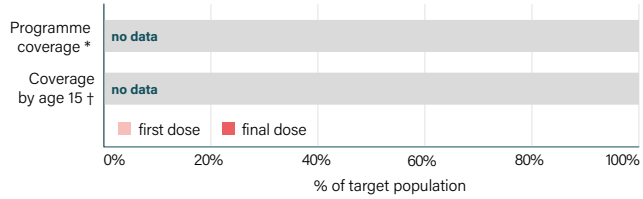
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	8.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	210
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.44
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2014
Primary target cohort:	9 years

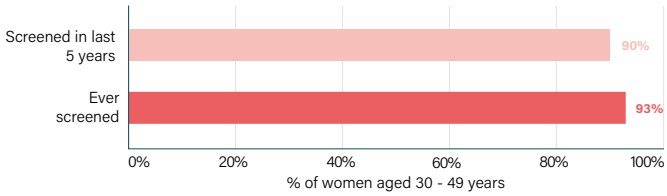
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	22%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	20+ years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



9 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	12
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	22
Medical physicists (2019):	46
Surgeons (2014):	1695
Radiologists (2019):	348
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	51

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **511mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

AZERBAIJAN

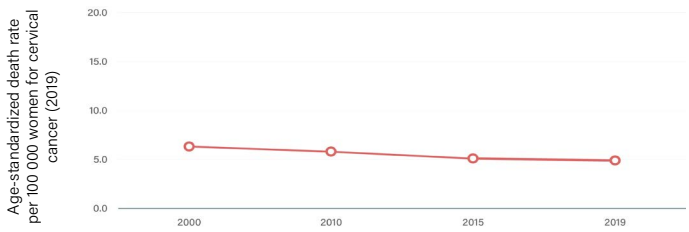
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 032 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **39 600**

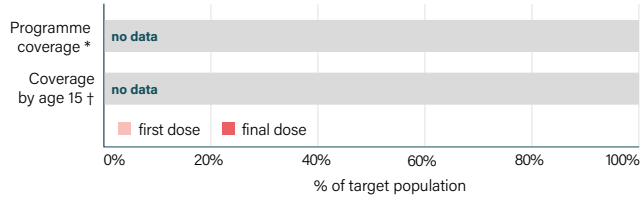
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	8.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	6.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	280
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.6
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

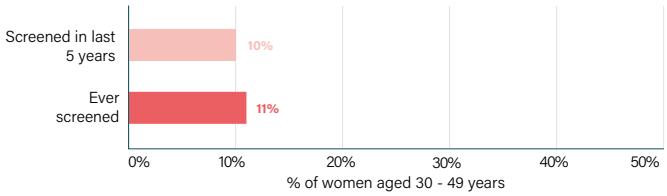
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.03

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	6
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	3

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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.

BAHAMAS

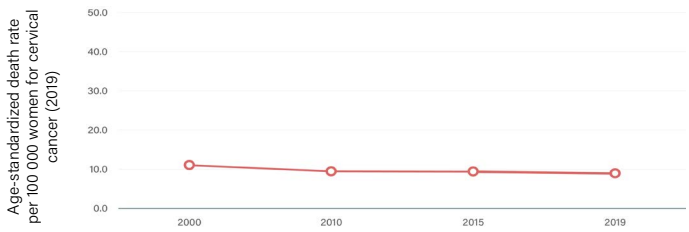
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **200 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **1 100**

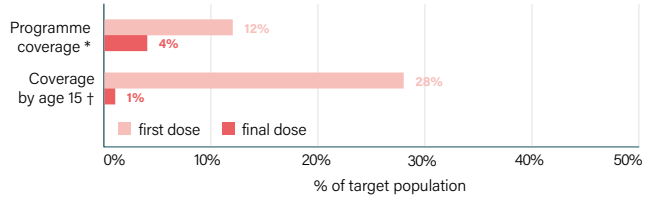
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	14.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	21
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.72
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2015
Primary target cohort:	9-10 years

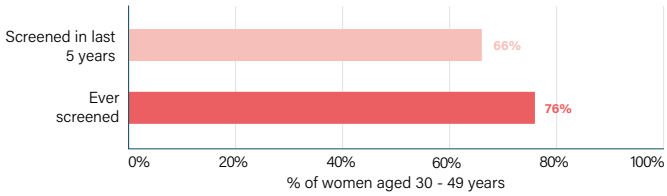
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	3%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.25

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



6 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	11
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	11

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	16
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	64
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	11

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **9mg**

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.

BAHRAIN

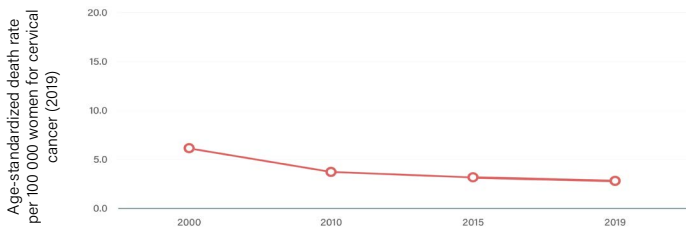
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **586 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **1 700**

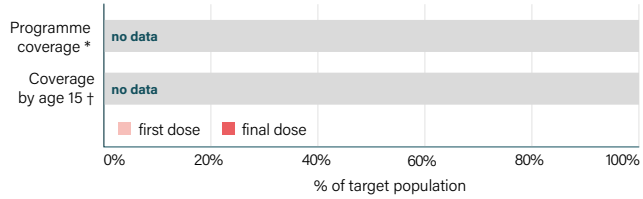
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	3.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	3.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	12
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

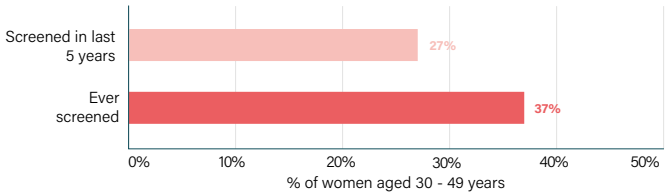
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	5%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

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

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



2 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	16
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	286
Surgeons (2012):	1918
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	48

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

BANGLADESH

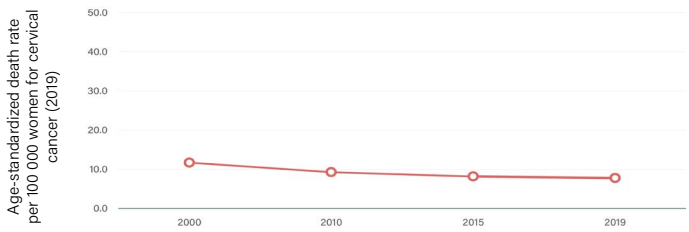
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **80 570 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **360 000**

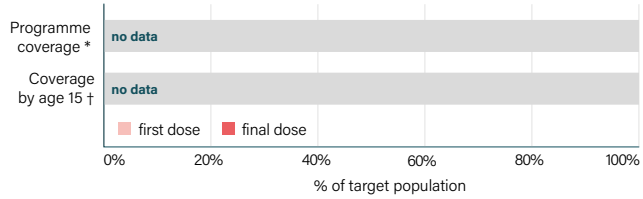
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	5 100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.6
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

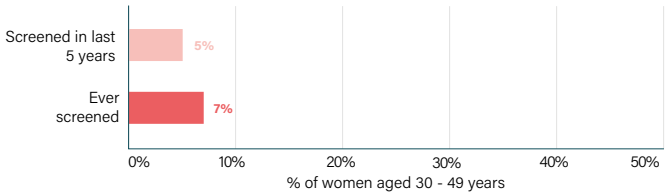
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	15%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	2
Medical physicists (2019):	22
Surgeons (2012):	173
Radiologists (2019):	33
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	7

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

BARBADOS

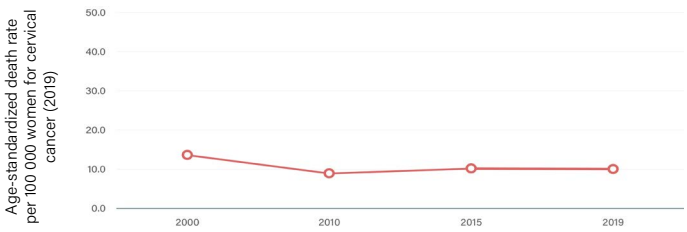
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **148 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **1 800**

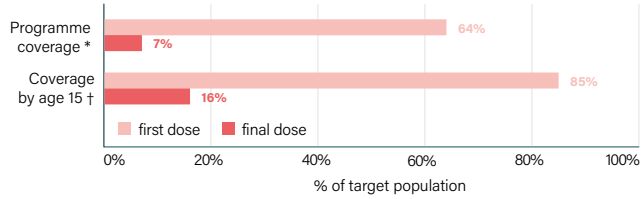
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	26.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	28
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.67
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2013
Primary target cohort:	10-11 years

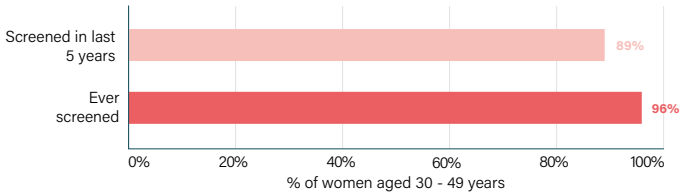
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2017):	31%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	9

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	8
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	145
Radiologists (2019):	32
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	8

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **6mg**

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.

BELARUS

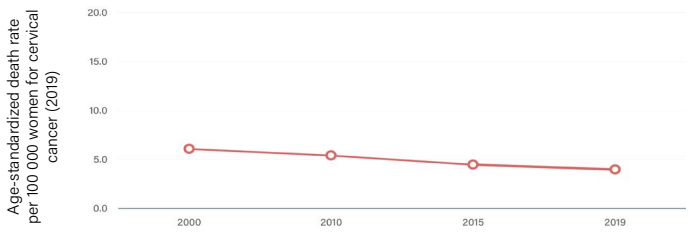
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 052 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **58 200**

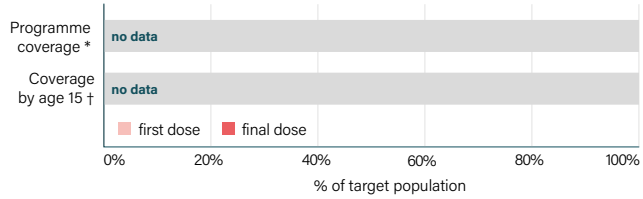
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	16.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	300
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.43
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

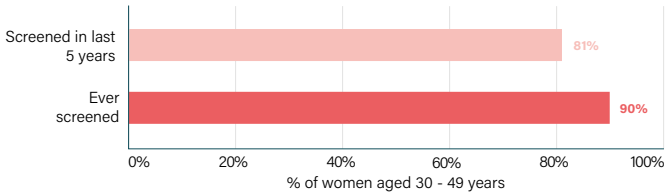
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	9%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.09

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	18+ years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	28
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2013):	1520
Radiologists (2019):	161
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	8

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

BELGIUM

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 828 000**

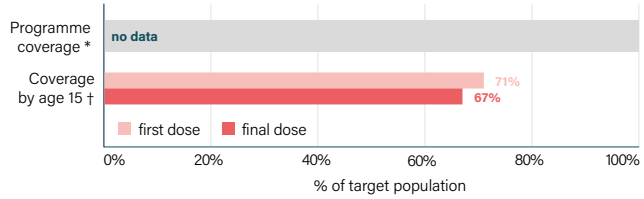
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **57 800**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	7.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	240
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.37
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2011
Primary target cohort:	12-14 years

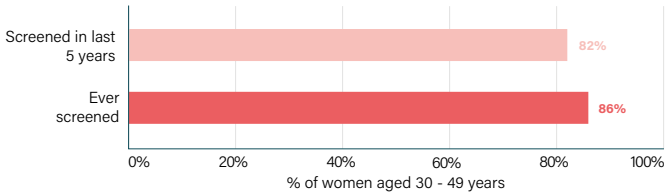
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	19%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	11
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	20
Medical physicists (2019):	27
Surgeons (2012):	697
Radiologists (2019):	186
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	38

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **272mg**

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.

BELIZE

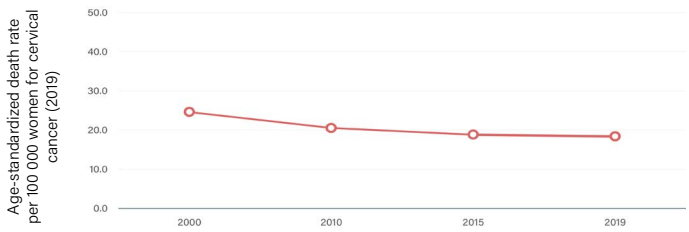
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **196 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **720**

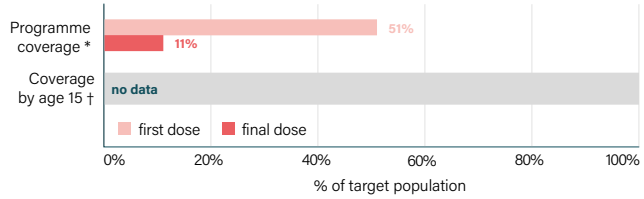
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	17
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	28
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.74
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2016
Primary target cohort:	9-14 years

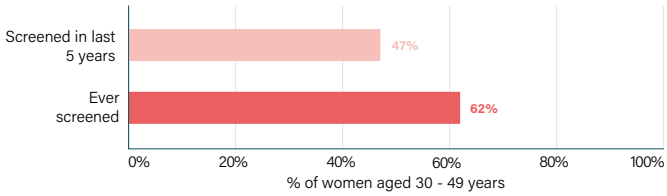
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.66

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	18-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



4 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	0
Medical physicists (2019):	0
Surgeons (2014):	642
Radiologists (2019):	335
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **1mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

BENIN

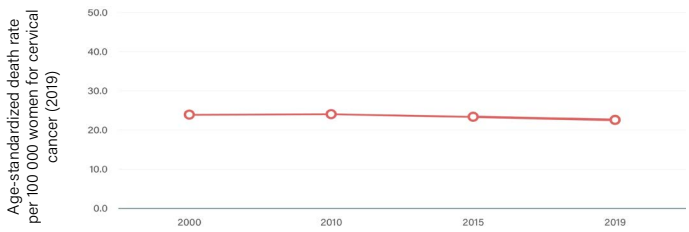
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 910 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **43 500**

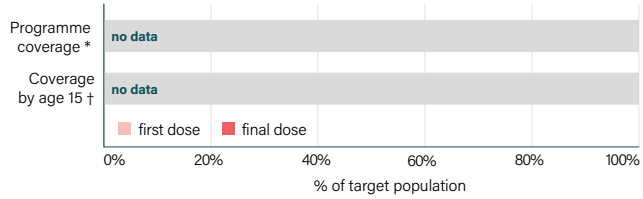
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	9.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	670
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.66
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

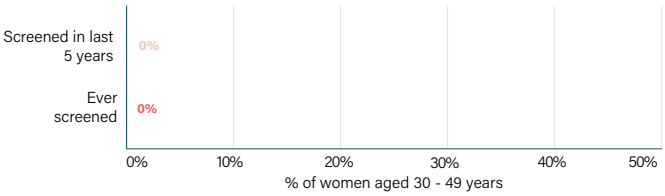
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2011-2012):	40%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.31

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	101
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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.

BHUTAN

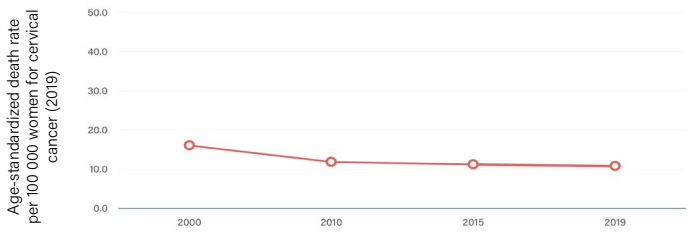
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **358 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **1 900**

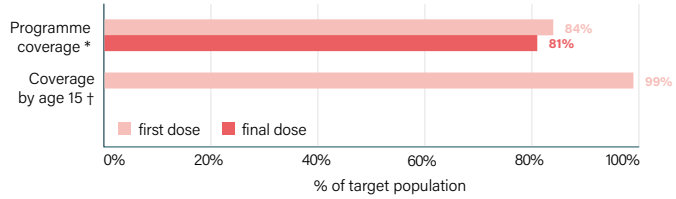
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	13
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	14.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	30
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 9 in 10 received their first HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2009
Primary target cohort:	12 years

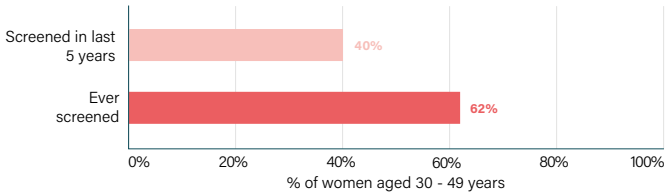
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.07

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



4 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	0
Surgeons (2014):	103
Radiologists (2019):	51
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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.

BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

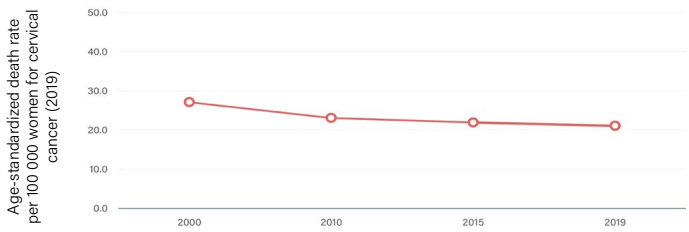
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 733 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **43 900**

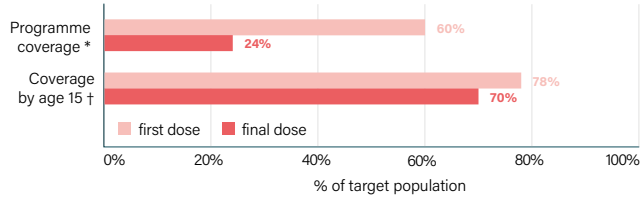
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	34.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	36.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.53
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2017
Primary target cohort:	10 years

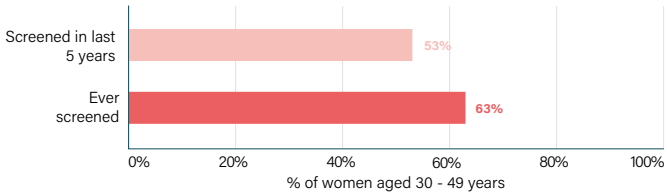
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	5%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2003):	28%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.09

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	5
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	13
Surgeons (2012):	1212
Radiologists (2019):	111
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	9

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

In primary health care facilities:	DK
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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 DK = don't know

*** 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.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

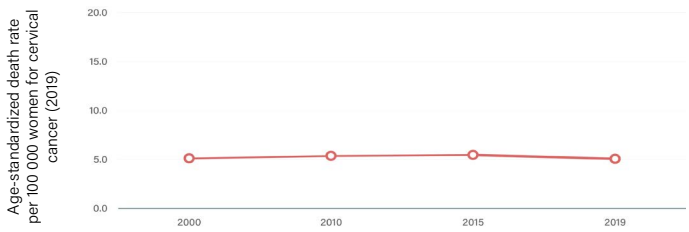
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 684 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **18 600**

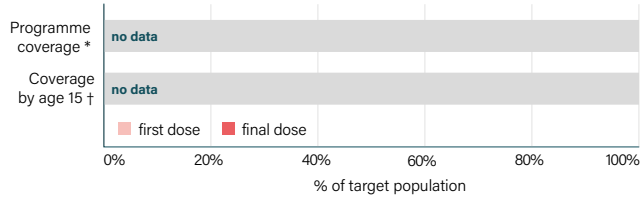
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	18.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	14.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	130
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.49
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

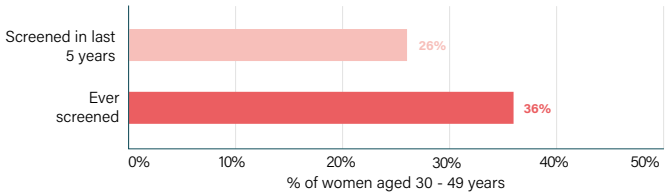
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	28%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



2 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	8
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	12
Surgeons (2013):	191
Radiologists (2019):	131
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	19

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **13mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

BOTSWANA

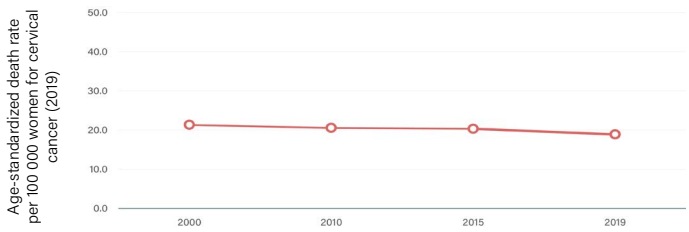
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 190 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **9 600**

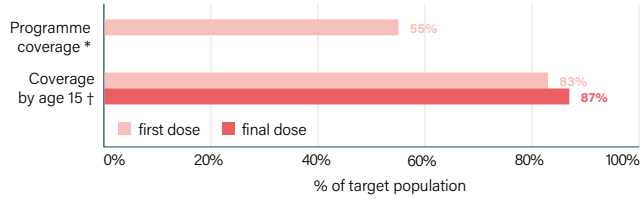
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	30.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	34.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	160
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.55
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2015
Primary target cohort:	9-13 years

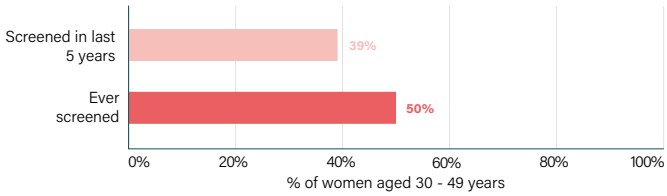
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	8%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	8.74

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	depends on method and HIV status
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



3 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	5
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	10

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	0
Surgeons (2014):	205
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **6mg**

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.

BRAZIL

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **107 300 000**

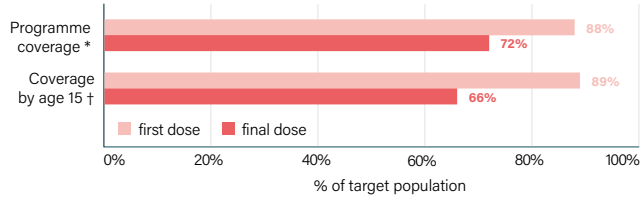
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **608 000**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	16.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	12.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	9 500
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.52
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2014
Primary target cohort:	9-14 years

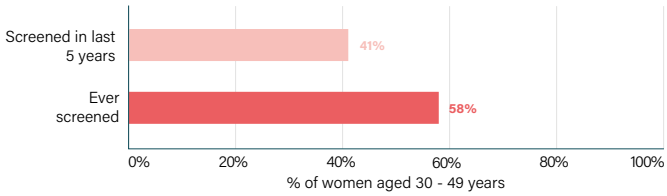
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	10%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



4 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	6
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	DK
Pathology services (laboratories):	DK
Cancer surgery:	DK
Chemotherapy:	DK
Radiotherapy:	DK

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	13
Medical physicists (2019):	13
Surgeons (2013):	1257
Radiologists (2019):	230
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	17

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **9mg**

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 DK = don't know

*** 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.

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

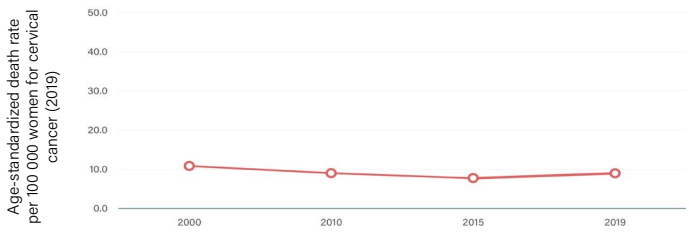
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **208 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **1 000**

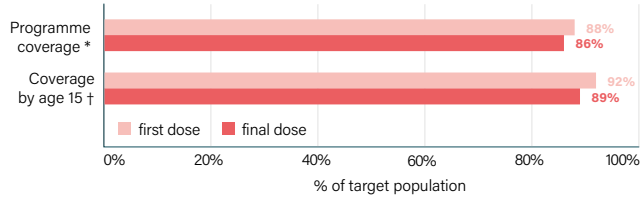
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	25.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	20.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	18
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.26
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2012
Primary target cohort:	13 years

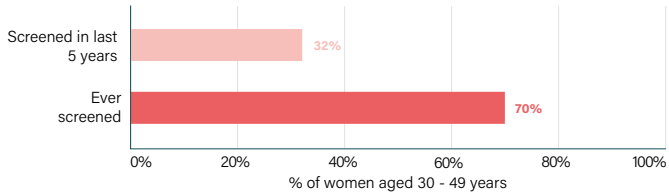
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	20-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



3 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	20
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	33
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **8mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

BULGARIA

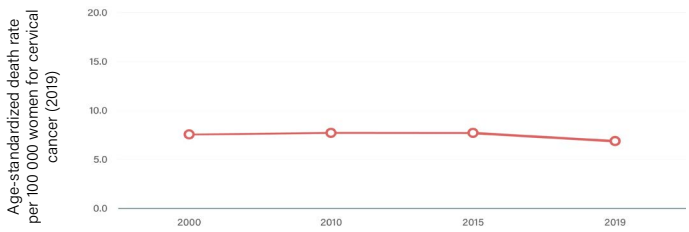
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **3 600 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **51 000**

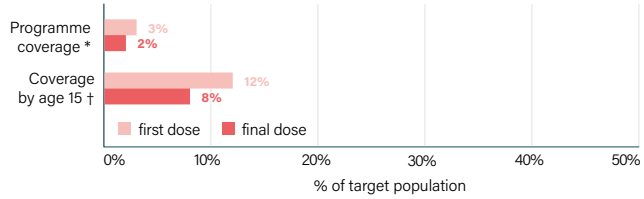
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	28.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	18
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	420
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.5
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, fewer than 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2017
Primary target cohort:	12-13 years

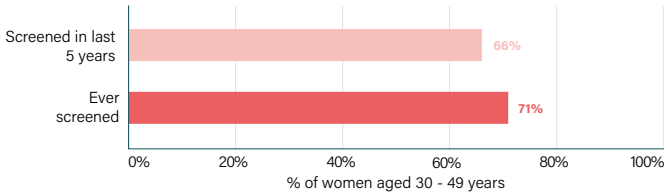
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	30%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-59 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



6 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	10
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	13
Medical physicists (2019):	24
Surgeons (2013):	1656
Radiologists (2019):	141
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	15

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **17mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

BURKINA FASO

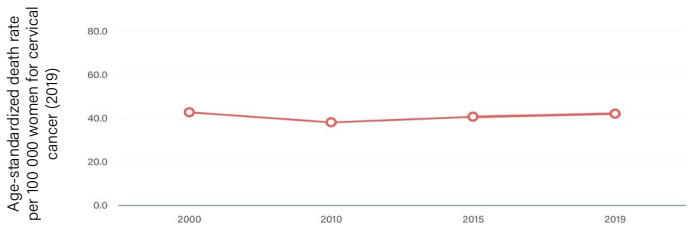
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **10 170 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **70 200**

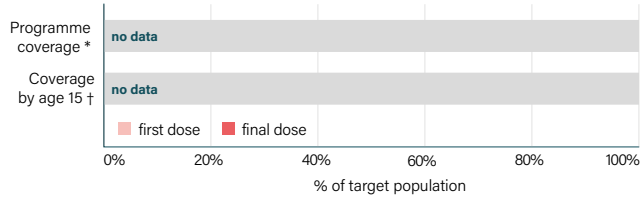
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	18.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	2 100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.74
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

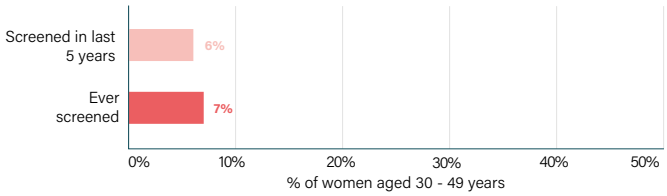
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2010):	68%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.08

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-48 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	2
Surgeons (2014):	31
Radiologists (2019):	69
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	3

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

BURUNDI

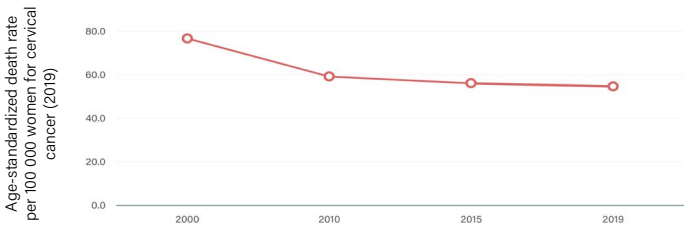
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 812 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **35 200**

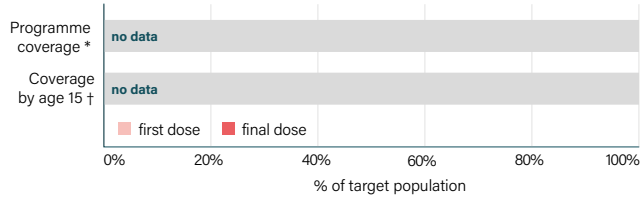
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	26.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	49.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	5.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 500
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.71
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

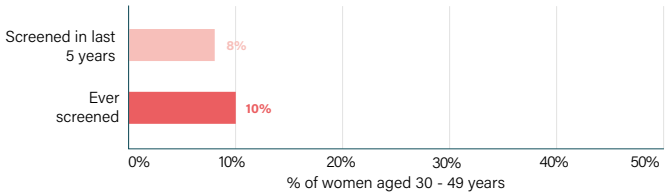
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2010):	32%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.14

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	0
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	7
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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.

CABO VERDE

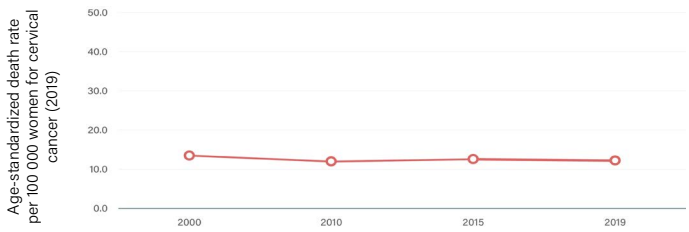
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **274 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **1 300**

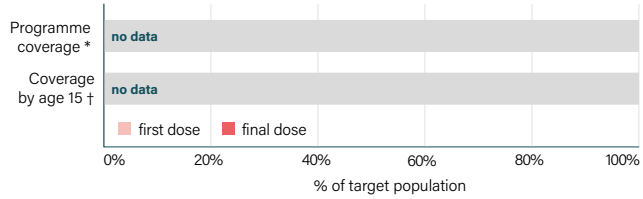
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	16.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	17
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	27
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.59
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2021
Primary target cohort:	ND

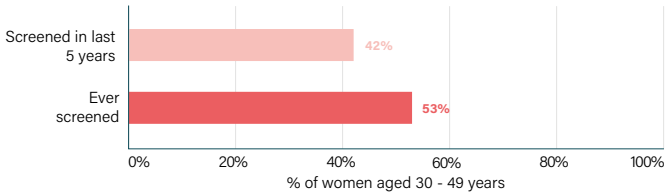
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	5%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



4 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2011):	889
Radiologists (2019):	47
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **1mg**

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.

CAMBODIA

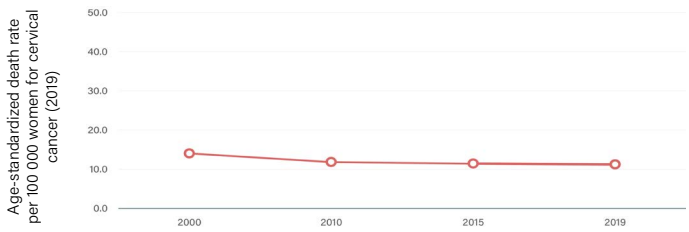
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **8 439 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **45 100**

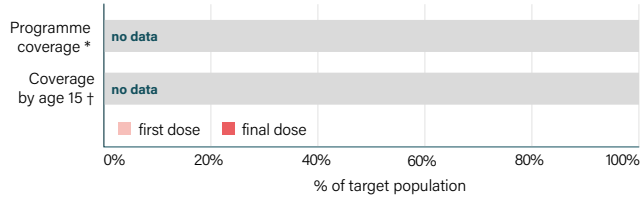
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	13.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	14
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	730
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

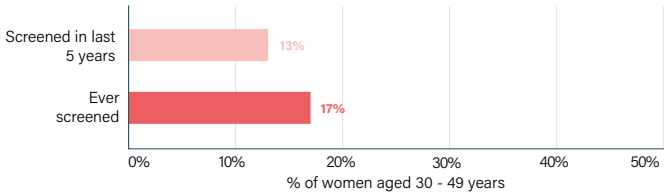
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2014):	67%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.05

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	1
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

CAMEROON

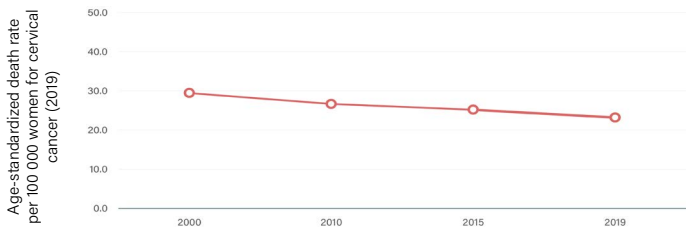
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **12 940 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **90 300**

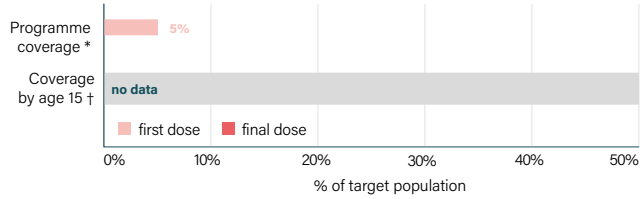
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	20.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	33.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 600
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.65
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Fewer than 1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their first HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2020
Primary target cohort:	9 years

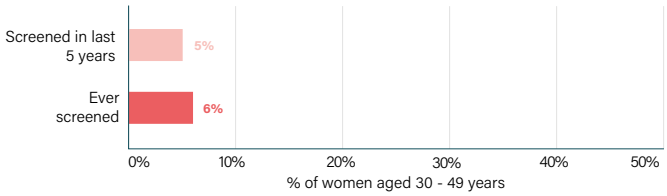
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2018):	52%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1.06

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2013):	53
Radiologists (2019):	25
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 0mg

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.

CANADA

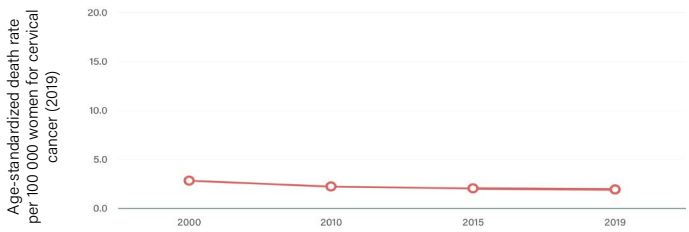
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **18 850 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **136 000**

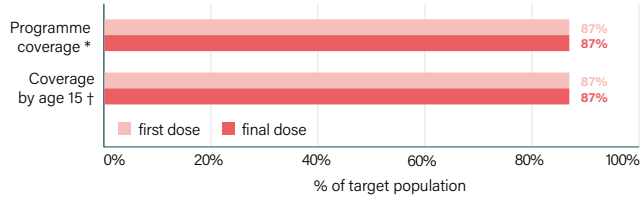
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	7.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	580
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.45
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2009
Primary target cohort:	12 years

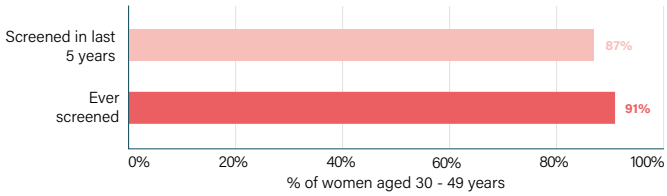
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	10%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-69 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	11
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	29
Surgeons (2013):	301
Radiologists (2019):	94
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	11

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **436mg**

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.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

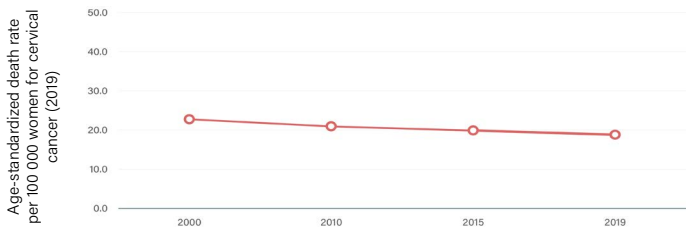
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 393 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **25 800**

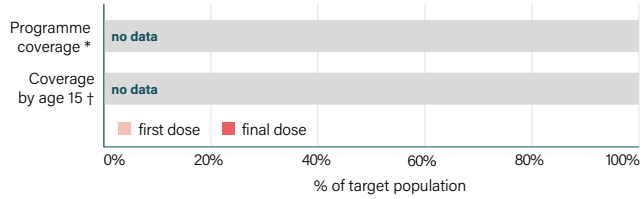
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	12.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	21.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	230
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.75
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

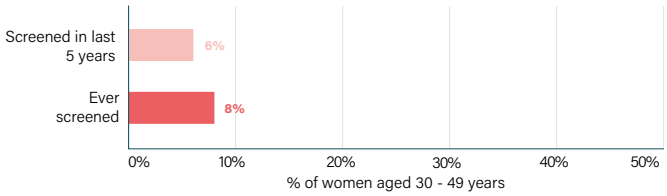
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	0
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	34
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 0mg

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.

CHAD

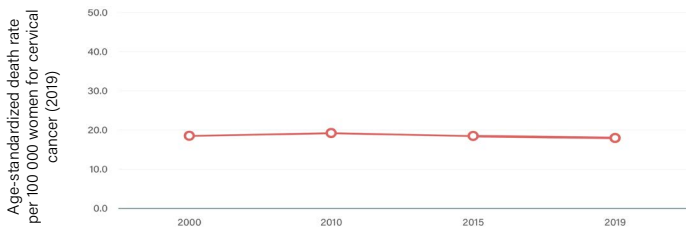
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **7 986 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **69 800**

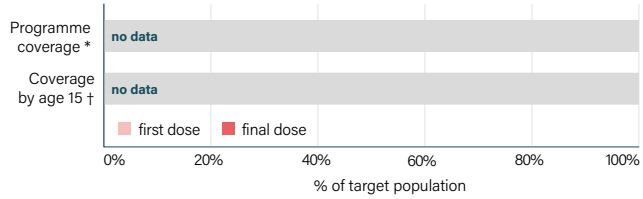
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	20.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	630
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.73
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

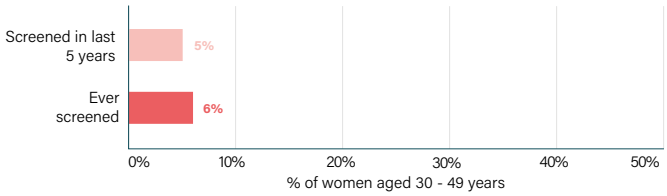
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2014-2015):	36%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.4

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2013):	24
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

CHILE

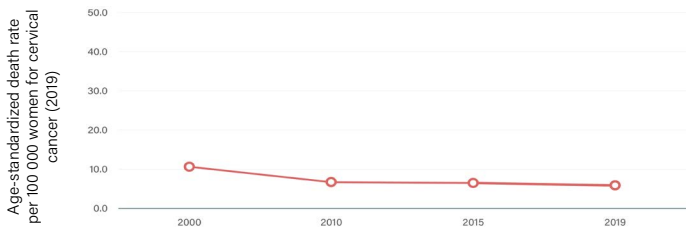
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **9 610 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **51 900**

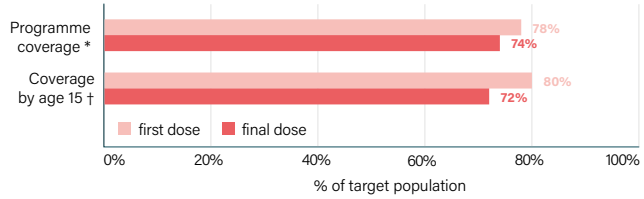
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	780
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.53
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2014
Primary target cohort:	9 years

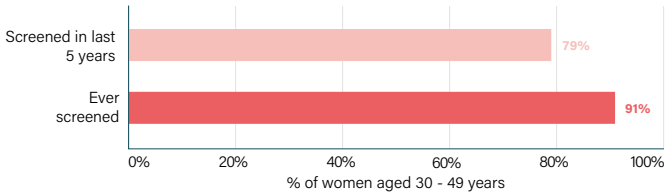
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	26%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2015-2016):	39%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.13

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	8
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	6
Surgeons (2012):	1337
Radiologists (2019):	135
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	8

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **18mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

CHINA

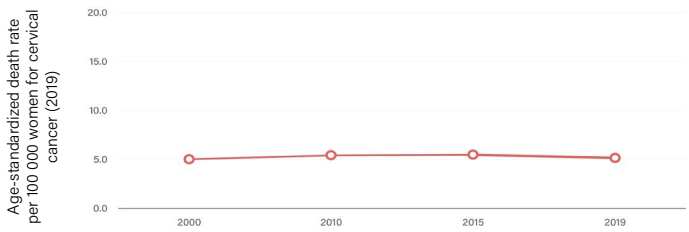
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **698 200 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **4 134 000**

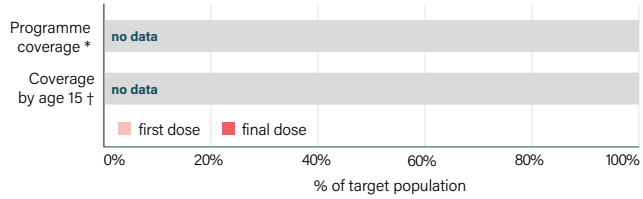
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	51 600
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.54
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

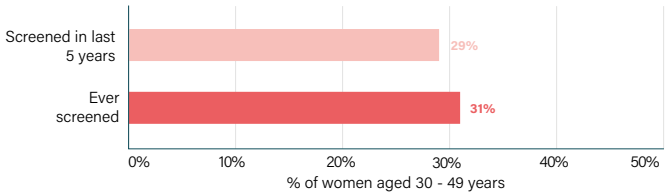
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	35-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



2 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	<1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	5
Surgeons (2012):	684
Radiologists (2019):	282
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	7

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

COLOMBIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **25 630 000**

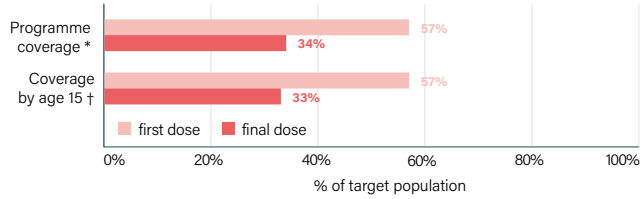
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **108 000**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	18.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	14.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	2 300
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.53
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 3 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2012
Primary target cohort:	9-17 years

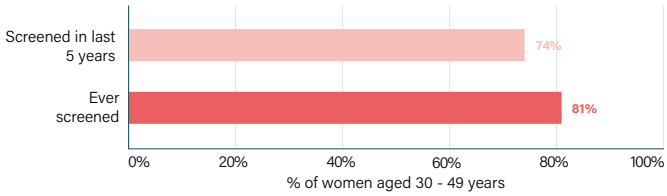
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	5%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2015):	71%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.04

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-69 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	8
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	5
Surgeons (2014):	272
Radiologists (2019):	128
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	8

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **15mg**

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.

COMOROS

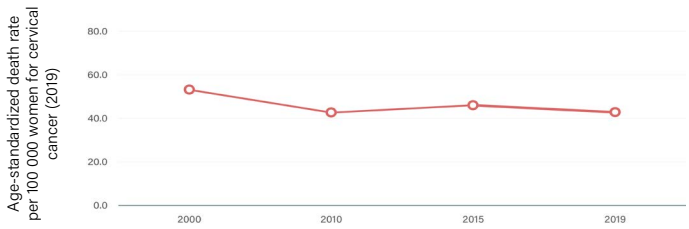
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **422 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **2 400**

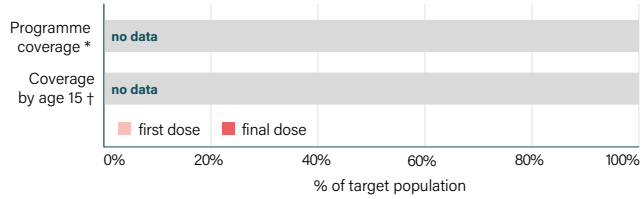
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	38.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	56
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	6.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.65
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

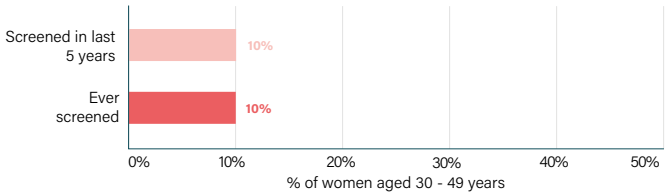
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	11%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2012):	48%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	0
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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.

CONGO

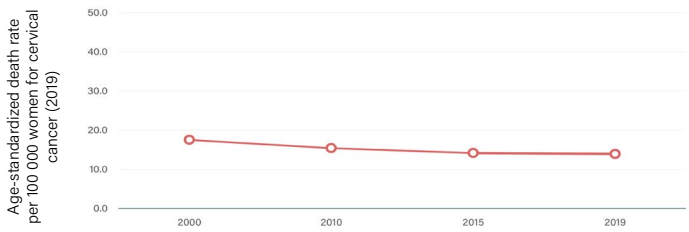
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 693 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **17 400**

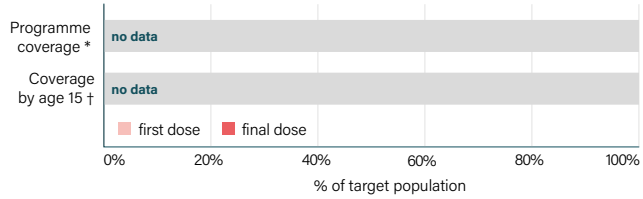
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	12.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	22.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	200
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.61
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

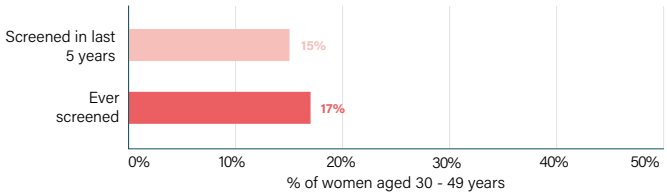
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2011-2012):	48%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	3.93

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	0
Surgeons (2013):	29
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

COOK ISLANDS

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

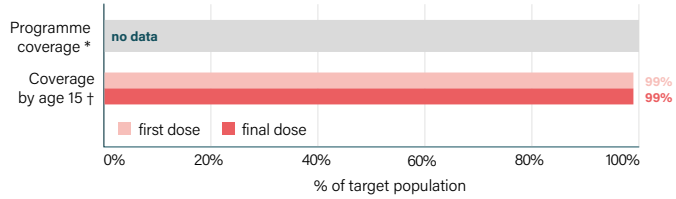
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 9 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2011
Primary target cohort:	9 years

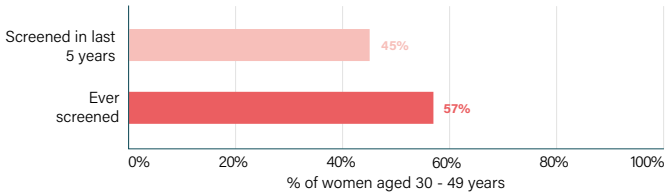
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	20%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	21-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



4 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

COSTA RICA

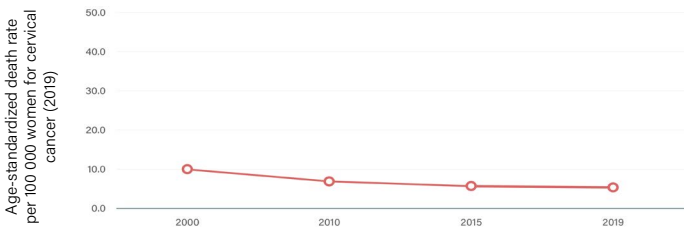
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 525 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **10 400**

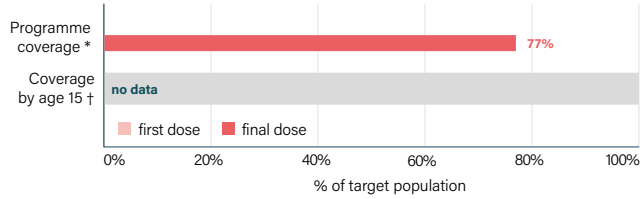
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	14.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	160
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.52
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



7 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	10 years

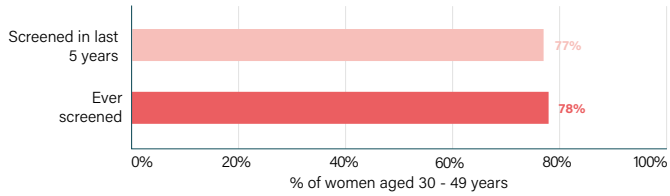
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	5%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.37

Secondary Prevention

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

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	5
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	25
Surgeons (2014):	313
Radiologists (2019):	121
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	6

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **9mg**

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.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

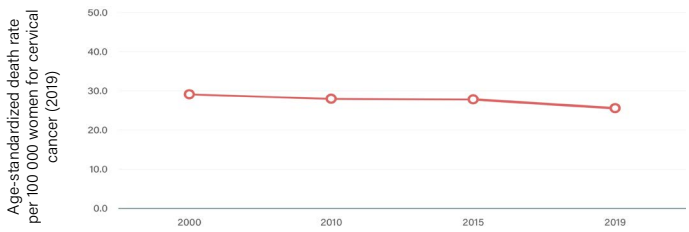
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **12 740 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **82 000**

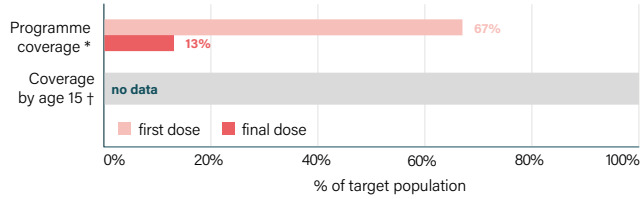
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	31.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 400
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.69
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	9 years

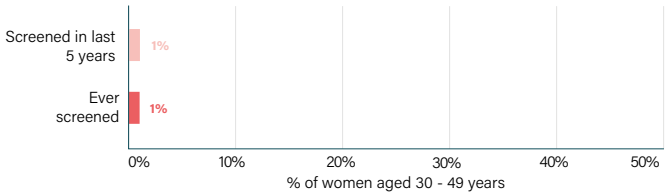
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2011-2012):	50%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.45

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	220
Radiologists (2019):	21
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

CROATIA

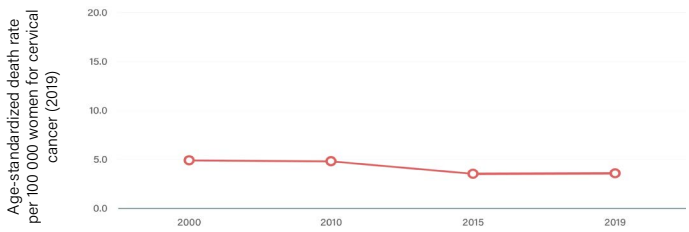
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 140 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **26 600**

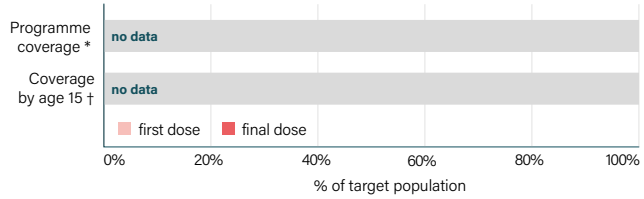
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	160
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.45
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2016
Primary target cohort:	14 years

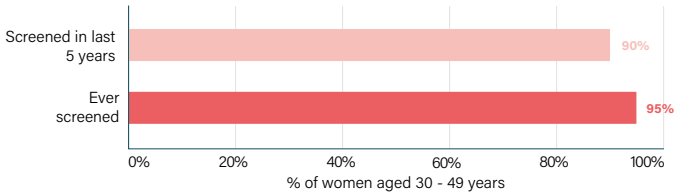
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	31%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



9 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	8
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	21
Surgeons (2013):	829
Radiologists (2019):	313
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	26

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **36mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

CUBA

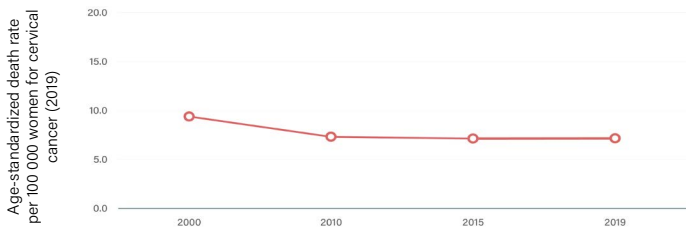
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 706 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **50 200**

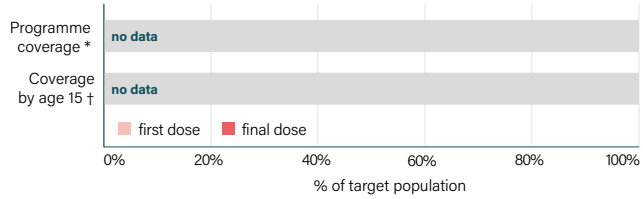
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	20.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	13.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	670
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.6
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

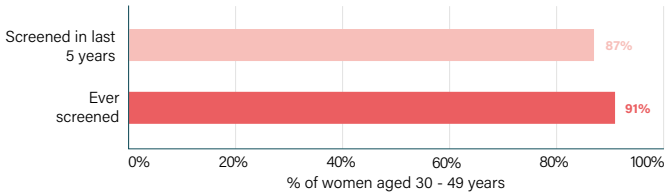
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	11%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2019):	79%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.18

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	4
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	11
Surgeons (2013):	1763
Radiologists (2019):	151
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	7

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

CYPRUS

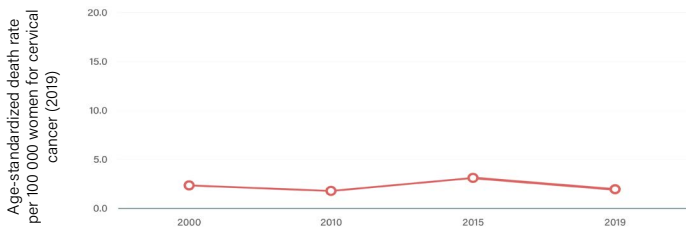
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **599 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **3 200**

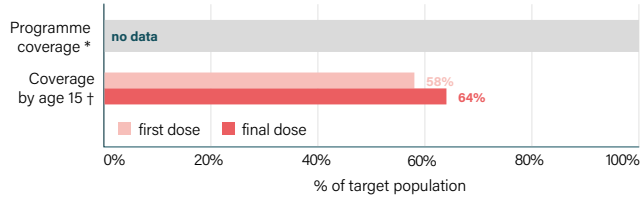
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	7.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	18
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.72
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2016
Primary target cohort:	12-13 years

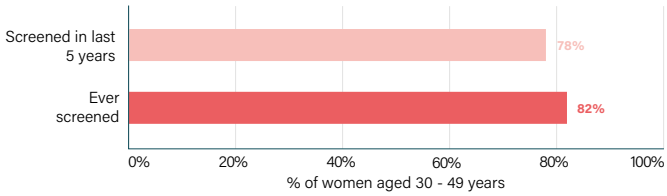
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	22%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	DK

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	15
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	124
Surgeons (2012):	292
Radiologists (2019):	320
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	14

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **62mg**

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 DK = don't know

*** 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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

CZECHIA

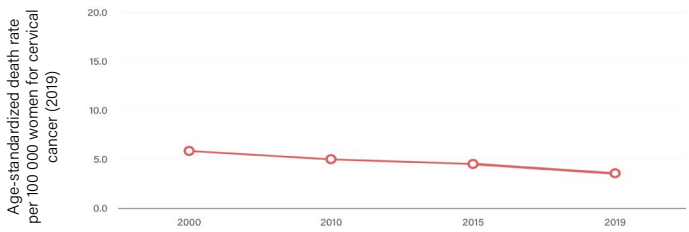
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 429 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **55 400**

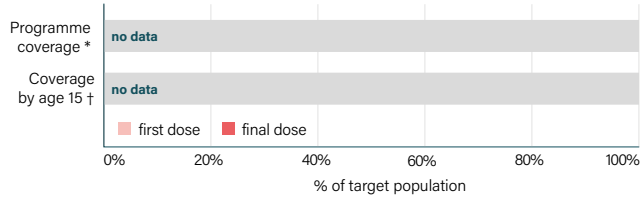
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	14.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	9.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	350
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.52
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2012
Primary target cohort:	13 years

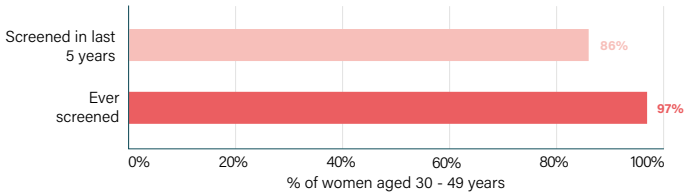
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	24%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	15+ years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	10
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	39
Medical physicists (2019):	22
Surgeons (2013):	1290
Radiologists (2019):	229
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	19

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **109mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

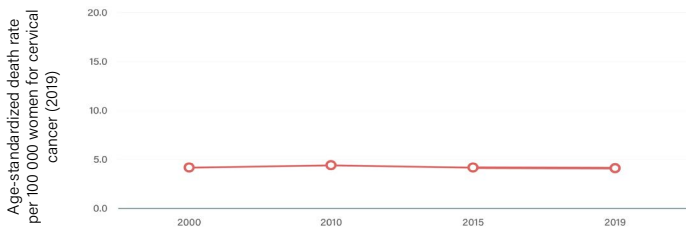
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **13 110 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **113 000**

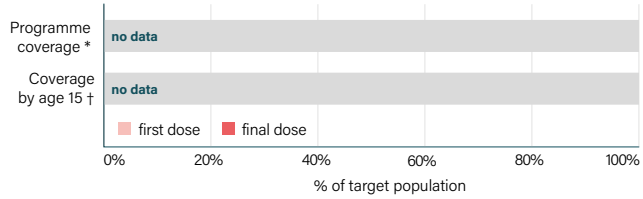
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	700
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

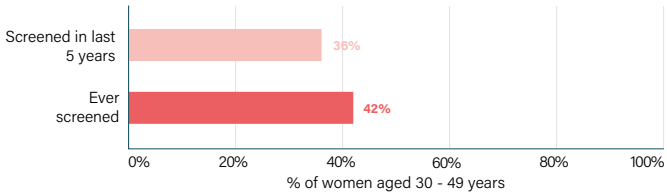
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	<1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	ND
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



3 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2016):	1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2016):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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

******Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

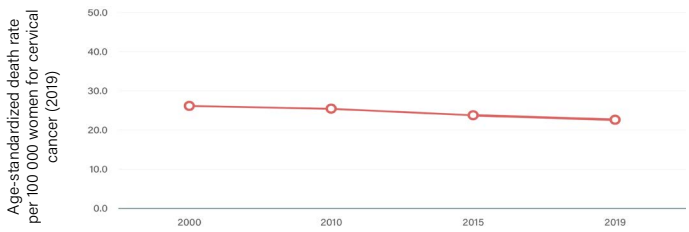
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **43 470 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **327 000**

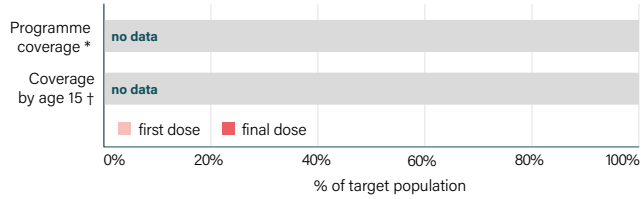
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	17.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	31.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	4 800
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.71
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

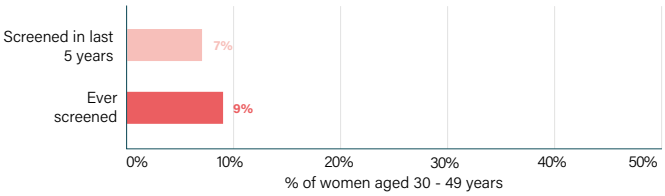
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	3%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2013-2014):	27%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.29

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	<1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2013):	11
Radiologists (2019):	19
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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.

DENMARK

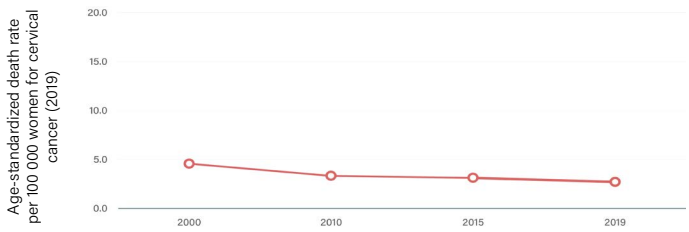
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 902 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **26 700**

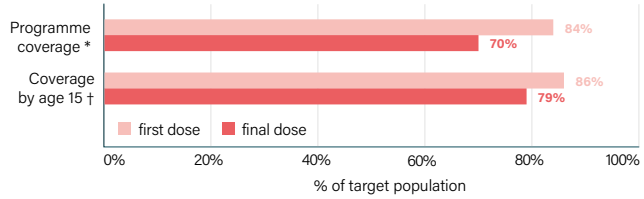
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	13.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	150
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.36
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2007
Primary target cohort:	12-14 years

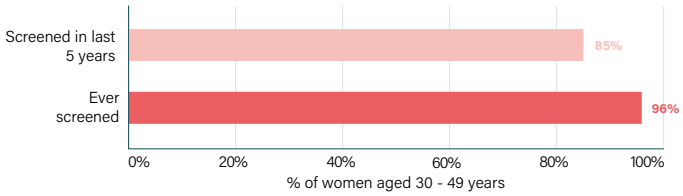
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	17%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	23-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	13
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	44
Medical physicists (2019):	44
Surgeons (2012):	613
Radiologists (2019):	156
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	26

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 275mg

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

DJIBOUTI

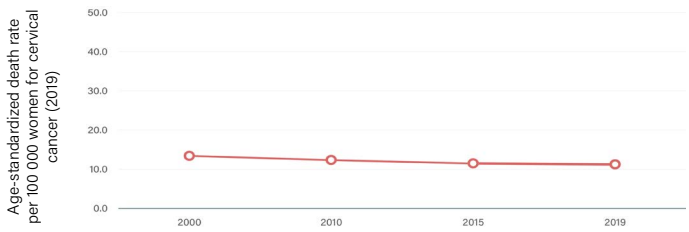
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **462 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **3 200**

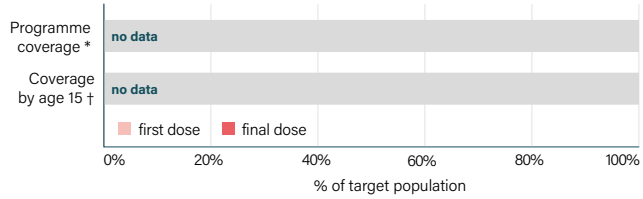
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	13.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	40
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.7
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

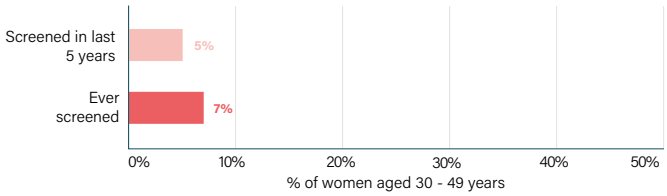
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.13

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	0
Surgeons (2013):	252
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

DOMINICA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

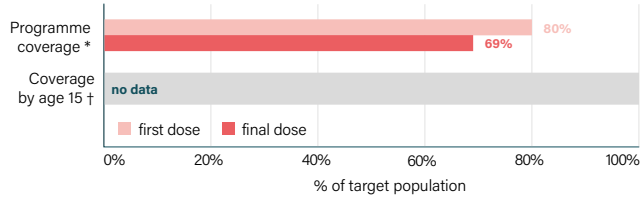
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



6 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	11-12 years

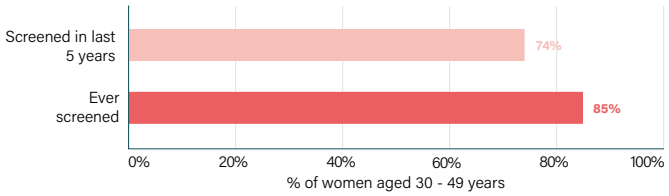
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	18-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

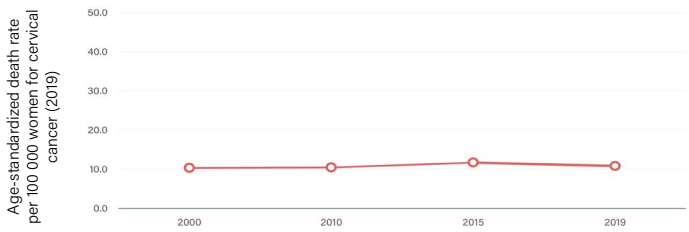
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 373 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **30 900**

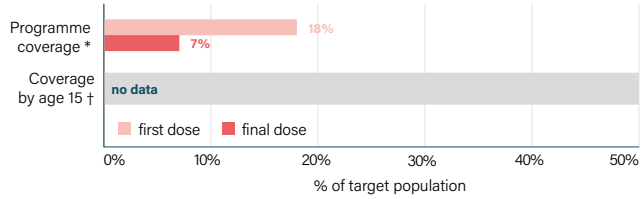
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	17.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	560
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.66
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Fewer than 1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2017
Primary target cohort:	9-14 years

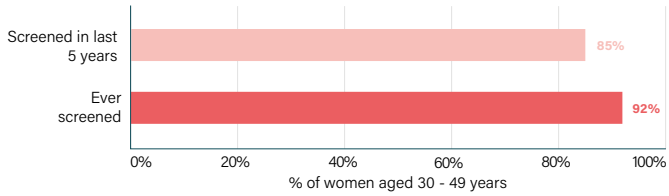
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	7%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2013):	63%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.41

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-70 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	11
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	6
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	78
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	7

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

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.

ECUADOR

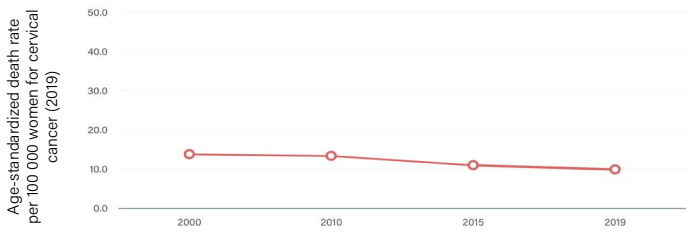
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

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

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

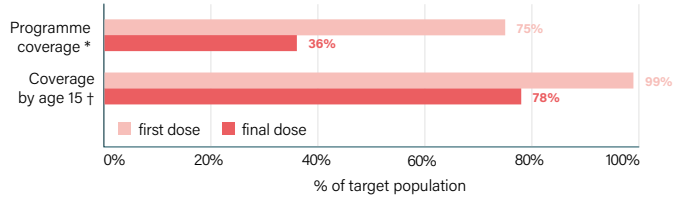
Morbidity and Mortality

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



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:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2014
Primary target cohort:	9 years

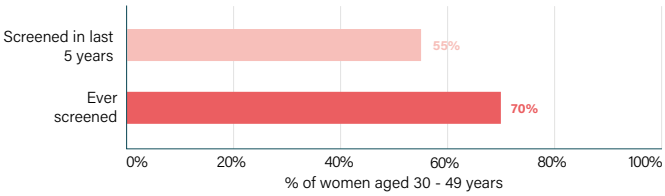
Related risk factors:

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

Secondary Prevention

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

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	3
Surgeons (2014):	1946
Radiologists (2019):	154
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	4

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

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.

EGYPT

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **49 670 000**

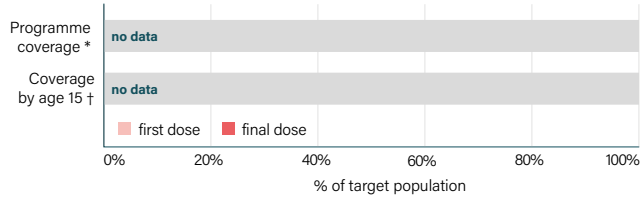
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **261 000**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	2.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	2.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	620
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.56
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

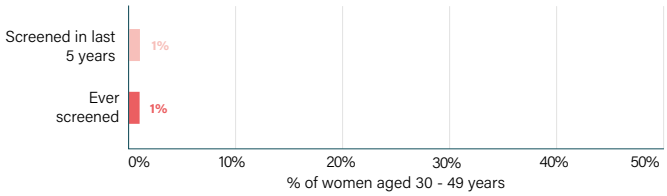
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.02

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	ND
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	ND

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	ND
Pathology services (laboratories):	ND
Cancer surgery:	ND
Chemotherapy:	ND
Radiotherapy:	ND

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	16
Surgeons (2014):	1859
Radiologists (2019):	283
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	8

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

In primary health care facilities:	ND
In community or home-based care:	ND

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.

EL SALVADOR

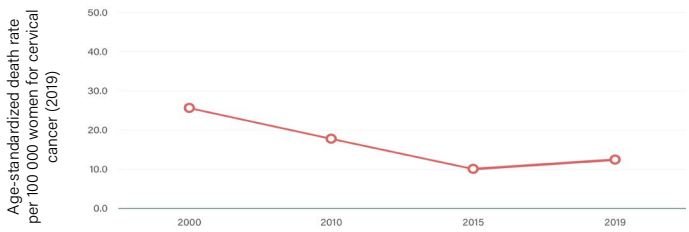
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **3 430 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **17 600**

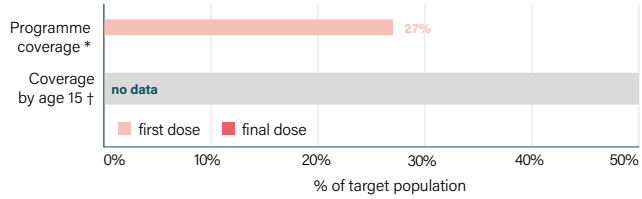
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	13.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	450
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.6
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



2 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their first HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2020
Primary target cohort:	9 years

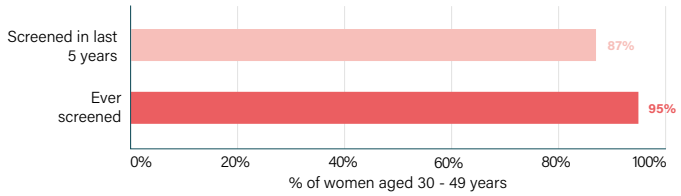
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.15

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-59 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	11
Surgeons (2009):	1183
Radiologists (2019):	62
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	2

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **6mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

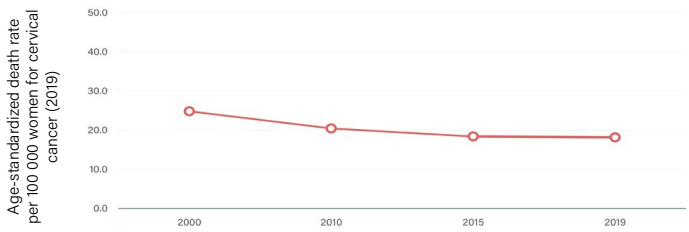
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **602 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **4 500**

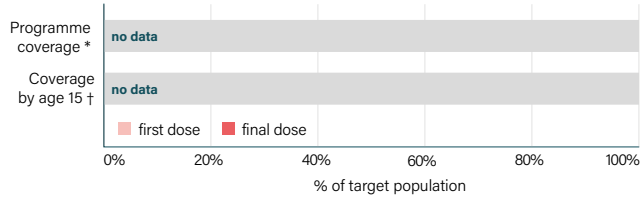
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	32.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	56
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.59
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

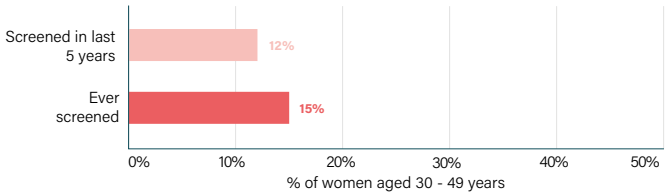
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	3
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

ERITREA

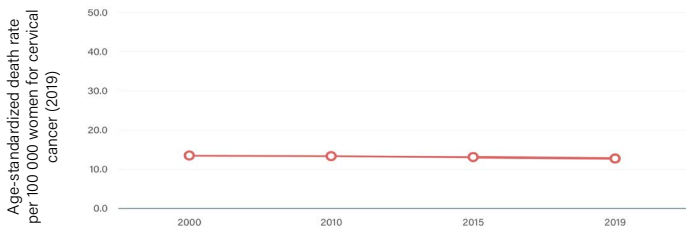
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 744 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **12 400**

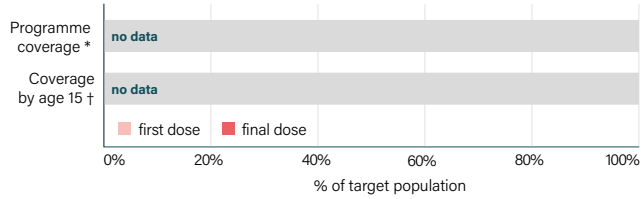
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	130
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.73
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

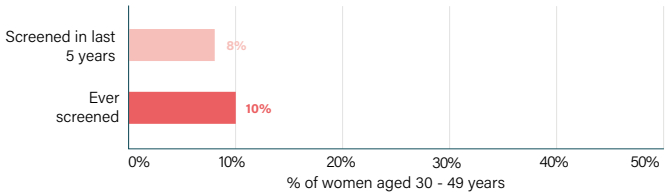
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.11

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	3
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

ESTONIA

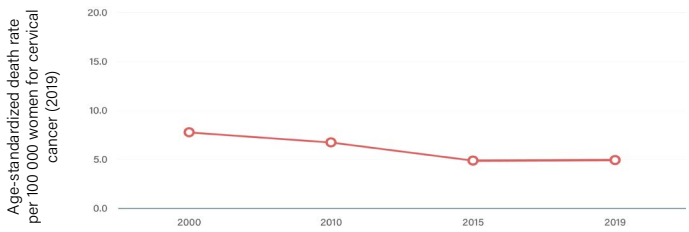
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **699 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **8 100**

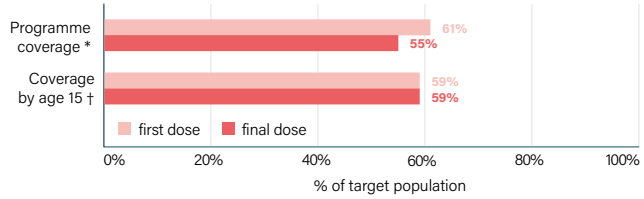
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	28.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	18.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	68
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.32
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 5 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2018
Primary target cohort:	12-14 years

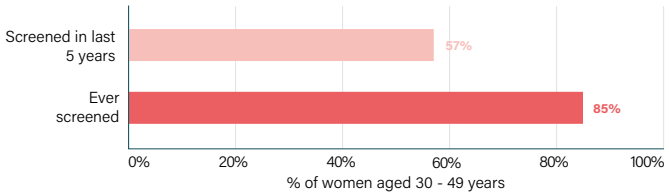
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	19%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.13

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-55 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	8
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	4

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	18
Medical physicists (2019):	14
Surgeons (2014):	247
Radiologists (2019):	201
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	10

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **25mg**

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.

ESWATINI

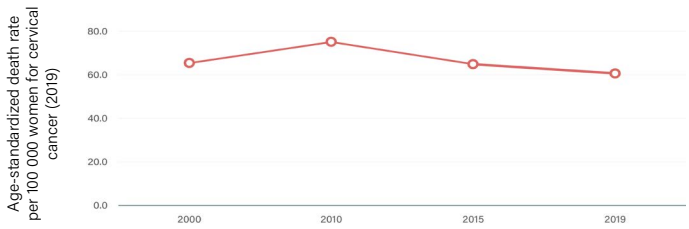
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **585 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **5 100**

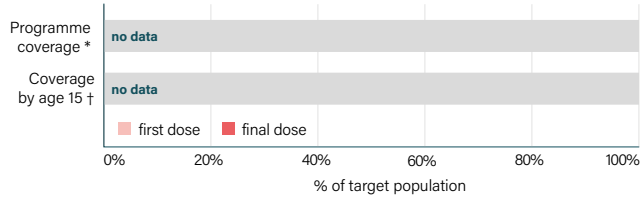
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	57.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	84.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	8.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	210
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.63
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

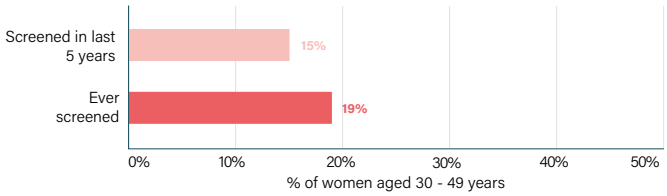
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2006-2007):	60%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	12.45

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	18-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

ETHIOPIA

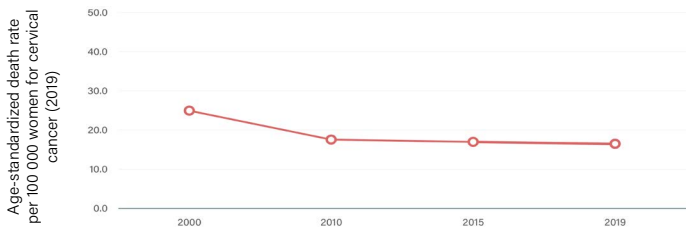
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **56 010 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **288 000**

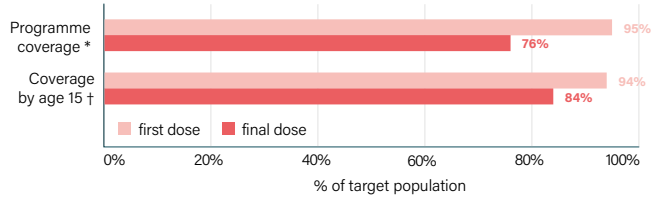
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	13
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	21.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	5 000
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.72
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2018
Primary target cohort:	14 years

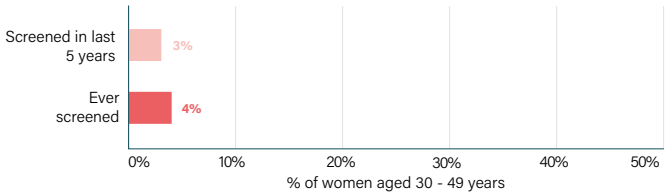
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2016):	44%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.21

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	<1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	<1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	1
Surgeons (2014):	52
Radiologists (2019):	24
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

FIJI

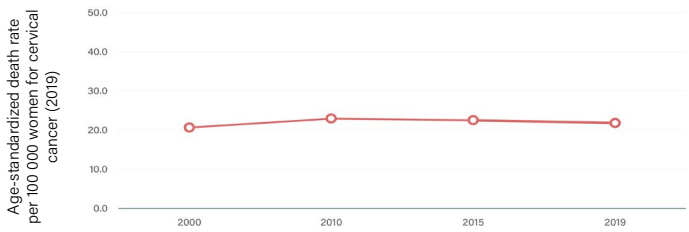
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **439 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **3 200**

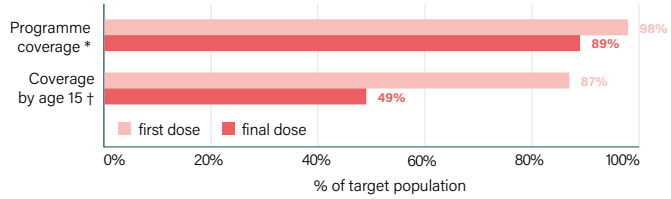
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	30.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	29.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	86
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.68
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 4 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2013
Primary target cohort:	8-13 years

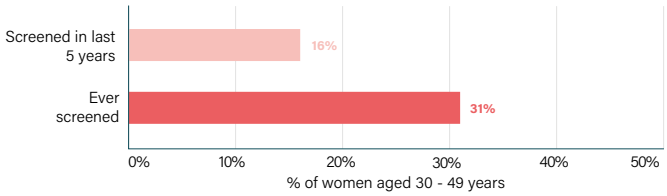
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	11%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.2

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-70 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	105
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **3mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

FINLAND

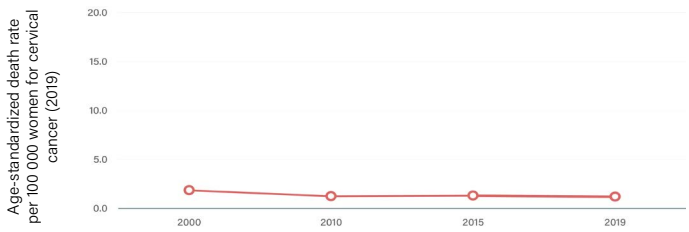
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 805 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **27 800**

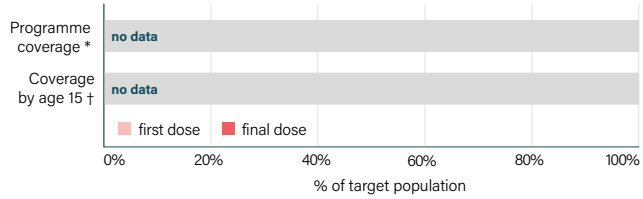
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	6.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	62
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.36
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2013
Primary target cohort:	10-12 years

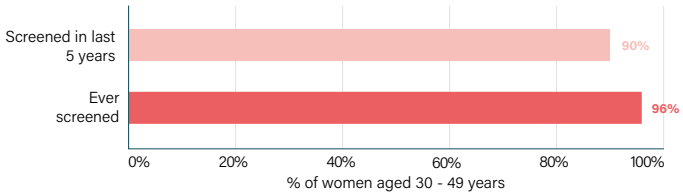
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	15%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

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

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



9 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	14
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	180
Medical physicists (2019):	54
Surgeons (2014):	1227
Radiologists (2019):	216
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	90

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **128mg**

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.

FRANCE

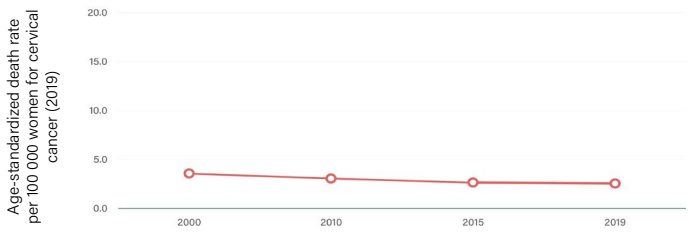
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **33 610 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **301 000**

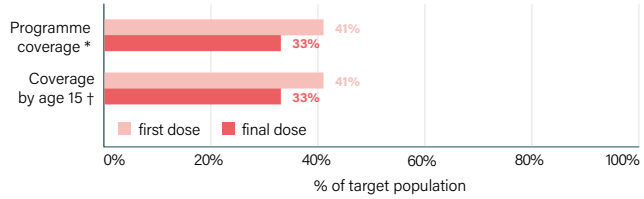
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 600
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.43
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 3 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2006
Primary target cohort:	11-14 years

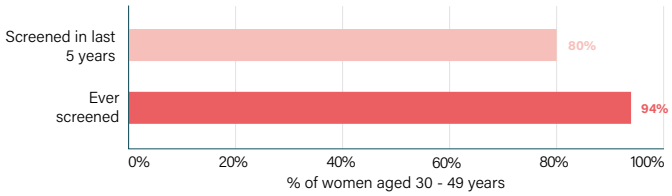
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	26%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology (HPV test from 30 years)
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	11
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	15
Medical physicists (2019):	11
Surgeons (2014):	486
Radiologists (2019):	221
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	13

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **146mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

GABON

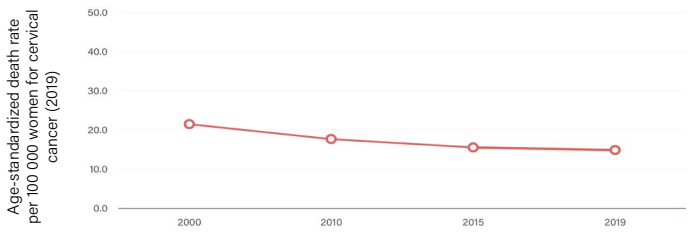
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 066 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **6 100**

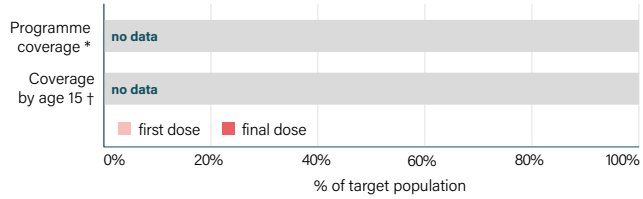
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	21.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	30.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	96
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.5
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

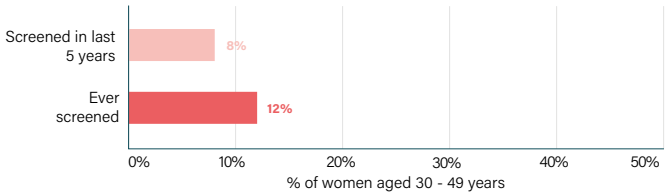
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2012):	64%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.92

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25+ years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	11
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	6

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

GAMBIA

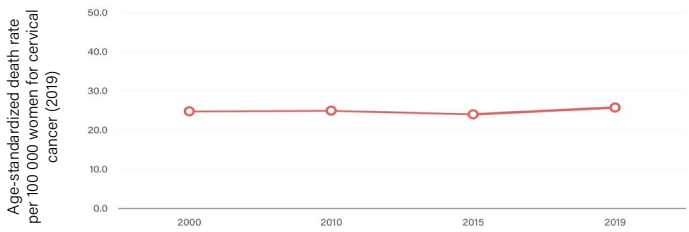
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 183 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **6 300**

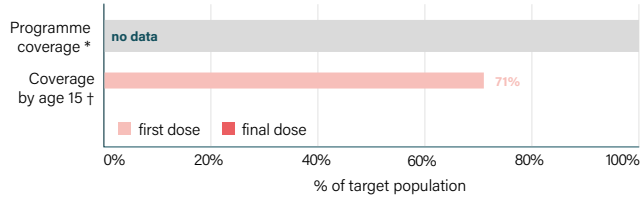
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	23.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	42.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	140
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.7
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



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

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	9-14 years

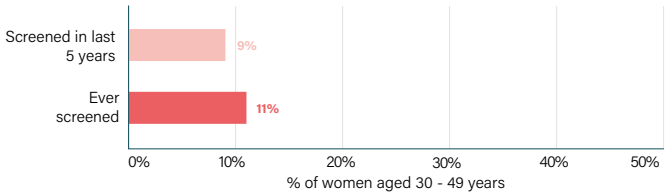
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2013):	57%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1.54

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2011):	142
Radiologists (2019):	0
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

GEORGIA

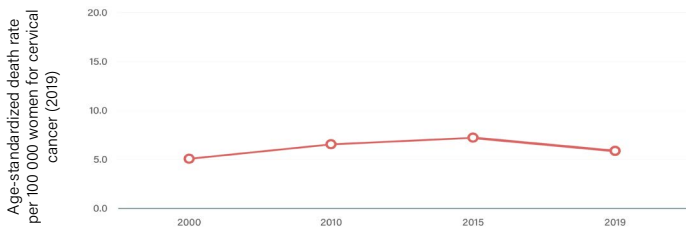
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 091 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **25 900**

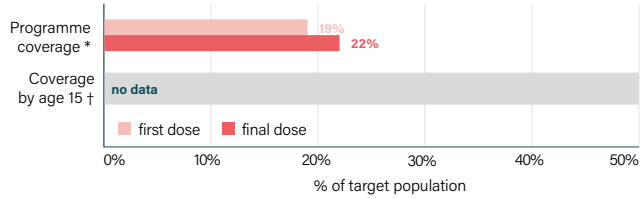
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	190
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.62
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



2 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	10-12 years

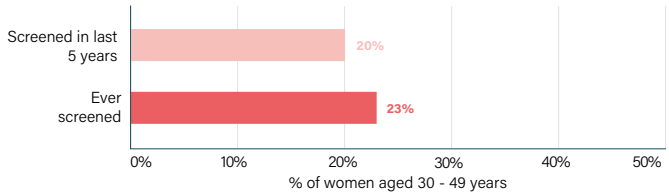
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	7%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.12

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



2 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	14
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	19
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	1502
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **4mg**

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.

GERMANY

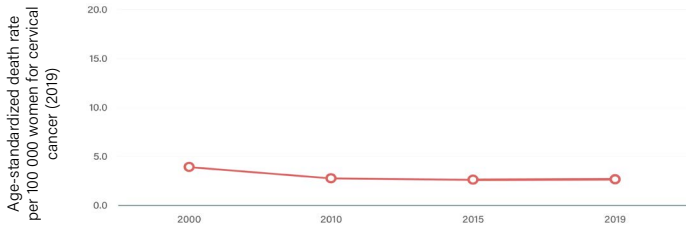
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **42 270 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **370 000**

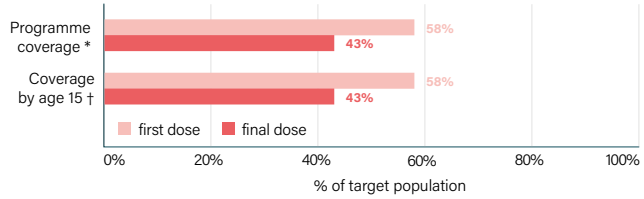
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	7.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	2 100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.44
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 4 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2007
Primary target cohort:	9-14 years

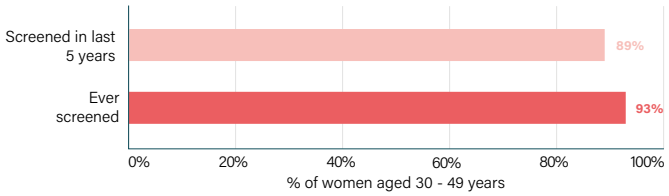
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	17%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology (HPV test from 35 years)
Target age range of programme (2021):	20-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	26
Surgeons (2013):	901
Radiologists (2019):	163
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	16

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **391mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

GHANA

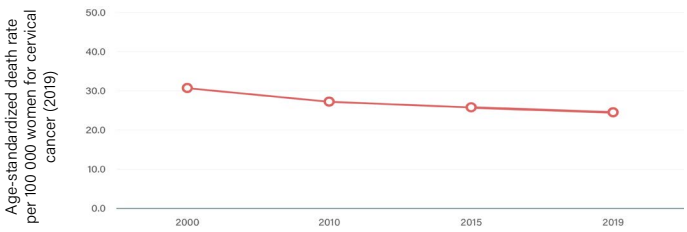
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **15 000 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **80 700**

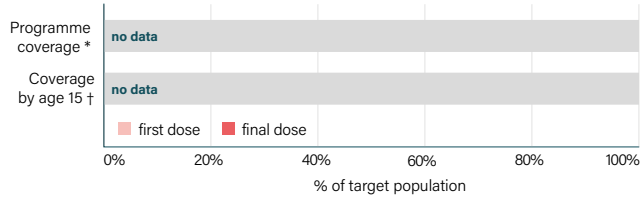
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	18.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	27.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	2 200
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.61
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

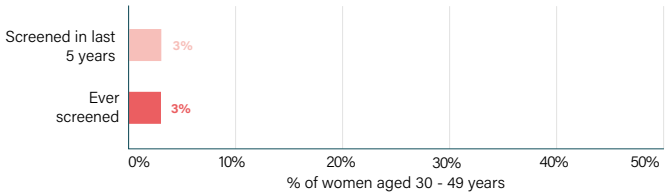
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2014):	26%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1.14

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	25
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	39
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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.

GREECE

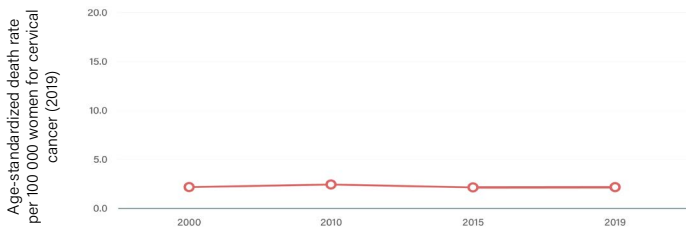
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 333 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **62 200**

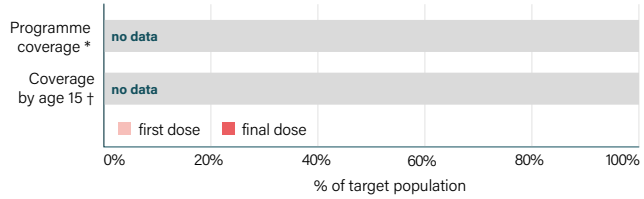
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	13.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	8.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	240
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.4
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2009
Primary target cohort:	11-12 years

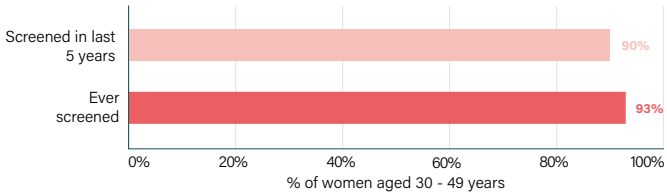
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	27%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.03

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	while sexually active
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



9 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	68
Surgeons (2013):	1668
Radiologists (2019):	493
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): 118mg

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.

GRENADA

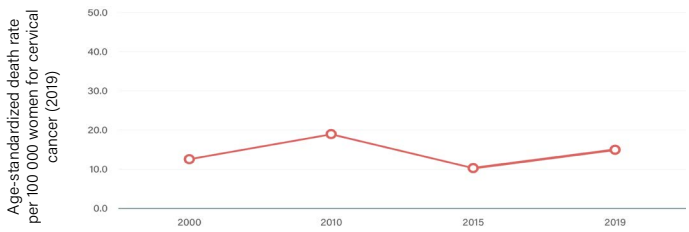
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **56 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **470**

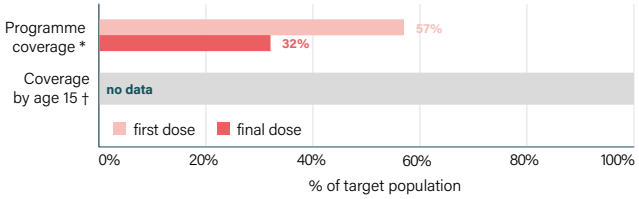
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	10
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



3 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	9 years

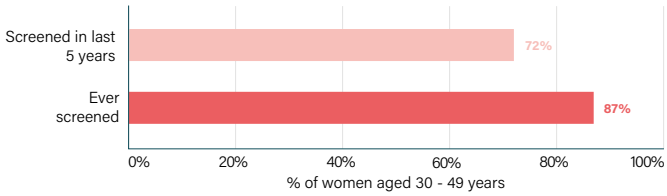
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

GUATEMALA

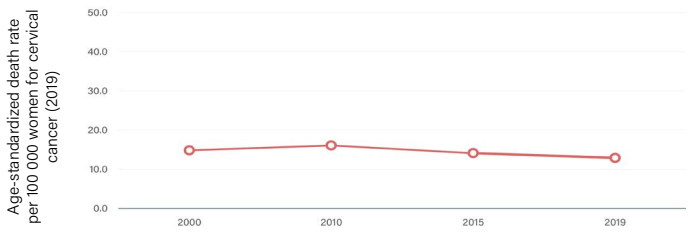
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **8 922 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **41 700**

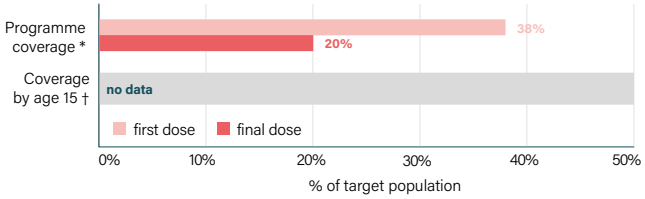
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	17.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	20.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	810
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.56
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



2 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2018
Primary target cohort:	10-14 years

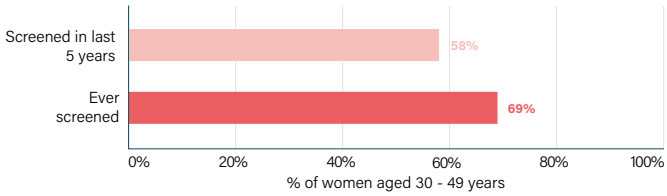
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2014-2015):	41%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.03

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-55 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	123
Radiologists (2019):	72
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	2

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

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.

GUINEA

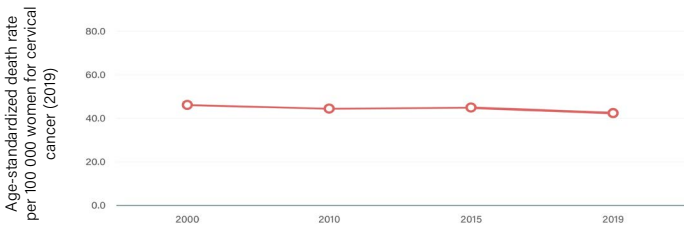
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **6 605 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **55 100**

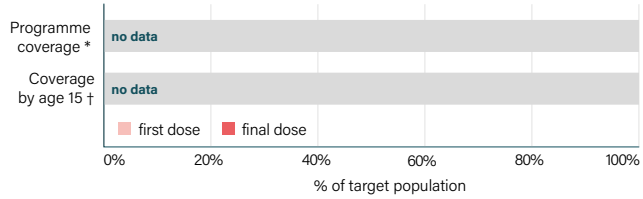
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	30.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	50.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	5.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 500
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.71
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

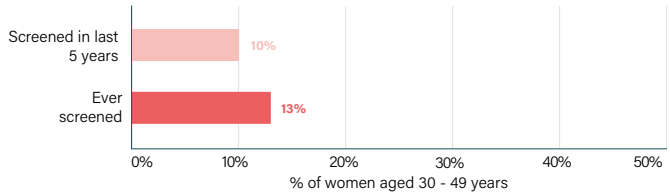
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2018):	39%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.77

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	0
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

GUINEA-BISSAU

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **982 000**

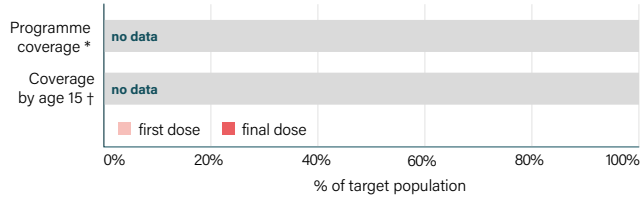
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **7 500**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	23.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	39.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	4.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	150
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.72
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No

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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

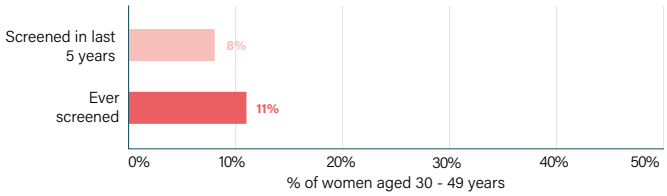
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1.4

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	ND

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	ND
Pathology services (laboratories):	ND
Cancer surgery:	ND
Chemotherapy:	ND
Radiotherapy:	ND

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	ND
In community or home-based care:	ND

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

GUYANA

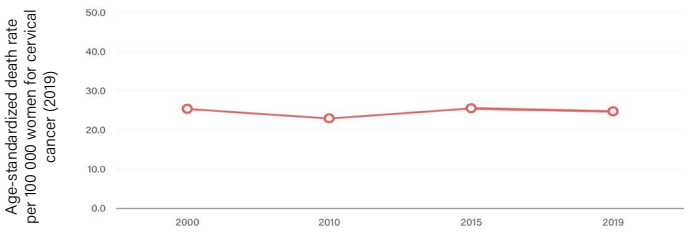
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **390 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **3 400**

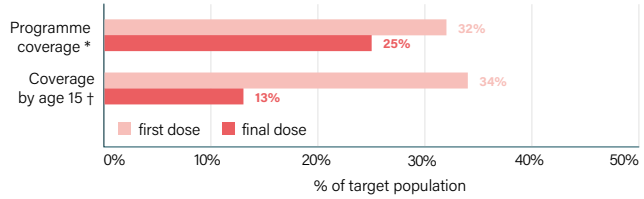
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	31
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	29.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	91
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.52
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2017
Primary target cohort:	9-16 years

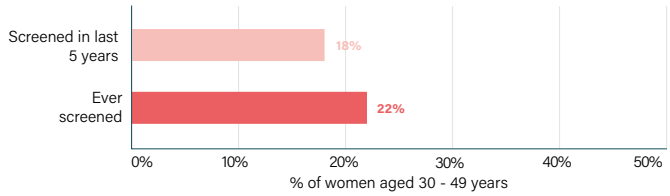
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2009):	63%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.55

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	9

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	13
Medical physicists (2019):	13
Surgeons (2014):	599
Radiologists (2019):	133
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **1mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

HAITI

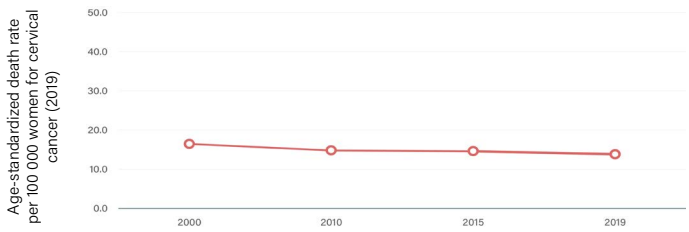
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 705 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **50 000**

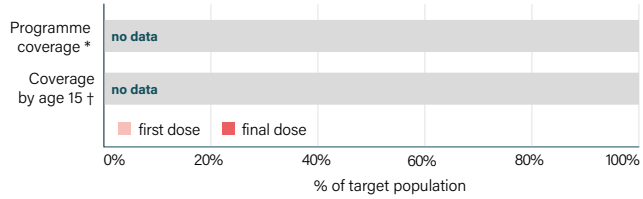
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	570
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.75
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

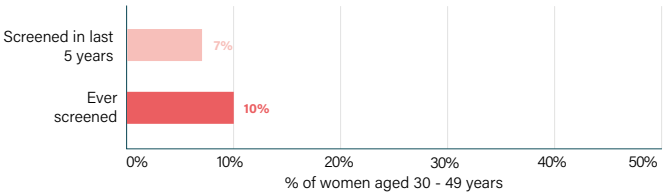
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	3%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2012):	59%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.64

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	40-80 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	DK

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	0
Medical physicists (2019):	0
Surgeons (2014):	93
Radiologists (2019):	32
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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 DK = don't know

*** 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.

HONDURAS

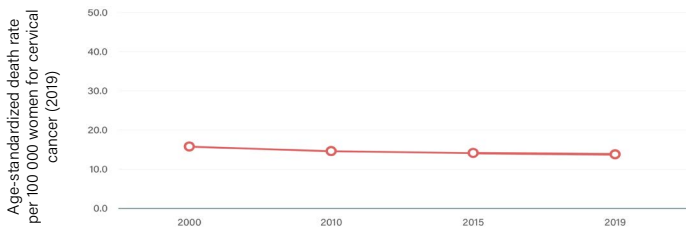
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **4 877 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **27 400**

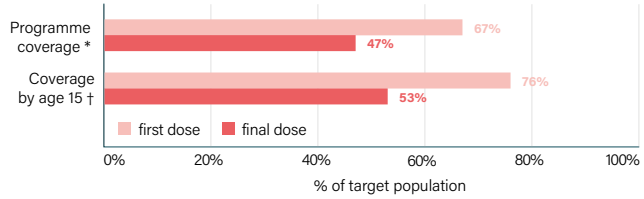
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	17.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	490
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.6
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 5 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2016
Primary target cohort:	11 years

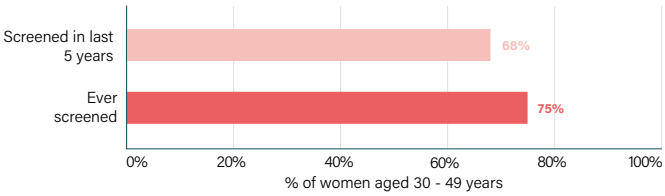
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2017):	85%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.04

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



6 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	7
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	447
Radiologists (2019):	83
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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.

HUNGARY

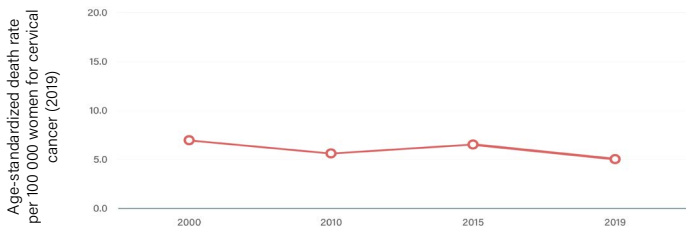
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 076 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **65 900**

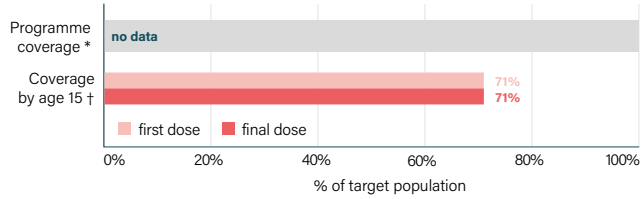
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	24.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	17.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	470
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.39
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2014
Primary target cohort:	12 years

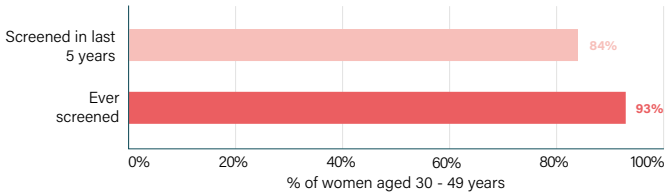
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	24%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	6
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	12
Medical physicists (2019):	14
Surgeons (2011):	453
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	16

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **88mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

ICELAND

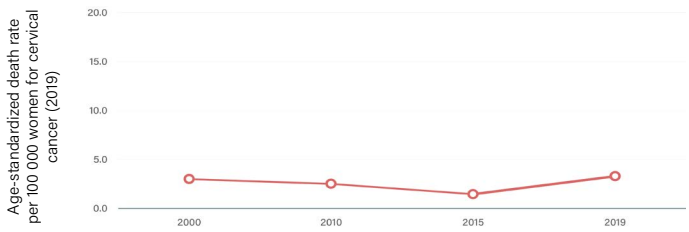
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **169 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **1 200**

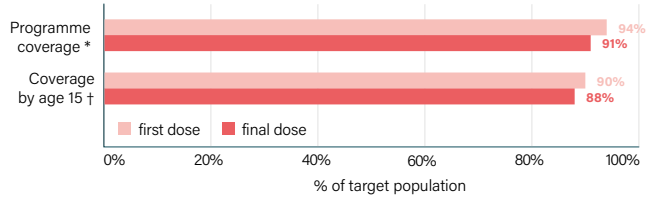
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	9.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	8.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	9
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.31
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2011
Primary target cohort:	12 years

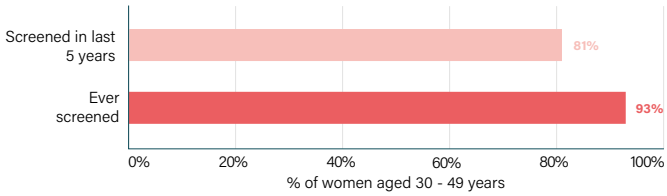
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	12%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.03

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	23-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	12
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	6

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	20
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	1106
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **359mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

INDIA

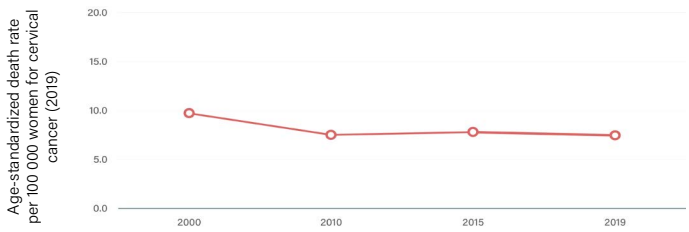
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **656 300 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **4 191 000**

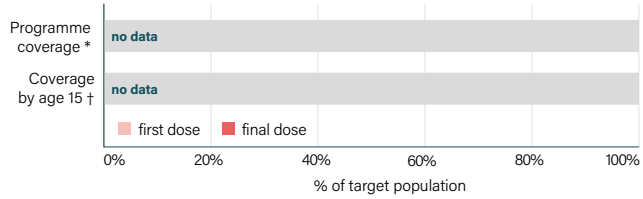
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	18.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	18
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	45 300
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.62
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

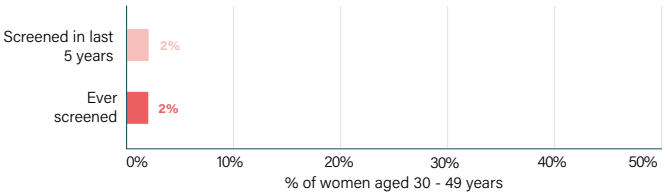
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	12%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2015-2016):	40%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

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

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	5
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	3
Medical physicists (2019):	16
Surgeons (2009):	273
Radiologists (2019):	346
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	3

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

INDONESIA

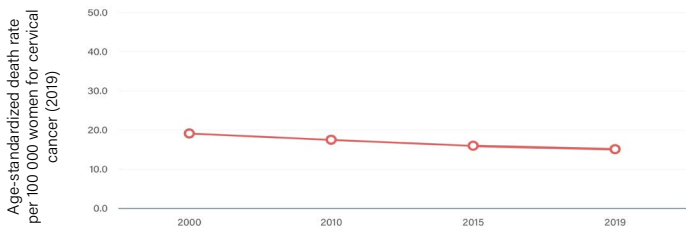
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **134 400 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **843 000**

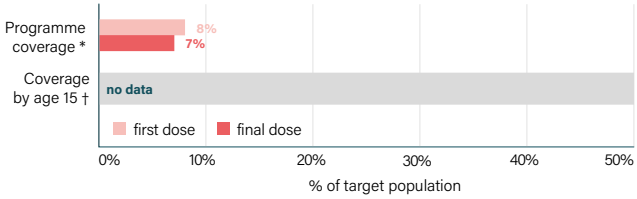
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	27
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	24.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	19 300
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Fewer than 1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	Subnational
Year of introduction:	2018
Primary target cohort:	11 years

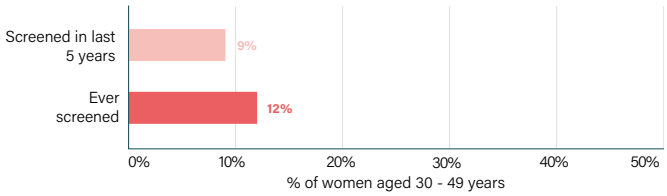
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	4%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.1

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-50 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	<1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	1
Medical physicists (2019):	1
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	26
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	DK

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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

DK = don't know

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

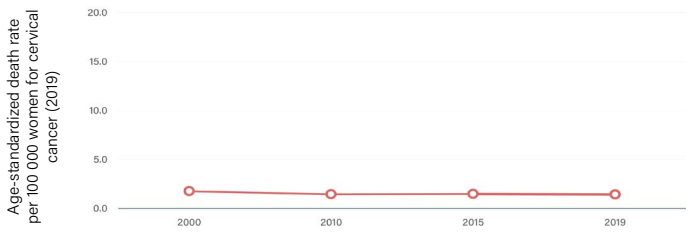
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **41 020 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **148 000**

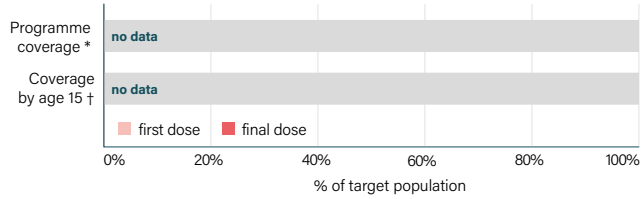
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	2.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	2.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	500
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.61
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

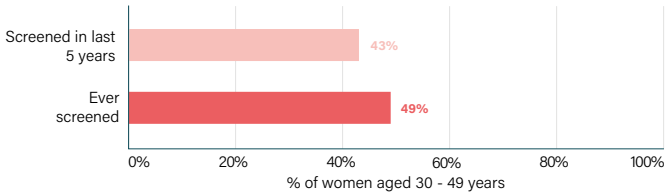
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	3%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.03

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



4 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	22
Medical physicists (2019):	32
Surgeons (2014):	116
Radiologists (2019):	211
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	18

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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.

IRAQ

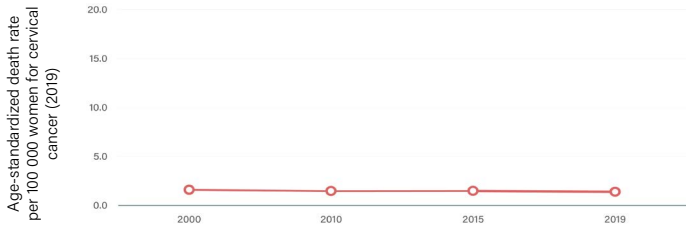
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **19 420 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **70 000**

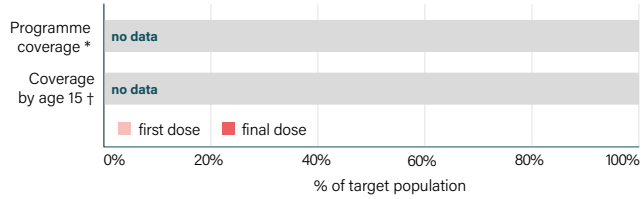
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	1.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	2.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	160
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.67
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

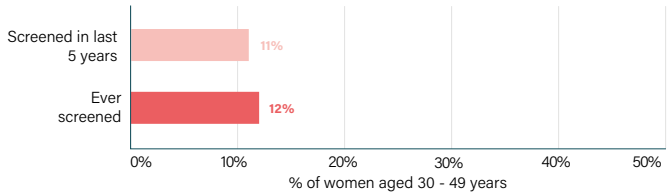
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	DK
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	DK

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	7
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	24
Surgeons (2013):	423
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	4

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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 DK = don't know

*** 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.

IRELAND

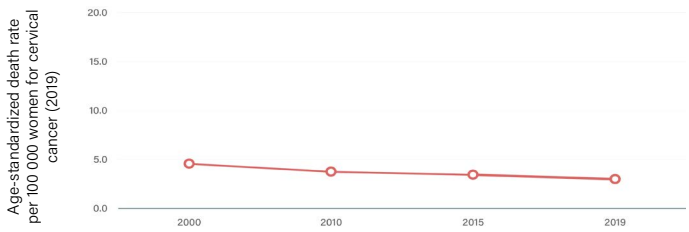
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 460 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **14 900**

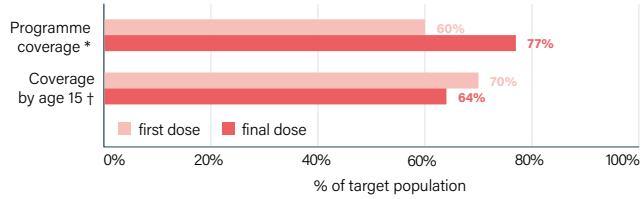
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	13.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.31
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2010
Primary target cohort:	12 years

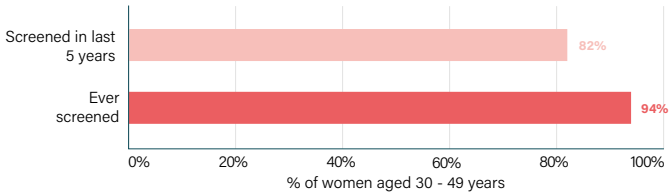
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	18%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2017):	13
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2017):	4

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	11
Medical physicists (2019):	68
Surgeons (2014):	727
Radiologists (2019):	128
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	ND
In community or home-based care:	ND

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **190mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

ISRAEL

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **4 282 000**

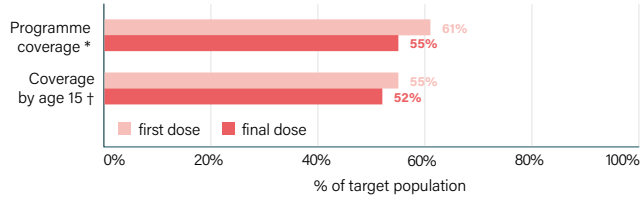
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **22 800**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	4.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	130
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.49
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 5 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2010
Primary target cohort:	13 years

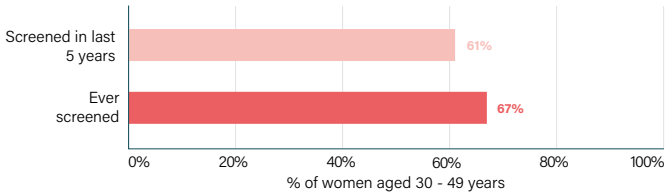
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	13%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-54 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



6 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	11
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	5

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2013):	1182
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	28

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **242mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

ITALY

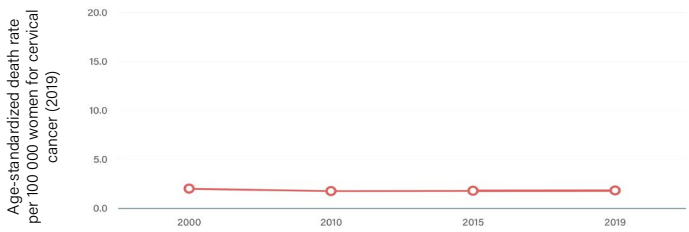
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **31 090 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **339 000**

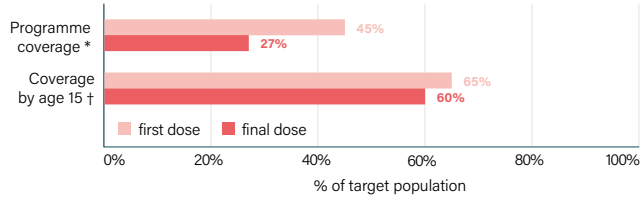
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	6.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 200
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.32
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2009
Primary target cohort:	11 years

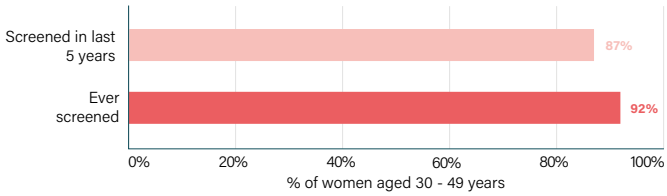
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	17%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.03

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology (HPV test from 30 years)
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	10
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	25
Surgeons (2011):	296
Radiologists (2019):	44
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	17

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **109mg**

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

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

JAMAICA

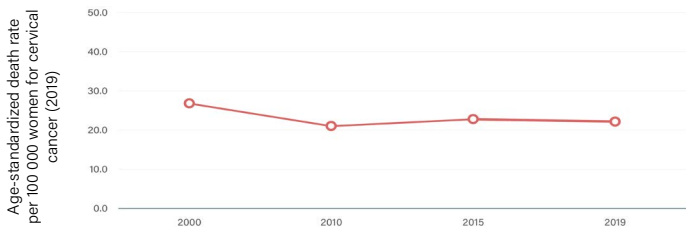
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 485 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **8 700**

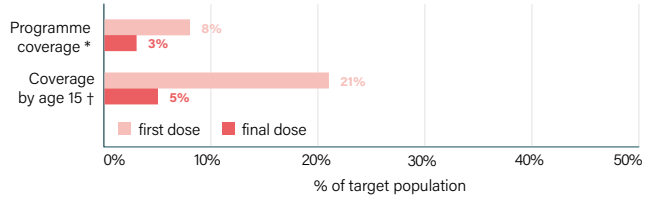
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	25.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	21.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	360
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.64
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, fewer than 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2017
Primary target cohort:	11-12 years

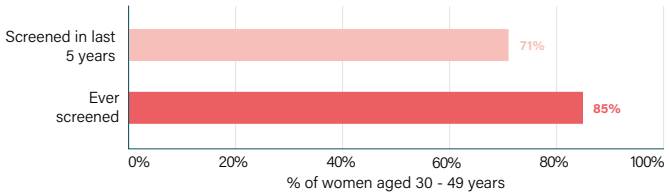
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	4%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.61

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	20-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	7
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	5
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	249
Radiologists (2019):	82
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	7

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **4mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

JAPAN

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **64 910 000**

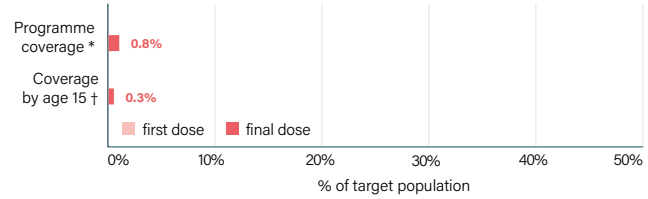
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **655 000**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	3 800
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.33
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, fewer than 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2011
Primary target cohort:	13 years

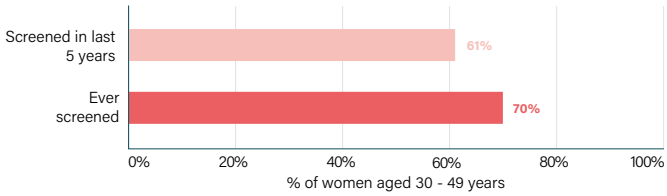
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	8%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	20+ years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



6 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	10
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	11
Surgeons (2013):	241
Radiologists (2019):	97
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	31

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **33mg**

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

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

JORDAN

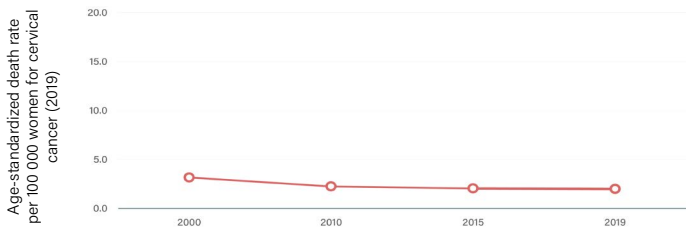
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **4 988 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **13 800**

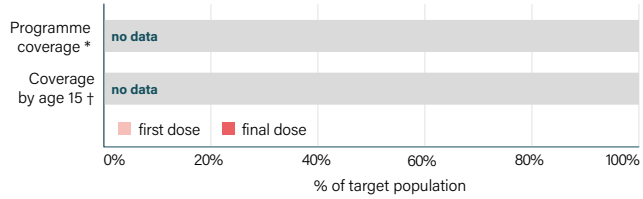
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	2.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	2.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	64
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.62
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

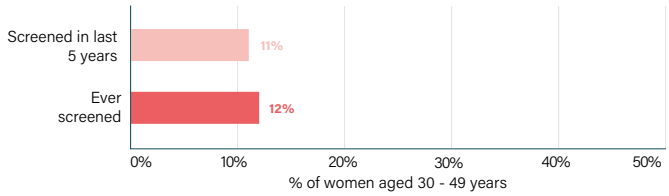
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	13%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	DK

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	11
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	27

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **4mg**

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 DK = don't know

*** 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

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

KAZAKHSTAN

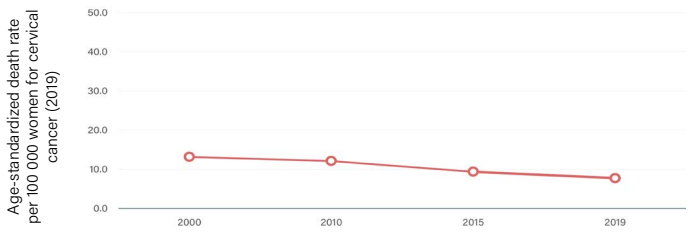
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **9 552 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **60 500**

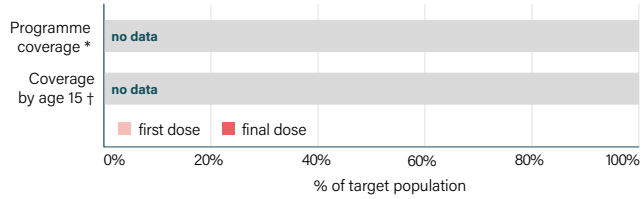
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	18.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	810
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.47
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

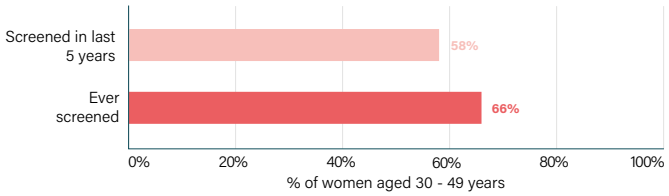
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	7%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.16

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-70 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	13
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	5

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	1
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	191
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	DK

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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 DK = don't know

*** 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.

KENYA

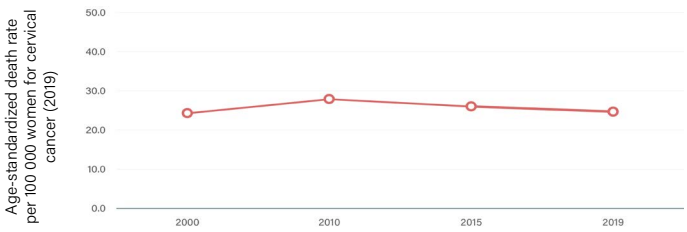
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **26 450 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **134 000**

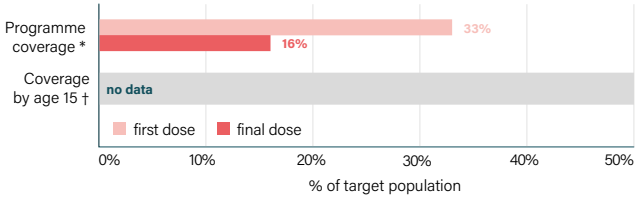
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	31.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	3 400
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.61
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	10 years

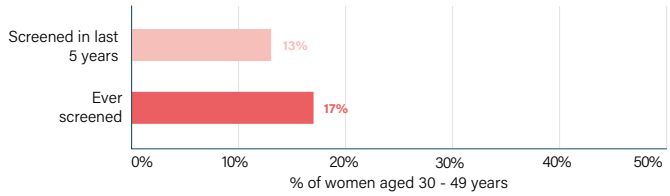
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2014):	44%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1.4

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	1
Surgeons (2014):	66
Radiologists (2019):	63
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

KIRIBATI

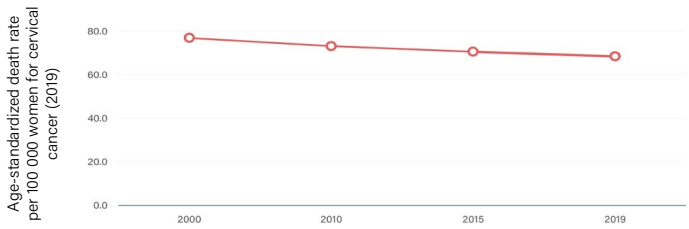
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **60 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **610**

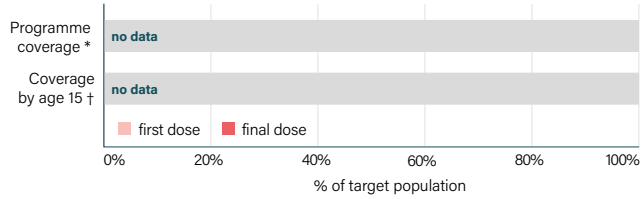
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	30
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

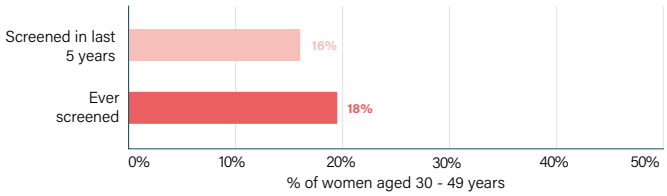
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	27%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

KUWAIT

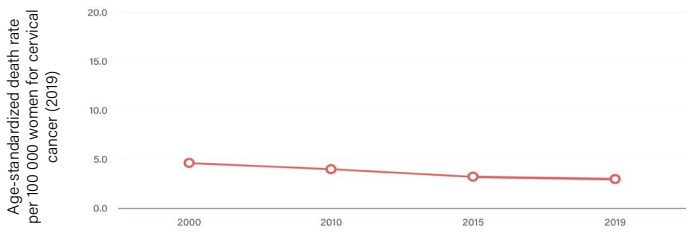
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 644 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **2 000**

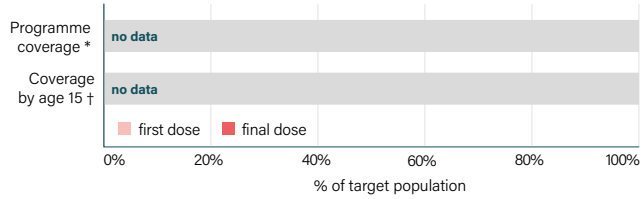
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	3.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	2.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	32
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.53
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

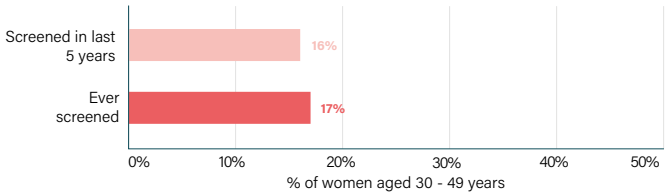
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	13
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	223
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	558
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	140

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **5mg**

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.

KYRGYZSTAN

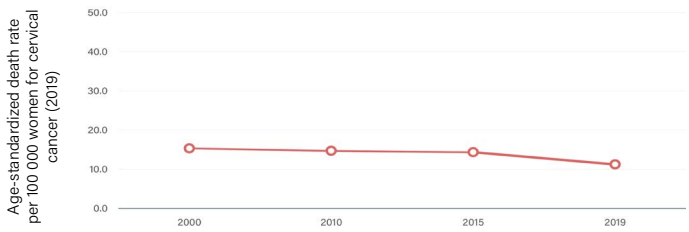
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **3 242 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **13 700**

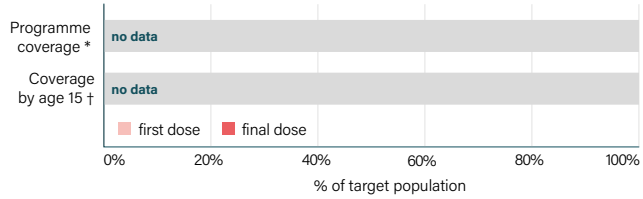
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	310
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

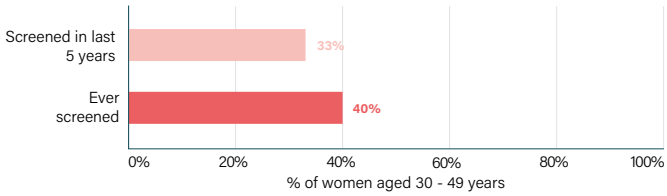
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	3%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2012):	67%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.09

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



3 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	DK

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	2
Surgeons (2013):	2854
Radiologists (2019):	1069
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	5

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

In primary health care facilities:	DK
In community or home-based care:	DK

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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 DK = don't know

*** 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.

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **3 570 000**

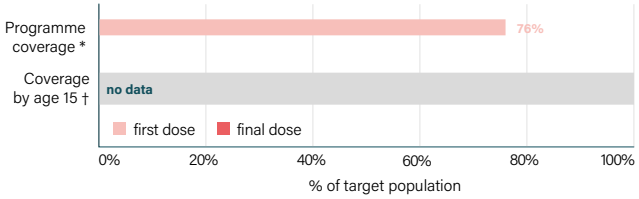
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **19 500**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	12
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	190
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.51
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



7 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their first HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2020
Primary target cohort:	10-14 years

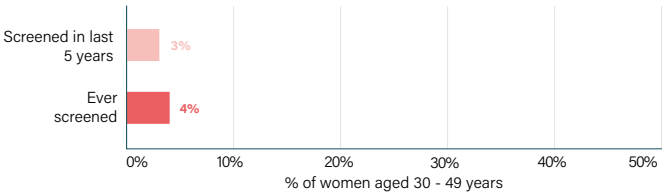
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	10%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.13

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	84
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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.

LATVIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 029 000**

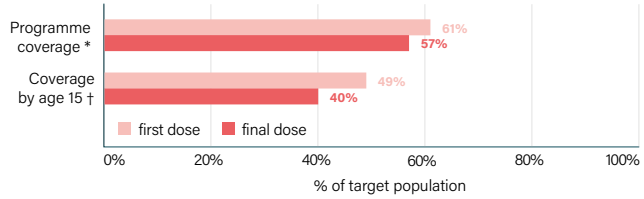
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **16 300**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	26.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	18.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	130
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.51
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 4 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2010
Primary target cohort:	12 years

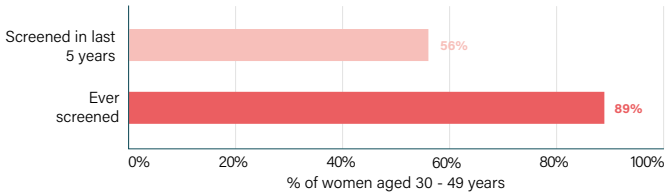
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	20%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-70 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	7
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	37
Surgeons (2014):	867
Radiologists (2019):	246
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **41mg**

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.

LEBANON

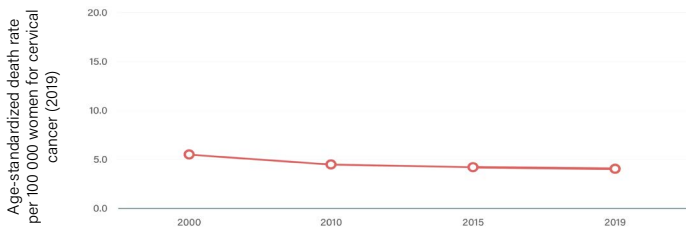
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **3 406 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **16 100**

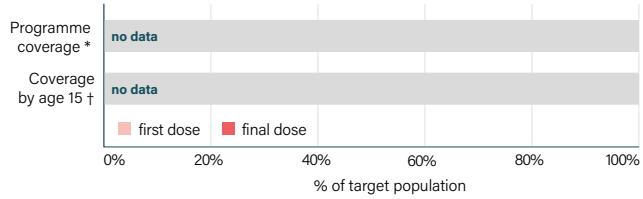
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	3.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	3.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	130
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.59
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

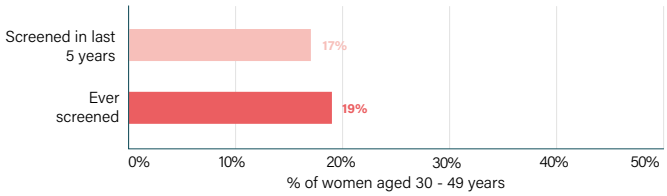
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	29%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<0.01

Secondary Prevention

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

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	17
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	12
Surgeons (2014):	1473
Radiologists (2019):	231
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	9

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **4mg**

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.

LESOTHO

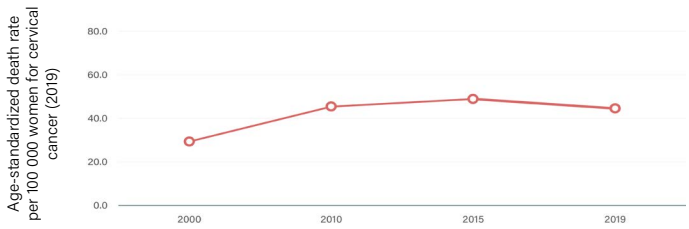
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 077 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **16 600**

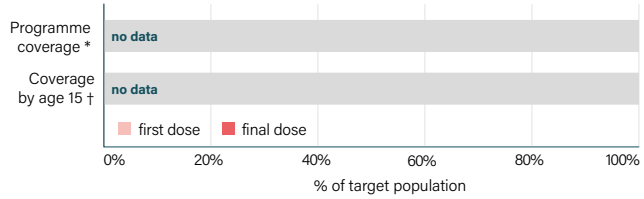
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	49.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	56.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	5.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	370
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.67
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

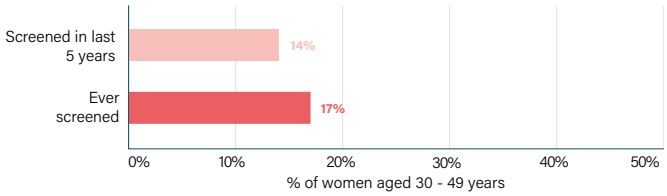
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	5%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2014):	76%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	9.54

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	ND
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	ND

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	ND
Pathology services (laboratories):	ND
Cancer surgery:	ND
Chemotherapy:	ND
Radiotherapy:	ND

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	21
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	ND
In community or home-based care:	ND

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

LIBERIA

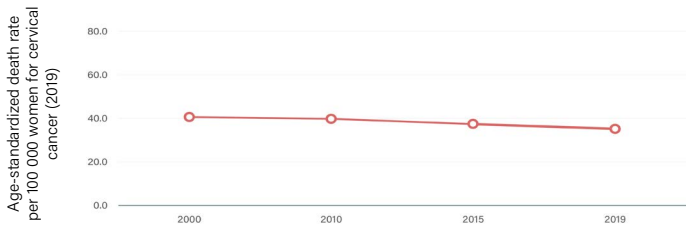
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 456 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **17 800**

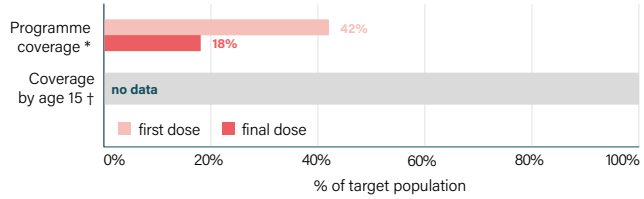
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	26.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	40.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	4.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	470
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.71
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	9 years

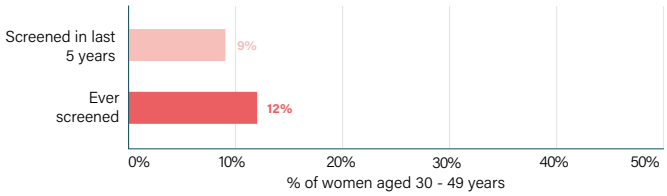
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2013):	29%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.51

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	DK
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	0
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2009):	82
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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 DK = don't know

*** 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.

LIBYA

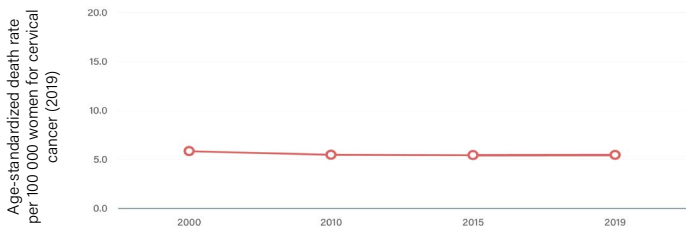
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **3 355 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **12 600**

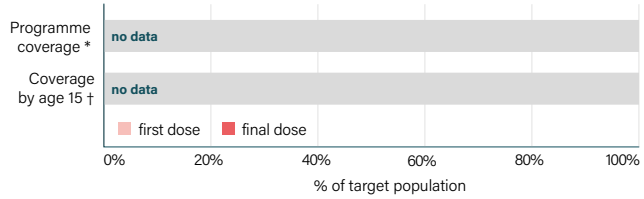
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	7.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	7.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	130
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.59
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2013
Primary target cohort:	12 years

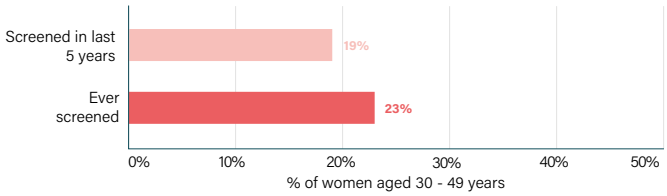
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.04

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	10
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	95
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	16

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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.

LITHUANIA

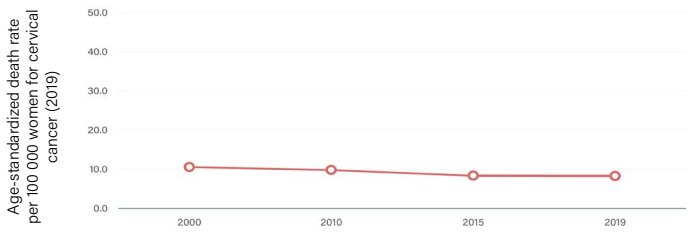
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 483 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **22 600**

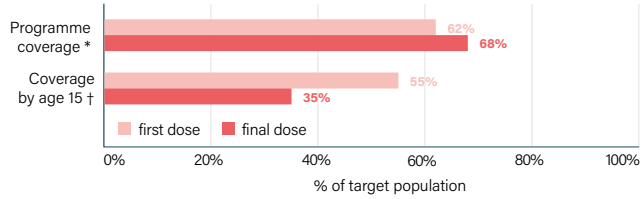
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	28.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	18.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	220
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.47
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 3 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2016
Primary target cohort:	11 years

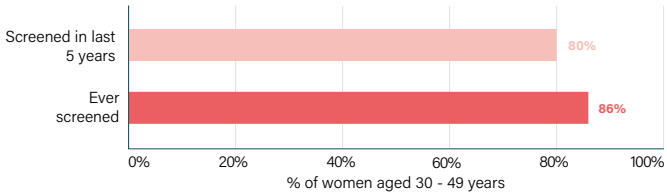
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	18%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-58 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	5

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	21
Medical physicists (2019):	28
Surgeons (2013):	1486
Radiologists (2019):	219
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	11

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **29mg**

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.

LUXEMBOURG

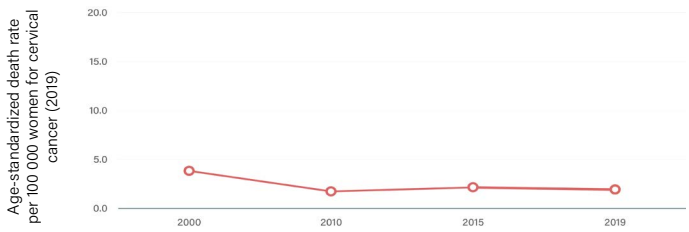
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **305 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **2 100**

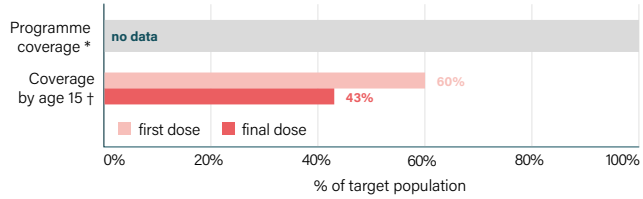
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	7.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	10
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.42
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 4 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2008
Primary target cohort:	9-13 years

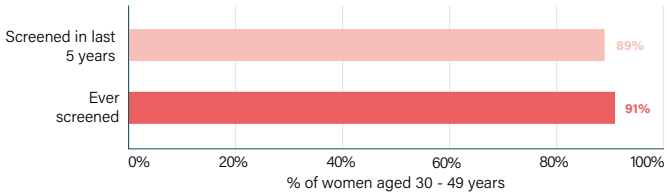
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	19%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-69 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2017):	12
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2017):	6

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	18
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	890
Radiologists (2019):	260
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	43

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **144mg**

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

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

MADAGASCAR

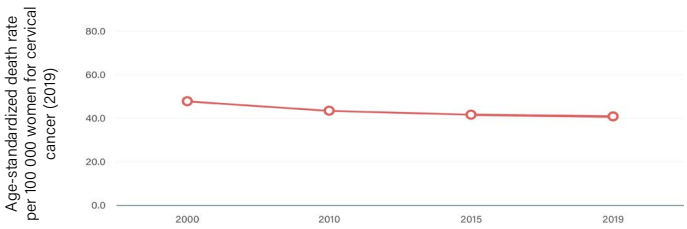
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **13 520 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **84 900**

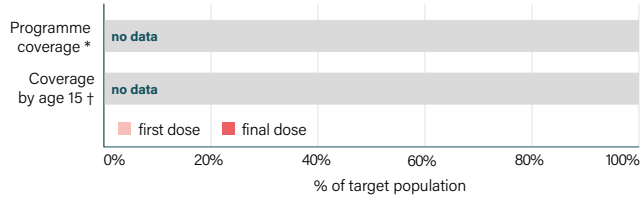
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	27.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	41.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	4.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	3 000
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.65
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

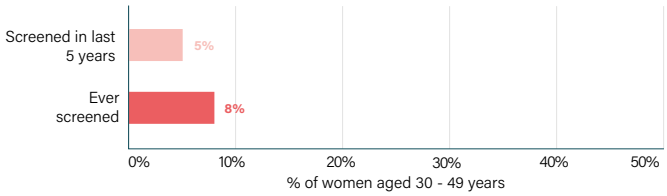
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	12%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2008-2009):	9%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.31

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	1
Surgeons (2013):	50
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

MALAWI

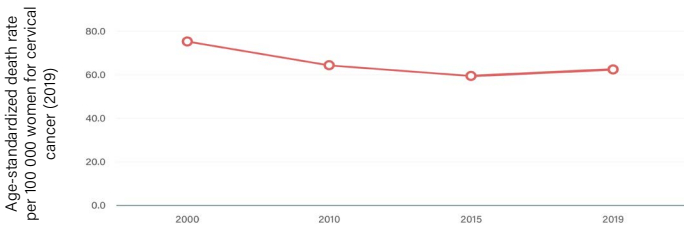
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **9 443 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **48 100**

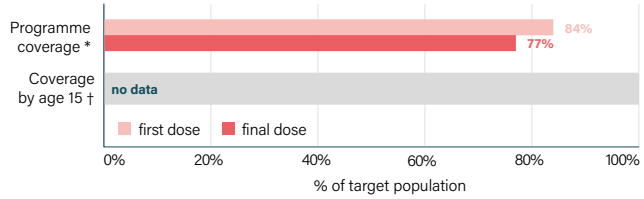
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	42.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	67.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	7.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	2 900
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.7
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



7 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	9 years

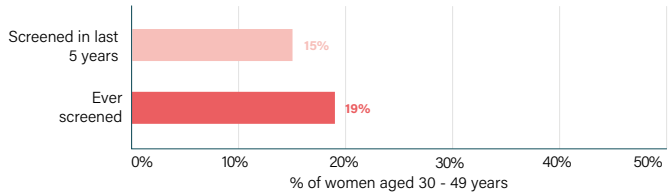
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2015-2016):	62%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2.54

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	31
Radiologists (2019):	1
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **3mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

MALAYSIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **15 530 000**

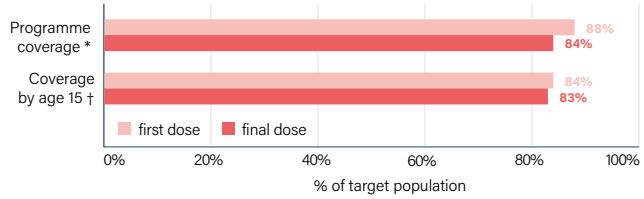
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **76 800**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 000
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2010
Primary target cohort:	13 years

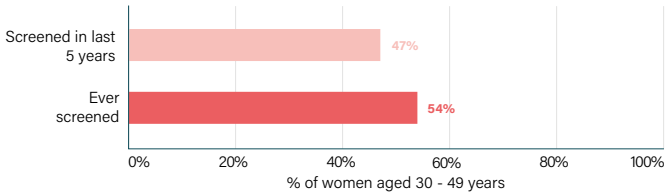
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.06

Secondary Prevention

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

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



4 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	13
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	3
Medical physicists (2019):	65
Surgeons (2011):	449
Radiologists (2019):	114
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	114

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **4mg**

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.

MALDIVES

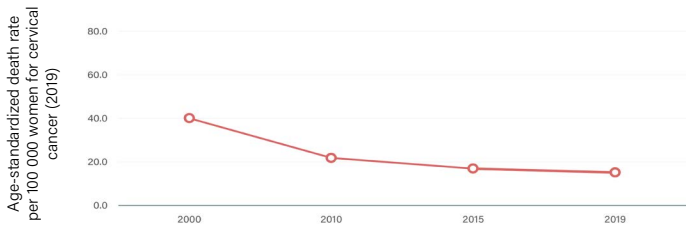
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **195 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **540**

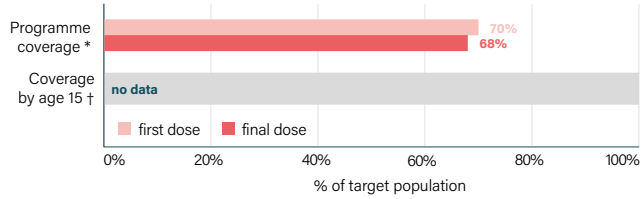
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	23.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	24.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	22
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.52
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



6 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	10 years

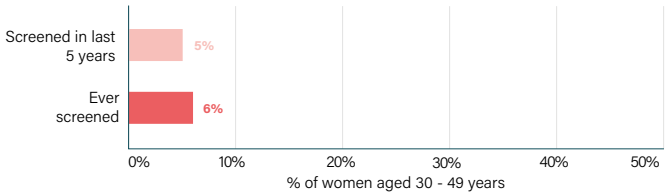
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	15-50 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	143
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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.

MALI

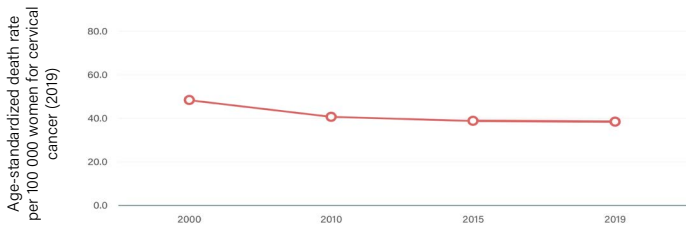
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **9 813 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **75 500**

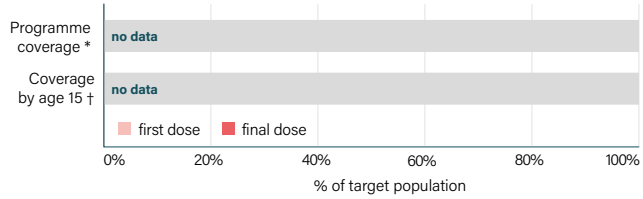
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	36.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	4.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 700
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.73
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

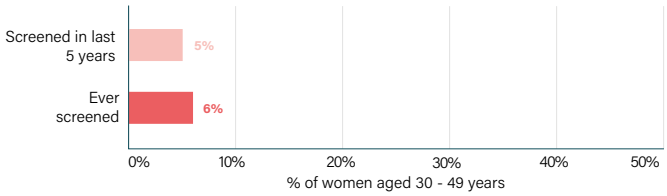
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2018):	27%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.33

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	1
Surgeons (2014):	115
Radiologists (2019):	46
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

MALTA

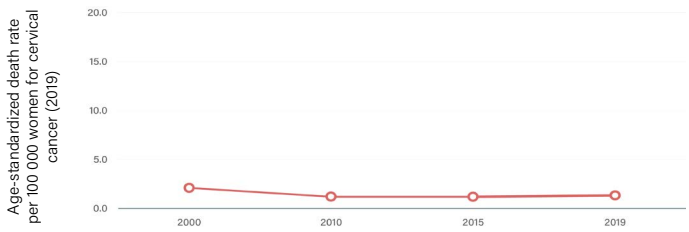
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **220 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **1 900**

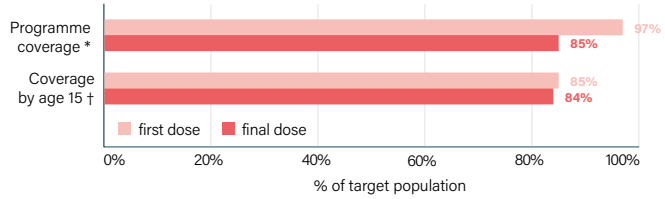
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	3.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	4
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.38
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2013
Primary target cohort:	12 years

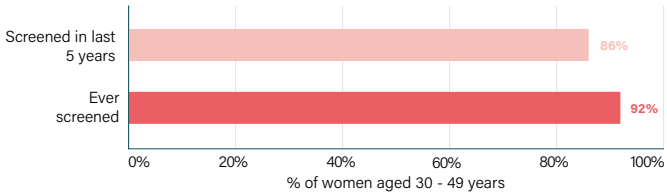
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	19%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-35 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	12
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	17
Medical physicists (2019):	17
Surgeons (2014):	928
Radiologists (2019):	168
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	22

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **9mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

MARSHALL ISLANDS

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

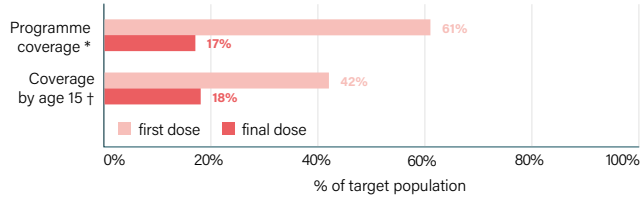
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2009
Primary target cohort:	11 years

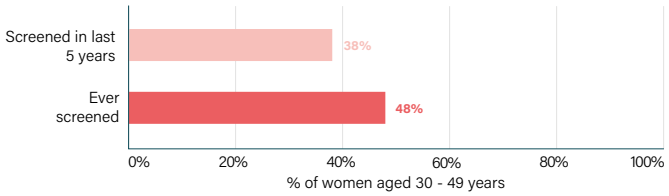
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	8%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	40-75 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



3 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

MAURITANIA

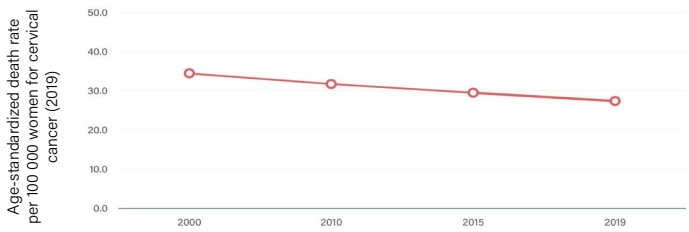
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 254 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **13 300**

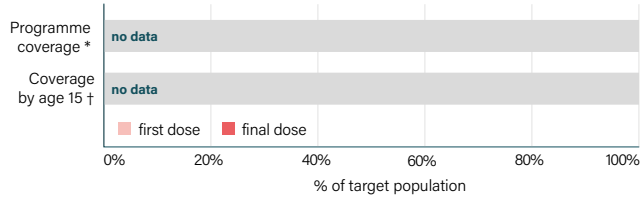
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	18.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	28.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	330
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.67
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2021
Primary target cohort:	ND

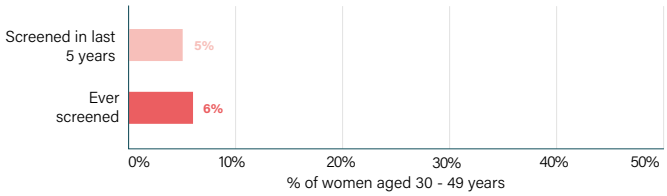
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	10
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	124
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	DK

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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 DK = don't know

*** 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.

MAURITIUS

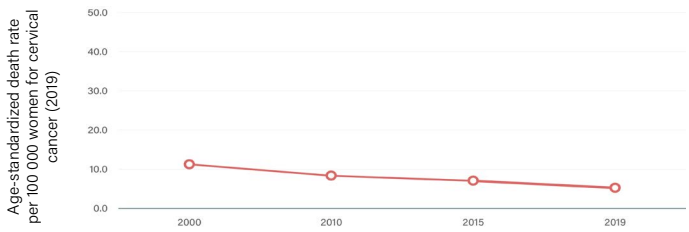
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **643 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **5 100**

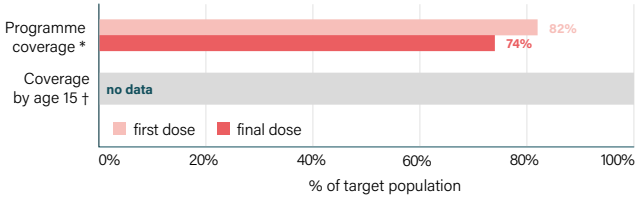
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	12.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	49
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.5
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



7 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2016
Primary target cohort:	9 years

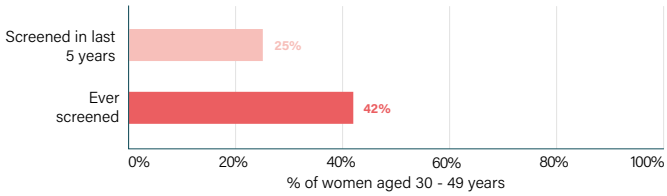
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	3%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.56

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



2 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	10
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	17
Surgeons (2014):	308
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	7

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

MEXICO

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **65 170 000**

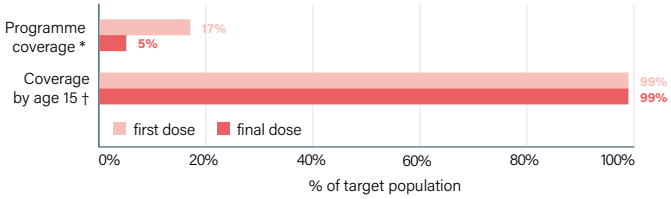
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **316 000**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	14.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	12.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	4 800
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.46
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 9 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2012
Primary target cohort:	9-11 years

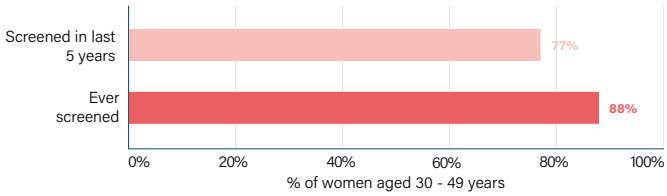
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.07

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology (HPV test from 34 years)
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	ND
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	7
Surgeons (2012):	1358
Radiologists (2019):	203
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	13

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **3mg**

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.

MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)

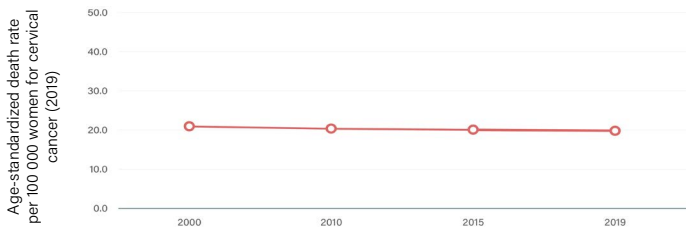
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **56 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **450**

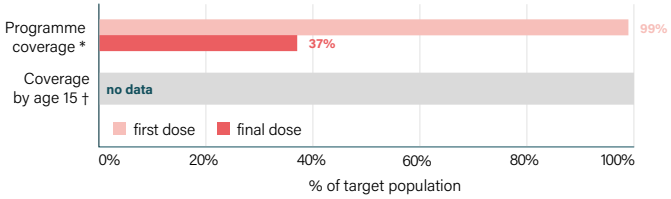
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	8
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



3 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2010
Primary target cohort:	10 years

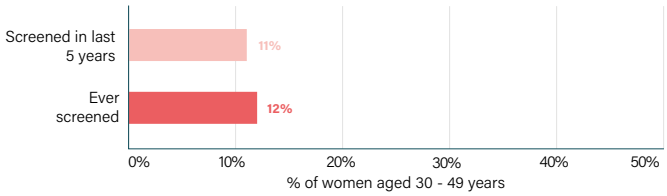
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-45 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **1mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

MONACO

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

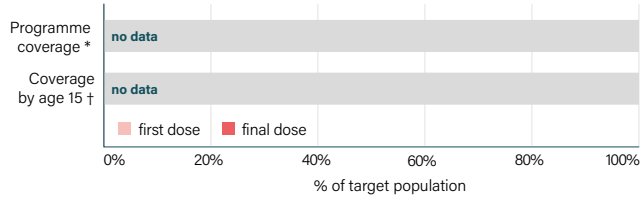
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2006
Primary target cohort:	11 years

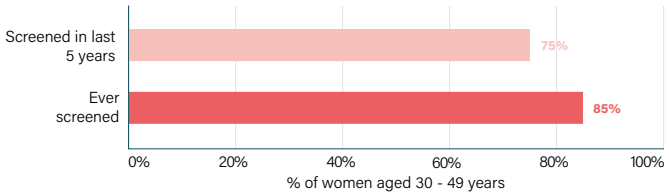
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	21-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

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

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.

MONGOLIA

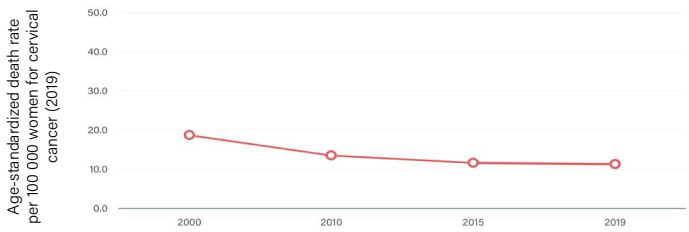
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 635 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **9 200**

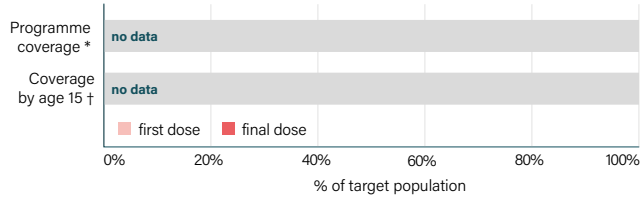
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	20.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	160
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.54
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

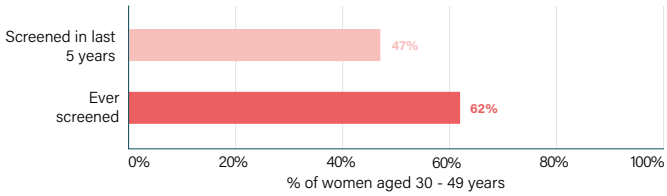
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	7%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



4 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	7
Surgeons (2014):	732
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	5

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

MONTENEGRO

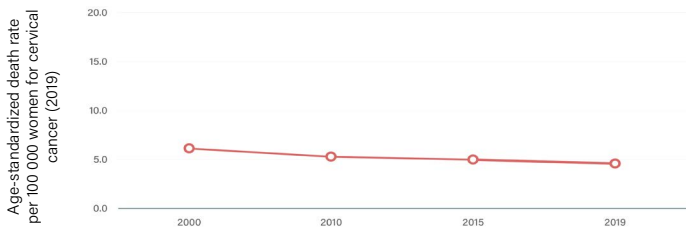
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **317 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **3 400**

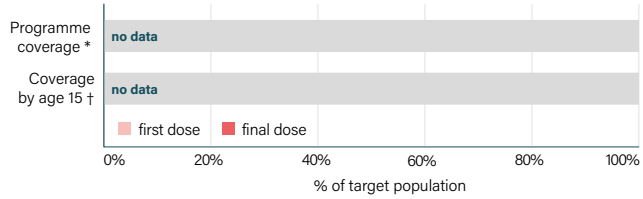
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	35.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	26.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	20
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.48
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

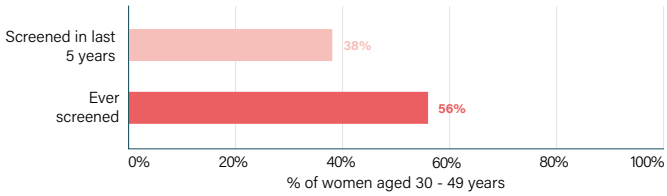
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	33%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



3 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):	DK

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	25
Medical physicists (2019):	4
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	211
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	17

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **24mg**

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 DK = don't know

*** 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.

MOROCCO

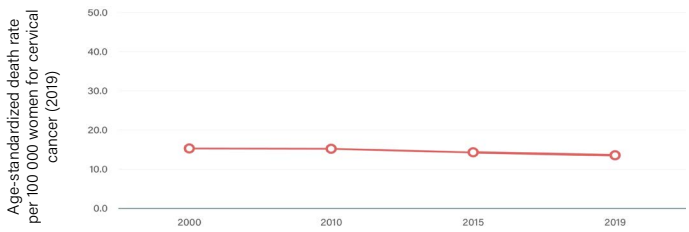
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **18 380 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **121 000**

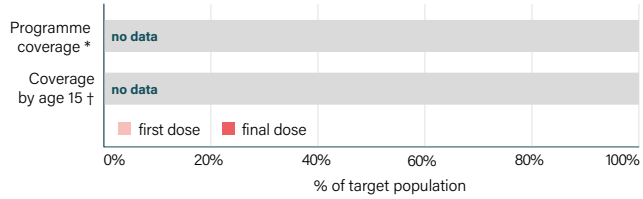
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	2 500
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.55
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

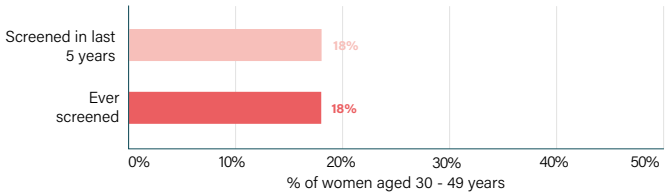
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	7
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	9
Surgeons (2011):	480
Radiologists (2019):	135
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	12

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

MOZAMBIQUE

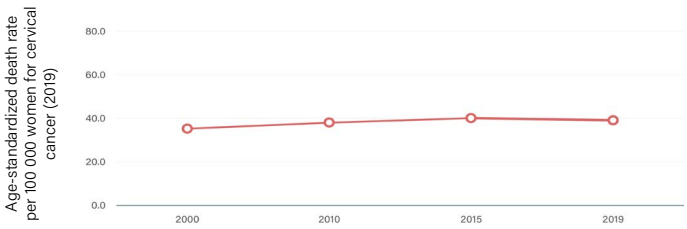
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **15 620 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **130 000**

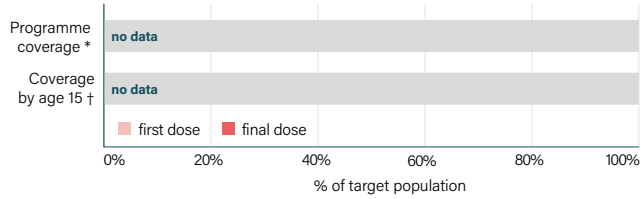
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	33.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	50.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	5.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	3 300
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.72
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

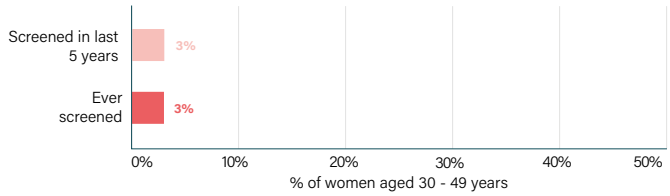
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	5%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2011):	37%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	7.44

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	15-54 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	<1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	1
Medical physicists (2019):	1
Surgeons (2013):	73
Radiologists (2019):	2
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

MYANMAR

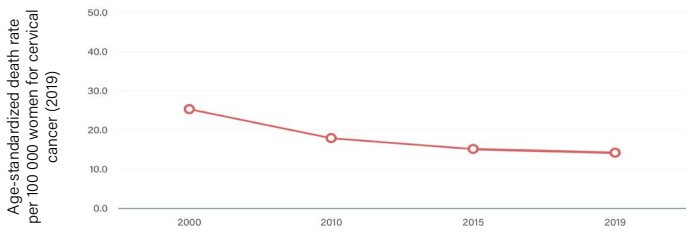
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **28 000 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **176 000**

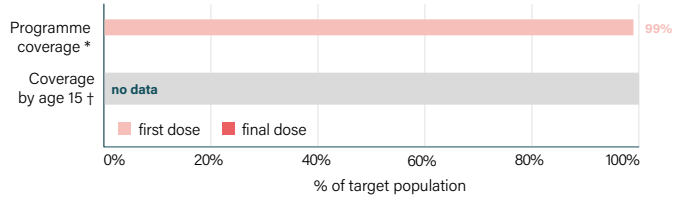
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	25.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	22.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	3 900
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.63
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



9 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their first HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2020
Primary target cohort:	9 years

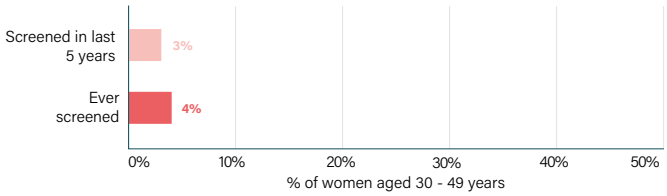
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	20%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	ND
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	4
Medical physicists (2019):	4
Surgeons (2013):	69
Radiologists (2019):	49
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

NAMIBIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 286 000**

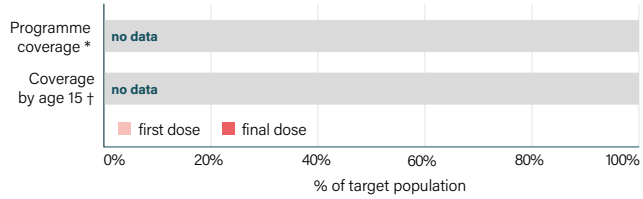
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **8 200**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	28.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	37.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	130
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

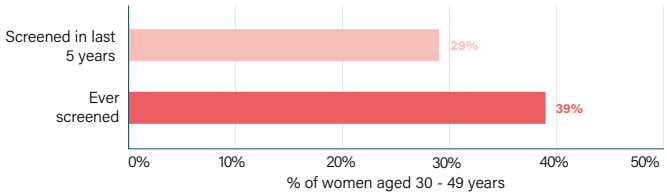
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	5%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2013):	70%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	5

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



2 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	6
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	27
Surgeons (2013):	377
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	18

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **4mg**

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.

NAURU

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

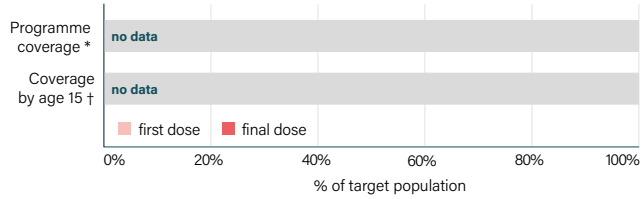
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No

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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

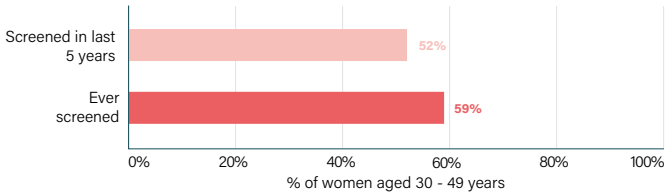
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	50%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	DK

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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 DK = don't know

*** 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.

NEPAL

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **15 560 000**

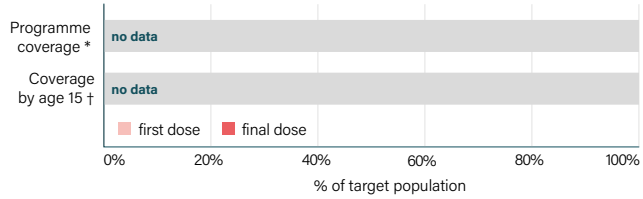
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **83 600**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	14.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	16.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	2 000
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.67
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

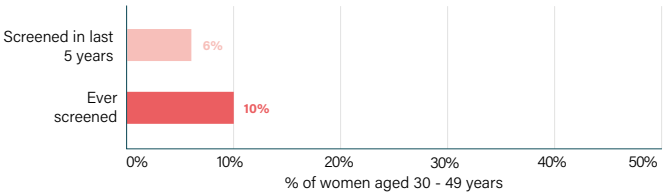
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	11%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.02

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-50 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	5
Surgeons (2014):	97
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **1mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

NETHERLANDS

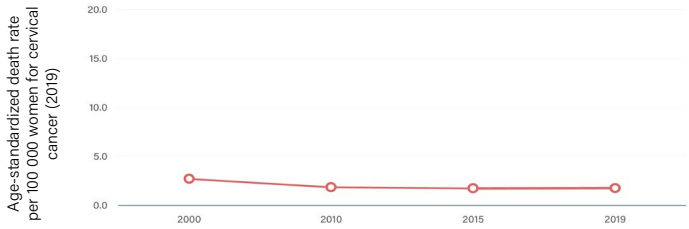
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **8 582 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **78 300**

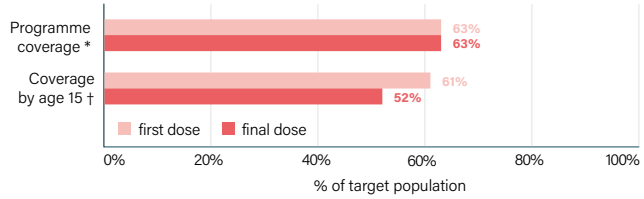
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	6.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	270
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.33
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 5 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2010
Primary target cohort:	12 years

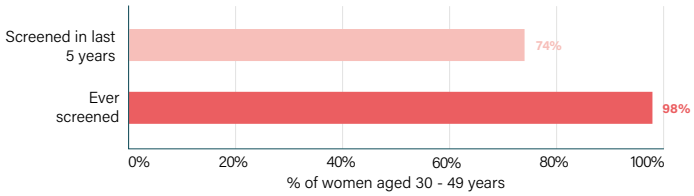
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	19%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	11
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	22
Medical physicists (2019):	35
Surgeons (2013):	460
Radiologists (2019):	172
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	13

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **291mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

NEW ZEALAND

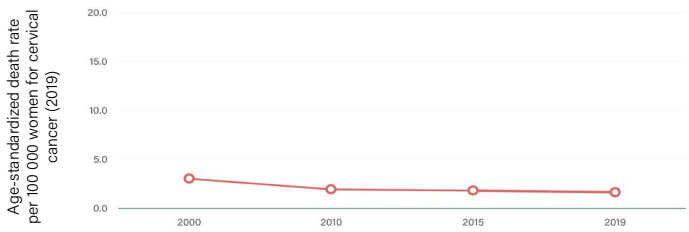
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 432 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **16 400**

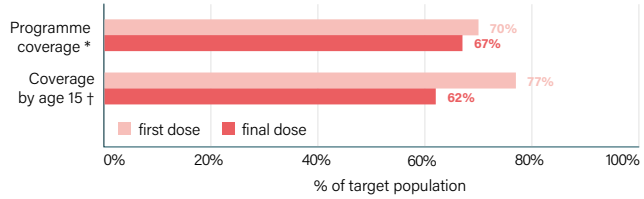
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	7.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	61
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.47
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2009
Primary target cohort:	11 years

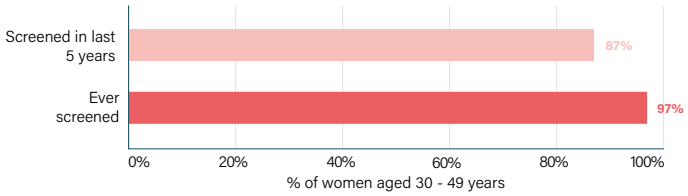
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	11%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-69 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	10
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2015):	238
Radiologists (2019):	133
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	7

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **122mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021

NICARAGUA

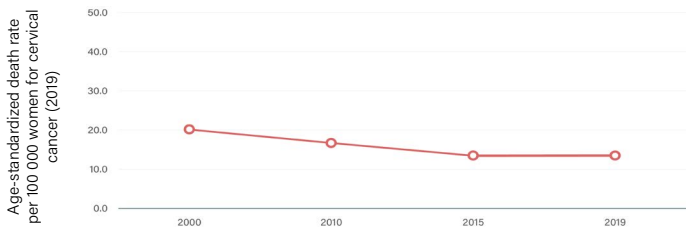
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **3 320 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **14 500**

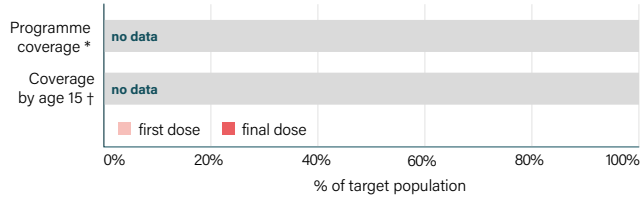
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	21.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	21.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	370
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

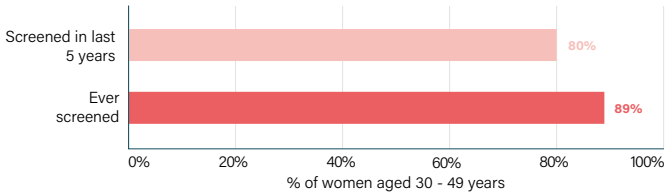
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2001):	14%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.09

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-100 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	5
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	8
Medical physicists (2019):	11
Surgeons (2014):	659
Radiologists (2019):	377
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	3

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

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.

NIGER

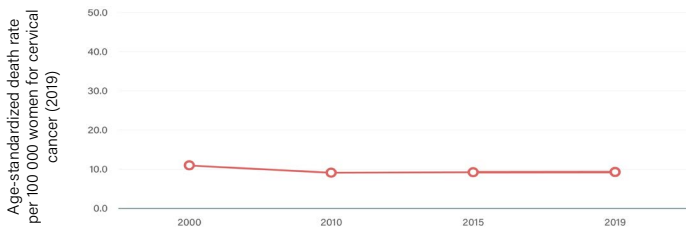
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **11 600 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **86 000**

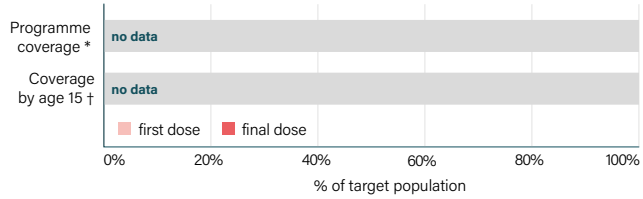
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	490
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.76
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

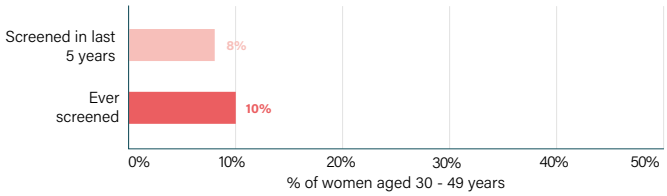
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2012):	54%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.06

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	2
Surgeons (2014):	36
Radiologists (2019):	2
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	2

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

NIGERIA

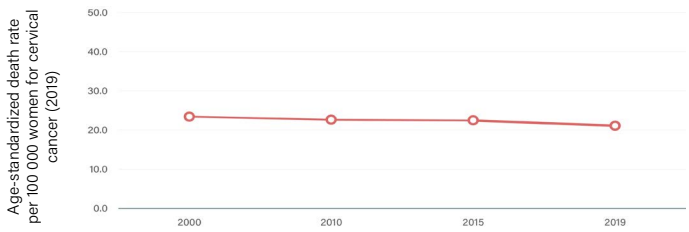
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **99 130 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **763 000**

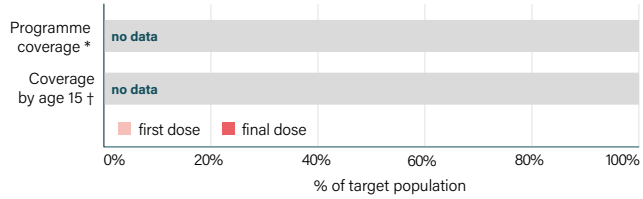
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	18.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	10 600
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.66
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

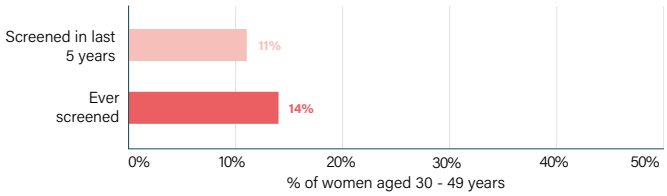
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2018):	46%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.66

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	DK

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	<1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	6
Medical physicists (2019):	9
Surgeons (2014):	158
Radiologists (2019):	30
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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

DK = don't know

*** 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.

NIUE

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

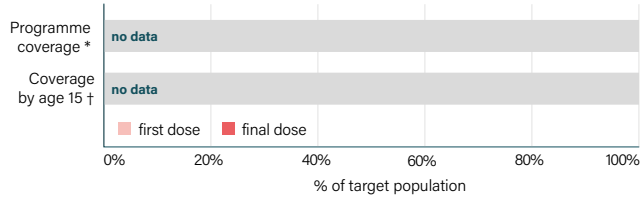
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	12 years

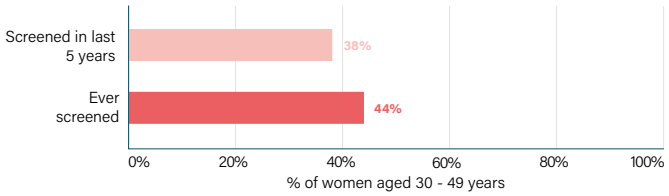
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	while sexually active
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



3 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **3mg**

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.

NORTH MACEDONIA

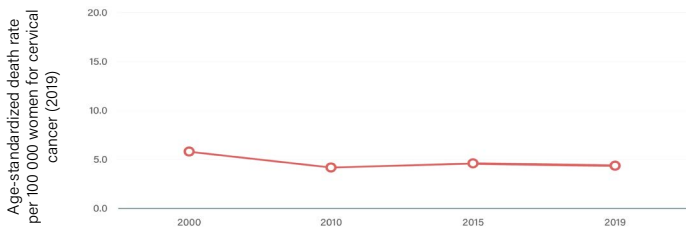
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 041 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **12 100**

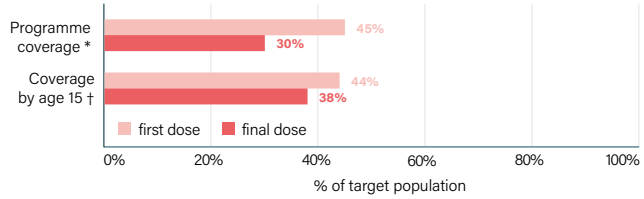
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	7.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	68
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.55
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 3 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2009
Primary target cohort:	12 years

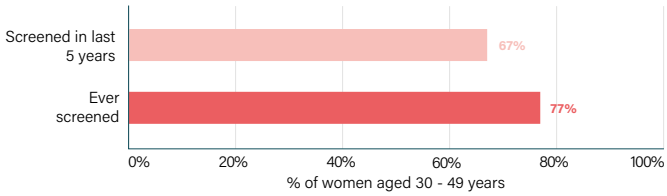
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	24-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



6 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	5
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	23
Surgeons (2011):	977
Radiologists (2019):	295
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	22

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **1mg**

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.

NORWAY

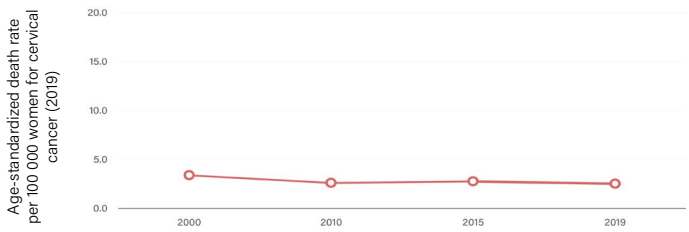
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 662 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **20 800**

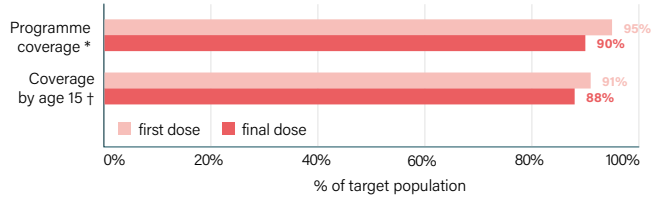
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	14.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	12
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	120
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.24
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2009
Primary target cohort:	12 years

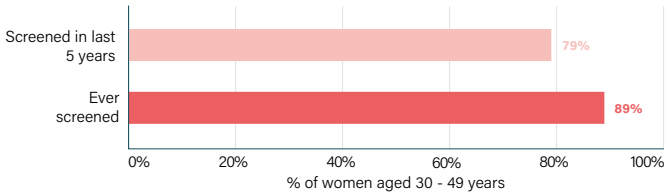
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	15%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-69 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	12
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	42
Medical physicists (2019):	54
Surgeons (2012):	1094
Radiologists (2019):	238
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	16

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **230mg**

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

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

OMAN

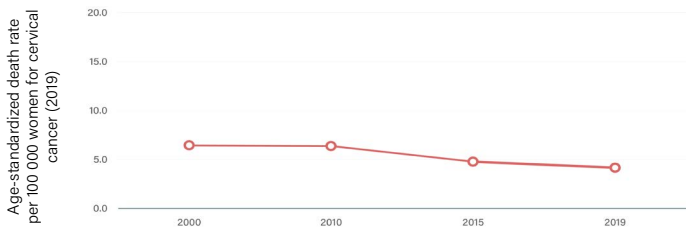
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 691 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **6 200**

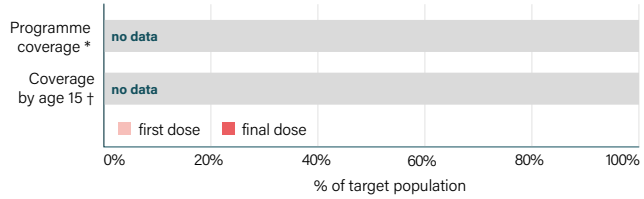
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	6.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	42
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

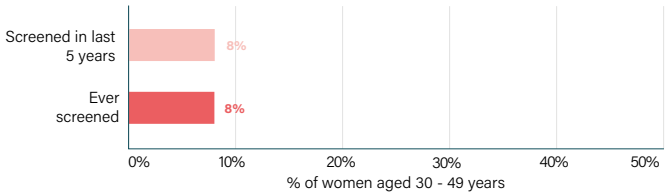
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	8
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	75
Surgeons (2013):	1674
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	27

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **1mg**

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.

PAKISTAN

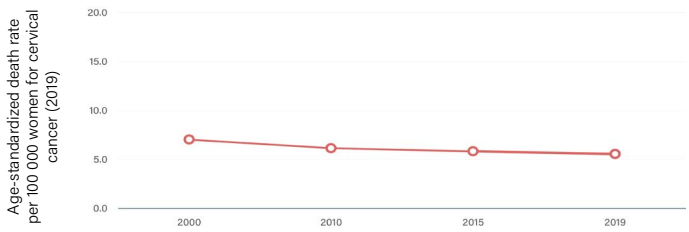
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **105 100 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **741 000**

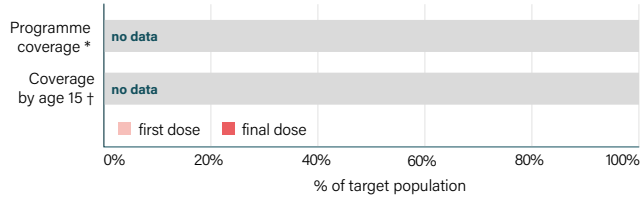
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	4.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	6.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	4 000
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.64
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

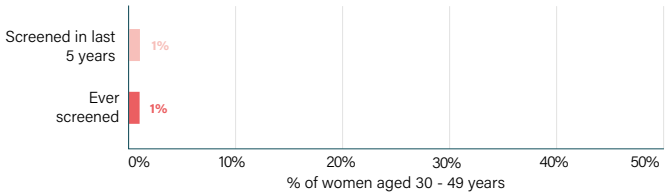
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	7%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.07

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	2
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2012):	129
Radiologists (2019):	57
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	14

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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.

PALAU

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

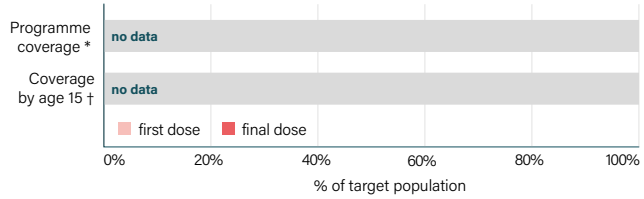
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2008
Primary target cohort:	ND

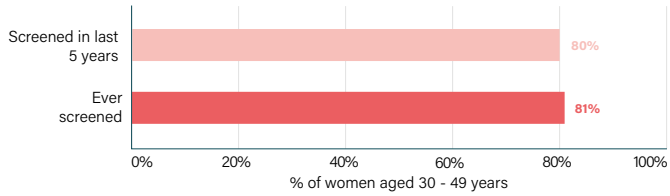
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	8%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	21-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **12mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

PANAMA

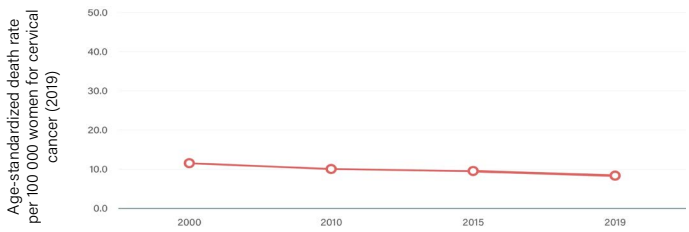
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 120 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **8 700**

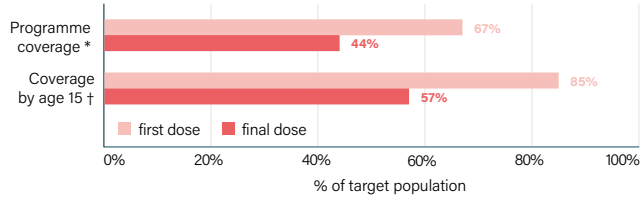
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	16.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	14
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	180
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.56
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 5 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2008
Primary target cohort:	10 years

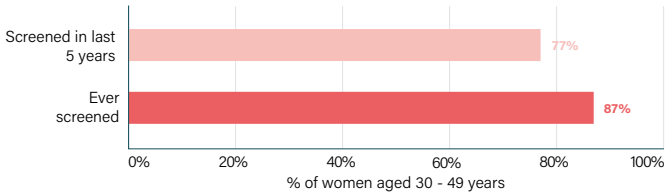
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.34

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	20-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	10
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	18
Surgeons (2014):	513
Radiologists (2019):	199
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	6

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **4mg**

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.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

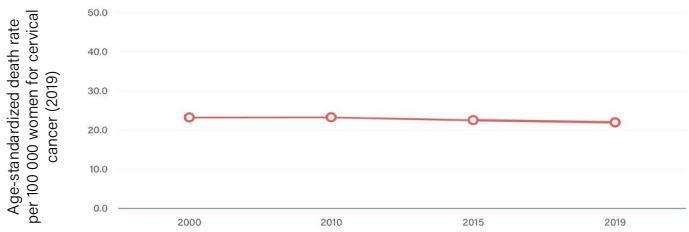
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **4 296 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **26 800**

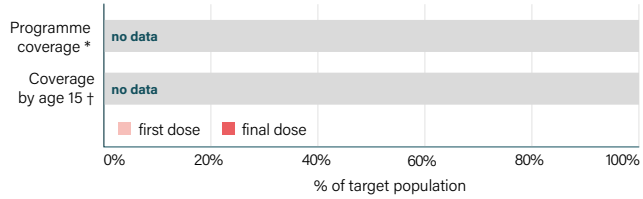
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	24.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	29.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	660
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.6
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

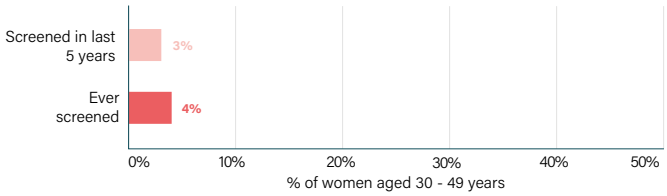
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	25%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2018):	28%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.69

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2016):	1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2016):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	30
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021

PARAGUAY

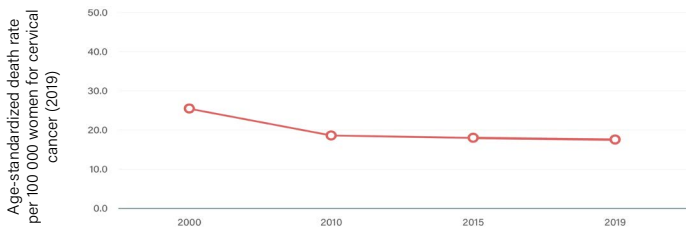
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **3 464 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **14 200**

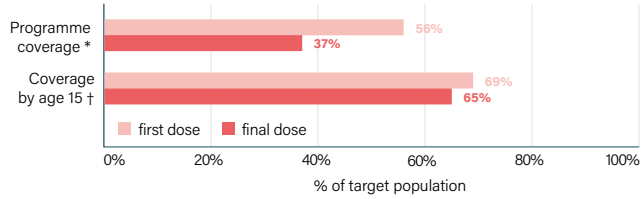
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	33.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	34.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	520
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.55
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2013
Primary target cohort:	10 years

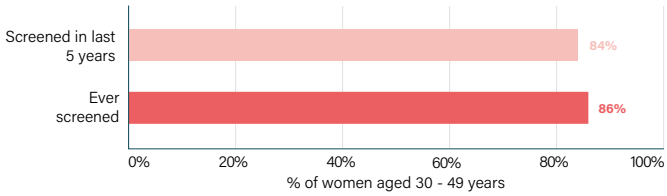
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	4%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.15

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	reproductive age
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	7
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	4
Surgeons (2014):	317
Radiologists (2019):	44
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	4

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

PERU

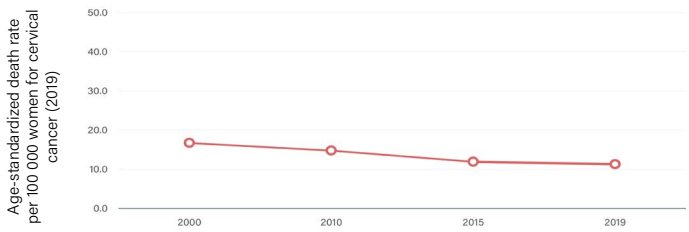
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **16 360 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **67 400**

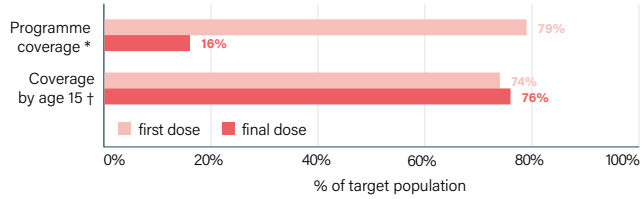
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	25.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	22.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 900
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.54
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2015
Primary target cohort:	10 years

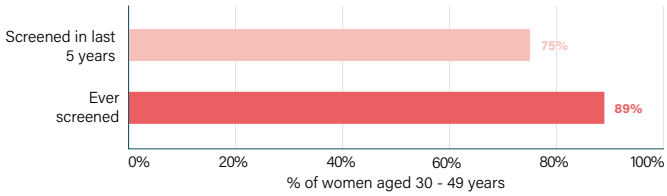
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	3%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2000):	18%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.07

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	8
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	1321
Radiologists (2019):	116
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	7

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **4mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

PHILIPPINES

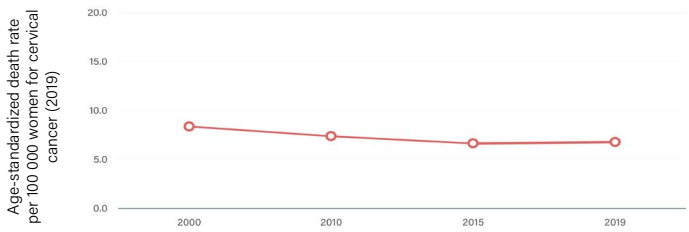
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **53 800 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **335 000**

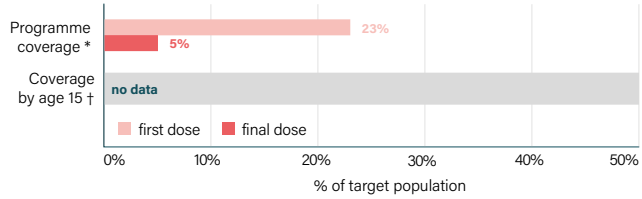
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	14.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	3 100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.51
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Fewer than 1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	Subnational
Year of introduction:	2016
Primary target cohort:	9-14 years

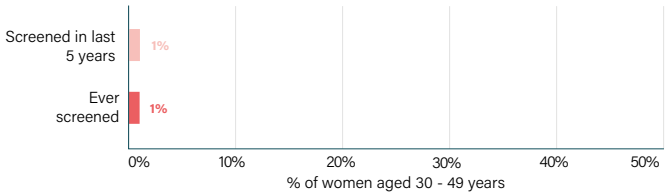
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2008):	11%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.03

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-55 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	13
Medical physicists (2019):	8
Surgeons (2014):	177
Radiologists (2019):	108
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	8

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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

******Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

POLAND

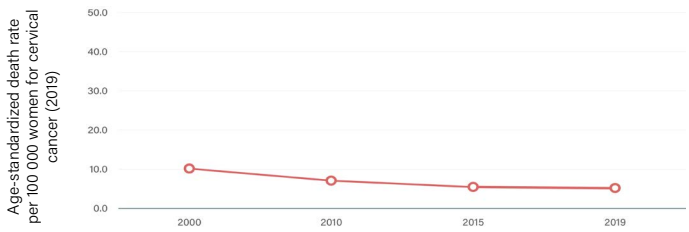
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **19 530 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **195 000**

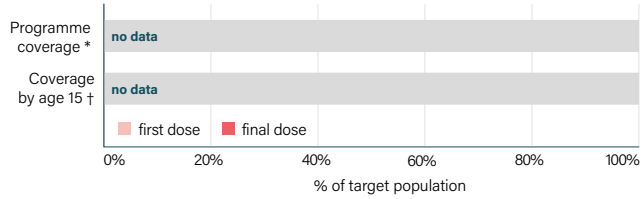
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	12.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 900
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.55
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

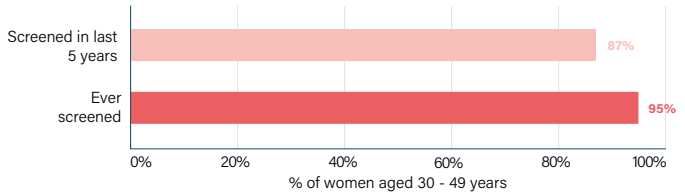
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	19%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-59 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	DK
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	DK

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	8
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	25
Medical physicists (2019):	11
Surgeons (2014):	321
Radiologists (2019):	136
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	10

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **37mg**

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 DK = don't know

*** 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.

PORTUGAL

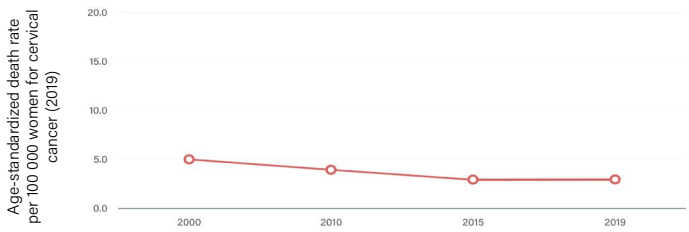
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 390 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **54 900**

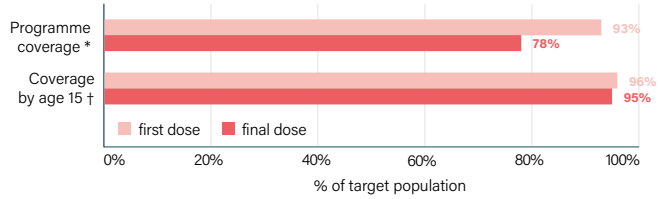
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	16.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	330
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.44
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 9 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2008
Primary target cohort:	10 years

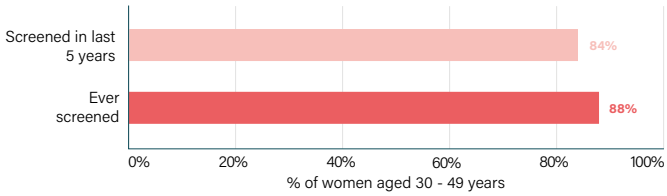
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	15%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.04

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	15
Medical physicists (2019):	23
Surgeons (2013):	989
Radiologists (2019):	212
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	14

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **86mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021

QATAR

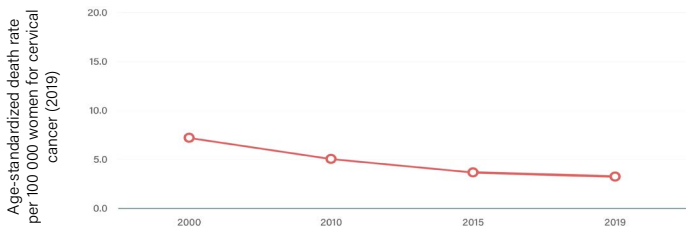
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **699 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **1 500**

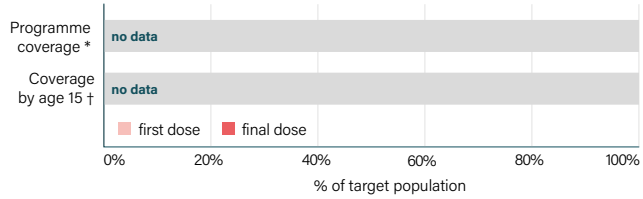
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	3.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	4.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	13
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.48
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2020
Primary target cohort:	9-14 years

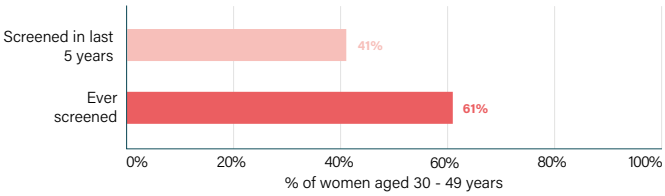
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.04

Secondary Prevention

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

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



4 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	20
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	7

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	159
Surgeons (2011):	532
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	40

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **4mg**

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.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **25 580 000**

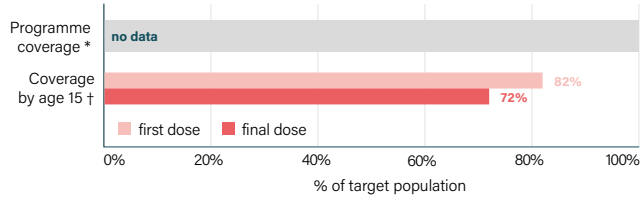
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **135 000**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	12.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	8.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.32
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

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:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2016
Primary target cohort:	12 years

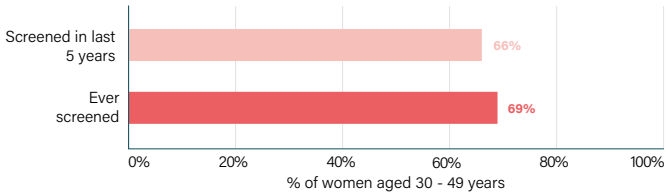
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	20+ years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



6 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	8
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	5
Medical physicists (2019):	6
Surgeons (2014):	570
Radiologists (2019):	117
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	7

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **48mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

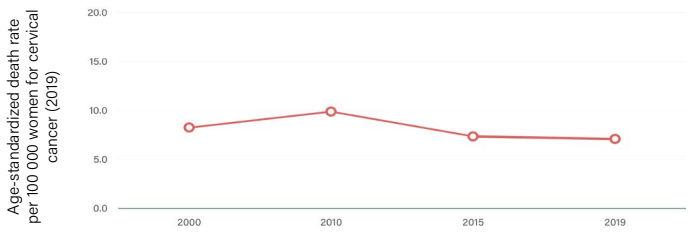
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 105 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **19 600**

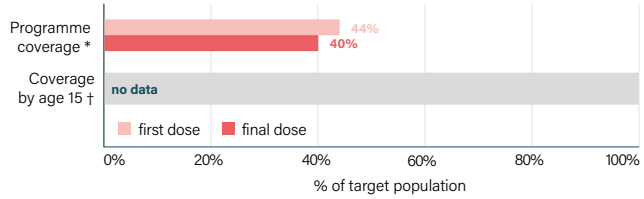
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	22.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	16.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	210
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.52
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



4 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	Subnational
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	10 years

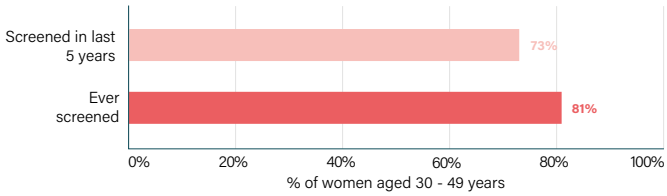
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2005):	42%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.17

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-61 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	10
Surgeons (2013):	368
Radiologists (2019):	196
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	2

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	No

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.

ROMANIA

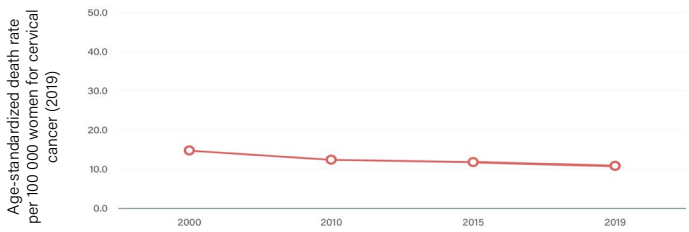
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **9 946 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **124 000**

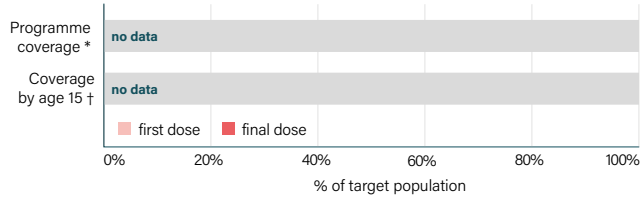
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	34.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	22.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 900
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.53
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

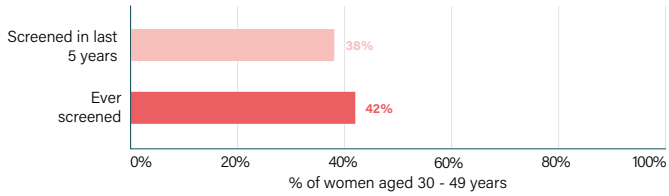
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	18%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.02

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



3 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	7
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	3
Surgeons (2013):	1097
Radiologists (2019):	206
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	7

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **23mg**

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.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **78 270 000**

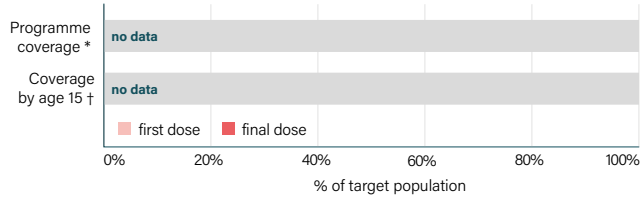
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **906 000**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	14.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	7 400
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.49
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

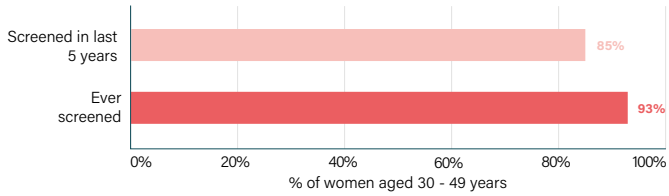
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	13%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	18-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	8
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	11
Surgeons (2014):	439
Radiologists (2019):	456
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **5mg**

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.

RWANDA

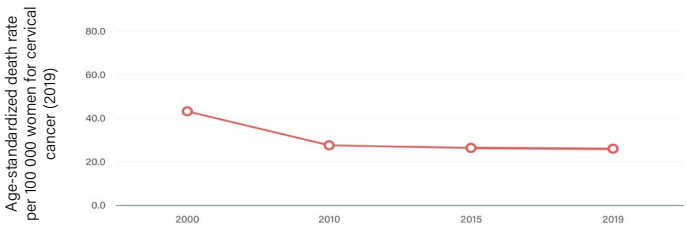
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **6 421 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **29 800**

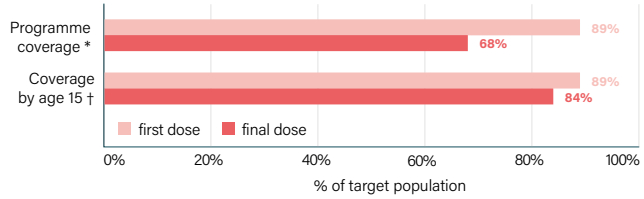
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	18.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	28.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	940
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.67
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2011
Primary target cohort:	12 years

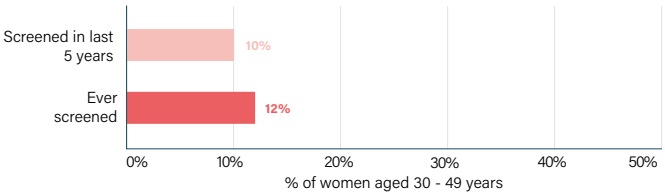
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	7%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2014-2015):	55%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.68

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	39
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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.

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

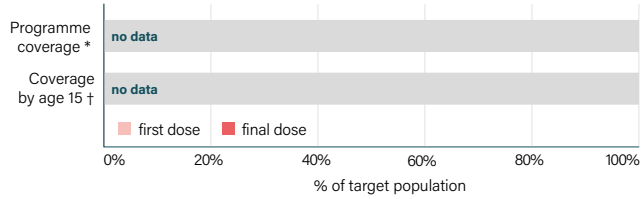
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	11 years

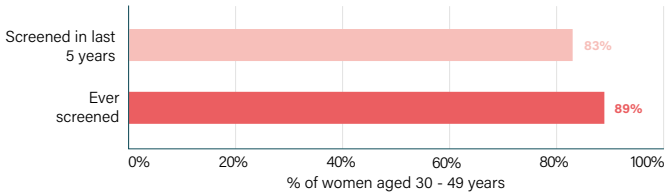
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	16-69 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

SAINT LUCIA

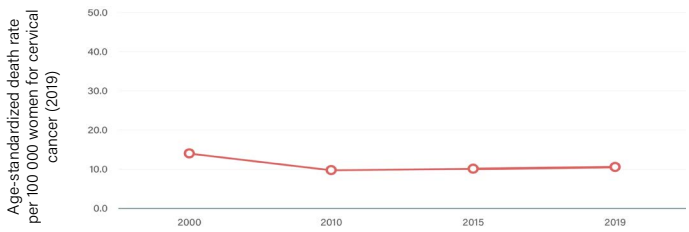
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **93 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **590**

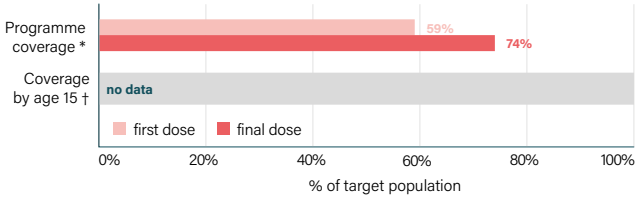
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	21.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	16.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	12
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.65
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



7 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	11-12 years

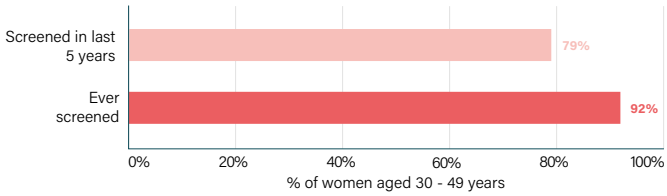
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	15-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	0
Medical physicists (2019):	0
Surgeons (2014):	532
Radiologists (2019):	106
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

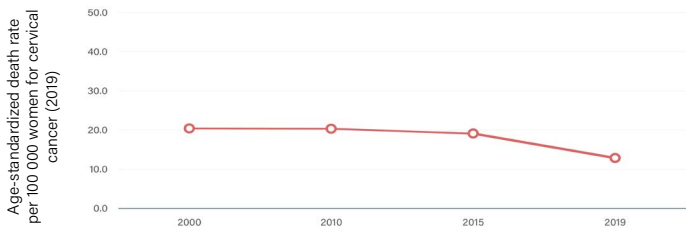
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **54 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **420**

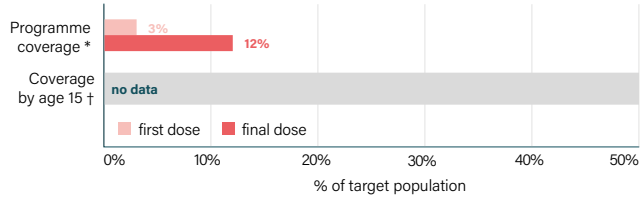
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	8
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



1 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2017
Primary target cohort:	11-12 years

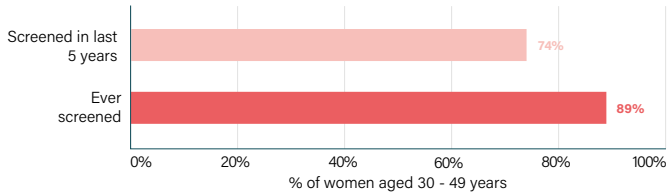
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	while sexually active
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **3mg**

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.

SAMOA

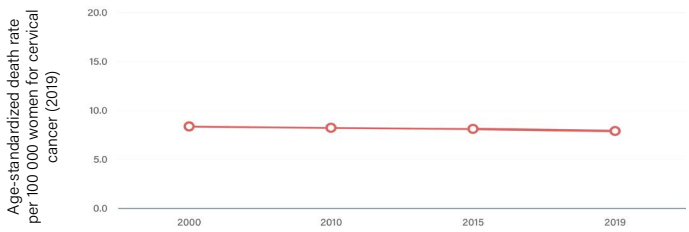
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **95 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **590**

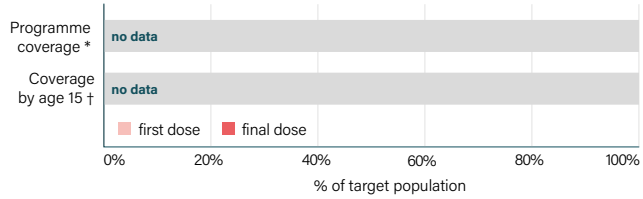
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	12.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	6
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.6
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

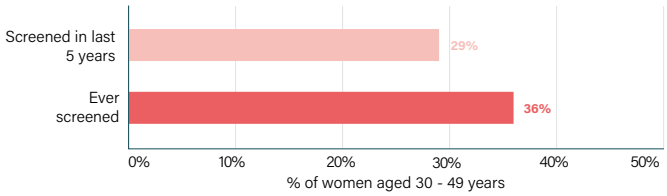
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	15%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



2 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	146
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

SAN MARINO

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

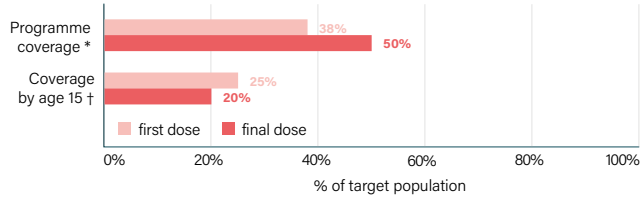
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 2 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2008
Primary target cohort:	11-14 years

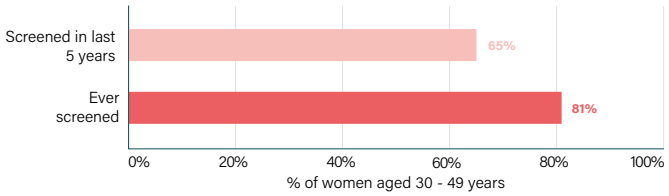
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	26-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



6 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

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

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.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **107 000**

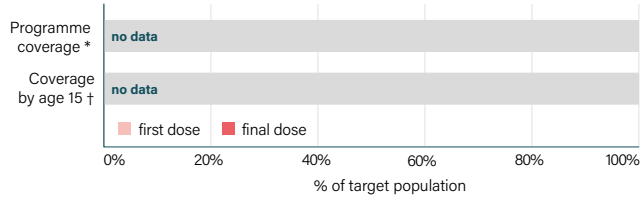
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **490**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	16
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	9
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.77
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2021
Primary target cohort:	ND

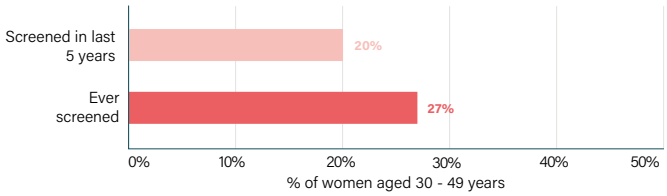
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2008-2009):	57%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



2 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

SAUDI ARABIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **14 480 000**

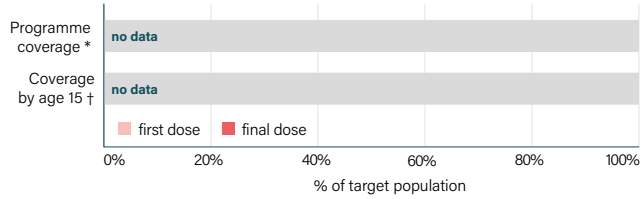
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **50 400**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	2.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	2.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	160
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.5
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

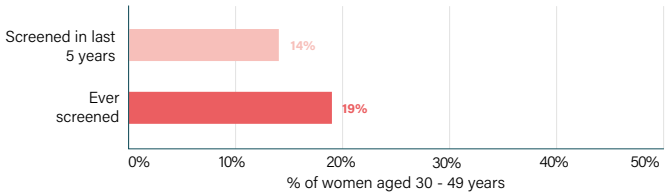
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.02

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	13
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	25
Medical physicists (2019):	102
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	1114
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	32

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	Yes

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.

SENEGAL

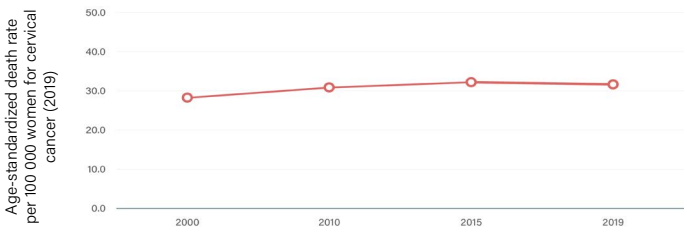
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **8 350 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **42 200**

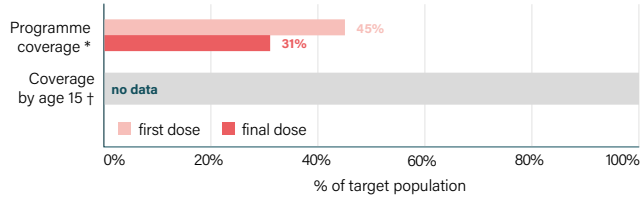
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	22.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	36.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	4.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 400
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.68
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



3 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2018
Primary target cohort:	9-13 years

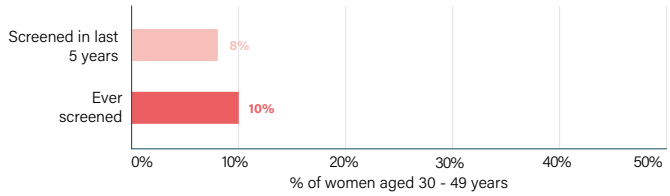
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2014):	69%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.09

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	3
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	2
Surgeons (2011):	36
Radiologists (2019):	47
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	3

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **3mg**

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.

SERBIA

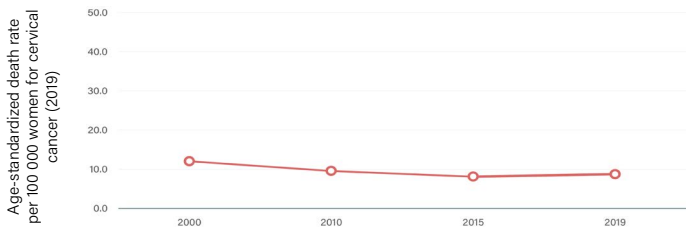
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **4 475 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **57 200**

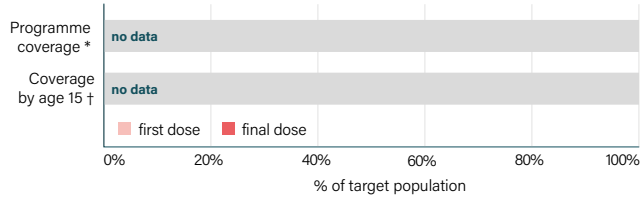
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	27
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	18.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	640
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.53
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

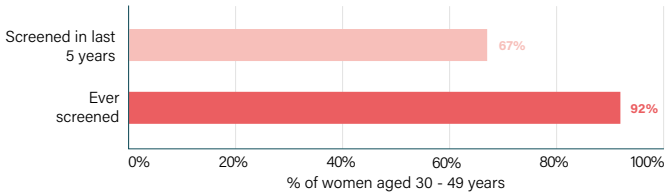
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	36%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



6 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	6
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	10
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	13

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **37mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

SEYCHELLES

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **48 000**

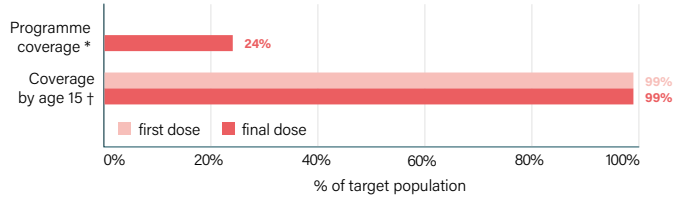
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **340**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	9
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 9 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2014
Primary target cohort:	10 years

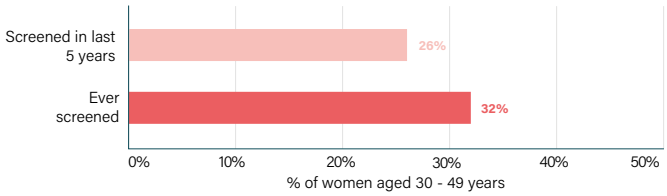
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



2 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	DK

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 DK = don't know

*** 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.

SIERRA LEONE

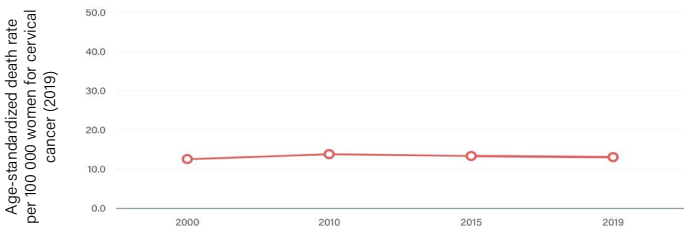
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **3 915 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **32 900**

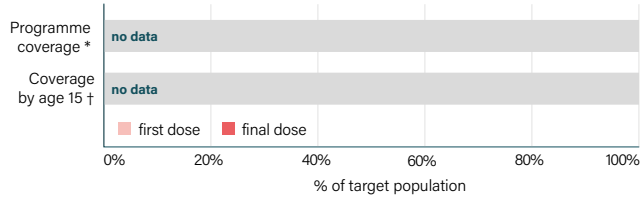
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	12.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	21.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	260
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.73
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

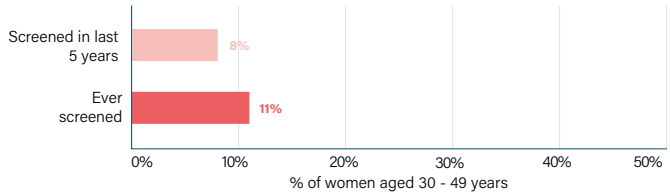
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	6%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2013):	12%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.94

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2012):	12
Radiologists (2019):	10
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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.

SINGAPORE

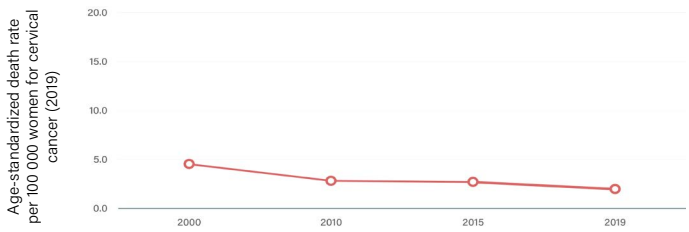
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 766 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **11 500**

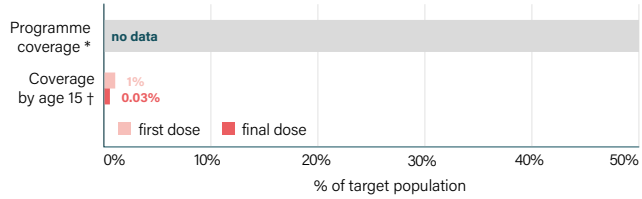
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	6.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	85
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.56
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, fewer than 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2010
Primary target cohort:	9-26 years

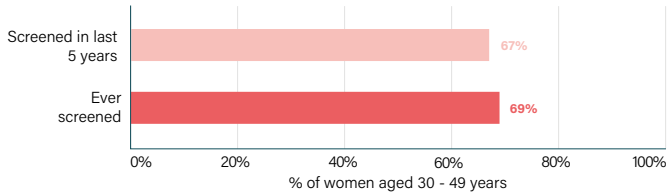
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	4%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	25+ years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



6 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	11
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	16
Medical physicists (2019):	16
Surgeons (2013):	389
Radiologists (2019):	115
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	11

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **12mg**

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

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021

SLOVAKIA

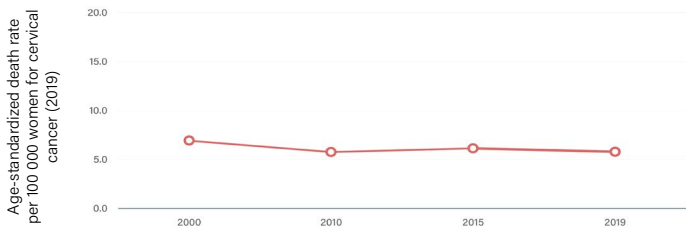
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **2 800 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **24 200**

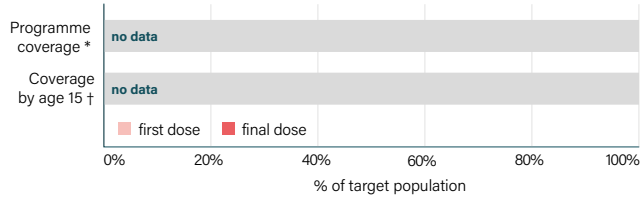
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	24.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	16.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	270
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.41
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

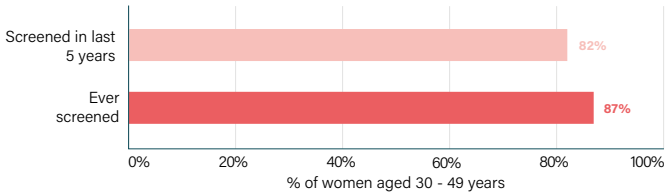
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	23%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	23+ years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	ND
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	ND

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	7
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	ND
Pathology services (laboratories):	ND
Cancer surgery:	ND
Chemotherapy:	ND
Radiotherapy:	ND

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	10
Surgeons (2014):	342
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	18

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

In primary health care facilities:	ND
In community or home-based care:	ND

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **103mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021

SLOVENIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 044 000**

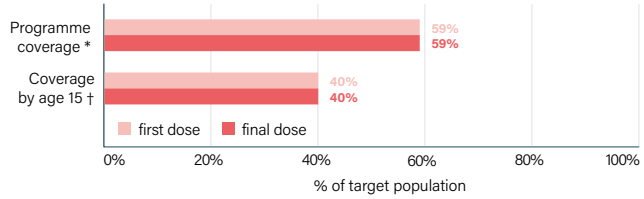
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **10 400**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	6.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	60
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.52
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 4 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2009
Primary target cohort:	11 years

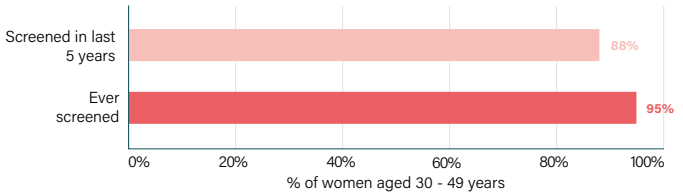
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	17%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	20-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	8
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	4

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	23
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2013):	632
Radiologists (2019):	199
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	28

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **114mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

SOLOMON ISLANDS

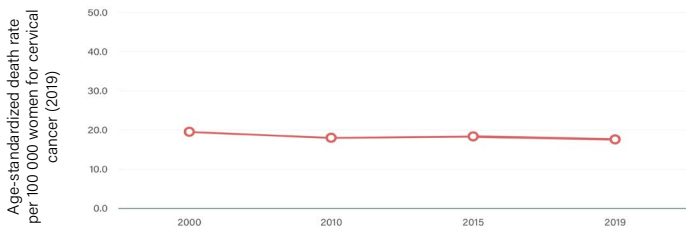
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **329 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **2 100**

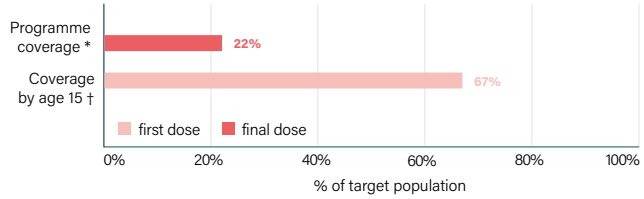
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	25.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	41
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.62
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their first HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	9 years

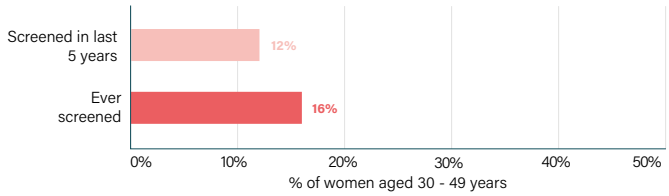
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	20%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2011):	99
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

SOMALIA

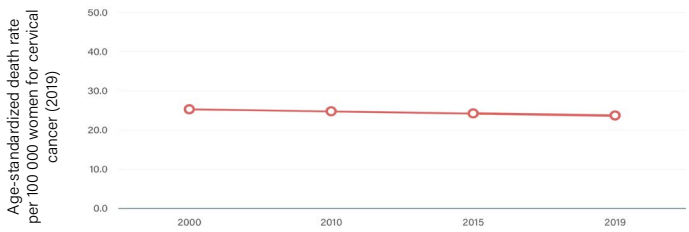
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **7 743 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **75 800**

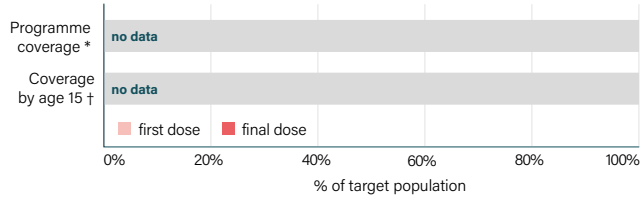
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	13.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	25.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	880
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.77
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

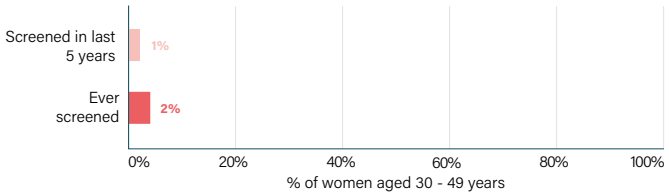
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.02

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	15
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

SOUTH AFRICA

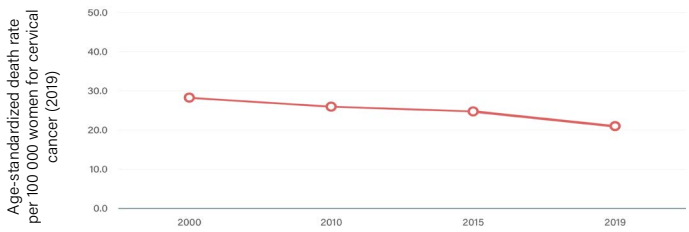
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **29 700 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **226 000**

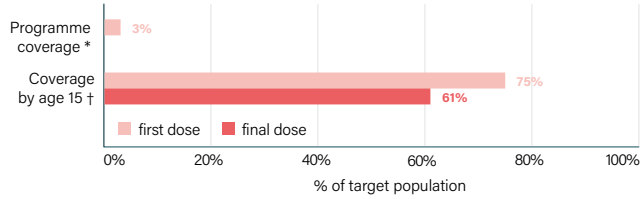
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	35.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	35.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	3.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	5 600
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.55
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2014
Primary target cohort:	9 years

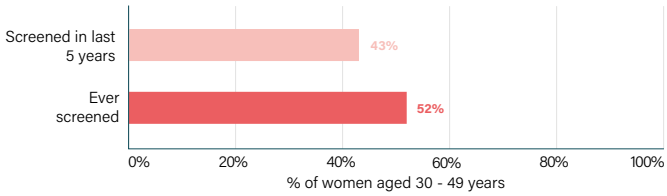
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	7%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	8.43

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-59 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



4 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	10
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	17
Surgeons (2014):	321
Radiologists (2019):	60
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	6

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **13mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

SOUTH SUDAN

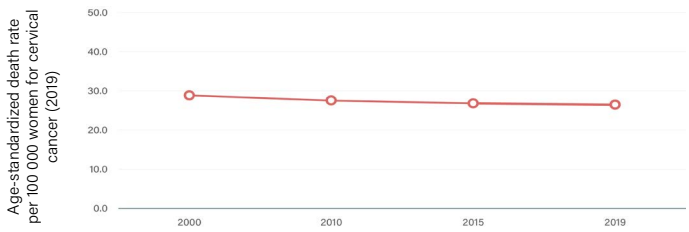
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 526 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **41 700**

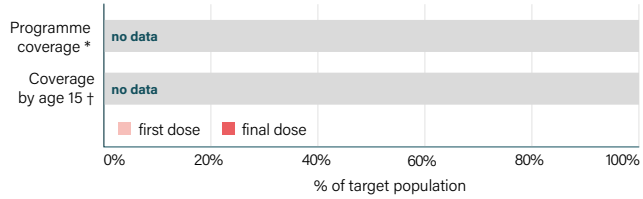
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	12.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	20.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	760
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.74
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

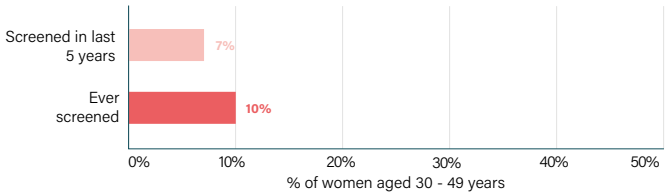
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2.52

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2013):	16
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

SPAIN

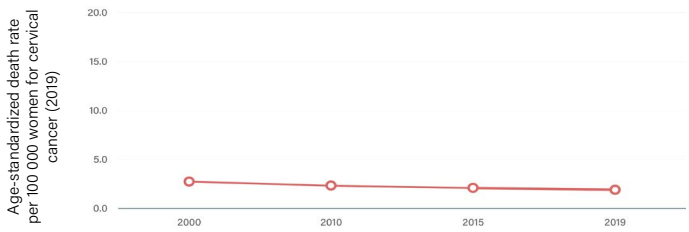
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **23 780 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **211 000**

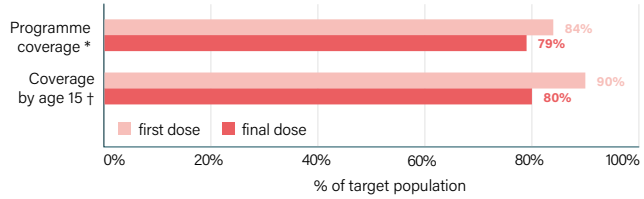
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	8.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	860
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.42
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2007
Primary target cohort:	12 years

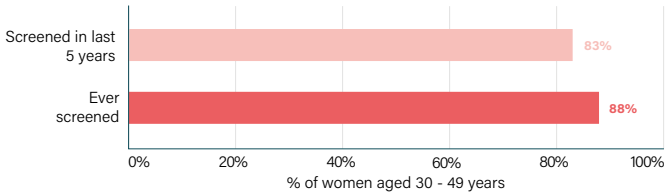
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	22%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.03

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology (HPV test from 35 years)
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	10
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	5

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	26
Medical physicists (2019):	31
Surgeons (2014):	395
Radiologists (2019):	225
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **245mg**

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

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

See Explanatory Notes for indicator descriptions.

SRI LANKA

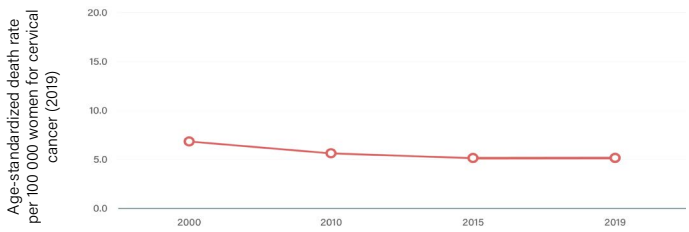
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **11 090 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **65 100**

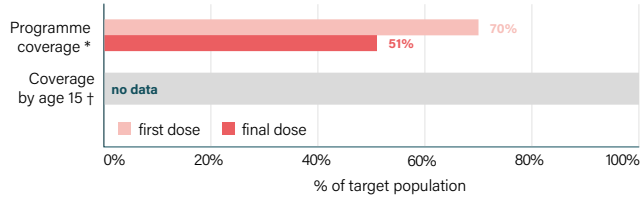
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	12.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	9.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	760
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.55
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



5 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2017
Primary target cohort:	10-11 years

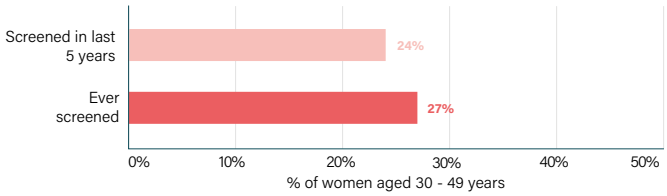
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	3%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	35-45 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



2 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	6
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	19
Medical physicists (2019):	11
Surgeons (2013):	50
Radiologists (2019):	81
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **1mg**

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.

SUDAN

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **21 430 000**

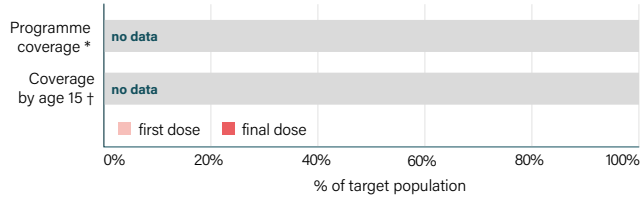
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **112 000**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	8.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	770
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.67
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

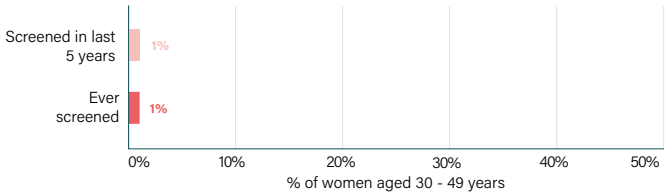
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.11

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	4
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	11
Surgeons (2014):	117
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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.

SURINAME

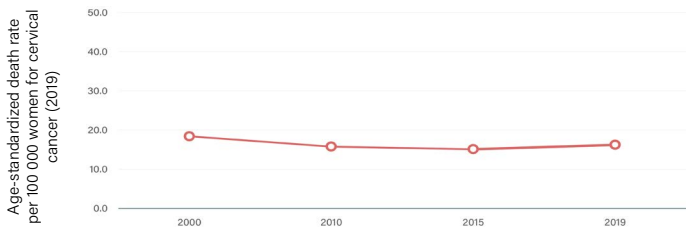
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **289 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **2 000**

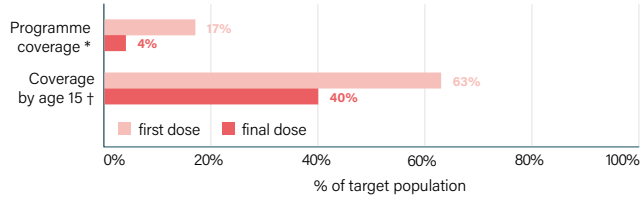
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	26.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	23.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	48
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.62
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 4 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2013
Primary target cohort:	9-13 years

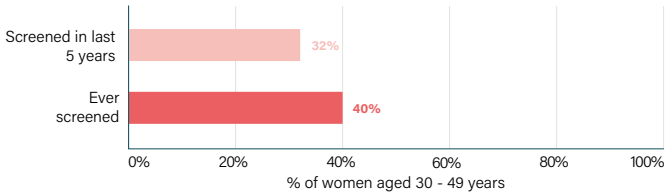
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.34

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



3 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	19
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	9

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	19
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	96
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	10

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **4mg**

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.

SWEDEN

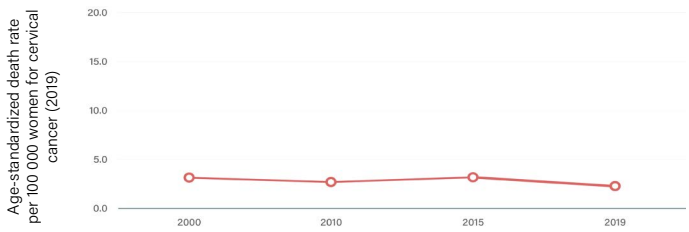
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 011 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **46 800**

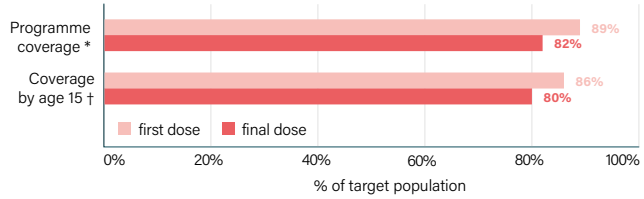
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	13
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.9%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	230
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.3
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2010
Primary target cohort:	10-11 years

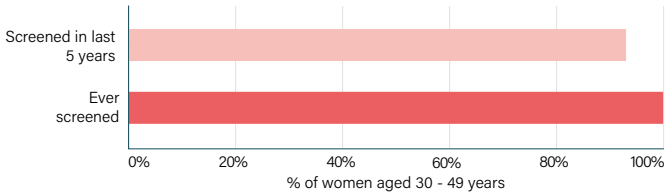
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	18%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	23-64/70 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



9 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	13
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	110
Medical physicists (2019):	49
Surgeons (2013):	642
Radiologists (2019):	251
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	12

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **200mg**

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.

SWITZERLAND

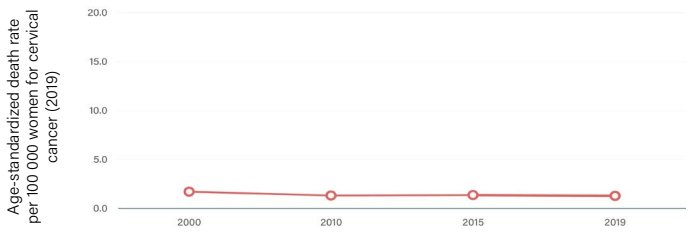
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **4 331 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **35 500**

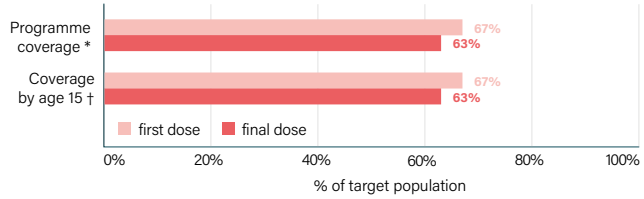
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	3.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	110
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.42
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2006
Primary target cohort:	11-14 years

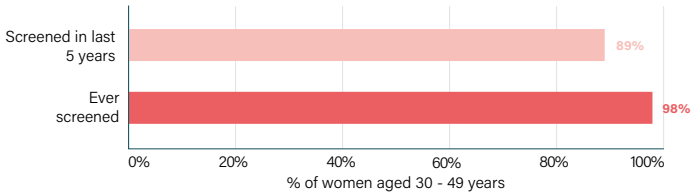
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	21%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	21-70 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	14
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	21
Medical physicists (2019):	38
Surgeons (2013):	724
Radiologists (2019):	154
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	38

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **281mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

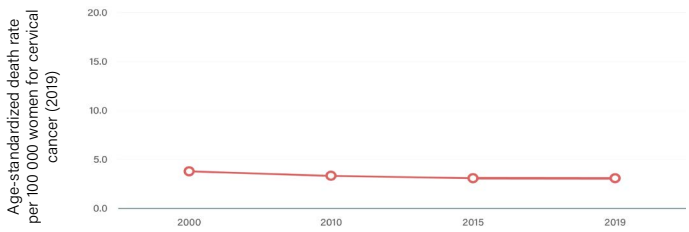
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **8 516 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **43 800**

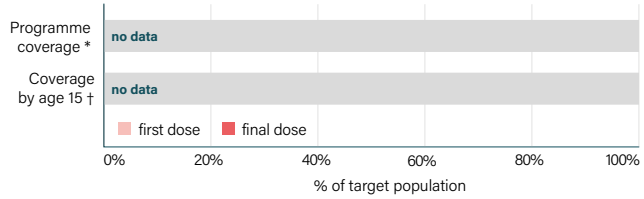
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	2.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	2.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	190
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.64
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

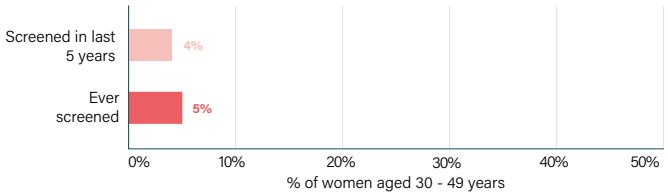
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<0.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-50 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	5
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	13
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	4

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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.

TAJIKISTAN

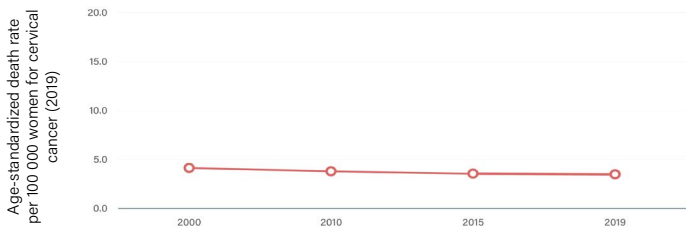
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **4 623 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **22 100**

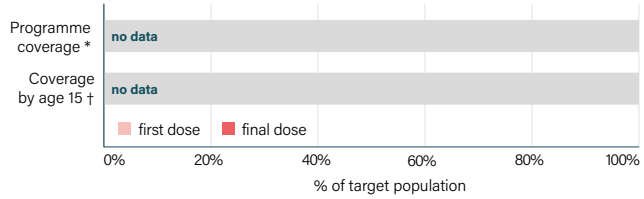
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	6.8
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	8.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	110
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.59
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

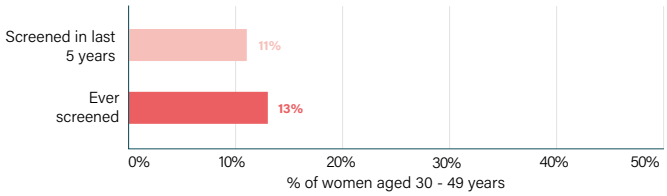
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.09

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	2351
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

THAILAND

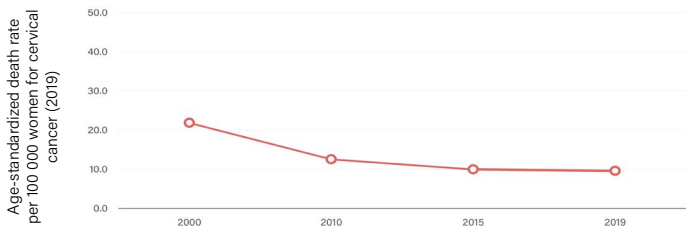
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **35 720 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **222 000**

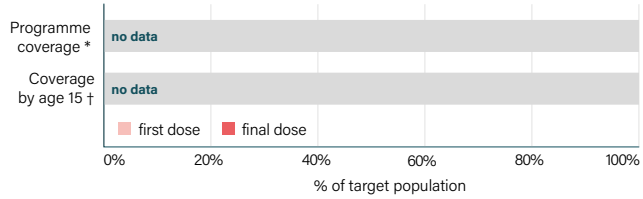
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	25.6
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	16.4
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	5 100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.51
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2017
Primary target cohort:	11 years

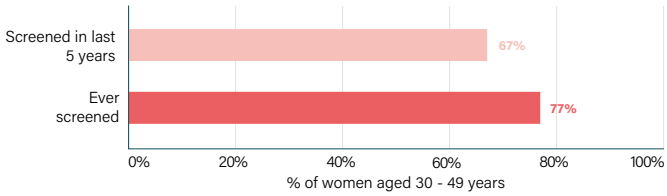
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	4%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2017):	76%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.05

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-60 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



6 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	6
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	4
Medical physicists (2019):	9
Surgeons (2014):	251
Radiologists (2019):	81
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	3

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **4mg**

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

*** 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.

TIMOR-LESTE

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

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

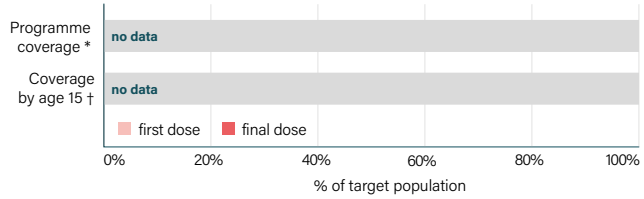
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **3 500**

Morbidity and Mortality

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

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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

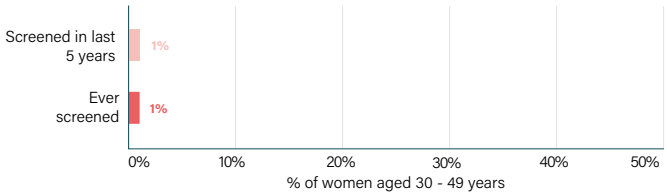
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	10%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.1

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	76
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

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.

TOGO

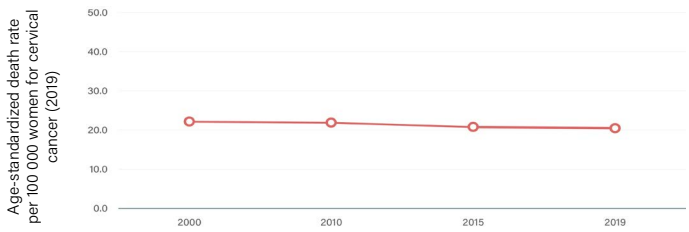
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **4 062 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **24 000**

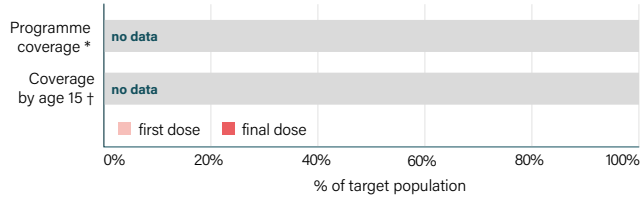
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	10.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	420
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.68
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

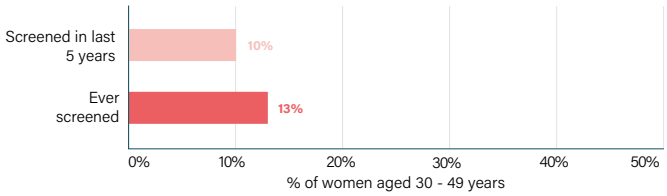
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2013-2014):	51%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.68

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	42
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

TONGA

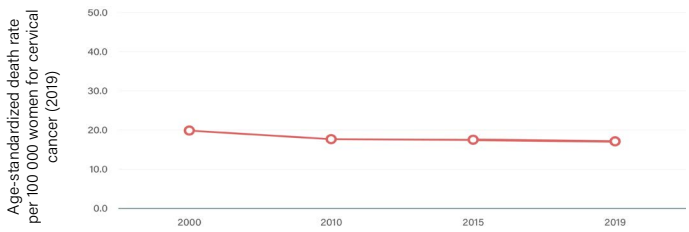
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **52 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **260**

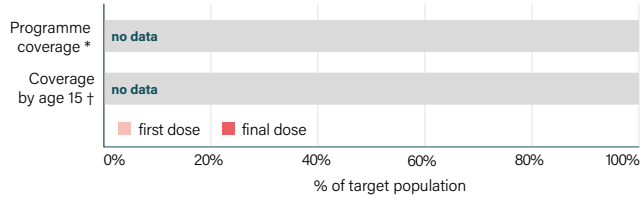
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	7
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

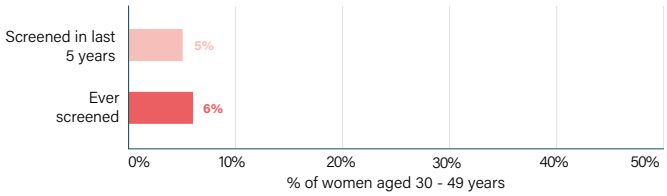
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	15%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	while sexually active
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

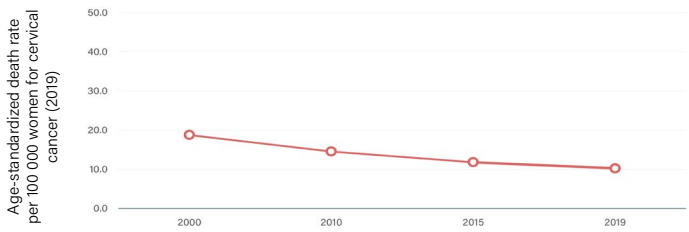
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **706 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **3 900**

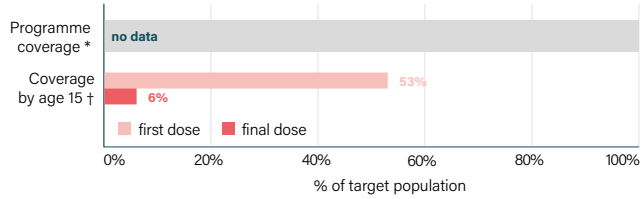
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	28.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	19.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	97
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.63
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, fewer than 1 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2013
Primary target cohort:	11-15 years

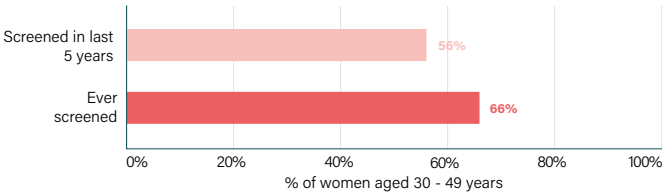
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.08

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	18-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	13
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	18

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	24
Medical physicists (2019):	24
Surgeons (2014):	733
Radiologists (2019):	89
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	9

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **4mg**

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.

TUNISIA

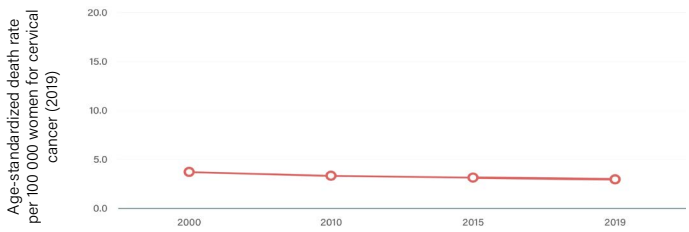
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **5 897 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **31 100**

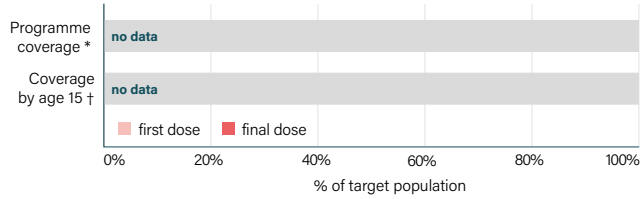
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	4.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	200
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.54
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

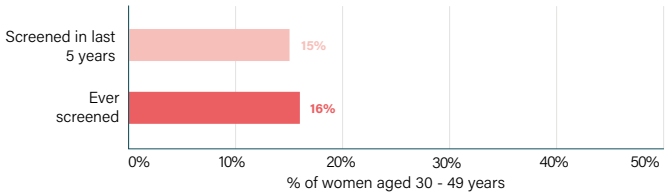
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.03

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-59 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	13
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	19
Surgeons (2014):	206
Radiologists (2019):	503
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	38

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **4mg**

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.

TURKEY

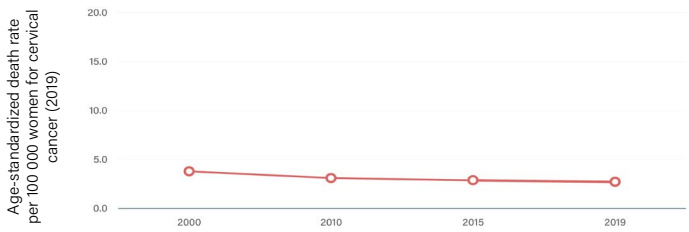
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **42 260 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **212 000**

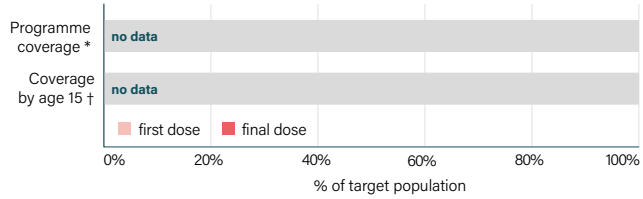
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	5.9
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	4.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 300
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.49
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

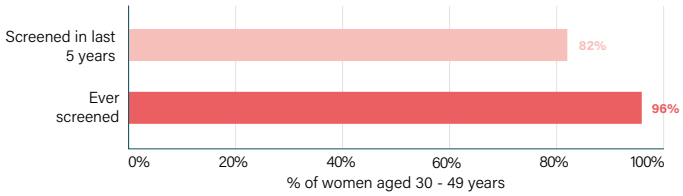
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	19%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

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

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	12
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	22
Surgeons (2011):	290
Radiologists (2019):	190
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	26

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **11mg**

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.

TURKMENISTAN

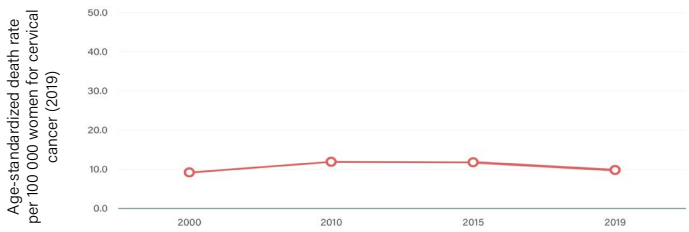
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **3 016 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **16 300**

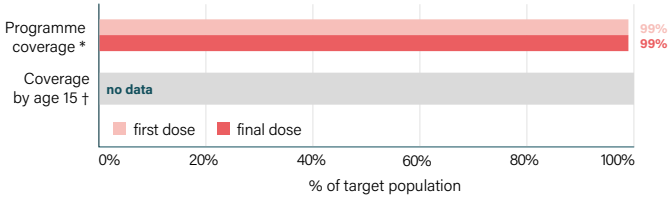
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.5%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	250
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



9 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2016
Primary target cohort:	9 years

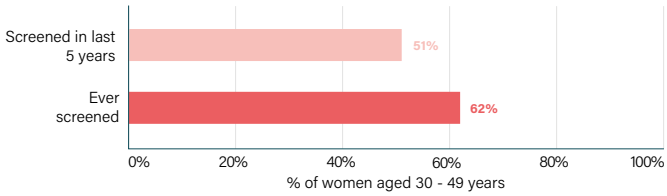
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	<1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2000):	7%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

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

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	10
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	6

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	2697
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

TUVALU

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

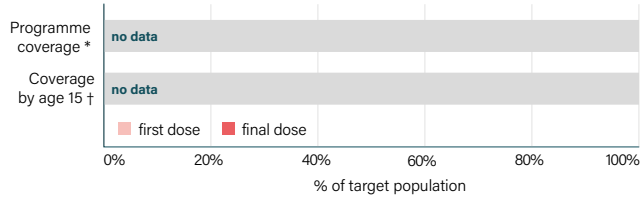
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **ND**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	ND
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	ND
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	ND
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	ND
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



HPV is included in the national vaccination programme but coverage data is not available

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2021
Primary target cohort:	ND

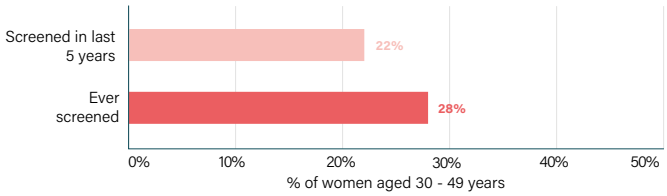
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	22%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-49 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



2 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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

UGANDA

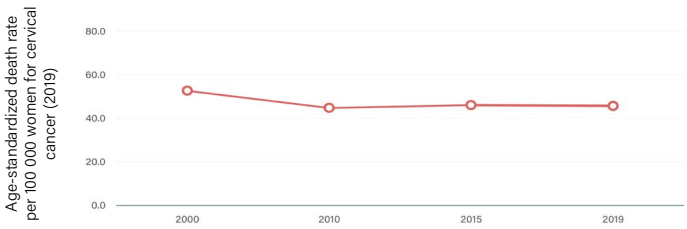
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **22 460 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **99 400**

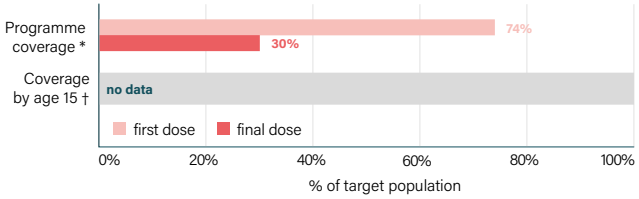
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	30
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	56.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	6.0%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	4 400
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.66
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



3 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2015
Primary target cohort:	10 years

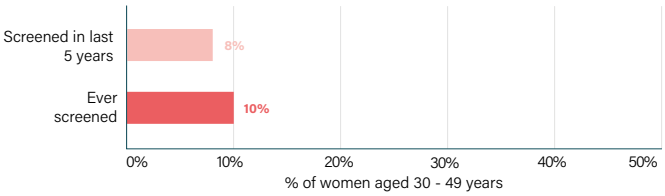
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2011):	51%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2.01

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	<1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	0
Surgeons (2012):	63
Radiologists (2019):	13
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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.

UKRAINE

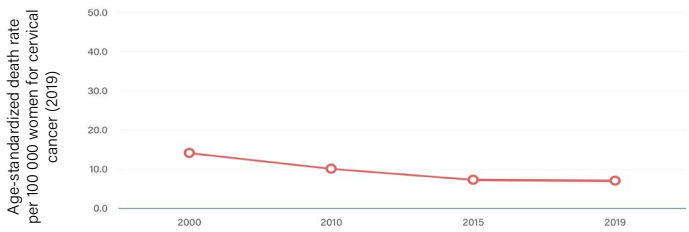
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **23 610 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **300 000**

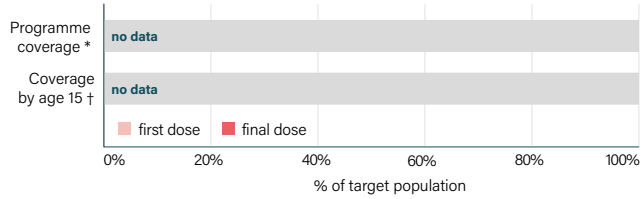
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	20.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	14.3
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	2 400
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.44
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

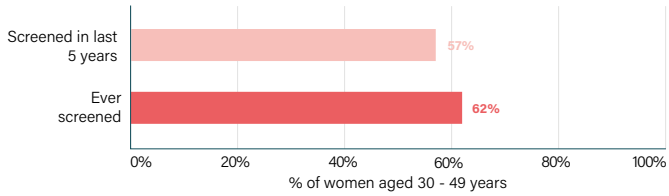
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	9%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2017):	80%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.2

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	18-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	4
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	6
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	396
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	ND

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

In primary health care facilities:	DK
In community or home-based care:	DK

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **1mg**

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 DK = don't know

*** 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.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

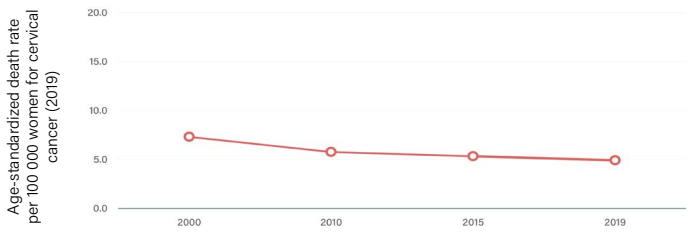
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **3 004 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **4 800**

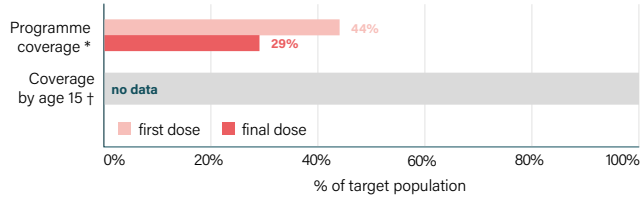
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	4
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	6.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	57
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.48
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



2 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	13 years

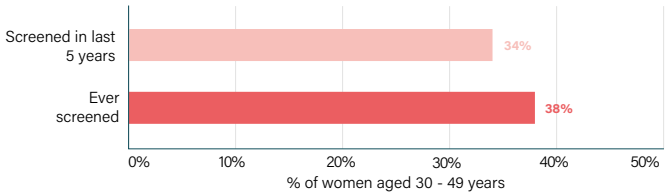
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.06

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-65 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



3 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	15
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	74
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	1064
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	32

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **4mg**

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.

UNITED KINGDOM

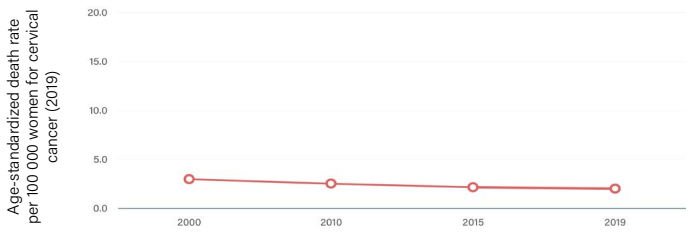
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **34 180 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **309 000**

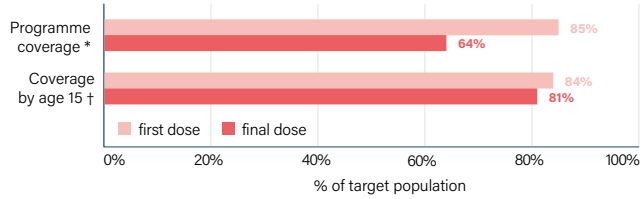
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	9.9
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.8%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 100
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.3
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 8 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2008
Primary target cohort:	12-13 years

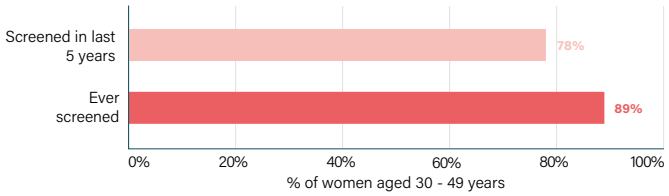
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	12%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	HPV test
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	8
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	16
Medical physicists (2019):	38
Surgeons (2012):	485
Radiologists (2019):	82
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	2

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **160mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

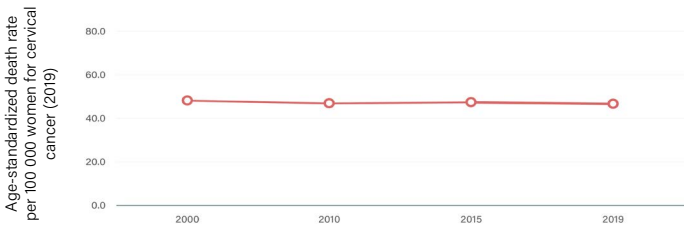
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **29 020 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **150 000**

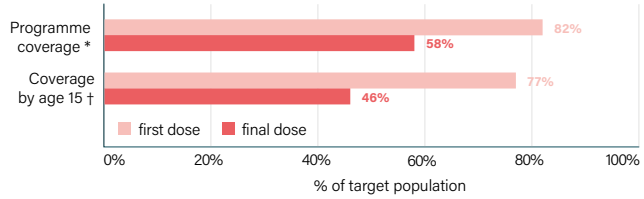
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	34.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	62.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	7.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	6 400
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.64
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 4 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2018
Primary target cohort:	14 years

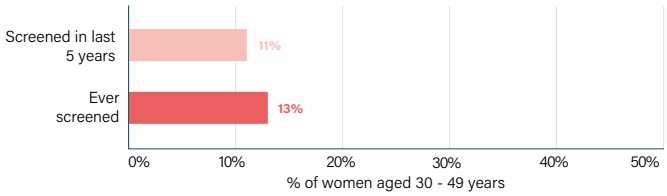
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2016-2017):	37%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2.51

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	1
Surgeons (2010):	24
Radiologists (2019):	14
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

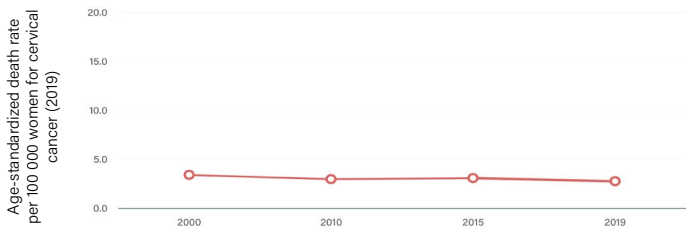
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **166 200 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **1 441 000**

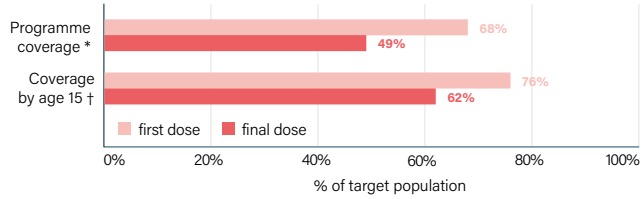
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	8.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	6.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.6%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	7 000
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.42
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2006
Primary target cohort:	11-12 years

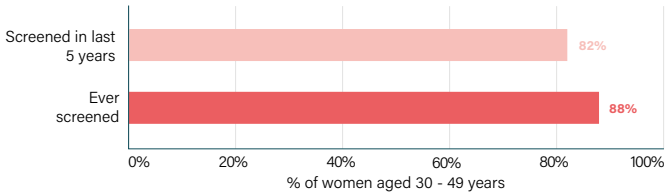
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	17%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	21-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	ND
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	ND

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



8 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	17
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	3

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	42
Surgeons (2011):	539
Radiologists (2019):	183
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	18

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **324mg**

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.

URUGUAY

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **1 790 000**

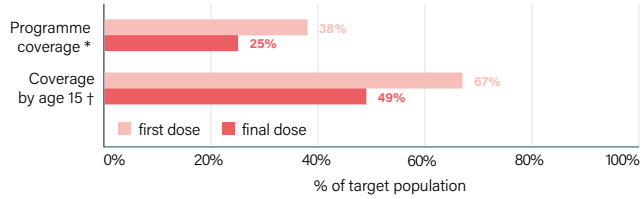
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **17 400**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	15.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11.7
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.1%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	170
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.58
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 4 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2013
Primary target cohort:	11 years

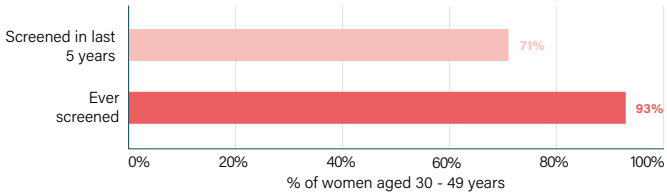
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	17%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.2

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	21-69 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



7 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	9
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	9

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	265
Radiologists (2019):	103
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	21

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **11mg**

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.

UZBEKISTAN

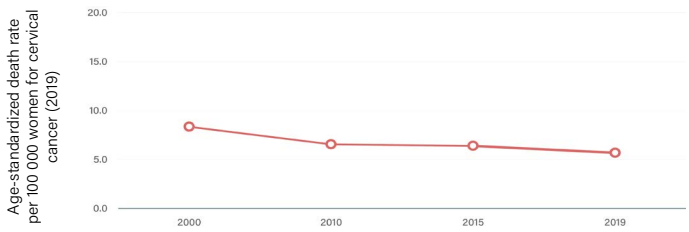
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **16 530 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **78 100**

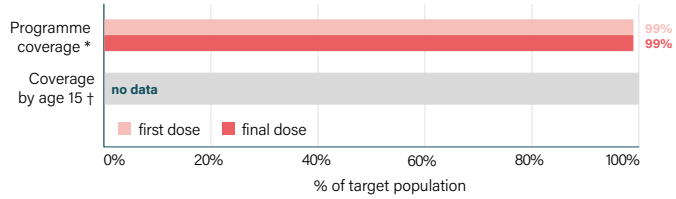
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11.3
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	11
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.2%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	840
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.58
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



9 in 10 girls in the primary target cohort in 2020 **have received their final HPV vaccination dose**

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	9 years

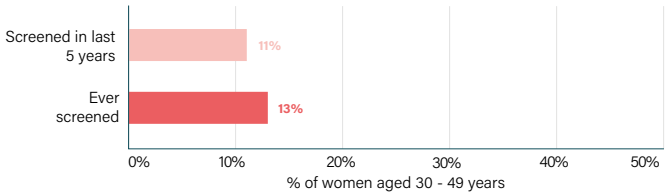
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.07

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2017):	2
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2017):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	2

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): <1mg

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.

VANUATU

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **148 000**

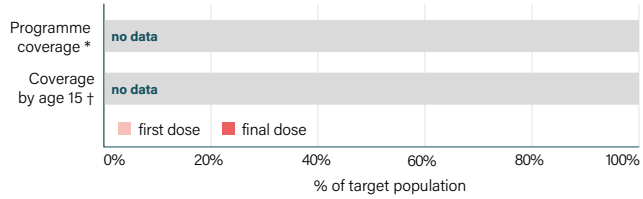
TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **850**

Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	14.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	17.1
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	1.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	13
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.86
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No

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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

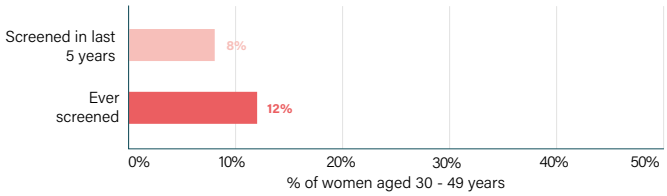
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020)**:	3%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND

Secondary Prevention

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

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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (-):	ND

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	No
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	No
Chemotherapy:	No
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	222
Radiologists (2019):	ND
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	0

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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.

**Data refer to tobacco smoking only, in absence of sufficient data on all tobacco use

VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

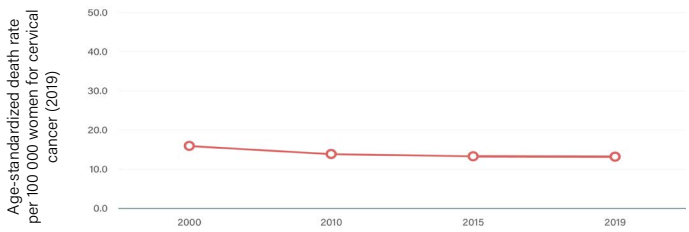
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **14 470 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **71 100**

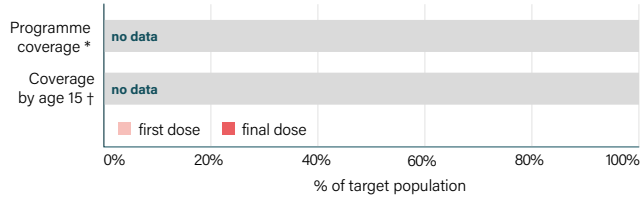
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	25.7
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	22.2
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	2.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	2 000
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.57
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

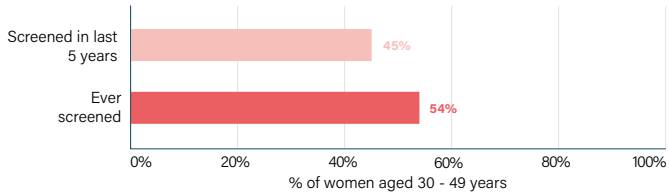
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	ND
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.08

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	25-64 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



4 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	8
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2020):	2

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	No
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	ND
Surgeons (2014):	550
Radiologists (2019):	77
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	4

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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.

VIET NAM

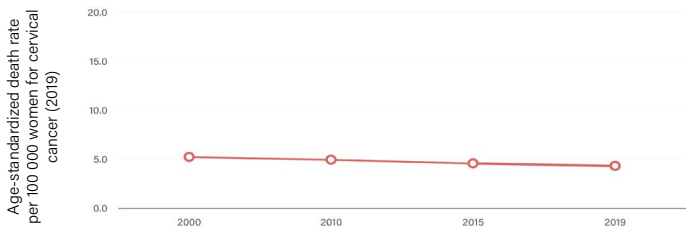
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **48 310 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **323 000**

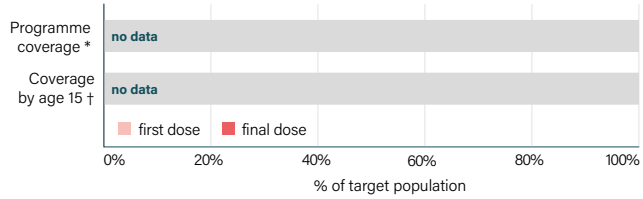
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	8.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	6.6
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	2 400
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.54
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

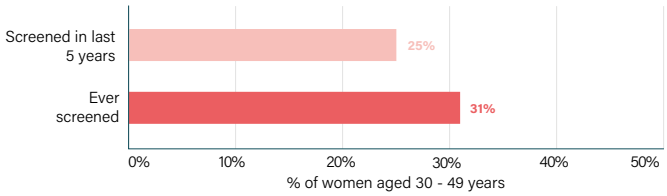
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	2%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.05

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	cytology
Target age range of programme (2021):	35-54 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



2 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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	No

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	7
Medical physicists (2019):	9
Surgeons (-):	ND
Radiologists (2019):	194
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	7

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **1mg**

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.

YEMEN

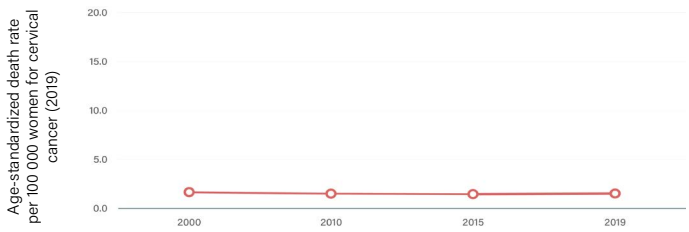
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **14 470 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **75 900**

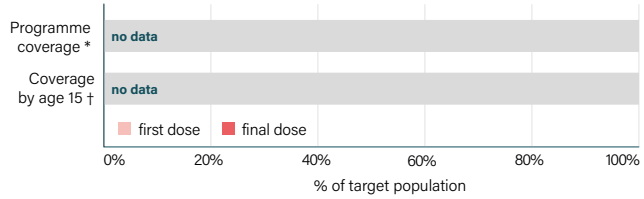
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	1.5
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	2.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	0.3%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	120
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.68
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	No



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:	No
Scale of vaccination programme:	-
Year of introduction:	-
Primary target cohort:	-

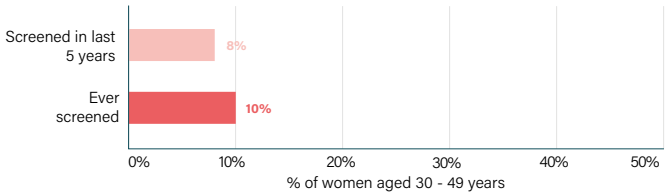
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020:	8%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (-):	ND
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	0.04

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	No
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):	DK
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	DK

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):	DK

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	1
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018):	0

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	DK
Pathology services (laboratories):	DK
Cancer surgery:	DK
Chemotherapy:	DK
Radiotherapy:	DK

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	5
Surgeons (2014):	79
Radiologists (2019):	207
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	5

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

In primary health care facilities:	Yes
In community or home-based care:	DK

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **0mg**

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 DK = don't know

*** 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.

ZAMBIA

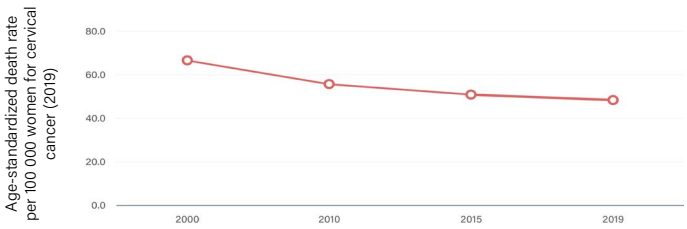
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **9 018 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **55 100**

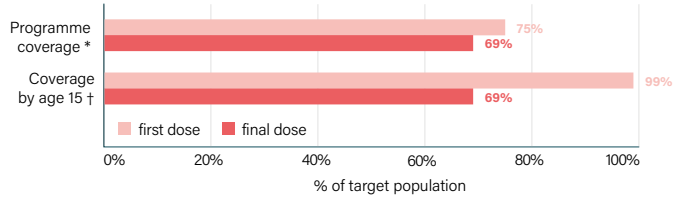
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	34.1
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	65.5
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	7.4%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	1 800
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.6
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2019
Primary target cohort:	14 years

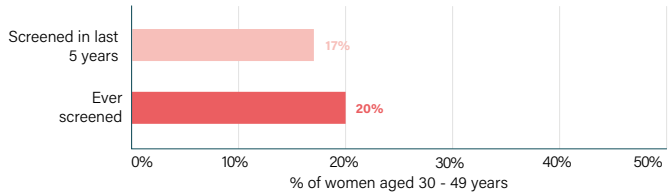
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	3%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2018):	46%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	7.92

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	ND
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	Yes
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	Yes

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	Yes

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	2
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	5
Surgeons (2012):	80
Radiologists (2019):	8
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	2

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	No

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.

ZIMBABWE

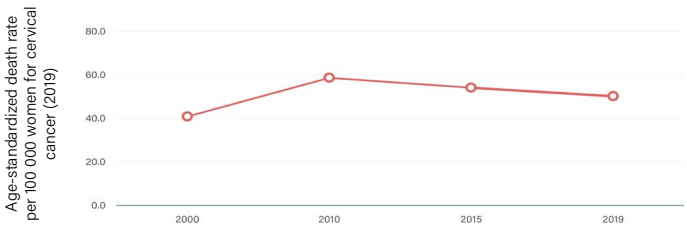
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION, FEMALE (2019): **7 662 000**

TOTAL DEATHS, FEMALE (2019): **57 100**

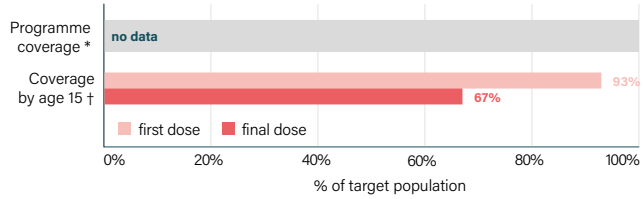
Morbidity and Mortality

Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	39.2
Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020):	61.8
Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020):	6.7%
Cervical cancer deaths (2019):	2 000
Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020):	0.65
Population-based cancer registry exists (2021):	Yes



Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)



Among girls turning 15 years old in 2020, 6 in 10 received their final HPV vaccination dose

HPV vaccination programme (2020):

HPV included in national vaccination programme:	Yes
Scale of vaccination programme:	National
Year of introduction:	2018
Primary target cohort:	10 years

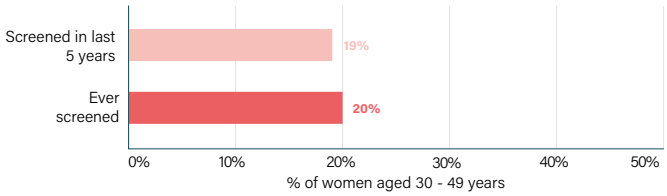
Related risk factors:

Tobacco use prevalence, women aged 15+ years (2020):	1%
Condom use at last high-risk sex (2015):	79%
HIV incidence per 1000, women aged 15+ years (2020):	3.06

Secondary Prevention

National screening programme for cervical cancer exists (2021):	Yes
Primary screening test used (2021):	VIA
Target age range of programme (2021):	30-50 years
Programme/guidelines exist to strengthen early detection of first symptoms at primary health care level (2021):	No
Clearly defined referral system exists from primary care to secondary and tertiary care (2021):	No

Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



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):	No

Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	2
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	1

Cancer diagnosis and treatment services generally available (2021):

Cancer centre or cancer department at tertiary level:	Yes
Pathology services (laboratories):	Yes
Cancer surgery:	Yes
Chemotherapy:	Yes
Radiotherapy:	Yes

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

Radiation oncologists (2019):	ND
Medical physicists (2019):	3
Surgeons (2014):	46
Radiologists (2019):	3
Nuclear medicine physicians (2019):	1

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

In primary health care facilities:	No
In community or home-based care:	Yes

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<1mg**

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

VIA = Visual inspection with acetic acid

*** 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.