INTRODUCTION TO CERVICAL CANCER, FROM A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Alfredo Polo MD, PhD (1) & Elena Fidarova MD (2)

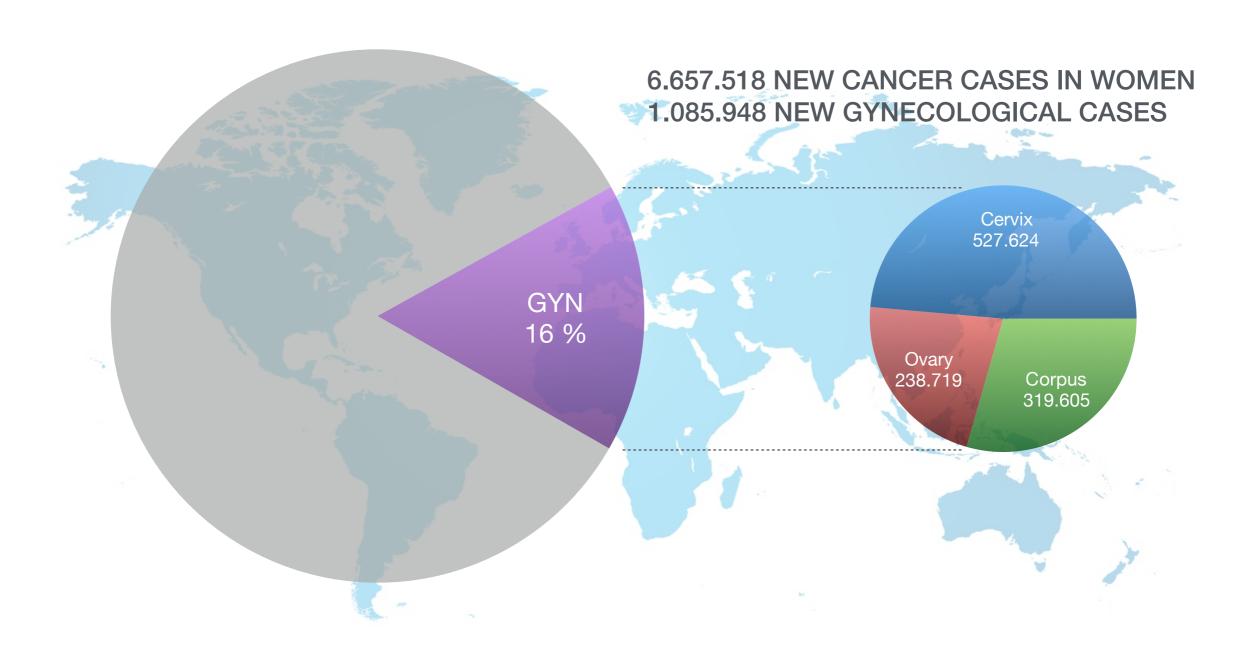
- (1) International Atomic Energy Agency
- (2) World Health Organisation

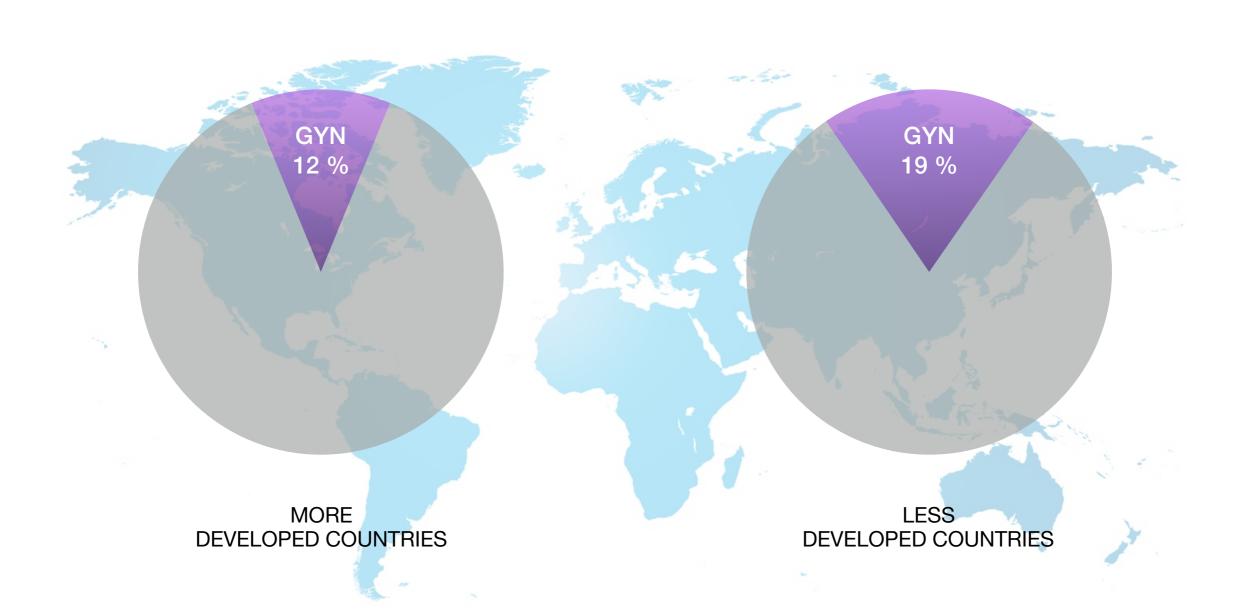


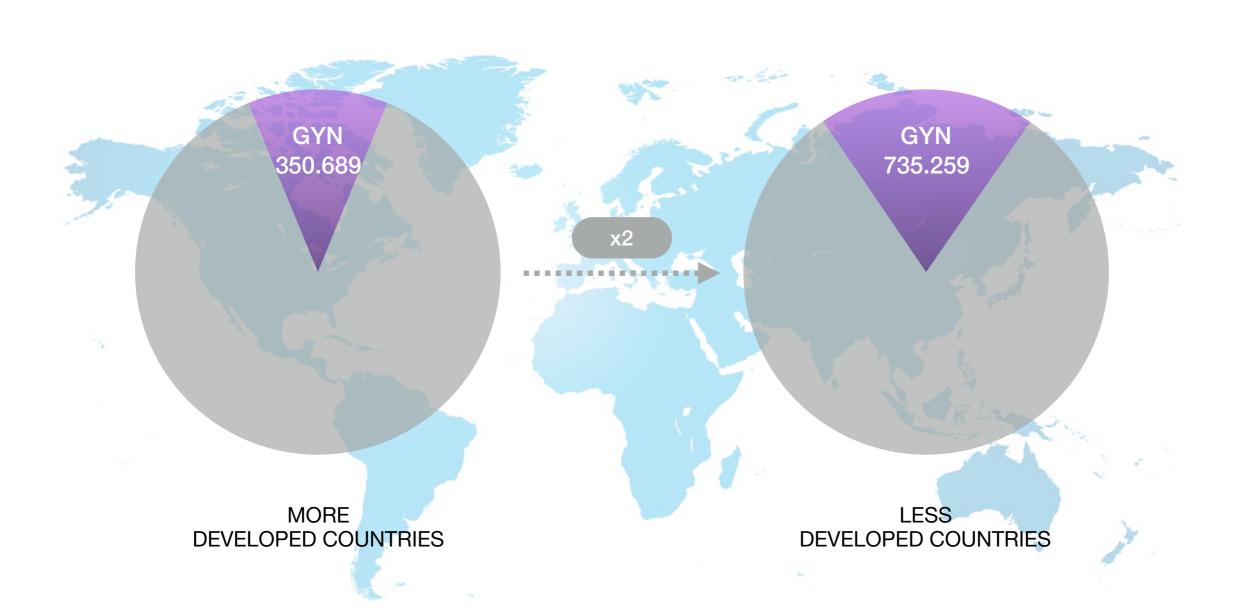


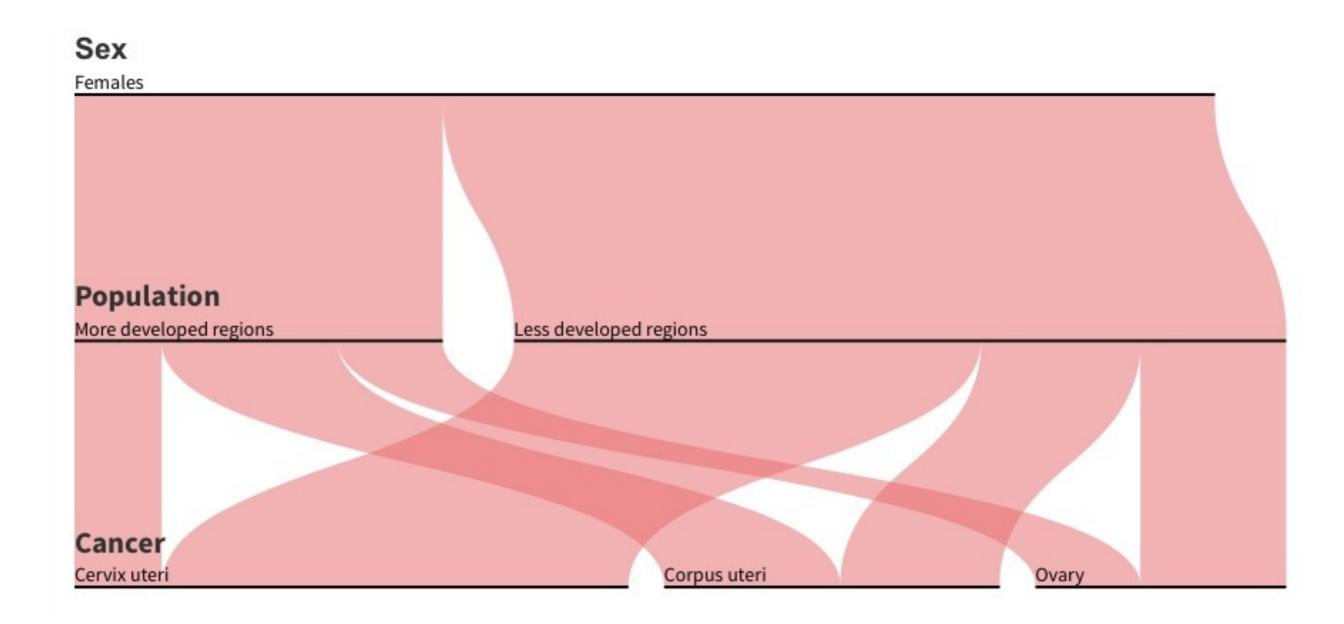
GLOBOCAN 2012 contains data for cervix, corpus uteri and

ovarian cancer



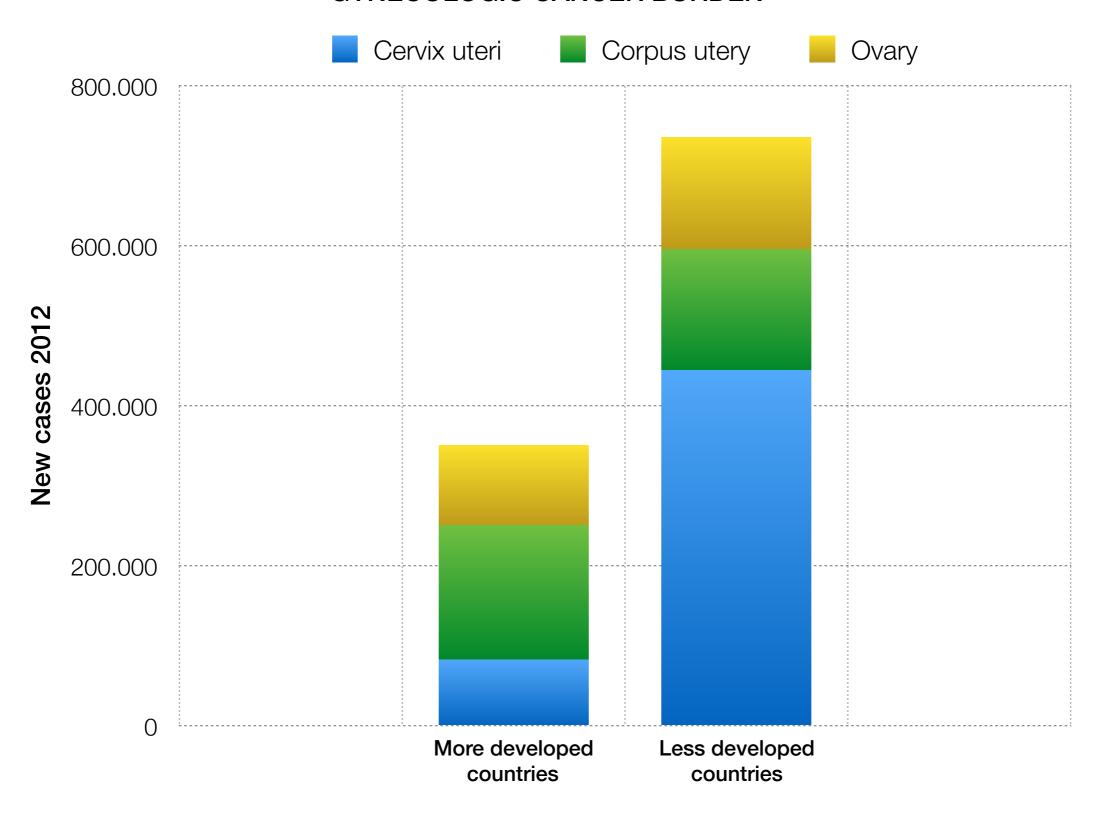






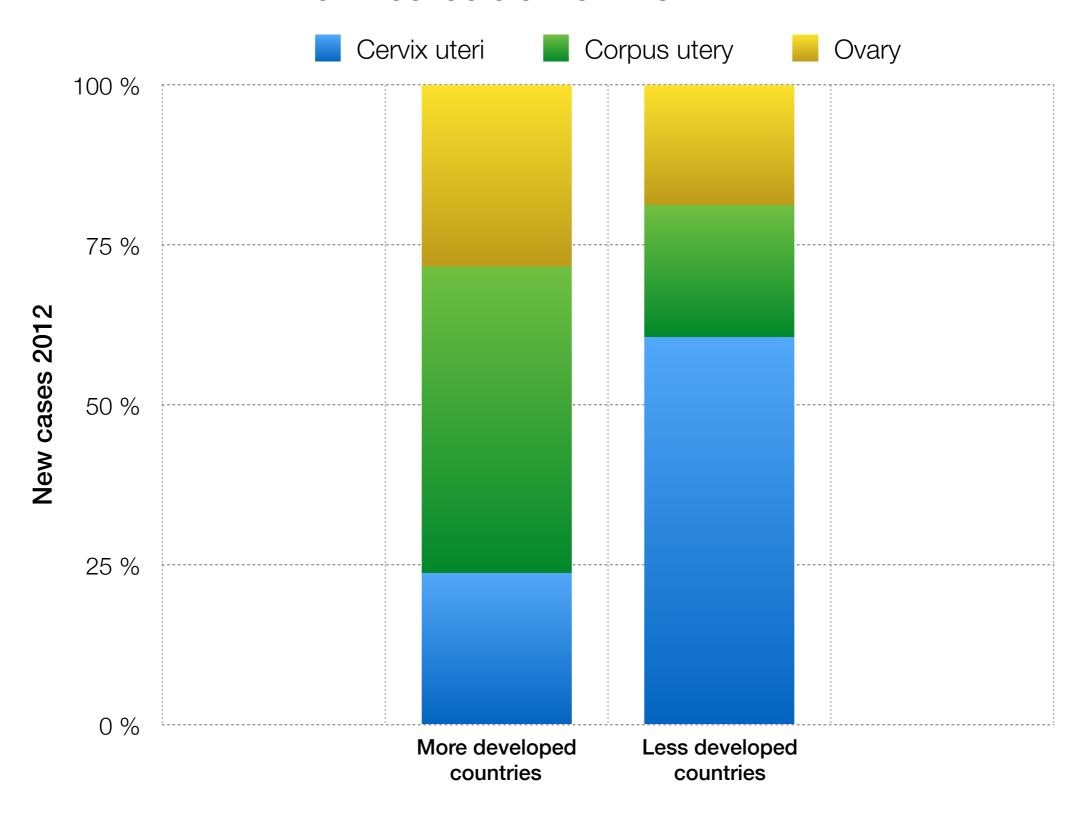
TOTAL FEMALE CANCER (WORLDWIDE)

GYNECOLOGIC CANCER BURDEN



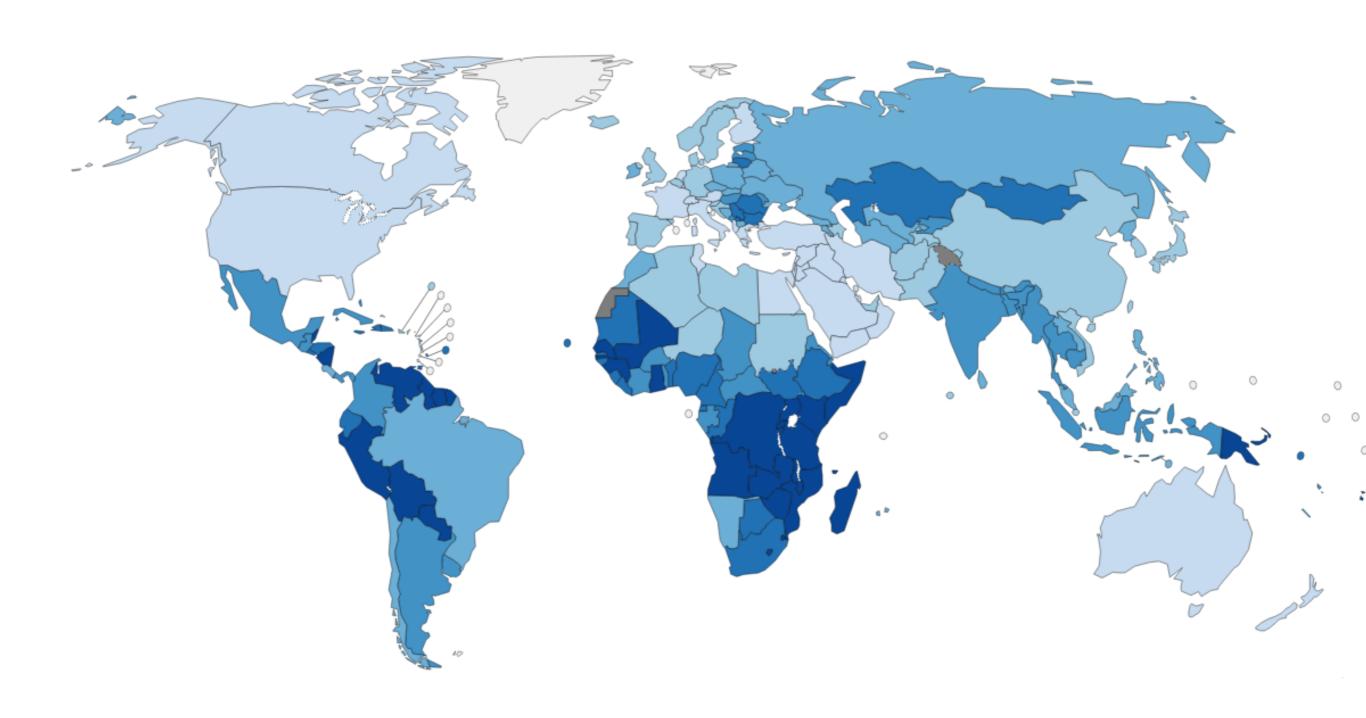
TOTAL FEMALE CANCER (WORLDWIDE)

GYNECOLOGIC CANCER BURDEN



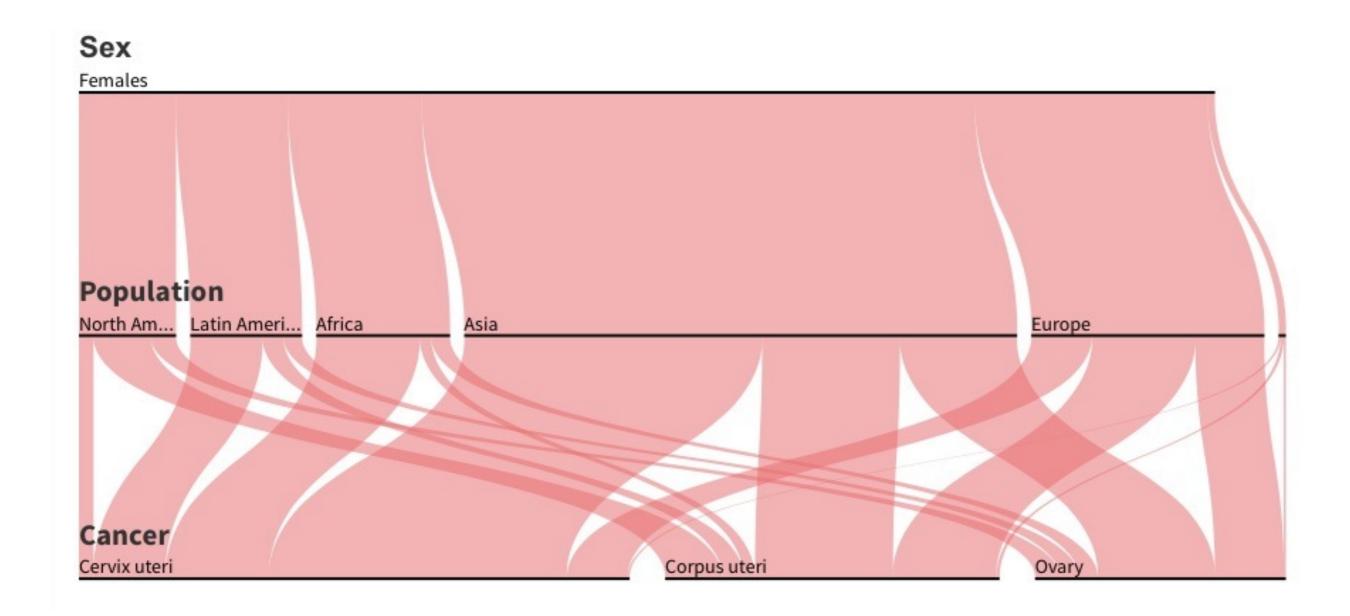
WORLDWIDE INCIDENCE OF CERVIX CANCER

ESTIMATED AGE-STANDARDIZED RATES OF INCIDENCE CASES, WORLDWIDE IN 2012



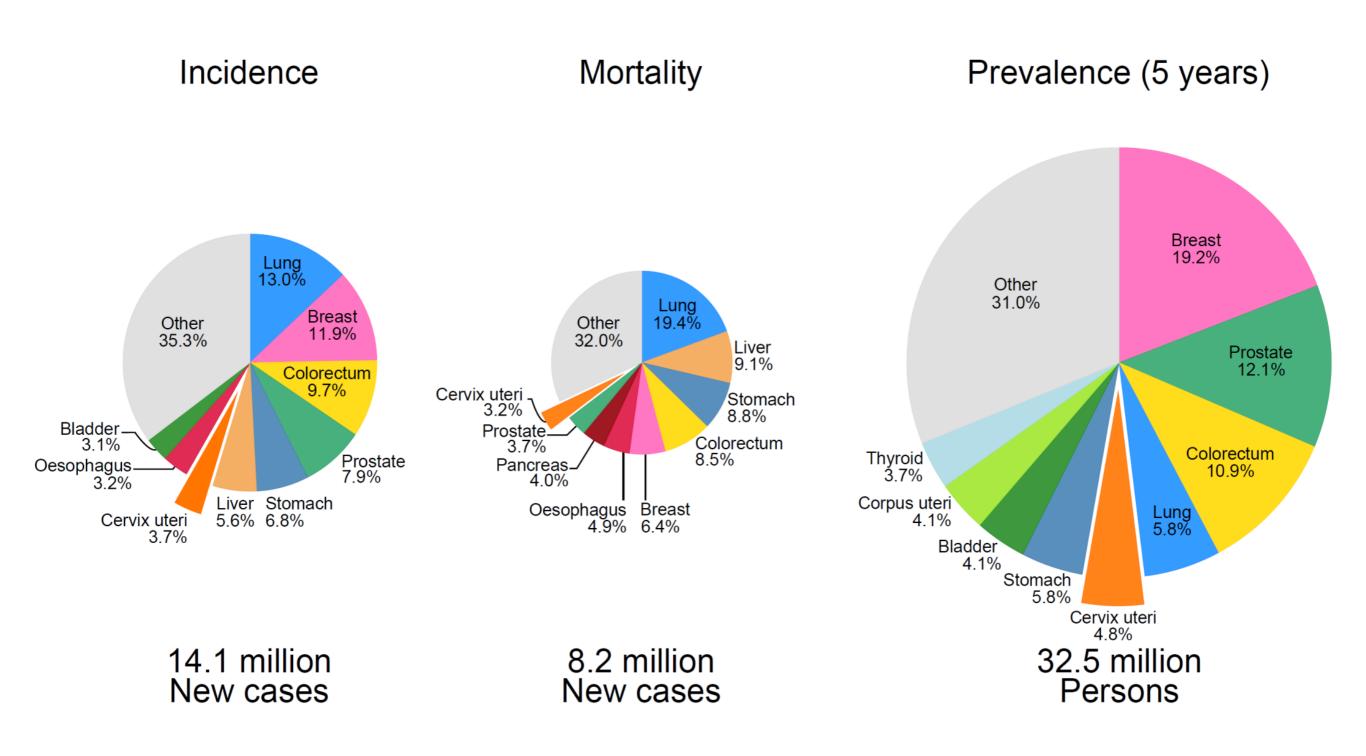
INCIDENCE OF CERVIX CANCER BY REGION PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL FEMALE CANCERS





Estimated number of incidence cases (thousands), cervix uteri, corpus utery, ovary, in 2012. Source: GLOBOCAN 2012

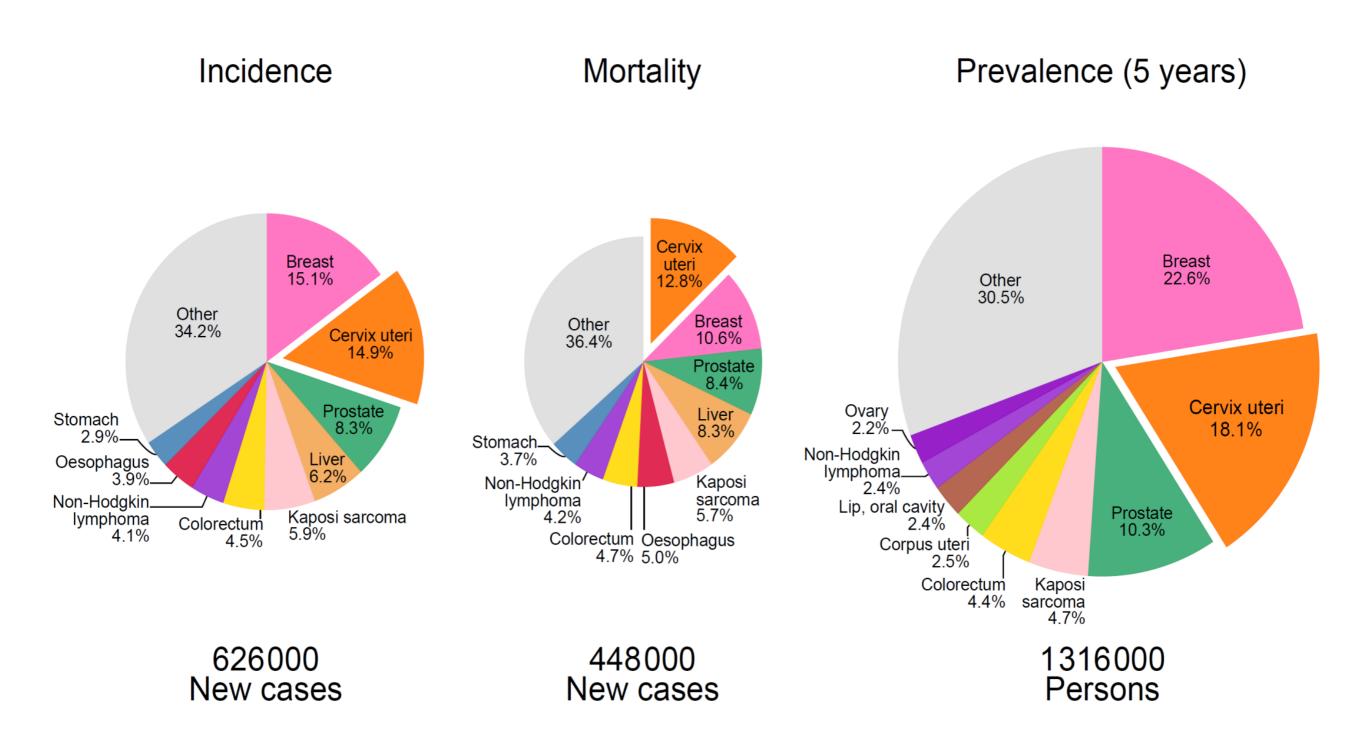
World



Source: http://globocan.iarc.fr

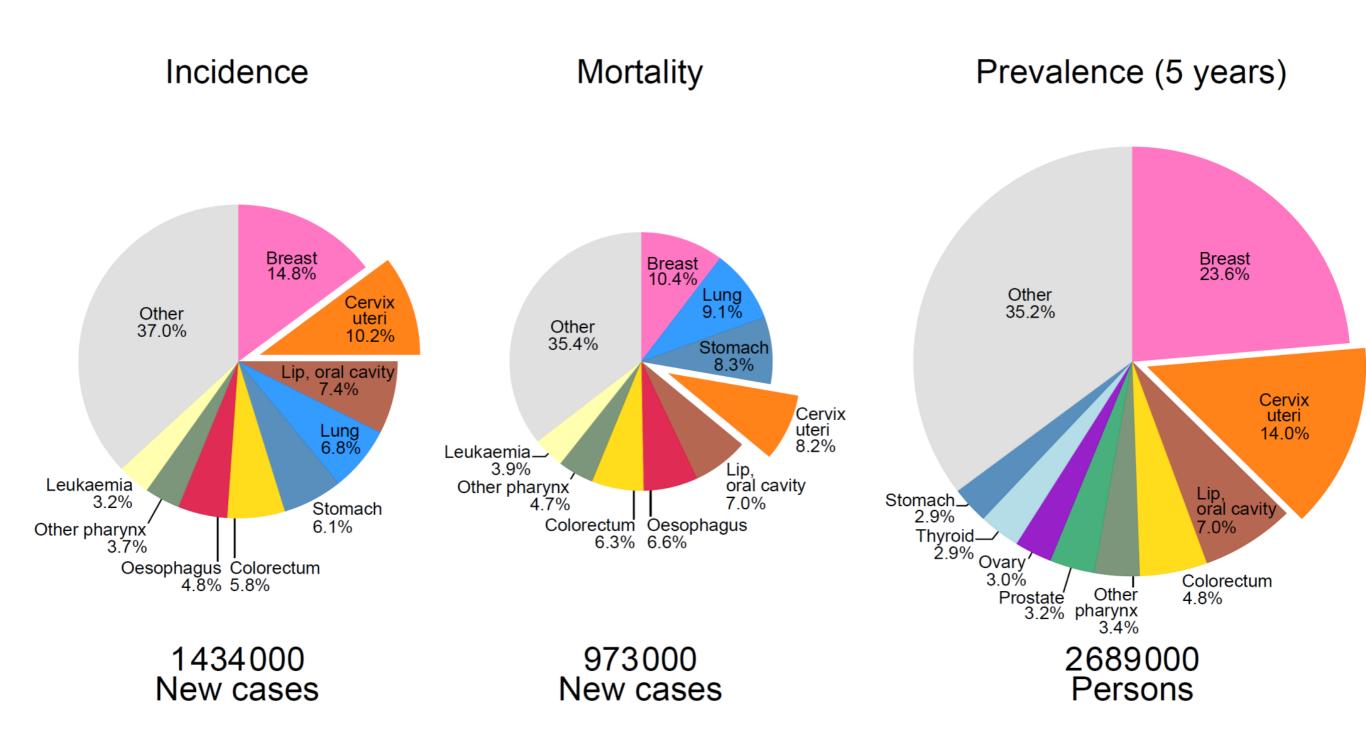


Sub-Saharan Africa



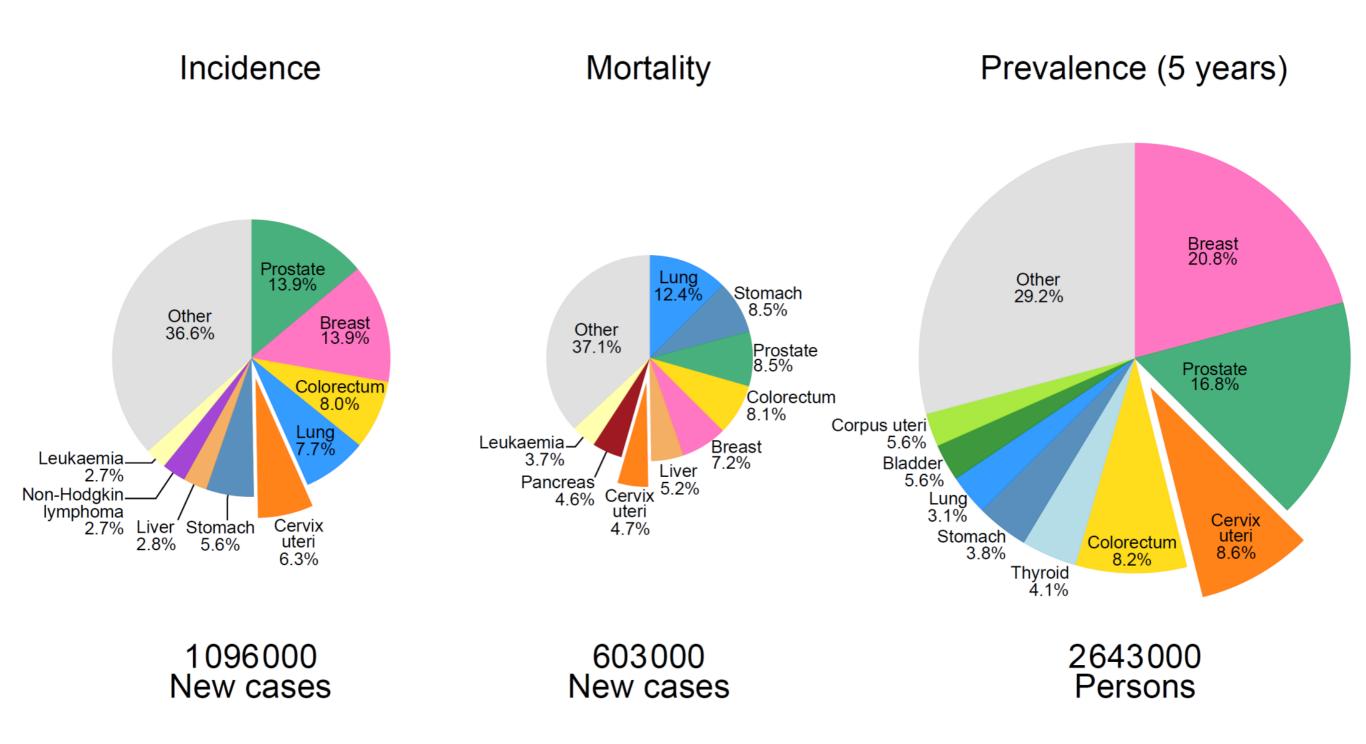


Southern Asia



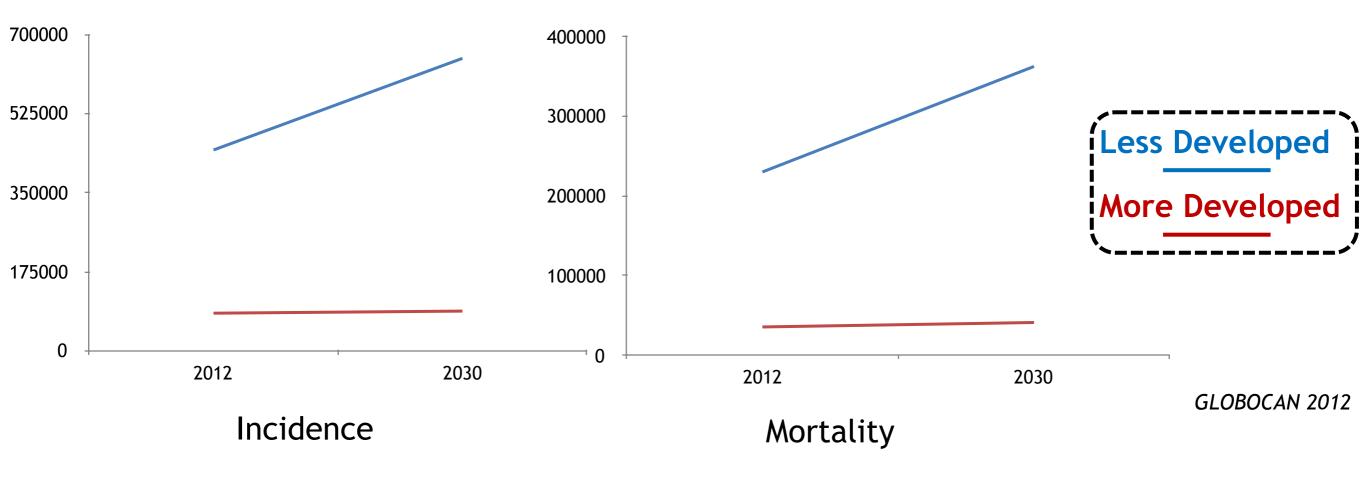


South and Central America





2030 projection: Cervical cancer crisis in LMICs















Cervical cancer: inequity in numbers

- The second most common female cancer in less developed countries
- In 2012, <u>528 000 new</u> cases of cervical cancer were diagnosed, and <u>266 000 women</u> died of the disease
- Almost 90% of all cervical cancer cases occur in less developed regions of the world
- Cervical cancer represents <u>10%</u> of the total number of all cancer cases in LMIC
- 9 of 10 deaths of all cervical cancer cases occur in in less developed regions of the world
- Mortality varies <u>18-fold</u> between more and less developed regions of the world









