

# BANGLADESH

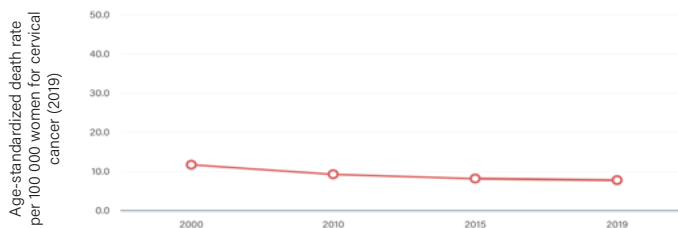
## CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

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

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

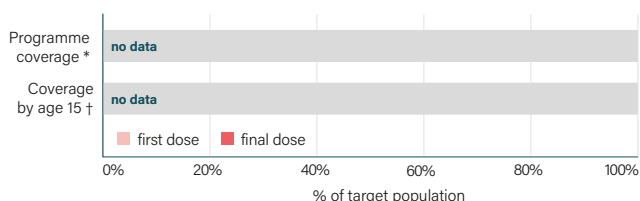
### Morbidity and Mortality

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



### Primary Prevention

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



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

#### HPV vaccination programme (2020):

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

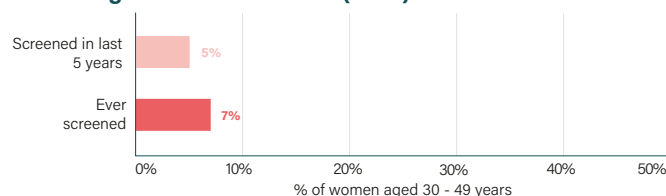
#### Related risk factors:

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

### Secondary Prevention

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

#### Screening for cervical cancer (2019)



**Fewer than 1 in 10 women have been screened for cervical cancer in the last 5 years**

### Treatment and Supportive Care

National guidelines on cervical cancer management exist (2021):	<b>No</b>
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Number of radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	<b>2</b>
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2021):	<b>1</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reported annual opioid consumption - excluding methadone - in oral morphine equivalence per capita (2017): **<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.](#)

World Health Organization - Cervical Cancer Country Profiles, 2021