MAURITIUS
CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

Morbidity and Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized cervical cancer incidence per 100 000 women (2020)</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk of cervical cancer, ages 0-74 (2020)</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer deaths (2019)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (2020)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population-based cancer registry exists (2021)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primary Prevention

HPV vaccination programme coverage among girls (2020)

- Programme coverage: 74%
- Coverage by age 15: 82%

**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)

- Screened in last 5 years: 23%
- Ever screened: 42%

**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

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

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

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

Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2019): 3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radiation oncologists (2019)</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical physicists (2019)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeons (2014)</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiologists (2019)</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear medicine physicians (2019)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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