

NAMIBIA

CERVICAL CANCER PROFILE

TOTAL POPULATION,
FEMALE (2019): **1 286 000**

TOTAL DEATHS,
FEMALE (2019): **8 200**

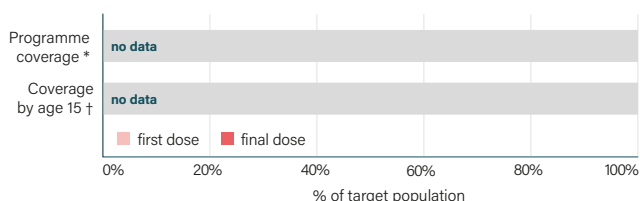
Morbidity and Mortality

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 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: | - |

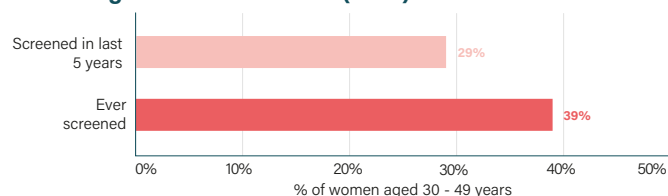
Related risk factors:

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|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 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

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 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):

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|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 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.](#)