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)

Programme coverage
Coverage by age 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of target population</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first dose</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>final dose</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>63%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of women aged 30 - 49 years</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever screened</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Screened in last 5 years</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>32%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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 radiotherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018): 19
Number of brachytherapy units per 10 000 cancer patients (2018): 9

Palliative care for patients with NCDs in the public health system generally available (2021): No

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

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.