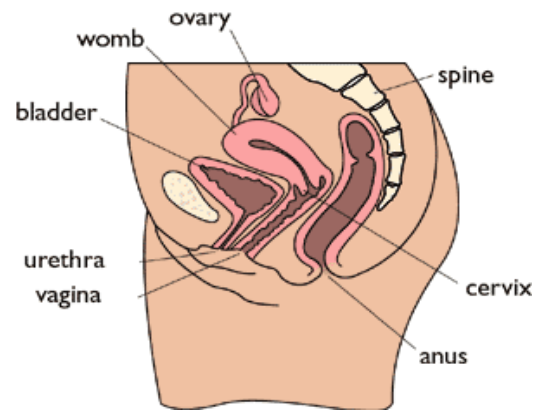


### *How common is cervical cancer?*

- Cervical cancer is the eleventh most common cancer in women in the UK and the third most common gynaecological cancer after uterus (womb) and ovary.
- There were around 2,830 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed in the UK in 2007, that is around 55 women every week.
- More than half of all new cases of cervical cancer are diagnosed in women under 50 years, that's around 1,660 cases each year.
- Overall, cervical cancer incidence rates in Britain have almost halved in the last 20 years.
- Cervical cancer incidence rates in the UK have fallen by more than 10% over the last decade.
- Cervical cancer accounts for 1 in ten cancers diagnosed in women worldwide.
- Worldwide, more than half a million women were diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2008.
- Cancer of the cervix is the most common cancer diagnosed in women in Southern Africa and Central America.

Diagram of Womb (side view)



### *How many women survive cervical cancer?*

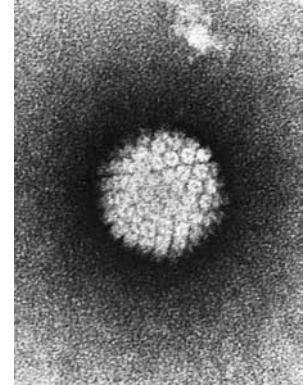
- Around two thirds of women with cervical cancer survive their disease for five years or more.
- Cervical cancer survival is higher in women diagnosed at a younger age. Women under 40 years of age have survival rates of more than 85%.

### *How many women die from cervical cancer?*

- Around 960 women died from cervical cancer in 2008 in the UK.
- In the UK, it is rare for young women to die from cervical cancer; around 80% of all cervical cancer deaths occur in women aged 45 and over.
- Cervical cancer death rates have fallen around two-thirds in the last 30 years.
- Worldwide, more than 275,000 women died from cervical cancer in 2008.
- Worldwide, cervical cancer accounts for almost 1 in ten female cancer deaths.

## What are the main causes of *cervical cancer*?

- Infection with the human papillomavirus (HPV) is the main risk factor and a necessary cause of cervical cancer.
- Women with HIV/AIDS are at significantly increased risk of cervical cancer.
- Infection with the sexually transmitted diseases, herpes simplex virus-2 or Chlamydia trachomatis, may increase risk of cervical cancer.
- Women with a sister or mother who has had cervical cancer are at increased risk of developing it themselves.
- Smoking increases risk of squamous cell cervical cancer.
- Long term use of the oral contraceptive pill increases the risk of cervical cancer.



## *Cervical Screening and Vaccination*

- The NHS Cervical Screening Programme was set up in 1988 by the Department of Health.
- Cervical screening can prevent around 45% of cervical cancer cases in women in their 30s, rising with age to 75% in women in their 50s and 60s, who attend regularly.
- HPV vaccination in schools was introduced into the national immunisation programme in 2008, for girls aged 12-13.

Cervical cancer - UK	Females
Number of new cases UK 2007	2,828
Rate per 100,000 population*	8.4
Number of deaths UK 2008	957
Rate per 100,000 population*	2.4
One-year survival rate (patients diagnosed 2004-2006, England)	83%
Five-year survival rate (patients diagnosed 2001-2006, England)	64%

*\*Age standardised to the European population*

Cancer Research UK's 'CancerStats – Key Facts' series provides accessible, top line statistics and facts on cancer. The charity's Statistical Information Team also produces evidence-based reports, charts and tabulations. All of this information can be accessed on our CancerStats website: <http://info.cancerresearchuk.org/cancerstats> or by emailing [stats.team@cancer.org.uk](mailto:stats.team@cancer.org.uk).