
Recent trends in incidence of cervical insitu tumours in Northern Ireland

(A comparison between April-December of 2021, 2020 and 2018-2019)

Further information

Further information is available at: www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr

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INCIDENCE

During the April-December period the number of cases of cervical insitu tumours diagnosed decreased between 2018-2019 and 2021 by 30.5% from 706 cases per year to 491 cases.

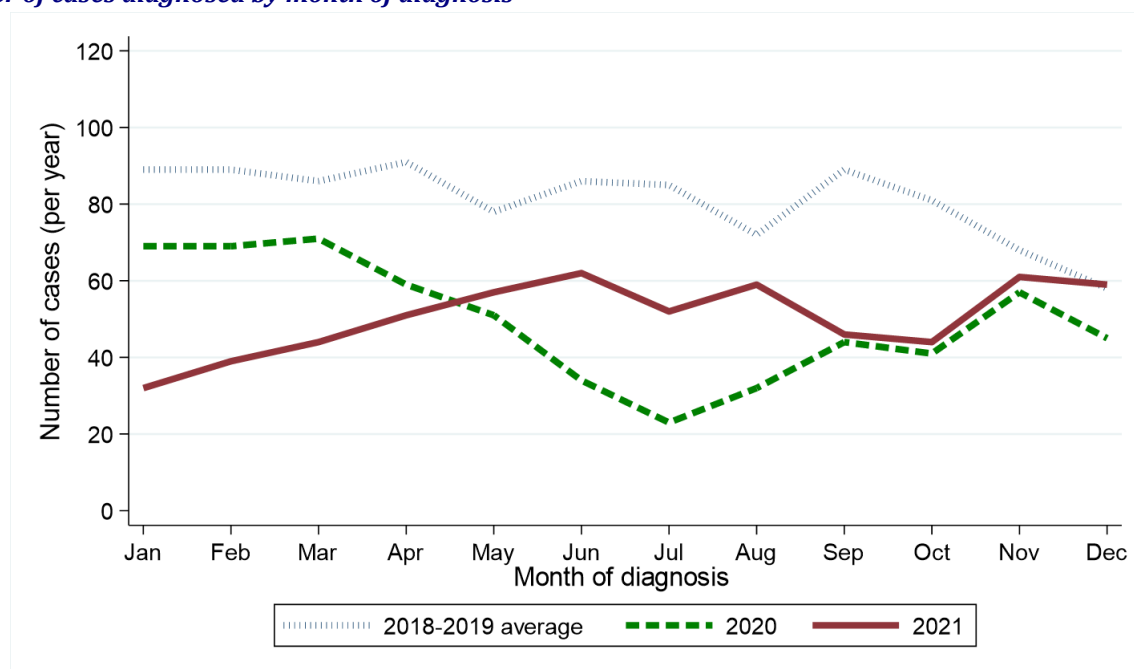
Table 1: Number of cervical insitu tumour cases diagnosed in 2018-2021 by month and year of diagnosis

Period of diagnosis	Annual total	Month diagnosed											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2018-2019*	969	89	89	86	91	78	86	85	72	89	81	68	58
2020	595	69	69	71	59	51	34	23	32	44	41	57	45
2021	606	32	39	44	51	57	62	52	59	46	44	61	59

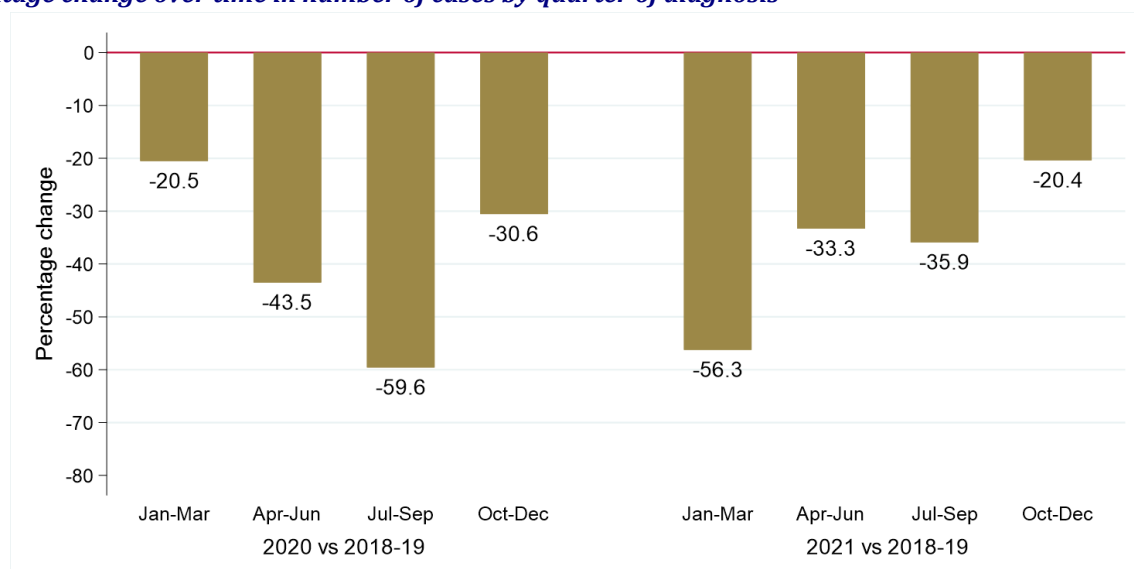
* Average cases per year rounded to the nearest integer. Row sums may thus differ slightly from the total.

Figure 1: Number of cervical insitu tumour cases diagnosed in 2018-2021 by month/quarter and year of diagnosis

(a) Number of cases diagnosed by month of diagnosis



(b) Percentage change over time in number of cases by quarter of diagnosis



AGE

Excluding the first quarter of each year the number of cases of cervical insitu tumours diagnosed among those aged 0 to 34 decreased by 35.7% from 428 per year in 2018-2019 to 275 in 2021. Between the same two time periods the number of cases of cervical insitu tumours diagnosed among those aged 45 to 54 decreased by 18.8% from 69 per year in 2018-2019 to 56 in 2021. The change in case distribution by age between 2018-2019 and 2021 was not statistically significant.

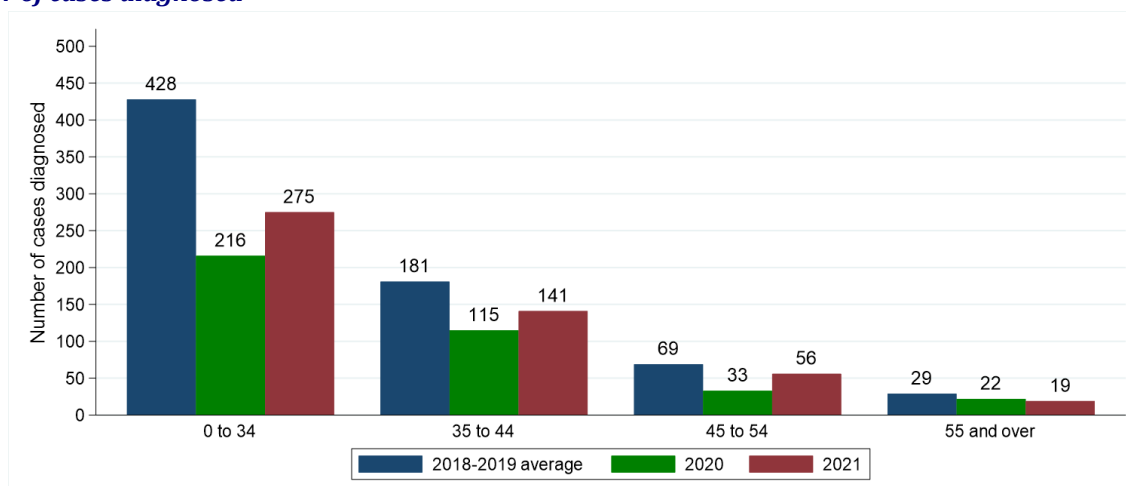
Table 2: Number and proportion of cervical insitu tumour cases diagnosed in April-December of 2018-2021 by age and period of diagnosis

Age	Period of diagnosis (Apr-Dec)			Percentage change	
	2018-2019*	2020	2021	2020 vs 2018-2019	2021 vs 2018-2019
All ages	706	386	491	-45.3%	-30.5%
0 to 34	428 (60.6%)	216 (56.0%)	275 (56.0%)	-49.5%	-35.7%
35 to 44	181 (25.6%)	115 (29.8%)	141 (28.7%)	-36.5%	-22.1%
45 to 54	69 (9.8%)	33 (8.5%)	56 (11.4%)	-52.2%	-18.8%
55 and over	29 (4.1%)	22 (5.7%)	19 (3.9%)	-24.1%	-34.5%

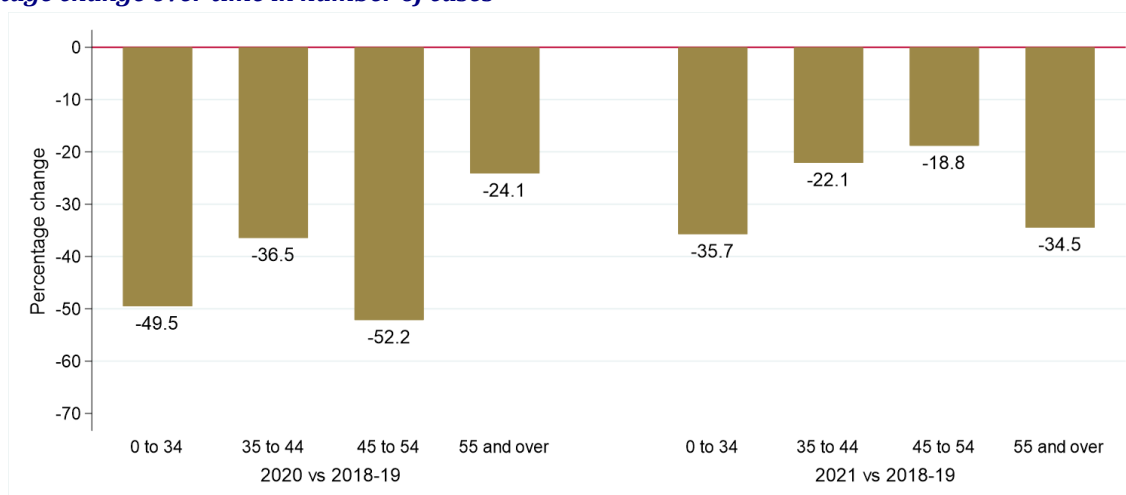
* Average cases per year rounded to the nearest integer. Column sums may thus differ slightly from the total.

Figure 2: Number of cervical insitu tumour cases diagnosed in April-December of 2018-2021 by age and period of diagnosis

(a) Number of cases diagnosed



(b) Percentage change over time in number of cases



HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE TRUST

Excluding the first quarter of each year the number of cases of cervical insitu tumours diagnosed among those resident in South Eastern HSCT decreased by 47.4% from 135 per year in 2018-2019 to 71 in 2021. Between the same two time periods the number of cases of cervical insitu tumours diagnosed among those resident in Northern HSCT decreased by 15.7% from 140 per year in 2018-2019 to 118 in 2021. The change in case distribution by Health and Social Care Trust between 2018-2019 and 2021 was not statistically significant.

Table 3: Number and proportion of cervical insitu tumour cases diagnosed in April-December of 2018-2021 by Health and Social Care Trust and period of diagnosis

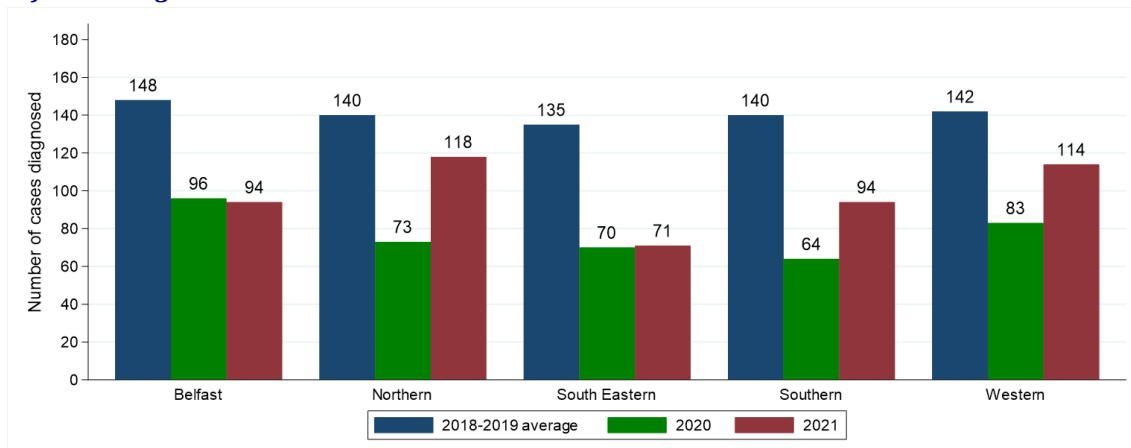
Health and Social Care Trust	Period of diagnosis (Apr-Dec)			Percentage change	
	2018-2019*	2020	2021	2020 vs 2018-2019	2021 vs 2018-2019
Northern Ireland	706	386	491	-45.3%	-30.5%
Belfast	148 (21.0%)	96 (24.9%)	94 (19.1%)	-35.1%	-36.5%
Northern	140 (19.8%)	73 (18.9%)	118 (24.0%)	-47.9%	-15.7%
South Eastern	135 (19.1%)	70 (18.1%)	71 (14.5%)	-48.1%	-47.4%
Southern	140 (19.8%)	64 (16.6%)	94 (19.1%)	-54.3%	-32.9%
Western	142 (20.1%)	83 (21.5%)	114 (23.2%)	-41.5%	-19.7%

* Average cases per year rounded to the nearest integer. Column sums may thus differ slightly from the total.

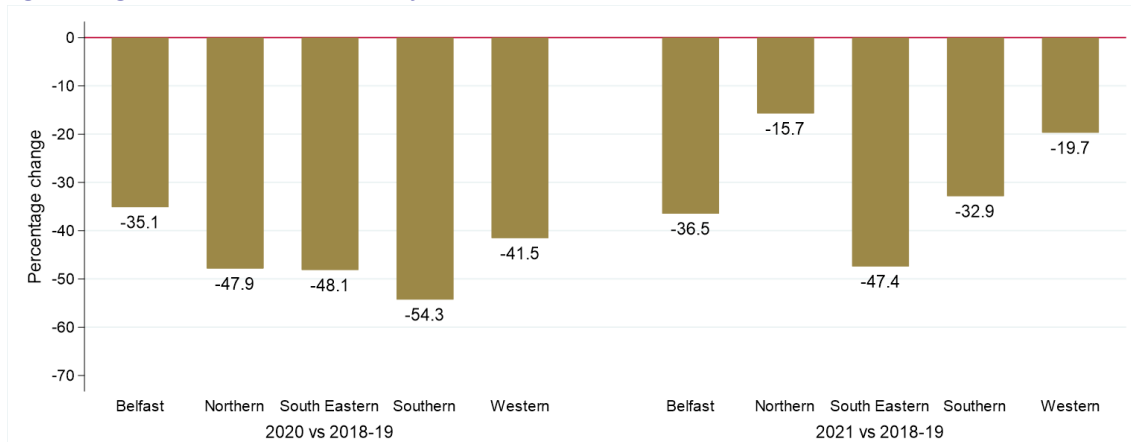
Note: Cases with unknown Health and Social Care Trust are included in totals.

Figure 3: Number of cervical insitu tumour cases diagnosed in April-December of 2018-2021 by Health and Social Care Trust and period of diagnosis

(a) Number of cases diagnosed



(b) Percentage change over time in number of cases



SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION

Excluding the first quarter of each year the number of cases of cervical insitu tumours diagnosed among those resident in the most deprived quintile decreased by 44.0% from 200 per year in 2018-2019 to 112 in 2021. Between the same two time periods the number of cases of cervical insitu tumours diagnosed among those resident in the least deprived quintile decreased by 11.7% from 94 per year in 2018-2019 to 83 in 2021. The change in case distribution by deprivation quintile between 2018-2019 and 2021 was not statistically significant.

Table 4: Number and proportion of cervical insitu tumour cases diagnosed in April-December of 2018-2021 by deprivation quintile and period of diagnosis

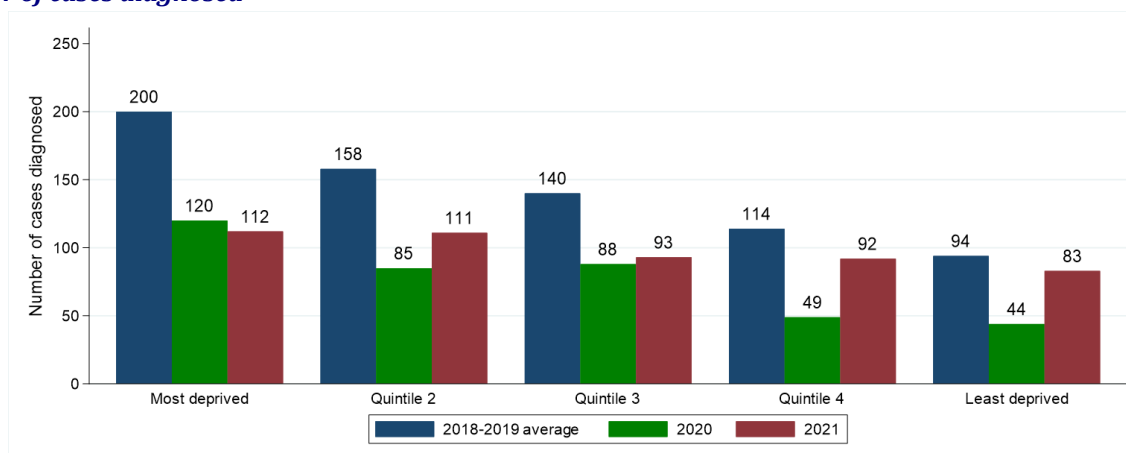
Deprivation quintile	Period of diagnosis (Apr-Dec)			Percentage change	
	2018-2019*	2020	2021	2020 vs 2018-2019	2021 vs 2018-2019
Northern Ireland	706	386	491	-45.3%	-30.5%
Most deprived	200 (28.3%)	120 (31.1%)	112 (22.8%)	-40.0%	-44.0%
Quintile 2	158 (22.4%)	85 (22.0%)	111 (22.6%)	-46.2%	-29.7%
Quintile 3	140 (19.8%)	88 (22.8%)	93 (18.9%)	-37.1%	-33.6%
Quintile 4	114 (16.1%)	49 (12.7%)	92 (18.7%)	-57.0%	-19.3%
Least deprived	94 (13.3%)	44 (11.4%)	83 (16.9%)	-53.2%	-11.7%

* Average cases per year rounded to the nearest integer. Column sums may thus differ slightly from the total.

Note: Cases with unknown deprivation quintile are included in totals.

Figure 4: Number of cervical insitu tumour cases diagnosed in April-December of 2018-2021 by deprivation quintile and period of diagnosis

(a) Number of cases diagnosed



(b) Percentage change over time in number of cases

