



HPV
INFORMATION
CENTRE

Human Papillomavirus and Related Diseases Report

CHINA

Version posted at www.hpvcentre.net on 27 July 2017

Copyright and Permissions

©ICO/IARC Information Centre on HPV and Cancer (HPV Information Centre) 2017

All rights reserved. HPV Information Centre publications can be obtained from the HPV Information Centre Secretariat, Institut Català d'Oncologia, Avda. Gran Via de l'Hospitalet, 199-203 08908 L'Hospitalet del Llobregat (Barcelona) Spain. E-mail: hpvcentre@iconcologia.net. Requests for permission to reproduce or translate HPV Information Centre publications - whether for sale or for non-commercial distribution- should be addressed to the HPV Information Centre Secretariat, at the above address.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part the HPV Information Centre concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended the HPV Information Centre in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters. All reasonable precautions have been taken by the HPV Information Centre to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the HPV Information Centre be liable for damages arising from its use.

The development of this report has been supported by grants from the European Comission (7th Framework Programme grant HEALTH-F3-2010-242061, HEALTH-F2-2011-282562, HPV AHEAD).

Recommended citation:

Bruni L, Barrionuevo-Rosas L, Albero G, Serrano B, Mena M, Gómez D, Muñoz J, Bosch FX, de Sanjosé S. ICO/IARC Information Centre on HPV and Cancer (HPV Information Centre). Human Papillomavirus and Related Diseases in China. Summary Report 27 July 2017. [Date Accessed]

Executive summary

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is now a well-established cause of cervical cancer and there is growing evidence of HPV being a relevant factor in other anogenital cancers (anus, vulva, vagina and penis) as well as head and neck cancers. HPV types 16 and 18 are responsible for about 70% of all cervical cancer cases worldwide. HPV vaccines that prevent HPV 16 and 18 infections are now available and have the potential to reduce the incidence of cervical and other anogenital cancers.

This report provides key information for China on: cervical cancer; other anogenital cancers and head and neck cancers; HPV-related statistics; factors contributing to cervical cancer; cervical cancer screening practices; HPV vaccine introduction; and other relevant immunisation indicators. The report is intended to strengthen the guidance for health policy implementation of primary and secondary cervical cancer prevention strategies in the country.

Table 1: Key Statistics

Population		
Women at risk for cervical cancer (Female population aged ≥ 15 years)		561.8 million
Burden of cervical cancer and other HPV-related cancers		
Annual number of cervical cancer cases		61,691
Annual number of cervical cancer deaths		29,526
Crude incidence rates per 100,000 and year:		
	Male	Female
Cervical cancer	-	9.4
Anal cancer ‡	0.0-0.7	0.0-0.6
Vulvar cancer ‡	-	0.1-0.8
Vaginal cancer ‡	-	0.0-0.5
Penile cancer ‡	0.3-1.0	-
Pharynx cancer (excluding nasopharynx)	0.8	0.2
Burden of cervical HPV infection		
Prevalence (%) of HPV 16 and/or HPV 18 among women with:		
	Normal cytology	3.7
	Low-grade cervical lesions (LSIL/CIN-1)	22.3
	High-grade cervical lesions (HSIL/CIN-2/CIN-3/CIS)	44.1
	Cervical cancer	69.1
Other factors contributing to cervical cancer		
Smoking prevalence (%), women		1.9 [1.5-2.3]
Total fertility rate (live births per women)		1.2
Oral contraceptive use (%) among women		1.2
HIV prevalence (%), adults (15-49 years)		-
Sexual behaviour		
Percentage of 15-year-old who have had sexual intercourse (men/women)		- / -
Range of median age at first sexual intercourse (men/women)		- / 17.0-23.0
Cervical screening practices and recommendations		
Cervical cancer screening coverage, % (age and screening interval, reference)		20.7% (All women aged ≥ 18 ever screened, Wang 2015)
Screening ages (years)		30-59
Screening interval (years) or frequency of screens		Cytology every 3 years (ages 35-59). VIA in rural women (ages 30-54)
HPV vaccine		
HPV vaccine introduction		
	HPV vaccination programme	No program
	Date of HPV vaccination routine immunization programme start	-

‡Please see the specific sections for more information.

Contents

Executive summary	iii
1 Introduction	2
2 Demographic and socioeconomic factors	4
3 Burden of HPV related cancers	6
3.1 Cervical cancer	6
3.1.1 Cervical cancer incidence in China	6
3.1.2 Cervical cancer incidence by histology in China	11
3.1.3 Cervical cancer incidence in China across Eastern Asia	13
3.1.4 Cervical cancer mortality in China	15
3.1.5 Cervical cancer mortality in China across Eastern Asia	19
3.1.6 Cervical cancer incidence and mortality comparison, Premature deaths and disability in China	21
3.2 Anogenital cancers other than the cervix	23
3.2.1 Anal cancer	23
3.2.2 Vulvar cancer	26
3.2.3 Vaginal cancer	28
3.2.4 Penile cancer	30
3.3 Head and neck cancers	32
3.3.1 Pharyngeal cancer (excluding nasopharynx)	32
4 HPV related statistics	36
4.1 HPV burden in women with normal cervical cytology, cervical precancerous lesions or invasive cervical cancer	36
4.1.1 HPV prevalence in women with normal cervical cytology	37
4.1.2 HPV type distribution among women with normal cervical cytology, precancerous cervical lesions and cervical cancer	40
4.1.3 HPV type distribution among HIV+ women with normal cervical cytology	52
4.1.4 Terminology	53
4.2 HPV burden in anogenital cancers other than cervix	54
4.2.1 Anal cancer and precancerous anal lesions	54
4.2.2 Vulvar cancer and precancerous vulvar lesions	56
4.2.3 Vaginal cancer and precancerous vaginal lesions	58
4.2.4 Penile cancer and precancerous penile lesions	60
4.3 HPV burden in men	62
4.4 HPV burden in the head and neck	64
4.4.1 Burden of oral HPV infection in healthy population	64
4.4.2 HPV burden in head and neck cancers	64
5 Factors contributing to cervical cancer	67
6 Sexual and reproductive health behaviour indicators	69
7 HPV preventive strategies	71
7.1 Cervical cancer screening practices	71
7.2 HPV vaccination	77
8 Protective factors for cervical cancer	77

9 Indicators related to immunisation practices other than HPV vaccines	79
9.1 Immunisation schedule	79
9.2 Immunisation coverage estimates	79
10 Glossary	81

List of Figures

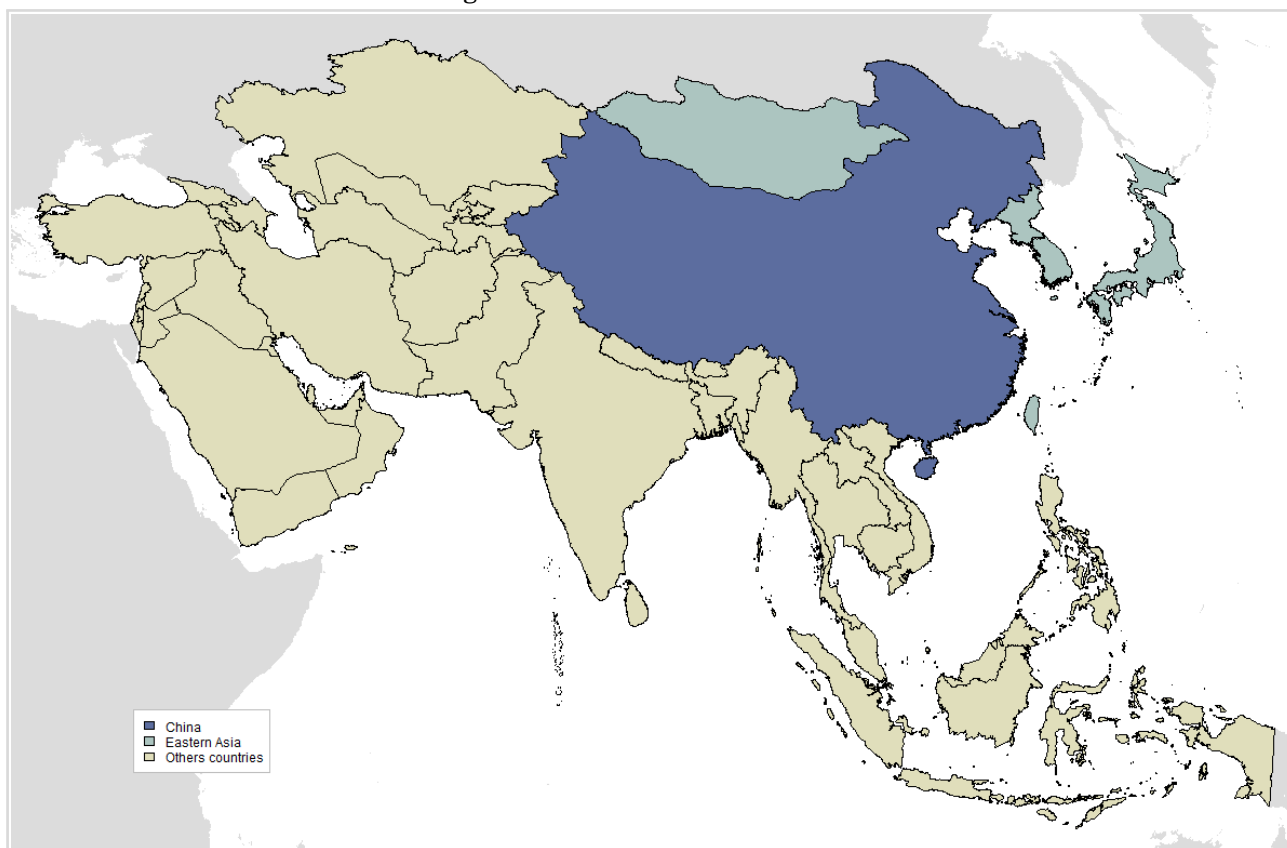
1	China and Eastern Asia	2
2	Population pyramid of China for 2017	4
3	Population trends in four selected age groups in China	4
4	HPV-related cancer incidence in China (estimates for 2012)	6
5	Comparison of cervical cancer incidence to other cancers in women of all ages in China (estimates for 2012)	8
6	Comparison of age-specific cervical cancer to age-specific incidence of other cancers among women 15-44 years of age in China (estimates for 2012)	9
7	Annual number of cases and age-specific incidence rates of cervical cancer in China (estimates for 2012)	10
8	Time trends in cervical cancer incidence in China (cancer registry data)	12
9	Age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer of China (estimates for 2012)	13
10	Comparison of age-specific cervical cancer incidence rates in China, within the region, and the rest of world	13
11	Annual number of new cases of cervical cancer by age group in China (estimates for 2012)	14
12	Comparison of cervical cancer mortality to other cancers in women of all ages in China (estimates for 2012)	16
13	Comparison of age-specific mortality rates of cervical cancer to other cancers among women 15-44 years of age in China (estimates for 2012)	17
14	Annual number of deaths and age-specific mortality rates of cervical cancer in China (estimates for 2012)	18
15	Comparison of age-standardised cervical cancer mortality rates in China and countries within the region (estimates for 2012)	19
16	Comparison of age-specific cervical cancer mortality rates in China, within its region and the rest of the world	19
17	Annual deaths number of cervical cancer by age group in China (estimates for 2012)	20
18	Comparison of age-specific cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates in China (estimates for 2012)	21
19	Comparison of annual premature deaths and disability from cervical cancer in China to other cancers among women (estimates for 2008)	22
20	Anal cancer incidence rates by age group in China (cancer registry data)	24
21	Time trends in anal cancer incidence in China (cancer registry data)	25
22	Vulvar cancer incidence rates by age group in China	27
23	Time trends in vulvar cancer incidence in China (cancer registry data)	27
24	Incidence rates of vaginal cancer by age group in China	29
25	Time trends in vaginal cancer incidence in China (cancer registry data)	29
26	Incidence rates of penile cancer by age group in China	31
27	Time trends in penile cancer incidence in China (cancer registry data)	31
28	Comparison of incidence and mortality rates of the pharynx (excluding nasopharynx) by age group and sex in China (estimates for 2012). Includes ICD-10 codes: C09-10,C12-14	33
29	Crude age-specific HPV prevalence (%) and 95% confidence interval in women with normal cervical cytology in China	37
30	HPV prevalence among women with normal cervical cytology in China, by study	38
31	HPV prevalence among women with normal cervical cytology in China, by study (continued)	39
32	HPV 16 prevalence among women with normal cervical cytology in China, by study	40
33	HPV 16 prevalence among women with low-grade cervical lesions in China, by study	41
34	HPV 16 prevalence among women with high-grade cervical lesions in China, by study	42
35	HPV 16 prevalence among women with invasive cervical cancer in China, by study	43
36	Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV oncogenic types in China among women with and without cervical lesions	44
37	Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV oncogenic types in China among women with invasive cervical cancer by histology	46
38	Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in anal cancer cases in Asia and the World	55
39	Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in AIN 2/3 cases in Asia and the World	55
40	Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in cases of vulvar cancer in Asia and the World	57
41	Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in VIN 2/3 cases in Asia and the World	57
42	Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in cases of vaginal cancer in Asia and the World	59
43	Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in VaIN 2/3 cases in Asia and the World	59
44	Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in cases of penile cancer in Asia and the World	61
45	Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in PeIN 2/3 cases in Asia and the World	61
46	Estimated coverage of cervical cancer screening in China, by age and study	72
47	Reported HPV vaccination coverage in females by birth cohort in National HPV Immunization programme in China	77

List of Tables

1	Key Statistics	iii
2	Sociodemographic indicators in China	5
3	Cervical cancer incidence in China (estimates for 2012)	7
4	Cervical cancer incidence in China by cancer registry	7
5	Age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer in China by histological type and cancer registry	11
6	Cervical cancer mortality in China (estimates for 2012)	15
7	Premature deaths and disability from cervical cancer in China, Eastern Asia and the rest of the world (estimates for 2008)	21
8	Anal cancer incidence in China by cancer registry and sex	23
9	Vulvar cancer incidence in China by cancer registry	26
10	Vaginal cancer incidence in China by cancer registry	28
11	Penile cancer incidence in China by cancer registry	30
12	Incidence and mortality of cancer of the pharynx (excluding nasopharynx) in China, Eastern Asia and the rest of the world by sex (estimates for 2012). Includes ICD-10 codes: C09-10,C12-14	32
13	Incidence of oropharyngeal cancer in China by cancer registry and sex	34
14	Prevalence of HPV16 and HPV18 by cytology in China	40
15	Type-specific HPV prevalence in women with normal cervical cytology, precancerous cervical lesions and invasive cervical cancer in China	48
16	Type-specific HPV prevalence among invasive cervical cancer cases in China by histology	50
17	Studies on HPV prevalence among HIV women with normal cytology in China	52
18	Studies on HPV prevalence among anal cancer cases in China (male and female)	54
19	Studies on HPV prevalence among cases of AIN2/3 in China	54
20	Studies on HPV prevalence among vulvar cancer cases in China	56
21	Studies on HPV prevalence among VIN 2/3 cases in China	56
22	Studies on HPV prevalence among vaginal cancer cases in China	58
23	Studies on HPV prevalence among VaIN 2/3 cases in China	58
24	Studies on HPV prevalence among penile cancer cases in China	60
25	Studies on HPV prevalence among PeIN 2/3 cases in China	60
26	Studies on HPV prevalence among men in China	62
27	Studies on HPV prevalence among men from special subgroups in China	62
28	Studies on oral HPV prevalence among healthy in China	64
29	Studies on HPV prevalence among cases of oral cavity cancer in China	64
30	Studies on HPV prevalence among cases of oropharyngeal cancer in China	65
31	Studies on HPV prevalence among cases of hypopharyngeal or laryngeal cancer in China	66
32	Factors contributing to cervical carcinogenesis (cofactors) in China	67
33	Percentage of 15-year-olds who have had sexual intercourse in China	69
34	Median age at first sex in China	69
35	Marriage patterns in China	69
36	Main characteristics of cervical cancer screening in China	71
37	Estimated coverage of cervical cancer screening in China	72
38	Estimated coverage of cervical cancer screening in China , by region	73
39	National HPV Immunization programme in China	77
40	Prevalence of male circumcision in China	78
41	Prevalence of condom use in China	78
42	General immunization schedule in China	79
43	Immunization coverage estimates in China	79
44	Glossary	81

1 Introduction

Figure 1: China and Eastern Asia



The HPV Information Centre aims to compile and centralise updated data and statistics on human papillomavirus (HPV) and related cancers. This report aims to summarise the data available to fully evaluate the burden of disease in China and to facilitate stakeholders and relevant bodies of decision makers to formulate recommendations on cervical cancer prevention. Data include relevant cancer statistic estimates, epidemiological determinants of cervical cancer such as demographics, socioeconomic factors, risk factors, burden of HPV infection, screening and immunisation. The report is structured into the following sections:

Section 2, Demographic and socioeconomic factors. This section summarises the socio-demographic profile of country. For analytical purposes, China is classified in the geographical region of Eastern Asia (Figure 1, lighter blue), which is composed of the following countries: China, Hong Kong SAR, Japan, Republic of Korea, Macao SAR, Mongolia, DPR Korea, Taiwan. Throughout the report, China estimates will be complemented with corresponding regional estimates.

Section 3, Burden of HPV related cancers. This section describes the current burden of invasive cervical cancer and other HPV-related cancers in China and the Eastern Asia region with estimates of prevalence, incidence, and mortality rates.

Section 4, HPV related statistics. This section reports on prevalence of HPV and HPV type-specific distribution in China, in women with normal cytology, precancerous lesions and invasive cervical cancer. In addition, the burden of HPV in other anogenital cancers (anus, vulva, vagina, and penis) and men are presented.

Section 5, Factors contributing to cervical cancer. This section describes factors that can modify

the natural history of HPV and cervical carcinogenesis such as smoking, parity, oral contraceptive use, and co-infection with HIV.

Section 6, Sexual and reproductive health behaviour indicators. This section presents sexual and reproductive behaviour indicators that may be used as proxy measures of risk for HPV infection and anogenital cancers.

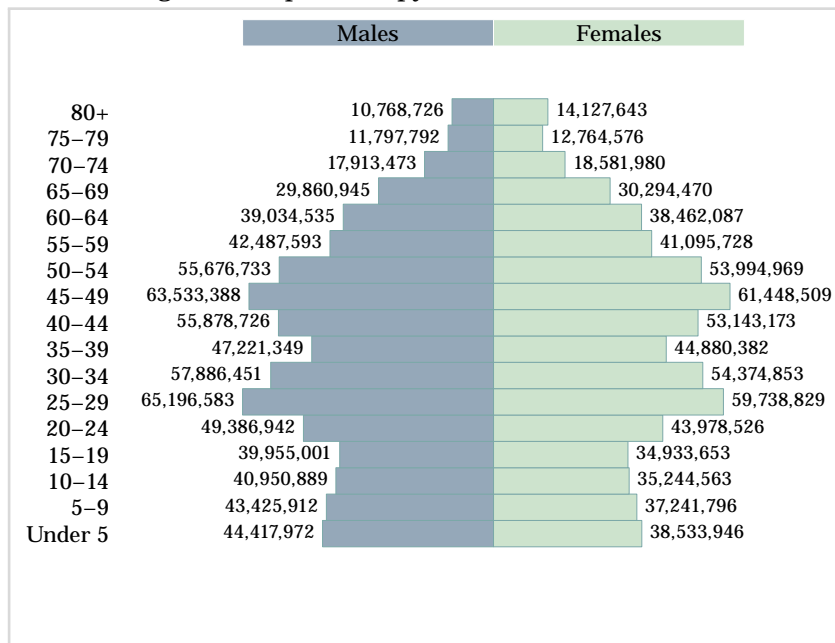
Section 7, HPV preventive strategies. This section presents preventive strategies that include basic characteristics and performance of cervical cancer screening status, status of HPV vaccine licensure introduction, and recommendations in national immunisation programmes.

Section 8, Protective factors for cervical cancer. This section presents the prevalence of male circumcision and condom use.

Section 9, Indicators related to immunisation practices other than HPV vaccines. This section presents data on immunisation coverage and practices for selected vaccines. This information will be relevant for assessing the country's capacity to introduce and implement the new vaccines. The data are periodically updated and posted on the WHO immunisation surveillance, assessment and monitoring website at http://www.who.int/immunization_monitoring/en/.

2 Demographic and socioeconomic factors

Figure 2: Population pyramid of China for 2017



Data accessed on 27 Mar 2017.

Please refer to original source for methods of estimation.

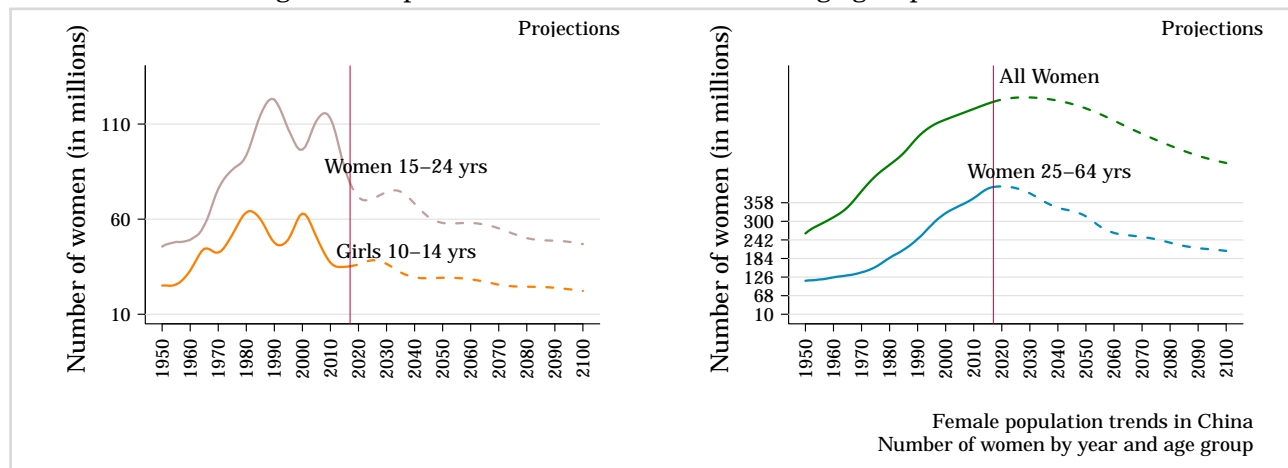
For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China, and Taiwan Province of China.

Year of estimate: 2017;

Data sources:

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, DVD Edition. Available at: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>. [Accessed on March 21, 2017].

Figure 3: Population trends in four selected age groups in China



Data accessed on 27 Mar 2017.

Please refer to original source for methods of estimation.

For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China, and Taiwan Province of China.

Year of estimate: 2017;

Data sources:

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, DVD Edition. Available at: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>. [Accessed on March 21, 2017].

Table 2: Sociodemographic indicators in China

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Population in thousands ^{1,±}	715,393.0	672,839.7	1,388,232.8
Population growth rate (%) ^{1,a,∓}	-	-	0.5
Median age of the population (in years) ^{1,a,*}	-	-	37
Population living in urban areas (%) ^{2,b,*}	-	-	55.6
Crude birth rate (births per 1,000) ^{1,a,∓}	-	-	12.4
Crude death rate (deaths per 1,000) ^{1,a,∓}	-	-	7
Life expectancy at birth (in years) ^{3,c,d,*}	74.6	77.6	76.1
Adult mortality rate (probability of dying between 15 and 60 years old per 1,000) ^{4,*}	98	71	85
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ^{3,e,*}	-	-	27
Under age five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^{3,f,*}	-	-	10.7
Density of physicians (per 1,000 population) ^{5,g,*}	-	-	1.49
Gross national income per capita (PPP current international \$) ^{6,h,*}	-	-	14390
Adult literacy rate (%) (aged 15 and older) ^{7,i,*}	98.2	94.5	96.4
Youth literacy rate (%) (aged 15-24 years) ^{7,i,*}	99.7	99.7	99.7
Net primary school enrollment ratio ⁷	-	-	-
Net secondary school enrollment ratio ⁷	-	-	-

Data accessed on 27 Mar 2017.

Please refer to original source for methods of estimation.

^aFor statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China, and Taiwan Province of China.^bFor statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.^cWorld Population Prospects, the 2015 revision (WPP2015). New York (NY): United Nations DESA, Population Division.^dWHO annual life tables for 1985–2015 based on the WPP2015, on the data held in the WHO Mortality Database and on HIV mortality estimates prepared by UNAIDS. WHO Member States with a population of less than 90 000 in 2015 were not included in the analysis.^eWHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division. Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2015. Estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2015 (<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/maternal-mortality-2015/en/>, accessed 25 March 2016). WHO Member States with a population of less than 100 000 in 2015 were not included in the analysis.^fLevels & Trends in Child Mortality. Report 2015. Estimates Developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. New York (NY), Geneva and Washington (DC): United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, World Bank and United Nations; 2015 (http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2015_Web_9_Sept_15.pdf, accessed 26 March 2016).^gNumber of medical doctors (physicians), including generalist and specialist medical practitioners, per 1 000 population.^hGNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.ⁱUIS Estimation

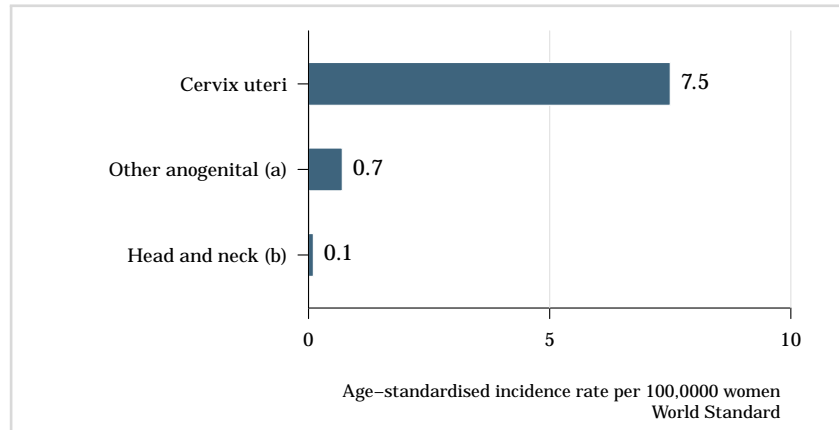
Year of estimate: ± 2017; ∓ 2010–2015; * 2015; * 2011;

Data sources:¹United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, DVD Edition. Available at: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>. [Accessed on March 21, 2017].²United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, CD-ROM Edition. Available at: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/CD-ROM/>. [Accessed on March 21, 2017].³World Health Statistics 2016. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2016. Available at: http://who.int/entity/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2016/en/index.html. [Accessed on March 21, 2017].⁴World Health Organization. Global Health Observatory data repository. Available at: <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.1360?lang=en>. [Accessed on March 21, 2017].⁵The 2016 update, Global Health Workforce Statistics, World Health Organization, Geneva (<http://www.who.int/hrh/statistics/hwfstats/>). [Accessed on March 21, 2017].⁶World Bank, World Development Indicators Database. Washington, DC. International Comparison Program database. Available at: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators#>. [Accessed on March 21, 2017].⁷UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre [online database]. Montreal, UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Available at: <http://stats.uis.unesco.org> [Accessed on March 21, 2017].

3 Burden of HPV related cancers

HPV is the cause of almost all cervical cancer cases and is responsible for an important fraction of other anogenital and head and neck cancer. Here, we present the most recent estimations on the burden of HPV-associated cancer.

Figure 4: HPV-related cancer incidence in China (estimates for 2012)



Data accessed on 08 May 2017.

^aOther anogenital cancer cases (vulvar, vaginal, anal, and penile).

^bHead and neck cancer cases (oropharynx, oral cavity and larynx).

ASR: Age-standardized rate, rates per 100,000 per year.

Please refer to original source for methods.

GLOBOCAN quality index for availability of incidence data: High quality regional (coverage lower than 10%).

GLOBOCAN quality index of methods for calculating incidence: Methods to estimate the sex- and age-specific incidence rates of cancer for a specific country: Estimated from national mortality by modelling using incidence mortality ratios derived from recorded data in country-specific cancer registries

Data sources:

de Martel C, Plummer M, Vignat J, Franceschi S. Worldwide burden of cancer attributable to HPV by site, country and HPV type. *Int J Cancer*. 2017

3.1 Cervical cancer

Cancer of the cervix uteri is the 4th most common cancer among women worldwide, with an estimated 527,624 new cases and 265,672 deaths in 2012 (GLOBOCAN). The majority of cases are squamous cell carcinoma followed by adenocarcinomas. (*Vaccine 2006, Vol. 24, Suppl 3; Vaccine 2008, Vol. 26, Suppl 10; Vaccine 2012, Vol. 30, Suppl 5; IARC Monographs 2007, Vol. 90*)

This section describes the current burden of invasive cervical cancer in China and in comparison to geographic region, including estimates of the annual number of new cases, deaths, incidence, and mortality rates.

3.1.1 Cervical cancer incidence in China

KEY STATS

About **61,691 new cervical cancer cases** are diagnosed **annually** in **China** (estimations for 2012).

Cervical cancer **ranks* as the 8th leading cause** of female cancer in **China**.

Cervical cancer is the **2th most common** female cancer in **women aged 15 to 44 years** in **China**.

* Ranking of cervical cancer incidence to other cancers among all women according to highest incidence rates (ranking 1st). Ranking is based on crude incidence rates (actual number of cervical cancer cases). Ranking using age-standardized rate (ASR) may differ.

Table 3: Cervical cancer incidence in China (estimates for 2012)

Indicator	China	Eastern Asia	World
Annual number of new cancer cases	61,691	78,006	527,624
Crude incidence rate ^a	9.4	10.1	15.1
Age-standardized incidence rate ^a	7.5	7.9	14.0
Cumulative risk (%) at 75 years old ^b	0.7	0.7	1.4

Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

Incidence data is available from high quality regional (coverage lower than 10%). Data is included in Cancer incidence in Five Continents (CI5) volume IX and/or X. Incidence rates were estimated from national mortality by modelling, using incidence mortality ratios derived from recorded data in country-specific cancer registries. For more detailed methods of estimation please refer to <http://globocan.iarc.fr/old/method/method.asp?country=160>

^aRates per 100,000 women per year.

^b Cumulative risk (incidence) is the probability or risk of individuals getting from the disease during ages 0-74 years. For cancer, it is expressed as the % of new born children who would be expected to develop from a particular cancer before the age of 75 if they had the rates of cancer observed in the period in the absence of competing causes.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

Table 4: Cervical cancer incidence in China by cancer registry

Cancer registry	Period	N cases ^a	Crude rate ^b	ASR ^b
Beijing ¹	1993-1997	209	3.6	2.3
Beijing City ²	2003-2007	1,217	6.9	4.5
Changle ¹	1993-1997	0	0.0	0.0
Cixian County ²	2003-2007	86	5.8	6.2
Guangzhou City ³	2000-2002	298	5.7	4.6
Haining County ²	2003-2007	104	6.4	4.6
Harbin City, Nangang District ²	2003-2007	277	11.3	8.0
Hong Kong ²	2003-2007	2,080	11.7	7.9
Jiashan County ²	2003-2007	40	4.2	2.6
Jiaxing City ²	2005-2007	48	6.4	4.3
Macao ²	2003-2007	148	12.0	8.9
Qidong County ²	2003-2007	194	6.8	4.7
Shanghai City ²	2003-2007	1,038	6.8	4.2
Taiwan ¹	1997-1997	2,855	27.0	24.9
Tianjin ¹	1993-1997	311	3.4	2.4
Wuhan City ²	2003-2007	983	8.8	6.5
Yangcheng County ²	2003-2007	749	78.2	71.8
Yanting County ²	2003-2007	128	8.9	7.8
Zhongshan City ²	2004-2007	245	8.7	7.9

Data accessed on 05 May 2015.

ASR: Age-standardized rate, Standardized rates have been estimated using the direct method and the World population as the reference; Please refer to original source (available at <http://ci5.iarc.fr/CI5i-ix/ci5i-ix.htm>)

^aAccumulated number of cases during the period in the population covered by the corresponding registry.

^bRates per 100,000 women per year.

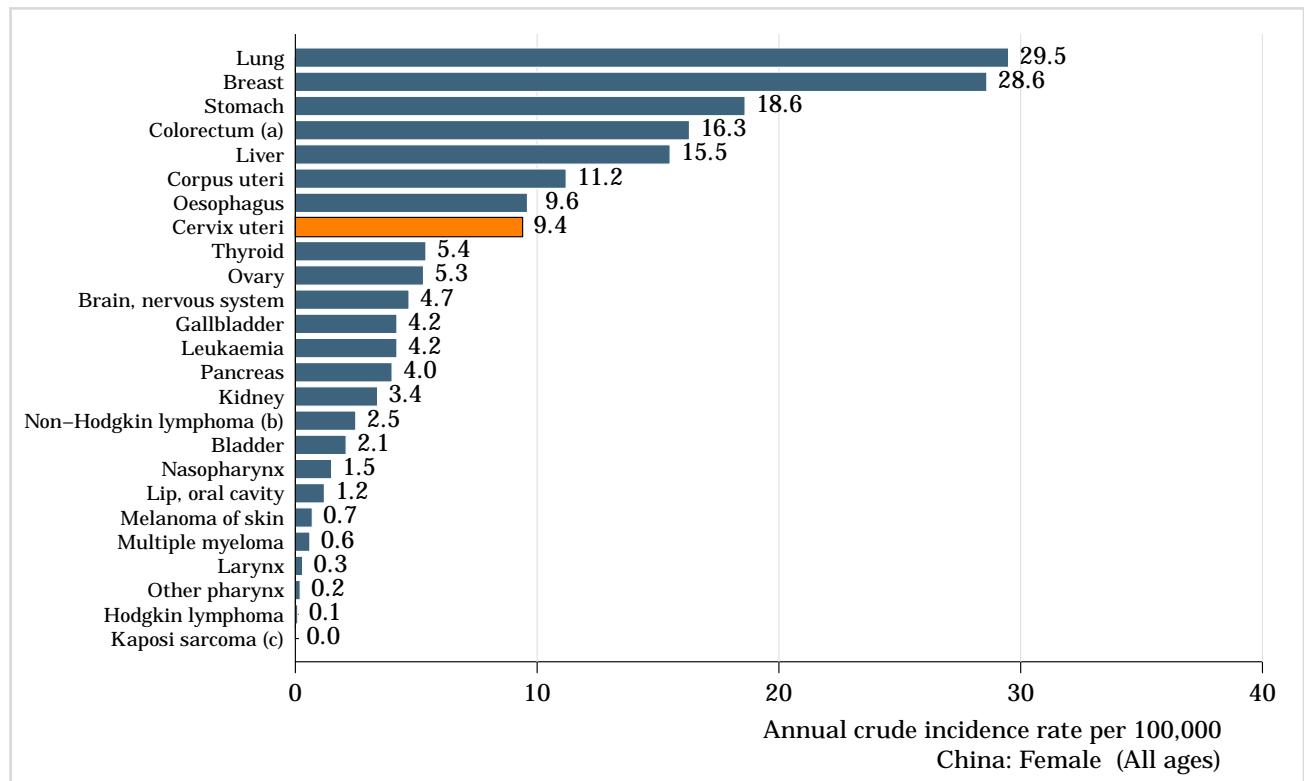
Data sources:

¹Parkin, D.M., Whelan, S.L., Ferlay, J., Teppo, L., and Thomas, D.B., eds (2002). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. VIII. IARC Scientific Publications No. 155, Lyon, IARC.

²Forman D, Bray F, Brewster DH, Gombe Mbalawa C, Kohler B, Piñeros M, Steliarova-Foucher E, Swaminathan R and Ferlay J eds (2013). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. X (electronic version) Lyon, IARC. <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

³Curado, M. P., Edwards, B., Shin, H.R., Storm, H., Ferlay, J., Heanue, M. and Boyle, P., eds (2007). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. IX. IARC Scientific Publications No. 160, Lyon, IARC.

Figure 5: Comparison of cervical cancer incidence to other cancers in women of all ages in China (estimates for 2012)



Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

^aIncludes anal cancer (C21).

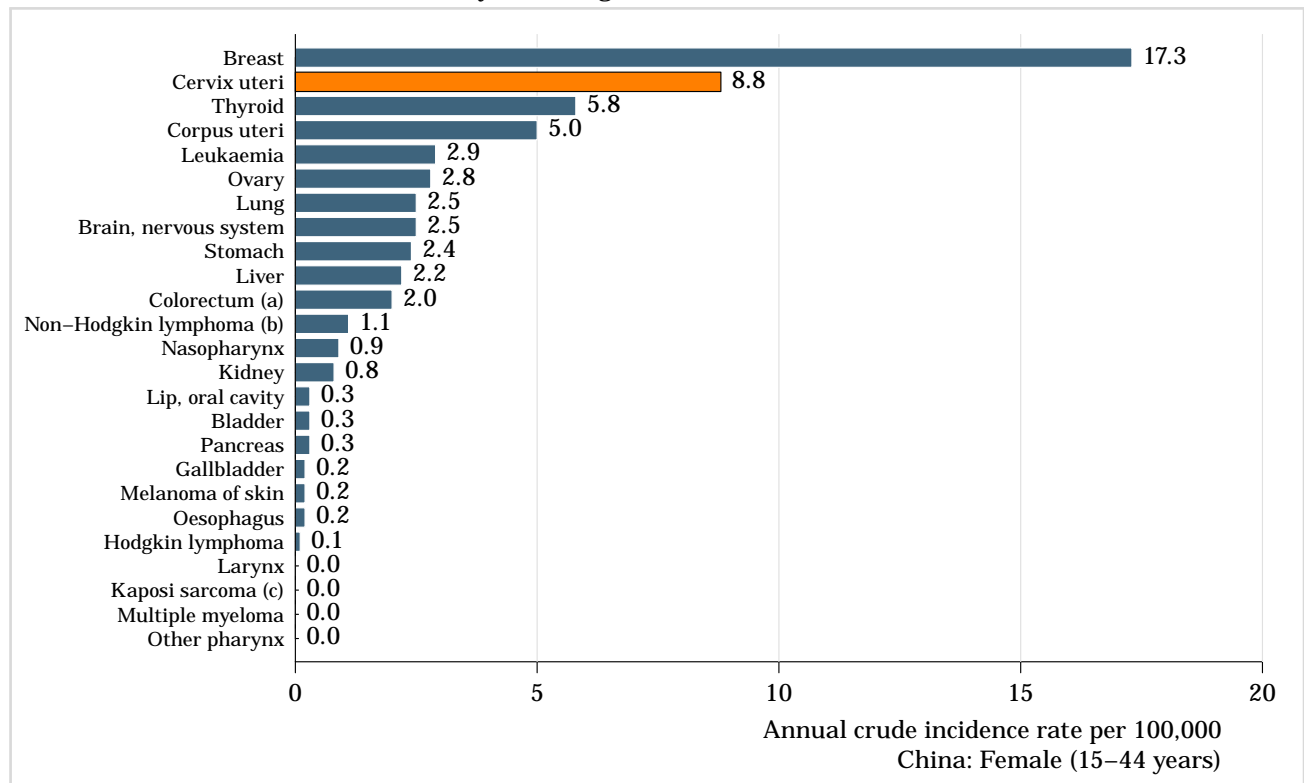
^bIncludes HIV disease resulting in malignant neoplasms (B21).

^cIncludes B21.0 (HIV disease resulting in Kaposi sarcoma).

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

Figure 6: Comparison of age-specific cervical cancer to age-specific incidence of other cancers among women 15-44 years of age in China (estimates for 2012)



Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

^aIncludes anal cancer (C21).

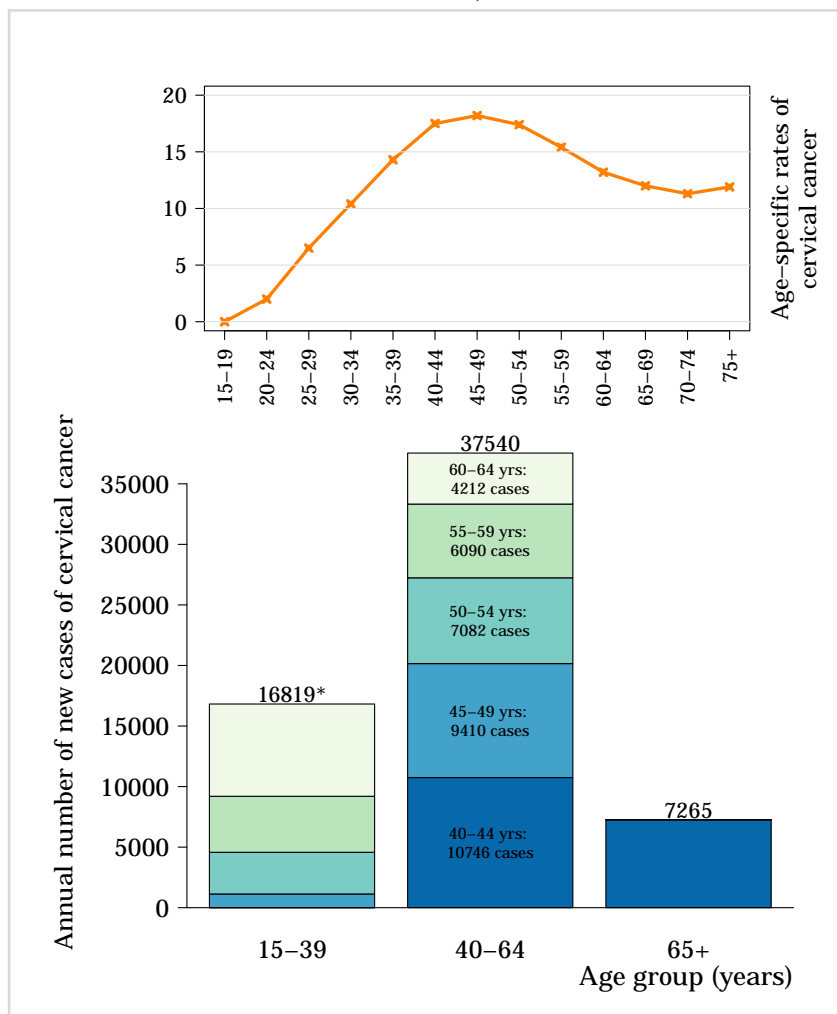
^bIncludes HIV disease resulting in malignant neoplasms (B21).

^cIncludes B21.0 (HIV disease resulting in Kaposi sarcoma).

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

Figure 7: Annual number of cases and age-specific incidence rates of cervical cancer in China (estimates for 2012)



*15-19 yrs: 6 cases. 20-24 yrs: 1127 cases. 25-29 yrs: 3441 cases. 30-34 yrs: 4626 cases. 35-39 yrs: 7619 cases.

Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

Rates per 100,000 women per year.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

3.1.2 Cervical cancer incidence by histology in China

Table 5: Age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer in China by histological type and cancer registry

Cancer registry	Period	Carcinoma			
		Squamous	Adeno	Other	Unspec.
Beijing City	2003-2007	3.3	0.6	0.1	0.1
Cixian County ^a	2003-2007	5.2	0.4	-	-
Haining County	2003-2007	2.6	0.8	0.0	1.1
Harbin City, Nangang District ^a	2003-2007	1.3	0.2	-	0.1
Hong Kong	2003-2007	6.0	1.2	0.4	0.3
Jiashan County	2003-2007	-	-	-	-
Jiaxing City	2005-2007	-	-	-	-
Macao	2003-2007	6.6	1.5	0.3	0.1
Qidong County	2003-2007	1.7	0.6	-	1.9
Shanghai City ^a	2003-2007	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.0
Wuhan City ^a	2003-2007	-	-	-	-
Yangcheng County ^a	2003-2007	64.0	4.0	-	-
Yanting County ^a	2003-2007	6.4	1.1	0.1	-
Zhongshan City ^a	2004-2007	6.3	1.2	0.2	-

Data accessed on 24 Jul 2015.

Adeno: adenocarcinoma; Other: Other carcinoma; Squamous: Squamous cell carcinoma; Unspec: Unspecified carcinoma; Standardised rates have been estimated using the direct method and the World population as the references.

Rates per 100,000 women per year.

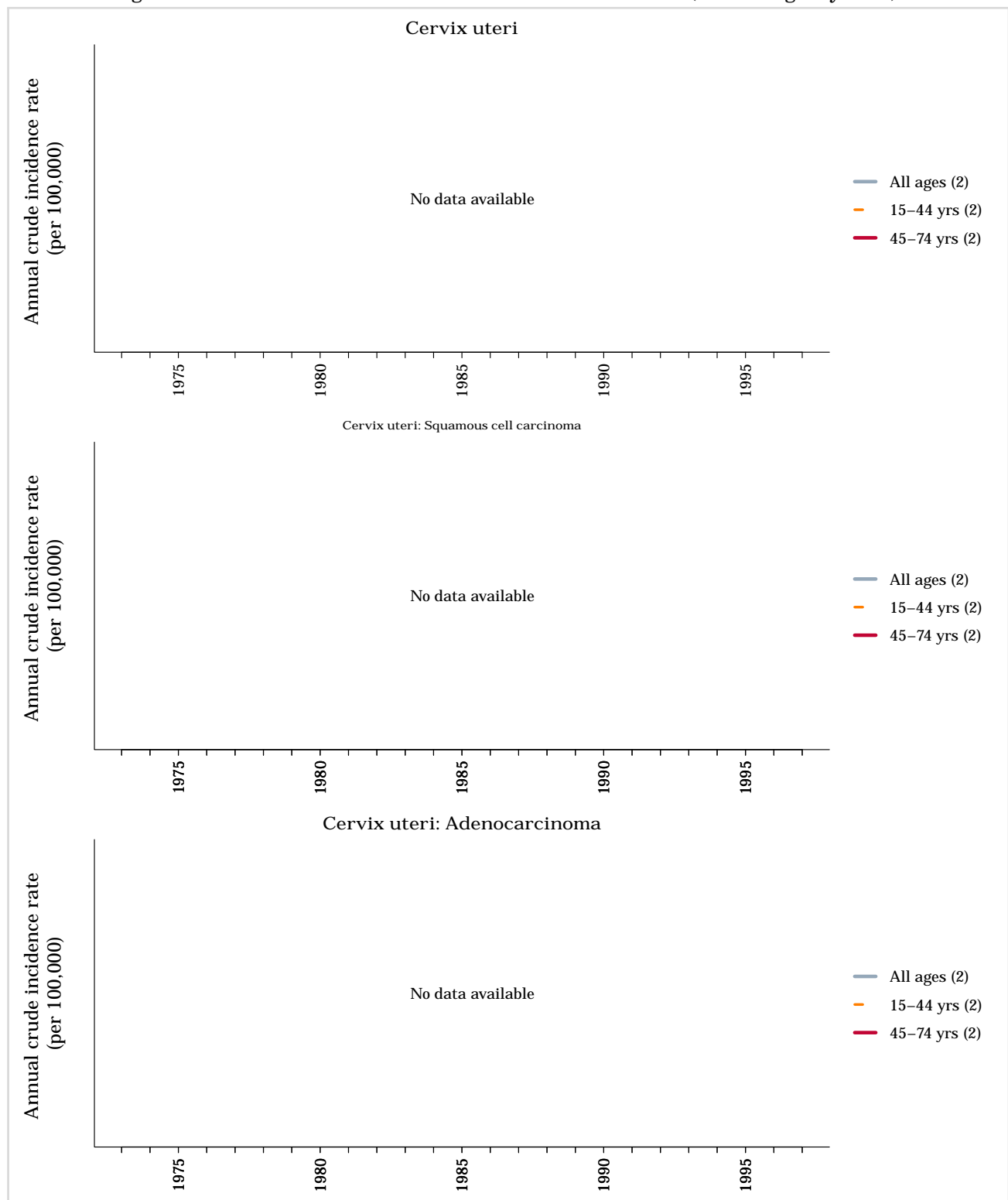
Standardized rates have been estimated using the direct method and the World population as the references.

^aCare should be taken in interpreting the estimates. Some limitations were present in determining the number of cases or the population at risk that could affect the ability to make direct comparisons with other registry datasets.

Data sources:

Forman D, Bray F, Brewster DH, Gombe Mbalawa C, Kohler B, Piñeros M, Steliarova-Foucher E, Swaminathan R and Ferlay J eds (2013). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. X (electronic version) Lyon, IARC. <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

Figure 8: Time trends in cervical cancer incidence in China (cancer registry data)

**Data accessed on 27 Apr 2015.**

^a Estimated annual percentage change based on the trend variable from the net drift for the most recent two 5-year periods.

^b Estimated annual percentage change based on the trend variable from the net drift for 15 years, from 1988-2002.

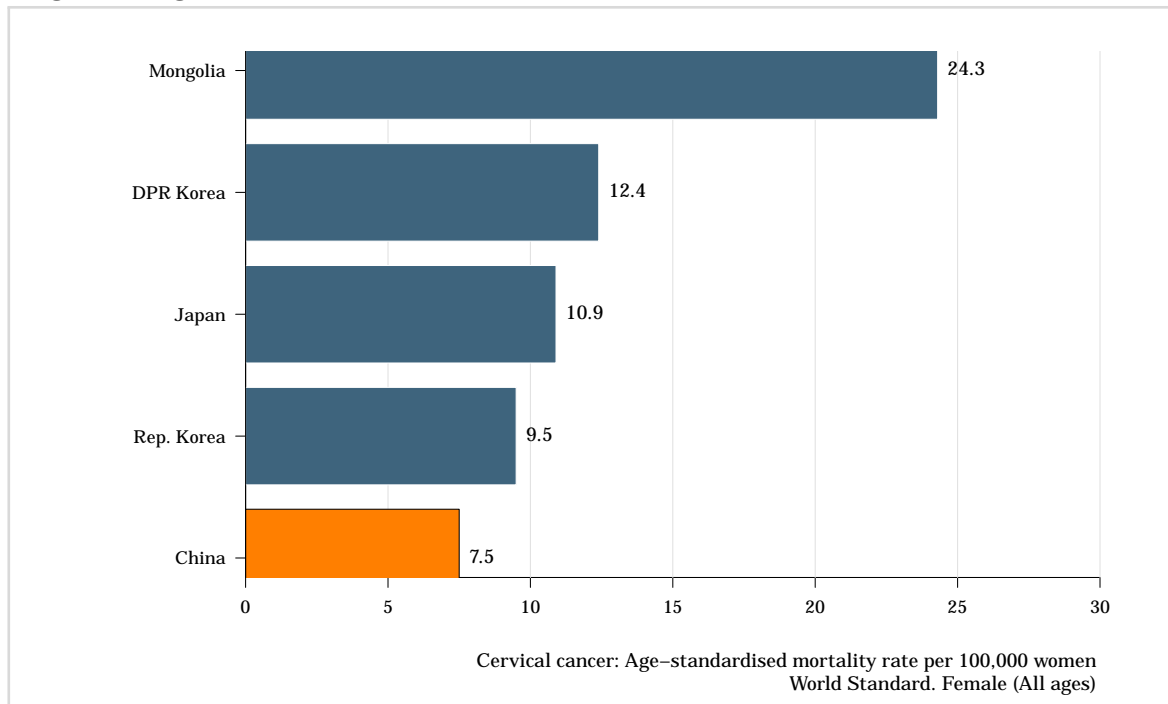
Data sources:

¹ Vaccarella S, Lortet-Tieulent J, Plummer M, Franceschi S, Bray F. Worldwide trends in cervical cancer incidence: Impact of screening against changes in disease risk factors. *eur J Cancer* 2013;49:3262-73.

² Ferlay J, Bray F, Steliarova-Foucher E and Forman D. Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, CI5plus: IARC CancerBase No. 9 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2014. Available from: <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

3.1.3 Cervical cancer incidence in China across Eastern Asia

Figure 9: Age-standardised incidence rates of cervical cancer of China (estimates for 2012)



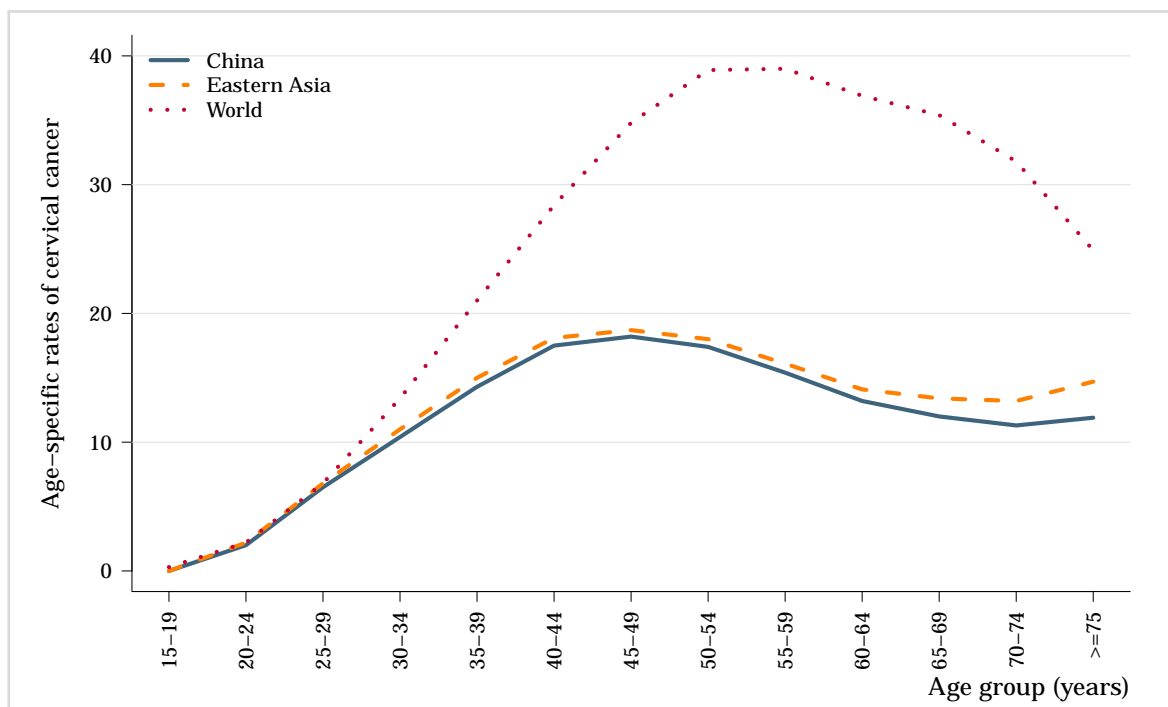
Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

Rates per 100,000 women per year.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

Figure 10: Comparison of age-specific cervical cancer incidence rates in China, within the region, and the rest of world



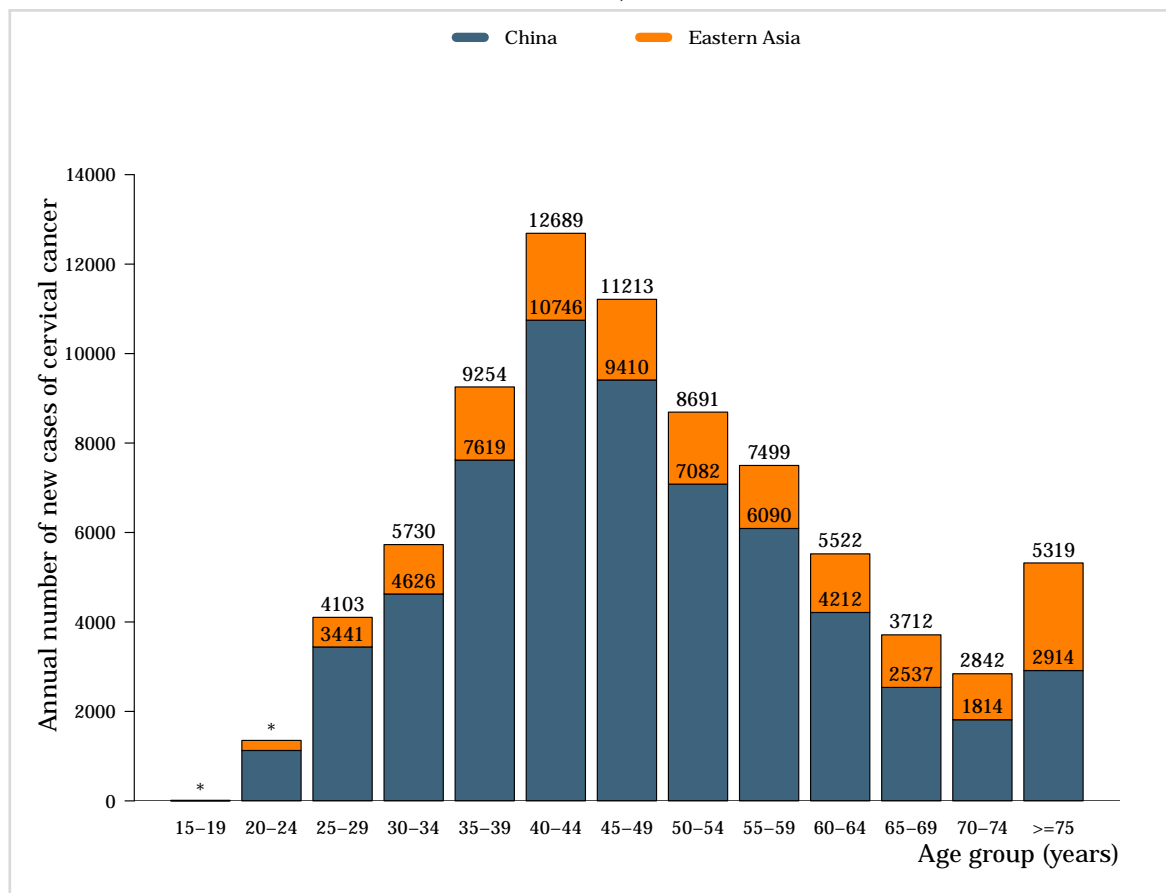
Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

Rates per 100,000 women per year.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

Figure 11: Annual number of new cases of cervical cancer by age group in China (estimates for 2012)



*6 cases for China and 13 cases for Eastern Asia in the 15-19 age group. 1127 cases for China and 1352 cases for Eastern Asia in the 20-24 age group.

Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

3.1.4 Cervical cancer mortality in China

KEY STATS

About **29,526 cervical cancer deaths occur annually in China** (estimations for 2012).

Cervical cancer **ranks* as the 7th leading cause** of female cancer deaths in **China**.

Cervical cancer is the **3rd leading cause of cancer deaths** in **women aged 15 to 44 years in China**.

* Ranking of cervical cancer incidence to other cancers among all women according to highest incidence rates (ranking 1st). Ranking is based on crude incidence rates (actual number of cervical cancer cases). Ranking using age-standardized rate (ASR) may differ.

Table 6: Cervical cancer mortality in China (estimates for 2012)

Indicator	China	Eastern Asia	World
Annual number of deaths	29,526	36,320	265,672
Crude mortality rate ^a	4.5	4.7	7.6
Age-standardized mortality rate ^a	3.4	3.3	6.8
Cumulative risk (%) at 75 years old ^b	0.3	0.3	0.8

Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

Mortality data is available from incomplete or sample vital registration sources. Mortality rates were estimated projecting rates to 2012. For more detailed methods of estimation please refer to <http://globocan.iarc.fr/old/method/method.asp?country=160>

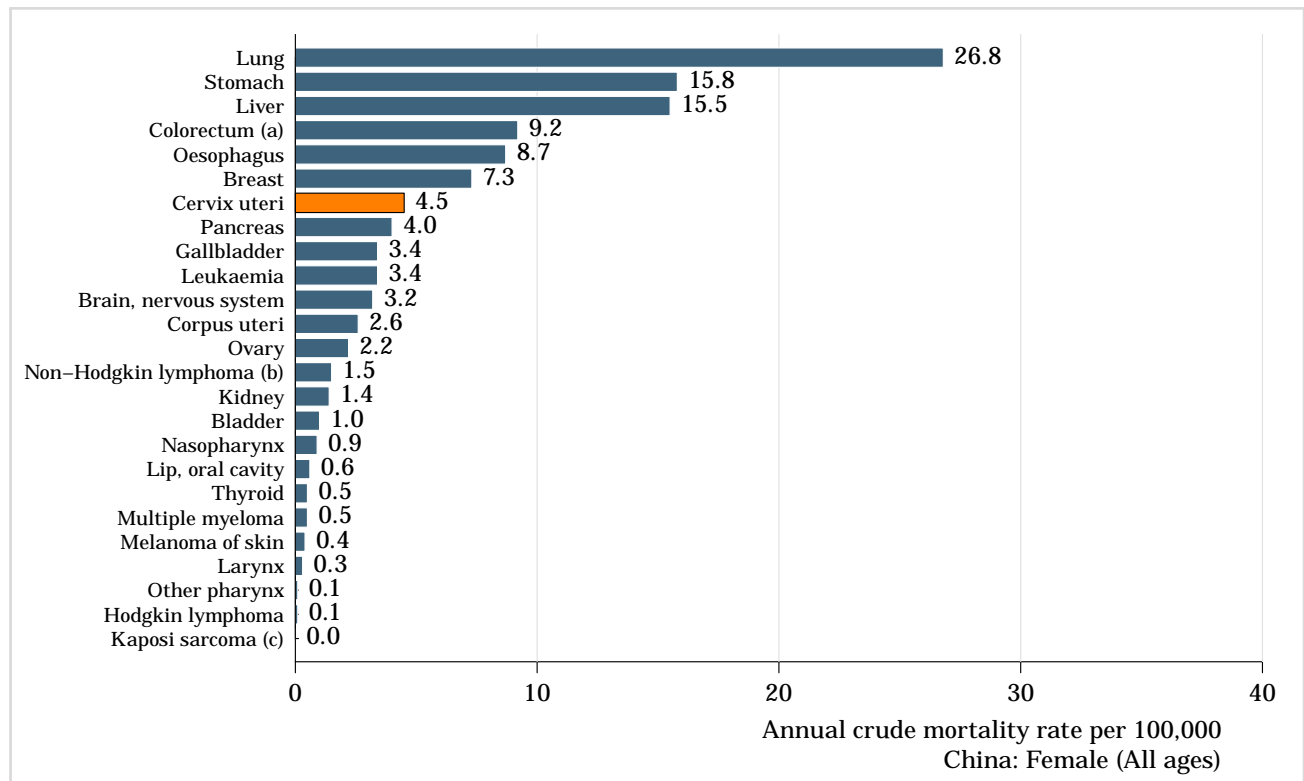
^a Rates per 100,000 women per year.

^b Cumulative risk (mortality) is the probability or risk of individuals dying from the disease during ages 0-74 years. For cancer, it is expressed as the % of new born children who would be expected to die from a particular cancer before the age of 75 if they had the rates of cancer observed in the period in the absence of competing causes.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

Figure 12: Comparison of cervical cancer mortality to other cancers in women of all ages in China (estimates for 2012)



Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

^aIncludes anal cancer (C21).

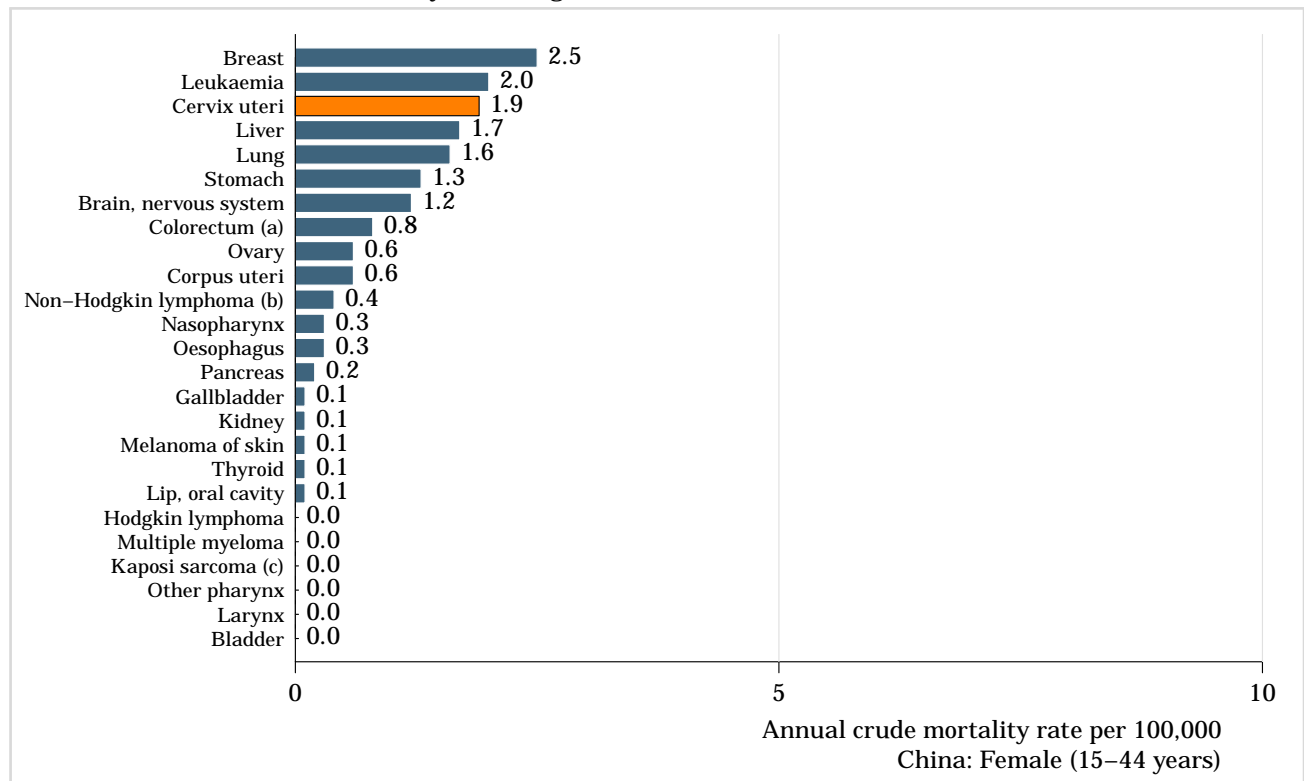
^bIncludes HIV disease resulting in malignant neoplasms (B21).

^cIncludes B21.0 (HIV disease resulting in Kaposi sarcoma).

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

Figure 13: Comparison of age-specific mortality rates of cervical cancer to other cancers among women 15-44 years of age in China (estimates for 2012)



Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

^aIncludes anal cancer (C21).

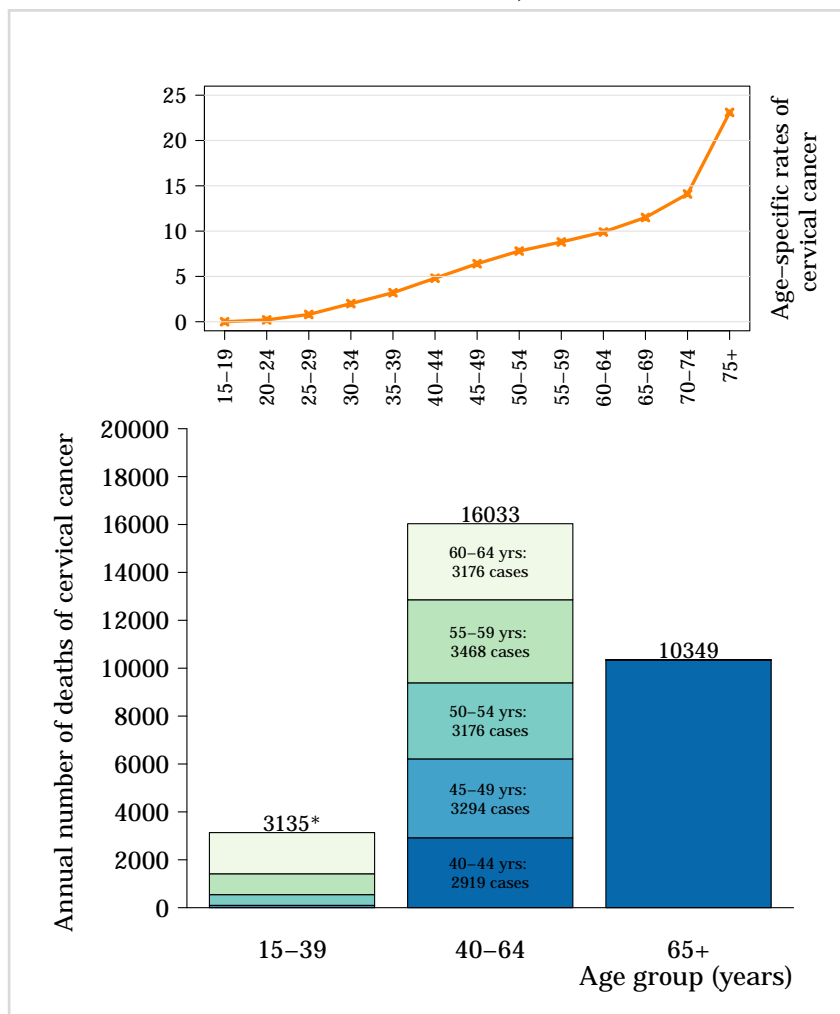
^bIncludes HIV disease resulting in malignant neoplasms (B21).

^cIncludes B21.0 (HIV disease resulting in Kaposi sarcoma).

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

Figure 14: Annual number of deaths and age-specific mortality rates of cervical cancer in China (estimates for 2012)



* 15-19 yrs: 12 cases. 20-24 yrs: 86 cases. 25-29 yrs: 447 cases. 30-34 yrs: 871 cases. 35-39 yrs: 1719 cases.

Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

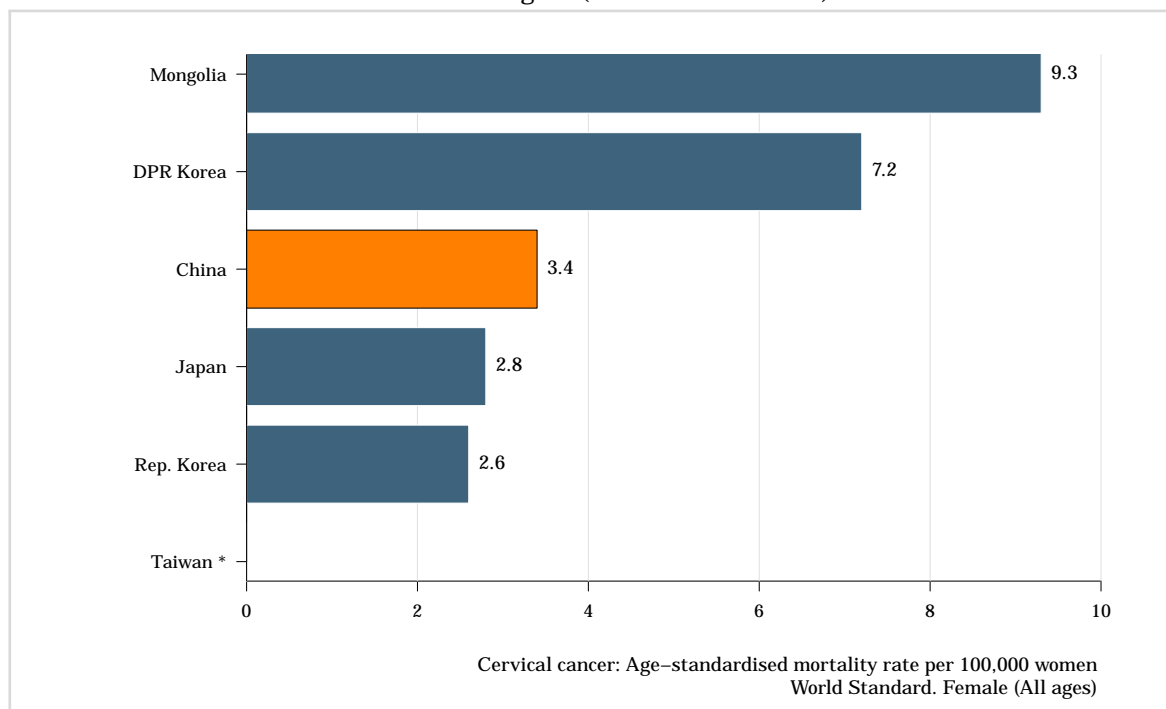
Rates per 100,000 women per year.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

3.1.5 Cervical cancer mortality in China across Eastern Asia

Figure 15: Comparison of age-standardised cervical cancer mortality rates in China and countries within the region (estimates for 2012)



* No rates are available.

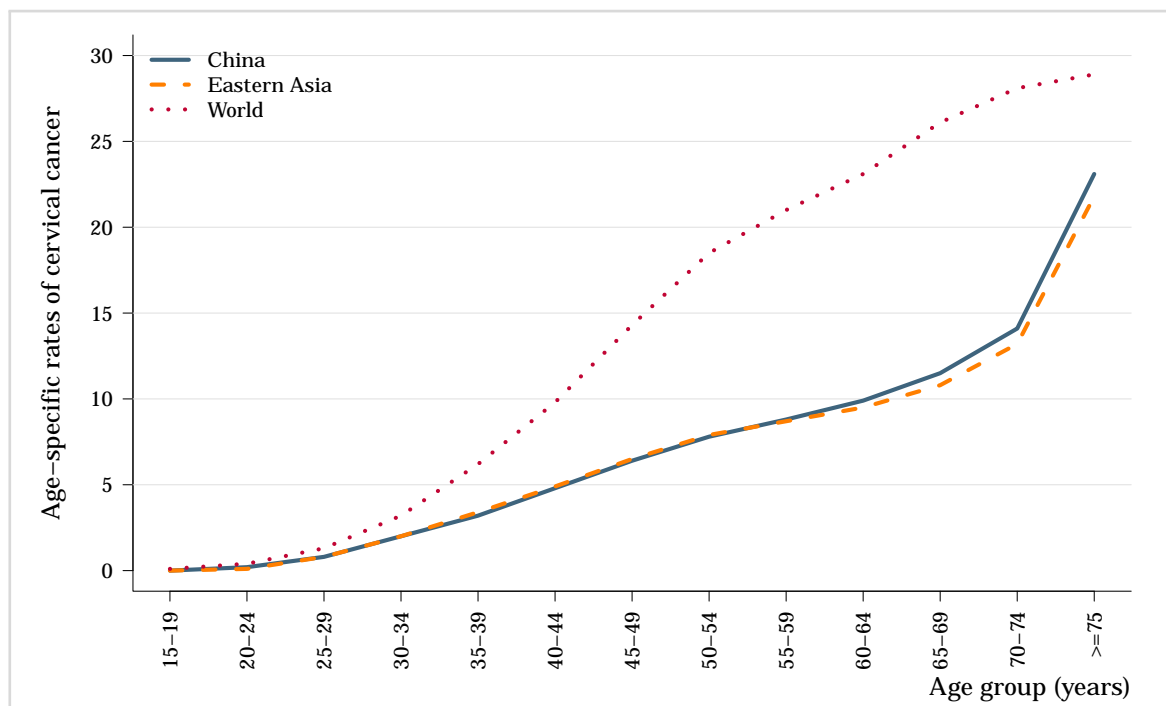
Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

Rates per 100,000 women per year.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

Figure 16: Comparison of age-specific cervical cancer mortality rates in China, within its region and the rest of the world



Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

Rates per 100,000 women per year.

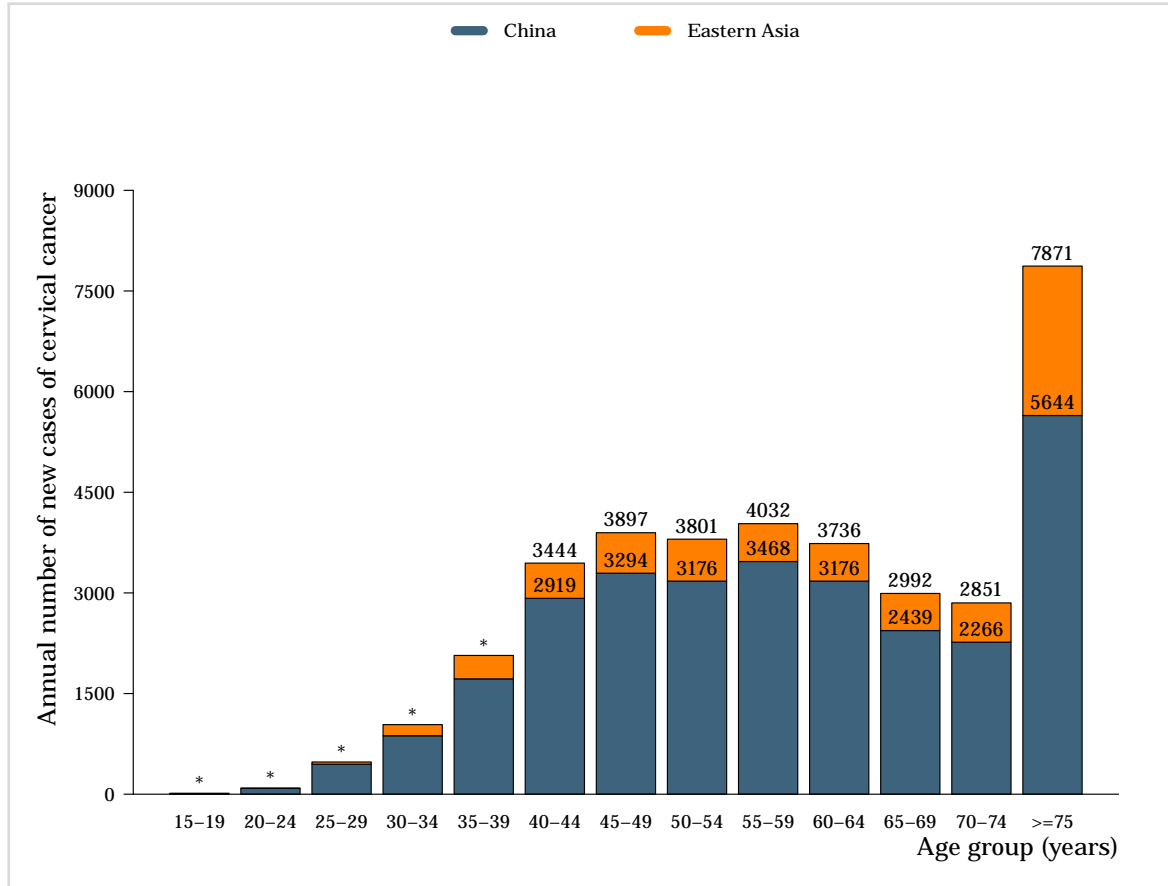
(Continued on next page)

(Figure 16 – continued from previous page)

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

Figure 17: Annual deaths number of cervical cancer by age group in China (estimates for 2012)



*12 cases for China and 12 cases for Eastern Asia in the 15-19 age group. 86 cases for China and 90 cases for Eastern Asia in the 20-24 age group. 447 cases for China and 480 cases for Eastern Asia in the 25-29 age group. 871 cases for China and 1037 cases for Eastern Asia in the 30-34 age group. 1719 cases for China and 2068 cases for Eastern Asia in the 35-39 age group.

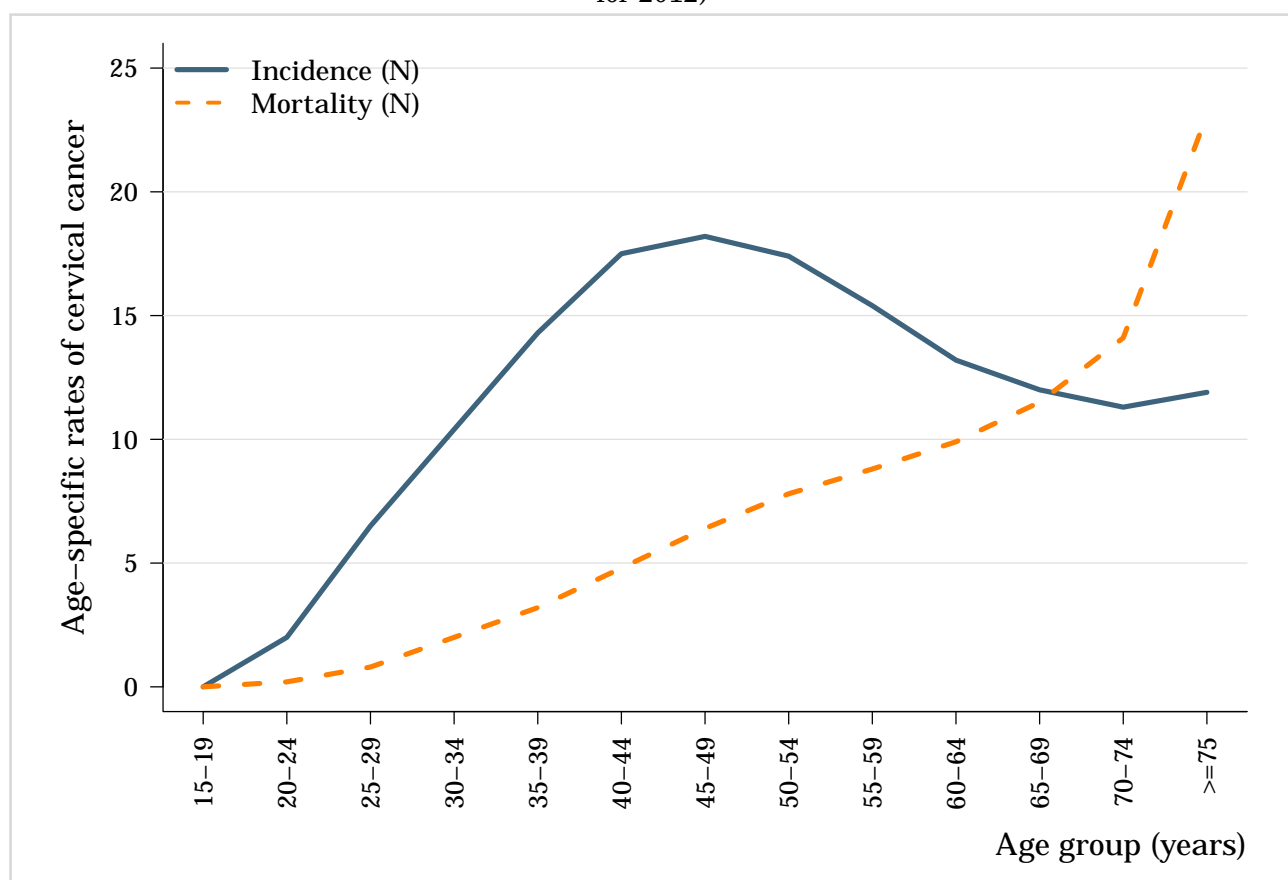
Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

3.1.6 Cervical cancer incidence and mortality comparison, Premature deaths and disability in China

Figure 18: Comparison of age-specific cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates in China (estimates for 2012)



Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

Rates per 100,000 women per year.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

Table 7: Premature deaths and disability from cervical cancer in China, Eastern Asia and the rest of the world (estimates for 2008)

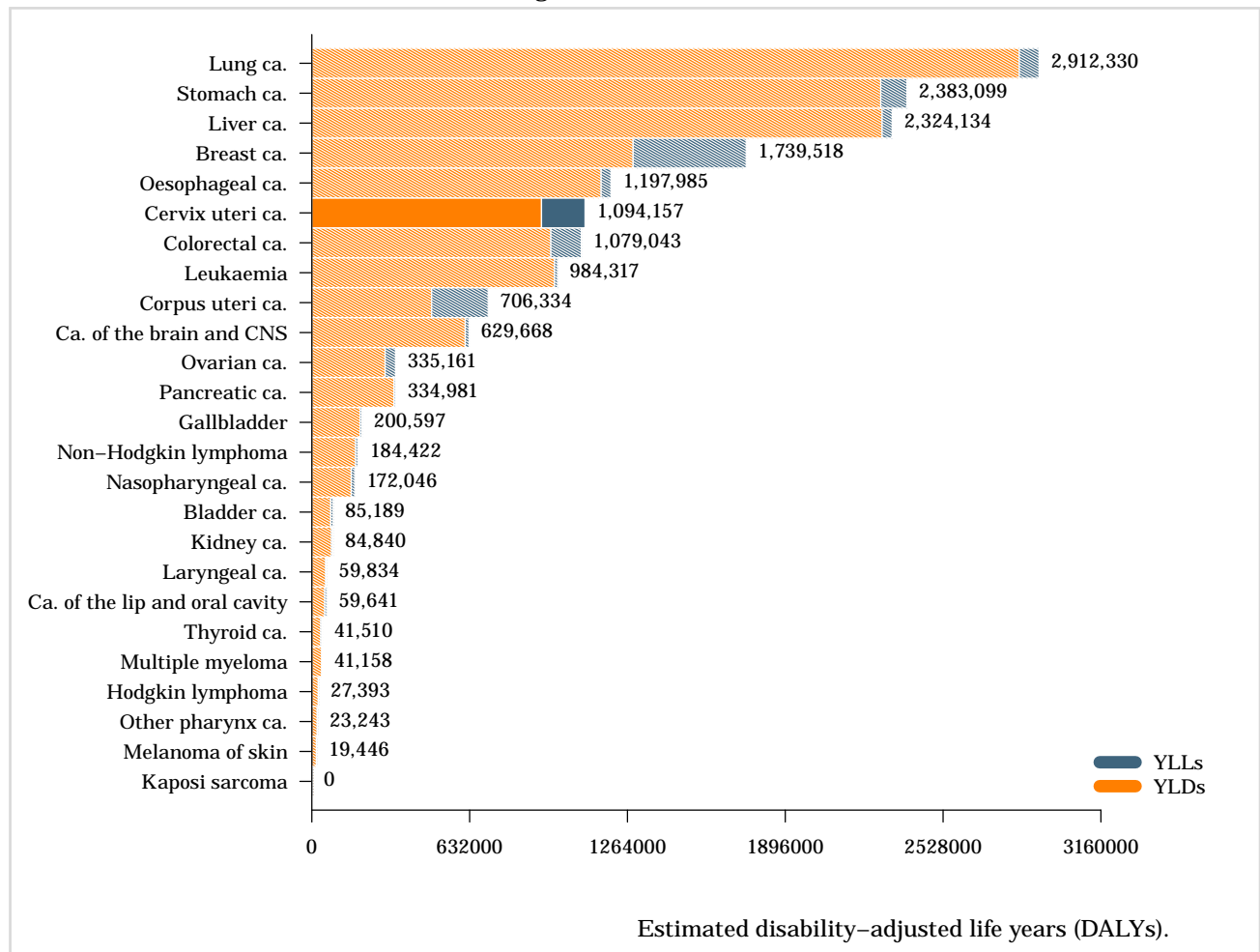
Indicator	China		Eastern Asia		World	
	Number	ASR (W)	Number	ASR (W)	Number	ASR (W)
Estimated disability-adjusted life years (DALYs)	1,094,157	141	1,256,464	136	8,738,004	293
Years of life lost (YLLs)	919,861	118	1,049,352	113	7,788,282	264
Years lived with disability (YLDs)	174,296	23	207,112	24	949,722	28

Data accessed on 04 Nov 2013.

Data sources:

Soerjomataram I, Lortet-Tieulent J, Parkin DM, Ferlay J, Mathers C, Forman D, Bray F. Global burden of cancer in 2008: a systematic analysis of disability-adjusted life-years in 12 world regions. *Lancet*. 2012 Nov 24;380(9856):1840-50.

Figure 19: Comparison of annual premature deaths and disability from cervical cancer in China to other cancers among women (estimates for 2008)



Data accessed on 04 Nov 2013.

CNS: Central Nervous System; YLDs: years lived with disability; YLLs: Years of life lost;

Data sources:

Soerjomataram I, Lortet-Tieulent J, Parkin DM, Ferlay J, Mathers C, Forman D, Bray F. Global burden of cancer in 2008: a systematic analysis of disability-adjusted life-years in 12 world regions. *Lancet*. 2012 Nov 24;380(9856):1840-50.

3.2 Anogenital cancers other than the cervix

Data on HPV role in anogenital cancers other than cervix are limited, but there is an increasing body of evidence strongly linking HPV DNA with cancers of anus, vulva, vagina, and penis. Although these cancers are much less frequent compared to cervical cancer, their association with HPV make them potentially preventable and subject to similar preventative strategies as those for cervical cancer. (*Vaccine 2006, Vol. 24, Suppl 3; Vaccine 2008, Vol. 26, Suppl 10; Vaccine 2012, Vol. 30, Suppl 5; IARC Monographs 2007, Vol. 90*).

3.2.1 Anal cancer

Anal cancer is rare in the general population with an average worldwide incidence of 1 per 100,000, but is reported to be increasing in more developed regions. Globally, there are an estimated 27,000 new cases every year (*de Martel C et al. Lancet Oncol 2012;13(6):607-15*). Women have higher incidences of anal cancer than men. Incidence is particularly high among populations of men who have sex with men (MSM), women with history of cervical or vulvar cancer, and immunosuppressed populations, including those who are HIV-infected and patients with a history of organ transplantation. These cancers are predominantly squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinomas, or basaloid and cloacogenic carcinomas.

Table 8: Anal cancer incidence in China by cancer registry and sex

Cancer registry	Period	MALE			FEMALE		
		N cases ^a	Crude rate ^b	ASR ^b	N cases ^a	Crude rate ^c	ASR ^c
Beijing ¹	1993-1997	6	0.1	0.1	11	0.2	0.1
Beijing City ²	2003-2007	35	0.2	0.1	25	0.1	0.1
Changle ¹	1993-1997	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Cixian County ²	2003-2007	4	0.3	0.3	2	0.1	0.2
Guangzhou City ³	2000-2002	13	0.2	0.3	8	0.2	0.1
Haining County ²	2003-2007	6	0.4	0.3	2	0.1	0.1
Harbin City, Nangang District ²	2003-2007	7	0.3	0.2	2	0.1	0.1
Hong Kong ²	2003-2007	108	0.7	0.4	88	0.5	0.3
Jiashan County ²	2003-2007	3	0.3	0.2	1	0.1	0.0
Jiaxing City ²	2005-2007	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.3	0.1
Macao ²	2003-2007	5	0.4	0.3	7	0.6	0.4
Qidong County ²	2003-2007	5	0.2	0.1	7	0.2	0.1
Shanghai City ²	2003-2007	70	0.4	0.2	67	0.4	0.2
Tianjin ¹	1993-1997	29	0.3	0.2	27	0.3	0.2
Wuhan City ²	2003-2007	40	0.3	0.3	39	0.3	0.3
Yangcheng County ²	2003-2007	2	0.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.0
Yanting County ²	2003-2007	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Zhongshan City ²	2004-2007	4	0.1	0.2	4	0.1	0.1

Data accessed on 05 May 2015.

ASR: Age-standardized rate, Standardized rates have been estimated using the direct method and the World population as the reference;

Please refer to original source (available at <http://ci5.iarc.fr/CI5i-ix/ci5i-ix.htm>)

^aAccumulated number of cases during the period in the population covered by the corresponding registry.

^bRates per 100,000 men per year.

^cRates per 100,000 women per year.

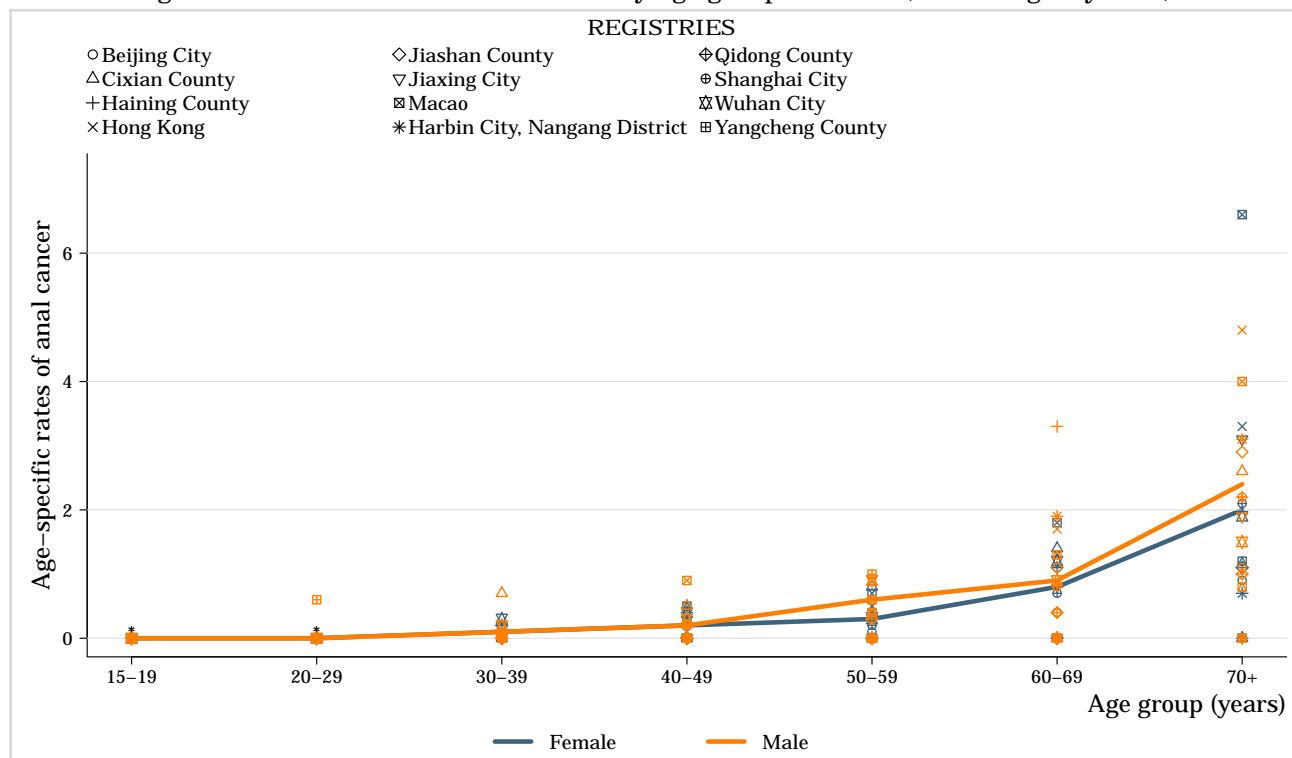
Data sources:

¹Parkin, D.M., Whelan, S.L., Ferlay, J., Teppo, L., and Thomas, D.B., eds (2002). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. VIII. IARC Scientific Publications No. 155, Lyon, IARC.

²Forman D, Bray F, Brewster DH, Gombe Mbalawa C, Kohler B, Piñeros M, Steliarova-Foucher E, Swaminathan R and Ferlay J eds (2013). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. X (electronic version) Lyon, IARC. <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

³Curado. M. P., Edwards, B., Shin. H.R., Storm. H., Ferlay. J., Heanue. M. and Boyle. P., eds (2007). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. IX. IARC Scientific Publications No. 160, Lyon, IARC.

Figure 20: Anal cancer incidence rates by age group in China (cancer registry data)



*No cases were registered for this age group.

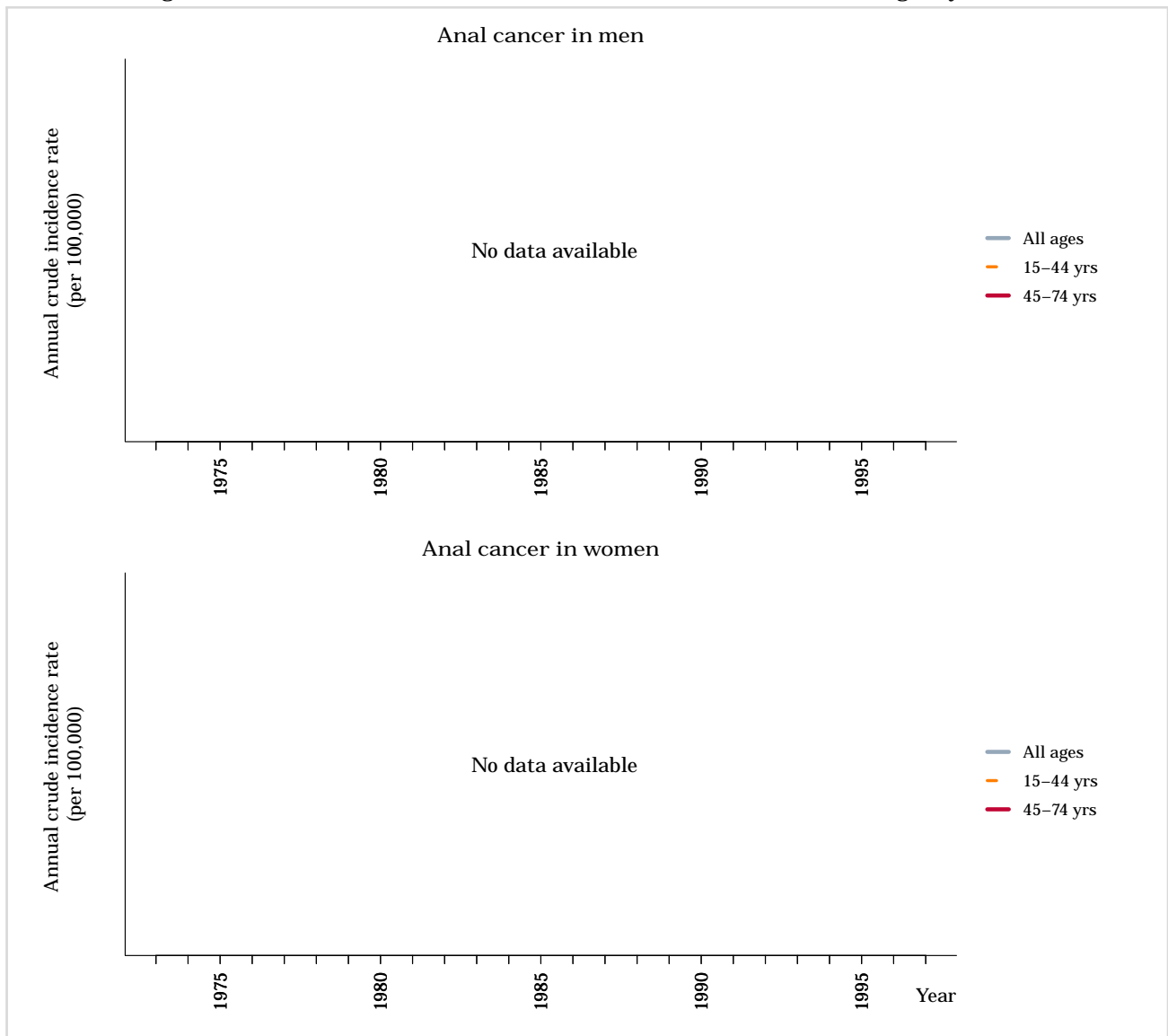
Data accessed on 05 May 2015.

Pooled estimate of the following registries: Beijing City, Cixian County, Haining County, Hong Kong, Jiashan County, Jiaxing City, Macao, Nangang District, Harbin City, Qidong County, Shanghai City, Wuhan City, Yangcheng County, Yanting County, Zhongshan City.
Rates per 100,000 per year.

Data sources:

Forman D, Bray F, Brewster DH, Gombe Mbalawa C, Kohler B, Piñeros M, Steliarova-Foucher E, Swaminathan R and Ferlay J eds (2013). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. X (electronic version) Lyon, IARC. <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

Figure 21: Time trends in anal cancer incidence in China (cancer registry data)



Data accessed on 27 Apr 2015.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Bray F, Steliarova-Foucher E and Forman D. Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, CI5plus: IARC CancerBase No. 9 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2014. Available from: <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

3.2.2 Vulvar cancer

Cancer of the vulva is rare among women worldwide, with an estimated 27,000 new cases in 2008, representing 4% of all gynaecologic cancers (*de Martel C et al. Lancet Oncol 2012;13(6):607-15*). Worldwide, about 60% of all vulvar cancer cases occur in more developed countries. Vulvar cancer has two distinct histological patterns with two different risk factor profiles: (1) basaloid/warty types (2) keratinising types. Basaloid/warty lesions are more common in young women, are very often associated with HPV DNA detection (75-100%), and have a similar risk factor profile as cervical cancer. Keratinising vulvar carcinomas represent the majority of the vulvar lesions (>60%), they occur more often in older women and are more rarely associated with HPV (*IARC Monograph Vol 100B*).

Table 9: Vulvar cancer incidence in China by cancer registry

Cancer registry	Period	N cases ^a	Crude rate ^b	ASR ^b
Beijing ¹	1993-1997	35	0.6	0.4
Beijing City ²	2003-2007	121	0.7	0.4
Changle ¹	1993-1997	0	0.0	0.0
Cixian County ²	2003-2007	5	0.3	0.4
Guangzhou City ³	2000-2002	18	0.3	0.3
Haining County ²	2003-2007	6	0.4	0.3
Harbin City, Nangang District ²	2003-2007	10	0.4	0.3
Hong Kong ²	2003-2007	147	0.8	0.5
Jiashan County ²	2003-2007	4	0.4	0.2
Jiaxing City ²	2005-2007	6	0.8	0.5
Macao ²	2003-2007	3	0.2	0.2
Qidong County ²	2003-2007	3	0.1	0.0
Shanghai City ²	2003-2007	98	0.6	0.3
Tianjin ¹	1993-1997	26	0.3	0.2
Wuhan City ²	2003-2007	27	0.2	0.2
Yangcheng County ²	2003-2007	1	0.1	0.1
Yanting County ²	2003-2007	5	0.3	0.3
Zhongshan City ²	2004-2007	13	0.5	0.4

Data accessed on 05 May 2015.

ASR: Age-standardized rate, Standardized rates have been estimated using the direct method and the World population as the reference;

^aAccumulated number of cases during the period in the population covered by the corresponding registry.

^bRates per 100,000 women per year.

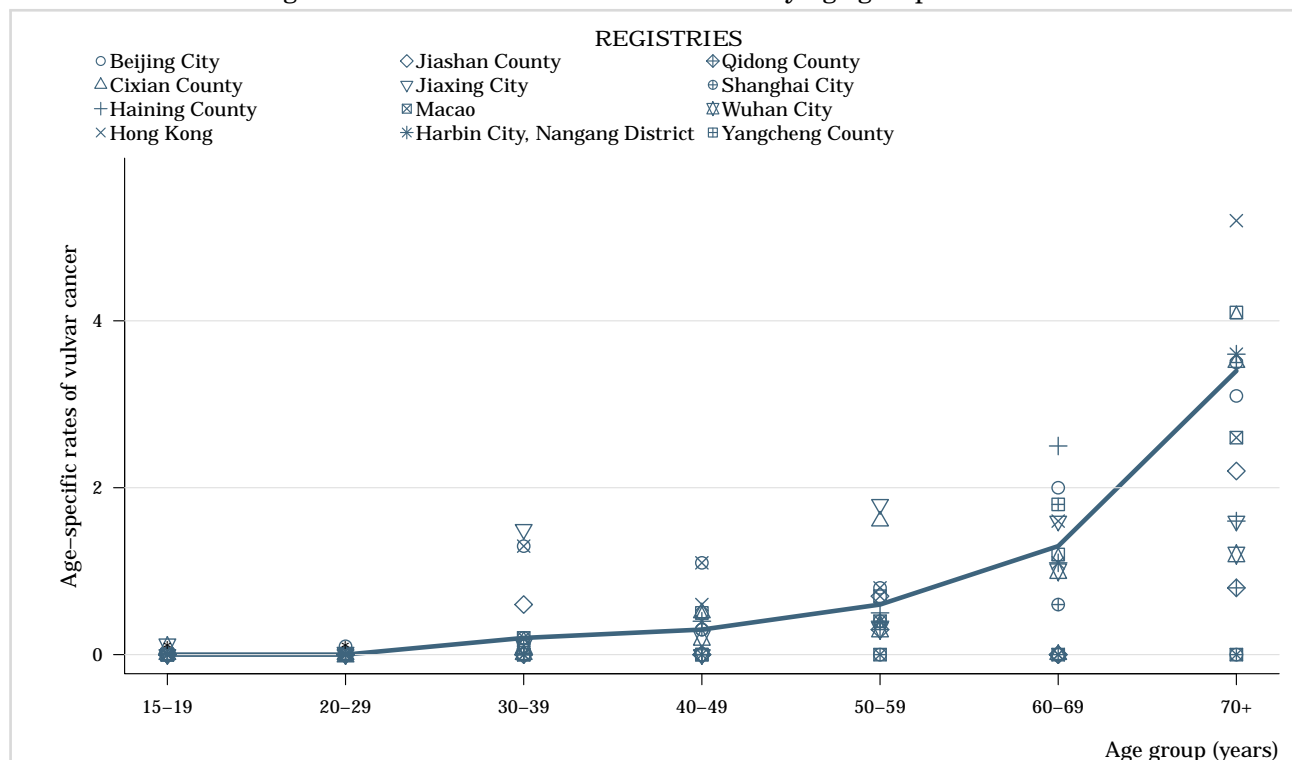
Data sources:

¹Parkin, D.M., Whelan, S.L., Ferlay, J., Teppo, L., and Thomas, D.B., eds (2002). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. VIII. IARC Scientific Publications No. 155, Lyon, IARC.

²Forman D, Bray F, Brewster DH, Gombe Mbalawa C, Kohler B, Piñeros M, Steliarova-Foucher E, Swaminathan R and Ferlay J eds (2013). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. X (electronic version) Lyon, IARC. <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

³Curado. M. P., Edwards, B., Shin. H.R., Storm. H., Ferlay. J., Heanue. M. and Boyle. P., eds (2007). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. IX. IARC Scientific Publications No. 160, Lyon, IARC.

Figure 22: Vulvar cancer incidence rates by age group in China



*No cases were registered for this age group.

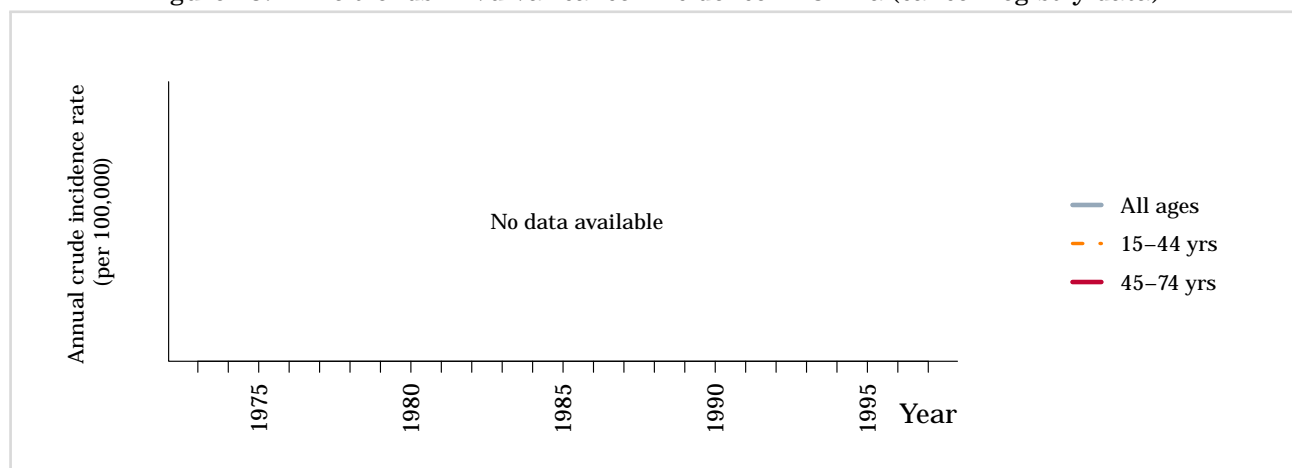
Data accessed on 05 May 2015.

Pooled estimate of the following registries: Beijing City, Cixian County, Haining County, Hong Kong, Jiashan County, Jiaxing City, Macao, Nangang District, Harbin City, Qidong County, Shanghai City, Wuhan City, Yangcheng County, Yanting County, Zhongshan City.

Data sources:

Forman D, Bray F, Brewster DH, Gombe Mbalawa C, Kohler B, Piñeros M, Steliarova-Foucher E, Swaminathan R and Ferlay J eds (2013). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. X (electronic version) Lyon, IARC. <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

Figure 23: Time trends in vulvar cancer incidence in China (cancer registry data)



Data accessed on 27 Apr 2015.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Bray F, Steliarova-Foucher E and Forman D. Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, CI5plus: IARC CancerBase No. 9 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2014. Available from: <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

3.2.3 Vaginal cancer

Cancer of the vagina is a rare cancer, with an estimated 13,000 new cases in 2008, representing 2% of all gynaecologic cancers (*de Martel C et al. Lancet Oncol 2012;13(6):607-15*). Similar to cervical cancer, the majority of vaginal cancer cases (68%) occur in less developed countries. Most vaginal cancers are squamous cell carcinoma (90%) generally attributable to HPV, followed by clear cell adenocarcinomas and melanoma. Vaginal cancers are primarily reported in developed countries. Metastatic cervical cancer can be misclassified as cancer of the vagina. Invasive vaginal cancer is diagnosed primarily in old women (≥ 65 years) and the diagnosis is rare in women under 45 years whereas the peak incidence of carcinoma in situ is observed between ages 55 and 70 (*Vaccine 2008, Vol. 26, Suppl 10*).

Table 10: Vaginal cancer incidence in China by cancer registry

Cancer registry	Period	N cases ^a	Crude rate ^b	ASR ^b
Beijing ¹	1993-1997	9	0.2	0.1
Beijing City ²	2003-2007	41	0.2	0.2
Changle ¹	1993-1997	0	0.0	0.0
Cixian County ²	2003-2007	2	0.1	0.1
Guangzhou City ³	2000-2002	13	0.2	0.2
Haining County ²	2003-2007	2	0.1	0.1
Harbin City, Nangang District ²	2003-2007	10	0.4	0.3
Hong Kong ²	2003-2007	97	0.5	0.3
Jiashan County ²	2003-2007	0	0.0	0.0
Jiaxing City ²	2005-2007	1	0.1	0.1
Macao ²	2003-2007	6	0.5	0.4
Qidong County ²	2003-2007	2	0.1	0.1
Shanghai City ²	2003-2007	39	0.3	0.1
Tianjin ¹	1993-1997	14	0.2	0.1
Wuhan City ²	2003-2007	29	0.3	0.2
Yangcheng County ²	2003-2007	3	0.3	0.3
Yanting County ²	2003-2007	1	0.1	0.1
Zhongshan City ²	2004-2007	9	0.3	0.3

Data accessed on 05 May 2015.

ASR: Age-standardized rate, Standardized rates have been estimated using the direct method and the World population as the reference; Please refer to original source (available at <http://ci5.iarc.fr/CI5i-ix/ci5i-ix.htm>)

^aAccumulated number of cases during the period in the population covered by the corresponding registry.

^bRates per 100,000 women per year.

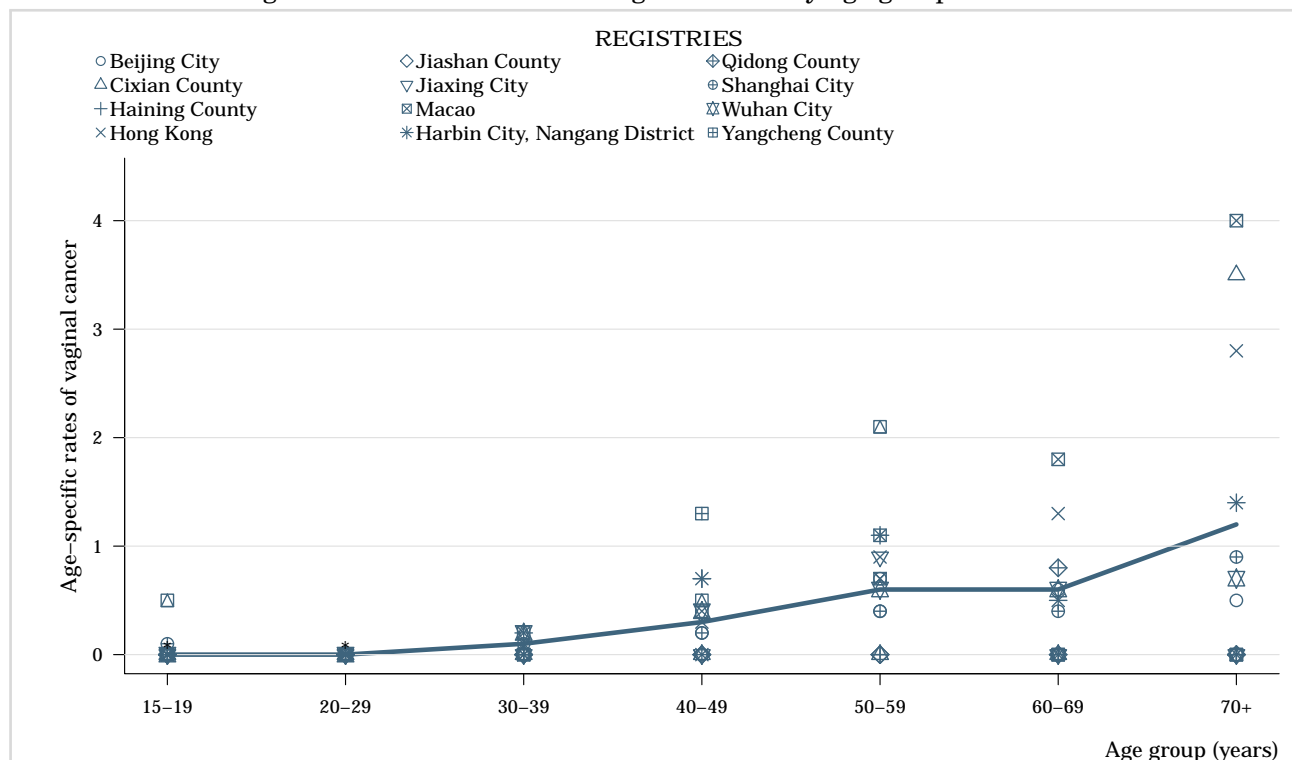
Data sources:

¹Parkin, D.M., Whelan, S.L., Ferlay, J., Teppo, L., and Thomas, D.B., eds (2002). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. VIII. IARC Scientific Publications No. 155, Lyon, IARC.

²Forman D, Bray F, Brewster DH, Gombe Mbalawa C, Kohler B, Piñeros M, Steliarova-Foucher E, Swaminathan R and Ferlay J eds (2013). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. X (electronic version) Lyon, IARC. <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

³Curado. M. P., Edwards, B., Shin. H.R., Storm. H., Ferlay. J., Heanue. M. and Boyle. P., eds (2007). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. IX. IARC Scientific Publications No. 160, Lyon, IARC.

Figure 24: Incidence rates of vaginal cancer by age group in China



*No cases were registered for this age group.

Data accessed on 05 May 2015.

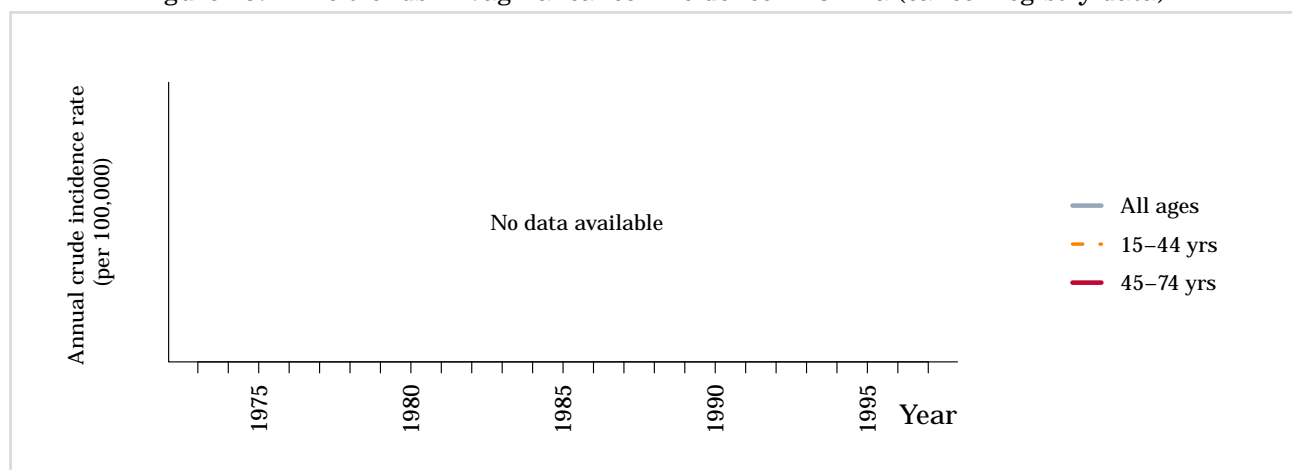
Pooled estimate of the following registries: Beijing City, Cixian County, Haining County, Hong Kong, Jiashan County, Jiaxing City, Macao, Nangang District, Harbin City, Qidong County, Shanghai City, Wuhan City, Yangcheng County, Yanting County, Zhongshan City.

^aRates per 100,000 per year.

Data sources:

Forman D, Bray F, Brewster DH, Gombé Mbalawa C, Kohler B, Piñeros M, Steliarova-Foucher E, Swaminathan R and Ferlay J eds (2013). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. X (electronic version) Lyon, IARC. <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

Figure 25: Time trends in vaginal cancer incidence in China (cancer registry data)



Data accessed on 27 Apr 2015.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Bray F, Steliarova-Foucher E and Forman D. Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, CI5plus: IARC CancerBase No. 9 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2014. Available from: <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

3.2.4 Penile cancer

The annual burden of penile cancer has been estimated to be 22,000 cases worldwide with incidence rates strongly correlating with those of cervical cancer (*de Martel C et al. Lancet Oncol 2012;13(6):607-15*). Penile cancer is rare and most commonly affects men aged 50-70 years. Incidence rates are higher in less developed countries than in more developed countries, accounting for up to 10% of male cancers in some parts of Africa, South America and Asia. Precursor cancerous penile lesions (PeIN) are rare.

Cancers of the penis are primarily of squamous cell carcinomas (SCC) (95%) and the most common penile SCC histologic sub-types are keratinising (49%), mixed warty-basaloid (17%), verrucous (8%) warty (6%), and basaloid (4%). HPV is most commonly detected in basaloid and warty tumours but is less common in keratinising and verrucous tumours. Approximately 60-100% of PeIN lesions are HPV DNA positive.

Table 11: Penile cancer incidence in China by cancer registry

Cancer registry	Period	N cases ^a	Crude rate ^b	ASR ^b
Beijing ¹	1993-1997	33	0.5	0.4
Beijing City ²	2003-2007	95	0.5	0.3
Changle ¹	1993-1997	0	0.0	0.0
Cixian County ²	2003-2007	10	0.6	0.8
Guangzhou City ³	2000-2002	17	0.3	0.3
Haining County ²	2003-2007	5	0.3	0.2
Harbin City, Nangang District ²	2003-2007	17	0.7	0.6
Hong Kong ²	2003-2007	72	0.4	0.3
Jiashan County ²	2003-2007	5	0.5	0.3
Jiaxing City ²	2005-2007	5	0.7	0.4
Macao ²	2003-2007	4	0.3	0.3
Qidong County ²	2003-2007	11	0.4	0.3
Shanghai City ²	2003-2007	107	0.7	0.3
Taiwan ¹	1997-1997	59	0.5	0.5
Tianjin ¹	1993-1997	53	0.6	0.5
Wuhan City ²	2003-2007	40	0.3	0.3
Yangcheng County ²	2003-2007	8	0.8	1.0
Yanting County ²	2003-2007	6	0.4	0.4
Zhongshan City ²	2004-2007	27	1.0	1.0

Data accessed on 05 May 2015.

ASR: Age-standardized rate, Standardized rates have been estimated using the direct method and the World population as the reference;

Please refer to original source (available at <http://ci5.iarc.fr/CI5i-ix/ci5i-ix.htm>)

^a Accumulated number of cases during the period in the population covered by the corresponding registry.

^b Rates per 100,000 men per year.

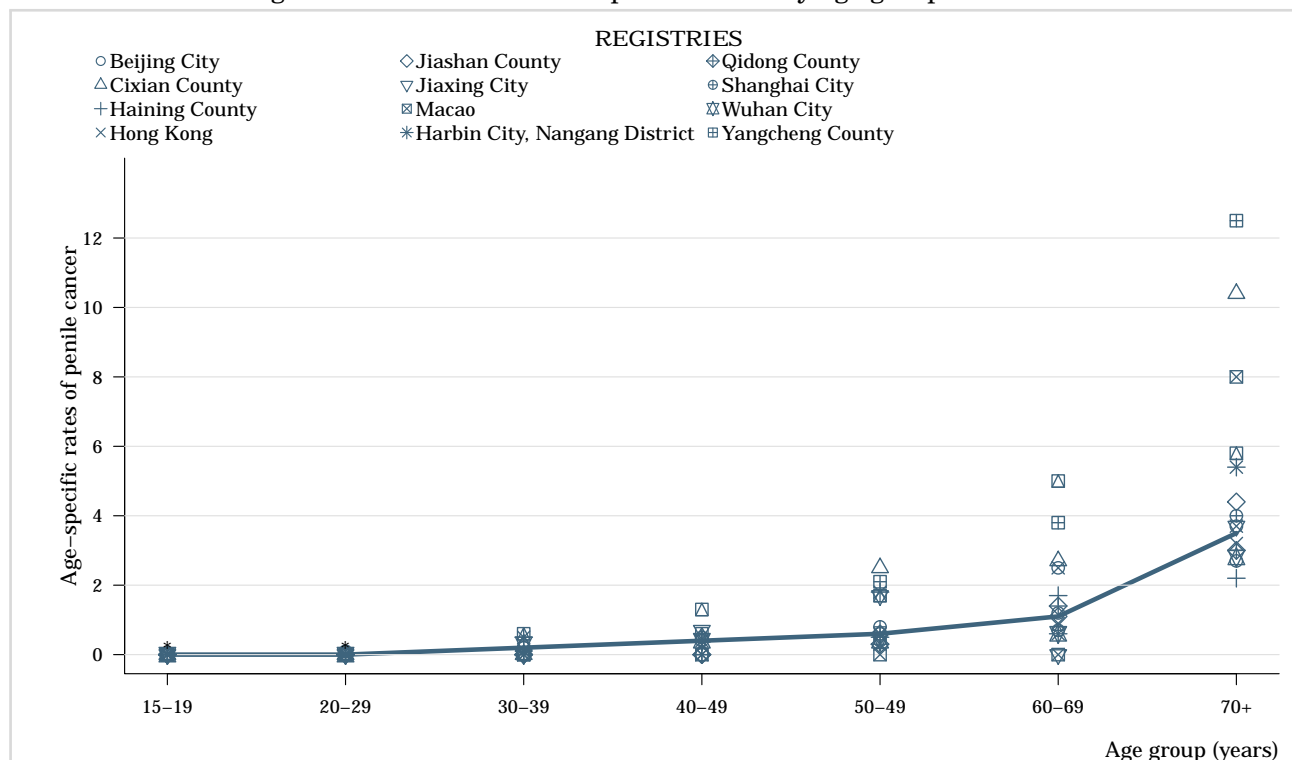
Data sources:

¹ Parkin, D.M., Whelan, S.L., Ferlay, J., Teppo, L., and Thomas, D.B., eds (2002). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. VIII. IARC Scientific Publications No. 155, Lyon, IARC.

² Forman D, Bray F, Brewster DH, Gombe Mbalawa C, Kohler B, Piñeros M, Steliarova-Foucher E, Swaminathan R and Ferlay J eds (2013). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. X (electronic version) Lyon, IARC. <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

³ Curado. M. P., Edwards, B., Shin. H.R., Storm. H., Ferlay. J., Heanue. M. and Boyle. P., eds (2007). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. IX. IARC Scientific Publications No. 160, Lyon, IARC.

Figure 26: Incidence rates of penile cancer by age group in China



*No cases were registered for this age group.

Data accessed on 05 May 2015.

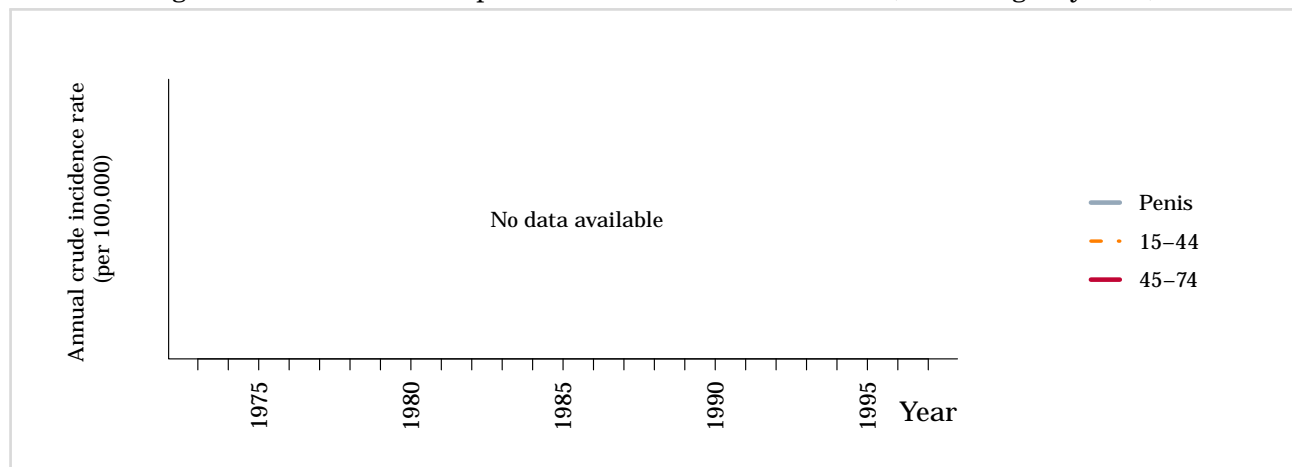
Pooled estimate of the following registries: Beijing City, Cixian County, Haining County, Hong Kong, Jiashan County, Jiaxing City, Macao, Nangang District, Harbin City, Qidong County, Shanghai City, Wuhan City, Yangcheng County, Yanting County, Zhongshan City.

Rates per 100,000 per year.

Data sources:

Forman D, Bray F, Brewster DH, Gombé Mbalawa C, Kohler B, Piñeros M, Steliarova-Foucher E, Swaminathan R and Ferlay J eds (2013). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. X (electronic version) Lyon, IARC. <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

Figure 27: Time trends in penile cancer incidence in China (cancer registry data)



Data accessed on 27 Apr 2015.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Bray F, Steliarova-Foucher E and Forman D. Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, CI5plus: IARC CancerBase No. 9 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2014. Available from: <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

3.3 Head and neck cancers

The majority of head and neck cancers are associated with high tobacco and alcohol consumption. However, increasing trends in the incidence at specific sites suggest that other aetiological factors are involved, and infection by certain high-risk types of HPV (i.e. HPV16) have been reported to be associated with head and neck cancers, in particular with oropharyngeal cancer. Current evidence suggests that HPV16 is associated with tonsil cancer (including Waldeyer ring cancer), base of tongue cancer and other oropharyngeal cancer sites. Associations with other head and neck cancer sites such as oral cancer are neither strong nor consistent when compared to molecular-epidemiological data on HPV and oropharyngeal cancer. Association with laryngeal cancer is still unclear (*IARC Monograph Vol 100B*).

3.3.1 Pharyngeal cancer (excluding nasopharynx)

Table 12: Incidence and mortality of cancer of the pharynx (excluding nasopharynx) in China, Eastern Asia and the rest of the world by sex (estimates for 2012). Includes ICD-10 codes: C09-10,C12-14

Indicator	MALE			FEMALE		
	China	Eastern Asia	World	China	Eastern Asia	World
INCIDENCE						
Annual number of new cancer cases	5,444	13,441	115,131	1,080	1,884	27,256
Crude incidence rate ^a	0.8	1.6	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
Age-standardized incidence rate ^a	0.6	1.3	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.7
Cumulative risk (%) at 75 years old ^b	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
MORTALITY						
Annual number of deaths	3,557	7,867	77,585	903	1,352	18,505
Crude mortality rate ^a	0.5	1.0	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
Age-standardized mortality rate ^a	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Cumulative risk (%) at 75 years old ^c	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1

Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

Incidence data is available from high quality regional (coverage lower than 10%). Data is included in Cancer incidence in Five Continents (CI5) volume IX and/or X. Incidence rates were estimated from national mortality by modelling, using incidence mortality ratios derived from recorded data in country-specific cancer registries. For more detailed methods of estimation please refer to <http://globocan.iarc.fr/old/method/method.asp?country=160>

^aMale: Rates per 100,000 men per year. Female: Rates per 100,000 women per year.

^b Cumulative risk (incidence) is the probability or risk of individuals getting from the disease during ages 0-74 years. For cancer, it is expressed as the % of new born children who would be expected to develop from a particular cancer before the age of 75 if they had the rates of cancer observed in the period in the absence of competing causes.

^c Cumulative risk (mortality) is the probability or risk of individuals dying from the disease during ages 0-74 years. For cancer, it is expressed as the % of new born children who would be expected to die from a particular cancer before the age of 75 if they had the rates of cancer observed in the period in the absence of competing causes.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

Figure 28: Comparison of incidence and mortality rates of the pharynx (excluding nasopharynx) by age group and sex in China (estimates for 2012). Includes ICD-10 codes: C09-10,C12-14



Data accessed on 15 Nov 2015.

Male: Rates per 100,000 men per year. Female: Rates per 100,000 women per year.

Data sources:

Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.2, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>.

Table 13: Incidence of oropharyngeal cancer in China by cancer registry and sex

Cancer registry	Period	MALE			FEMALE		
		N cases ^a	Crude rate ^b	ASR ^b	N cases ^a	Crude rate ^b	ASR ^b
Base of tongue (ICD-10 code: C01)							
Beijing ¹	1993-1997	3	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Beijing City ²	2003-2007	30	0.2	0.1	13	0.1	0.0
Changle ¹	1993-1997	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Cixian County ²	2003-2007	2	0.1	0.2	1	0.1	0.1
Guangzhou City ³	2000-2002	14	0.3	0.3	5	0.1	0.1
Haining County ²	2003-2007	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
Hong Kong ²	2003-2007	65	0.4	0.3	13	0.1	0.1
Jiashan County ²	2003-2007	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Jiaxing City ²	2005-2007	4	0.5	0.4	0	0.0	0.0
Macao ²	2003-2007	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Nangang District, Harbin City ²	2003-2007	8	0.3	0.3	0	0.0	0.0
Qidong County ²	2003-2007	5	0.2	0.1	2	0.1	0.0
Shanghai City ²	2003-2007	41	0.3	0.1	18	0.1	0.1
Tianjin ¹	1993-1997	12	0.1	0.1	11	0.1	0.1
Wuhan City ²	2003-2007	14	0.1	0.1	13	0.1	0.1
Yangcheng County ²	2003-2007	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
Yanting County ²	2003-2007	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Zhongshan City ²	2004-2007	13	0.5	0.4	2	0.1	0.1
Tonsillar cancer (ICD-10 code: C09)							
Beijing ¹	1993-1997	5	0.1	0.1	1	0.0	0.0
Beijing City ²	2003-2007	16	0.1	0.1	13	0.1	0.0
Changle ¹	1993-1997	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Cixian County ²	2003-2007	5	0.3	0.6	0	0.0	0.0
Guangzhou City ³	2000-2002	15	0.3	0.3	3	0.1	0.0
Haining County ²	2003-2007	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.3	0.2
Harbin City, Nangang District ²	2003-2007	11	0.4	0.3	3	0.1	0.1
Hong Kong ²	2003-2007	157	1.0	0.6	38	0.2	0.2
Jiashan County ²	2003-2007	3	0.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0
Jiaxing City ²	2005-2007	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Macao ²	2003-2007	3	0.3	0.2	2	0.2	0.2
Qidong County ²	2003-2007	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Shanghai City ²	2003-2007	28	0.2	0.1	6	0.0	0.0
Tianjin ¹	1993-1997	10	0.1	0.1	6	0.1	0.1
Wuhan City ²	2003-2007	12	0.1	0.1	9	0.1	0.1
Yangcheng County ²	2003-2007	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Yanting County ²	2003-2007	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Zhongshan City ²	2004-2007	17	0.6	0.6	2	0.1	0.1
Cancer of the oropharynx (excludes tonsil) (ICD-10 code: C10)							
Beijing ¹	1993-1997	6	0.1	0.1	5	0.1	0.1
Beijing City ²	2003-2007	24	0.1	0.1	19	0.1	0.1
Changle ¹	1993-1997	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Cixian County ²	2003-2007	4	0.3	0.3	0	0.0	0.0
Guangzhou City ³	2000-2002	16	0.3	0.3	0	0.0	0.0
Haining County ²	2003-2007	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

(Table 13 – continued from previous page)

Cancer registry	Period	MALE			FEMALE		
		N cases ^a	Crude rate ^b	ASR ^b	N cases ^a	Crude rate ^b	ASR ^b
Harbin City, Nangang District ²	2003-2007	4	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
Hong Kong ²	2003-2007	66	0.4	0.3	12	0.1	0.0
Jiashan County ²	2003-2007	2	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	0.1
Jiaxing City ²	2005-2007	2	0.3	0.1	1	0.1	0.1
Macao ²	2003-2007	6	0.5	0.5	0	0.0	0.0
Qidong County ²	2003-2007	4	0.1	0.1	1	0.0	0.0
Shanghai City ²	2003-2007	46	0.3	0.2	8	0.1	0.0
Tianjin ¹	1993-1997	12	0.1	0.1	4	0.0	0.0
Wuhan City ²	2003-2007	23	0.2	0.2	7	0.1	0.0
Yangcheng County ²	2003-2007	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
Yanting County ²	2003-2007	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Zhongshan City ²	2004-2007	9	0.3	0.3	2	0.1	0.1

Data accessed on 05 May 2015.

ASR: Age-standardised rate. Standardised rates have been estimated using the direct method and the World population as the reference.

Please refer to original source (available at <http://ci5.iarc.fr/CI5i-ix/ci5i-ix.htm>)

^aAccumulated number of cases during the period in the population covered by the corresponding registry.

^bMale: Rates per 100,000 men per year. Female: Rates per 100,000 women per year.

Data sources:

¹Parkin, D.M., Whelan, S.L., Ferlay, J., Teppo, L., and Thomas, D.B., eds (2002). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. VIII. IARC Scientific Publications No. 155, Lyon, IARC.

²Forman D, Bray F, Brewster DH, Gombe Mbalawa C, Kohler B, Piñeros M, Steliarova-Foucher E, Swaminathan R and Ferlay J eds (2013). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. X (electronic version) Lyon, IARC. <http://ci5.iarc.fr>

³Curado. M. P., Edwards, B., Shin. H.R., Storm. H., Ferlay. J., Heanue. M. and Boyle. P., eds (2007). Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol. IX. IARC Scientific Publications No. 160, Lyon, IARC.

4 HPV related statistics

HPV infection is commonly found in the anogenital tract of men and women with and without clinical lesions. The aetiological role of HPV infection among women with cervical cancer is well-established, and there is growing evidence of its central role in other anogenital sites. HPV is also responsible for other diseases such as recurrent juvenile respiratory papillomatosis and genital warts, both mainly caused by HPV types 6 and 11 (*Lacey CJ, Vaccine 2006; 24(S3):35*). For this section, the methodologies used to compile the information on HPV burden are derived from systematic reviews and meta-analyses of the literature. Due to the limitations of HPV DNA detection methods and study designs used, these data should be interpreted with caution and used only as a guide to assess the burden of HPV infection within the population. (*Vaccine 2006, Vol. 24, Suppl 3; Vaccine 2008, Vol. 26, Suppl 10; Vaccine 2012, Vol. 30, Suppl 5; IARC Monographs 2007, Vol. 90*).

4.1 HPV burden in women with normal cervical cytology, cervical precancerous lesions or invasive cervical cancer

The statistics shown in this section focus on HPV infection in the cervix uteri. HPV cervical infection results in cervical morphological lesions ranging from normalcy (cytologically normal women) to different stages of precancerous lesions (CIN-1, CIN-2, CIN-3/CIS) and invasive cervical cancer. HPV infection is measured by HPV DNA detection in cervical cells (fresh tissue, paraffin embedded or exfoliated cells).

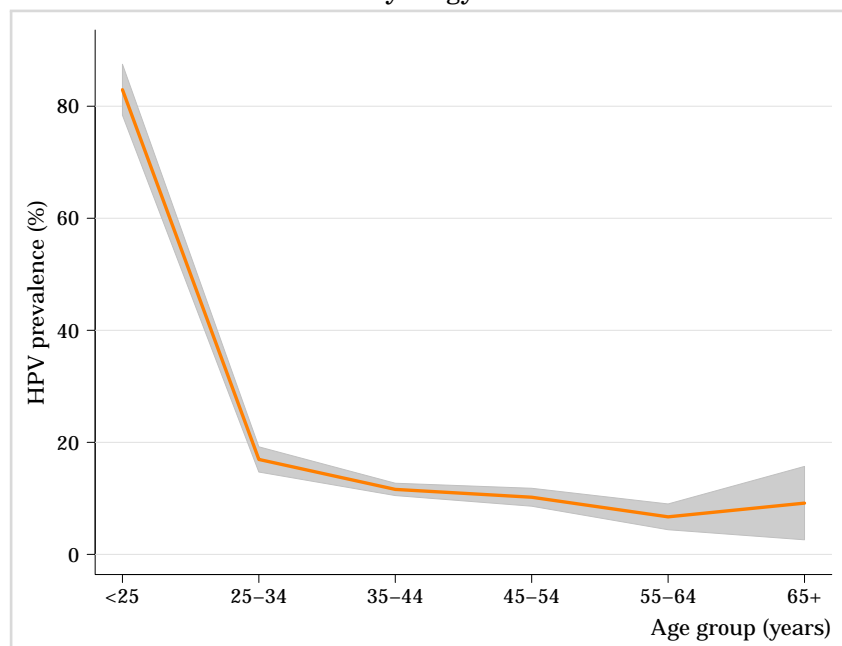
The prevalence of HPV increases with lesion severity. HPV causes virtually 100% of cervical cancer cases, and an underestimation of HPV prevalence in cervical cancer is most likely due to the limitations of study methodologies. Worldwide, HPV16 and 18 (the two vaccine-preventable types) contribute to over 70% of all cervical cancer cases, between 41% and 67% of high-grade cervical lesions and 16-32% of low-grade cervical lesions. After HPV16/18, the six most common HPV types are the same in all world regions, namely 31, 33, 35, 45, 52 and 58; these account for an additional 20% of cervical cancers worldwide (*Clifford G, Vaccine 2006;24(S3):26*).

Methods: Prevalence and type distribution of human papillomavirus in cervical carcinoma, low-grade cervical lesions, high-grade cervical lesions and normal cytology: systematic review and meta-analysis

A systematic review of the literature was conducted regarding the worldwide HPV-prevalence and type distribution for cervical carcinoma, low-grade cervical lesions, high-grade cervical lesions and normal cytology from 1990 to 'data as of' indicated in each section. The search terms for the review were 'HPV AND cerv*' using Pubmed. There were no limits in publication language. References cited in selected articles were also investigated. Inclusion criteria were: HPV DNA detection by means of PCR or HC2, a minimum of 20 cases for cervical carcinoma, 20 cases for low-grade cervical lesions, 20 cases for high-grade cervical lesions and 100 cases for normal cytology and a detailed description of HPV DNA detection and genotyping techniques used. The number of cases tested and HPV positive extracted for each study were pooled to estimate the prevalence of HPV DNA and the HPV type distribution globally and by geographical region. Binomial 95% confidence intervals were calculated for each HPV prevalence. For more details refer to the methods document.

4.1.1 HPV prevalence in women with normal cervical cytology

Figure 29: Crude age-specific HPV prevalence (%) and 95% confidence interval in women with normal cervical cytology in China

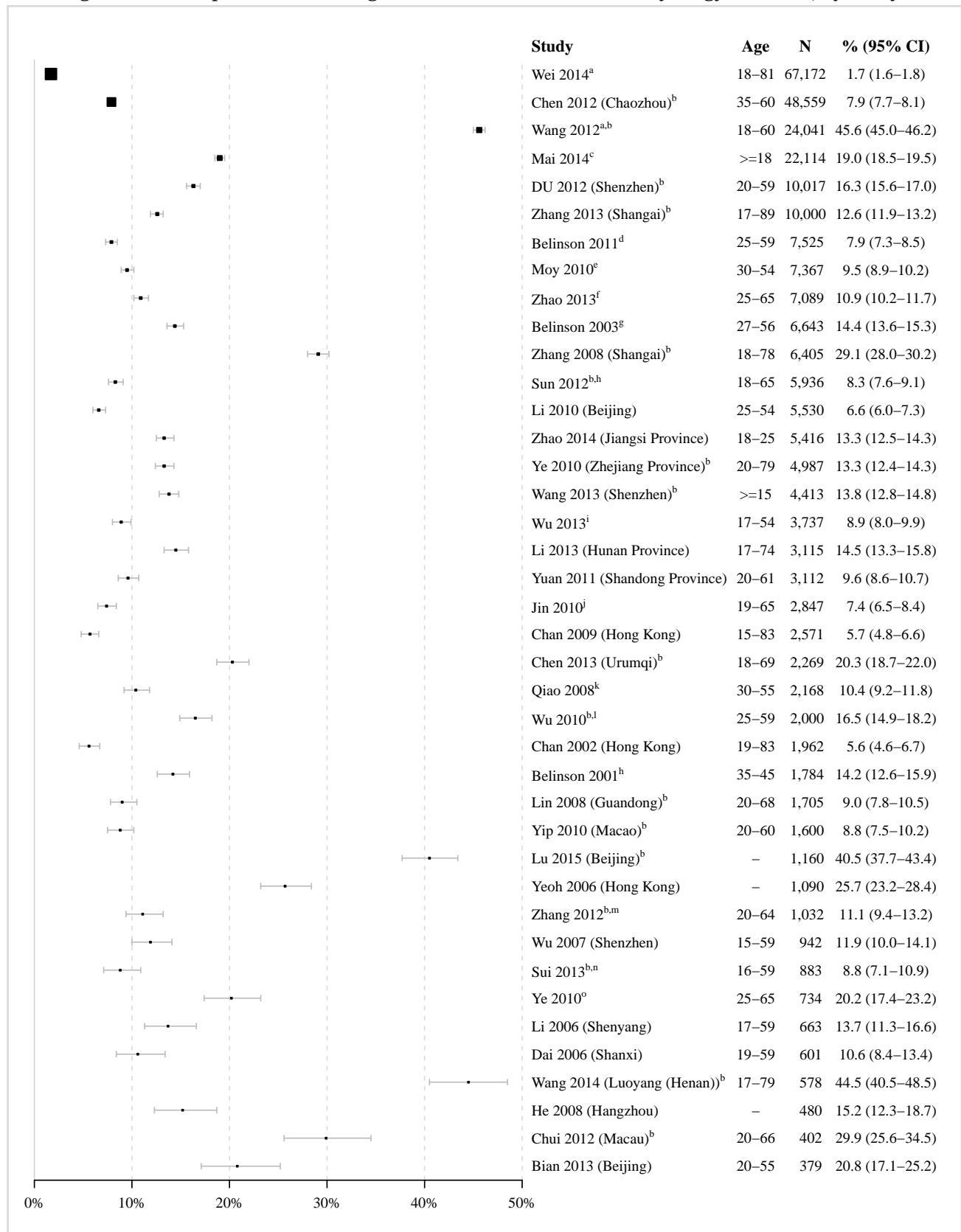


Data updated on 15 Dec 2016 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).

Data sources:

Based on systematic reviews and meta-analysis performed by ICO. The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Bruni L, J Infect Dis 2010; 202: 1789. 2) De Sanjosé S, Lancet Infect Dis 2007; 7: 453
Belinson J, Gynecol Oncol 2001; 83: 439 | Chan PK, J Med Virol 2009; 81: 1635 | Dai M, Br J Cancer 2006; 95: 96 | Hu SY, Chin J Cancer Res 2011; 23: 25 | Li LK, Br J Cancer 2006; 95: 1593 | Wu RF, Int J Cancer 2007; 121: 1306

Figure 30: HPV prevalence among women with normal cervical cytology in China, by study



(Continued on next page)
Data updated on 15 Dec 2016 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).
 95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval; N: number of women tested;
 The samples for HPV testing come from cervical specimens (fresh/fixed biopsies or exfoliated cells).
^aShenyang (Liaoning Province)
^bWomen from the general population, including some with cytological cervical abnormalities
^cShantou City (Guandong Province)

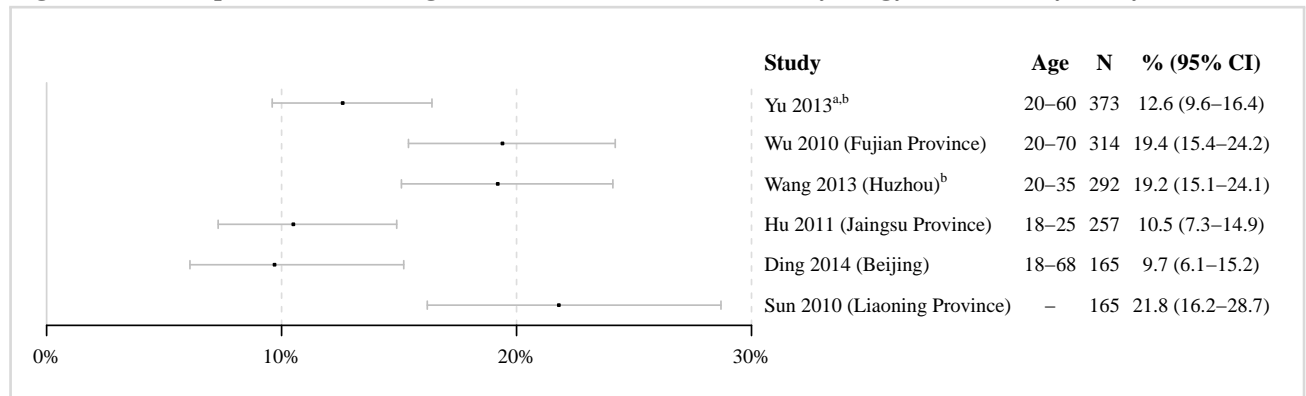
(Continued on next page)

(Figure 31 – continued from previous page)

- ^d Guangdong Province
^e Shanxi, Jiangxi and Gansu Provinces
^f Yangcheng, Xinmi and Tonggu
^g Yangcheng and Xiangyuan (Shanxi)
^h Qujing (Yunnan Province)
ⁱ Beijing, Shanghai, Shanxi, Henan, Xinjiang
^j Tibetan Autonomous Region
^k Wuxiang and Xiangyuan (Shanxi Province)
^l Shenzhen (Guangdong Province)
^m Wufeng County (Hubei Province)
ⁿ Uyghur (Yutian County, Xingjian Province)
^o Lishui County (Zhejiang Province)

Data sources:

Based on systematic reviews and meta-analysis performed by ICO. The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Bruni L, J Infect Dis 2010; 202: 1789. 2) De Sanjosé S, Lancet Infect Dis 2007; 7: 453
 Belinson J, Gynecol Oncol 2001; 83: 439 | Belinson JL, Am J Clin Pathol 2011; 135: 790 | Belinson JL, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2003; 13: 819 | Bian ML, Exp Ther Med 2013; 6: 1332 | Chan PK, J Infect Dis 2002; 185: 28 | Chan PK, J Med Virol 2009; 81: 1635 | Chen Q, PLoS ONE 2012; 7: e32149 | Chen Z, Exp Ther Med 2013; 6: 85 | Chui SH, Public Health 2012; 126: 600 | Dai M, Br J Cancer 2006; 95: 96 | Ding X, J Med Virol 2014; 86: 1937 | DU H, Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi 2012; 33: 799 | He X, Eur J Epidemiol 2008; 23: 403 | Hu SY, Chin J Cancer Res 2011; 23: 25 | Jin Q, Chin Med J 2010; 123: 2004 | Li C, Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 2010; 19: 2655 | Li H, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2013; 170: 202 | Li LK, Br J Cancer 2006; 95: 1593 | Lin M, Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol 2008; 48: 189 | Lu S, J Med Virol 2015; 87: 504 | Mai RQ, Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2014; 15: 4945 | Moy LM, Int J Cancer 2010; 127: 646 | Qiao YL, Lancet Oncol 2008; 9: 929 | Sui S, Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2013; 14: 5861 | Sun LL, Virol J 2012; 9: 153 | Sun ZR, Int J Gynaecol Obstet 2010; 109: 105 | Wang S, BMC Cancer 2012; 12: 160 | Wang X, Int J Gynaecol Obstet 2013; 120: 37 | Wang XC, Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2014; 15: 7333 | Wang YY, Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2013; 14: 7483 | Wei H, Int J Gynaecol Obstet 2014; 126: 28 | Wu D, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2010; 151: 86 | Wu EQ, Cancer Causes Control 2013; 24: 795 | Wu R, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2010; 20: 1411 | Wu RF, Int J Cancer 2007; 121: 1306 | Ye J, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2010; 20: 1374 | Ye J, Virol J 2010; 7: 66 | Yeoh GP, Acta Cytol 2006; 50: 627 | Yip YC, J Med Virol 2010; 82: 1724 | Yu XW, J Low Genit Tract Dis 2013; 17: 17 | Yuan X, Arch Gynecol Obstet 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhang L, Arch Gynecol Obstet 2012; 286: 695 | Zhang R, J Clin Virol 2013; 58: 144 | Zhang WY, Chin Med J 2008; 121: 1578 | Zhao FH, Cancer Prev Res (Phila) 2013; 6: 938 | Zhao FH, Int J Cancer 2014; 135: 2604

Figure 31: HPV prevalence among women with normal cervical cytology in China, by study (continued)**Data updated on 15 Dec 2016 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).**

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval; N: number of women tested;

The samples for HPV testing come from cervical specimens (fresh/fixed biopsies or exfoliated cells).

^a Shiquan County (Shaanxi Province)^b Women from the general population, including some with cytological cervical abnormalities**Data sources:**

Based on systematic reviews and meta-analysis performed by ICO. The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Bruni L, J Infect Dis 2010; 202: 1789. 2) De Sanjosé S, Lancet Infect Dis 2007; 7: 453
 Belinson J, Gynecol Oncol 2001; 83: 439 | Belinson JL, Am J Clin Pathol 2011; 135: 790 | Belinson JL, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2003; 13: 819 | Bian ML, Exp Ther Med 2013; 6: 1332 | Chan PK, J Infect Dis 2002; 185: 28 | Chan PK, J Med Virol 2009; 81: 1635 | Chen Q, PLoS ONE 2012; 7: e32149 | Chen Z, Exp Ther Med 2013; 6: 85 | Chui SH, Public Health 2012; 126: 600 | Dai M, Br J Cancer 2006; 95: 96 | Ding X, J Med Virol 2014; 86: 1937 | DU H, Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi 2012; 33: 799 | He X, Eur J Epidemiol 2008; 23: 403 | Hu SY, Chin J Cancer Res 2011; 23: 25 | Jin Q, Chin Med J 2010; 123: 2004 | Li C, Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 2010; 19: 2655 | Li H, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2013; 170: 202 | Li LK, Br J Cancer 2006; 95: 1593 | Lin M, Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol 2008; 48: 189 | Lu S, J Med Virol 2015; 87: 504 | Mai RQ, Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2014; 15: 4945 | Moy LM, Int J Cancer 2010; 127: 646 | Qiao YL, Lancet Oncol 2008; 9: 929 | Sui S, Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2013; 14: 5861 | Sun LL, Virol J 2012; 9: 153 | Sun ZR, Int J Gynaecol Obstet 2010; 109: 105 | Wang S, BMC Cancer 2012; 12: 160 | Wang X, Int J Gynaecol Obstet 2013; 120: 37 | Wang XC, Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2014; 15: 7333 | Wang YY, Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2013; 14: 7483 | Wei H, Int J Gynaecol Obstet 2014; 126: 28 | Wu D, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2010; 151: 86 | Wu EQ, Cancer Causes Control 2013; 24: 795 | Wu R, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2010; 20: 1411 | Wu RF, Int J Cancer 2007; 121: 1306 | Ye J, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2010; 20: 1374 | Ye J, Virol J 2010; 7: 66 | Yeoh GP, Acta Cytol 2006; 50: 627 | Yip YC, J Med Virol 2010; 82: 1724 | Yu XW, J Low Genit Tract Dis 2013; 17: 17 | Yuan X, Arch Gynecol Obstet 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhang L, Arch Gynecol Obstet 2012; 286: 695 | Zhang R, J Clin Virol 2013; 58: 144 | Zhang WY, Chin Med J 2008; 121: 1578 | Zhao FH, Cancer Prev Res (Phila) 2013; 6: 938 | Zhao FH, Int J Cancer 2014; 135: 2604

4.1.2 HPV type distribution among women with normal cervical cytology, precancerous cervical lesions and cervical cancer

Table 14: Prevalence of HPV16 and HPV18 by cytology in China

	No. tested	HPV 16/18 Prevalence % (95% CI)
Normal cytology ^{1,2}	51,260	3.7 (3.5-3.9)
Low-grade lesions ^{3,4}	3,716	22.3 (21.0-23.7)
High-grade lesions ^{5,6}	5,979	44.1 (42.9-45.4)
Cervical cancer ^{7,8}	6,435	69.1 (68.0-70.2)

Data updated on 19 May 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015 / 30 Jun 2015).

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval; High-grade lesions: CIN-2, CIN-3, CIS or HSIL; Low-grade lesions: LSIL or CIN-1;

The samples for HPV testing come from cervical specimens (fresh / fixed biopsies or exfoliated cells)

Data sources:

¹Based on systematic reviews and meta-analysis performed by ICO. The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2014. Reference publications: 1) Bruni L, J Infect Dis 2010; 202: 1789. 2) De Sanjosé S, Lancet Infect Dis 2007; 7: 453

²Bian ML, Exp Ther Med 2013; 6: 1332 | Chan PK, J Med Virol 2009; 81: 1635 | Dai M, Br J Cancer 2006; 95: 96 | Ding X, J Med Virol 2014; 86: 1937 | Jin Q, Chin Med J 2010; 123: 2004 | Li H, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2013; 170: 202 | Li LK, Br J Cancer 2006; 95: 1593 | Mai RQ, Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2014; 15: 4945 | Sun ZR, Int J Gynaecol Obstet 2010; 109: 105 | Wei H, Int J Gynaecol Obstet 2014; 126: 28 | Wu D, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2010; 151: 86 | Wu EQ, Cancer Causes Control 2013; 24: 795 | Wu RF, Int J Cancer 2007; 121: 1306 | Yuan X, Arch Gynecol Obstet 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhao FH, Int J Cancer 2014; 135: 2604 | Zhao R, Br J Cancer 2009; 101: 1635

³Based on meta-analysis performed by IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group up to November 2011, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Guan P, Int J Cancer 2012;131:2349 2) Clifford GM, Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 2005;14:1157

⁴Contributing studies: Chan PK, Int J Cancer 2006; 118: 243 | Chan PK, Int J Cancer 2012; 131: 692 | Chan PK, J Med Virol 1999; 59: 232 | Ding X, J Med Virol 2014; 86: 1937 | Guo J, Scand J Infect Dis 2010; 42: 72 | Hong D, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2008; 18: 104 | Jin Q, Chin Med J 2010; 123: 2004 | Li H, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2013; 170: 202 | Li J, J Clin Microbiol 2012; 50: 1079 | Liu SS, Tumour Biol 2008; 29: 105 | Liu X, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2010; 20: 147 | Sun B, Arch Virol 2014; 159: 1027 | Tao PP, Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi 2006; 41: 43 | Wu D, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2010; 151: 86 | Wu EQ, Cancer Causes Control 2013; 24: 795 | Yuan X, Arch Gynecol Obstet 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhang R, Cancer Epidemiol 2013; 37: 939 | Zhao FH, Int J Cancer 2014; 135: 2604 | Zhao Y, Pathol Int 2008; 58: 643

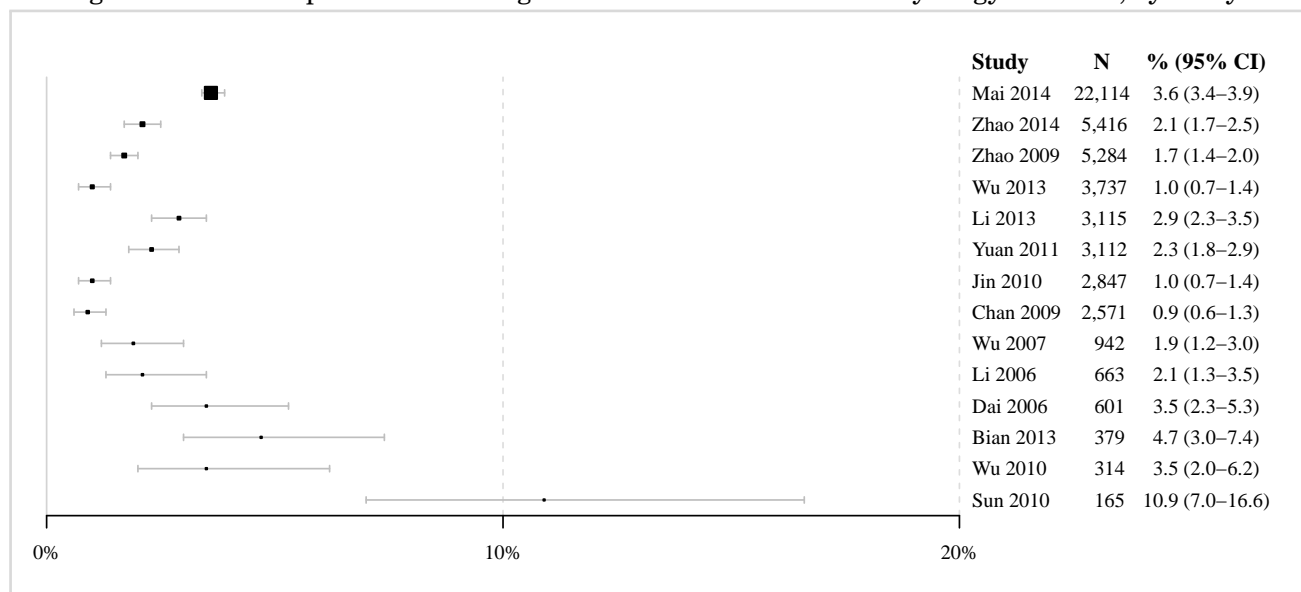
⁵Based on meta-analysis performed by IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group up to November 2011, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Guan P, Int J Cancer 2012;131:2349 2) Smith JS, Int J Cancer 2007;121:621 3) Clifford GM, Br J Cancer 2003;89:101.

⁶Contributing studies: Chan MK, Gynecol Oncol 1996; 60: 217 | Chan PK, Int J Cancer 2006; 118: 243 | Chan PK, Int J Cancer 2012; 131: 692 | Chan PK, J Med Virol 1999; 59: 232 | Ding X, J Med Virol 2014; 86: 1937 | Guo J, Scand J Infect Dis 2010; 42: 72 | Jin Q, Chin Med J 2010; 123: 2004 | Li H, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2013; 170: 202 | Li J, Int J Gynaecol Obstet 2011; 112: 131 | Li J, J Clin Microbiol 2012; 50: 1079 | Liu SS, Tumour Biol 2008; 29: 105 | Singh S, Int J Clin Exp Pathol 2015; 8: 11901 | Sun B, Arch Virol 2014; 159: 1027 | Tao PP, Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi 2006; 41: 43 | Wu CH, Sex Transm Dis 1994; 21: 309 | Wu EQ, Cancer Causes Control 2013; 24: 795 | Yuan X, Arch Gynecol Obstet 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhang R, Cancer Epidemiol 2013; 37: 939 | Zhao FH, Int J Cancer 2014; 135: 2604 | Zhao Y, Pathol Int 2008; 58: 643

⁷Based on meta-analysis performed by IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group up to November 2011, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2014. Reference publications: 1) Guan P, Int J Cancer 2012;131:2349 2) Li N, Int J Cancer 2011;128:927 3) Smith JS, Int J Cancer 2007;121:621 4) Clifford GM, Br J Cancer 2003;88:63 5) Clifford GM, Br J Cancer 2003;89:101.

⁸Contributing studies: Cai HB, Eur J Gynaecol Oncol 2008; 29: 72 | Cai HB, Oncology 2009; 76: 157 | Chan PK, Int J Cancer 2009; 125: 1671 | Chan PK, Int J Cancer 2012; 131: 692 | Chen W, Cancer Causes Control 2009; 20: 1705 | Ding X, J Med Virol 2014; 86: 1937 | Gao YE, Sheng Wu Hua Xue Yu Sheng Wu Wu Li Xue Bao 2003; 35: 1029 | Hong D, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2008; 18: 104 | Huang S, Int J Cancer 1997; 70: 408 | Li H, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2013; 170: 202 | Lin QQ, Int J Cancer 1998; 75: 484 | Liu GB, J First Mil Med Univ 2005; 25: 1236 | Liu J, Gynecol Oncol 2004; 94: 803 | Liu SS, Tumour Biol 2008; 29: 105 | Liu X, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2010; 20: 147 | Lo KW, Gynecol Obstet Invest 2001; 51: 202 | Lo KW, Int J Cancer 2002; 100: 327 | Peng HQ, Int J Cancer 1991; 47: 711 | Qiu AD, Gynecol Oncol 2007; 104: 77 | Serrano B, Cancer Epidemiol 2014 | Shah W, Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol) 2009; 21: 768 | Stephen AL, Int J Cancer 2000; 86: 695 | Tao PP, Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi 2006; 41: 43 | Wang L, J Med Virol 2015; 87: 516 | Wu EQ, BMC Cancer 2008; 8: 202 | Wu EQ, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2009; 19: 919 | Wu Y, J Med Virol 2008; 80: 1808 | Yu MY, Int J Cancer 2003; 105: 204 | Yuan X, Arch Gynecol Obstet 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhao Y, Pathol Int 2008; 58: 643

Figure 32: HPV 16 prevalence among women with normal cervical cytology in China, by study



Data updated on 15 Dec 2016 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval; N: number of women tested;

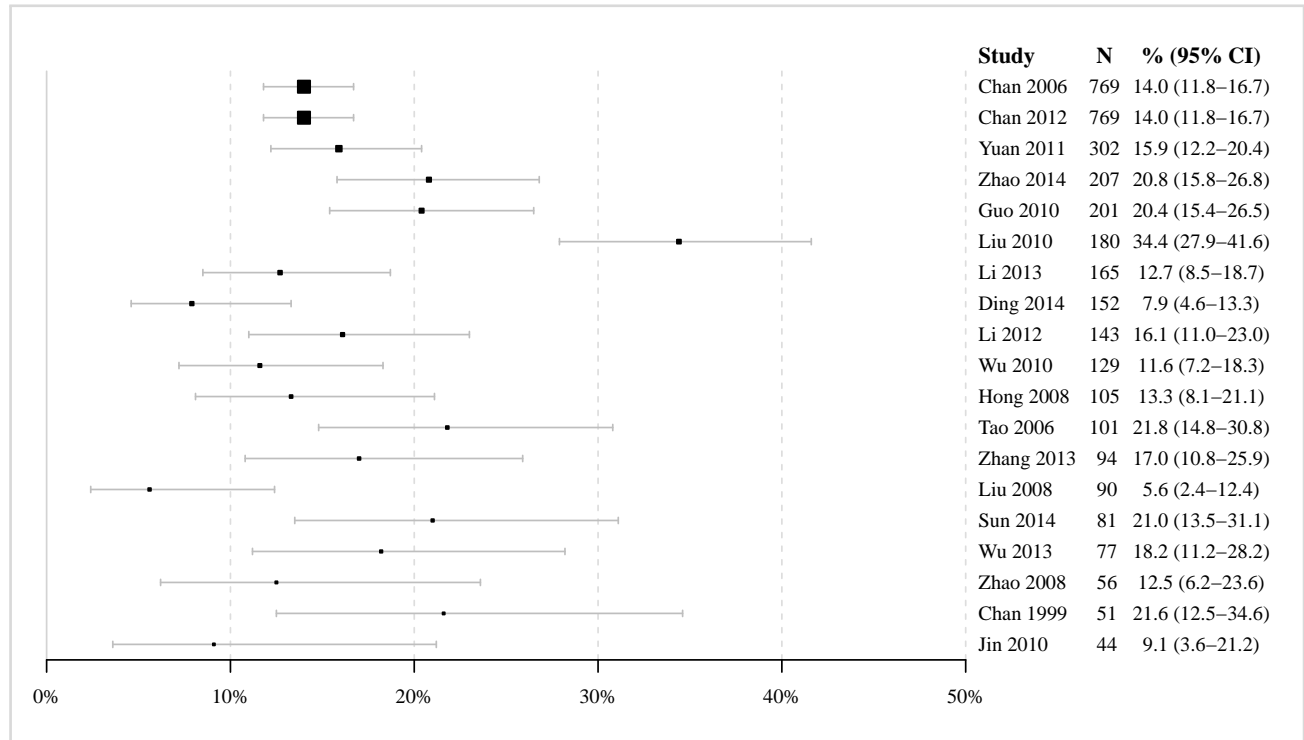
The samples for HPV testing come from cervical specimens (fresh/fixed biopsies or exfoliated cells).

(Continued on next page)

(Figure 32 – continued from previous page)

Data sources:

Based on systematic reviews and meta-analysis performed by ICO. The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2014. Reference publications: 1) Bruni L, J Infect Dis 2010; 202: 1789. 2) De Sanjosé S, Lancet Infect Dis 2007; 7: 453
 Bian ML, Exp Ther Med 2013; 6: 1332 | Chan PK, J Med Virol 2009; 81: 1635 | Dai M, Br J Cancer 2006; 95: 96 | Jin Q, Chin Med J 2010; 123: 2004 | Li H, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2013; 170: 202 | Li LK, Br J Cancer 2006; 95: 1593 | Mai RQ, Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2014; 15: 4945 | Sun ZR, Int J Gynaecol Obstet 2010; 109: 105 | Wu D, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2010; 151: 86 | Wu EQ, Cancer Causes Control 2013; 24: 795 | Wu RF, Int J Cancer 2007; 121: 1306 | Yuan X, Arch Gynecol Obstet 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhao FH, Int J Cancer 2014; 135: 2604 | Zhao R, Br J Cancer 2009; 101: 1635

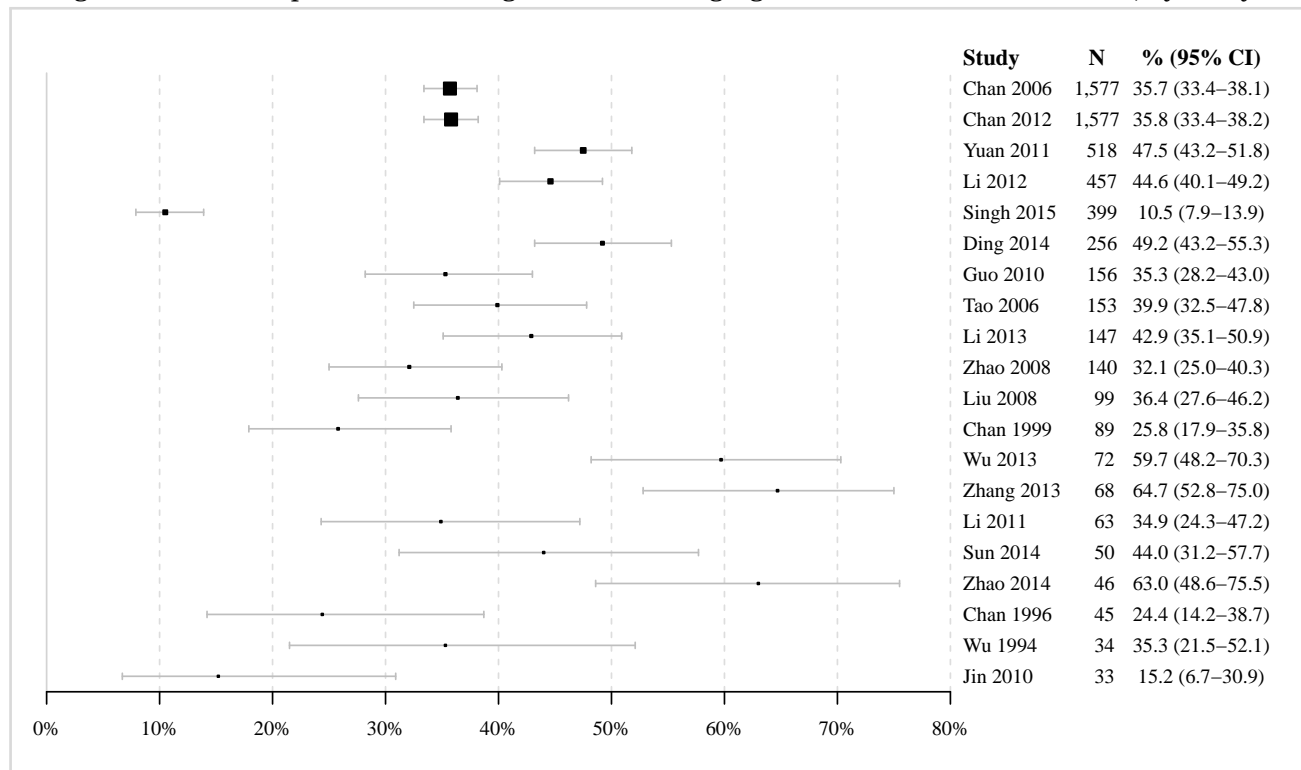
Figure 33: HPV 16 prevalence among women with low-grade cervical lesions in China, by study**Data updated on 27 Jul 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).**

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval; Low-grade lesions: LSIL or CIN-I; N: number of women tested; The samples for HPV testing come from cervical specimens (fresh/fixed biopsies or exfoliated cells).

Data sources:

Based on meta-analysis performed by IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group up to November 2011, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Guan P, Int J Cancer 2012;131:2349 2) Clifford GM, Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 2005;14:1157
 Chan PK, Int J Cancer 2006; 118: 243 | Chan PK, Int J Cancer 2012; 131: 692 | Chan PK, J Med Virol 1999; 59: 232 | Ding X, J Med Virol 2014; 86: 1937 | Guo J, Scand J Infect Dis 2010; 42: 72 | Hong D, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2008; 18: 104 | Jin Q, Chin Med J 2010; 123: 2004 | Li H, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2013; 170: 202 | Li J, J Clin Microbiol 2012; 50: 1079 | Liu SS, Tumour Biol 2008; 29: 105 | Liu X, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2010; 20: 147 | Sun B, Arch Virol 2014; 159: 1027 | Tao PP, Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi 2006; 41: 43 | Wu D, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2010; 151: 86 | Wu EQ, Cancer Causes Control 2013; 24: 795 | Yuan X, Arch Gynecol Obstet 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhang R, Cancer Epidemiol 2013; 37: 939 | Zhao FH, Int J Cancer 2014; 135: 2604 | Zhao Y, Pathol Int 2008; 58: 643

Figure 34: HPV 16 prevalence among women with high-grade cervical lesions in China, by study

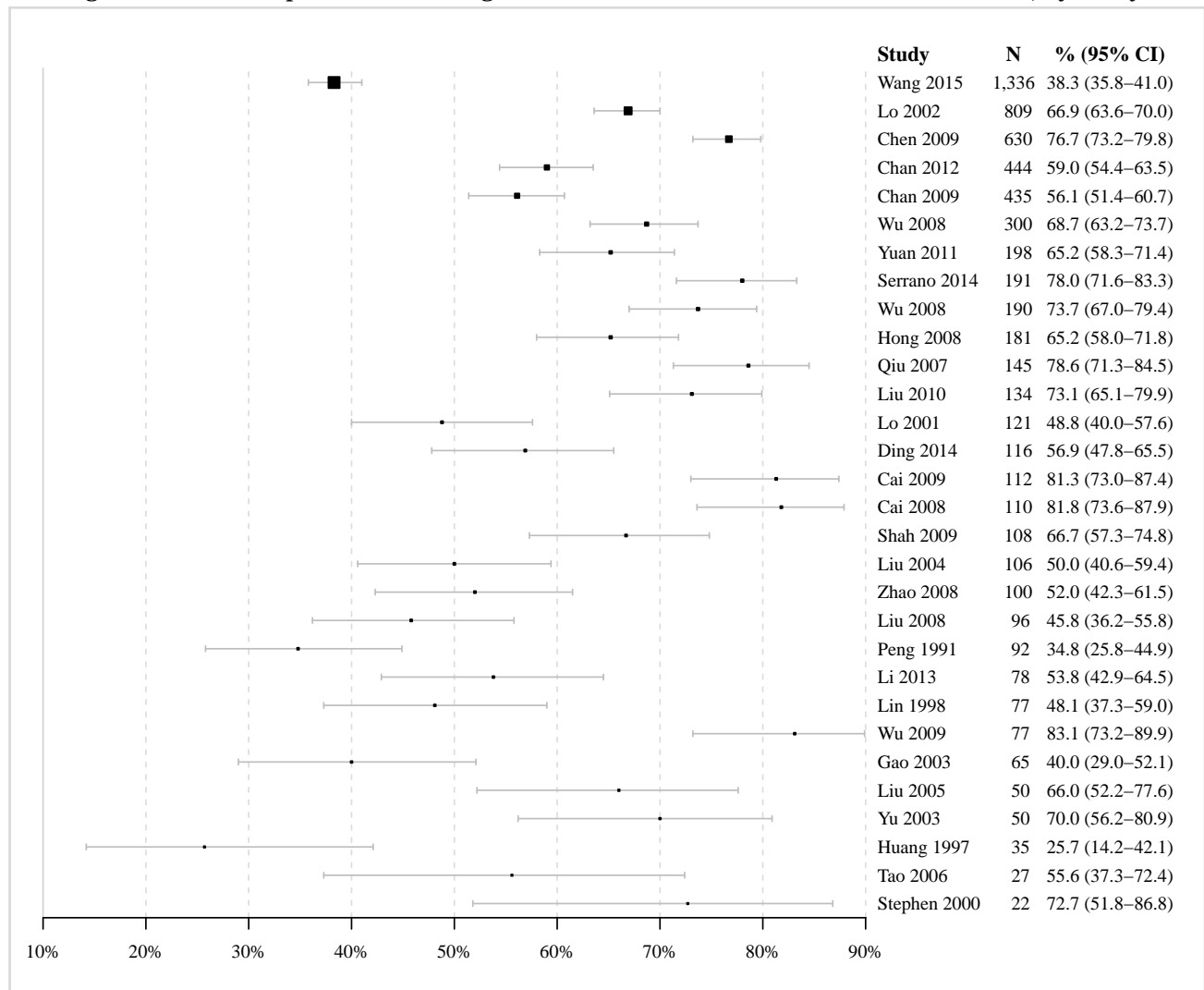
**Data updated on 27 Jul 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).**

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval; High-grade lesions: CIN-2, CIN-3, CIS or HSIL; N: number of women tested; The samples for HPV testing come from cervical specimens (fresh/fixed biopsies or exfoliated cells).

Data sources:

Based on meta-analysis performed by IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group up to November 2011, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Guan P, *Int J Cancer* 2012;131:2349 2) Smith JS, *Int J Cancer* 2007;121:621 3) Clifford GM, *Br J Cancer* 2003;89:101. Chan MK, *Gynecol Oncol* 1996; 60: 217 | Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2006; 118: 243 | Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2012; 131: 692 | Chan PK, *J Med Virol* 1999; 59: 232 | Ding X, *J Med Virol* 2014; 86: 1937 | Guo J, *Scand J Infect Dis* 2010; 42: 72 | Jin Q, *Chin Med J* 2010; 123: 2004 | Li H, *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol* 2013; 170: 202 | Li J, *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2011; 112: 131 | Li J, *J Clin Microbiol* 2012; 50: 1079 | Liu SS, *Tumour Biol* 2008; 29: 105 | Singh S, *Int J Clin Exp Pathol* 2015; 8: 11901 | Sun B, *Arch Virol* 2014; 159: 1027 | Tao PP, *Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi* 2006; 41: 43 | Wu CH, *Sex Transm Dis* 1994; 21: 309 | Wu EQ, *Cancer Causes Control* 2013; 24: 795 | Yuan X, *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhang R, *Cancer Epidemiol* 2013; 37: 939 | Zhao FH, *Int J Cancer* 2014; 135: 2604 | Zhao Y, *Pathol Int* 2008; 58: 643

Figure 35: HPV 16 prevalence among women with invasive cervical cancer in China, by study



Data updated on 27 Jul 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval; N: number of women tested;

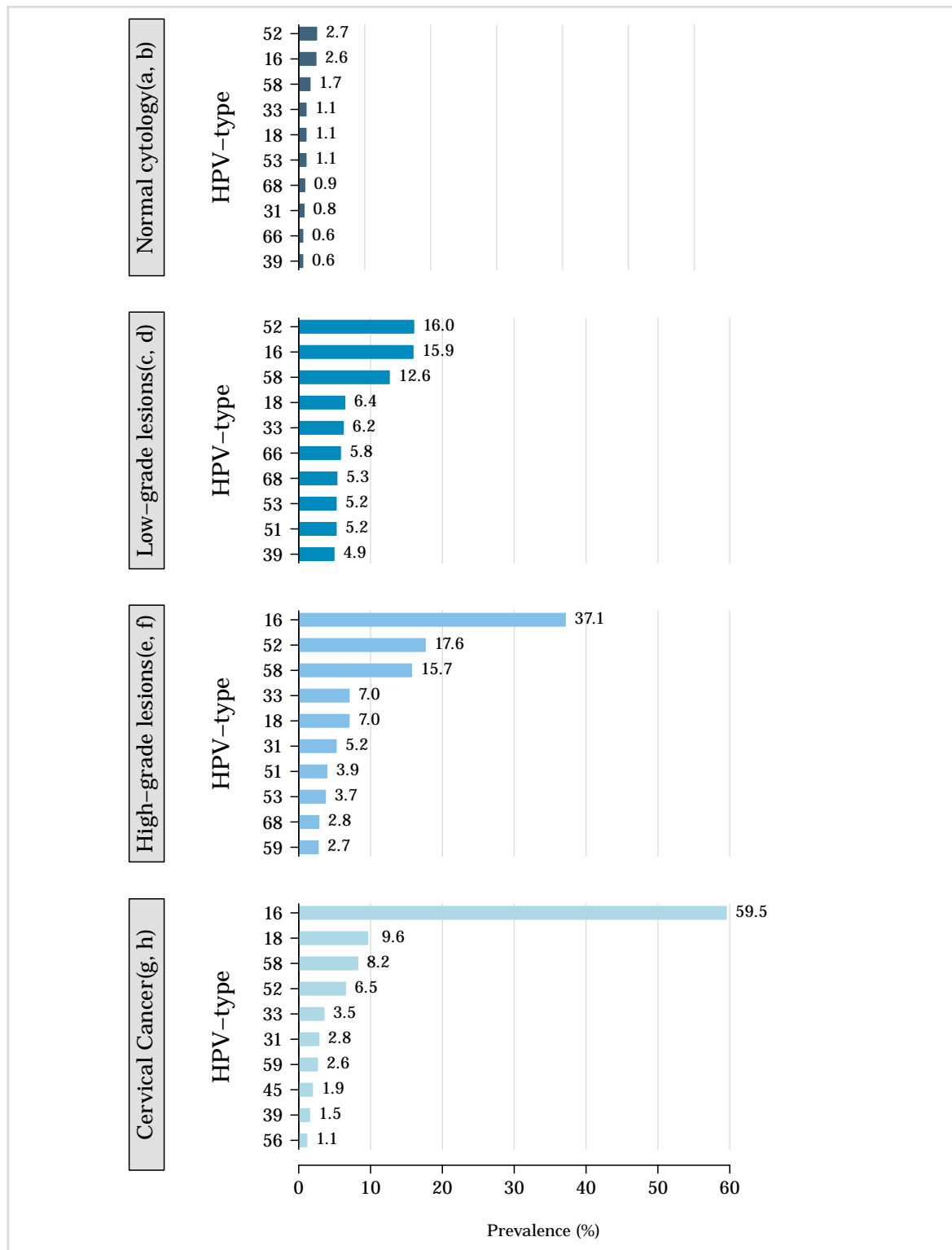
The samples for HPV testing come from cervical specimens (fresh/fixed biopsies or exfoliated cells).

Data sources:

Based on meta-analysis performed by IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group up to November 2011, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2014. Reference publications: 1) Guan P, *Int J Cancer* 2012;131:2349 2) Li N, *Int J Cancer* 2011;128:927 3) Smith JS, *Int J Cancer* 2007;121:621 4) Clifford GM, *Br J Cancer* 2003;88:63 5) Clifford GM, *Br J Cancer* 2003;89:101.

Cai HB, *Eur J Gynaecol Oncol* 2008; 29: 72 | Cai HB, *Oncology* 2009; 76: 157 | Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2009; 125: 1671 | Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2012; 131: 692 | Chen W, *Cancer Causes Control* 2009; 20: 1705 | Ding X, *J Med Virol* 2014; 86: 1937 | Gao YE, *Sheng Wu Hua Xue Yu Sheng Wu Wu Li Xue Bao* 2003; 35: 1029 | Hong D, *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2008; 18: 104 | Huang S, *Int J Cancer* 1997; 70: 408 | Li H, *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol* 2013; 170: 202 | Lin QQ, *Int J Cancer* 1998; 75: 484 | Liu GB, *J First Mil Med Univ* 2005; 25: 1236 | Liu J, *Gynecol Oncol* 2004; 94: 803 | Liu SS, *Tumour Biol* 2008; 29: 105 | Liu X, *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2010; 20: 147 | Lo KW, *Gynecol Obstet Invest* 2001; 51: 202 | Lo KW, *Int J Cancer* 2002; 100: 327 | Peng HQ, *Int J Cancer* 1991; 47: 711 | Qiu AD, *Gynecol Oncol* 2007; 104: 77 | Serrano B, *Cancer Epidemiol* 2014 | Shah W, *Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol)* 2009; 21: 768 | Stephen AL, *Int J Cancer* 2000; 86: 695 | Tao PP, *Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi* 2006; 41: 43 | Wang L, *J Med Virol* 2015; 87: 516 | Wu EQ, *BMC Cancer* 2008; 8: 202 | Wu EQ, *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2009; 19: 919 | Wu Y, *J Med Virol* 2008; 80: 1808 | Yu MY, *Int J Cancer* 2003; 105: 204 | Yuan X, *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhao Y, *Pathol Int* 2008; 58: 643

Figure 36: Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV oncogenic types in China among women with and without cervical lesions



Data updated on 19 May 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015 / 30 Jun 2015).

High-grade lesions: CIN-2, CIN-3, CIS or HSIL; Low-grade lesions: LSIL or CIN-1;

The samples for HPV testing come from cervical specimens (fresh / fixed biopsies or exfoliated cells).

Data sources:

^aBased on systematic reviews and meta-analysis performed by ICO. The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2014. Reference publications: 1) Bruni L, J Infect Dis 2010; 202: 1789. 2) De Sanjosé S, Lancet Infect Dis 2007; 7: 453

^bBian ML, Exp Ther Med 2013; 6: 1332 | Dai M, Br J Cancer 2006; 95: 96 | Ding X, J Med Virol 2014; 86: 1937 | Jin Q, Chin Med J 2010; 123: 2004 | Li H, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2013; 170: 202 | Li LK, Br J Cancer 2006; 95: 1593 | Mai RQ, Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2014; 15: 4945 | Sun ZR, Int J Gynaecol Obstet 2010; 109: 105 | Wei H, Int J Gynaecol Obstet 2014; 126: 28 | Wu D, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2010; 151: 86 | Wu EQ, Cancer Causes Control 2013; 24: 795 | Wu RF, Int J Cancer 2007; 121: 1306 | Yuan X, Arch Gynecol Obstet 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhao FH, Int J Cancer 2014; 135: 2604 | Zhao R, Br J Cancer 2009; 101: 1635

^cBased on meta-analysis performed by IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group up to November 2011, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Guan P, Int J Cancer 2012; 131:2349 2) Clifford GM, Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 2005; 14:1157

(Continued on next page)

(Figure 36 – continued from previous page)

^d Contributing studies: Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2006; 118: 243 | Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2012; 131: 692 | Chan PK, *J Med Virol* 1999; 59: 232 | Ding X, *J Med Virol* 2014; 86: 1937 | Guo J, *Scand J Infect Dis* 2010; 42: 72 | Hong D, *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2008; 18: 104 | Jin Q, *Chin Med J* 2010; 123: 2004 | Li H, *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol* 2013; 170: 202 | Li J, *J Clin Microbiol* 2012; 50: 1079 | Liu SS, *Tumour Biol* 2008; 29: 105 | Liu X, *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2010; 20: 147 | Sun B, *Arch Virol* 2014; 159: 1027 | Tao PP, *Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi* 2006; 41: 43 | Wu D, *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol* 2010; 151: 86 | Wu EQ, *Cancer Causes Control* 2013; 24: 795 | Yuan X, *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhang R, *Cancer Epidemiol* 2013; 37: 939 | Zhao FH, *Int J Cancer* 2014; 135: 2604 | Zhao Y, *Pathol Int* 2008; 58: 643

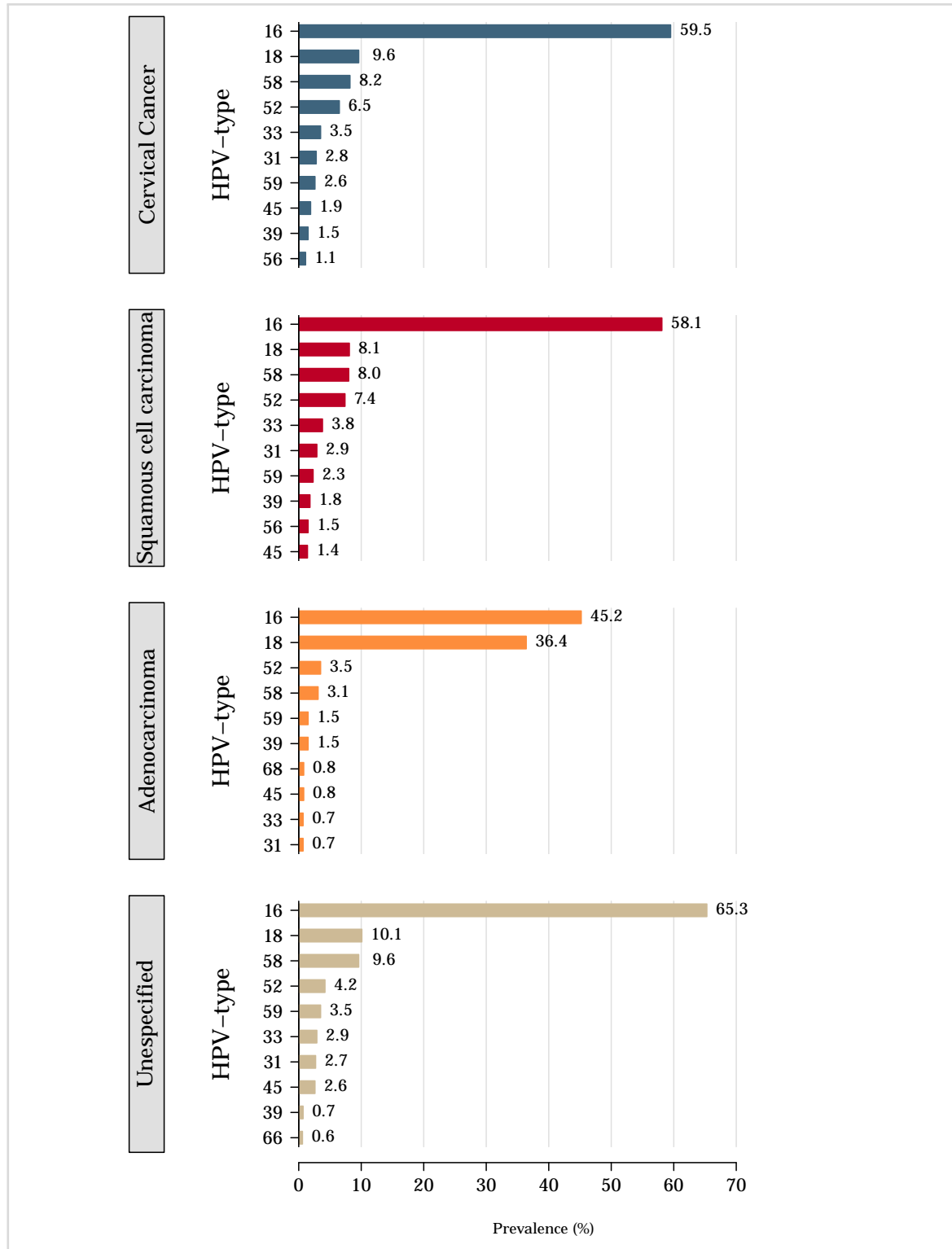
^e Based on meta-analysis performed by IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group up to November 2011, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Guan P, *Int J Cancer* 2012;131:2349 2) Smith JS, *Int J Cancer* 2007;121:621 3) Clifford GM, *Br J Cancer* 2003;89:101.

^f Contributing studies: Chan MK, *Gynecol Oncol* 1996; 60: 217 | Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2006; 118: 243 | Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2012; 131: 692 | Chan PK, *J Med Virol* 1999; 59: 232 | Ding X, *J Med Virol* 2014; 86: 1937 | Guo J, *Scand J Infect Dis* 2010; 42: 72 | Jin Q, *Chin Med J* 2010; 123: 2004 | Li H, *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol* 2013; 170: 202 | Li J, *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2011; 112: 131 | Li J, *J Clin Microbiol* 2012; 50: 1079 | Liu SS, *Tumour Biol* 2008; 29: 105 | Singh S, *Int J Clin Exp Pathol* 2015; 8: 11901 | Sun B, *Arch Virol* 2014; 159: 1027 | Tao PP, *Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi* 2006; 41: 43 | Wu CH, *Sex Transm Dis* 1994; 21: 309 | Wu EQ, *Cancer Causes Control* 2013; 24: 795 | Yuan X, *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhang R, *Cancer Epidemiol* 2013; 37: 939 | Zhao FH, *Int J Cancer* 2014; 135: 2604 | Zhao Y, *Pathol Int* 2008; 58: 643

^g Based on meta-analysis performed by IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group up to November 2011, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2014. Reference publications: 1) Guan P, *Int J Cancer* 2012;131:2349 2) Li N, *Int J Cancer* 2011;128:927 3) Smith JS, *Int J Cancer* 2007;121:621 4) Clifford GM, *Br J Cancer* 2003;88:63 5) Clifford GM, *Br J Cancer* 2003;89:101.

^h Contributing studies: Cai HB, *Eur J Gynaecol Oncol* 2008; 29: 72 | Cai HB, *Oncology* 2009; 76: 157 | Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2009; 125: 1671 | Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2012; 131: 692 | Chen W, *Cancer Causes Control* 2009; 20: 1705 | Ding X, *J Med Virol* 2014; 86: 1937 | Gao YE, *Sheng Wu Hua Xue Yu Sheng Wu Wu Li Xue Bao* 2003; 35: 1029 | Hong D, *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2008; 18: 104 | Huang S, *Int J Cancer* 1997; 70: 408 | Li H, *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol* 2013; 170: 202 | Lin QQ, *Int J Cancer* 1998; 75: 484 | Liu GB, *J First Mil Med Univ* 2005; 25: 1236 | Liu J, *Gynecol Oncol* 2004; 94: 803 | Liu SS, *Tumour Biol* 2008; 29: 105 | Liu X, *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2010; 20: 147 | Lo KW, *Gynecol Obstet Invest* 2001; 51: 202 | Lo KW, *Int J Cancer* 2002; 100: 327 | Peng HQ, *Int J Cancer* 1991; 47: 711 | Qiu AD, *Gynecol Oncol* 2007; 104: 77 | Serrano B, *Cancer Epidemiol* 2014 | Shah W, *Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol)* 2009; 21: 768 | Stephen AL, *Int J Cancer* 2000; 86: 695 | Tao PP, *Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi* 2006; 41: 43 | Wang L, *J Med Virol* 2015; 87: 516 | Wu EQ, *BMC Cancer* 2008; 8: 202 | Wu EQ, *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2009; 19: 919 | Wu Y, *J Med Virol* 2008; 80: 1808 | Yu MY, *Int J Cancer* 2003; 105: 204 | Yuan X, *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhao Y, *Pathol Int* 2008; 58: 643

Figure 37: Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV oncogenic types in China among women with invasive cervical cancer by histology



Data updated on 19 May 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).

The samples for HPV testing come from cervical specimens (fresh / fixed biopsies or exfoliated cells). The ranking of the ten most frequent HPV types may present less than ten types because only a limited number of types were tested or were HPV-positive.

Data sources:

Based on meta-analysis performed by IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group up to November 2011, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2014. Reference publications: 1) Guan P, Int J Cancer 2012;131:2349 2) Li N, Int J Cancer 2011;128:927 3) Smith JS, Int J Cancer 2007;121:621 4) Clifford GM, Br J Cancer 2003;88:63 5) Clifford GM, Br J Cancer 2003;89:101. Contributing studies: Cai HB, Eur J Gynaecol Oncol 2008; 29: 72 | Cai HB, Oncology 2009; 76: 157 | Chan PK, Int J Cancer 2009; 125: 1671 | Chan PK, Int J Cancer 2012; 131: 692 | Chen W, Cancer Causes Control 2009; 20: 1705 | Ding X, J Med Virol 2014; 86: 1937 | Gao YE, Sheng Wu Hua Xue Yu Sheng Wu Wu Li Xue Bao 2003; 35: 1029 | Hong D, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2008; 18: 104 | Huang S, Int J Cancer 1997; 70: 408 | Li H, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2013; 170: 202 | Lin QQ, Int J Cancer 1998; 75: 484 | Liu GB, J First Mil Med Univ 2005; 25: 1236 | Liu J, Gynecol Oncol 2004; 94: 803 | Liu SS, Tumour Biol 2008; 29: 105 | Liu X, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2010; 20: 147 | Lo KW, Gynecol Obstet Invest 2001; 51: 202 | Lo KW, Int J Cancer 2002; 100: 327 | Peng HQ, Int J Cancer 1991; 47: 711 | Qiu AD, Gynecol Oncol 2007; 104: 77 | Serrano B, Cancer Epidemiol 2014 | Shah W, Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol) 2009; 21: 768 | Stephen AL, Int J Cancer 2000; 86: 695 | Tao PP, Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi 2006; 41: 43 | Wang L, J Med Virol 2015; 87: 516 | Wu EQ, BMC Cancer 2008; 8: 202 | Wu EQ, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2009; 19: 919 | Wu Y, J Med Virol 2008; 80: 1808 | Yu MY, Int J Cancer 2003; 105: 204 | Yuan X, Arch Gynecol Obstet 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhao Y, Pathol Int 2008; 58: 643

(Continued on next page)

(Figure 37 – continued from previous page)

Table 15: Type-specific HPV prevalence in women with normal cervical cytology, precancerous cervical lesions and invasive cervical cancer in China

HPV Type	Normal cytology ^{1,2}		Low-grade lesions ^{3,4}		High-grade lesions ^{5,6}		Cervical cancer ^{7,8}	
	No. tested	HPV Prev % (95% CI)	No. tested	HPV Prev % (95% CI)	No. tested	HPV Prev % (95% CI)	No. tested	HPV Prev % (95% CI)
ONCOGENIC HPV TYPES								
High-risk HPV types								
16	51,260	2.6 (2.5-2.8)	3,716	15.9 (14.8-17.1)	5,979	37.1 (35.8-38.3)	6,435	59.5 (58.3-60.7)
18	48,148	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	3,716	6.4 (5.6-7.2)	5,979	7.0 (6.4-7.6)	6,343	9.6 (8.9-10.4)
31	47,769	0.8 (0.7-0.9)	3,716	3.5 (3.0-4.2)	5,979	5.2 (4.7-5.8)	5,484	2.8 (2.4-3.2)
33	47,769	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	3,716	6.2 (5.4-7.0)	5,979	7.0 (6.4-7.6)	5,468	3.5 (3.0-4.0)
35	47,769	0.2 (0.2-0.3)	3,716	0.8 (0.5-1.1)	5,900	0.5 (0.3-0.7)	2,983	0.6 (0.4-0.9)
39	47,769	0.6 (0.6-0.7)	3,515	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	5,744	2.6 (2.2-3.1)	4,782	1.5 (1.2-1.9)
45	47,769	0.4 (0.3-0.4)	3,716	0.9 (0.7-1.3)	5,900	1.7 (1.4-2.1)	2,846	1.9 (1.4-2.4)
51	47,769	0.5 (0.4-0.5)	3,716	5.2 (4.6-6.0)	5,900	3.9 (3.4-4.4)	2,516	0.4 (0.2-0.8)
52	50,881	2.7 (2.6-2.8)	3,716	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	5,900	17.6 (16.6-18.6)	6,120	6.5 (5.9-7.1)
56	45,198	0.4 (0.4-0.5)	3,243	4.7 (4.0-5.4)	5,287	2.1 (1.8-2.6)	3,852	1.1 (0.8-1.5)
58	50,881	1.7 (1.6-1.8)	3,716	12.6 (11.6-13.8)	5,900	15.7 (14.8-16.6)	6,343	8.2 (7.6-8.9)
59	47,769	0.4 (0.3-0.4)	3,716	3.1 (2.6-3.7)	5,900	2.7 (2.3-3.1)	4,926	2.6 (2.2-3.1)
Probable/possible carcinogen								
26	8,514	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	2,107	1.4 (1.0-2.0)	3,738	1.2 (0.9-1.6)	2,131	0.2 (0.1-0.5)
30	2,206	0.3 (0.1-0.6)	246	0.0 (0.0-1.5)	188	0.0 (0.0-2.0)	801	0.0 (0.0-0.5)
34	11,359	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	2,143	0.5 (0.3-0.9)	3,644	0.1 (0.1-0.3)	1,438	0.0 (0.0-0.3)
53	47,769	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	3,459	5.2 (4.5-6.0)	5,604	3.7 (3.2-4.2)	2,345	0.6 (0.3-0.9)
66	47,769	0.6 (0.5-0.6)	3,515	5.8 (5.1-6.6)	5,744	2.4 (2.1-2.9)	2,816	0.5 (0.3-0.9)
67	8,514	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	2,013	0.5 (0.3-1.0)	3,670	0.7 (0.5-1.1)	2,173	0.5 (0.3-0.8)
68	50,881	0.9 (0.9-1.0)	3,515	5.3 (4.6-6.1)	5,744	2.8 (2.4-3.3)	2,816	1.0 (0.7-1.4)
69	5,943	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	2,112	0.3 (0.2-0.7)	3,789	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	1,830	0.2 (0.1-0.6)
70	13,930	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	2,314	1.1 (0.8-1.6)	3,784	0.8 (0.6-1.1)	2,257	0.3 (0.2-0.6)
73	13,798	0.1 (0.0-0.1)	2,013	0.8 (0.5-1.3)	3,670	0.8 (0.6-1.2)	1,979	0.1 (0.0-0.4)
82	13,798	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	2,013	1.3 (0.9-1.9)	3,670	2.5 (2.1-3.1)	1,957	0.1 (0.0-0.4)
85	2,206	0.0 (0.0-0.2)	1,733	0.3 (0.1-0.7)	3,253	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	-	-
97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON-ONCOGENIC HPV TYPES								
6	117,788	1.0 (0.9-1.0)	3,485	2.2 (1.8-2.8)	5,771	1.4 (1.1-1.8)	3,668	0.5 (0.4-0.8)
11	117,788	0.6 (0.6-0.7)	3,450	3.0 (2.5-3.6)	5,839	2.3 (1.9-2.7)	3,633	0.3 (0.2-0.5)
32	4,777	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	-	-	-	-	575	0.0 (0.0-0.7)
40	13,930	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	1,299	1.0 (0.6-1.7)	2,019	0.1 (0.1-0.4)	1,730	0.0 (0.0-0.2)
42	114,941	0.2 (0.2-0.2)	1,815	1.5 (1.1-2.2)	3,522	0.9 (0.6-1.2)	2,167	0.5 (0.3-0.8)
43	108,319	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	661	0.6 (0.2-1.5)	1,269	0.0 (0.0-0.3)	1,094	0.1 (0.0-0.5)
44	114,941	0.1 (0.1-0.1)	1,672	1.9 (1.3-2.6)	3,065	1.3 (1.0-1.8)	1,732	0.3 (0.2-0.8)
54	13,930	0.5 (0.4-0.7)	1,299	3.0 (2.2-4.1)	2,019	3.4 (2.7-4.3)	1,730	0.2 (0.1-0.6)
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	5,943	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	152	1.3 (0.4-4.7)	256	2.7 (1.3-5.5)	660	0.0 (0.0-0.6)
61	8,514	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	998	2.2 (1.5-3.3)	1,905	2.5 (1.9-3.3)	3,366	1.2 (0.8-1.6)
62	6,308	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	846	7.8 (6.2-9.8)	1,649	3.9 (3.1-4.9)	1,723	0.4 (0.2-0.8)
64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	8,514	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	1,015	0.2 (0.1-0.7)	1,901	0.7 (0.4-1.2)	1,462	0.2 (0.1-0.6)
72	8,514	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	921	0.1 (0.0-0.6)	1,833	0.4 (0.2-0.9)	1,539	0.1 (0.0-0.5)
74	5,416	0.4 (0.3-0.6)	207	0.5 (0.1-2.7)	46	0.0 (0.0-0.7)	554	0.0 (0.0-0.7)
81	104,241	0.7 (0.6-0.7)	1,222	5.0 (3.9-6.4)	2,412	2.6 (2.0-3.3)	1,789	0.4 (0.2-0.9)
83	11,227	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	998	1.0 (0.5-1.8)	1,905	0.4 (0.2-0.8)	1,462	0.0 (0.0-0.3)
84	8,514	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	998	2.2 (1.5-3.3)	1,905	1.8 (1.3-2.5)	1,462	0.2 (0.1-0.6)
86	2,206	0.0 (0.0-0.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	8,514	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	769	1.0 (0.5-2.0)	1,577	1.1 (0.7-1.7)	1,346	0.3 (0.1-0.8)
90	2,206	0.5 (0.3-0.9)	-	-	-	-	467	0.0 (0.0-0.8)
91	-	-	-	-	-	-	477	0.0 (0.0-0.8)

Data updated on 19 May 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015 / 30 Jun 2015).

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval; High-grade lesions: CIN-2, CIN-3, CIS or HSIL; Low-grade lesions: LSIL or CIN-1;

The samples for HPV testing come from cervical specimens (fresh / fixed biopsies or exfoliated cells).

Data sources:

¹Based on systematic reviews and meta-analysis performed by ICO. The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2014. Reference publications: 1) Bruni L, J Infect Dis 2010; 202: 1789. 2) De Sanjosé S, Lancet Infect Dis 2007; 7: 453

²Bian ML, Exp Ther Med 2013; 6: 1332 | Chan PK, J Med Virol 2009; 81: 1635 | Dai M, Br J Cancer 2006; 95: 96 | Ding X, J Med Virol 2014; 86: 1937 | Jin Q, Chin Med J 2010; 123: 2004 | Li H, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2013; 170: 202 | Li LK, Br J Cancer 2006; 95: 1593 | Mai RQ, Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2014; 15: 4945 | Sun ZR, Int J Gynaecol Obstet 2010; 109: 105 | Wei H, Int J Gynaecol Obstet 2014; 126: 28 | Wu D, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2010; 151: 86 | Wu EQ, Cancer Causes Control 2013; 24: 795 | Wu RF, Int J Cancer 2007; 121: 1306 | Yuan X, Arch Gynecol Obstet 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhao FH, Int J Cancer 2014; 135: 2604 | Zhao R, Br J Cancer 2009; 101: 1635

³Based on meta-analysis performed by IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group up to November 2011, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Guan P, Int J Cancer 2012; 131:2349 2) Clifford GM, Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 2005; 14:1157

(Continued on next page)

(Table 15 – continued from previous page)

⁴Contributing studies: Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2006; 118: 243 | Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2012; 131: 692 | Chan PK, *J Med Virol* 1999; 59: 232 | Ding X, *J Med Virol* 2014; 86: 1937 | Guo J, *Scand J Infect Dis* 2010; 42: 72 | Hong D, *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2008; 18: 104 | Jin Q, *Chin Med J* 2010; 123: 2004 | Li H, *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol* 2013; 170: 202 | Li J, *J Clin Microbiol* 2012; 50: 1079 | Liu SS, *Tumour Biol* 2008; 29: 105 | Liu X, *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2010; 20: 147 | Sun B, *Arch Virol* 2014; 159: 1027 | Tao PP, *Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi* 2006; 41: 43 | Wu D, *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol* 2010; 151: 86 | Wu EQ, *Cancer Causes Control* 2013; 24: 795 | Yuan X, *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhang R, *Cancer Epidemiol* 2013; 37: 939 | Zhao FH, *Int J Cancer* 2014; 135: 2604 | Zhao Y, *Pathol Int* 2008; 58: 643

⁵Based on meta-analysis performed by IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group up to November 2011, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Guan P, *Int J Cancer* 2012;131:2349 2) Smith JS, *Int J Cancer* 2007;121:621 3) Clifford GM, *Br J Cancer* 2003;89:101.

⁶Contributing studies: Chan MK, *Gynecol Oncol* 1996; 60: 217 | Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2006; 118: 243 | Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2012; 131: 692 | Chan PK, *J Med Virol* 1999; 59: 232 | Ding X, *J Med Virol* 2014; 86: 1937 | Guo J, *Scand J Infect Dis* 2010; 42: 72 | Jin Q, *Chin Med J* 2010; 123: 2004 | Li H, *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol* 2013; 170: 202 | Li J, *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2011; 112: 131 | Li J, *J Clin Microbiol* 2012; 50: 1079 | Liu SS, *Tumour Biol* 2008; 29: 105 | Singh S, *Int J Clin Exp Pathol* 2015; 8: 11901 | Sun B, *Arch Virol* 2014; 159: 1027 | Tao PP, *Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi* 2006; 41: 43 | Wu CH, *Sex Transm Dis* 1994; 21: 309 | Wu EQ, *Cancer Causes Control* 2013; 24: 795 | Yuan X, *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhang R, *Cancer Epidemiol* 2013; 37: 939 | Zhao FH, *Int J Cancer* 2014; 135: 2604 | Zhao Y, *Pathol Int* 2008; 58: 643

⁷Based on meta-analysis performed by IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group up to November 2011, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2014. Reference publications: 1) Guan P, *Int J Cancer* 2012;131:2349 2) Li N, *Int J Cancer* 2011;128:927 3) Smith JS, *Int J Cancer* 2007;121:621 4) Clifford GM, *Br J Cancer* 2003;88:63 5) Clifford GM, *Br J Cancer* 2003;89:101.

⁸Contributing studies: Cai HB, *Eur J Gynaecol Oncol* 2008; 29: 72 | Cai HB, *Oncology* 2009; 76: 157 | Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2009; 125: 1671 | Chan PK, *Int J Cancer* 2012; 131: 692 | Chen W, *Cancer Causes Control* 2009; 20: 1705 | Ding X, *J Med Virol* 2014; 86: 1937 | Gao YE, *Sheng Wu Hua Xue Yu Sheng Wu Wu Li Xue Bao* 2003; 35: 1029 | Hong D, *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2008; 18: 104 | Huang S, *Int J Cancer* 1997; 70: 408 | Li H, *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol* 2013; 170: 202 | Lin QQ, *Int J Cancer* 1998; 75: 484 | Liu GB, *J First Mil Med Univ* 2005; 25: 1236 | Liu J, *Gynecol Oncol* 2004; 94: 803 | Liu SS, *Tumour Biol* 2008; 29: 105 | Liu X, *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2010; 20: 147 | Lo KW, *Gynecol Obstet Invest* 2001; 51: 202 | Lo KW, *Int J Cancer* 2002; 100: 327 | Peng HQ, *Int J Cancer* 1991; 47: 711 | Qiu AD, *Gynecol Oncol* 2007; 104: 77 | Serrano B, *Cancer Epidemiol* 2014 | Shah W, *Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol)* 2009; 21: 768 | Stephen AL, *Int J Cancer* 2000; 86: 695 | Tao PP, *Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi* 2006; 41: 43 | Wang L, *J Med Virol* 2015; 87: 516 | Wu EQ, *BMC Cancer* 2008; 8: 202 | Wu EQ, *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2009; 19: 919 | Wu Y, *J Med Virol* 2008; 80: 1808 | Yu MY, *Int J Cancer* 2003; 105: 204 | Yuan X, *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhao Y, *Pathol Int* 2008; 58: 643

Table 16: Type-specific HPV prevalence among invasive cervical cancer cases in China by histology

HPV Type	Any Histology		Squamous cell carcinoma		Adenocarcinoma		Unspecified	
	No. tested	HPV Prev % (95% CI)	No. tested	HPV Prev % (95% CI)	No. tested	HPV Prev % (95% CI)	No. tested	HPV Prev % (95% CI)
ONCOGENIC HPV TYPES								
High-risk HPV types								
16	6,435	59.5 (58.3-60.7)	4,528	58.1 (56.7-59.6)	228	45.2 (38.8-51.7)	1,679	65.3 (63.0-67.6)
18	6,343	9.6 (8.9-10.4)	4,436	8.1 (7.3-9.0)	228	36.4 (30.4-42.8)	1,679	10.1 (8.7-11.6)
31	5,484	2.8 (2.4-3.2)	3,705	2.9 (2.4-3.4)	150	0.7 (0.1-3.7)	1,629	2.7 (2.0-3.6)
33	5,468	3.5 (3.0-4.0)	3,689	3.8 (3.2-4.5)	150	0.7 (0.1-3.7)	1,629	2.9 (2.2-3.9)
35	2,983	0.6 (0.4-0.9)	1,598	0.8 (0.5-1.4)	133	0.0 (0.0-2.8)	1,252	0.3 (0.1-0.8)
39	4,782	1.5 (1.2-1.9)	3,417	1.8 (1.4-2.3)	133	1.5 (0.4-5.3)	1,232	0.7 (0.4-1.4)
45	2,846	1.9 (1.4-2.4)	1,559	1.4 (0.9-2.1)	133	0.8 (0.1-4.1)	1,154	2.6 (1.8-3.7)
51	2,516	0.4 (0.2-0.8)	1,451	0.6 (0.3-1.2)	133	0.0 (0.0-2.8)	932	0.2 (0.1-0.8)
52	6,120	6.5 (5.9-7.1)	4,328	7.4 (6.7-8.2)	228	3.5 (1.8-6.8)	1,564	4.2 (3.3-5.3)
56	3,852	1.1 (0.8-1.5)	2,787	1.5 (1.1-2.0)	133	0.0 (0.0-2.8)	932	0.1 (0.0-0.6)
58	6,343	8.2 (7.6-8.9)	4,436	8.0 (7.2-8.8)	228	3.1 (1.5-6.2)	1,679	9.6 (8.3-11.2)
59	4,926	2.6 (2.2-3.1)	3,529	2.3 (1.9-2.8)	133	1.5 (0.4-5.3)	1,264	3.5 (2.6-4.6)
Probable/possible carcinogen								
26	2,131	0.2 (0.1-0.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	801	0.0 (0.0-0.5)	213	0.0 (0.0-1.8)	-	-	588	0.0 (0.0-0.6)
34	1,438	0.0 (0.0-0.3)	668	0.0 (0.0-0.6)	105	0.0 (0.0-3.5)	665	0.0 (0.0-0.6)
53	2,345	0.6 (0.3-0.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	2,816	0.5 (0.3-0.9)	1,451	0.6 (0.3-1.1)	133	0.0 (0.0-2.8)	1,232	0.6 (0.3-1.2)
67	2,173	0.5 (0.3-0.8)	1,103	0.7 (0.4-1.4)	105	0.0 (0.0-3.5)	965	0.2 (0.1-0.8)
68	2,816	1.0 (0.7-1.4)	1,451	1.3 (0.8-2.0)	133	0.8 (0.1-4.1)	1,232	0.6 (0.3-1.2)
69	1,830	0.2 (0.1-0.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	2,257	0.3 (0.2-0.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	1,979	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	1,957	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	1,081	0.1 (0.0-0.5)	105	0.0 (0.0-3.5)	771	0.1 (0.0-0.7)
85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON-ONCOGENIC HPV TYPES								
6	3,668	0.5 (0.4-0.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	3,633	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	575	0.0 (0.0-0.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	1,730	0.0 (0.0-0.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	2,167	0.5 (0.3-0.8)	1,357	0.7 (0.4-1.4)	105	0.0 (0.0-3.5)	705	0.0 (0.0-0.5)
43	1,094	0.1 (0.0-0.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	1,732	0.3 (0.2-0.8)	922	0.5 (0.2-1.3)	105	0.0 (0.0-3.5)	705	0.1 (0.0-0.8)
54	1,730	0.2 (0.1-0.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	660	0.0 (0.0-0.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	3,366	1.2 (0.8-1.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	1,723	0.4 (0.2-0.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	1,462	0.2 (0.1-0.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	1,539	0.1 (0.0-0.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	554	0.0 (0.0-0.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	1,789	0.4 (0.2-0.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	1,462	0.0 (0.0-0.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	1,462	0.2 (0.1-0.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	1,346	0.3 (0.1-0.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	467	0.0 (0.0-0.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	477	0.0 (0.0-0.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Data Available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data updated on 19 May 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval;

The samples for HPV testing come from cervical specimens (fresh / fixed biopsies or exfoliated cells).

Data sources:

Based on meta-analysis performed by IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group up to November 2011, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2014. Reference publications: 1) Guan P, Int J Cancer 2012;131:2349 2) Li N, Int J Cancer 2011;128:927 3) Smith JS, Int J Cancer 2007;121:621 4) Clifford GM, Br J Cancer 2003;88:63 5) Clifford GM, Br J Cancer 2003;89:101.

(Continued on next page)

(Table 16 – continued from previous page)

Contributing studies: Cai HB, Eur J Gynaecol Oncol 2008; 29: 72 | Cai HB, Oncology 2009; 76: 157 | Chan PK, Int J Cancer 2009; 125: 1671 | Chan PK, Int J Cancer 2012; 131: 692 | Chen W, Cancer Causes Control 2009; 20: 1705 | Ding X, J Med Virol 2014; 86: 1937 | Gao YE, Sheng Wu Hua Xue Yu Sheng Wu Wu Li Xue Bao 2003; 35: 1029 | Hong D, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2008; 18: 104 | Huang S, Int J Cancer 1997; 70: 408 | Li H, Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2013; 170: 202 | Lin QQ, Int J Cancer 1998; 75: 484 | Liu GB, J First Mil Med Univ 2005; 25: 1236 | Liu J, Gynecol Oncol 2004; 94: 803 | Liu SS, Tumour Biol 2008; 29: 105 | Liu X, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2010; 20: 147 | Lo KW, Gynecol Obstet Invest 2001; 51: 202 | Lo KW, Int J Cancer 2002; 100: 327 | Peng HQ, Int J Cancer 1991; 47: 711 | Qiu AD, Gynecol Oncol 2007; 104: 77 | Serrano B, Cancer Epidemiol 2014 | Shah W, Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol) 2009; 21: 768 | Stephen AL, Int J Cancer 2000; 86: 695 | Tao PP, Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi 2006; 41: 43 | Wang L, J Med Virol 2015; 87: 516 | Wu EQ, BMC Cancer 2008; 8: 202 | Wu EQ, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2009; 19: 919 | Wu Y, J Med Virol 2008; 80: 1808 | Yu MY, Int J Cancer 2003; 105: 204 | Yuan X, Arch Gynecol Obstet 2011; 283: 1385 | Zhao Y, Pathol Int 2008; 58: 643

4.1.3 HPV type distribution among HIV+ women with normal cervical cytology

Table 17: Studies on HPV prevalence among HIV women with normal cytology in China

Study	HPV detection method and targeted HPV types	No. Tested	HPV prevalence		Prevalence of 5 most frequent HPVs HPV type (%)
			%	(95% CI)	
No Data Available	-	-	-	-	-

Data updated on 31 Jul 2013 (data as of 31 Dec 2011). Only for European countries.

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval;

Data sources:

Systematic review and meta-analysis were performed by the ICO HPV Information Centre up to December 2011. Selected studies had to include at least 20 HIV positive women who had both normal cervical cytology and HPV test results (PCR or HC2).

4.1.4 Terminology

Cytologically normal women

No abnormal cells are observed on the surface of their cervix upon cytology.

Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN) / Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions (SIL)

SIL and CIN are two commonly used terms to describe precancerous lesions or the abnormal growth of squamous cells observed in the cervix. SIL is an abnormal result derived from cervical cytological screening or Pap smear testing. CIN is a histological diagnosis made upon analysis of cervical tissue obtained by biopsy or surgical excision. The condition is graded as CIN 1, 2 or 3, according to the thickness of the abnormal epithelium (1/3, 2/3 or the entire thickness).

Low-grade cervical lesions (LSIL/CIN-1)

Low-grade cervical lesions are defined by early changes in size, shape, and number of abnormal cells formed on the surface of the cervix and may be referred to as mild dysplasia, LSIL, or CIN-1.

High-grade cervical lesions (HSIL/ CIN-2 / CIN-3 / CIS)

High-grade cervical lesions are defined by a large number of precancerous cells on the surface of the cervix that are distinctly different from normal cells. They have the potential to become cancerous cells and invade deeper tissues of the cervix. These lesions may be referred to as moderate or severe dysplasia, HSIL, CIN-2, CIN-3 or cervical carcinoma in situ (CIS).

Carcinoma in situ (CIS)

Preinvasive malignancy limited to the epithelium without invasion of the basement membrane. CIN 3 encompasses the squamous carcinoma in situ.

Invasive cervical cancer (ICC) / Cervical cancer

If the high-grade precancerous cells invade the basement membrane is called ICC. ICC stages range from stage I (cancer is in the cervix or uterus only) to stage IV (the cancer has spread to distant organs, such as the liver).

Invasive squamous cell carcinoma

Invasive carcinoma composed of cells resembling those of squamous epithelium.

Adenocarcinoma

Invasive tumour with glandular and squamous elements intermingled.

4.2 HPV burden in anogenital cancers other than cervix

Methods: Prevalence and type distribution of human papillomavirus in carcinoma of the vulva, vagina, anus and penis: systematic review and meta-analysis

A systematic review of the literature was conducted on the worldwide HPV-prevalence and type distribution for anogenital carcinomas other than cervix from January 1986 to 'data as of' indicated in each section. The search terms for the review were 'HPV' AND (anus OR anal) OR (penile) OR vagin* OR vulv* using Pubmed. There were no limits in publication language. References cited in selected articles were also investigated. Inclusion criteria were: HPV DNA detection by means of PCR, a minimum of 10 cases by lesion and a detailed description of HPV DNA detection and genotyping techniques used. The number of cases tested and HPV positive cases were extracted for each study to estimate the prevalence of HPV DNA and the HPV type distribution. Binomial 95% confidence intervals were calculated for each HPV prevalence.

4.2.1 Anal cancer and precancerous anal lesions

Anal cancer is similar to cervical cancer with respect to overall HPV DNA positivity, with approximately 88% of cases associated with HPV infection worldwide (*de Martel C et al. Lancet Oncol 2012;13(6):607-15*). HPV16 is the most common type detected, representing 73% of all HPV-positive tumours. HPV18 is the second most common type detected and is found in approximately 5% of cases. HPV DNA is also detected in the majority of precancerous anal lesions (AIN) (91.5% in AIN1 and 93.9% in AIN2/3) (*De Vuyst H et al. Int J Cancer 2009; 124: 1626-36*). In this section, the burden of HPV among cases of anal cancers and precancerous anal lesions in China are presented.

Table 18: Studies on HPV prevalence among anal cancer cases in China (male and female)

Study	HPV detection method and targeted HPV types	No. Tested	HPV prevalence		Prevalence of 5 most frequent HPVs HPV type (%)
			%	(95% CI)	
No Data Available	-	-	-	-	-

Data updated on 27 Jul 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval;

Data sources:

Based on systematic reviews (up to 2008) performed by ICO for the IARC Monograph on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans volume 100B and IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group. The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Bouvard V, Lancet Oncol 2009;10:321 2) De Vuyst H, Int J Cancer 2009;124:1626

Table 19: Studies on HPV prevalence among cases of AIN2/3 in China

Study	HPV detection method and targeted HPV types	No. Tested	HPV prevalence		Prevalence of 5 most frequent HPVs HPV type (%)
			%	(95% CI)	
No Data Available	-	-	-	-	-

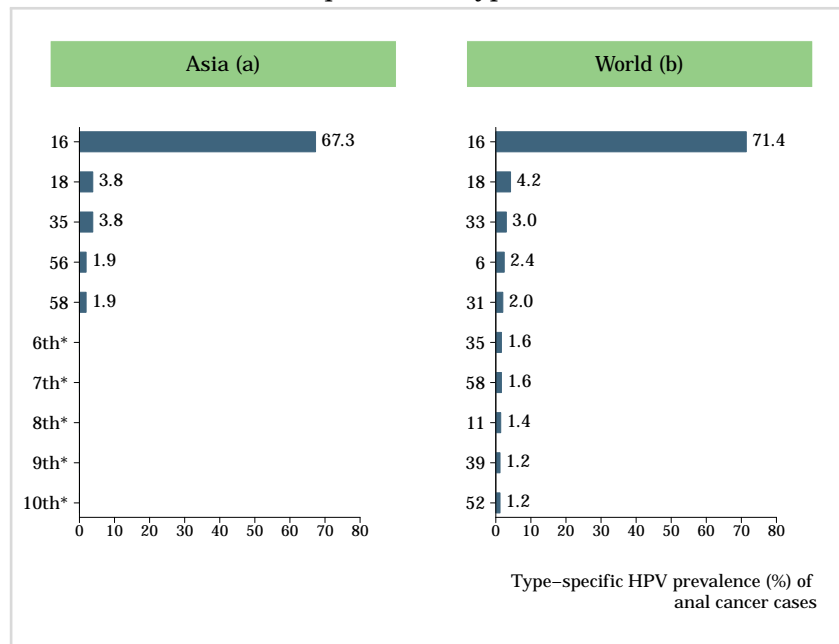
Data updated on 27 Jul 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval; AIN 2/3: Anal intraepithelial neoplasia of grade 2/3;

Data sources:

Based on systematic reviews (up to 2008) performed by ICO for the IARC Monograph on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans volume 100B and IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group. The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Bouvard V, Lancet Oncol 2009;10:321 2) De Vuyst H, Int J Cancer 2009;124:1626

Figure 38: Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in anal cancer cases in Asia and the World



*No data available. No more types than shown were tested or were positive.

Data updated on 09 Feb 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2014).

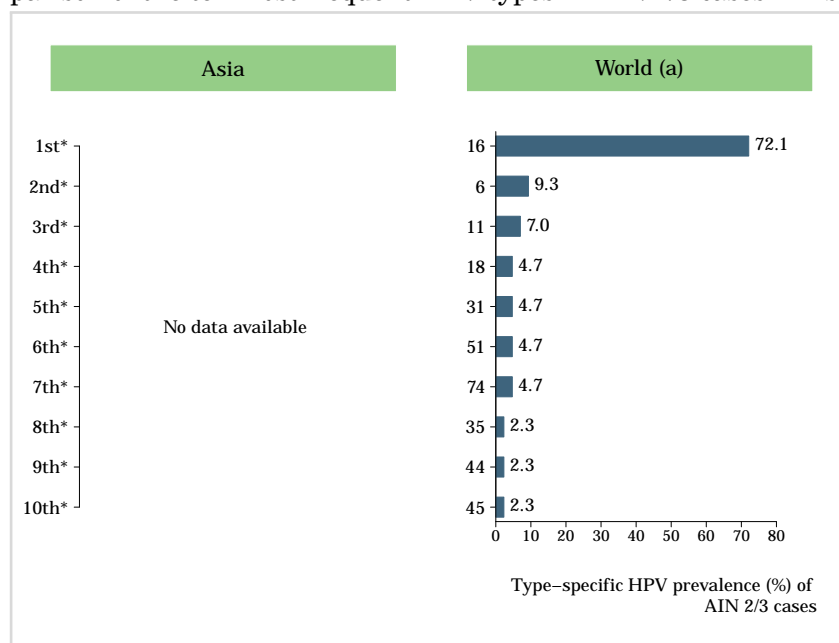
^aIncludes cases from Bangladesh, India and South Korea

^bIncludes cases from Europe (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and United Kingdom); America (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and United States); Africa (Mali, Nigeria and Senegal); Asia (Bangladesh, India and South Korea)

Data sources:

Data from Alemany L, Int J Cancer 2015; 136: 98. This study has gathered the largest international series of anal cancer cases and precancerous lesions worldwide using a standard protocol with a highly sensitive HPV DNA detection assay.

Figure 39: Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in AIN 2/3 cases in Asia and the World



*No data available. No more types than shown were tested or were positive.

Data updated on 09 Feb 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2014).

AIN 2/3: Anal intraepithelial neoplasia of grade 2/3;

^aIncludes cases from Europe (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and United Kingdom); America (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay)

Data sources:

Data from Alemany L, Int J Cancer 2015; 136: 98. This study has gathered the largest international series of anal cancer cases and precancerous lesions worldwide using a standard protocol with a highly sensitive HPV DNA detection assay.

4.2.2 Vulvar cancer and precancerous vulvar lesions

HPV attribution for vulvar cancer is 43% worldwide (*de Martel C et al. Lancet Oncol 2012;13(6):607-15*). Vulvar cancer has two distinct histological patterns with two different risk factor profiles: (1) basaloid/warty types (2) keratinising types. Basaloid/warty lesions are more common in young women, are frequently found adjacent to VIN, are very often associated with HPV DNA detection (86%), and have a similar risk factor profile as cervical cancer. Keratinising vulvar carcinomas represent the majority of the vulvar lesions (>60%). These lesions develop from non HPV-related chronic vulvar dermatoses, especially lichen sclerosus and/or squamous hyperplasia, their immediate cancer precursor lesion is differentiated VIN, they occur more often in older women, and are rarely associated with HPV (6%) or with any of the other risk factors typical of cervical cancer. HPV prevalence is frequently detected among cases of high-grade VIN (VIN2/3) (85.3%). HPV 16 is the most common type detected followed by HPV 33 (*De Vuyst H et al. Int J Cancer 2009; 124: 1626-36*). In this section, the HPV burden among cases of vulvar cancer cases and precancerous vulvar lesions in China are presented.

Table 20: Studies on HPV prevalence among vulvar cancer cases in China

Study	HPV detection method and targeted HPV types	No. Tested	HPV prevalence		Prevalence of 5 most frequent HPVs HPV type (%)
			%	(95% CI)	
No Data Available	-	-	-	-	-

Data updated on 27 Jul 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval;

Data sources:

Based on systematic reviews (up to 2008) performed by ICO for the IARC Monograph on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans volume 100B and IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group. The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Bouvard V, Lancet Oncol 2009;10:321 2) De Vuyst H, Int J Cancer 2009;124:1626

Table 21: Studies on HPV prevalence among VIN 2/3 cases in China

Study	HPV detection method and targeted HPV types	No. Tested	HPV prevalence		Prevalence of 5 most frequent HPVs HPV type (%)
			%	(95% CI)	
No Data Available	-	-	-	-	-

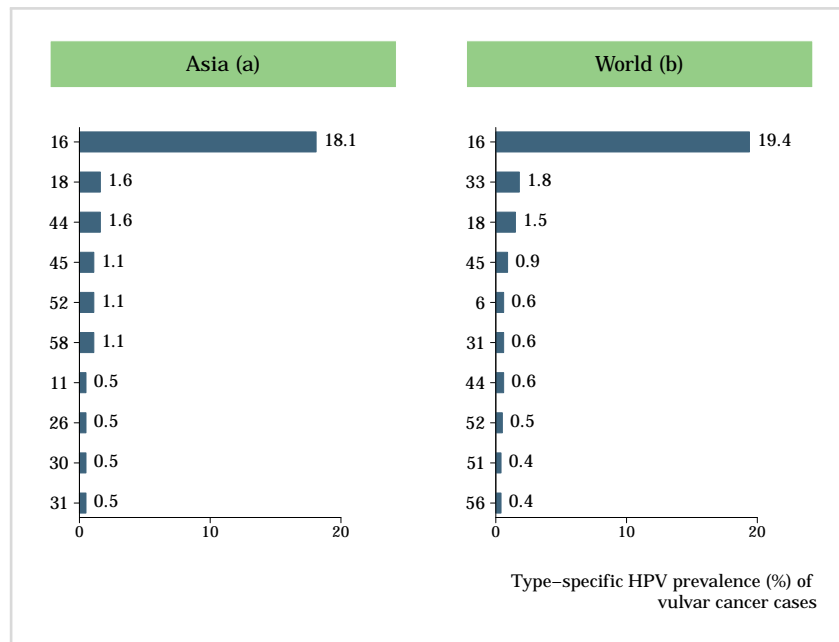
Data updated on 27 Jul 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval; VIN 2/3: Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia of grade 2/3;

Data sources:

Based on systematic reviews (up to 2008) performed by ICO for the IARC Monograph on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans volume 100B and IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group. The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Bouvard V, Lancet Oncol 2009;10:321 2) De Vuyst H, Int J Cancer 2009;124:1626

Figure 40: Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in cases of vulvar cancer in Asia and the World



Data updated on 09 Feb 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2014).

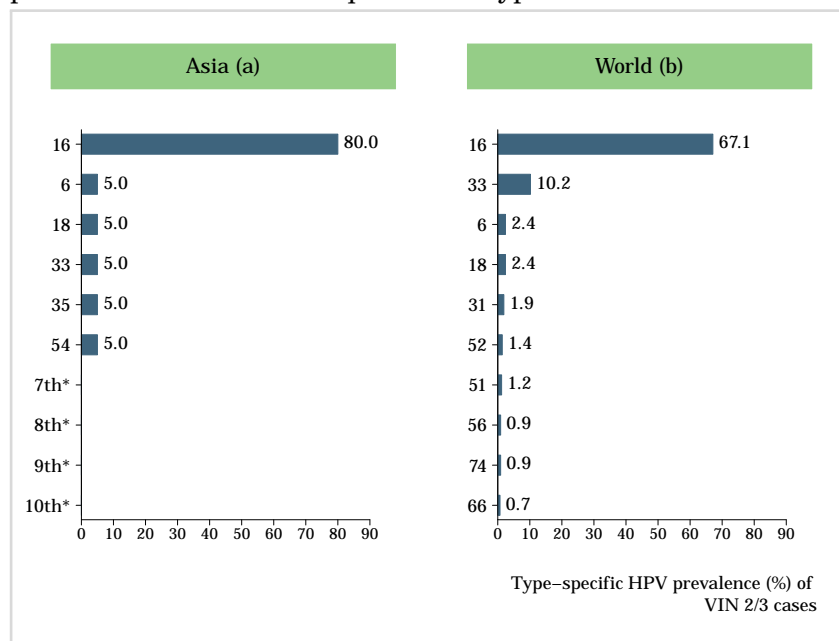
^aIncludes cases from Bangladesh, India, Israel, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Philippines, Taiwan and Turkey.

^bIncludes cases from America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, United States of America and Venezuela); Africa (Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Senegal); Oceania (Australia and New Zealand); Europe (Austria, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom); and in Asia (Bangladesh, India, Israel, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Philippines, Taiwan and Turkey)

Data sources:

Data from de Sanjosé S, Eur J Cancer 2013; 49: 3450. This study has gathered the largest international series of vulva cancer cases and precancerous lesions worldwide using a standard protocol with a highly sensitive HPV DNA detection assay.

Figure 41: Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in VIN 2/3 cases in Asia and the World



*No data available. No more types than shown were tested or were positive.

Data updated on 09 Feb 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2014).

^aIncludes cases from Bangladesh, India, Israel, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Philippines, Taiwan and Turkey.

^bIncludes cases from America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela); Oceania (Australia and New Zealand); Europe (Austria, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom); and in Asia (Bangladesh, India, Israel, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Philippines, Taiwan and Turkey)

Data sources:

Data from de Sanjosé S, Eur J Cancer 2013; 49: 3450. This study has gathered the largest international series of vulva cancer cases and precancerous lesions worldwide using a standard protocol with a highly sensitive HPV DNA detection assay.

4.2.3 Vaginal cancer and precancerous vaginal lesions

Vaginal and cervical cancers share similar risk factors and it is generally accepted that both carcinomas share the same aetiology of HPV infection although there is limited evidence available. Women with vaginal cancer are more likely to have a history of other ano-genital cancers, particularly of the cervix, and these two carcinomas are frequently diagnosed simultaneously. HPV DNA is detected among 70% of invasive vaginal carcinomas and 91% of high-grade vaginal neoplasias (VaIN2/3). HPV16 is the most common type in high-grade vaginal neoplasias and it is detected in at least 70% of HPV-positive carcinomas (*de Martel C et al. Lancet Oncol 2012;13(6):607-15; De Vuyst H et al. Int J Cancer 2009; 124:1626-36*). In this section, the HPV burden among cases of vaginal cancer cases and precancerous vaginal lesions in China are presented.

Table 22: Studies on HPV prevalence among vaginal cancer cases in China

Study	HPV detection method and targeted HPV types	No. Tested	HPV prevalence		Prevalence of 5 most frequent HPVs HPV type (%)
			%	(95% CI)	
No Data Available	-	-	-	-	-

Data updated on 27 Jul 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval;

Data sources:

Based on systematic reviews (up to 2008) performed by ICO for the IARC Monograph on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans volume 100B and IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group. The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Bouvard V, Lancet Oncol 2009;10:321 2) De Vuyst H, Int J Cancer 2009;124:1626

Table 23: Studies on HPV prevalence among VaIN 2/3 cases in China

Study	HPV detection method and targeted HPV types	No. Tested	HPV prevalence		Prevalence of 5 most frequent HPVs HPV type (%)
			%	(95% CI)	
No Data Available	-	-	-	-	-

Data updated on 27 Jul 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).

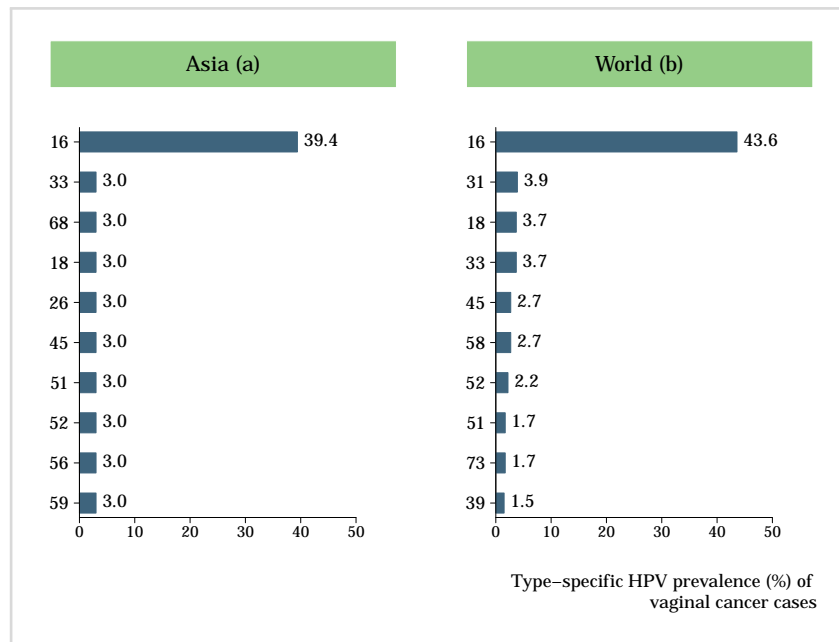
95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval; VaIN 2/3: Vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia of grade 2/3;

Based on systematic reviews (up to 2008) performed by ICO for the IARC Monograph on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans volume 100B and IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group. The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Bouvard V, Lancet Oncol 2009;10:321 2) De Vuyst H, Int J Cancer 2009;124:1626

Data sources:

Based on systematic reviews (up to 2008) performed by ICO for the IARC Monograph on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans volume 100B and IARC's Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group. The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications: 1) Bouvard V, Lancet Oncol 2009;10:321 2) De Vuyst H, Int J Cancer 2009;124:1626

Figure 42: Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in cases of vaginal cancer in Asia and the World



Data updated on 09 Feb 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2014).

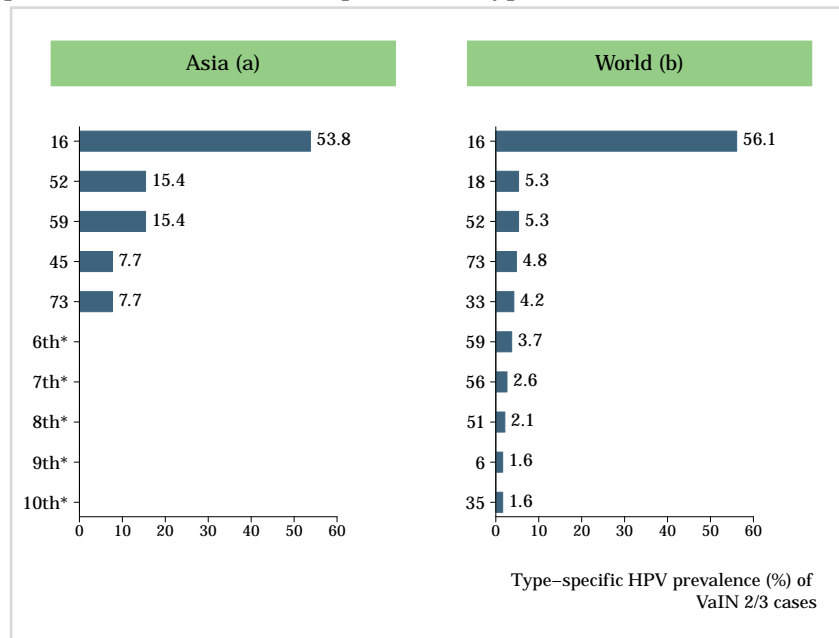
^aIncludes cases from Bangladesh, India, Israel, South Korea, Kuwait, Philippines, Taiwan and Turkey

^bIncludes cases from Europe (Austria, Belarus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Poland, Spain and United Kingdom); America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, United states of America and Venezuela); Africa (Mozambique, Nigeria); Asia (Bangladesh, India, Israel, South Korea, Kuwait, Philippines, Taiwan and Turkey); and Oceania (Australia)

Data sources:

Data from Alemany L, Eur J Cancer 2014; 50: 2846. This study has gathered the largest international series of vaginal cancer cases and precancerous lesions worldwide using a standard protocol with a highly sensitive HPV DNA detection assay.

Figure 43: Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in VaIN 2/3 cases in Asia and the World



*No data available. No more types than shown were tested or were positive.

Data updated on 09 Feb 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2014).

VAIN 2/3: Vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia of grade 2/3;

^aIncludes cases from Australia, Bangladesh, India, Israel, South Korea, Kuwait, Philippines, Taiwan and Turkey.

^bIncludes cases from Europe (Austria, Belarus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Poland, Spain and United Kingdom); America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, United states of America and Venezuela); Asia (Bangladesh, India, Israel, South Korea, Kuwait, Philippines, Taiwan and Turkey); and Oceania (Australia)

Data sources:

Data from Alemany L, Eur J Cancer 2014; 50: 2846. This study has gathered the largest international series of vaginal cancer cases and precancerous lesions worldwide using a standard protocol with a highly sensitive HPV DNA detection assay.

4.2.4 Penile cancer and precancerous penile lesions

HPV DNA is detectable in approximately 50% of all penile cancers (*de Martel C et al. Lancet Oncol 2012;13(6):607-15*). Among HPV-related penile tumours, HPV16 is the most common type detected, followed by HPV18 and HPV types 6/11 (*Miralles C et al. J Clin Pathol 2009;62:870-8*). Over 95% of invasive penile cancers are SCC and the most common penile SCC histologic sub-types are keratinising (49%), mixed warty-basaloid (17%), verrucous (8%), warty (6%), and basaloid (4%). HPV is commonly detected in basaloid and warty tumours but is less common in keratinising and verrucous tumours. In this section, the HPV burden among cases of penile cancer cases and precancerous penile lesions in China are presented.

Table 24: Studies on HPV prevalence among penile cancer cases in China

Study	HPV detection method and targeted HPV types	No. Tested	HPV prevalence		Prevalence of 5 most frequent HPVs HPV type (%)
			%	(95% CI)	
Chan 1994	PCR-E6, TS (HPV 16, 18)	41	14.6	(6.9-28.4)	HPV 16 (9.8%) HPV 18 (9.8%)

Data updated on 27 Jul 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval;

PCR: Polymerase Chain Reaction; TS: Type Specific;

Data sources:

The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2015. Reference publications (up to 2008): 1) Bouvard V, Lancet Oncol 2009;10:321 2) Miralles-Guri C, J Clin Pathol 2009;62:870

Chan KW, J Clin Pathol 1994; 47: 823

Table 25: Studies on HPV prevalence among PeIN 2/3 cases in China

Study	HPV detection method and targeted Method	No. Tested	HPV prevalence		Prevalence of 5 most frequent HPVs HPV type (%)
			%	(95% CI)	
No Data Available	-	-	-	-	-

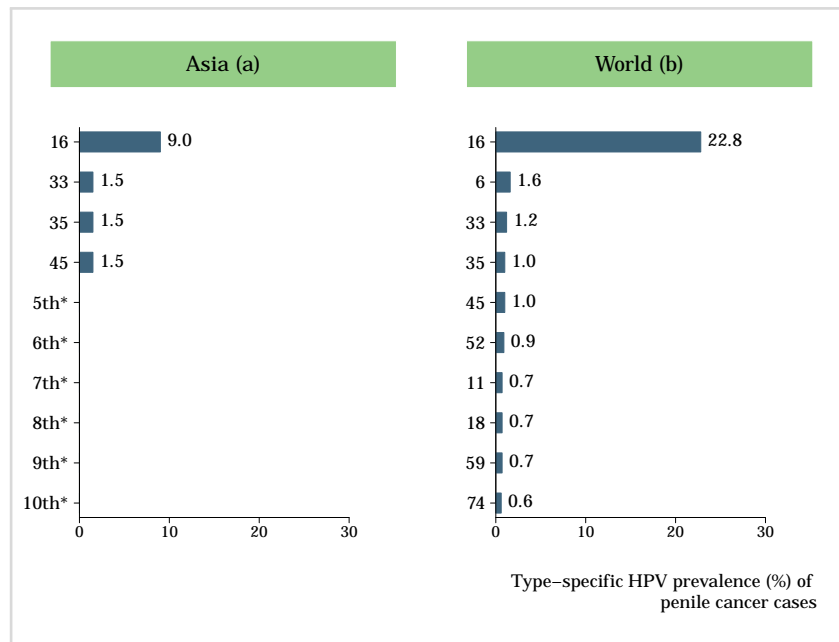
Data updated on 27 Jul 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval; PeIN 2/3: Penile intraepithelial neoplasia of grade 2/3;

Data sources:

The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until June 2014. Reference publication (up to 2008): Bouvard V, Lancet Oncol 2009;10:321

Figure 44: Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in cases of penile cancer in Asia and the World



*No data available. No more types than shown were tested or were positive.

Data updated on 09 Feb 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).

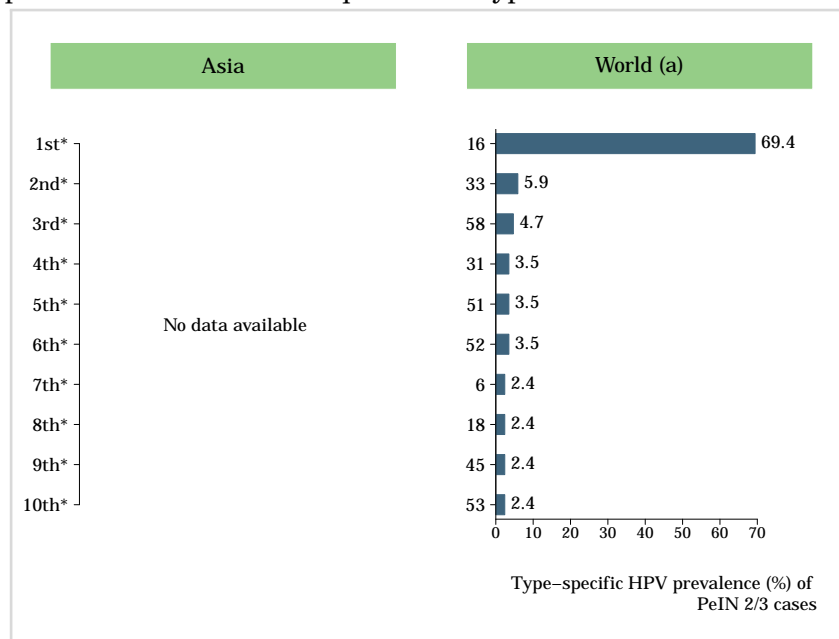
^aIncludes cases from Bangladesh, India, South Korea, Lebanon, Philippines

^bIncludes cases from Australia, Bangladesh, India, South Korea, Lebanon, Philippines, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Venezuela and United States, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom.

Data sources:

Alemaný L, Eur Urol 2016; 69: 953

Figure 45: Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV types in PeIN 2/3 cases in Asia and the World



*No data available. No more types than shown were tested or were positive.

Data updated on 09 Feb 2017 (data as of 30 Jun 2015).

^aIncludes cases from Australia, Bangladesh, India, South Korea, Lebanon, Philippines, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Venezuela, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom.

Data sources:

Alemaný L, Eur Urol 2016; 69: 953

4.3 HPV burden in men

The information to date regarding anogenital HPV infection is primarily derived from cross-sectional studies of selected populations such as general population, university students, military recruits, and studies that examined husbands of control women, as well as from prospective studies. Special subgroups include mainly studies that examined STD (sexually transmitted diseases) clinic attendees, MSM (men who have sex with men), HIV positive men, and partners of women with HPV lesions, CIN (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia), cervical cancer or cervical carcinoma in situ. Globally, prevalence of external genital HPV infection in men is higher than cervical HPV infection in women, but persistence is less likely. As with genital HPV prevalence, high numbers of sexual partners increase the acquisition of oncogenic HPV infections (Vaccine 2012, Vol. 30, Suppl 5). In this section, the HPV burden among men in China is presented.

Methods

HPV burden in men was based on published systematic reviews and meta-analyses (Dunne EF, J Infect Dis 2006; 194: 1044, Smith JS, J Adolesc Health 2011; 48: 540, Olesen TB, Sex Transm Infect 2014; 90: 455, and Hebnes JB, J Sex Med 2014; 11: 2630) up to October 31, 2015. The search terms for the review were human papillomavirus, men, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), hybrid capture (HC), and viral DNA. References cited in selected articles were also investigated. Inclusion criteria were: HPV DNA detection by means of PCR or HC (ISH if data are not available for the country), and a detailed description of HPV DNA detection and genotyping techniques used. The number of cases tested and HPV positive cases were extracted for each study to estimate the anogenital prevalence of HPV DNA. Binomial 95% confidence intervals were calculated for each anogenital HPV prevalence.

Table 26: Studies on HPV prevalence among men in China

Study	Anatomic sites samples	HPV detection method	Population	Age (years)	HPV prevalence		
					No	%	(95% CI)
Liu 2015	Coronal sulcus, shaft, glans, and scrotum	PCR-SPF1/GP6+	Population-based esophageal cancer cohort study	25-65	2228	16.9	(15.3-18.5)

Data updated on 27 Jul 2017 (data as of 31 Oct 2015).

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval;

PCR: Polymerase Chain Reaction; SPF: Short Primer Fragment;

Data sources:

Based on published systematic reviews, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until October 2015. Reference publications: 1) Dunne EF, J Infect Dis 2006; 194: 1044 2) Smith JS, J Adolesc Health 2011; 48: 540 3) Olesen TB, Sex Transm Infect 2014; 90: 455 4) Hebnes JB, J Sex Med 2014; 11: 2630.

Liu F, Sci Rep 2015; 5: 27

Table 27: Studies on HPV prevalence among men from special subgroups in China

Study	Anatomic sites samples	HPV detection method	Population	Age (years)	HPV prevalence		
					No	%	(95% CI)
Gao 2010	Anal canal	PCR- Tellgenplex™ HPV DNA Test	HIV+ MSM	>=18 (70% <30 years)	50	96	(86.3-99.5)
Gao 2010	Anal canal	PCR- Tellgenplex™ HPV DNA Test	HIV- MSM	>=18 (70% <30 years)	528	58.9	(54.6-63.1)

(Table 27 – continued from previous page)

(Table 27 – continued from previous page)

Study	Anatomic sites samples	HPV detection method	Population	Age (years)	HPV prevalence		
					No	%	(95% CI)
Li 2015	Anus	PCR-GenoArray	HIV+ MSM	18-60	193	99	(96.3-99.9)
Tang 2006	Urethral meatus	PCR-MY09/11	STD clinic attendees	18-70	305	13.8	(10.1-18.2)
Yang 2012	Anus	PCR-Tellgenplex TM HPV DNA Test	HIV+ MSM	>=18	91	70.3	(59.8-79.5)
Zhang 2014	Anus	PCR-GenoArray	HIV- MSM, STD clinic attendees	IQR=25-34.8	380	33.7	(28.9-38.7)
Zhang 2014	Anus	PCR-GenoArray	HIV+ MSM STD clinic attendees	IQR=25-34.8	28	71.4	(51.3-86.8)

Data updated on 27 Jul 2017 (data as of 31 Oct 2015).

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval;

PCR: Polymerase Chain Reaction;

Data sources:

Based on published systematic reviews, the ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until October 2015. Reference publications: 1) Dunne EF, J Infect Dis 2006; 194: 1044 2) Smith JS, J Adolesc Health 2011; 48: 540 3) Olesen TB, Sex Transm Infect 2014; 90: 455 4) Hebnes JB, J Sex Med 2014; 11: 2630.

Gao L, PLoS ONE 2010; 5: 125 | Li Z, PLoS One 2015; 10: 122 | Tang X, Biomed Environ Sci 2006; 19: 153 | Yang Y, PLoS ONE 2012; 7: 126 | Zhang DY, PLoS ONE 2014; 9: 134

4.4 HPV burden in the head and neck

The last evaluation of the International Agency for Research in Cancer (IARC) on the carcinogenicity of HPV in humans concluded that (a) there is enough evidence for the carcinogenicity of HPV type 16 in the oral cavity, oropharynx (including tonsil cancer, base of tongue cancer and other oropharyngeal cancer sites), and (b) limited evidence for laryngeal cancer (*IARC Monograph Vol 100B*). There is increasing evidence that HPV-related oropharyngeal cancers constitute an epidemiological, molecular and clinical distinct form as compared to non HPV-related ones. Some studies indicate that the most likely explanation for the origin of this distinct form of head and neck cancers associated with HPV is a sexually acquired oral HPV infection that is not cleared, persists and evolves into a neoplastic lesion. The most recent figures estimate that 25.6% of all oropharyngeal cancers are attributable to HPV infection with HPV16 being the most frequent type (*de Martel C. Lancet Oncol. 2012;13(6):607*). In this section, the HPV burden in the head and neck in China is presented..

4.4.1 Burden of oral HPV infection in healthy population

Table 28: Studies on oral HPV prevalence among healthy in China

Study	Method specimen collection and anatomic site	HPV detection method and targeted HPV types	Population	Age (years)	No. Tested	HPV prevalence		Prev. of 5 most frequent HPV types (%)
						%	(95% CI)	
MEN								
No Data Available	-	-	-	-	-	--		-
WOMEN								
No Data Available	-	-	-	-	-	--		-
BOTH OR UNSPECIFIED								
No Data Available	-	-	-	-	-	--		-

Data as of 29 feb. 2012. Only for European countries.

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval;

Data sources:

Systematic review and meta-analysis was performed by ICO HPV Information Centre until July 2012. Pubmed was searched using the keywords oral and papillomavirus. Inclusion criteria: studies reporting oral HPV prevalence in healthy population in Europe; n > 50. Exclusion criteria: focused only in children or immunosuppressed population; not written in English; case-control studies; commentaries and systematic reviews and studies that did not use HPV DNA detection methods.

4.4.2 HPV burden in head and neck cancers

Table 29: Studies on HPV prevalence among cases of oral cavity cancer in China

Study	HPV detection method and targeted HPV types	No. Tested	HPV prevalence		Prevalence of 5 most frequent HPV types (%)
			%	(95% CI)	
MEN					
Zhang 2004	TS-PCR E6 for 16/18 Amplification with TS primers (16, 18)	48	81.3	(68.1-89.8)	-
WOMEN					
Zhang 2004	TS-PCR E6 for 16/18 Amplification with TS primers (16, 18)	25	60.0	(40.7-76.6)	-
BOTH OR UNSPECIFIED					
Gan 2014	PCR-GP5+/6+, PCR L1-Consensus primer (HPV 6, 16, 18)	200	27.5	(21.8-34.1)	-

(Continued on next page)

(Table 29 – continued from previous page)

Study	HPV detection method and targeted HPV types	No. Tested	HPV prevalence		Prevalence of 5 most frequent HPVs HPV type (%)
			%	(95% CI)	
Lee 2015	PCR-GP5+/6+, PCR-MY09/11, PCR L1-Consensus primer, (HPV 6, 11, 16, 18, 26, 31, 32, 33, 35, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 81, 82, 83, 84)	1002	19.4	(17.0-21.9)	-
Tang 2003	TS-PCR E6 for 16/18/33 Sequencing	30	46.7	(30.2-63.9)	HPV 16 (36.7%) HPV 18 (16.7%)
Wen 1997	TS-PCR E6 for 16/18 Hybridization with TS probes (HPV16.18 E6)	45	31.1	(19.5-45.7)	HPV 18 (24.4%) HPV 16 (20.0%)
Zhang 2004	TS-PCR E6 for 16/18 Amplification with TS primers (16, 18)	73	74.0	(62.9-82.7)	HPV 16 (58.9%) HPV 18 (24.7%)

Data as of 31 dic. 2015. Only for European countries.

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval;

PCR: Polymerase Chain Reaction; TS: Type Specific;

Data sources:

Based on systematic reviews and meta-analysis performed by ICO. Reference publications: 1) Ndiaye C, Lancet Oncol 2014; 15: 1319 2) Kreimer AR, Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 2005; 14: 467

Gan LL, Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2014; 15: 5861 | Lee LA, Medicine (Baltimore) 2015; 94: e2069 | Tang X, J Oral Pathol Med 2003; 32: 393 | Wen S, Anticancer Res 1997; 17: 307 | Zhang ZY, Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg 2004; 33: 71

Table 30: Studies on HPV prevalence among cases of oropharyngeal cancer in China

Study	HPV detection method and targeted HPV types	No. Tested	HPV prevalence		Prevalence of 5 most frequent HPVs HPV type (%)
			%	(95% CI)	
MEN					
Li 2007	GP5+/GP6+ (L1). CP65/70ct-CP66/69ct (L1). FAP59/6415 (L1). A5/A10-A6/A8 (L1) and TS-PCR E6 for 16 Sequencing	21	14.3	(5.0-34.6)	HPV 16 (14.3%)
WOMEN					
Li 2007	GP5+/GP6+ (L1). CP65/70ct-CP66/69ct (L1). FAP59/6415 (L1). A5/A10-A6/A8 (L1) and TS-PCR E6 for 16 Sequencing	10	60.0	(31.3-83.2)	HPV 16 (60.0%)
BOTH OR UNSPECIFIED					
Li 2007	GP5+/GP6+ (L1). CP65/70ct-CP66/69ct (L1). FAP59/6415 (L1). A5/A10-A6/A8 (L1) and TS-PCR E6 for 16 Sequencing	31	29.0	(16.1-46.6)	HPV 16 (29.0%)

Data as of 31 dic. 2015. Only for European countries.

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval;

PCR: Polymerase Chain Reaction; TS: Type Specific;

Data sources:

Based on systematic reviews and meta-analysis performed by ICO. Reference publications: 1) Ndiaye C, Lancet Oncol 2014; 15: 1319 2) Kreimer AR, Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 2005; 14: 467

Li W, Pathology 2007; 39: 217

Table 31: Studies on HPV prevalence among cases of hypopharyngeal or laryngeal cancer in China

Study	HPV detection method and targeted HPV types	No. Tested	HPV prevalence		Prevalence of 5 most frequent HPVs HPV type (%)
			%	(95% CI)	
MEN					
Liu 2010	GP5+/GP6+ (L1) and TS-PCR E6/E7 for 16 and E6 for 18 Amplification with TS primers (16. 18)	61	37.7	(26.6-50.3)	-
WOMEN					
Liu 2010	GP5+/GP6+ (L1) and TS-PCR E6/E7 for 16 and E6 for 18 Amplification with TS primers (16. 18)	23	34.8	(18.8-55.1)	-
BOTH OR UNSPECIFIED					
Liu 2010	GP5+/GP6+ (L1) and TS-PCR E6/E7 for 16 and E6 for 18 Amplification with TS primers (16. 18)	84	36.9	(27.4-47.6)	HPV 16 (34.5%) HPV 18 (7.1%)
Ma 1998	TS-PCR E6/E7 for 6/11/16/18/31/33/52b/58 SBH (6. 11. 16. 18. 31. 33. 52b. 58)	102	58.8	(49.1-67.9)	HPV 16 (29.4%) HPV 6 (24.5%) HPV 18 (21.6%) HPV 11 (2.0%) HPV 33 (1.0%)

Data as of 31 dic. 2015. Only for European countries.

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval;

PCR: Polymerase Chain Reaction; SBH: Southern Blot Hybridization; TS: Type Specific;

Data sources:

Based on systematic reviews and meta-analysis performed by ICO. Reference publications: 1) Ndiaye C, Lancet Oncol 2014; 15: 1319 2) Kreimer AR, Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 2005; 14: 467

Liu B, Neoplasma 2010; 57: 594 | Ma XL, J Med Virol 1998; 54: 186

5 Factors contributing to cervical cancer

HPV is a necessary cause of cervical cancer, but it is not a sufficient cause. Other cofactors are necessary for progression from cervical HPV infection to cancer. Tobacco smoking, high parity, long-term hormonal contraceptive use, and co-infection with HIV have been identified as established cofactors. Co-infection with Chlamydia trachomatis and herpes simplex virus type-2, immunosuppression, and certain dietary deficiencies are other probable cofactors. Genetic and immunological host factors and viral factors other than type, such as variants of type, viral load and viral integration, are likely to be important but have not been clearly identified. (Muñoz N, Vaccine 2006; 24(S3): 1-10). In this section, the prevalence of smoking, parity (fertility), oral contraceptive use, and HIV in China are presented.

Table 32: Factors contributing to cervical carcinogenesis (cofactors) in China

INDICATOR ^a		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Smoking				
Smoking of any tobacco adjusted prevalence (%) [95% CI]	Current ^{1,b,c,±}	48.7 [38.0-58.4]	1.9 [1.5-2.3]	25.9 [20.2-31.1]
	Daily ^{1,b,d,±}	42.0 [33.6-51.6]	1.6 [1.3-2.1]	22.4 [17.9-27.5]
Cigarette smoking adjusted prevalence (%) [95% CI]	Current ^{1,b,c,±}	44.6 [35.4-54.8]	1.7 [1.3-2.2]	23.7 [18.8-29.2]
	Daily ^{1,b,d,±}	38.5 [30.8-46.6]	1.3 [1.0-1.6]	20.4 [16.3-24.8]
Parity				
Total fertility rate per woman ^{2,±}		-	1.2	-
Age-specific fertility rate (per 1000 women)	15-19 years ^{2,+}	-	6.2	-
	20-24 years ^{2,+}	-	66.5	-
	25-29 years ^{2,+}	-	77.2	-
	30-34 years ^{2,+}	-	40.8	-
	35-39 years ^{2,+}	-	12.6	-
	40-44 years ^{2,+}	-	3.4	-
	45-49 years ^{2,+}	-	1.3	-
Hormonal contraception				
Oral contraceptive use (%) among women 15-49yrs who are married or in union ^{3,*}		-	1.2	-
Hormonal contraception use (%) (pill, injectable or implant), among women 15-49yrs who are married or in union ^{3,e,*}		-	1.5	-
HIV				
Estimated percent of adults aged 15-49 who are living with HIV [low estimate - high estimate] ^{4,f}		-	-	-
Estimated percent of young adults aged 15-24 who are living with HIV [low estimate - high estimate] ^{4,f}		-	-	-
HIV prevalence (%) among female sex workers in the capital city ^{4,5,g,*}		-	0.2	-
HIV prevalence (%) among men who have sex with men in the capital city ^{4,*}		8	-	-
Estimated number of adults (15+ years) living with HIV [low estimate - high estimate] ^{4,h}		-	-	-
Estimated number of adults and children living with HIV [low estimate - high estimate] ^{4,h}		-	-	-
Estimated number of AIDS deaths in adults and children [low estimate - high estimate] ^{4,i}		-	-	-

Data accessed on 22 Mar 2017.

^aPlease refer to original source for methods of estimation of the following indicators.

^bAdjusted and age-standardized prevalence estimates of tobacco use by country, for the year 2013. These rates are constructed solely for the purpose of comparing tobacco use prevalence estimates across countries, and should not be used to estimate the number of smokers in the population.

^c"Current" means smoking at the time of the survey, including daily and non-daily smoking. "Tobacco smoking" means smoking any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, hookah, shisha, water-pipe, etc. and excluding smokeless tobacco.

^d"Daily" means smoking every day at the time of the survey. "Tobacco smoking" means smoking any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, hookah, shisha, water-pipe, etc. and excluding smokeless tobacco.

^eProportion (%) of women using hormonal contraception (pill, injectable or implant), among those of reproductive age who are married or in union.

^fEstimates include all people with HIV infection, regardless of whether they have developed symptoms of AIDS.

^gData on key populations at higher risk from country progress reports typically derive from surveys in capital cities and are not representative of the entire country. In particular, surveys in capital cities are likely to overestimate national HIV prevalence and service coverage.

^hThe number of people with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS, estimated to be alive at the end of a specific year.

ⁱThe estimated number of adults and children that have died due to HIV/AIDS in a specific year.

Year of estimate: ± 2013; † 2011; * 2006; * 2015;

Data sources:

¹WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2015: The MPOWER package. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2015. Available at http://www.who.int/tobacco/global_report/2015/en/index.html

²United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Fertility Data 2015 (POP/DB/Fert/Rev2015). Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/dataset/fertility/wfd2015.shtml>. [Accessed on March 22, 2017].

(Continued on next page)

(Table 32 – continued from previous page)

³United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016). World Contraceptive Use 2016 (POP/DB/CP/Rev2016). <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/dataset/contraception/wcu2016.shtml>. Available at: [Accessed on March 22, 2017].

⁴UNAIDS database [internet]. Available at: <http://aidsinfo.unaids.org/> [Accessed on March 22, 2017]

⁵ Second generation surveillance for HIV/AIDS, 2012

6 Sexual and reproductive health behaviour indicators

Sexual intercourse is the primary route of transmission of genital HPV infection. Information about sexual and reproductive health behaviours is essential to the design of effective preventive strategies against anogenital cancers. In this section, we describe sexual and reproductive health indicators that may be used as proxy measures of risk for HPV infection and anogenital cancers. Several studies have reported that earlier sexual debut is a risk factor for HPV infection, although the reason for this relationship is still unclear. In this section, information on sexual and reproductive health behaviour in China are presented.

Table 33: Percentage of 15-year-olds who have had sexual intercourse in China

Indicator	Male	Female
Percentage of 15-year-old subjects who report sexual intercourse	-	-

Data accessed on 16 Mar 2017.

Year of estimation: 1997

Please refer to original source for methods of estimation

Table 34: Median age at first sex in China

Study ^a	Year/period	Birth cohort	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
			N	Median age at first sex	N	Median age at first sex	N	Median age at first sex
Fang-Hui Zhao 2009 ¹	2009	1950-1954 ^b	-	-	369	20.0	-	-
		1950-1954 ^c	-	-	247	23.0	-	-
		1950-1994 ^b	-	-	5,633	20.0	-	-
		1950-1994 ^c	-	-	3,756	22.0	-	-
		1955-1959 ^b	-	-	528	21.0	-	-
		1955-1959 ^c	-	-	352	23.0	-	-
		1960-1964 ^b	-	-	676	21.0	-	-
		1960-1964 ^c	-	-	447	22.0	-	-
		1965-1969 ^b	-	-	686	20.0	-	-
		1965-1969 ^c	-	-	462	22.0	-	-
		1970-1974 ^b	-	-	889	21.0	-	-
		1970-1974 ^c	-	-	645	22.0	-	-
		1975-1979 ^b	-	-	1,054	20.0	-	-
		1975-1979 ^c	-	-	666	22.0	-	-
		1980-1984 ^b	-	-	888	21.0	-	-
		1980-1984 ^c	-	-	595	22.0	-	-
		1985-1989 ^b	-	-	504	19.0	-	-
		1985-1989 ^c	-	-	272	19.0	-	-
		1990-1994 ^c	-	-	64	17.0	-	-
		1990-1994 ^b	-	-	42	17.0	-	-

Data accessed on 16 Mar 2017.

N: number of subjects;

^aData were collected anonymously using a short, nurse-administered questionnaire.

^bRural.

^cUrban.

Data sources:

¹Zhao FH, Tiggelaar SM, Hua SY, Xu LN, Hong Y, Niyazi M, et al. A multi-center survey of age of sexual debut and sexual behavior in Chinese women: Suggestions for optimal age of human papillomavirus vaccination in China. *Cancer Epidemiology* 2012; 36: 384-390

Table 35: Marriage patterns in China

Indicator		Male	Female
Average age at first marriage ¹		26.2	24.4
Age-specific % of ever married ²	15-19 years	2.06	3.24
	20-24 years	20.3	35.6
	25-29 years	64.5	78.5
	30-34 years	89.6	95.5
	35-39 years	95.2	98.7
	40-44 years	97.1	99.4
	45-49 years	98.0	99.7

Data accessed on 16 Mar 2017.

Year of estimate: 2013;

Please refer to original source for methods of estimation.

Data sources:

¹The world bank: health nutrition and population statistics. Updated 16-Dec-2016. Accessed on March 16 2017. Available at <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/health-nutrition-and-population-statistics>

²United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Marriage Data 2015 (POP/DB/Marr/Rev2015). Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/marriage-unions/WMD2015.shtml> Accessed on April 3, 2017.

7 HPV preventive strategies

It is established that well-organised cervical screening programmes or widespread good quality cytology can reduce cervical cancer incidence and mortality. The introduction of HPV vaccination could also effectively reduce the burden of cervical cancer in the coming decades. This section presents indicators on basic characteristics and performance of cervical cancer screening, status of HPV vaccine licensure and introduction in China.

7.1 Cervical cancer screening practices

Screening strategies differ between countries. Some countries have population-based programmes, where in each round of screening women in the target population are individually identified and invited to attend screening. This type of programme can be implemented nationwide or only in specific regions of the country. In opportunistic screening, invitations depend on the individual's decision or on encounters with health-care providers. The most frequent method for cervical cancer screening is cytology, and there are alternative methods such as HPV DNA tests and visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA). VIA is an alternative to cytology-based screening in low-resource settings (the 'see and treat' approach). HPV DNA testing is being introduced into some countries as an adjunct to cytology screening ('co-testing') or as the primary screening test to be followed by a secondary, more specific test, such as cytology.

Table 36: Main characteristics of cervical cancer screening in China

Availability of a cervical cancer screening programme ^α	Yes
Quality assurance structure and mandate to supervise and to monitor the screening process ^β	No
Active invitation to screening ^γ	No
Main screening test used for primary screening	Cytology /VIA
Undergoing demonstration projects	HPV test
Screening ages (years)	30-59
Screening interval or frequency of screenings	Cytology every 3 years (ages 35-59). VIA in rural women (ages 30-54)

Data accessed on 31 Dec 2016.

^αPublic national cervical cancer screening program in place (Cytology/VIA/HPV testing). Countries may have clinical guidelines or protocols, and cervical cancer screening services in a private sector but without a public national program. Publicly mandated programmes have a law, official regulation, decision, directive or recommendation that provides the public mandate to implement the programme with an authorised screening test, examination interval, target group and funding and co-payment determined.

^βSelf-reported quality assurance: Organised programmes provide for a national or regional team responsible for implementation and require providers to follow guidelines, rules, or standard operating procedures. They also define a quality assurance structure and mandate supervision and monitoring of the screening process. To evaluate impact, organised programmes also require ascertainment of the population disease burden. Quality assurance consists of the management and coordination of the programme throughout all levels of the screening process (invitation, testing, diagnosis and follow-up of screen-positives) to assure that the programme performs adequately and provides services that are effective and in-line with programme standards. The quality assurance structure is self-reported as part of the national cancer programs or plans.

^γSelf-reported active invitation or recruitment, as organised population-based programmes, identify and personally invite each eligible person in the target population to attend a given round of screening.

Data sources:

Knowledge about cervical cancer and barriers of screening program among women in Wufeng County, a high-incidence region of cervical cancer in China. Jia Y, Li S, Yang R, Zhou H, Xiang Q, Hu T, Zhang Q, Chen Z, Ma D, Feng L. PLoS One. 2013 Jul 2;8(7):e67005. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0067005. Print 2013. PMID: 23843976

Cancer screening and prevention in China. Available at: http://www.cancercontrol.info/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/131-133-Qiao_cc2014.pdf

Table 37: Estimated coverage of cervical cancer screening in China

Reference	Year	Population	Urban vs rural or both (all)	N Women	Age range	Within the last year(s)	Coverage (%) ^b
Wang 2015 ^{1,a}	2010	General female population	All	51,989	>=18	3y	17.2
			Rural	30,948	>=18	Ever	20.7
						1y	1
						3y	2
						5y	2.1
						Ever	13.9
			Urban	21,041	>=18	1y	3.4
						3y	7
						5y	7.6
						Ever	29.1
3y	16.8						
WHS 2003 China ^{2,c}	2002-2003	General female population	All	2,036	18-69	3y	16.8
			Rural	1,497	25-64	3y	21
						3y	14.8
						3y	21.5
			Urban	639	18-69	3y	21.5

Data accessed on 31 Dec 2016.

WHO Household Surveys with multistage cluster sampling. Screening coverage among women aged 18-69. World Health Surveys. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO); 2003.

^aData from the 2010 China Chronic Disease and Risk Factor Surveillance System (CCDRFS) that included 51,989 women aged 18 years and older. Briefly, the 2010 CCDRFS covered all 31 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities and included 162 counties with surveillance points; 63 counties were in urban areas and 99 counties in rural areas. Percentages of PAP screening are weighted to represent the total population of the national disease surveillance points system with poststratification for age.

^bProportion of women in the total sample of the mentioned age range in the country or region that reported having a Pap smear during a given time period (e.g., last year, last 2, 3, 5 years or ever).

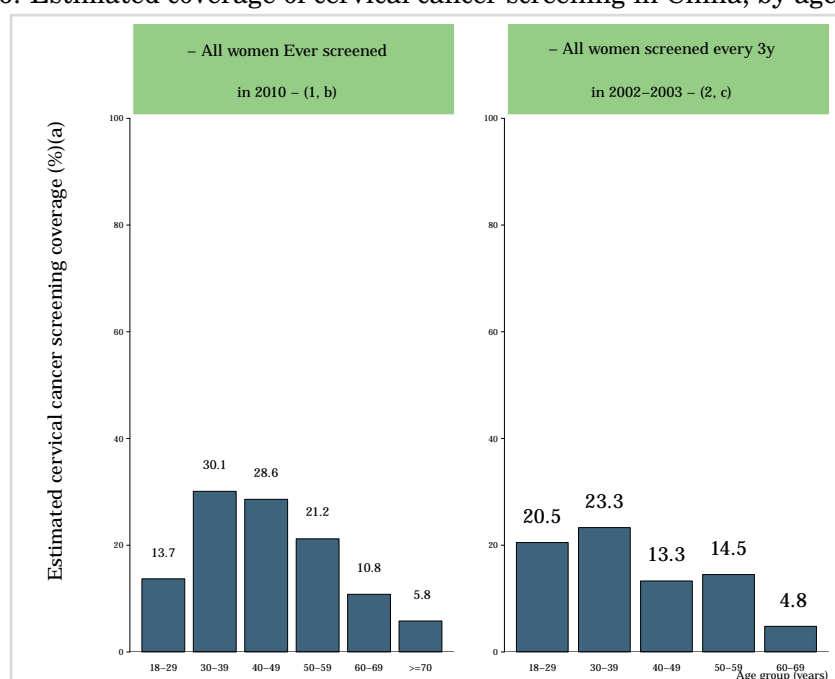
^cWHO Household Surveys with multistage cluster sampling. Screening coverage among women aged 18-69. World Health Surveys. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO); 2003.

Data sources:

¹Wang B, He M, Chao A, Engelgau MM, Saraiya M, Wang L, Wang L. Cervical Cancer Screening Among Adult Women in China, 2010. *Oncologist*. 2015 Jun;20(6):627-34.

²World Health Organization (WHO). China-World Health Survey 2003 (CHN_2003_WHS_v01_M). Available at: <http://apps.who.int/healthinfo/systems/surveydata/index.php/catalog/78> [Accessed by November 2015]

Figure 46: Estimated coverage of cervical cancer screening in China, by age and study

**Data accessed on 31 Dec 2016.**

WHO Household Surveys with multistage cluster sampling. Screening coverage among women aged 18-69. World Health Surveys. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO); 2003.

^aProportion of women in the total sample of the mentioned age range in the country or region that reported having a Pap smear during a given time period (e.g., last year, last 2, 3, 5 years or ever).

^bData from the 2010 China Chronic Disease and Risk Factor Surveillance System (CCDRFS) that included 51,989 women aged 18 years and older. Briefly, the 2010 CCDRFS covered all 31 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities and included 162 counties with surveillance points; 63 counties were in urban areas and 99 counties in rural areas. Percentages of PAP screening are weighted to represent the total population of the national disease surveillance points system with poststratification for age.

^cWHO Household Surveys with multistage cluster sampling. Screening coverage among women aged 18-69. World Health Surveys. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO); 2003.

Data sources:

ICO Information Centre on HPV and Cancer. Country-specific references identified in each country-specific report as general recommendation from relevant scientific organizations and/or publications.

¹Wang B, He M, Chao A, Engelgau MM, Saraiya M, Wang L, Wang L. Cervical Cancer Screening Among Adult Women in China, 2010. *Oncologist*. 2015 Jun;20(6):627-34.

²World Health Organization (WHO). China-World Health Survey 2003 (CHN_2003_WHS_v01_M). Available at: <http://apps.who.int/healthinfo/systems/surveydata/index.php/catalog/78> [Accessed by November 2015]

Table 38: Estimated coverage of cervical cancer screening in China , by region

Region	N Women	Age range	LY ^a	Population	Coverage (%) ^b	Year(s) studied	Reference
Eastern region	8,874	>=18	Ever	General female population	31.3	2010	Wang 2015 ¹
	8,623	>=18	Ever	General female population	19.1	2010	Wang 2015 ¹
	17,497	>=18	Ever	General female population	23.9	2010	Wang 2015 ¹
Hong Kong	79,326	50-54	1y	General female population	22.7	2014	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
	13,972	25-29	1y	General female population	4.8	2014	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
	64,897	55-59	1y	General female population	21.7	2014	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
	48,981	30-34	1y	General female population	14.1	2014	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
	479,415	25-64	1y	General female population	19.0	2014	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
	82,341	40-44	1y	General female population	24.2	2014	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
	75,148	45-49	1y	General female population	22.7	2014	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
	71,607	35-39	1y	General female population	21.5	2014	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
	43,143	60-64	1y	General female population	18.5	2014	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
	460,498	25-64	1y	General female population	18.4	2013	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
	439,001	25-64	1y	General female population	17.7	2012	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
	416,875	25-64	1y	General female population	17.1	2011	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
	390,925	25-64	1y	General female population	16.3	2010	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
	366,791	25-64	1y	General female population	15.6	2009	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
	330,392	25-64	1y	General female population	14.3	2008	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
	296,106	25-64	1y	General female population	13.1	2007	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²
247,097	25-64	1y	General female population	11.2	2006	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²	
175,684	25-64	1y	General female population	8.1	2005	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²	
77,485	25-64	1y	General female population	3.6	2004	Cervical Screening Programme 2014 report Hong Kong ²	

(Continued on next page)

(Table 38 – continued from previous page)

Region	N Women	Age range	LY ^a	Population	Coverage (%) ^b	Year(s) studied	Reference
Middle region	8,946	>=18	Ever	General female population	14.9	2010	Wang 2015 ¹
	16,219	>=18	Ever	General female population	18.3	2010	Wang 2015 ¹
	7,273	>=18	Ever	General female population	28.2	2010	Wang 2015 ¹
Taipei Taiwan	4,400	>20	1y	General female population	14.0	1993	Wang 1996 ³
	4,400	>20	Ever	General female population	60.0	1993	Wang 1996 ³
Taiwan	1,143	>30	1y	Health care personnel	41.4	2001-2003	Chen 2007 ^{4,α}
	5,786,390	>30	1y	General female population	52.2	2001-2003	Chen 2007 ^{4,α}
	27,441	>30	1y	Selected sample	49.9	2001-2003	Chen 2007 ^{4,α}
	5,815,781	>30	1y	General female population	52.2	2001-2003	Chen 2007 ^{4,α}
	-	>=30	3y	National screening programme	51.0	2007	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	5y	National screening programme	63.0	2007	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	1y	National screening programme	26.0	2007	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	3y	National screening programme	52.0	2006	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	5y	National screening programme	65.0	2006	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	1y	National screening programme	25.0	2006	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	3y	National screening programme	53.0	2005	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	1y	National screening programme	27.0	2005	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	5y	National screening programme	67.0	2005	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	5y	National screening programme	68.0	2004	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	1y	National screening programme	30.0	2004	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	3y	National screening programme	53.0	2004	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	5y	National screening programme	67.0	2003	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	1y	National screening programme	26.0	2003	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	3y	National screening programme	53.0	2003	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	1y	National screening programme	28.0	2002	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	5y	National screening programme	66.0	2002	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	3y	National screening programme	54.0	2002	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	1y	National screening programme	30.0	2001	Chen 2009 ⁵
-	>=30	3y	National screening programme	55.0	2001	Chen 2009 ⁵	
-	>=30	5y	National screening programme	64.0	2001	Chen 2009 ⁵	
-	>=30	5y	National screening programme	60.0	2000	Chen 2009 ⁵	

Taiwan

(Continued on next page)

(Table 38 – continued from previous page)

Region	N Women	Age range	LY ^a	Population	Coverage (%) ^b	Year(s) studied	Reference
	-	>=30	3y	National screening programme	52.0	2000	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	1y	National screening programme	29.0	2000	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	3y	National screening programme	48.0	1999	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	5y	National screening programme	53.0	1999	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	1y	National screening programme	27.0	1999	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	1y	National screening programme	24.0	1998	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	3y	National screening programme	42.0	1998	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	3y	National screening programme	33.0	1997	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	1y	National screening programme	21.0	1997	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	1y	National screening programme	16.0	1996	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	>=30	1y	National screening programme	9.0	1995	Chen 2009 ⁵
	-	30-69	3y	General female population	70.0	2013	Health and Welfare Report 2014 Taiwan
	125	-	3y	-	58.0	-	Hou 2003 ⁶
	125	-	Ever	-	70.0	-	Hou 2003 ⁶
	708	>40	Ever	-	31.9	1997	Huang 1999 ⁷
	708	>40	3y	-	22.0	1997	Huang 1999 ⁷
	-	>30	1y	General female population	61.0	2001	Koong 2006 ⁸
	-	>30	1y	General female population	44.5	1995-1998	Koong 2006 ⁸
	1,021	20-60+	Ever	General female population	48.4	2000	Liao 2006 ⁹
	1,021	20-60+	1y	General female population	23.5	2000	Liao 2006 ⁹
	-	-	1y	National screening programme	27.1	2012	Ministry of Health and Welfare Taiwan
	-	-	1y	National screening programme	27.1	2011	Ministry of Health and Welfare Taiwan
	-	-	1y	National screening programme	27.4	2010	Ministry of Health and Welfare Taiwan
	-	-	1y	National screening programme	27.2	2009	Ministry of Health and Welfare Taiwan
	-	-	1y	National screening programme	26.0	2008	Ministry of Health and Welfare Taiwan
	-	-	1y	National screening programme	25.5	2007	Ministry of Health and Welfare Taiwan
	-	-	1y	National screening programme	24.9	2006	Ministry of Health and Welfare Taiwan
	13,379	>=18	Ever	General female population	16.6	2010	Wang 2015 ¹
Western region	4,894	>=18	Ever	General female population	25.3	2010	Wang 2015 ¹
	18,273	>=18	Ever	General female population	18.9	2010	Wang 2015 ¹

Data accessed on 31 Dec 2016.^aLY: Within the last year(s).^bProportion of women in the total sample of the mentioned age range in the country or region that reported having a Pap smear during a given time period (e.g., last year, last 2, 3, 5 years or ever).^cPopulation-based cohort study of 5,815,781 Taiwanese women (women from the general population, female physicians and relatives of the physicians) from 2001 to 2003, who were 30 years of age or older in 2001 and enrolled in the National Health Insurance program in Taiwan. Pap smear history collected. Total sample of women. Chen LS, Huang N, Tsay JH, Wang PJ, Chou YJ, Chou P, et al. Screening for cervical cancer among female physicians and their relatives in Taiwan: a population-based comparative study. *Prev Med* 2007 Jun;44(6):531-5.

Data sources:

(Continued on next page)

(Table 38 – continued from previous page)

- ¹Wang B, He M, Chao A, Engelgau MM, Saraiya M, Wang L, Wang L. Cervical Cancer Screening Among Adult Women in China, 2010. *Oncologist*. 2015 Jun;20(6):627-34.
- ²The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: Department of Health: Cervical Screening Programme, Annual Statistics Report 2014. Available at: http://www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk/english/sr/sr_statistics_stat_as_previous.html [Accessed by November 2015]
- ³Wang PD, Lin RS. Sociodemographic factors of Pap smear screening in Taiwan. *Public Health*. 1996 Mar;110(2):123-7.
- ⁴Chen LS, Huang N, Tsay JH, Wang PJ, Chou YJ, Chou P, et al. Screening for cervical cancer among female physicians and their relatives in Taiwan: a population-based comparative study. *Prev Med* 2007 Jun;44(6):531-5.
- ⁵Chen YY, You SL, Chen CA, Shih LY, Koong SL, Chao KY, Hsiao ML, Hsieh CY, Chen CJ; Taiwan Cervical Cancer Screening Task Force. Effectiveness of national cervical cancer screening programme in Taiwan: 12-year experiences. *Br J Cancer*. 2009 Jul 7; 101(1): 174-177.
- ⁶Hou SI, Fernandez ME, Baumler E, Parcel GS, Chen PH. Correlates of cervical cancer screening among women in Taiwan. *Health Care Women Int*. 2003 May-Jun;24(5):384-98.
- ⁷Huang CP, Chi LY, Chang HJ, Chou P. Cognition and utilization of Papanicolaou testing after the implementation of National Health Insurance in rural Taiwan. *J Formos Med Assoc*. 1999 Jan;98(1):19-23.
- ⁸Koong SL, Yen AM, Chen TH. Efficacy and cost-effectiveness of nationwide cervical cancer screening in Taiwan. *J Med Screen*. 2006;13 Suppl 1:S44-7.
- ⁹Liao CC, Wang HY, Lin RS, Hsieh CY, Sung FC. Addressing Taiwan's high incidence of cervical cancer: factors associated with the Nation's low compliance with Papanicolaou screening in Taiwan. *Public Health*. 2006 Dec;120(12):1170-6. Epub 2006 Oct 30.

7.2 HPV vaccination

Table 39: National HPV Immunization programme in China

	Female	Male
Year of introduction	-	-
Primary target age (years)	-	-
Organized catch-up age (years)	-	-
Opportunistic catch-up age (years)	-	-
Strategy	-	-
Schedule ^{a,b}	-	-

Data updated on 11 Jul 2017 (data as of 31 Dec 2016)

^a 2 doses: 0-6m if not otherwise stated. Since 2014, based on clinical trials results several agencies responsible for the scientific evaluation of medicines, like the European Medicines Agency, approved a two-dose schedule for girls aged less than 15 or 14 depending on the vaccine (Cervarix or Gardasil).

^b 3-doses standard: administration of three doses following the standard vaccination schedule as 0-2-6 months for the quadrivalent vaccine or 0-1-6 months for the bivalent vaccine.

Data sources:

¹ Adapted from Bruni et al 2016 Lancet Global Health (data up to October 2014).

Figure 47: Reported HPV vaccination coverage in females by birth cohort in National HPV Immunization programme in China



Data updated on 11 Jul 2017 (data as of 31 Oct 2014)

Data sources:

¹ Adapted from Bruni et al 2016 Lancet Global Health (data up to October 2014).

8 Protective factors for cervical cancer

Male circumcision and the use of condoms have shown a significant protective effect against HPV transmission.

Table 40: Prevalence of male circumcision in China

Reference	Prevalence % (95% CI)	Methods
Drain 2006	<20	Data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and other publications to categorize the country-wide prevalence of male circumcision as <20%, 20-80%, or >80%.
Wan 2014	2.8 (2.1-3.5)	N=2,241: Male children between the ages of 3 and 6 years
WHO 2007	<20	Data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and other publications to categorize the country-wide prevalence of male circumcision as <20%, 20-80%, or >80%.
Zeng 2014	11.6 (9.1-14.5)	N=570: Men who have sex with men

Data accessed on 31 Aug 2015.

95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval;

Please refer to country-specific reference(s) for full methodologies.

Data sources:

Based on systematic reviews and meta-analysis performed by ICO. The ICO HPV Information Centre has updated data until August 2015. Reference publication: Albero G, Sex Transm Dis. 2012 Feb;39(2):104-13.

Drain PK, BMC Infect Dis 2006; 6: 172 | Wan S, Pediatrics 2014; 133: e624 | WHO 2007: Male circumcision: Global trends and determinants of prevalence, safety and acceptability | Zeng Y, Biomed Res Int 2014; 2014: 498987

Table 41: Prevalence of condom use in China

Indicator	Year of estimate	Prevalence % ^a
Condom use	2006	8.5

Data accessed on 21 Mar 2017.

Please refer to original source for methods of estimation.

^aCondom use: Proportion of male partners who are using condoms with their female partners of reproductive age (15-49 years) to whom they are married or in union by country.Data sources:United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016). World Contraceptive Use 2016 (POP/DB/CP/Rev2016). <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/dataset/contraception/wcu2016.shtml>. Available at: [Accessed on March 22, 2017].

China 2006 National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Survey

9 Indicators related to immunisation practices other than HPV vaccines

This section presents data on immunisation coverage and practices for selected vaccines. This information will be relevant for assessing the country's capacity to introduce and implement the new HPV vaccines. The data are periodically updated and posted on the WHO Immunisation surveillance, assessment and monitoring website at http://who.int/immunization_monitoring/en/.

9.1 Immunisation schedule

Table 42: General immunization schedule in China

Vaccine	Schedule	Coverage ^a	Comment
Bacille Calmette-Guérin vaccine	birth;	entire	-
Tetanus and diphtheria toxoid childrens' dose	6 years;	entire	-
Diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with acellular pertussis vaccine	3, 4, 5, 18-24 months;	entire	-
Hepatitis A vaccine	18 months;	entire	-
Hepatitis B vaccine	birth; 1, 6 months;	entire	-
Influenza adult dose vaccine	>= 60 years;	entire	Pregnant women, adults with chronic diseases, elderly and other risk groups
Influenza pediatric dose vaccine	6 months to 8 years (x2)	entire	-
Inactivated polio vaccine	2 months;	part	-
Japanese encephalitis inactivated vaccine	8 months; +7 days; 2, 6 years;	part	-
Japanese encephalitis live vaccine	8 months; 2 years;	entire	-
Meningococcal A vaccine	6-18 months (x2);	entire	polysaccharide
Meningococcal AC vaccine	3, 6 years;	entire	-
Measles mumps and rubella vaccine	18-24 months;	entire	-
Measles and rubella vaccine	8 months;	entire	-
Oral polio vaccine	2, 3, 4 months; 4 years;	entire	-

Data accessed on 27 Jan 2017.

The schedules are the country official reported figures

^a Entire: introduced in the entire country. Part: partially introduced.

Data sources:

Annual WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form (Update of 2015/July/15). Geneva, Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals (IVB), World Health Organization. Available at: http://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/en/

9.2 Immunisation coverage estimates

Table 43: Immunization coverage estimates in China

Indicator	Year of estimation	Coverage (%)
Third dose of diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine	2015	99
Third dose of hepatitis B vaccine administered to infants	2015	99
Third dose of Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine	2015	-
Measles-containing vaccine	2015	99
Third dose of polio vaccine	2015	99

Data accessed on 27 Jan 2017.

The coverage figures (%) are the country official reported figures. Immunization coverage levels are presented as a percentage of a target population that has been vaccinated.

Data sources:

(Continued on next page)

(Table 43 – continued from previous page)

Annual WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form and WHO Regional offices reports (Update of 2015/July/16). Geneva, Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals (IVB), World Health Organization.
Available at: http://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/en/

10 Glossary

Table 44: Glossary

Term	Definition
Incidence	Incidence is the number of new cases arising in a given period in a specified population. This information is collected routinely by cancer registries. It can be expressed as an absolute number of cases per year or as a rate per 100,000 persons per year (see Crude rate and ASR below). The rate provides an approximation of the average risk of developing a cancer.
Mortality	Mortality is the number of deaths occurring in a given period in a specified population. It can be expressed as an absolute number of deaths per year or as a rate per 100,000 persons per year.
Prevalence	The prevalence of a particular cancer can be defined as the number of persons in a defined population who have been diagnosed with that type of cancer, and who are still alive at the end of a given year, the survivors. Complete prevalence represents the number of persons alive at certain point in time who previously had a diagnosis of the disease, regardless of how long ago the diagnosis was, or if the patient is still under treatment or is considered cured. Partial prevalence, which limits the number of patients to those diagnosed during a fixed time in the past, is a particularly useful measure of cancer burden. Prevalence of cancers based on cases diagnosed within one, three and five years are presented as they are likely to be of relevance to the different stages of cancer therapy, namely, initial treatment (one year), clinical follow-up (three years) and cure (five years). Patients who are still alive five years after diagnosis are usually considered cured since the death rates of such patients are similar to those in the general population. There are exceptions, particularly breast cancer. Prevalence is presented for the adult population only (ages 15 and over), and is available both as numbers and as proportions per 100,000 persons.
Crude rate	Data on incidence or mortality are often presented as rates. For a specific tumour and population, a crude rate is calculated simply by dividing the number of new cancers or cancer deaths observed during a given time period by the corresponding number of person years in the population at risk. For cancer, the result is usually expressed as an annual rate per 100,000 persons at risk.
ASR (age-standardised rate)	An age-standardised rate (ASR) is a summary measure of the rate that a population would have if it had a standard age structure. Standardization is necessary when comparing several populations that differ with respect to age because age has a powerful influence on the risk of cancer. The ASR is a weighted mean of the age-specific rates; the weights are taken from population distribution of the standard population. The most frequently used standard population is the World Standard Population. The calculated incidence or mortality rate is then called age-standardised incidence or mortality rate (world). It is also expressed per 100,000. The world standard population used in GLOBOCAN is as proposed by Segi [1] and modified by Doll and al. [2]. The age-standardised rate is calculated using 10 age-groups. The result may be slightly different from that computed using the same data categorised using the traditional 5 year age bands.
Cumulative risk	Cumulative incidence/mortality is the probability or risk of individuals getting/dying from the disease during a specified period. For cancer, it is expressed as the number of new born children (out of 100, or 1000) who would be expected to develop/die from a particular cancer before the age of 75 if they had the rates of cancer observed in the period in the absence of competing causes.
Cytologically normal women	No abnormal cells are observed on the surface of their cervix upon cytology.

(Continued)

Table 44 – Continued

Term	Definition
Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN) / Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions (SIL)	SIL and CIN are two commonly used terms to describe precancerous lesions or the abnormal growth of squamous cells observed in the cervix. SIL is an abnormal result derived from cervical cytological screening or Pap smear testing. CIN is a histological diagnosis made upon analysis of cervical tissue obtained by biopsy or surgical excision. The condition is graded as CIN 1, 2 or 3, according to the thickness of the abnormal epithelium (1/3, 2/3 or the entire thickness).
Low-grade cervical lesions (LSIL/CIN-1)	Low-grade cervical lesions are defined by early changes in size, shape, and number of ab-normal cells formed on the surface of the cervix and may be referred to as mild dysplasia, LSIL, or CIN-1.
High-grade cervical lesions (HSIL / CIN-2 / CIN-3 / CIS)	High-grade cervical lesions are defined by a large number of precancerous cells on the sur-face of the cervix that are distinctly different from normal cells. They have the potential to become cancerous cells and invade deeper tissues of the cervix. These lesions may be referred to as moderate or severe dysplasia, HSIL, CIN-2, CIN-3 or cervical carcinoma in situ (CIS).
Carcinoma in situ (CIS)	Preinvasive malignancy limited to the epithelium without invasion of the basement membrane. CIN 3 encompasses the squamous carcinoma in situ.
Invasive cervical cancer (ICC) / Cervical cancer	If the high-grade precancerous cells invade the basement membrane is called ICC. ICC stages range from stage I (cancer is in the cervix or uterus only) to stage IV (the cancer has spread to distant organs, such as the liver).
Invasive squamous cell carcinoma	Invasive carcinoma composed of cells resembling those of squamous epithelium
Adenocarcinoma	Invasive tumour with glandular and squamous elements intermingled.
Eastern Europe	References included in Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, and Ukraine.
Northern Europe	References included in Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Southern Europe	References included in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Malta, Montenegro, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
Western Europe	References included in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and Switzerland.
Europe PREHDICT	References included in Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Acknowledgments

This report has been developed by the Unit of Infections and Cancer, Cancer Epidemiology Research Program, at the Institut Català d'Oncologia (ICO, Catalan Institute of Oncology) within the PREHDICT project (7th Framework Programme grant HEALTH-F3-2010-242061, PREHDICT). The HPV Information Centre is being developed by the Institut Català d'Oncologia (ICO). The Centre was originally launched by ICO with the collaboration of WHO's Immunisation, Vaccines and Biologicals (IVB) department and support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Institut Català d'Oncologia (ICO), in alphabetic order

Albero G, Barrionuevo-Rosas L, Bosch FX, Bruni L, de Sanjosé S, Gómez D, Mena M, Muñoz J, Serrano B.

7th Framework Programme grant PREHDICT project: health-economic modelling of PREvention strategies for Hpv-related Diseases in European CounTries. Coordinated by Drs. Johannes Berkhof and Chris Meijer at VUMC, Vereniging Voor Christelijk Hoger Onderwijs Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek En Patientenzorg, the Netherlands.

(http://cordis.europa.eu/projects/rcn/94423_en.html)

7th Framework Programme grant HPV AHEAD project: Role of human papillomavirus infection and other co-factors in the aetiology of head and neck cancer in India and Europe. Coordinated by Dr. Massimo Tommasino at IARC, International Agency of Research on Cancer, Lyon, France.

(http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/100268_en.html)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

Note to the reader

Anyone who is aware of relevant published data that may not have been included in the present report is encouraged to contact the HPV Information Centre for potential contributions.

Although efforts have been made by the HPV Information Centre to prepare and include as accurately as possible the data presented, mistakes may occur. Readers are requested to communicate any errors to the HPV Information Centre, so that corrections can be made in future volumes.

Disclaimer

The information in this database is provided as a service to our users. Any digital or printed publication of the information provided in the web site should be accompanied by an acknowledgment of HPV Information Centre as the source. Systematic retrieval of data to create, directly or indirectly, a scientific publication, collection, database, directory or website requires a permission from HPV Information Centre.

The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material contained in the HPV Information Centre lies on the user. In no event shall the HPV Information Centre be liable for any damages arising from the use of the information.

Licensed Logo Use

Use, reproduction, copying, or redistribution of PREHDICT or HPV Information Centre logos are strictly prohibited without written explicit permission from the HPV Information Centre.

Contact information:

ICO/IARC HPV Information Centre
Institut Català d'Oncologia
Avda. Gran Via de l'Hospitalet, 199-203
08908 L'Hospitalet de Llobregat (Barcelona, Spain)
e-mail: info@hpvcentre.net
internet adress: www.hpvcentre.net

