I. Key data on HPV and HPV-related cancers

China has a population of 557.32 million women ages 15 years and older who are at risk of developing cervical cancer. Current estimates indicate that every year 106430 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 47739 die from the disease. Cervical cancer ranks as the 6th most frequent cancer among women in China and the 3rd most frequent cancer among women between 15 and 44 years of age. About 3.7% of women in the general population are estimated to harbour cervical HPV-16/18 infection at a given time, and 69.1% of invasive cervical cancers are attributed to HPVs 16 or 18.

Table 1. Crude incidence rates of HPV-related cancers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Type</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anal cancer</td>
<td>0.0-1.6</td>
<td>0.0-0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulva cancer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.0-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaginal cancer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.0-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penile cancer</td>
<td>0.2-1.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oropharynx</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Burden of cervical cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burden of Cervical Cancer</th>
<th>Incidence</th>
<th>Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual number of new cases/deaths</td>
<td>106430</td>
<td>47739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude rate</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized rate</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk 0-74 years (%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking of cervical cancer (all years)</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>8th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking of cervical cancer (15-44 years)</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Burden of cervical HPV infection China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPV Prevalence in Women with Normal Cytology</th>
<th>No. Tested</th>
<th>% (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HPV 16/18 Prevalence:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal cytology</td>
<td>51260</td>
<td>3.7 (3.5-3.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-grade cervical lesions</td>
<td>3716</td>
<td>22.3 (21.0-23.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-grade cervical lesions</td>
<td>5979</td>
<td>44.1 (42.9-45.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer</td>
<td>6435</td>
<td>69.1 (68.0-70.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For data sources and further data on HPV infection in cancer sites other than the cervix, please refer to the specific country full report.
China
Human Papillomavirus and Related Cancers, Fact Sheet 2018

II. Complementary data on cervical cancer prevention

Table 4. Factors contributing to cervical cancer (co-factors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoking prevalence (%), women</td>
<td>1.9 [1.5-2.3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (live births per woman)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormonal contraception use (%) (pill, injectable or implant), among women</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence (%), adults (15-49 years)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Sexual behaviour

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage of 15-year-old who have had sexual intercourse</th>
<th>Range of median age at first sexual intercourse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOMEN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6. HPV vaccine introduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Date of vaccination routine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Cervical screening practices and recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screening coverage, % (age and screening interval, reference)</th>
<th>20.7% (All women aged &gt;=18 ever screened, Wang 2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Screening ages (years)</td>
<td>30-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening interval (years) or frequency of screens</td>
<td>Cytology every 3 years (ages 35-59). VIA in rural women (ages 30-54)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. Estimated coverage of cervical cancer screening in China, by age and study

Table

Contact information:

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