Ecuador

Human Papillomavirus and Related Cancers, Fact Sheet 2017 (2017-04-19)

I. Key data on HPV and HPV-related cancers

Ecuador has a population of 5.78 millions women ages 15 years and older who are at risk of developing cervical cancer. Current estimates indicate that every year 2094 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 1026 die from the disease. Cervical cancer ranks as the 2nd most frequent cancer among women in Ecuador and the 1st most frequent cancer among women between 15 and 44 years of age. Data is not yet available on the HPV burden in the general population of Ecuador. However, in South America, the region Ecuador belongs to, about 12.1% of women in the general population are estimated to harbour cervical HPV-16/18 infection at a given time, and 62.6% of invasive cervical cancers are attributed to HPVs 16 or 18.

Table 1. Crude incidence rates of HPV-related cancers

	Male	Female
Cervical cancer	-	28.2
Anal cancer	0.1-0.2	0.2-0.6
Vulva cancer	-	0.7
Vaginal cancer	-	0.4
Penile cancer	0.1-0.5	-
Pharynx (excluding nasopharynx)	0.6	0.2

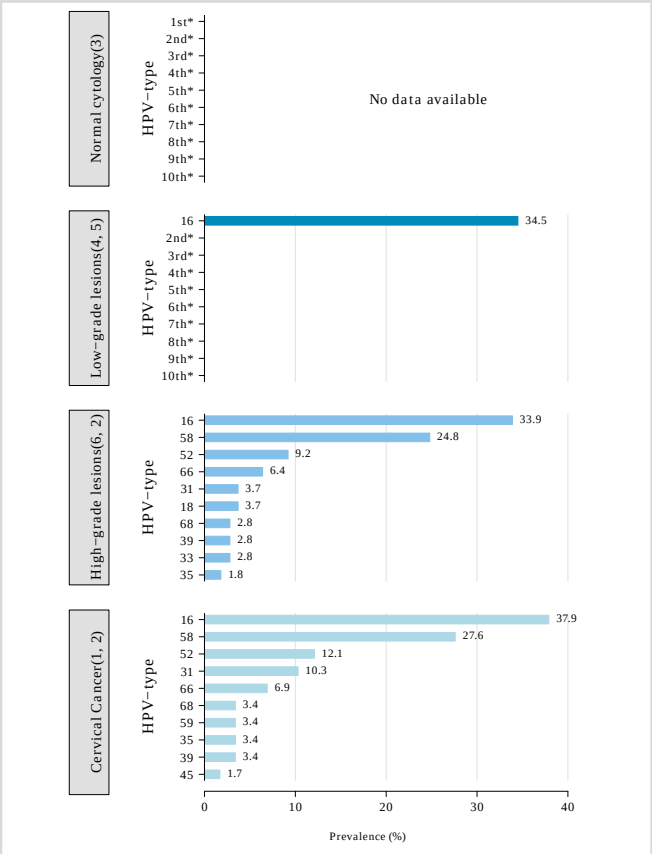
Table 2. Burden of cervical cancer

	Incidence	Mortality
Annual number of new cases/deaths	2094	1026
Crude rate	28.2	13.8
Age-standarized rate	29.0	14.0
Cumulative risk 0-74 years (%)	3.0	1.5
Ranking of cervical cancer (all years)	2nd	1st
Ranking of cervical cancer (15-44 years)	1st	1st

Table 3. Burden of cervical HPV infection Ecuador

	No. Tested	% (95% CI)
HPV prevalence in women with normal cytology	285	20.7 (16.4-25.8)
HPV 16/18 prevalence:		
Normal cytology	-	- -
Low-grade cervical lesions	29	34.5 (19.9-52.7)
High-grade cervical lesions	109	37.6 (29.1-47.0)
Cervical cancer	58	37.9 (26.6-50.8)

Figure 1. Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV oncogenic types in Ecuador among women with and without cervical lesions



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

For data sources and further data on HPV infection in cancer sites other than the cervix, please refer to the specific country full report.

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II. Complementary data on cervical cancer prevention

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

Smoking prevalence (%), women	3.5
Total fertility rate (live births per women)	3.2
Hormonal contraception use (%) (pill, injectable or implant), among women	19.2
HIV prevalence (%), adults (15-49 years)	0.3 [0.3 - 0.4]

Table 5. Sexual behaviour

MEN	
Percentage of 15-year-old who have had sexual intercourse	-
Range of median age at first sexual intercourse	-
WOMEN	
Percentage of 15-year-old who have had sexual intercourse	-
Range of median age at first sexual intercourse	18.3-19.0

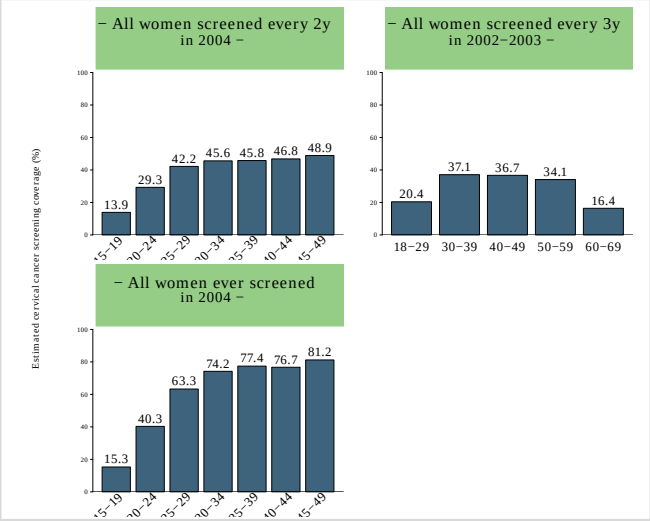
Table 6. HPV vaccine introduction

HPV vaccination programme	National program
Date of HPV vaccination routine immunization programme start	-
HPV vaccination target age for routine immunization	9
Full course HPV vaccination coverage for routine immunization:	
% (calendar year)	-

Table 7. Cervical screening practices and recommendations

Cervical cancer screening coverage, % (age and screening interval, reference)	23.6% (All women aged 15-49 screened every 1y, ENSANUT 2012 Ecuador)
Screening ages (years)	35-64
Screening interval (years) or frequency of screens	5 years

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



Contact information:

ICO 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