

Myanmar

Human Papillomavirus and Related Cancers, Fact Sheet 2023 (2023-03-10)



I. Key data on HPV and HPV-related cancers



Myanmar has a population of 20.6 million women ages 15 years and older who are at risk of developing cervical cancer. Current estimates indicate that every year 7129 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 4497 die from the disease.

Cervical cancer ranks as the 1st most frequent cancer among women in Myanmar 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 Myanmar. However, in South-Eastern Asia, the region Myanmar belongs to, about 3.0% of women in the general population are estimated to harbour cervical HPV-16/18 infection at a given time, and 70.4% of invasive cervical cancers are attributed to HPVs 16 or 18.

Table 1. Crude incidence rates of HPV-related cancers

| | Male | Female |
|----------------------|------|--------|
| Cervical cancer | - | 25.3 |
| Anal cancer | 0.37 | 0.30 |
| Vulva cancer | - | 0.51 |
| Vaginal cancer | - | 0.26 |
| Penile cancer | 1.29 | - |
| Oropharyngeal cancer | 2.15 | 0.28 |
| Oral cavity cancer | 6.32 | 2.73 |
| Laryngeal cancer | 4.66 | 0.55 |

Table 2. Burden of cervical cancer

| | Incidence | Mortality |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Annual number of new cases/deaths | 7129 | 4497 |
| Crude rate | 25.3 | 16.0 |
| Age-standardized rate | 22.6 | 14.4 |
| Cumulative risk 0-74 years (%) | 2.25 | 1.54 |
| Ranking of cervical cancer (all years) | 1st | 1st |
| Ranking of cervical cancer (15-44 years) | 1st | 1st |

Table 3. Burden of cervical HPV infection Myanmar

| | No. Tested | % (95% CI) |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|
| HPV 16/18 prevalence: | | |
| Normal cytology | - | - |
| Low-grade cervical lesions | 15 | 80.0 (54.8-93.0) |
| High-grade cervical lesions | - | - |
| Cervical cancer | - | - |

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

No data available

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II. Complementary data on cervical cancer prevention

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

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Smoking prevalence (%) [95% UI], women | 6.2 [3.2-9.4] |
| Total fertility rate (live births per women) | 2.2 |
| Hormonal contraception use (%) | 13.8 |
| HIV prevalence (%) [95% UI] (15-49 years) | 0.6 [0.5-0.7] |

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 | - |

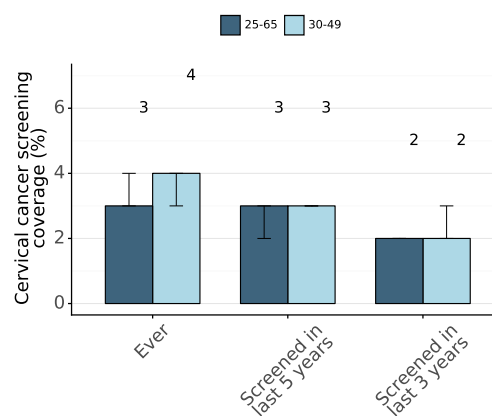
Table 6. HPV vaccine introduction

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Females | |
| HPV vaccination programme | Introduced |
| Year of introduction | 2020 |
| Year of estimation | 2021 |
| HPV coverage – first dose (%) | - |
| HPV coverage – last dose (%) | - |
| Males | |
| HPV vaccination programme | Not Available/Not Introduced |
| Year of introduction | - |
| Year of estimation | - |
| HPV coverage – first dose (%) | - |
| HPV coverage – last dose (%) | - |

Table 7. Cervical screening practices and recommendations

| | |
|--|---|
| Existence of official national recommendations | Yes |
| Starting year of recommendations | 2018 |
| Active invitation to screening | No |
| Screening ages (years), primary screening test used, and screening interval or frequency of screenings | 30-49 (HPV test, 5 years); 30-49 (VIA, 5 years) |

Figure 2. Estimated coverage of cervical cancer screening in Myanmar*



* Estimated coverage and 95% confidence interval in 2019

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