Netherlands
Human Papillomavirus and Related Cancers, Fact Sheet 2017 (2017-07-27)

I. Key data on HPV and HPV-related cancers

Netherlands has a population of 7.16 millions women ages 15 years and older who are at risk of developing cervical cancer. Current estimates indicate that every year 750 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 242 die from the disease. Cervical cancer ranks as the 11th most frequent cancer among women in Netherlands and the 3rd most frequent cancer among women between 15 and 44 years of age. About 1.5% of women in the general population are estimated to harbour cervical HPV-16/18 infection at a given time, and 82.1% of invasive cervical cancers are attributed to HPVs 16 or 18.

Table 1. Crude incidence rates of HPV-related cancers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anal cancer</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulva cancer</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaginal cancer</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penile cancer</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharynx (excluding nasopharynx)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Burden of cervical cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Incidence</th>
<th>Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual number of new cases/deaths</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude rate</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standarized rate</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk 0-74 years (%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking of cervical cancer (all years)</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>17th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking of cervical cancer (15-44 years)</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>5th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Burden of cervical HPV infection the Netherlands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. Tested</th>
<th>% (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HPV prevalence in women with normal cytology</td>
<td>73235</td>
<td>4.0 (3.9-4.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV 16/18 prevalence:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal cytology</td>
<td>26908</td>
<td>1.5 (1.4-1.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-grade cervical lesions</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>22.7 (17.5-28.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-grade cervical lesions</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>70.2 (67.0-73.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer</td>
<td>1157</td>
<td>82.1 (79.8-84.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

For data sources and further data on HPV infection in cancer sites other than the cervix, please refer to the specific country full report.
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>24.2 [19.5-29.5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (live births per women)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormonal contraception use (%) (pill, injectable or implant), among women</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence (%), adults (15-49 years)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Sexual behaviour

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</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>15</td>
<td>16.0-21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOMEN</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16.0-21.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6. HPV vaccine introduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccination programme</th>
<th>National program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of HPV vaccination routine</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Cervical screening practices and recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screening coverage, % (age and screening interval, reference)</th>
<th>Screening ages (years)</th>
<th>Screening interval (years) or frequency of screens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57.7% (All women aged &gt;=20 screened every 5y, NHS 2010-2013 Netherlands)</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>2013 Coverage</th>
<th>2002-2003 Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>57.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact information:

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