Sudan



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

I. Key data on HPV and HPV-related cancers



Sudan has a population of 12.02 millions women ages 15 years and older who are at risk of developing cervical cancer. Current estimates indicate that every year 833 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 534 die from the

disease. Cervical cancer ranks as the 2nd most frequent cancer among women in Sudan and the 5th 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 Sudan. However, in Northern Africa, the region Sudan belongs to, about 2.7% of women in the general population are estimated to harbour cervical HPV-16/18 infection at a given time, and 78.9% of invasive cervical cancers are attributed to HPVs 16 or 18.

Table 1. Crude incidence rates of HPV-related cancers

| | Male | Female |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|
| Cervical cancer | - | 4.5 |
| Anal cancer | - | - |
| Vulva cancer | - | - |
| Vaginal cancer | - | - |
| Penile cancer | - | - |
| Pharynx (excluding nasopharynx) | 0.5 | 1.1 |

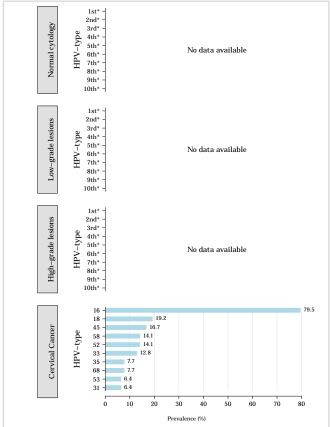
Table 2. Burden of cervical cancer

| | Incidence | Mortality |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Annual number of new cases/deaths | 833 | 534 |
| Crude rate | 4.5 | 2.9 |
| Age-standarized rate | 7.9 | 5.3 |
| Cumulative risk 0-74 years (%) | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Ranking of cervical cancer (all years) | 2nd | 3rd |
| Ranking of cervical cancer (15-44 years) | 5th | 8th |

Table 3. Burden of cervical HPV infection Sudan

| | No. Tested | % (95% CI) | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------|--|
| HPV prevalence in women with normal | | | |
| cytology | - | | |
| HPV 16/18 prevalence: | | | |
| Normal cytology | - | | |
| Low-grade cervical lesions | - | | |
| High-grade cervical lesions | - | | |
| Cervical cancer | 78 | 98.7 (93.1-99.8) | |

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



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

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II. Complementary data on cervical cancer prevention

Table 4. Factors contributing to cervical cancer (cofactors)

| Smoking prevalence (%), women | - |
|---|-----------------|
| Total fertility rate (live births per women) | 5.2 |
| Hormonal contraception use (%) (pill, injectable or implant), among women | 10.7 |
| HIV prevalence (%), adults (15-49 years) | 0.3 [0.1 - 0.4] |

Table 5. Sexual behaviour

| Table of Coxaa: Bollavica: | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 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

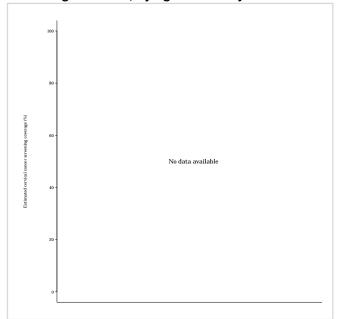
| HPV vaccination programme | | | No program | | |
|------------------------------|----|-----|-------------|---------|---|
| Date | of | HPV | vaccination | routine | - |
| immunization programme start | | | | | |

Table 7. Cervical screening practices and recommendations Cervical cancer screen- % (screened every 3y, Hassan

ing coverage, % (age and 2009)
screening interval, reference)

Screening ages (years) Screening interval (years) or frequency of screens

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



 $[^]a$ Proportion 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).

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