

Epidemiology of Human Papillomavirus-associated anogenital cancers: A three-decade population-based study

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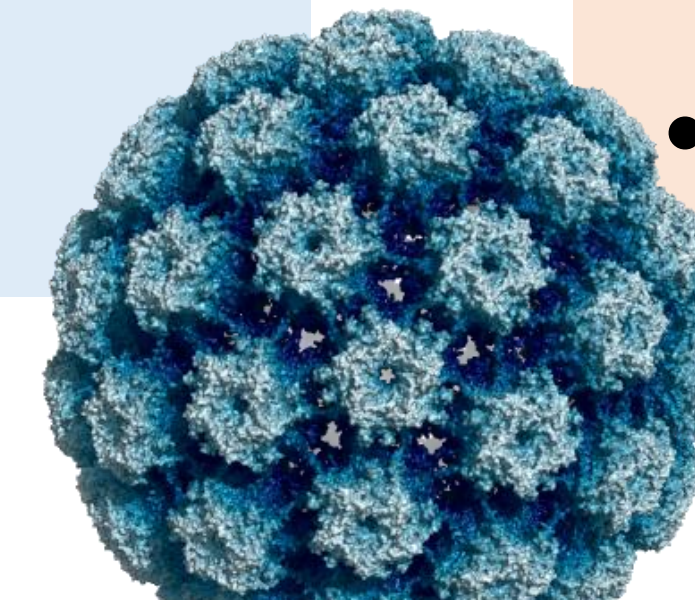
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Background

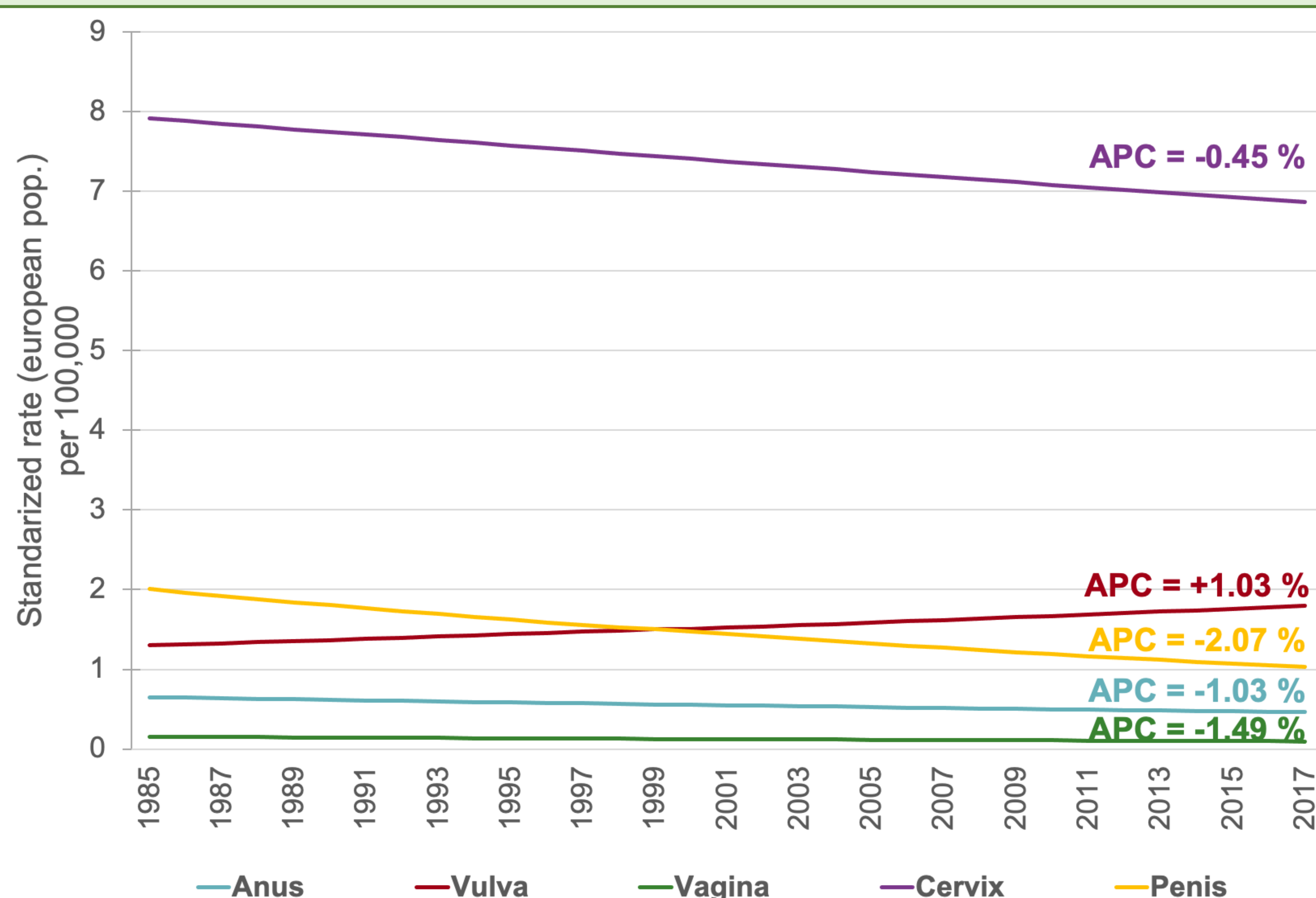
- Human papillomavirus (HPV) causes 3.8% of global cancers
- HPV infection is a common risk factor for all anogenital cancers
- The epidemiology of anogenital cancers shows great variability
- In Spain, no recent study has compared diverse epidemiologic indicators
- Our aim was to investigate incidence, mortality and survival trends of anogenital cancers over a 3-decade period in a Spanish province

Methods

- We used data from the Granada population-based cancer registry
- All incident cases of anogenital cancers (cervical, anal, penile, vaginal and vulvar) diagnosed between 1985 and 2017 were included
- We estimated crude and age-standardized incidence and mortality rates, as well as 1, 3, and 5-year overall and net survival rates
- Time-trend analysis was conducted using log-linear joinpoint regression



Results & Discussion



- A total of 1,951 cases of anogenital cancer were registered, mostly in women (82%)
- Most incident: cervical cancer (57%), followed by vulvar (18%) and penile cancer (12%)
- The incidence of anogenital cancers decreased, with the exception of vulvar cancer
- Mortality decreased significantly for cervical cancer over the study period but increased non-significantly for the remaining cancer sites
- Survival rates, which were similar to those reported in comparable countries, increased for two malignancies: cervical and vulvar cancer



KEY MESSAGE

Cervical cancer was the greatest contributor to the burden of anogenital cancers
Compared to the rest of cancer sites, cervical cancer showed a statistically-significant and relevant improvement across all indicators (incidence, mortality and survival)