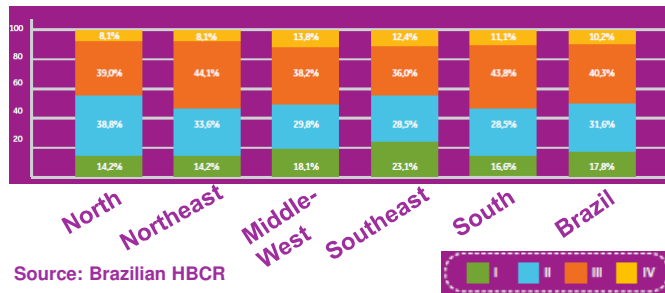


Cervical cancer in Brazil: focus on the future

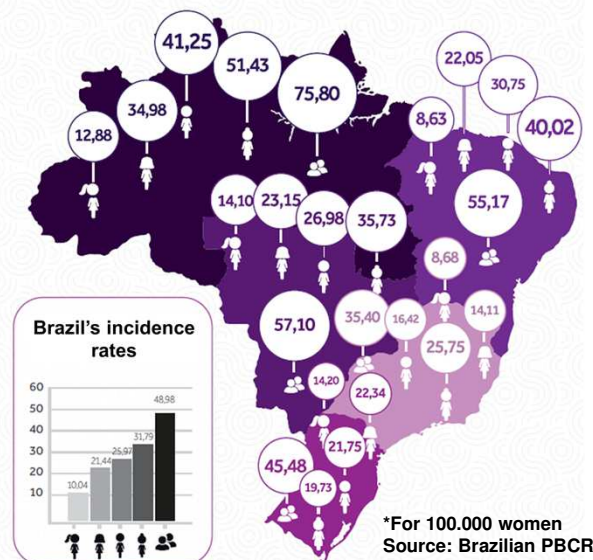
Rejane Reis, Yammê Portella e Alfredo Scaff
Fundação do Câncer, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Cervical cancer control represents a public health challenge. Vaccination against HPV in the population between 9 and 14 years of age is the main strategy to eliminate cervical cancer. Cancer registries play a key role in monitoring the disease and pointing out which populations and territories need greater actions to promote health and prevent cancer. The analyzes were based on information on cervical cancer in Brazil, in situ and invasive, from population-based cancer registries, hospital registries and mortality registries, covering the period from 2005 to 2019, in women aged 25 to 64 years of age (target population of the screening program). Age-specific and age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates were calculated, as well as frequencies for sociodemographic and tumor diagnosis and treatment variables. The results found indicate that much still needs to be done in the country, as there are marked regional differences that indicate gaps in screening, early detection and treatment.

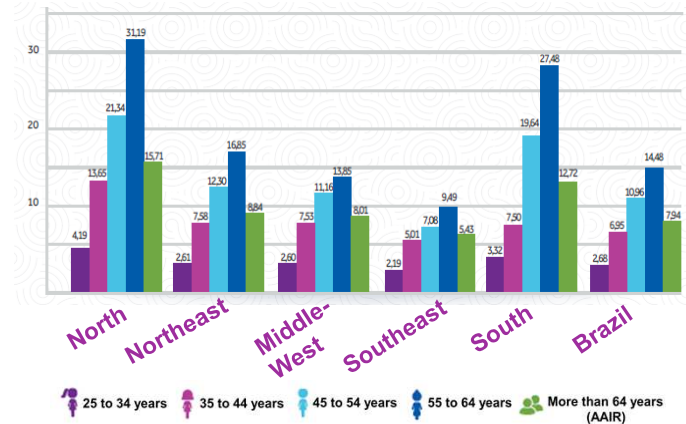
PERCENTAGE OF CERVICAL CANCER, BRAZIL AND REGIONS, ACCORDING CLINICAL STAGE, 2005 TO 2019



SPECIFIC AND AGE-ADJUSTED INCIDENCE RATES* OF CANCER CERVIX, BRAZIL AND REGIONS, 2005 TO 2019



SPECIFIC AND AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES* OF CANCER CERVIX, BRAZIL AND REGIONS, 2005 TO 2019



PERCENTAGE OF CERVICAL CANCER, BRAZIL AND REGIONS, ACCORDING TO RACE/COLOR OF SKIN, 2005 TO 2019

