

HPV virus as a cause of cancer of the cervix in R.Macedonia

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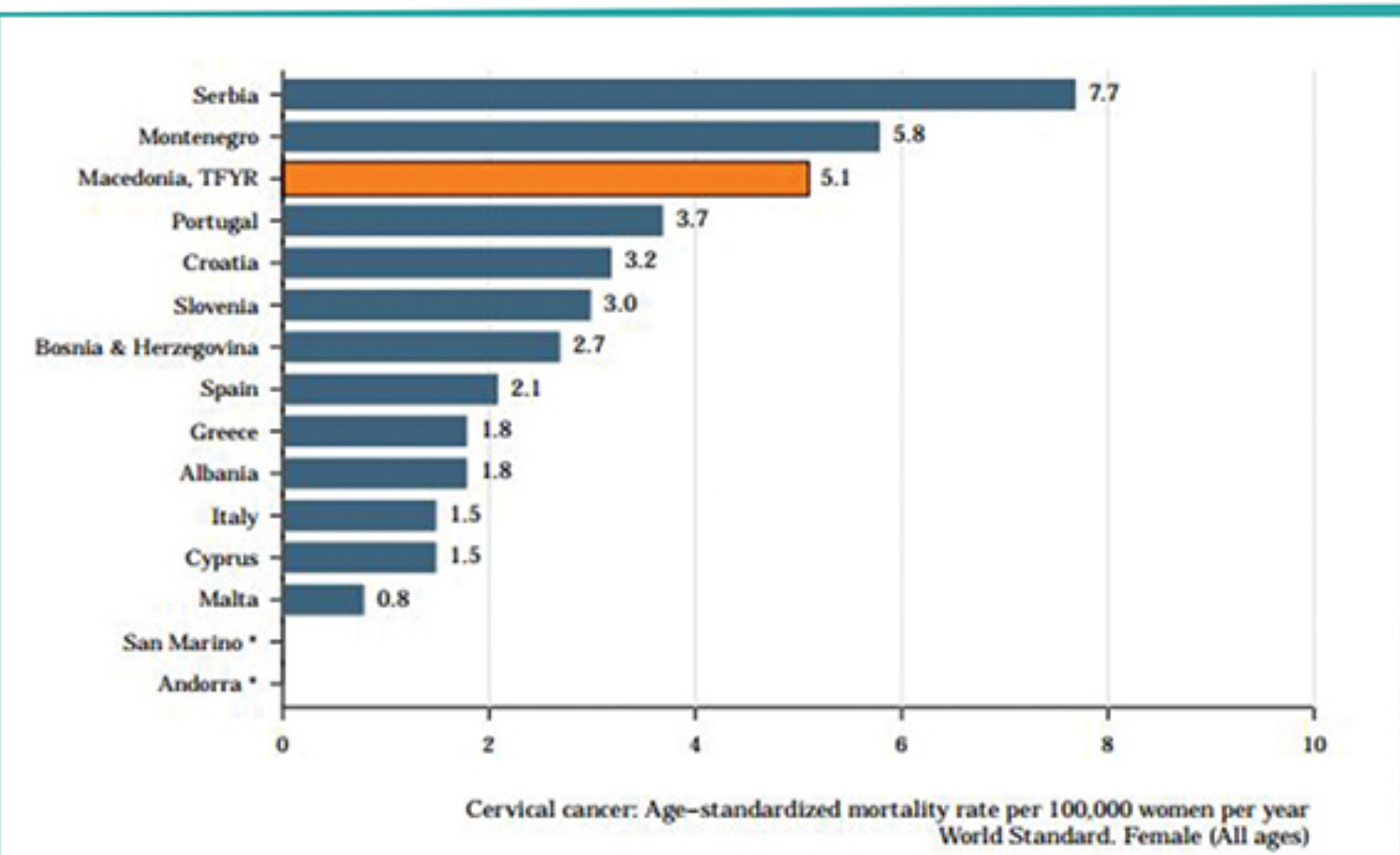
Introduction:

Approximately 130 types of HPV infections have been identified. Among them high-risk types of HPV are HPV 16, 18, 31, 45. HPV virus is 99,7 percent isolated of all cervical cancers.

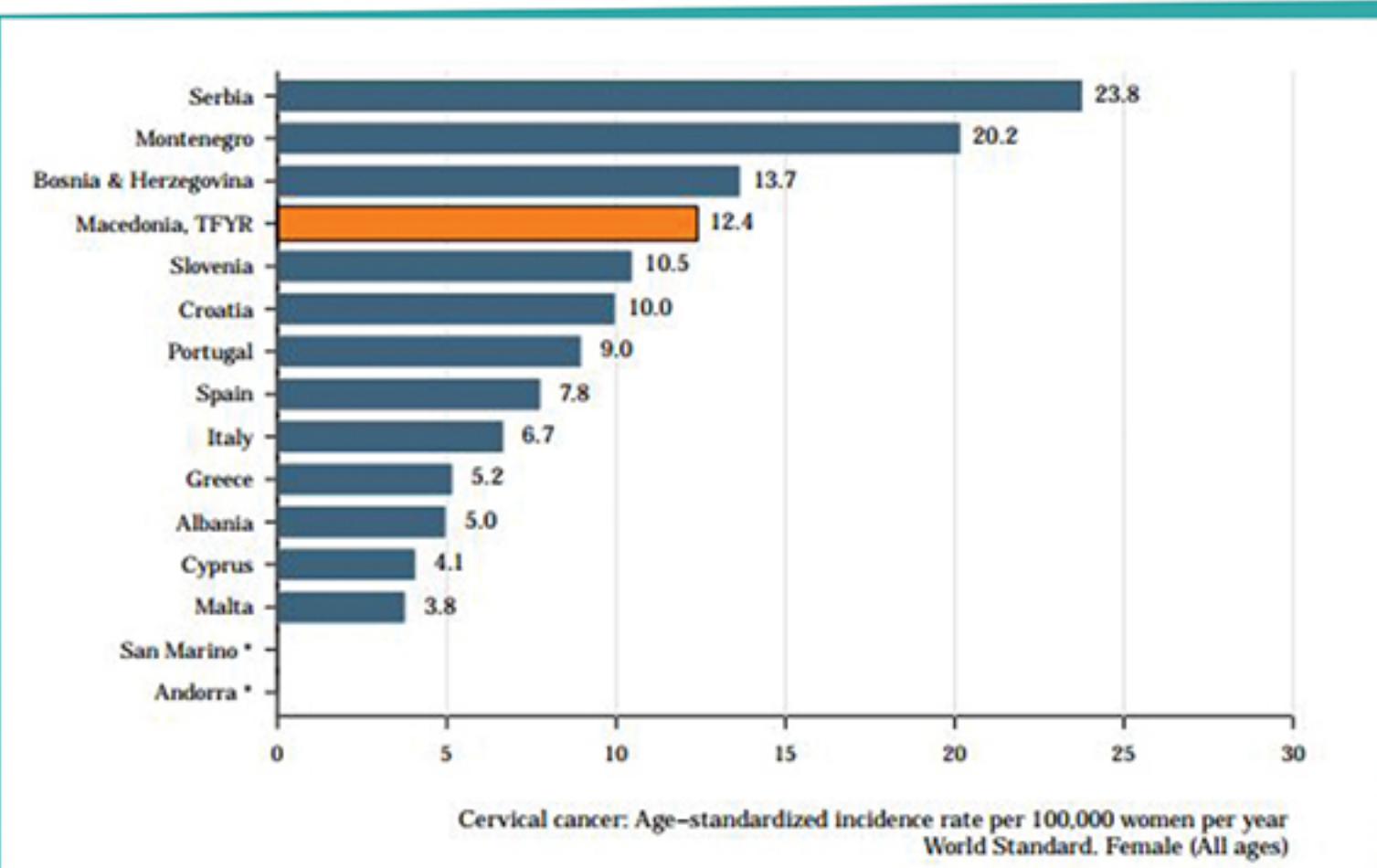
Purpose:

The purpose of this thesis is to show the representation of HPV (human papillomavirus) infection that causes cancer of the neck of the womb (cervix) and oropharyngeal cancer during 2012 in Macedonia.

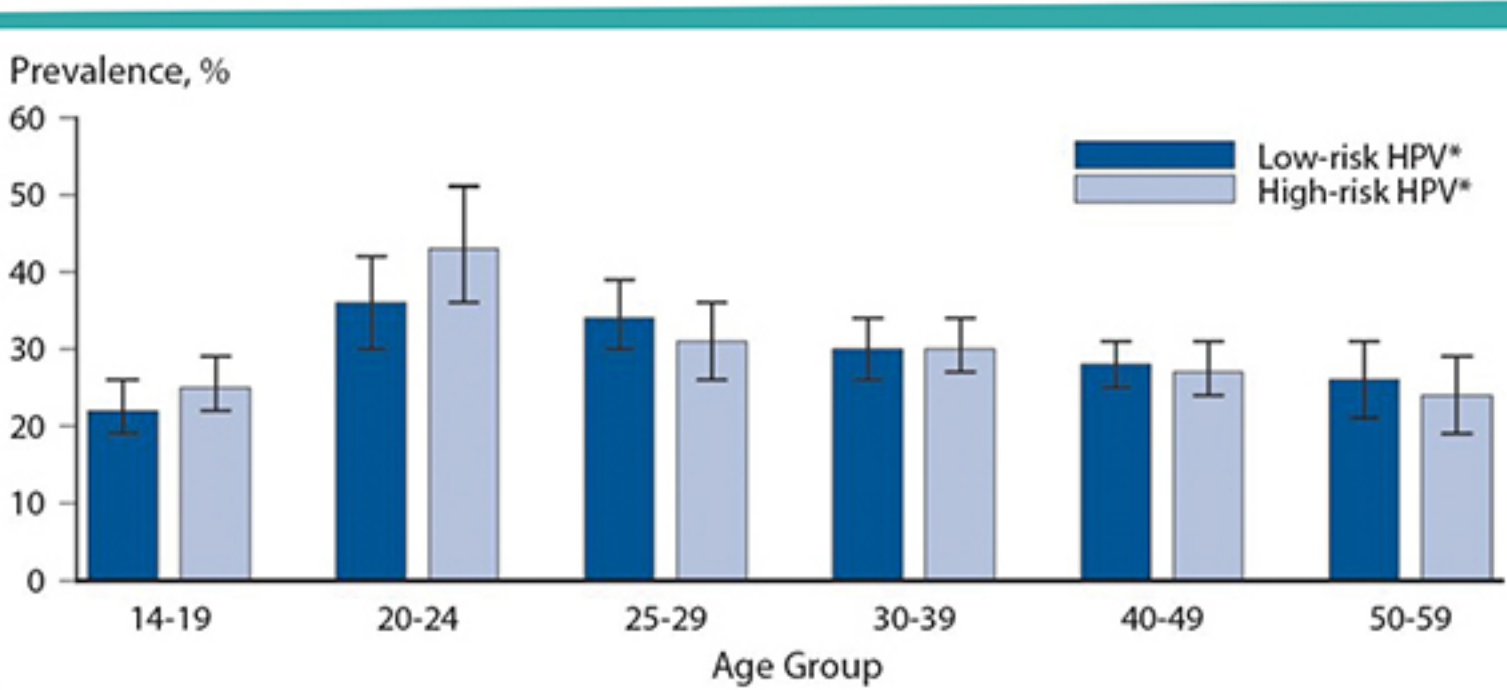
The incidence of Macedonia compared to the countries of Southern Europe



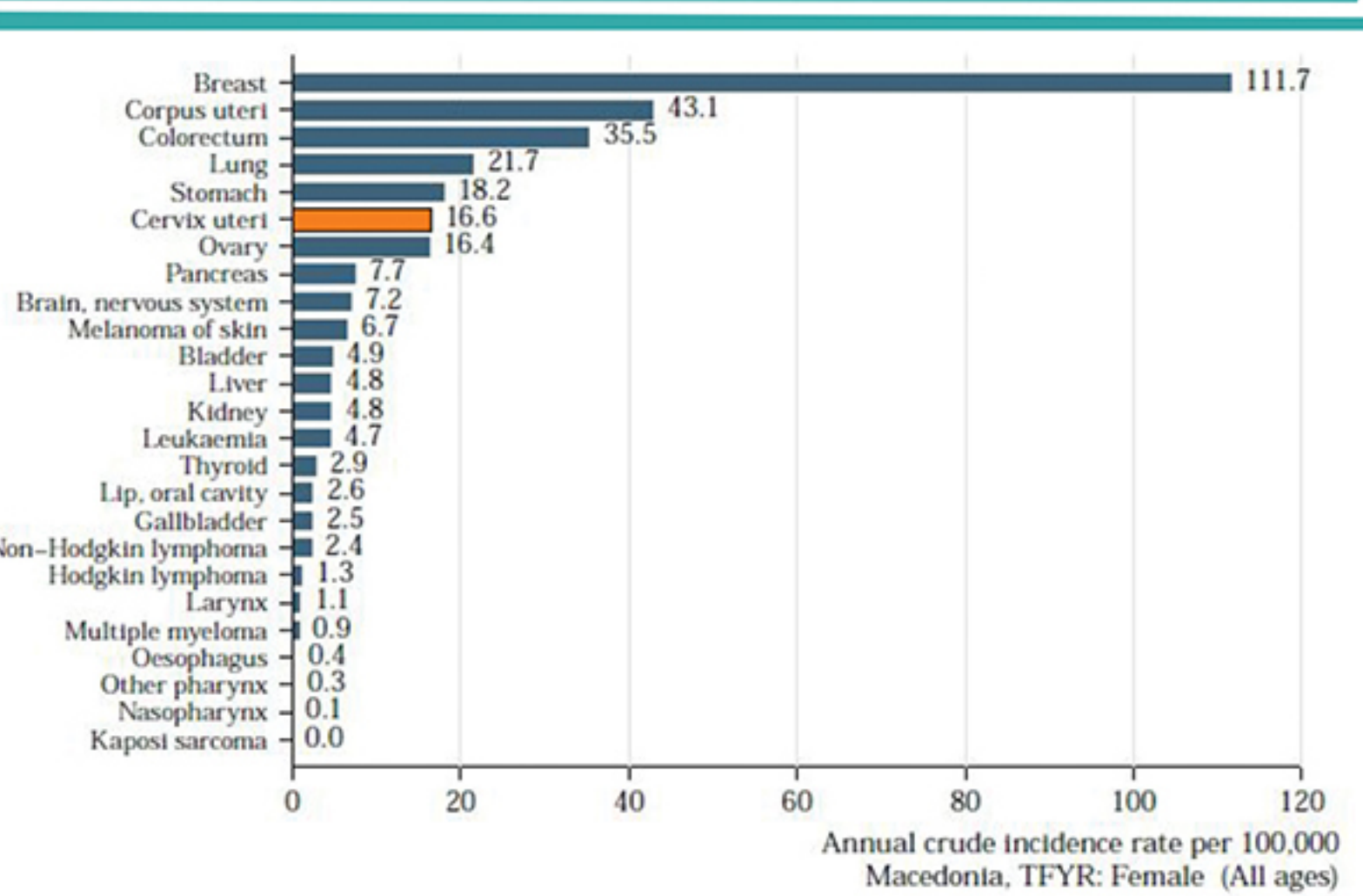
Macedonia mortality compared with the countries of Southern Europe



The prevalence of high-risk and low-risk HPV groups



The incidence and mortality of infected HPV virus in the pharynx R.Macedonia



Results

Indicator	Macedonia	Southern Europe	World
Incidence of cervical cancer	171	9,285	527,624
Cervical cancer mortality	81	3,526	265,563

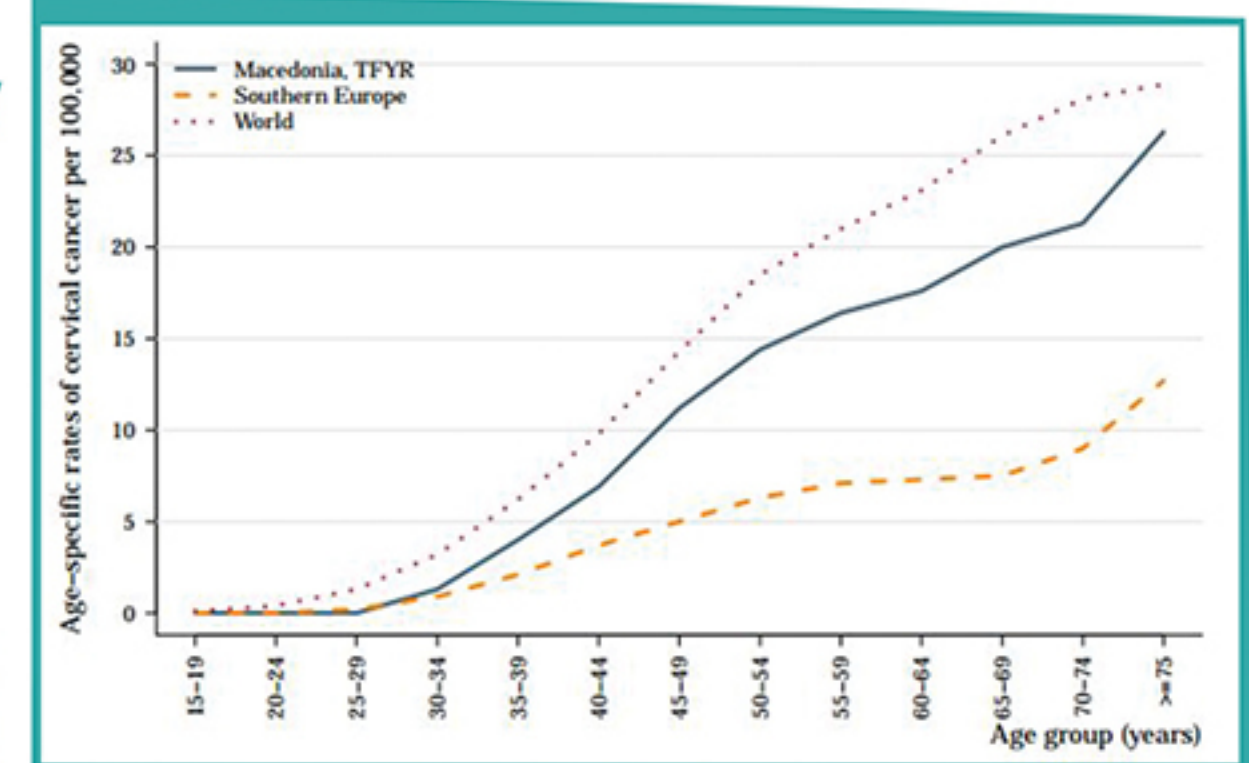
Material and methods:

Within this research, data were collected from "Official Gazette" of the Republic of Macedonia, number 9, the 20th of January, 2012, Friday. Also are used materials from: HPV Information Centre Institut Català d'Oncologia. Avda. Gran Via de l'Hospitalet, 199-203 08908 L'Hospitalet de Llobregat (Barcelona, Spain).

The incidence by age in Macedonia compared to Southern Europe



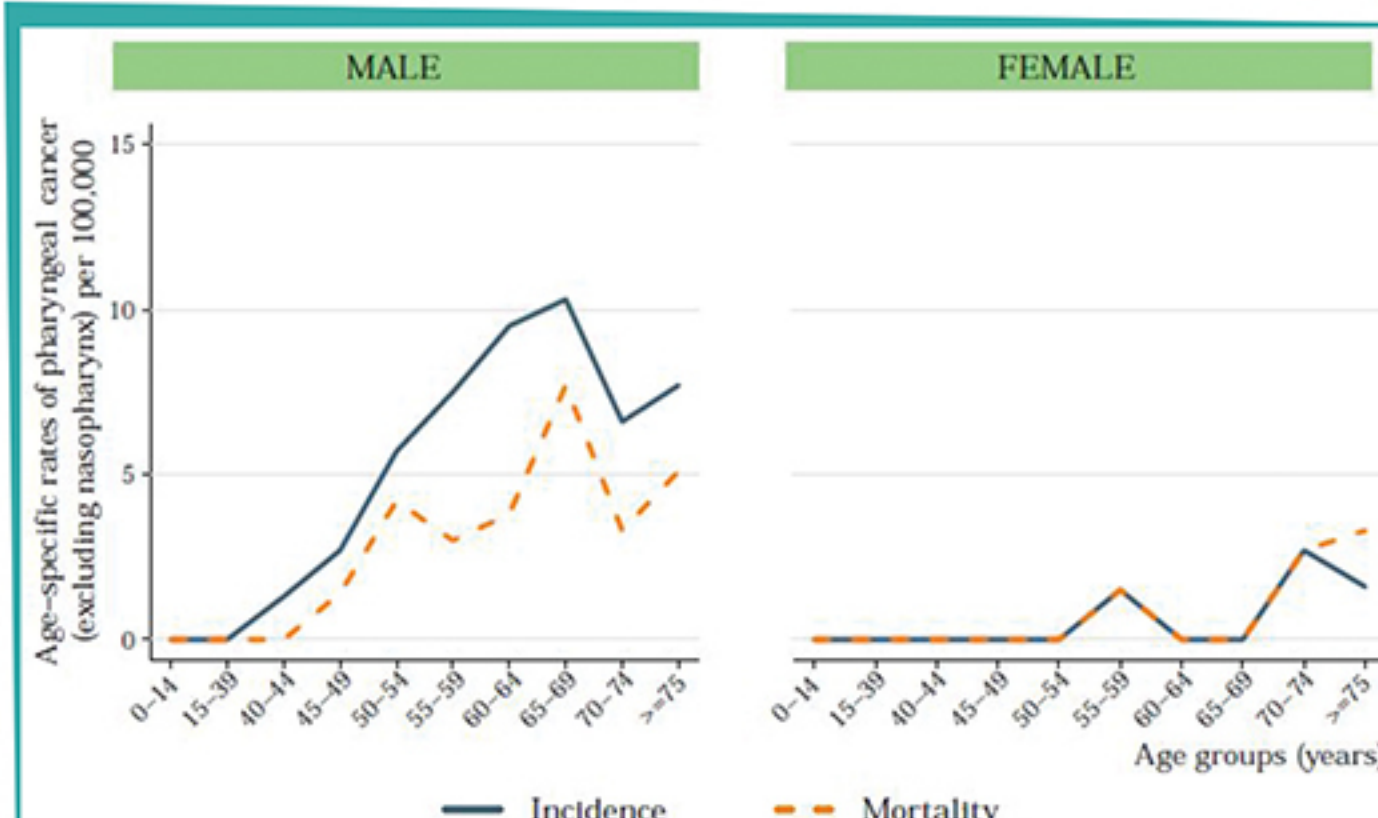
Mortality by age in Macedonia compared to Southern Europe



Results and discussion:

Cervical cancer is one of the most common malignant disease of the female reproductive system. Worldwide, cervical cancer is the twelfth most common cancer in frequency and the fifth most common cancer cause of death in women. The number of the cervical cancer cases in the world is 527,624 while the mortality rate is 50,3 percent or 265,563. Serbia has the highest cancer incidence and mortality in Europe. The high-risk HPV types may also cause an oropharyngeal cancer which is more common in men. Cervical cancer ranks as the 6th most frequent cancer among women in Macedonia, of all cancers cases with incidence rate of 16,6. The first place belongs to a breast cancer 111,7%/100.000, followed by corpus uteri cancer 43,1% /100.000; colorectal cancer 35,5% /100.000, lung cancer 21,7% and abdominal cancer 18,2% /100.000. Cervical cancer in Republic of Macedonia compared with other South European countries ranks the 4th place in incidence with 12.4 cases per 100,000 and the 3rd place in mortality with 5.1 deaths per 100,000. In the Republic of Macedonia the estimated numbers of new cases of cancer in 2012, were 171 and 81(47,3 %) die from the disease. In the Republic of Macedonia, the number of oropharyngeal cancers linked to HPV in men (estimated incidence 26/100.000 and mortality 14/100.000) is higher than in women (estimated incidence 4/100.000, and mortality 3/100.000).

The incidence of cervical cancer compared to other cancers in women of all ages in Macedonia



Conclusion:

The number of cases of cervical cancer in 2012 worldwide was 527,624 and the number of deaths from cervical cancer was 265,563 (50,3%). In comparison with South European countries, the Republic of Macedonia ranks at 4th place with elevated rates of incidence 12,4 % and at 3rd place with elevated rates of mortality 5,1%. In most cases the death occurs more commonly in older men (persons over 70) while the disease usually occurs in persons aged 45 to 54 years.

References: