



CervicalCheck – The National Cervical Screening Programme

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National Cancer Registry incidence and mortality

- Average number of invasive cervical cancers per year: 177
- 0.9% of all cancer cases
- 1.8% of all female cancers

- Average number of insitu cervical cancer incidence per year: 756
- 3.9% of all cancers
- 7.6% of all female cancers

- Average number of deaths from cervical cancer per year: 77
- 1% of all cancer deaths
- 2.2% of all female cancer deaths



Natural history

- Direct causative relationship with cancer causing subtypes of the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)
- 85% squamous cell
- 15% adenocarcinoma
- 10-15 years development for CIS/CA

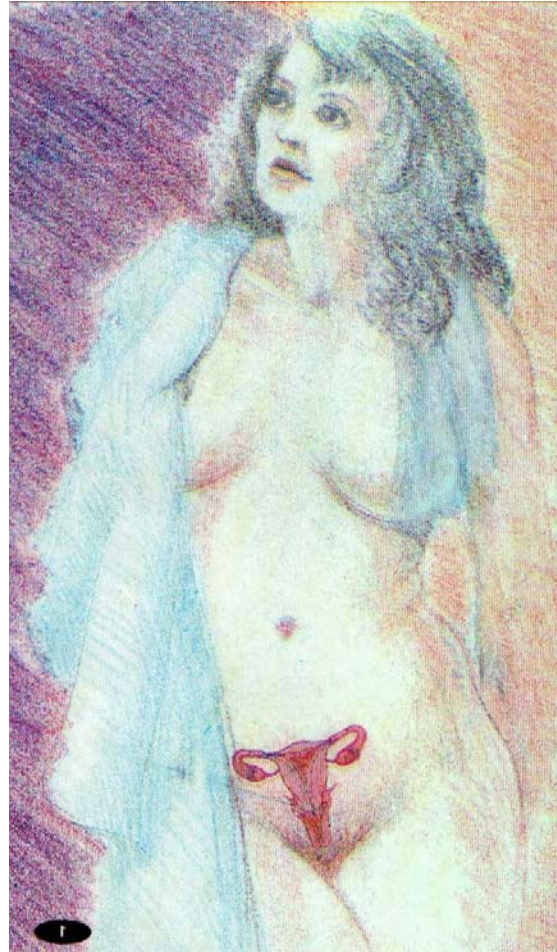


Cervical cancer

- 2% of female deaths = 77 a year
- 1058 invasive carcinomas / CIS
- Squamous cervical cancer takes approx 10-15 years to develop
- Cervical abnormalities are most common in women aged 25-60 years
- Invasive cancer is most common in women aged 40-44



Neck of the womb





About CervicalCheck

- CervicalCheck provides free smear tests through primary care settings to 1.1 million women aged 25-60 eligible for screening
- A successful national programme in Ireland has the potential to cut current incidence rates of cervical cancer by up to 80%



About CervicalCheck

- The overall aim of CervicalCheck is to reduce the incidence and death rate from cervical cancer in Ireland
- Free smear tests are provided every three years to women aged 25 to 44 and every five years to women aged 45 to 60.



Impact of screening interval

| INTERVALS (YRS) | < CULMULATIVE RISK % | SMEARS PER WOMAN (25-60) |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 93 | 35 |
| 2 | 92 | 17 |
| 3 | 91 | 11 |
| 5 | 83 | 8 |
| 10 | 64 | 3 |
| AGE 40 | 20 | 1 |

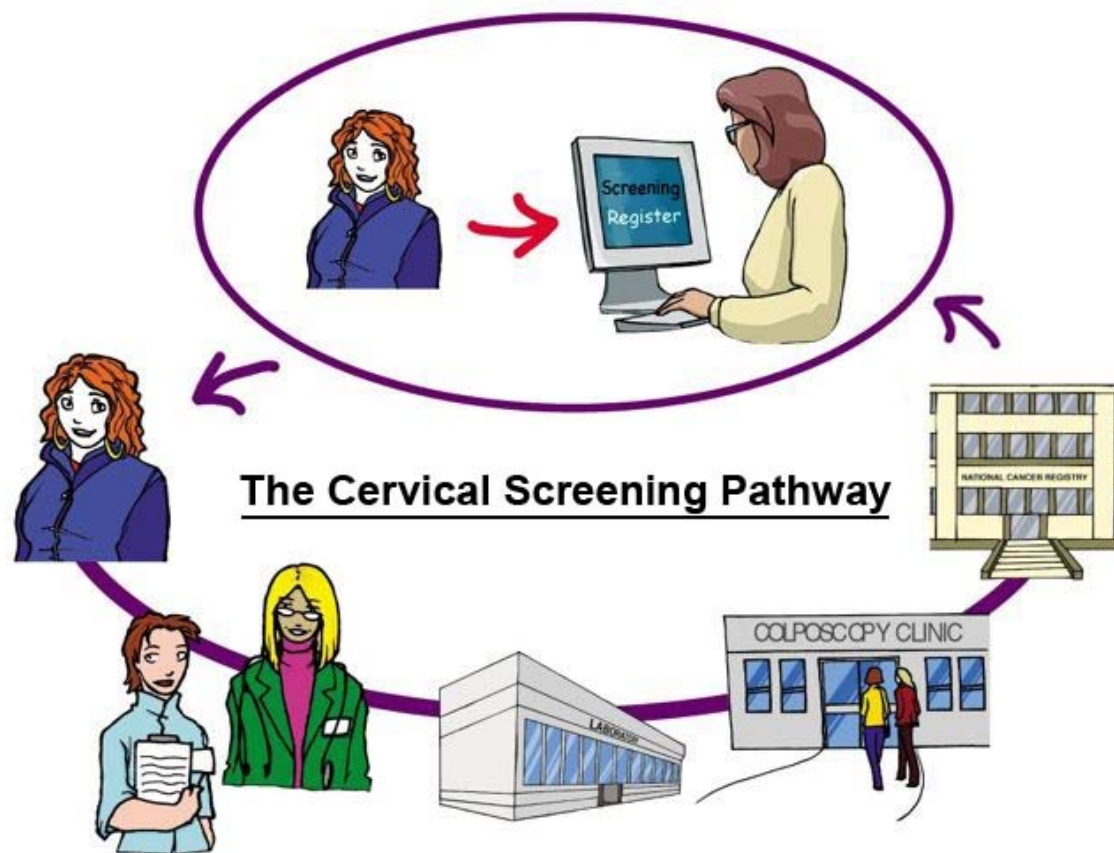


Screening register

- Computerised, secure information system, centrally located in Limerick, known as Cervical Screening Register (CSR)
- Women are tracked by a unique identification number
- Contains:
 - Demographic data of women including name, address, date of birth
 - Woman's screening history and results
 - Colposcopy details of treatment, biopsies



The cervical screening pathway





Results

- The result of each smear taken will be provided to the smearer by laboratory within 4 weeks
- Normal results – letter sent to woman from programme advising her of when her next smear test is due
- Not normal – CervicalCheck issues letter to woman advising her to contact her smearer for result



Uptake

- CervicalCheck is monitoring the number of new women attending for smear tests
- Based on informed consent of women to transfer personal health information
- CervicalCheck aims at 80% uptake for eligible women
- Require approx 240,000 women this year
- 20,000 tests per month



Marginalised women

- The highest risk of cervical cancer
- Cervical cancer rates for women living in most deprived areas were 2.6 times higher than women living in least deprived areas (WHC 2006)

*Women and Cancer in Ireland 1994-2001, [1]
Women's Health Council/National Cancer Registry;
February 2006*



Barriers to attendance

- Financial
- Fear
- Embarrassment
- Choice and gender of smearer



Benefits

- Reduces risk of developing cervical cancer
- Cervical cancer is uncommon in countries with organised cervical screening programmes
- Cervical screening saves lives



Limitations

- No screening test is 100% accurate
- Smear test may not be 100% accurate
- False negative – miss abnormal cells
- False positive – identify cells that are not present
- Regular screening greatly reduces risk



Thank you



From 25 to 60 you are now entitled to free smear tests

1800 45 45 55
www.cervicalcheck.ie


CervicalCheck
THE NATIONAL CERVICAL SCREENING PROGRAMME