

ABSTRACT

Aim: To assess the changes in the incidence of cervical cancer over the past five years, in a public gynaecological cancer referral and treatment centre, in Chennai, South India.

Settings: A public referral and treatment centre situated in the Chennai metropolis. A teaching hospital and an Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Methods: The data of the number of women diagnosed with cervical cancer and also the number of women diagnosed with gynecological cancers, was obtained from histopathological examination reports maintained in cervical cancer screening and colposcopy department and pathology records.

The yearly incidence of cancer of the cervix in women in the years from 2011 to 2015 and a total number of gynaecological cancers were noted.

Results: A total number of 3003 women were diagnosed with cancer of cervix in the years from 2011 to 2015. In 2011 a total of 782 women were diagnosed with cervical cancer. In the following years 2012 and 2013, the number was decreased to 673 and 599 respectively. The incidence of cancer of the cervix in 2014 was 505 and in 2015 the incidence was 444. The yearly decrease in the incidence of cancer cervix, in this centre, in the years from 2011 to 2015, was significant [p value < 0.000001]. The largest group of affected women were in the age group between 41 and 50 years. More than 94% of cancers were squamous cell type, and 70% and more of cervical cancers were histologically Grade III.

Conclusion: The incidence of cervical cancer showed a steady decline from the year 2011 to 2015. The yearly decrease in the incidence of cervical cancer, in this centre, in the years from 2011 to 2015 was significant.

Keywords: cervical cancer treatment centre; cervical cancer; the incidence of cervical cancer The study was conducted as a retrospective observational and analytical study after obtaining approval from the institutional Ethics Committee.