Chile
Human Papillomavirus and Related Cancers, Fact Sheet 2021 (2021-10-22)

I. Key data on HPV and HPV-related cancers

Chile has a population of 7.80 million women ages 15 years and older who are at risk of developing cervical cancer. Current estimates indicate that every year 1503 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 799 die from the disease. Cervical cancer ranks as the 4th most frequent cancer among women in Chile and the 2nd most frequent cancer among women between 15 and 44 years of age. About 2.5% of women in the general population are estimated to harbour cervical HPV-16/18 infection at a given time, and 86.4% of invasive cervical cancers are attributed to HPVs 16 or 18.

Table 1. Crude incidence rates of HPV-related cancers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Type</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anal cancer</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulva cancer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaginal cancer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penile cancer</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oropharyngeal cancer</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral cavity cancer</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>1.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laryngeal cancer</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Burden of cervical cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Incidence</th>
<th>Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual number of new cases/deaths</td>
<td>1503</td>
<td>799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude rate</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>8.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized rate (%)</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>5.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk 0-74 years (%)</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking of cervical cancer (all years)</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>7th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking of cervical cancer (15-44 years)</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Burden of cervical HPV infection Chile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPV 16/18 prevalence:</th>
<th>No. Tested</th>
<th>% (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal cytology</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>2.5 (1.7-3.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-grade cervical lesions</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>44.7 (38.0-51.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-grade cervical lesions</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>70.9 (61.8-78.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>86.4 (83.0-89.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Comparison of the ten most frequent HPV oncogenic types in Chile among women with and without cervical lesions

For data sources and further data on HPV infection in cancer sites other than the cervix, please refer to the specific country full report.
II. Complementary data on cervical cancer prevention

Table 4. Factors contributing to cervical cancer (co-factors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Prevalence (%) [95% UI]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoking prevalence (%) women</td>
<td>32.3 [21-47.2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate live births per women</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormonal contraception use (%)</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence (%) 15-49 years</td>
<td>0.2 [0.2-0.2]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Sexual behaviour

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage of 15-year-old who have had sexual intercourse</th>
<th>Range of median age at first sexual intercourse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOMEN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6. HPV vaccine introduction in females

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccination programme</th>
<th>Introduced Year</th>
<th>Coverage first dose (%)</th>
<th>Coverage last dose (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Cervical screening practices and recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screening coverage, % (age and screening interval, reference)</th>
<th>55.5% (All women aged &gt;=15 screened every 3y, CASEN 2013 Chile)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Screening ages (years)</td>
<td>25-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening interval (years) or frequency of screens</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. Estimated coverage of cervical cancer screening in Chile, by age and study

Contact information:
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