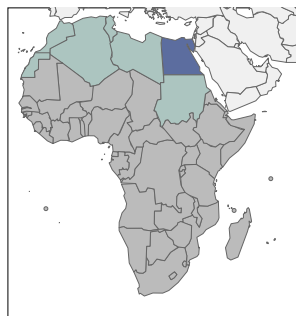


Egypt

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

I. Key data on HPV and HPV-related cancers



Egypt has a population of 33.2 million women ages 15 years and older who are at risk of developing cervical cancer. Current estimates indicate that every year 1320 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 744 die from the disease. Cervical cancer ranks as the 13th most frequent cancer among women in Egypt and the 9th most frequent cancer among women between 15 and 44

years of age. Data is not yet available on the HPV burden in the general population of Egypt. However, in Northern Africa, the region Egypt belongs to, about 3.0% of women in the general population are estimated to harbour cervical HPV-16/18 infection at a given time, and 78.9% of invasive cervical cancers are attributed to HPVs 16 or 18.

Table 1. Crude incidence rates of HPV-related cancers

| | Male | Female |
|----------------------|------|--------|
| Cervical cancer | - | 2.61 |
| Anal cancer | 0.37 | 0.19 |
| Vulva cancer | - | 0.43 |
| Vaginal cancer | - | 0.16 |
| Penile cancer | 0.02 | - |
| Oropharyngeal cancer | 0.21 | 0.19 |
| Oral cavity cancer | 1.17 | 1.41 |
| Laryngeal cancer | 2.60 | 0.41 |

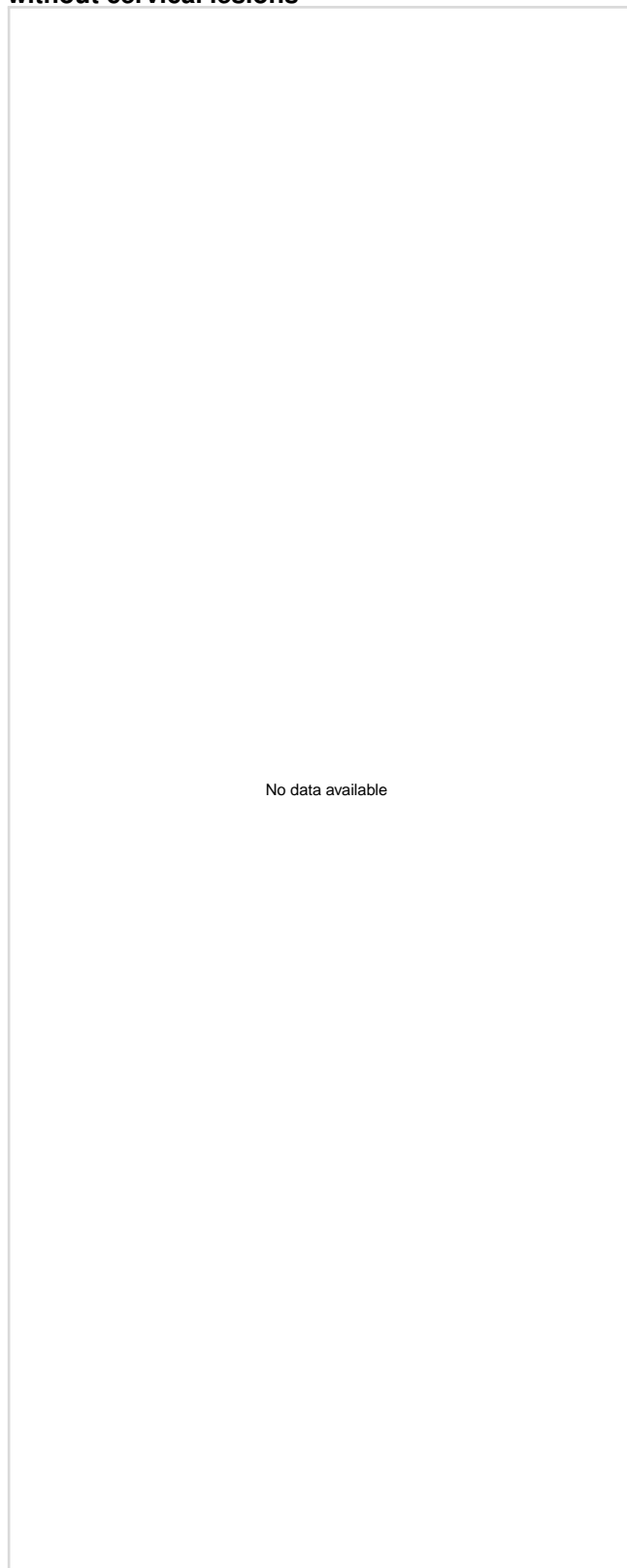
Table 2. Burden of cervical cancer

| | Incidence | Mortality |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Annual number of new cases/deaths | 1320 | 744 |
| Crude rate | 2.61 | 1.47 |
| Age-standardized rate | 2.92 | 1.69 |
| Cumulative risk 0-74 years (%) | 0.31 | 0.19 |
| Ranking of cervical cancer (all years) | 13th | 12th |
| Ranking of cervical cancer (15-44 years) | 9th | 11th |

Table 3. Burden of cervical HPV infection Egypt

| | No. Tested | % (95% CI) |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| HPV 16/18 prevalence: | | |
| Normal cytology | - | - |
| Low-grade cervical lesions | - | - |
| High-grade cervical lesions | - | - |
| Cervical cancer | - | - |

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



Egypt

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II. Complementary data on cervical cancer prevention

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

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Smoking prevalence (%) [95% UI], women | 0.2 [0.1-0.3] |
| Total fertility rate (live births per women) | 3.2 |
| Hormonal contraception use (%) | 16 |
| HIV prevalence (%) [95% UI] (15-49 years) | <0.1 [<0.1 -<0.1] |

Table 5. Sexual behaviour

| MEN | |
|---|-----|
| Percentage of 15-year-old who have had sexual intercourse | - |
| Range of median age at first sexual intercourse | - |
| WOMEN | |
| Percentage of 15-year-old who have had sexual intercourse | 1.2 |
| Range of median age at first sexual intercourse | - |

Table 6. HPV vaccine introduction in females

| | |
|--|--|
| HPV vaccination programme | Not Available, Not Introduced/No Plans |
| Year of introduction | - |
| HPV coverage – first dose (%) (estimation year 2019) | - |
| HPV coverage – last dose (%) (estimation year 2019) | - |
| HPV coverage – first dose (%) (estimation year 2020) | - |
| HPV coverage – last dose (%) (estimation year 2020) | - |

Table 7. Cervical screening practices and recommendations

| | |
|---|-------|
| Cervical cancer screening coverage, % (age and screening interval, reference) | - |
| Screening ages (years) | 20-50 |
| Screening interval (years) or frequency of screens | - |

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

No data available

^a Proportion of women in the total sample of the mentioned age range in the country or region that reported having a Pap smear during a given time period (e.g., last year, last 2, 3, 5 years or ever).

Contact information:

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