I. Key data on HPV and HPV-related cancers

Serbia has a population of 3.83 million women ages 15 years and older who are at risk of developing cervical cancer. Current estimates indicate that every year 1327 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 551 die from the disease. Cervical cancer ranks as the 4th most frequent cancer among women in Serbia and the 2nd 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 Serbia. However, in Southern Europe, the region Serbia belongs to, about 3.8% of women in the general population are estimated to harbour cervical HPV-16/18 infection at a given time, and 68.0% 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>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anal cancer</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulva cancer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaginal cancer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penile cancer</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oropharynx</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Burden of cervical cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Incidence</th>
<th>Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual number of new cases/deaths</td>
<td>1327</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude rate</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized rate</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative risk 0-74 years (%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking of cervical cancer (all years)</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>6th</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 Serbia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPV Prevalence</th>
<th>No. Tested</th>
<th>% (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HPV prevalence in women with normal cytology</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV 16/18 prevalence:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal cytology</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-grade cervical lesions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-grade cervical lesions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoking prevalence (%), women</td>
<td>39.7 [30.3-49.5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (live births per women)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormonal contraception use (%), among women (pill, injectable or implant)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence (%), adults (15-49 years)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Sexual behaviour

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</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>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOMEN</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6. HPV vaccine introduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>No program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of routine immunization programme</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Cervical cancer screening practices and recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer screening coverage, % (age and screening interval, reference)</td>
<td>57.1% (All women aged 25-69 screened every 3y, NHS 2013 Serbia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening ages (years)</td>
<td>25-65</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 Serbia, by age and study

![Chart showing estimated coverage](chart.png)

Contact information:

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