

Cervical Cancer Awareness

Singapore

Clin A/Prof TAY, Eng-Hseon

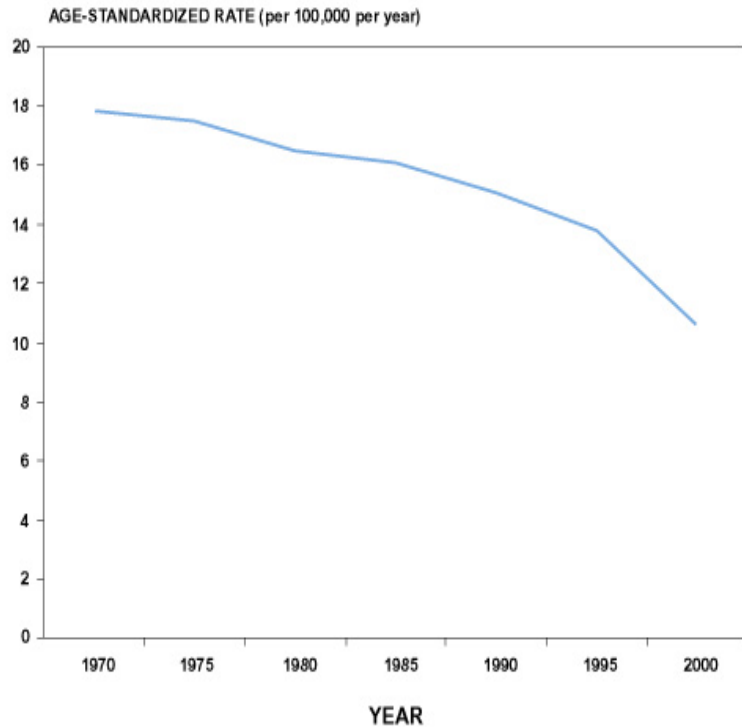
Chairman Medical Board
KK Women's & Children's Hospital

President
O&G Society of Singapore

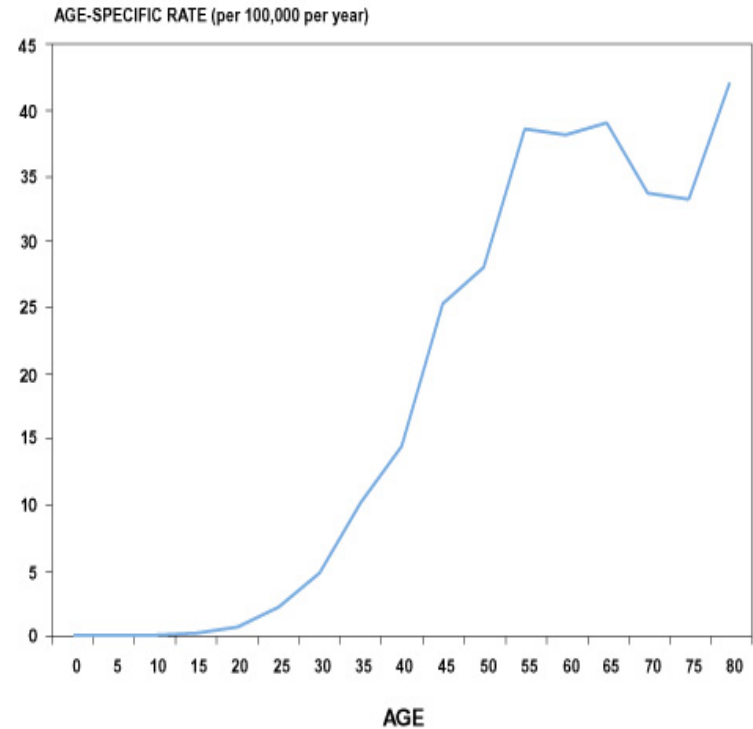
KK Women's & Children's Hospital, Singapore



Incidence of Cervix Cancer Declining in Singapore 1970 - 2002



**CERVIX: AGE-STANDARDIZED INCIDENCE,
1968-2002**



**CERVIX: AGE-SPECIFIC INCIDENCE,
1998-2002**

Incidence :

Main Gynaecological Cancers Singapore

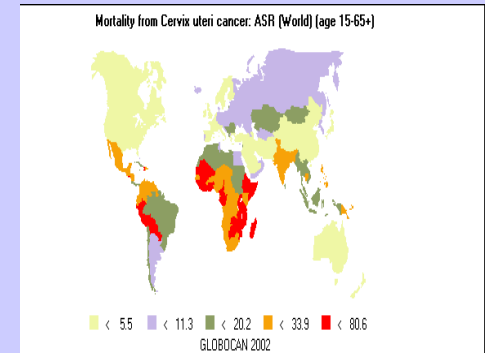
Site	Incidence Age-Standardized Rates per 100,000 women per year						
	68 - 72	73 - 77	78 - 82	83 - 87	88 - 92	93 - 97	98 - 02
Cervix	18.1	17.5	16.6	16.1	15.2	14.3	10.6
Ovary	6.0	6.3	8.6	8.8	10.5	11.4	11.0
Uterus	4.8	4.1	4.9	6.1	6.7	8.2	9.4



Cervical Cancers

World

Every 1 minute	1	New Case
Every 2 minutes	1	Death
AOGIN 2006 (3 days)	4320	New Cases
AOGIN 2006 (3 days)	2160	Deaths



Singapore

Every Year	206 New Cases	
Every Year	85 Deaths	(42%)
Every Month	7 Deaths	

Cervical Cancer Prevention

Singapore

1. Cervical Screen Singapore
2. HPV Vaccines Trials
3. Cervical Cancer Awareness Drive

Cervical Screen Singapore

- Lab Alignment
- Pap Reporting Standardisation
- Population Coverage
- Tackling False Negative Pap smear results

Cervical Cancer Awareness Month

Singapore Cancer Society

Month of May

Fact 1: Cervical Cancer is Highly Preventable

Fact 2: Cervical Screening Test is Easy to Perform

Fact 3: Early Detection saves Woman & saves Womb

Fact 4: HPV Vaccine for Cervical Cancer Prevention

To put Cervical Cancer out of the list of Top-10 cancers for Singapore Women.

Rank	Site	No	ASR
1	Breast	5,500	54.9
2	Colorectum	2,831	29.4
3	Lung	1,597	16.3
4	<i>Ovary</i>	<i>1,055</i>	<i>11.0</i>
5	<i>Cervix</i>	<i>1,033</i>	<i>10.6</i>
6	Stomach	966	9.9
7	<i>Corpus Uteri</i>	<i>902</i>	<i>9.4</i>
8	Skin (+ melanoma)	822	8.1
9	Thyroid	644	6.5
10	Lymphomas	521	5.6
	Others	3,767	
	ALL	19,638	201.7

Gardasil™ & Cervarix

MSD Gardasil™

- Quadrivalent vaccine HPV 6,11,16,18

Future II Trial

Females 9-26

GSK Study Vaccine

- Bivalent vaccine HPV 16,18

Mid-Adult Women Trial

Vaccines & Cervical Cancer

Singapore Advisory Workgroup On HPV Vaccination

August 2006

Cervical Cancer Prevention

Singapore

1. Public Awareness
2. Public Messaging

How do we transfer the essential information to the benefactors of the Programs.

Cervical Cancer Awareness Month

Singapore Cancer Society

Cervical Cancer Awareness Survey

Singapore

January – April 2006

E H Tay, K K Win

Objectives

Enquiry into :

- Knowledge of Cervical Cancer
- Knowledge of Pap Smear Screening
- Knowledge of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)
- Source of Information
- Sexual Debut

Subjects

Selected Group of Women in Singapore (n = 206)

- who go for Cancer Awareness Talks
- by the Singapore Cancer Society
- volunteer respondents

Method

Questionnaires :

- in English & in Mandarin
- Volunteers
- No material incentive
- Anonymous
- Private response
- No Interviewer Interaction

The image shows a screenshot of a questionnaire titled "子宫颈涂片检验问卷调查" (Cervical Smear Test Questionnaire). The questionnaire is in Chinese and is divided into two main sections: "第一部分: 背景资料" (Part 1: Background Information) and "第二部分: 对子宫颈癌的了解" (Part 2: Understanding of Cervical Cancer). The questions cover topics such as age, marital status, number of children, occupation, and knowledge about cervical cancer screening. The questionnaire is presented in a clean, professional layout with a white background and black text. The questions are numbered and include multiple-choice options and checkboxes. The overall design is simple and user-friendly.

子宫颈涂片检验问卷调查

请花大约 5-10 分钟来回答各问题。

第一部分: 背景资料

1. 您的年龄: _____

2. 您的婚姻状况?

单身 分居 已婚

离婚 丧偶 同居

其他 _____

3. 您有子女吗?

有 没有 如果有, 有几个孩子? _____

4. 您的种族? _____

5. 您的职业 (请只选一项)

学术 行政管理 书记 管理 体力工作

雇员 技术人员 其它 _____

6. 工作职位: 全职 兼职 其它 _____

第二部分: 对子宫颈癌的了解

7. 您有做过子宫颈涂片检查吗? 有 没有 (如果没有, 请回答第 10)

8. 如果您有做过检查, 多久检查一次? _____

9. 您的检查结果是否异常? 正常 不正常

10. 您有做过阴道镜检查吗? 有 没有

11. 什么是子宫颈涂片检查? (请选择你认为正确的答案)-多项选择

刮取细胞检查是否异常 把物质放入阴道 癌症治疗

检查性病 不知道

12. 您认为多久应该做一次子宫颈涂片检查?

每年一次 每 3-5 年 每 10 年

有症状出现时 不知道

27. 如果接种疫苗可以预防 HPV 感染, 您愿意接受疫苗吗?

愿意 不愿意

13. 您认为异常的检查结果意味着什么? (请选择你认为正确的答案)-多项选择

感染 不知道

全部 每 25 个人中有一个

请再检查一遍

不知道

请您认为正确的答案)-多项选择

感染

来源 _____

其他智能手机 _____

其他 _____

之间 _____

之间 _____

请填写在下面

完成问卷调查

请协会或邮寄给我们

Subjects

Characteristics of Volunteer Respondents

80% 30 to 50 years old

83% Married / Married before / Has a partner

73% Has a least one children

>90% Employed

>55% Administrative wrokers

Subjects

Characteristics of Volunteer Respondents

80% Majority had a pap smear before

70% Most had normal pap smears

10% only, ever had a colposcopy

Findings 1

Study Group (n=206)

1. Most did not know that Smoking is a risk factor for cervical cancer.
2. Most knew what a Pap test is meant for.
3. 25% did not fully understand what How a pap test is performed.
4. While most knew that Colposcopy is not the same as a Pap Test, 46% did not know what is it.
5. 92% says 'No' – Colposcopy Checks for Cancers

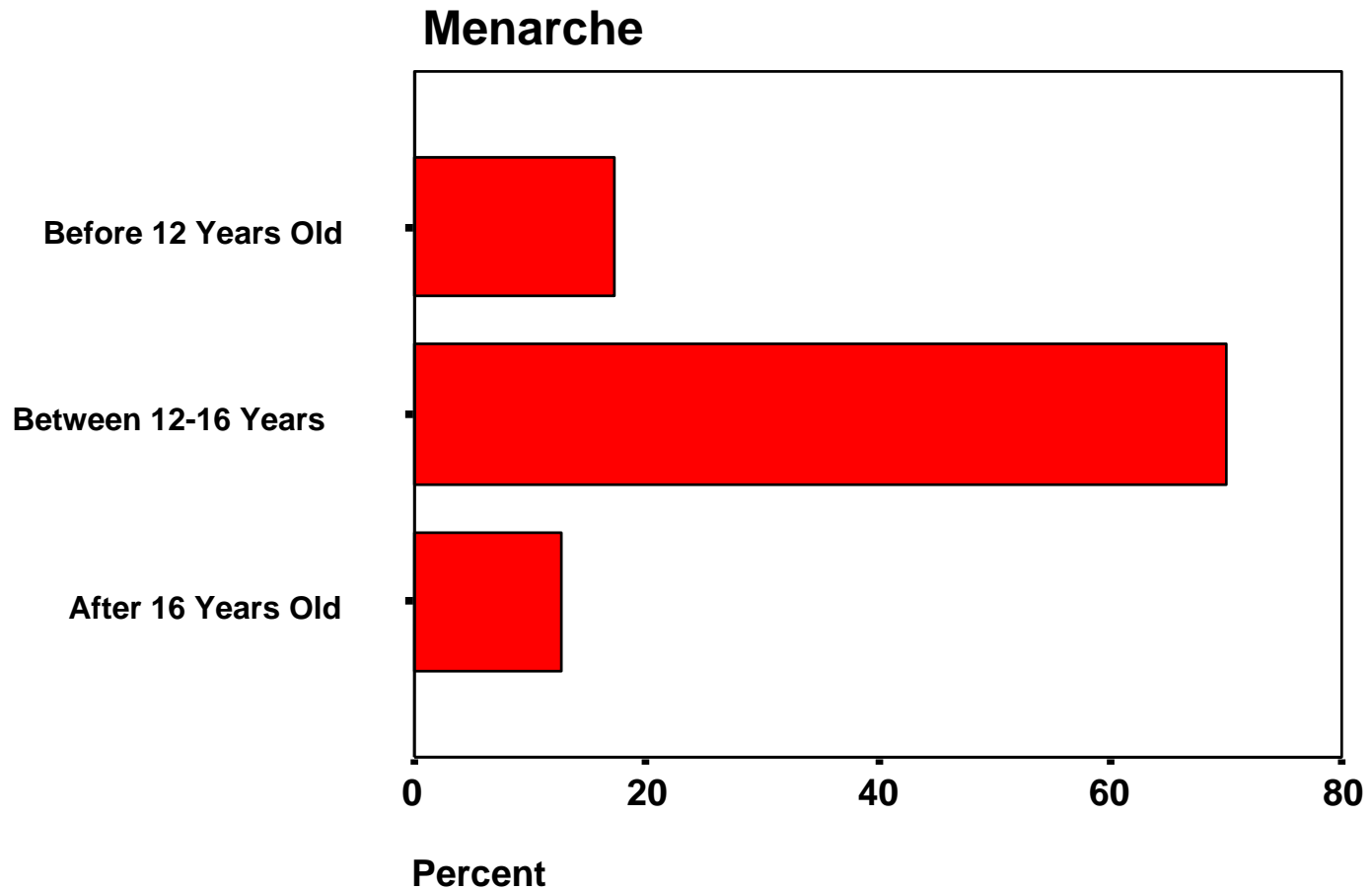
Findings 2

Study Group (n = 206) :

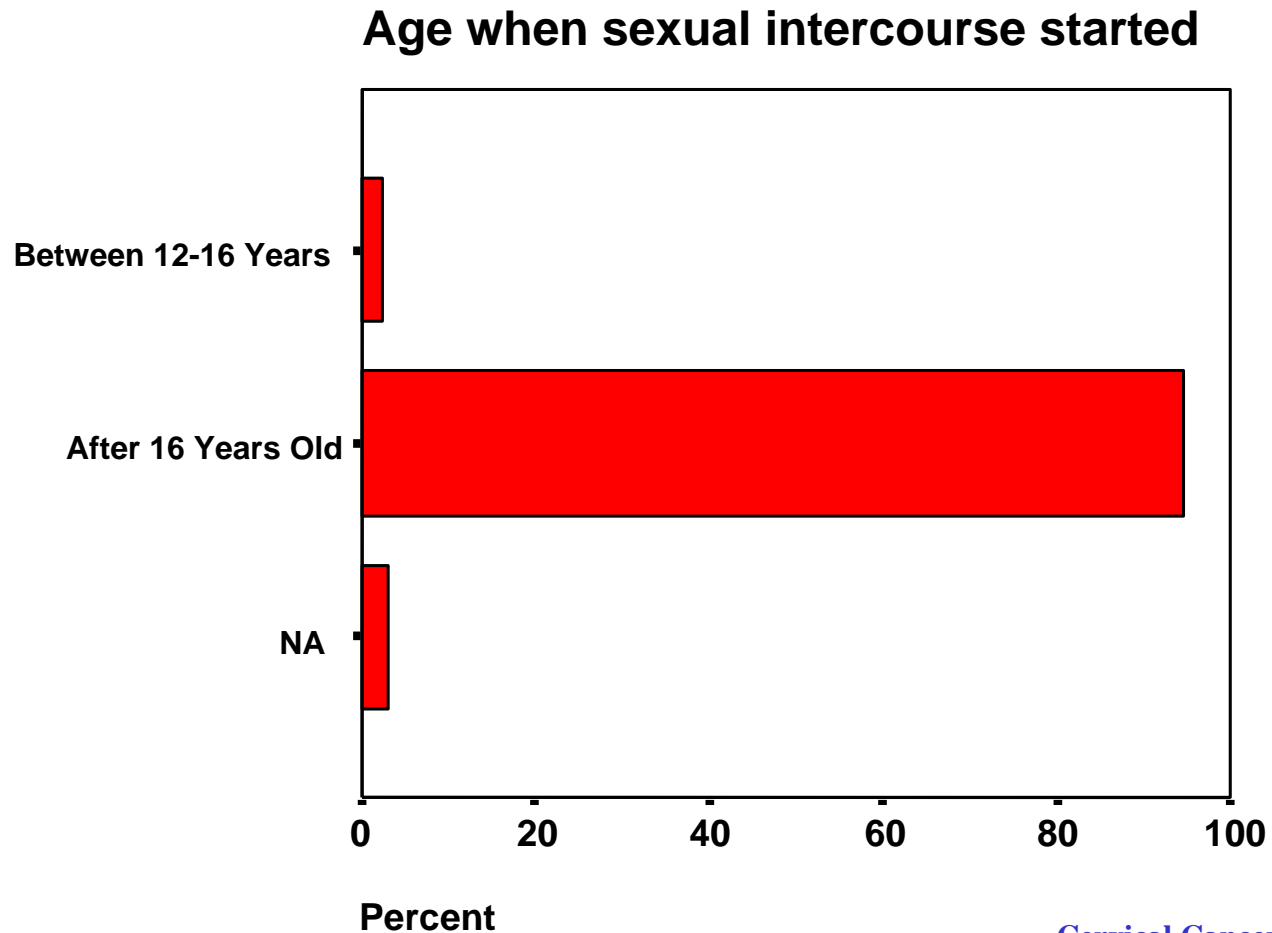
1. Only 20% knows about HPV
2. 70% did not seem to know that HPV is a necessary causal factor of cervical cancer.
3. 72% thought that a HPV infection can be prevented by vaccination.

Menarche and Sexual Debut

Age Menstruation Started



First Sexual Intercourse



Findings 3

Study Group (n = 206) :

1. Most had their Menarche after 12 years old.
2. Most had their sexual debut after 16 years old.

Findings 4

Study group (n = 200) :

1. Family & friends is the major Source of information, more than public media and medical professionals.
2. Only 20% gets information from medical professionals.
3. Only 20% gets information from TV program.

Conclusions

For Study group (n = 206) :

1. Many still do not know / understand
 - that **Smoking** is a risk factor for cervical cancer.
 - **How a pap test is performed.**
 - about **Colposcopy.**
 - that HPV is a necessary causal factor of cervical cancer
2. Majority **believes that a HPV infection can be prevented by a vaccination.**
3. Most had their sexual debut after **16 years old.**
4. **Family and friends** is a powerful Source of information for women.

Vaccines & Cervical Cancer

SINGAPORE ADVISORY WORKGROUP ON HPV VACCINE
August 2006

Singapore Advisory Statement

General :

Routine vaccination

- Females
- Males
- Age.

Can Vaccine be administered at the same visit when other age appropriate vaccines are provided.

Cervical cancer screening recommendations

Human Papillomavirus Testing

Vaccination Is Not Treatment

Contraindications to use of vaccine

Precautions

Special Situations :

Vaccination of Women Older Than 26 Years

Vaccination of Sexually Active Women

Females who have an equivocal or abnormal Pap test, a positive Hybrid Capture II® high risk test, or genital warts.

Lactating women

Females who are immunocompromised

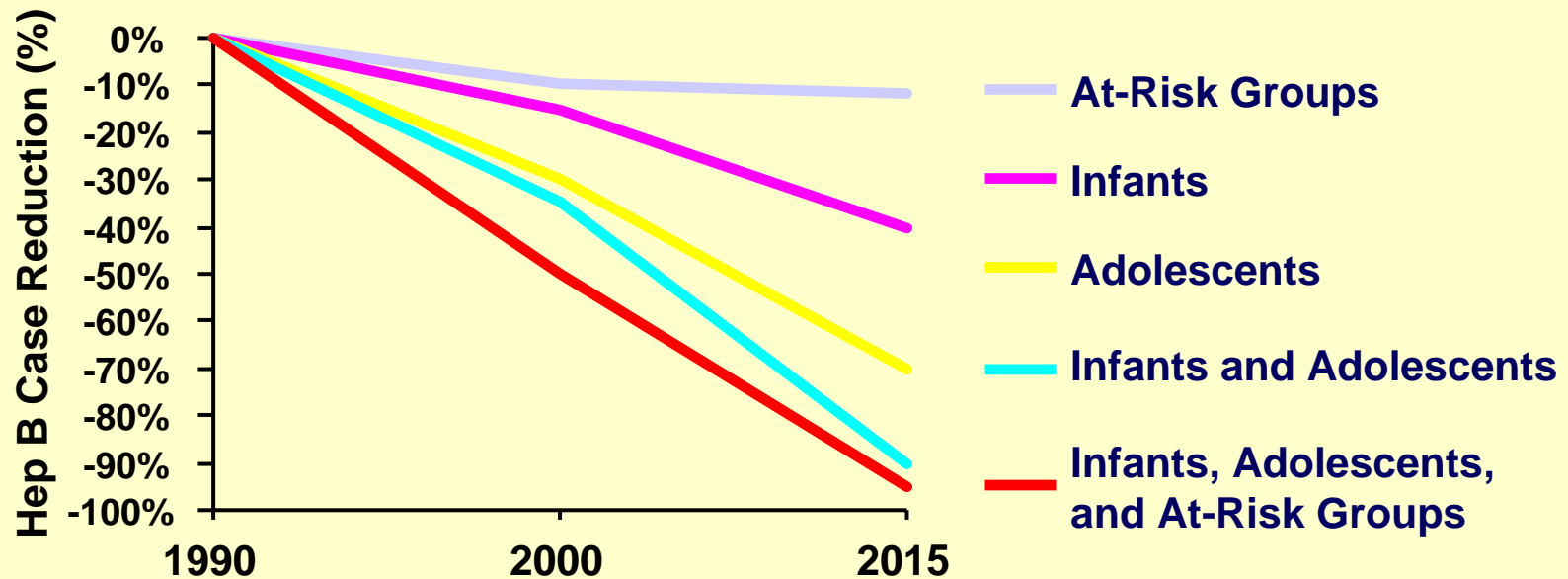
Pregnancy

Why Vaccinate General Population Rather Than “High-Risk” ?

Routine Vaccination Aims at Reaching the Most Potential Carriers of a Virus

- In the example of hepatitis (Hep) B, universal vaccination was optimal.¹

Modeled reduction in Hep B cases based on various immunization strategies



Cervical Cancer Prevention

Singapore

1. Gynaecologists are the Disease-Experts
2. Paediatricians are Vaccination-Experts
3. Family Physicians are frontline Vaccines Providers
4. Nurses are the Vaccinators
5. Mothers pay for Vaccines
6. Children are the Vaccinees

Singapore Planned Actions

1. Advisory Statement on HPV Vaccines
2. Right Messaging & Public Awareness Programs
3. Education of Medical Practitioners
4. Local Studies on HPV Prevalence
5. Expansion of the Public Awareness Study
 - Multi-age groups : n=600
 - Expansion of current