



TEN YEAR EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CERVICAL CANCER INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY REGISTERED IN MONGOLIA

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KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT

In 2022, 6,885 new cases of cancer were registered among the population of Mongolia, and cervical cancer (4.6%) was the fifth most common type of cancer.

In that year, 318 cases of cervical cancer were registered and 148 deaths were recorded. Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women in Mongolia, and it imposes a significant burden on healthcare system.

Purpose:

To study incidence and mortality rate of cervical cancer by comparing cases of urban and rural areas, between different age groups of women over ten years in Mongolia. Materials and methods: The study was conducted using an cross-sectional descriptive method. Statistical data on cervical cancer incidence, mortality cases and early detection participation among female

population of Mongolia in years 2013-2022 were obtained from the Registry, Surveillance and Early Detection Office of the National Cancer Research Center (NCRC).

Result:

As of result, the total number of mortalities among the population of Mongolia was 1518, which is the 38.6% of the total 3930 cases over ten years. From 2013 to 2022, total of 1829 cases were reported in the capital city, while the remaining 2101 were occurred in the rural areas. The number of mortalities in the capital city and in the rural areas were 731 and 787, respectively.

Conclusion:

1. By age group, the prevalence rate of women aged 45-49 years is 14.3% higher than other age groups.

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2. The rate of early detection participation of cervical cancer has decreased along with incidence and mortality cases in the provinces and capital city in the last ten years.

INTRODUCTION

Globally, in 2020, there were 19.3 million new cancer cases (18.1 million excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) and nearly 10.0 million cancer related deaths (9.9 million excluding non-melanoma skin cancer). However, women's mortality rate from breast and cervical cancer were relatively higher in underdeveloped countries than in developing countries. Global cancer cases are expected to reach 28.4 million in 2040, an increase of 47% from 2020, with a further increase in developing countries due to demographic changes¹.

In 2022, 6,885 new cases of cancer were registered among the population of Mongolia, and cervical cancer (4.6%) was the fifth most common type of cancer. The top five most common cancers amongst women: liver 1009 (30.8%), stomach 384 (11.7%), cervix 318 (9.7%), breast 282 (8.6%), and colon 162 (4.9%)². In that year, 318 cases of cervical cancer were registered and 148 deaths were recorded³. Among the causes of cancer deaths, the mortality rate of cervical cancer was 0.6 per 10,000 population⁴. Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in women in Mongolia, and it imposes a significant burden on healthcare system⁵. The aim for conducting this study is due to shortage of data on the statistical analysis of cervical cancer in Mongolia for the last five years.

PURPOSE

To study the incidence and mortality rate of cervical cancer in the last ten years, by comparing the cases between the urban and rural areas, and age groups in Mongolia

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted using an cross-sectional descriptive methods. Statistical data on cervical cancer incidence, mortality cases and early detection

participation among female population of Mongolia in years 2013-2022 were obtained from the Registry, Surveillance and Early Detection Office of the National Cancer Research Center (NCRC). Data processing has been done using SPSS26 program and we calculated incidence and mortality cases along with early detection participation depending on area and age groups in the period of 10 years.

RESULTS

As of result, the total number of mortalities among the population of Mongolia was 1518, which is the 38.6% of the total 3930 cases over ten years. From 2013 to 2022, total of 1829 cases were reported in the capital city, while the remaining 2101 were occurred in the rural areas. The number of mortalities in the capital city and in the rural areas were 731 and 787, respectively.

According to the study, the participation in early detection of cervical cancer among the general population of Mongolia, differs significantly between urban and rural areas. The percentage of early detection participation on average over ten years in the capital and in the rural areas were 29% and 50%, respectively.

CONCLUSION

1. The prevalence of cervical cancer among the population of Mongolia decreased by 124 (28.1%) during the ten-year period, and the mortality rate decreased by 2 (1.4%) accordingly. The morbidity and mortality rate among the population of the provinces is higher than the rate in the capital city. By age group, the prevalence rate of women aged 45-49 years is 14.3% higher than other age groups
2. The early detection participation rate of cervical cancer among the population of Mongolia has decreased along with the incidence and mortality cases in the provinces and capital city in the last ten years.

DISCUSSION

G.Urangoo, H.Narantuya, T.Undarmaa et al.'s "Cancer Morbidity and Mortality" 10-year fact study

in the 2020 survey: 333 new cases of cervical cancer were registered in 2019, 59 (15.1%) more than the average of the last 10 years, and 39 (10.5%) more than the previous year. The results of our research are not consistent with this decrease. Specifically, in our study, 318 cases were registered in 2022, which is 75 (19.1%) less than the 10-year average and 6 (1.9%) more than the previous year.

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