

## CERVICAL CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY IN UZBEKISTAN

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According to the World Health Organization, in Uzbekistan, as in the rest of the world, cervical cancer is the second most common cancer after breast cancer among women of all ages. Cervical cancer is the second leading cause of death among women of childbearing age (18-45 years) after breast cancer.

According to the World Health Organization, cervical cancer occurs in 11 out of every 100 women in Uzbekistan.

According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 1,827 women were diagnosed with cervical cancer in Uzbekistan in 2021, and 997 of them died from this cancer. Experts say that if timely measures are not taken, the morbidity and mortality rates of this disease will increase, and by 2030, 2,100 women will be diagnosed with cervical cancer, and the number of deaths will reach 1,300. According to the World Health Organization, cervical cancer in Uzbekistan is more common among women aged 35-55.

Free screening was conducted in 5 family polyclinics in Tashkent, 2 in Andijan region, and 4 in Samarkand region in cooperation with the Research Institute of Virology and South Korea's KOFIH Foundation. These screenings were conducted among women aged 30-49. A total of 44,258 women were screened in the city of Tashkent, Andijan and Samarkand regions, and 338 of them were diagnosed with precancerous diseases of the cervix. All women diagnosed with pre-cancer of the cervix have been sent for treatment and are receiving the necessary treatment according to international standards.

It should be noted that despite the high morbidity and mortality rate, it is possible to fully treat cervical precancerous diseases caused by the human papilloma virus. According to the World Health Organization, cervical cancer in 90 percent of cases begins with infections caused by the human papilloma virus. If the cancer is detected in the early stages, it can be completely cured.

Cervical cancer can also be prevented by vaccinating girls against the human papilloma virus. Vaccination of 9-year-old girls against the human papilloma virus in Uzbekistan began in 2019 and was included in the vaccination calendar.



WHO advises women to be screened for cervical cancer every 3 years between the ages of 25-49 and every 5 years between the ages of 50-64.

In order to protect girls from cervical cancer in the future, it is recommended to vaccinate them against the human papilloma virus.

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