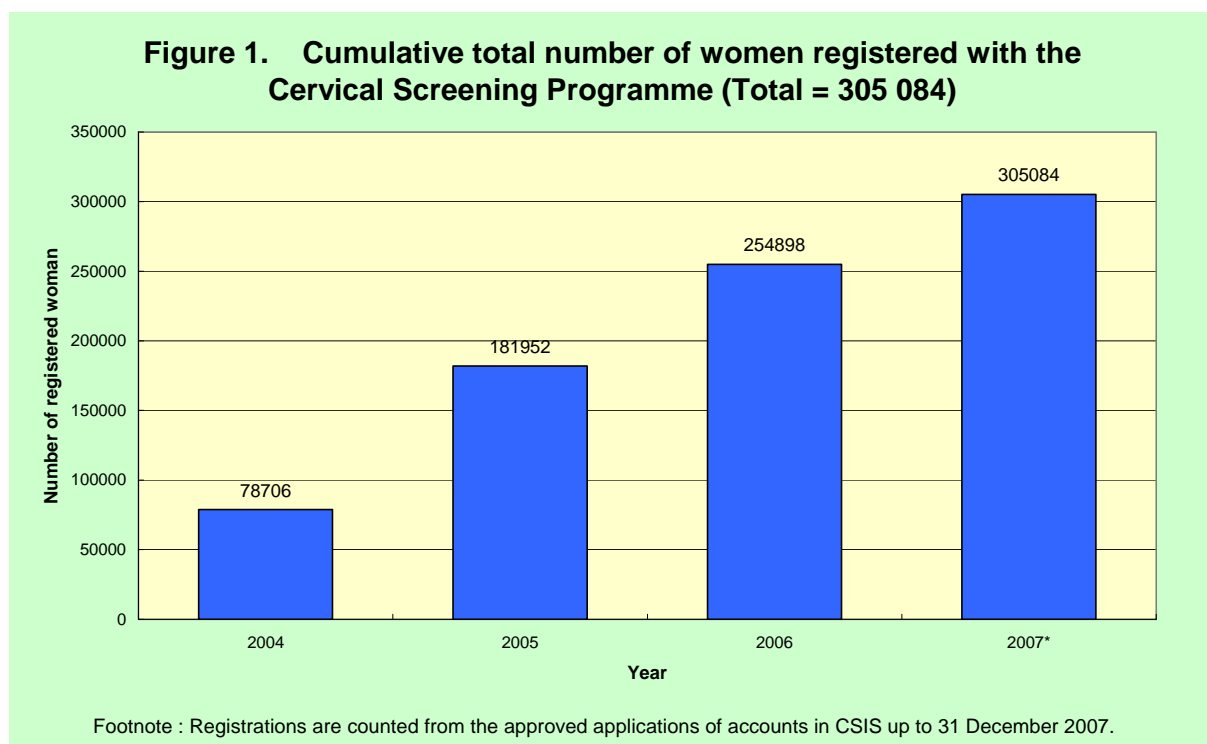


## Statistics of the Cervical Screening Programme (From 2004 to 2007)

The Cervical Screening Programme (CSP) of Department of Health was launched on 8 March 2004. Up to 31 December 2007, over 305 000 women have registered with CSP. Their cervical smear records have been stored in the Cervical Screening Information System (CSIS) for information of the women and their health care providers. The following are some statistics compiled from the CSIS.

### 1. Number of women registered with CSP

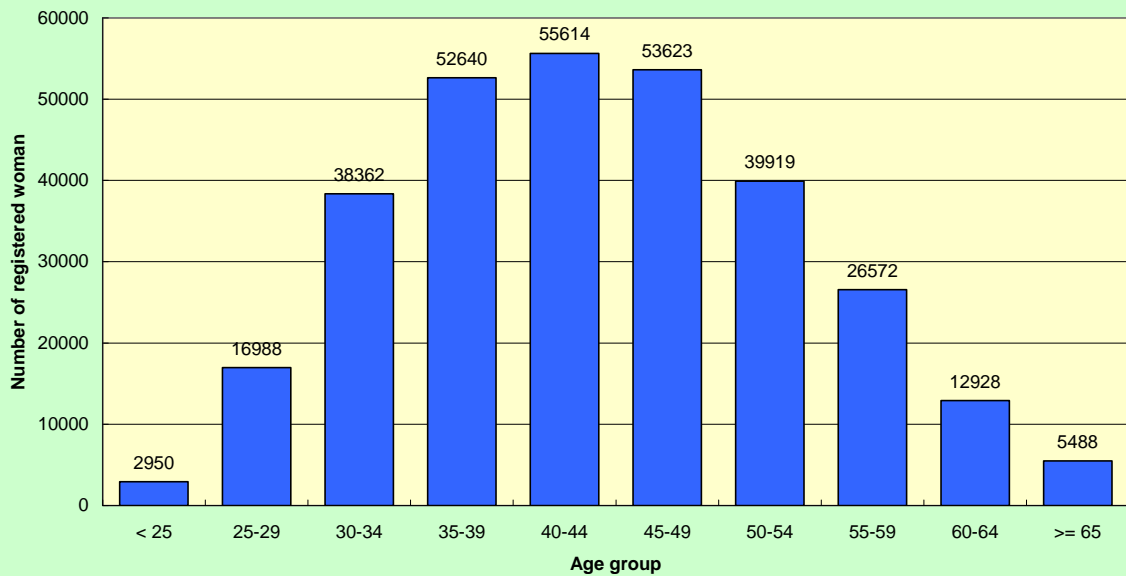
Up to 31 December 2007, a total of 305 084 women have registered with the CSP (Figure 1). Of these, 78 706, 103 246 and 72 946 women registered in 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively. The registration figure in 2007 was 50 186\*.



\* Figure of 2007 is provisional.

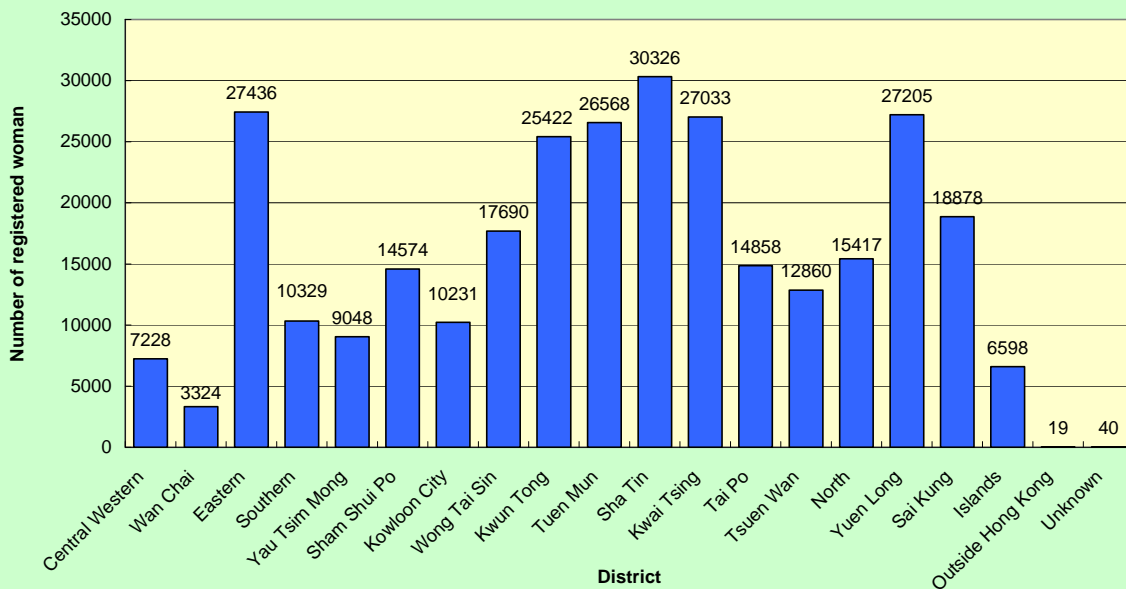
The top 3 age groups of registrants were 40-44 years (18.2%), 45-49 years (17.6%) and 35-39 years (17.3%) (Figure 2). 97.2% of registrants were women aged 25-64. The top 3 districts in which the registrants live in were Shatin (9.9%), Eastern (9.0%) and Yuen Long (8.9%) (Figure 3).

**Figure 2. Number of women registered with the Cervical Screening Programme by Age\* (Total = 305 084)**



\*Age of registered woman as at 31 December 2007.

**Figure 3. Number of women registered with the Cervical Screening Programme by District\* (Total = 305 084)**

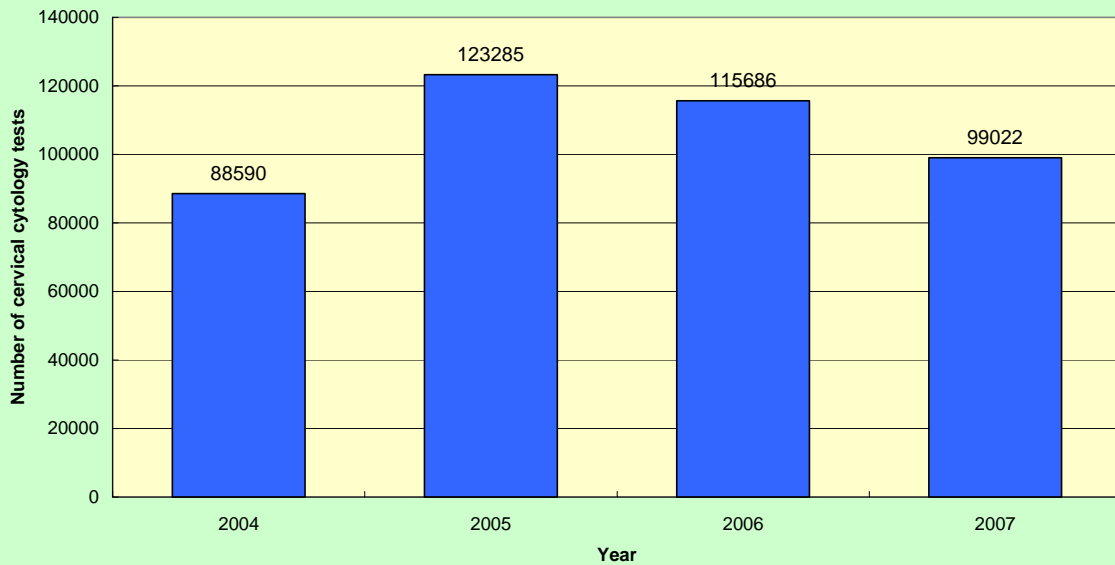


\* District according to the residential address as at 31 December 2007.

## 2. Number of cervical cytology tests done in registered women

Among the 305 084 women who have registered with CSP, there were 426 583 cervical cytology tests recorded in CSIS as of 31 December 2007. Of these, 88 590, 123 285 and 115 686 smears were done in 2004, 2005 and 2006, while 99 022 smears were recorded for 2007 (Figure 4).

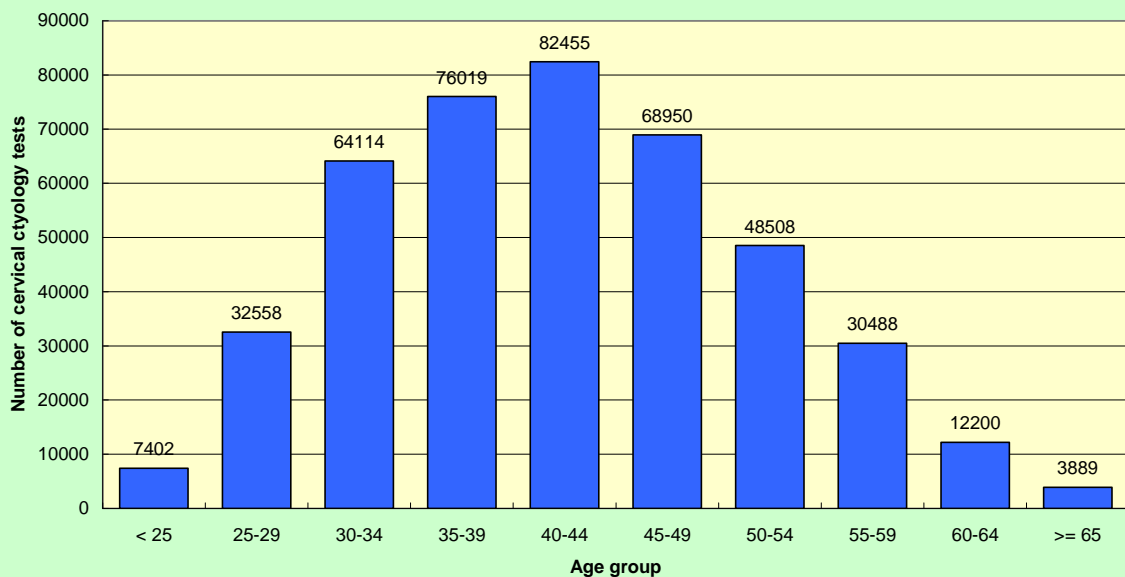
**Figure 4. Number of cervical cytology tests among registered women by Year\* (Total = 426 583)**



\* Year of cervical tests is defined as the year of test report date. Figures may be different from the corresponding data in previous reports due to updates in CSIS data.

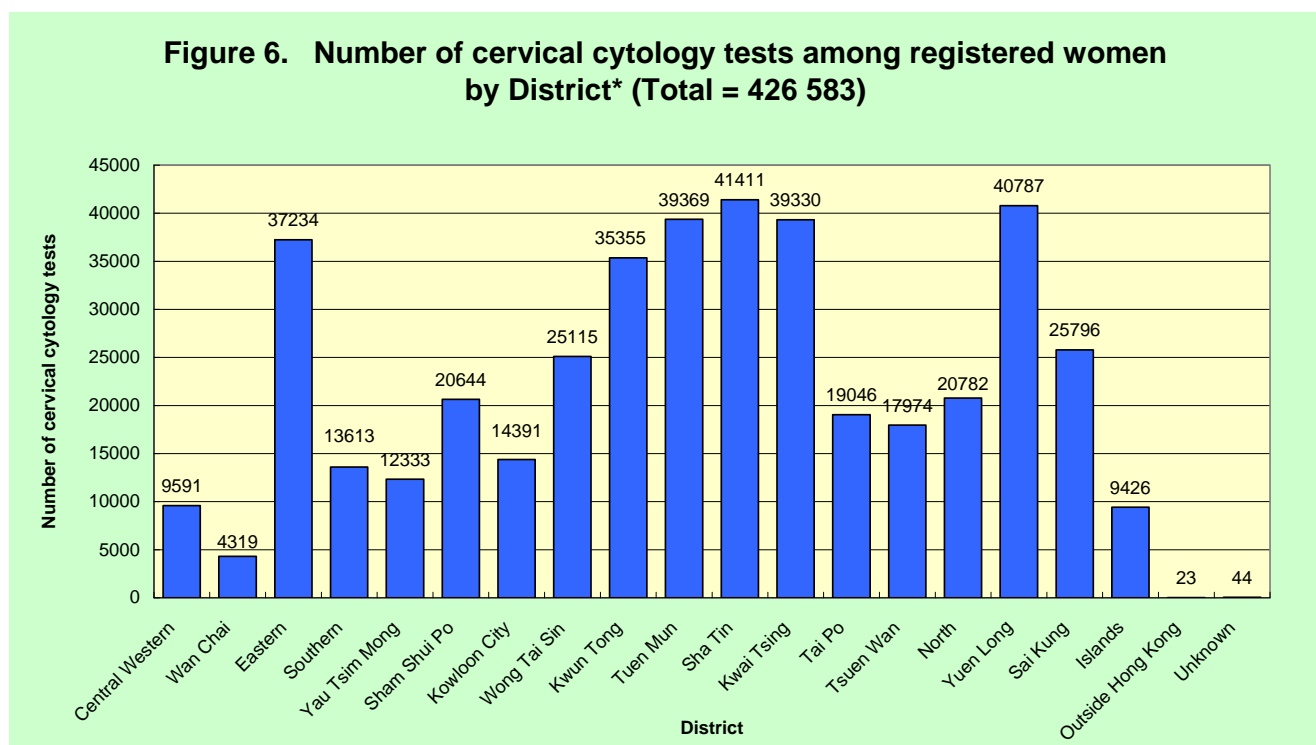
Registrants in the age group of 40-44 had the highest number of smears done, that was 82 455 (19.3%), followed by the age groups of 35-39 and 45-49 with 76 019 (17.8%) and 68 950 (16.2%) smears done respectively (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Number of cervical cytology tests among registered women by Age\* (Total = 426 583)**



\*Age of woman as at test report date.

Registrants who live in Shatin, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun had the highest number of smears done. Number of cervical cytology tests done in registrants who live in these three districts were 41 411 (9.7%), 40 787 (9.6%) and 39 369 (9.2%) respectively (Figure 6).

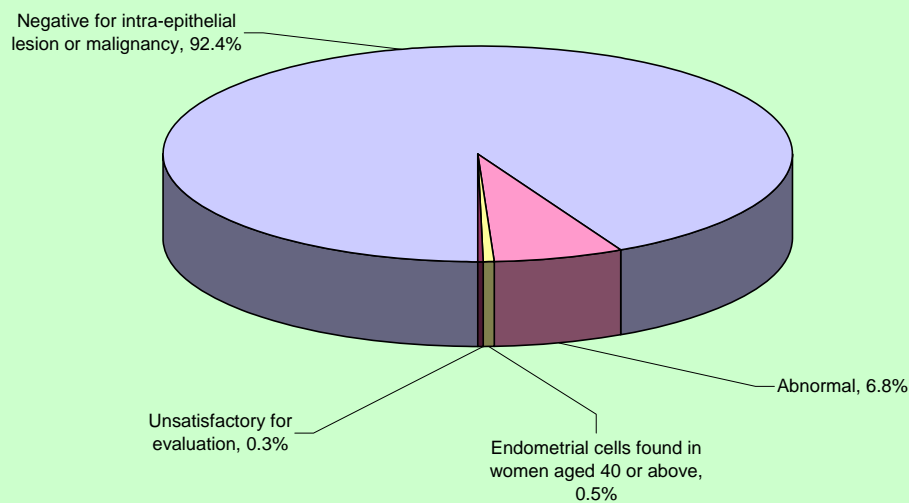


\* District according to the residential address as at 31 December 2007.

### 3. General categorization of cervical smear results

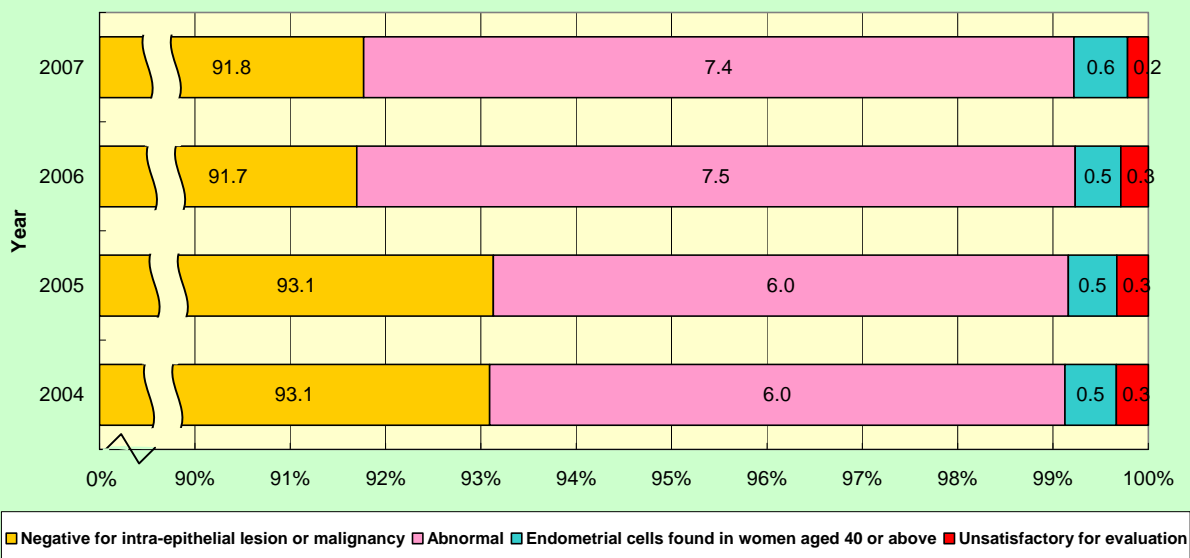
For cervical cytology tests done among registered women in 2004 – 2007, the proportions of the results categorized according to the Bethesda System 2001 are shown in Figure 7. In the past four years, over 92% of smear results were ‘Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy’, while around 7% were abnormal. The proportion of negative (91.8%) and abnormal smears (7.4%) in 2007 was similar to that of 2006 but had changed slightly compared with the data of 2004 and 2005 (Figure 8).

**Figure 7. General categorization of the test results of cervical cytology among registered women (No. of tests = 426 583)**



Footnote : The percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding of decimals.

**Figure 8. General categorization of the test results of cervical cytology among registered women by Year\* (No. of tests = 426 583)**



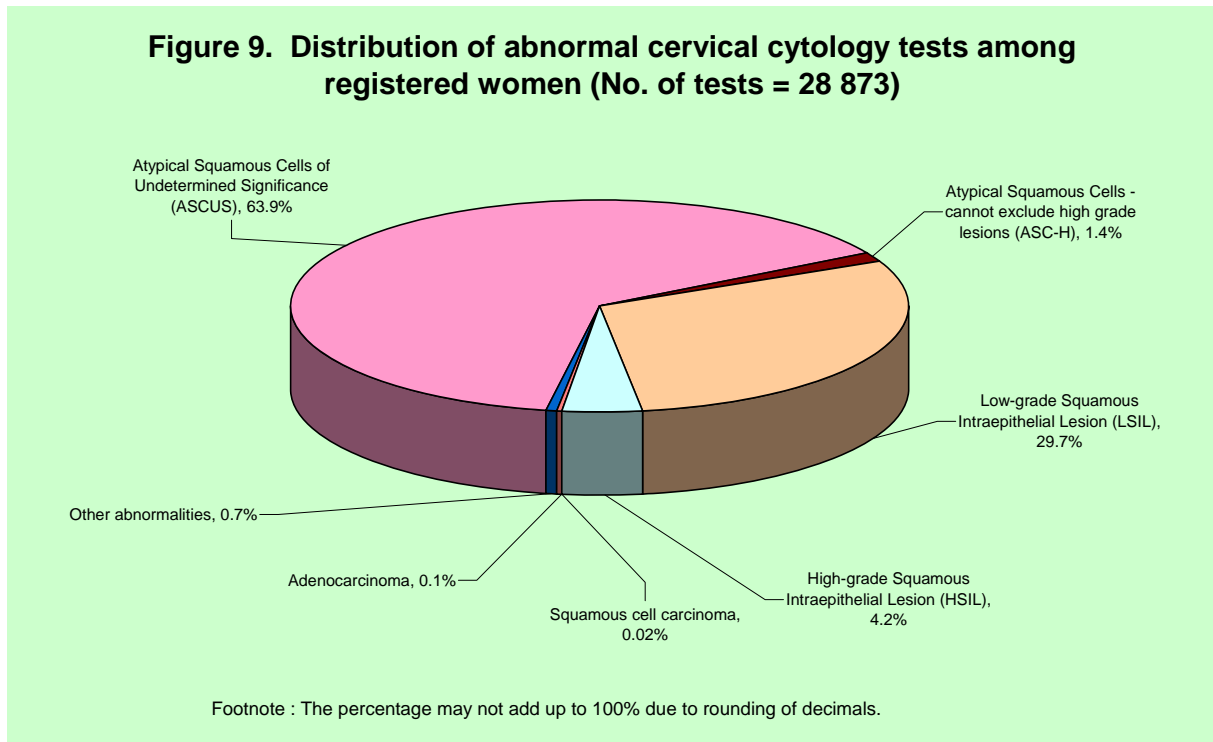
Footnote : The percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding of decimals.

\* Year of cervical tests is defined as the year of test report date. Figures may be different from the corresponding data in previous reports due to updates in CSIS data.

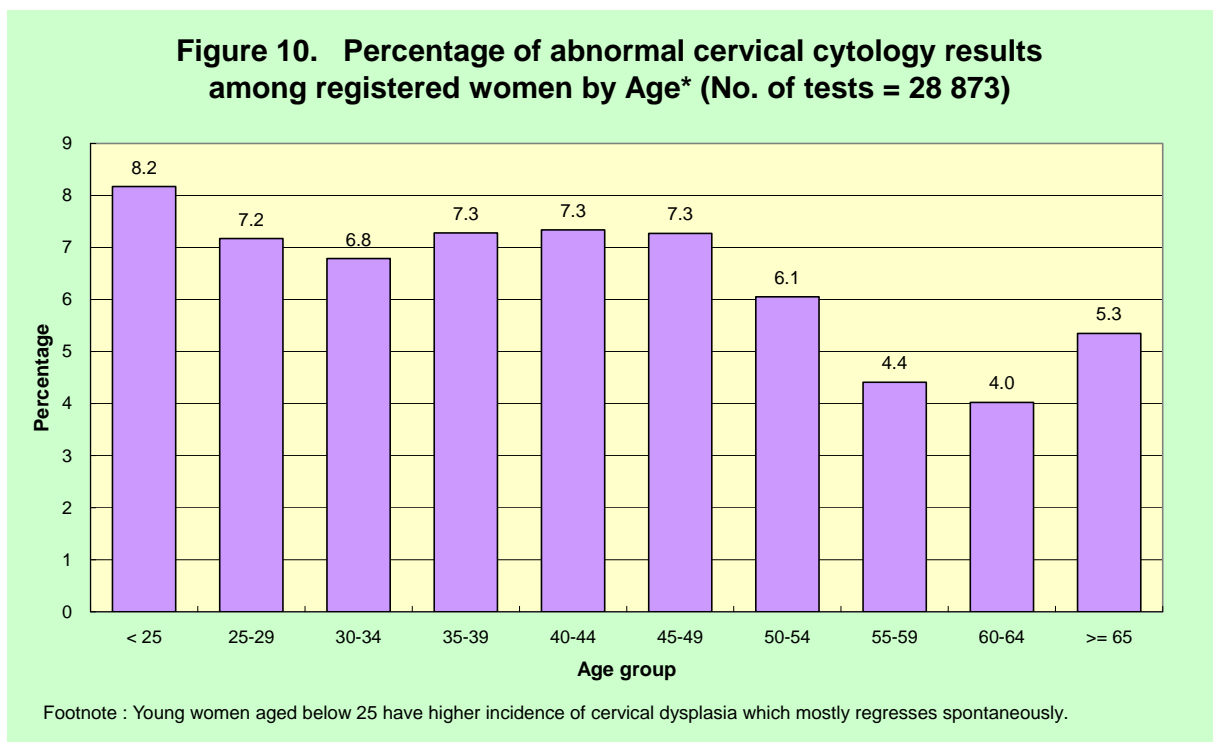
#### 4. Abnormal cervical smear results

Up to 31 December 2007, a total of 28 873 abnormal cervical cytology tests were recorded among the registrants in CSIS from 2004 - 2007. The commonest abnormalities were atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASCUS) (63.9%), followed by low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion

(LSIL) (29.7%) and high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL) (4.2%). Squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma were found in 5 and 30 smears respectively (Figure 9).



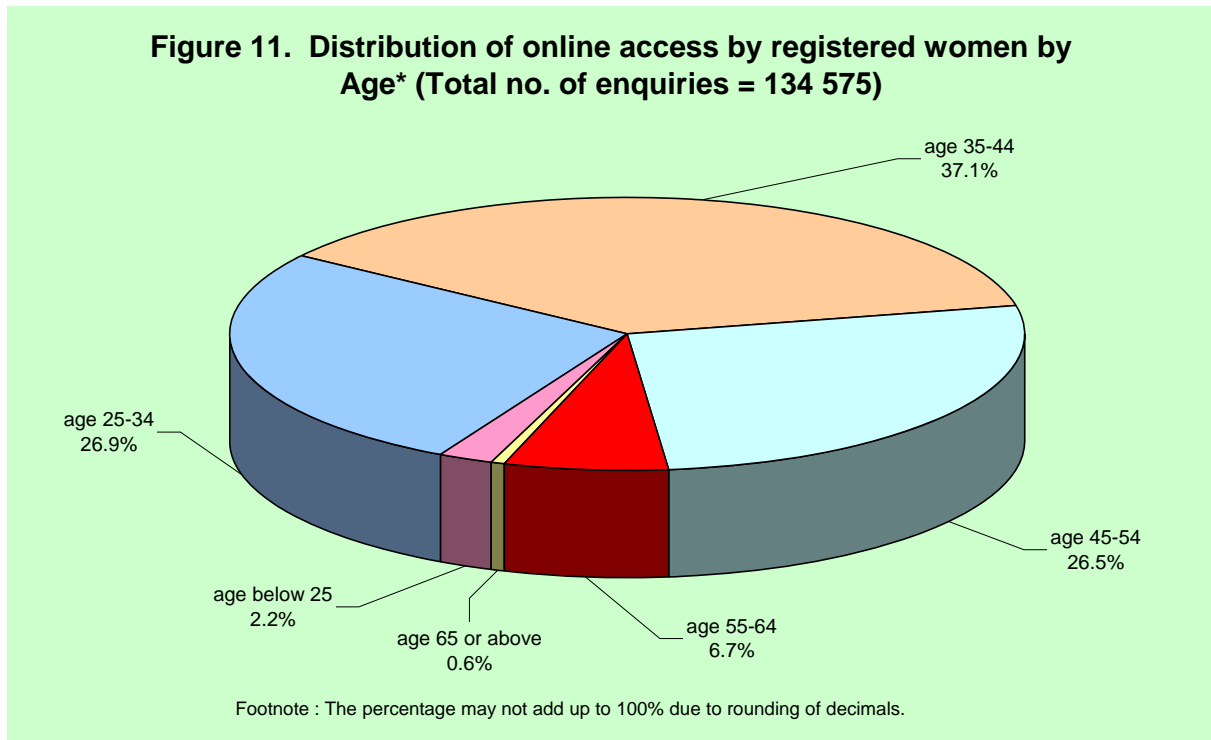
The percentage of abnormal cervical smears among the registered women by age is shown in Figure 10. The highest proportion of epithelial cell abnormality (8.2%) was found in the age group of below 25, while the 60-64 age group had the lowest proportion of abnormal result (4.0%). The overall proportion of abnormal smears was 6.8%.



\*Age of registered women as at test report date.

## 5. Online access to Cervical Screening Information System (CSIS) by registered women

Up to 31 December 2007, total counts of online access by registered woman as recorded in CSIS were 134 575. Most of the online access (over 90%) were by registered woman in the age group of 25-54 (Figure 11).

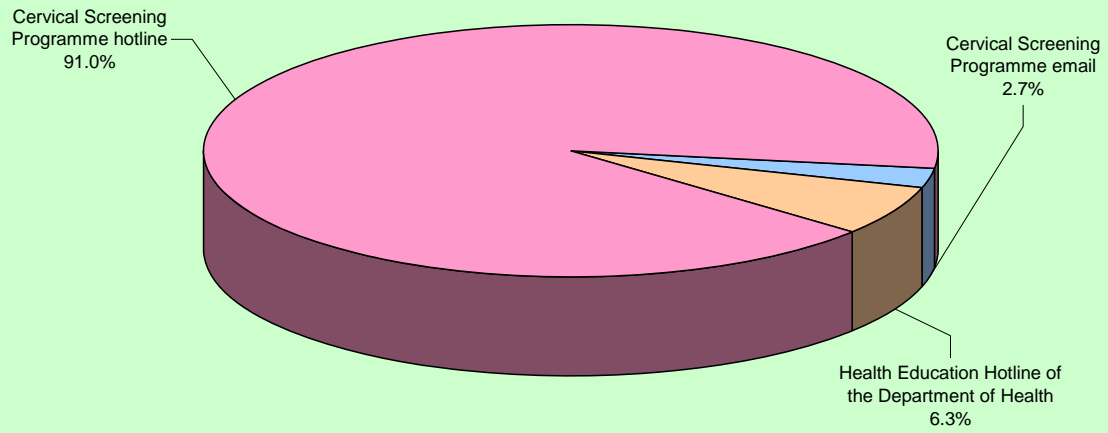


\*Age of registered women as at date of submitting online enquiries.

## 6. Enquiries made by the public

In year 2007, CSP had received a total of 26 592 public enquiries. Among them , 24 211 (91.0%) were enquiries through CSP hotline, 707 (2.7%) were through CSP email and 1 674 (6.3%) were public requests for obtaining information about CSP through Central Health Education Unit (CHEU) hotline (Figure 12).

**Figure 12. Public enquiries related to cervical cancer and CSP in Year 2007 (Total no. of enquiries = 26 592)**



Footnote : The percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding of decimals.