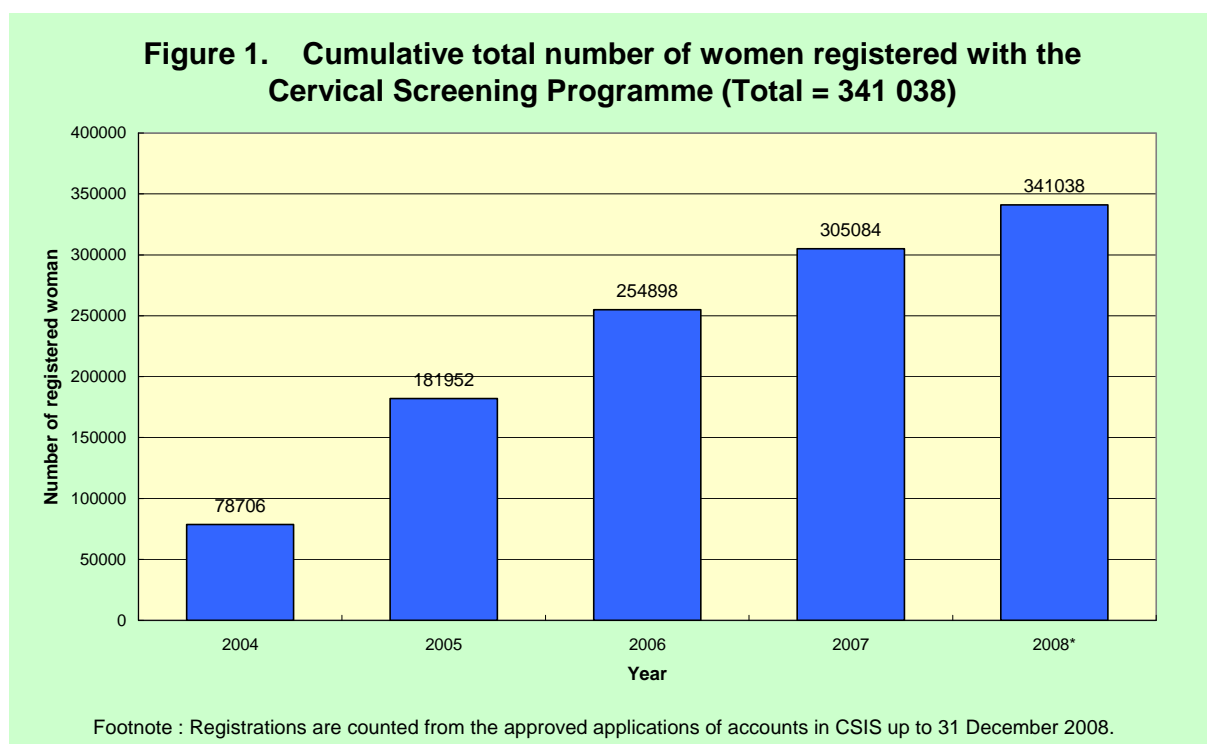


Statistics of the Cervical Screening Programme (From 2004 to 2008)

The Cervical Screening Programme (CSP) of Department of Health was launched on 8 March 2004. Up to 31 December 2008, over 341 000 women have registered with CSP. The registered women's cervical smear records were stored in the Cervical Screening Information System (CSIS) for information of themselves and their health care providers. The following are some statistics compiled from the CSIS.

1. Number of women registered with CSP

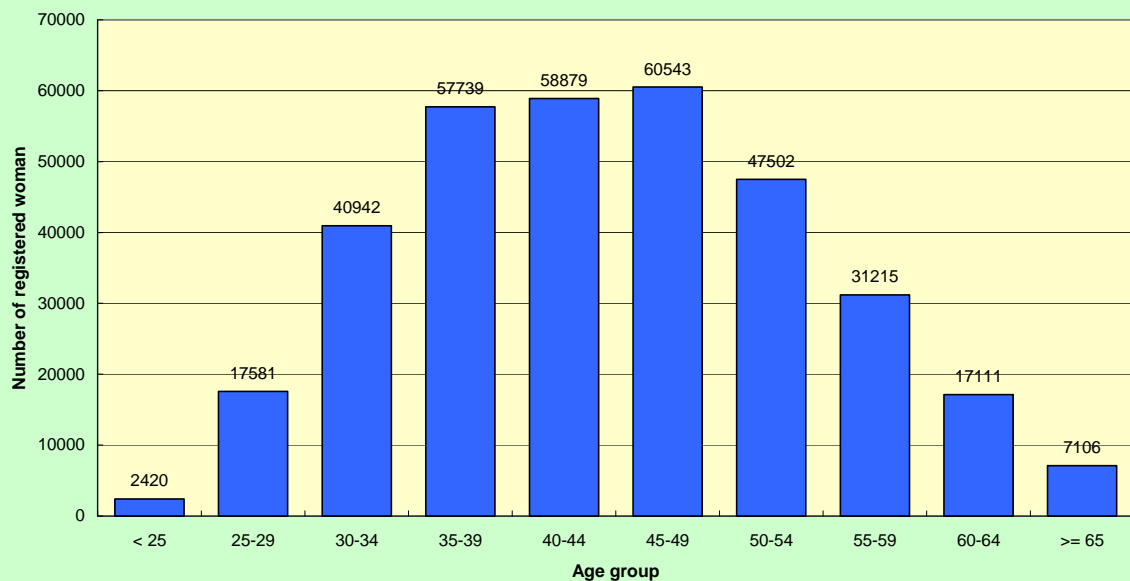
Up to 31 December 2008, a total of 341 038 women have registered with the CSP (Figure 1). Of these, 78 706, 103 246, 72 946 and 50 186 women registered in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 respectively. The registration figure in 2008 was 35 954*.



* Figure of 2008 is provisional.

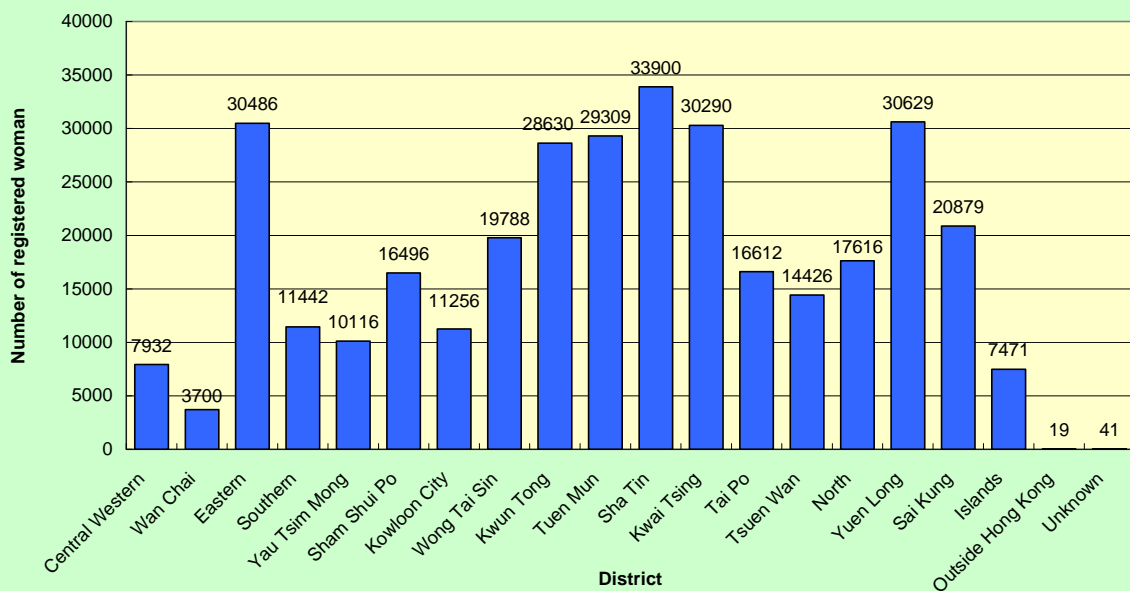
The top 3 age groups of registrants were 45-49 years (17.8%), 40-44 years (17.3%) and 35-39 years (16.9%) (Figure 2). 97.2% of registrants were women aged 25-64. The top 3 districts in which the registrants were living as at 31 December 2008 were Shatin (9.9%), Yuen Long (9.0%) and Eastern (8.9%) (Figure 3).

Figure 2. Number of women registered with the Cervical Screening Programme by Age* (Total = 341 038)



*Age of registered women as at 31 December 2008.

Figure 3. Number of women registered with the Cervical Screening Programme by District* (Total = 341 038)

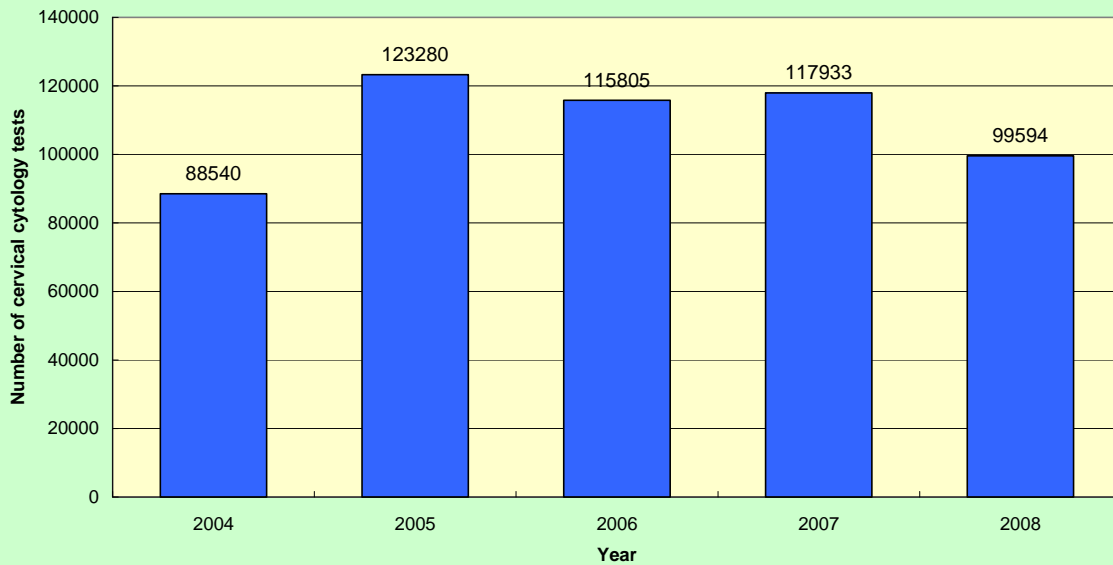


* District according to the residential address as at 31 December 2008.

2. Number of cervical cytology tests done in registered women

Among the 341 038 women who have registered with CSP, there were 545 152 cervical cytology tests recorded in CSIS as at 31 December 2008. Of these, 88 540, 123 280, 115 805 and 117 933 smears were done in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, while 99 594 smears were recorded for 2008 (Figure 4).

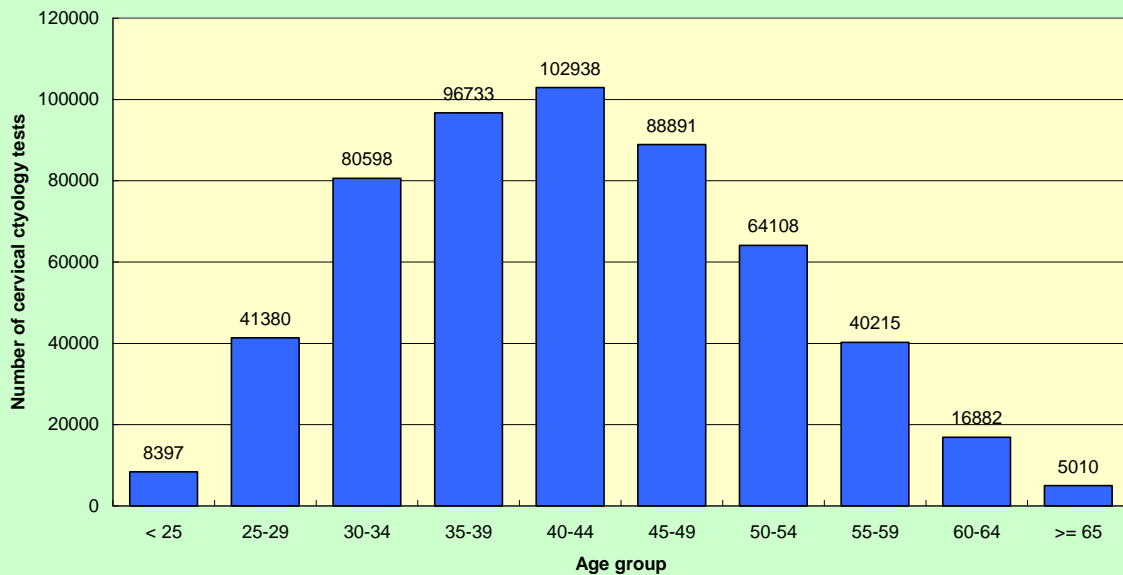
Figure 4. Number of cervical cytology tests among registered women by Year* (Total = 545 152)



* 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.

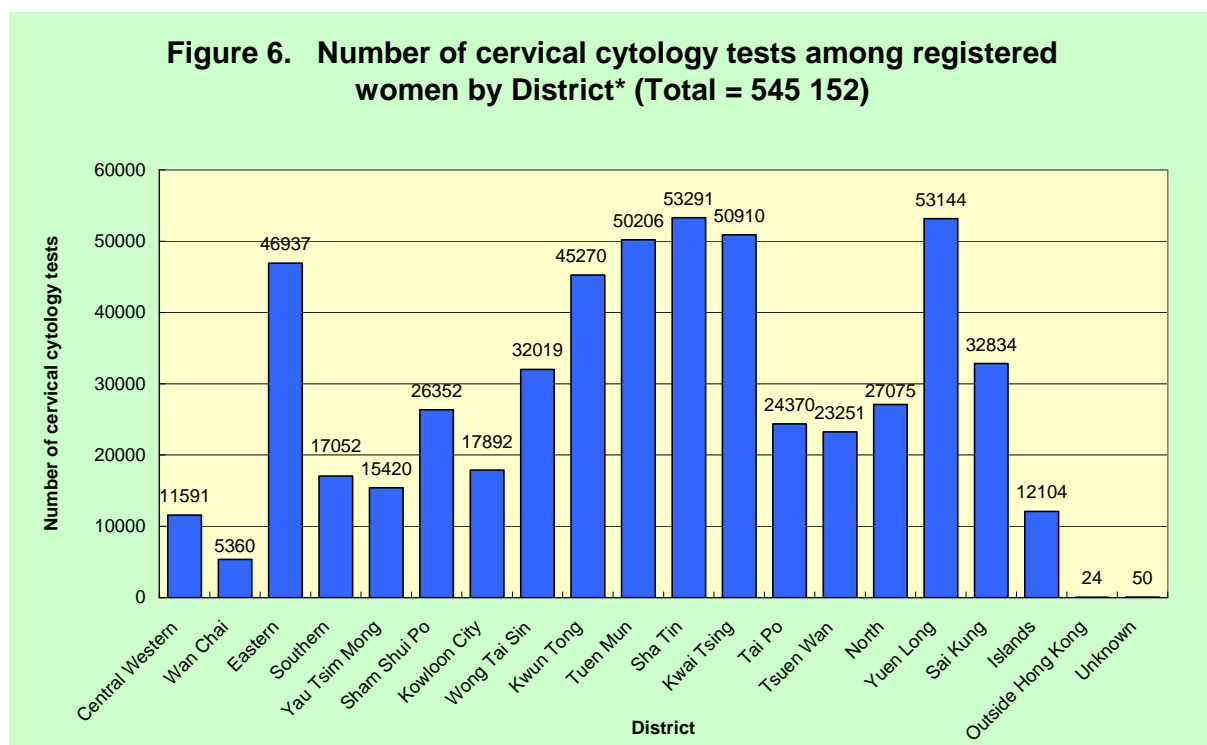
Registrants in the age group of 40-44 had the highest number of cervical cytology test records, that was 102 938 (18.9%), followed by the age groups of 35-39 and 45-49 with 96 733 (17.7%) and 88 891 (16.3%) smears done respectively (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Number of cervical cytology tests among registered women by Age* (Total = 545 152)



*Age of registered women as at test report date.

The registered women living in Shatin, Yuen Long and Kwai Tsing contributed the most to the total number of cervical cytology tests in CSIS. The number of cervical cytology tests done in registrants who live in these three districts were 53 291 (9.8%), 53 144 (9.7%) and 50 910 (9.3%) respectively (Figure 6).

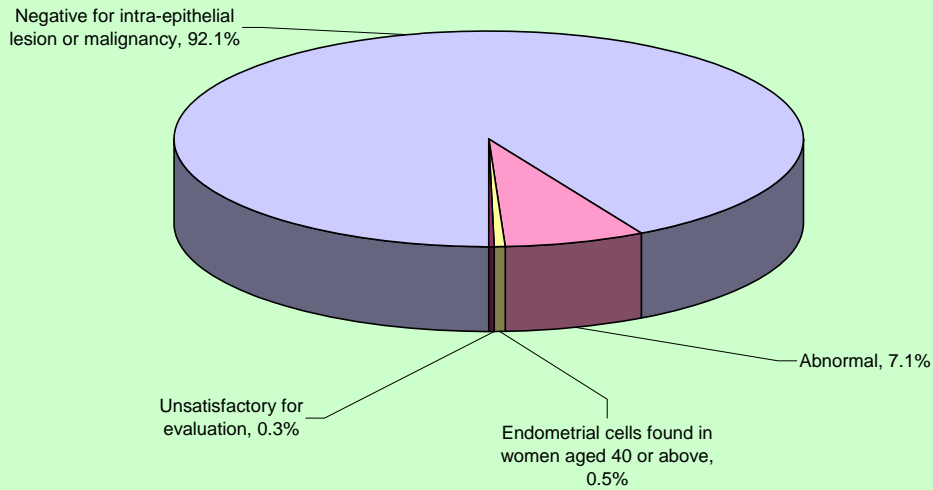


* District according to the residential address as at 31 December 2008.

3. General categorization of cervical smear results

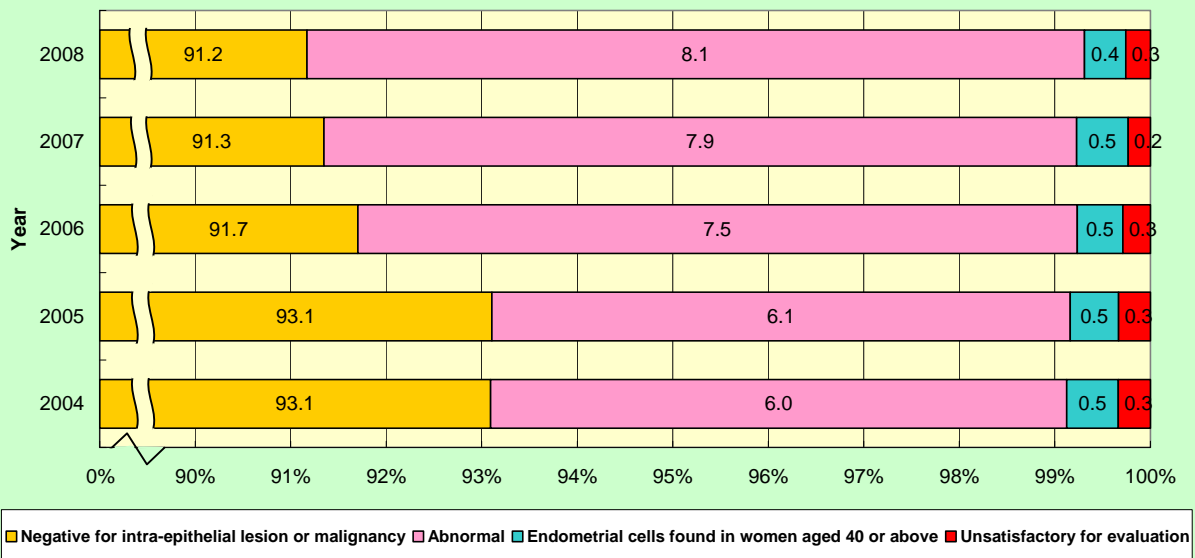
For cervical cytology tests done among registered women from 2004 to 2008, the proportions of the results categorized according to the Bethesda System 2001 are shown in Figure 7. In the past five years, over 92% of smear results were 'Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy', while around 7% were abnormal. The proportions of negative (91.2%) and abnormal smears (8.1%) in 2008 were similar to those of 2006 and 2007 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 = 545 152)



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 = 545 152)



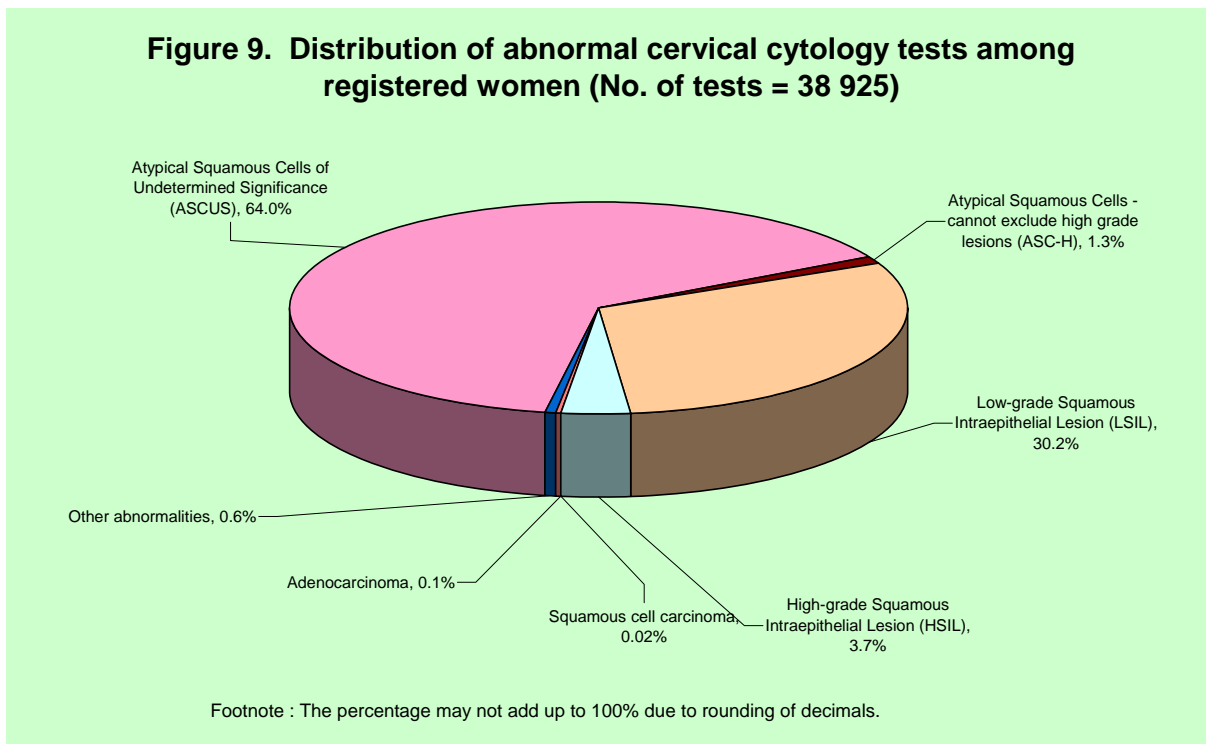
Footnote : The percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding of decimals.

* 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.

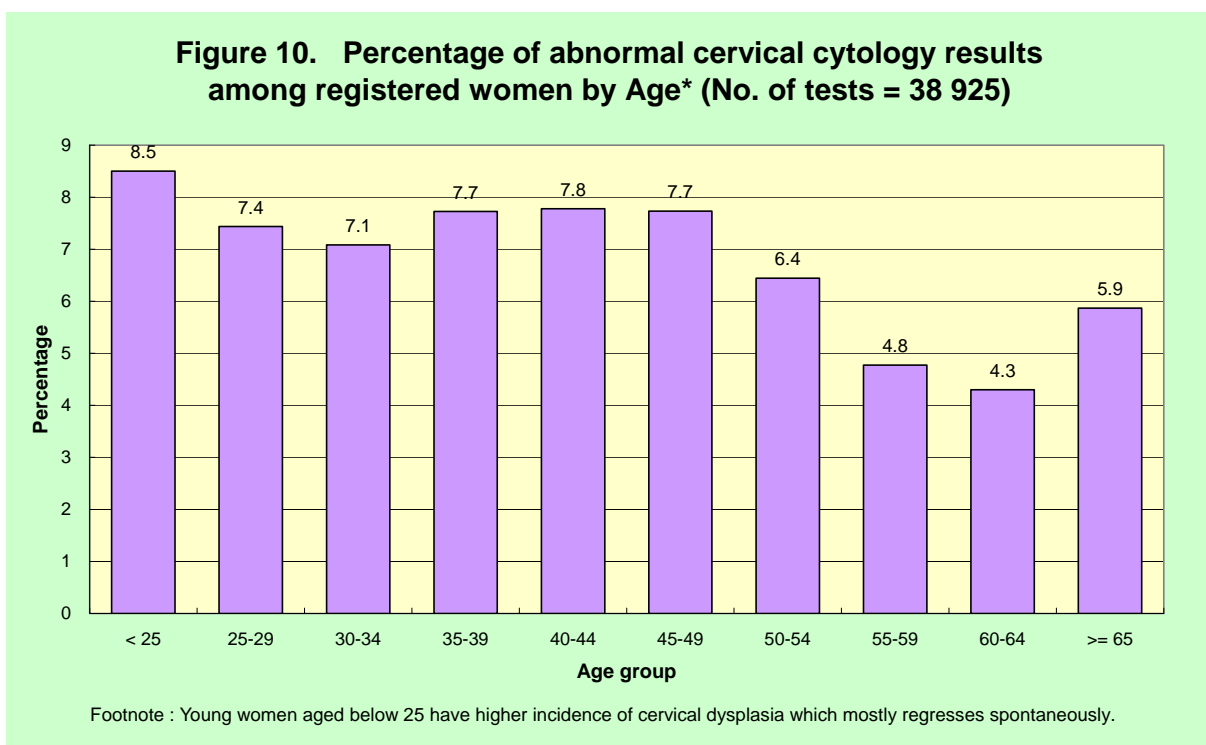
4. Abnormal cervical smear results

Up to 31 December 2008, a total of 38 925 abnormal cervical cytology tests were recorded among the registrants in CSIS from 2004 to 2008. The commonest abnormalities were atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASCUS) (64.0%), followed by low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion

(LSIL) (30.2%) and high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL) (3.7%). Squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma were found in 8 and 36 smears respectively (Figure 9).



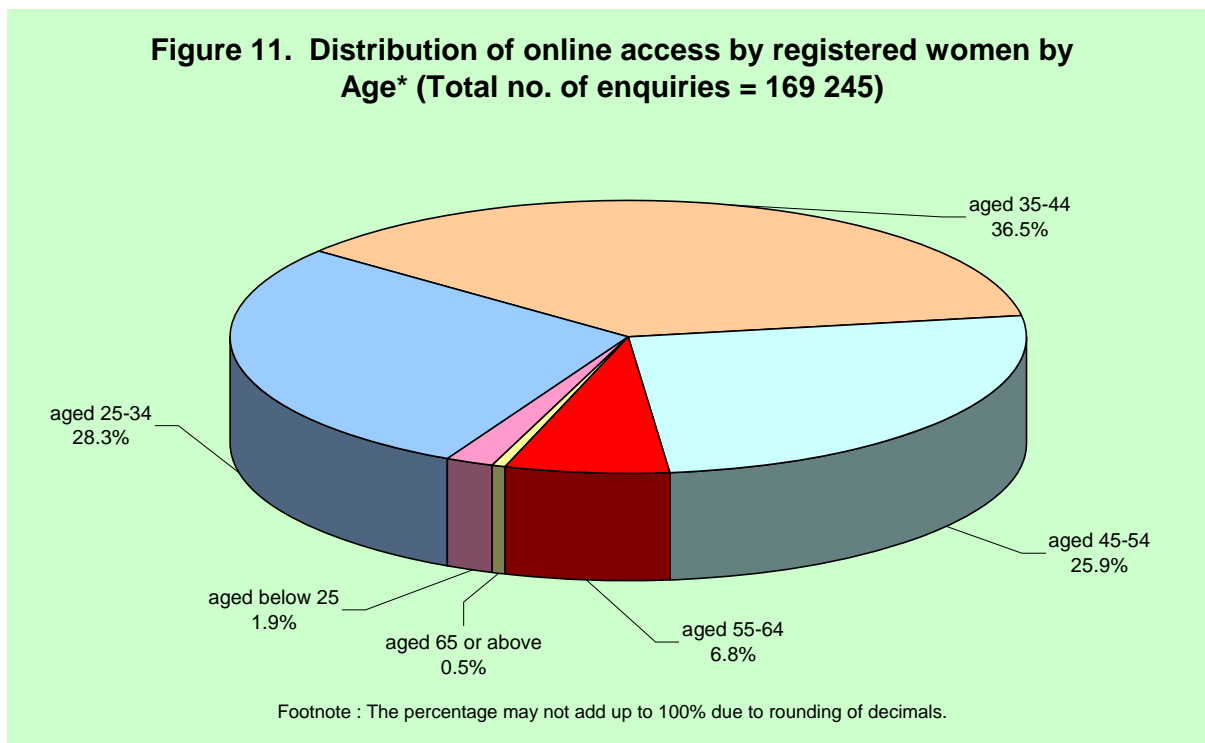
The percentage of abnormal cervical smears among the registered women by age is shown in Figure 10. The highest proportion of epithelial cell abnormality (8.5%) was found in the age group of below 25, while the 60-64 age group had the lowest proportion of abnormal result (4.3%). The overall proportion of abnormal smears was 7.1%.



*Age of registered women as at test report date.

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

During 2004 - 2008, the total count of online access to CSIS by registered women was 169 245. Over one-third were online access by registered women aged 35-44 (Figure 11).

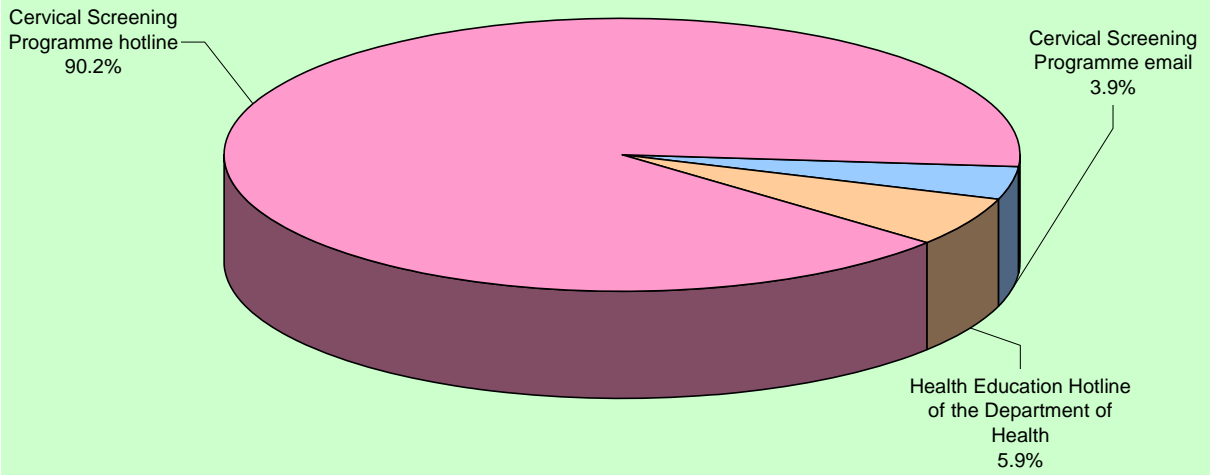


*Age of registered women as at date of submitting online enquiries.

6. Enquiries made by the public

In 2008, CSP had received a total of 20 468 public enquiries. Among them, 18 458 (90.2%) were enquiries through CSP hotline, 793 (3.9%) were through CSP email and 1 217 (5.9%) were public requests for obtaining information about cervical cancer or CSP through Health Education Hotline 2833 0111 of the Department of Health (Figure 12).

**Figure 12. Public enquiries related to cervical cancer and Cervical Screening Programme in Year 2008
(Total no. of enquiries = 20 468)**



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