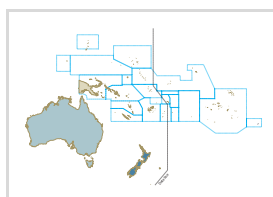


# New Zealand

## Human Papillomavirus and Related Cancers, Fact Sheet 2009 (Jan 29, 2010)



### I. Key data on HPV and HPV-related cancers



New Zealand has a population of 1.66 millions women ages 15 years and older who are at risk of developing cervical cancer. Current estimates indicate that every year 228 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 82 die

from the disease. Cervical cancer ranks as the 8th most frequent cancer among women in New Zealand, and the 3rd most frequent cancer among women between 15 and 44 years of age. Data is not yet available on the HPV burden in the general population of New Zealand, but worldwide about 11.4% of women in the general population are estimated to harbour cervical HPV infection at a given time. In Australia & New Zealand, the region New Zealand belongs to, about 76.2% of invasive cervical cancers are attributed to HPVs 16 or 18.

**Table 1. Crude incidence rates of HPV-related cancers**

	Male	Female
Cervical cancer	-	11.7
Anal cancer	0.8	1.3
Vulva cancer	-	2.4
Vaginal cancer	-	0.6
Penile cancer	0.7	-
Oral cavity	7.2	4.7
Pharynx (excluding nasopharynx)	5.0	0.5

Rates are per 100,000 per year.

**Table 2. Burden of cervical cancer**

	Incidence	Mortality
Crude rate	11.7	4.2
Age-standardized rate	10	3.2
Cumulative risk 0-64 years (%)	0.7	0.2
SIR/SMR	58	36
Annual number of new cases/deaths	228	82
Ranking of cervical cancer (all ages)†	8th	11th
Ranking of cervical cancer (15-44 years)†	3rd	2nd

Rates are per 100,000 women per year.

SIR/SMR: Standardized Incidence/Mortality Ratio.

†Ranking among all cancers.

**Table 3. Burden of cervical HPV infection(!)**

	No. Tested	% (95% CI)
HPV prevalence in women with normal cytology:	436430	11.4* (11.3-11.5)
HPV 16/18 prevalence:		
Normal cytology	218339	3.8* (3.7-3.9)
Low-grade cervical lesions <sup>a</sup>	14762	24.3* (23.6-25.0)
High-grade cervical lesions <sup>b</sup>	350	44.6* (39.3-49.9)
Cervical cancer	625	76.2* (72.6-79.5)

(!) At least one indicator in the table is not available for New Zealand; regional estimates are used instead as follows:

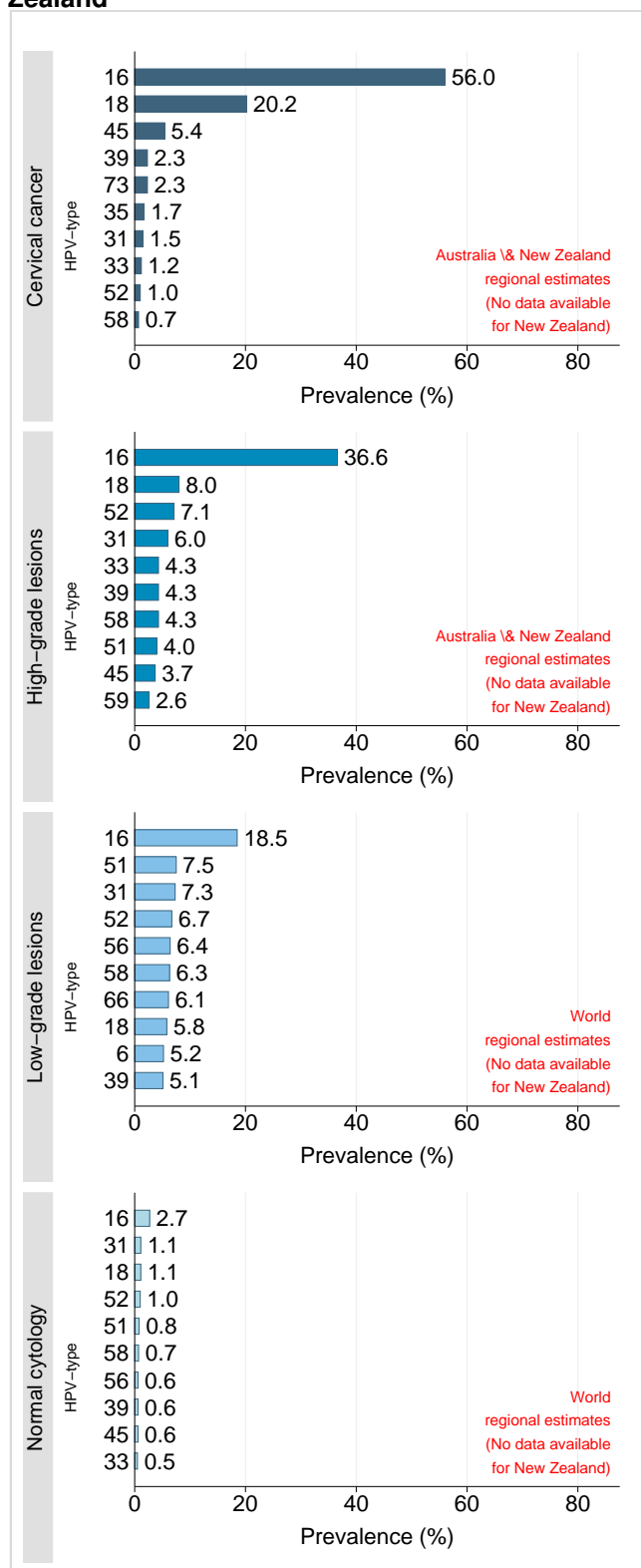
\*Australia & New Zealand regional estimate.

<sup>a</sup>World estimate.

<sup>a</sup> Low-grade cervical lesions: LSIL or CIN-1.

<sup>b</sup> High-grade cervical lesions: CIN-2, CIN-3, CIS or HSIL.

**Figure 1. Ten most frequent HPV types among women with and without cervical lesions in New Zealand**



The samples for HPV testing come from cervical specimens (fresh / fixed biopsies or exfoliated cells).

The ranking of the ten most frequent HPV types may present less than ten types because only a limited number of types were tested or were HPV-positive.

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### II. Complementary data on cervical cancer prevention

**Table 4. Factors contributing to cervical cancer (co-factors)**

Smoking prevalence (%), women	24.3
Total fertility rate (live births per women)	2.1
Oral contraceptive use (%)	20.5
HIV prevalence (%), adults (15-49 years)	0.1

**Table 5. Sexual behaviour**

Median age at first sexual intercourse among men (25-54 years) / women (25-49 years)	- / -
% of young men/women (15-24 years) who had sex before the age of 15	- / -

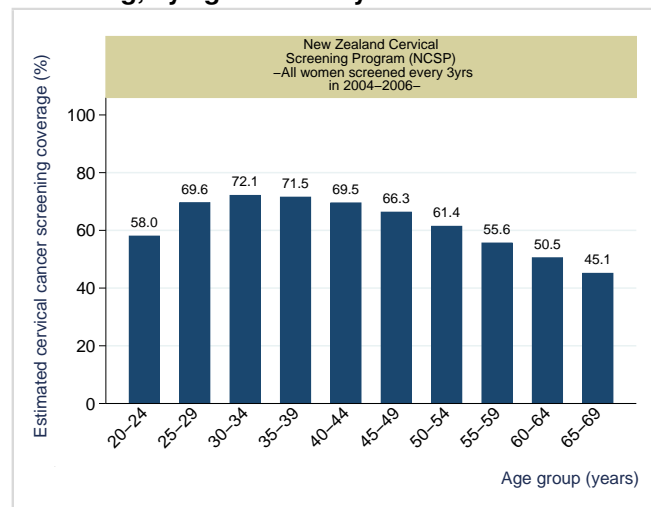
**Table 6. HPV vaccine introduction**

Bivalent Vaccine (Cervarix)	Yes
Quadrivalent Vaccine (Gardasil/Silgard)	Yes
HPV vaccine schedule	-
Introduction in entire or part of the country	-
Comments: -	

**Table 7. Cervical screening practices and recommendations**

Cervical cancer screening coverage, % (age and screening interval, reference)	63.5% (All women aged 20-69 yrs screened every 3yrs; New Zealand Cervical Screening Program (NCSP))
Screening ages (years)	20-69
Screening interval (years) or frequency of screens	Every 3 years

**Figure 2. Estimated coverage of cervical cancer screening, by age and study**



Notes and sources:

Report on performance indicators of the National Cervical Screening Programme (NCSP) for the period 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2006. Unadjusted coverage rates: number of women aged 20-69 years at 30 June 2006 who were recorded on the NCSP Register as being alive on 30 June 2006 and who had a smear or histology result recorded on the NCSP Register between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2006 was calculated. This number of women was then divided by the number of women aged 20-69 years who were alive and resident in New Zealand on 30 June 2006, according to population projections from Statistics New Zealand based on the 2001 Census.

Cervical screening in New Zealand: A brief statistical review of the first decade. Wellington: National Cervical Screening Programme, Ministry of Health; 2005.

#### Contact information:

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