

**What happens when
organisation of
cervical cancer screening
is delayed or stopped?**

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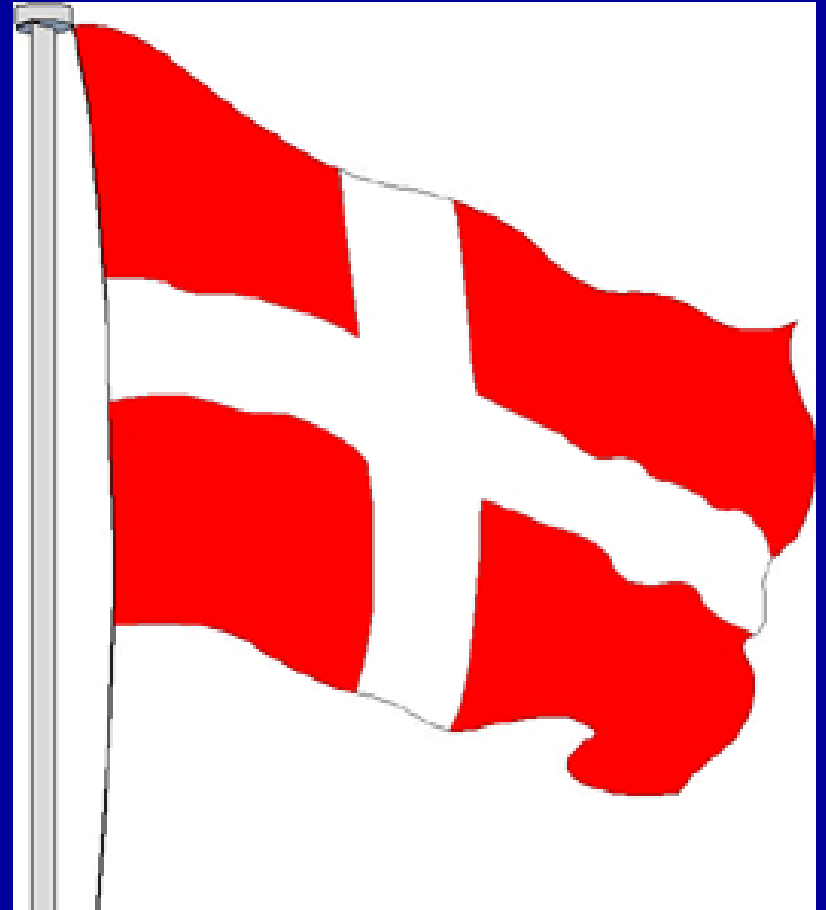
DENMARK

Opportunistic screening, 1969:

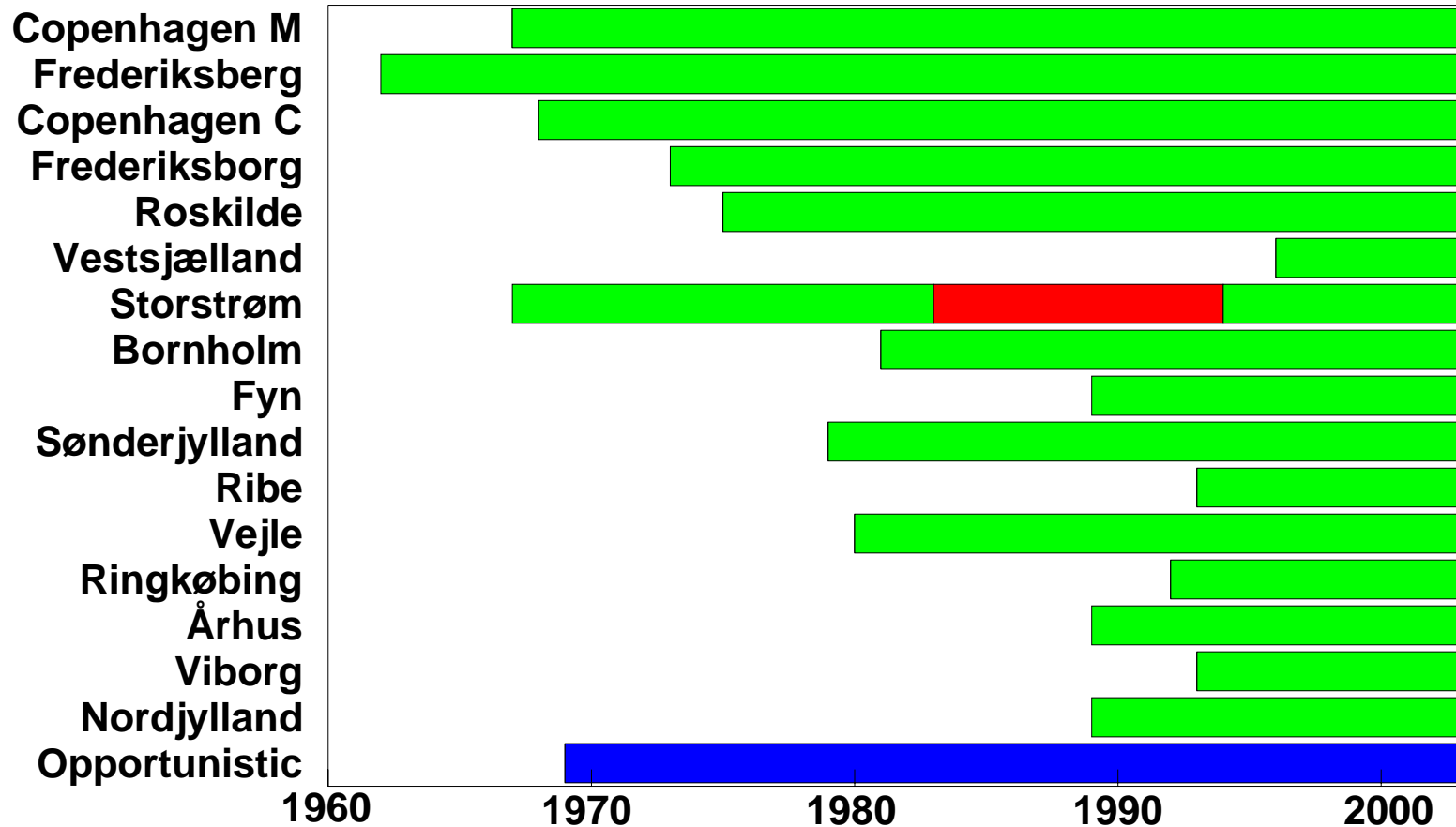
- All smears paid by the national health insurance

National guidelines for organisation, 1986:

- Target age group: 23–59 years
- Screening interval: 3 years
- Smear takers: general practitioners
- Registration of all smears (in pathology/health insurance data)
- Only invitation to women without a smear during the last 3 years



INTRODUCTION OF ORGANISED CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING



COVERAGE late 1980s

Type	County	Age group			
		15-22	23-30	30-50	50-60
Org	Bornholm	23%	83%	88%	59%
Opp	Vestsjælland	53%	83%	69%	38%
Org	Storstrøm	21%	54%	91%	22%
Opp	Storstrøm	57%	82%	66%	33%

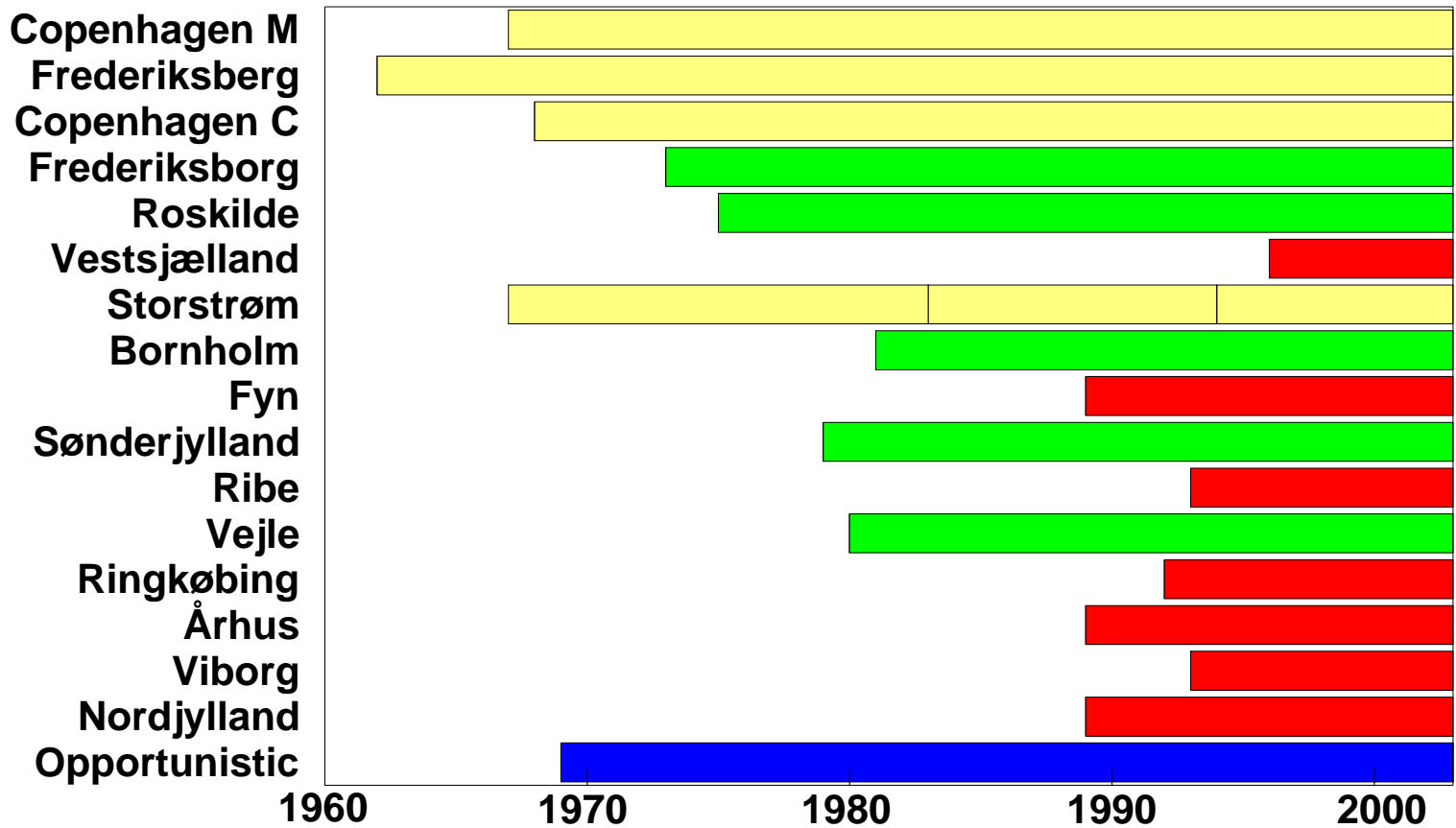
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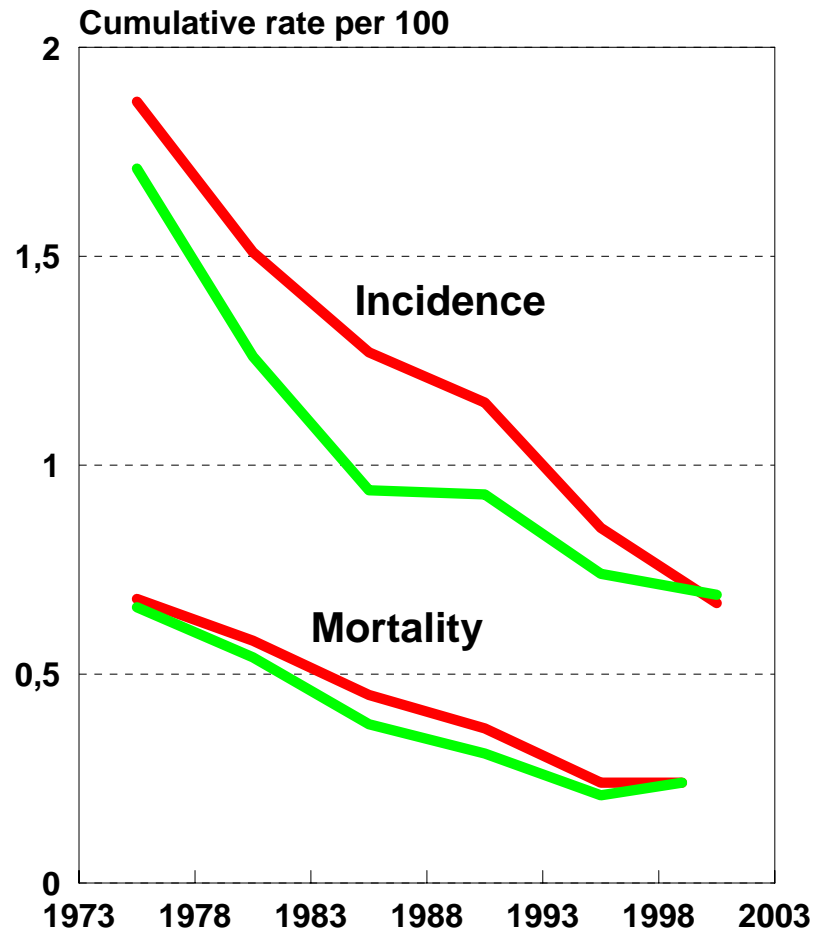
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INTRODUCTION OF ORGANISED CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING



- Early starting counties
- Late starting counties



Denmark
Cumulative rate
per 100 of
cervical cancer
for women
aged 30 to 64

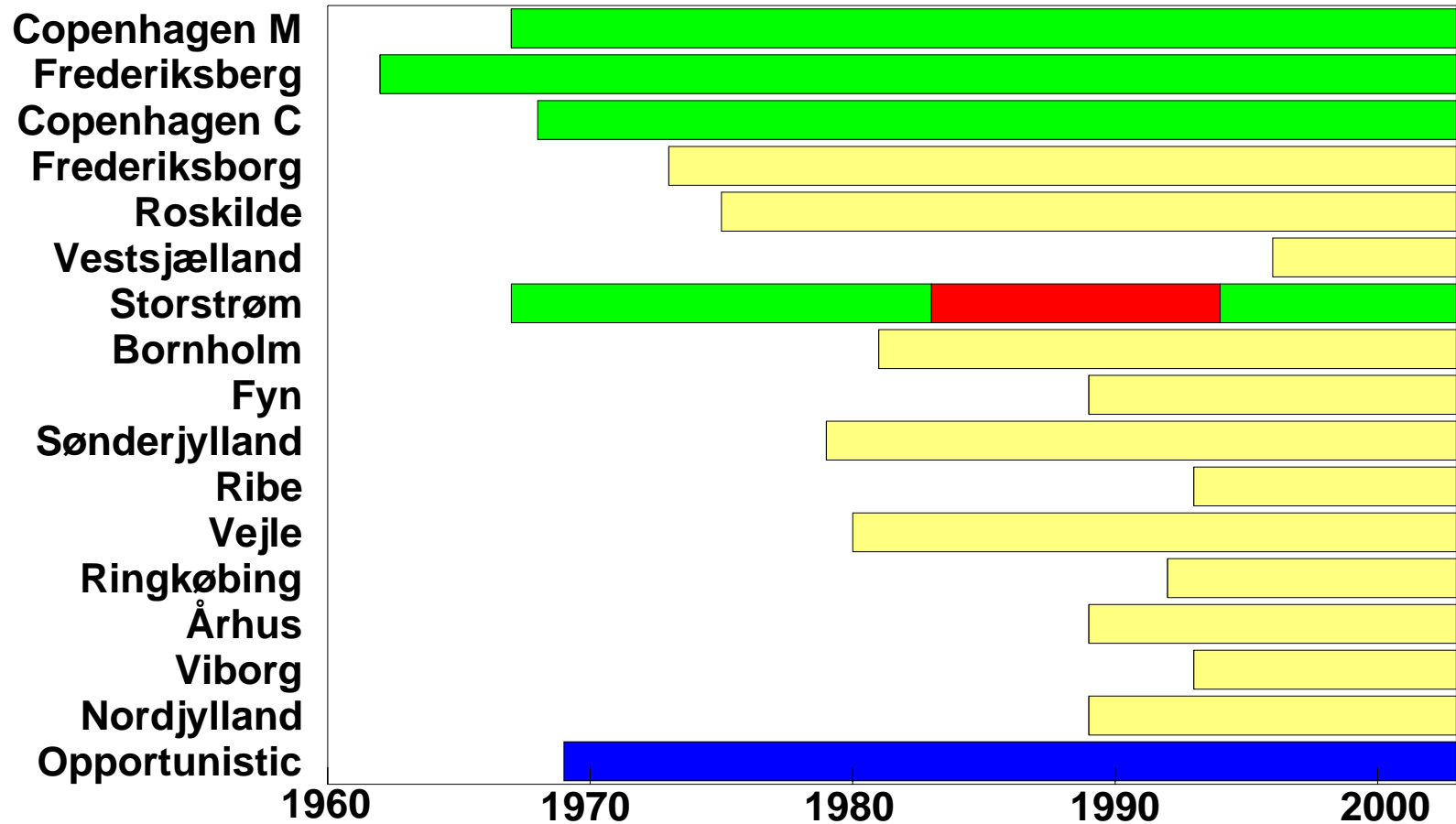
TREND ANALYSIS

Poisson regression analysis,
Interaction term between
type of county and calender period:

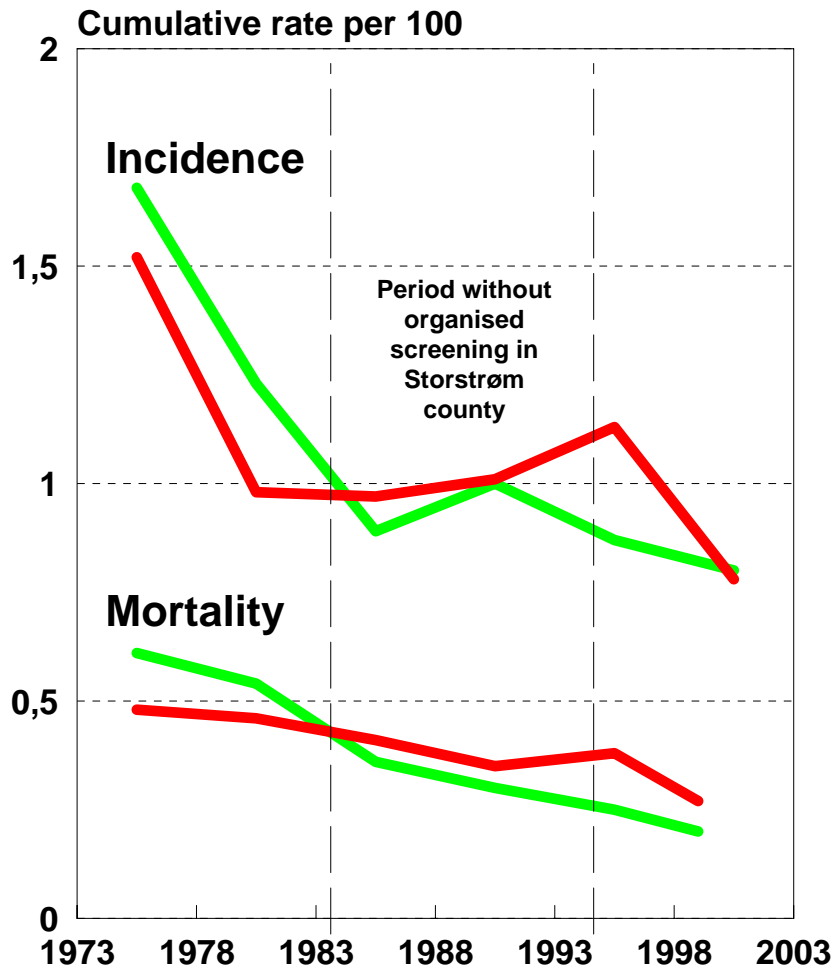
Incidence $p = 0.0151$

Mortality $p = 0.9593$

INTRODUCTION OF ORGANISED CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING



- Storstrøm county
- Continued programmes



Denmark
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ANALYSIS OF PEAK

**Poisson regression analysis
for period 1993–97:**

Incidence 1.31 (95% CI 1.05–1.62)

Mortality 1.50 (95% CI 1.02–2.22)

CONCLUSION

- **Organisation of cervical cancer screening accelerated the decline in cervical cancer incidence.**
- **A decade-long stop of an organised programme was associated with a temporary increase in cervical cancer incidence and mortality.**