Methods

This cohort study comprised 1548 women from the Arkhangelsk Cancer Registry (ACR) with malignant neoplasm of the uterine cervix newly diagnosed over a period from January 1, 2005 to November 11, 2016. Based on medical records, the ACR contained information on cervical cancer stage, year-end vital status, histological type of tumour (squamous cell carcinomas, adenocarcinomas and other/ unspecified malignant neoplasms), age at diagnosis (15-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74 and $\geq$75), date of birth, and date of death. The Kaplan-Meier analysis was applied for statistical purposes.

Results

Younger women and women diagnosed with cervical cancer stage I and II had longer survival compared to older women and women diagnosed with advanced stages. The mean survival time (in months) for cervical cancer among urban residents was 95.0 (95% CI: 91.0-98.9) while among rural citizens it was 85.9 (95%: 78.9-92.8), $p = 0.018$. The squamous cell carcinoma histological tumour type was associated with longer survival compared to the adenocarcinoma type: mean survival time 97.1 (95% CI 93.4-100.7) and 67.7 (95%CI 55.2-80.2), $p < 0.001$.

Conclusions

The findings suggest that age at diagnosis, cancer stage, patient residence, and histological tumour type were associated with longer cervical cancer patients' survival.

Key messages:

- Younger women and women diagnosed with cervical cancer stage I and II had longer survival compared to older women and women diagnosed with advanced stages.
- Patient residence, and histological tumour type were associated with longer cervical cancer patients' survival.

Cervical cancer surveillance, Arkhangelsk Cancer Registry, Northwest Russia

Elena Roik

E Roik[1], EE Sharashova[1], VA Postoev[2], JO Odland[1]
[1]UiT, Tromso, Norway
[2]NMSU, Arkhangelsk, Russia
Contact: roik.elena@gmail.com

Background

Cervical cancer is ranked as the second-to-third most frequent cancer in women worldwide with an estimate of 528 000 cases in 2015. In 2015, about 266 000 women died from this preventable disease. The incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer in Russia are high and show little or no tendency to decrease. Information on survival is recognized as an important indicator in cancer control activities. The aim of this study was to determine factors associated with cervical cancer patients' survival.