

## CHANGES IN CERVICAL CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY OVER A PERIOD OF 25 YEARS

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**Objective:** To ask for several screening effects in general and related to the administrative structure in former East Germany.

**Method:** Analysis of the once National Cancer Registry for the age adjusted incidence (1961-1987) and mortality (1970-1988) within a screening period of 14 years (1974/76 - 1988).

**Results:** The incidence of carcinoma in situ (CIS) increased 1961/62:1985/86 by +663.9%, 1975/76:1985/86 by 7.9%. Cervical cancer (CC) incidence decreased by -36.1%/-28.3%. Age adjusted incidence trend on CIS/CC (1970/72 : 1985/1986): age 20-29y. +204.7%/ +93.7%, 30-39y. +63.7%/-0.4%, 40-49y. -19.8%/-52.3%, 50-59y. -43.5%/-55.1%, 60-69y +178%/-35.1%, and >70y. +55.0%/-13.0%. CC-Mortality decreased (1976/77 : 1987/88) by 31.0%. Age distribution in Berlin (East) as above -14.3%, -31.2%, -62.2%, -64.3%, -47.5%, -35.6%. Different trends will be seen if facts are related to single countries.

**Conclusion:** Early and late screening effects are observed and attest the efficiency. A nearly constant decreasing trend of the mortality, it has to discuss whether this is a screening effect or are there other epidemiological, probably side effects.