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## Epidemiology of cervical cancer and ovarian cancer

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Cervical carcinoma is highly represented in the percentage structure of the diseased (7.2%) and died (4.1%) from malignant neoplasms within the female population (the fourth place). Annually, in Vojvodina, about 250-300 newly diseased are registered with this diagnosis, while, at the same time, about 160 women dies. This highly unfavorable epidemiological situation is characterized by high incidence rates (in 2008, the raw incidence rate was 31.2/100 000 of women and the standardized rate was 21.4 /100 000), which places us among the leading countries in Europe for more than one decade. According to the mortality rates position, we are in the second place in Europe (in 2008, the raw rate was 14.3/100 000 of women). Having in mind these indicators of the disease presence and the fact that it is the case of a malignant neoplasm with proved possibilities of prevention, as well as with some news regarding the diagnostic and preventive possibilities, the implementation of the secondary prevention of cervical carcinoma must be an imperative of the health care in Vojvodina. Ovarian carcinoma in Vojvodina, according to the number of the newly diseased is in the sixth place with the raw incidence rate of 17.2/100 000 (data for 2008). At the same time, the raw mortality rate of 10/100 000, classifies this disease into a very high fifth place. Linear trends, both for cervix uteri and ovarian carcinoma, during the last couple of decades in Vojvodina, both for incidence and mortality, have been increasing. The absence of possibility of the ovarian cancer primary prevention, as well as the occurrence of new options within the secondary prevention make the epidemiological situation regarding this disease extremely significant.

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