**Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality in Basra and its Districts 2017-2021**

**Background:**Globally, cervical cancer (CC) comes as a second of the most common malignancies in females. The cancer is developed after years of infection by human papilloma (HPV). High risk- HPV express oncogenic proteins that transform cells. CC is in surge worldwide, middle east and in Iraq. So, the aim of the study is to highlight the epidemiology of CC in Basra center and its districts during the period from 2017 \_ 2021, due to lack of studies detailing the time based, incidence, mortality rate and geographical distribution of cervical cancer during the last 5 years. **Methods:** This retrospective population-based cohort study was carried out in Basra Governorate, southern Iraq. The data collection covered the period from January 2017 to December 2021, includes all cervical cancer cases referred to Basra Oncology and Hematology Center, Electronic and Manual data were collected from paper-based inpatient records. The date of incidence was primarily defined as the date of the first diagnosis whether by histological, and/or clinical diagnosis. **Results:** A total of 150 patients were diagnosed with cervical cancer from January 2017 to end of December of 2021.

The highest number of CC was reported in 2021 while the lowest was in 2018 at a mean age of diagnosis of 56.6 and 49.1 respectively. Cervical cancer incidence rates gradually increased in Basra and its districts between 2017 and 2021( 0.9 per 100.000 in 2017 to 1.46 per 100.000 in 2021).

The highest percentage was reported in the center followed by Zubair district and the lowest was in Mudainah.

 Age group analysis, despite the fluctuation across the years of study, age group of 51 to 60 scored the highest number of 44 cases while the lowest was reported in age group of more than 70 years(18 cases). In terms of mortality, the highest number was reported in 2019 while the lowest was in 2017 and highest number in age group 51-60 too, Correspondingly, mortality was found to increase with increase incidence age group.

Such surge in number of cases alert the public and policy maker for integrating HPV vaccination program in school and university teaching. Also, , the cervical cancer early detection program should be talk over seriously and put into practical application in the next few years and women's health awareness promoted. Early diagnosis and treatment is vital to reduce the disease burden and improve outcomes.

**Key word:** HPV, cervical cancer, high risk HPV, vaccination, incidence, mortality, early detection.