



144. SKUPŠČINA SLOVENSKEGA ZDRAVNIŠKEGA DRUŠTVA RAKAVE BOLEZNI V SLOVENIJI

Novo mesto, 19. in 20. oktober 2007

RAKAVE BOLEZNI V EVROPI

CANCER IN EUROPE

Jill Farrington, WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen

Leading conditions in Europe

Disease	Disease burden (DALYs)	Deaths
Cardiovascular diseases	23 %	52 %
Neuropsychiatric disorders	20 %	3 %
Cancer	11 %	19 %
Digestive diseases	5 %	4 %
Respiratory diseases	4 %	4 %
Diabetes mellitus	1 %	1 %
Musculoskeletal diseases	4 %	0 %
Sense organ disorders	4 %	0 %
Other NCDs	5 %	2 %
Total	77 %	86 %

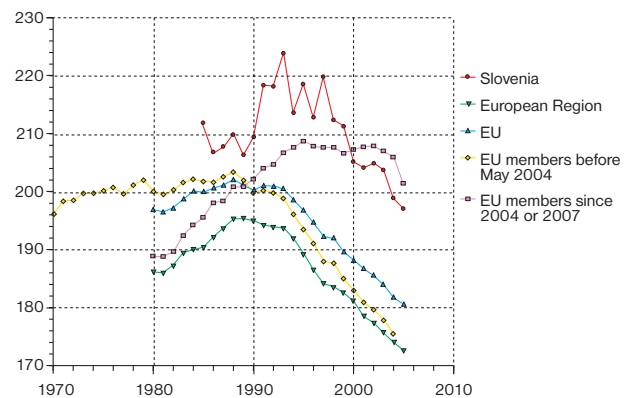
Cancer in Europe

- In WHO European region in 2005, approximately:
 - 1.8 million deaths from cancer
- Leading cancers in disease burden in Europe
 - Lung cancers
 - Colorectal cancers
 - Breast cancer
- Commonest forms of cancer death
 - Lung cancers
 - Colorectal cancers
 - Stomach cancer
 - Breast cancer

Source: WHO 2006

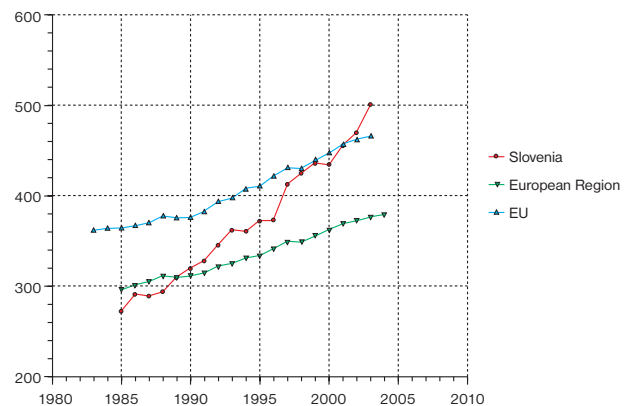
Comparison Europe/Slovenia

SDR, malignant neoplasms, all ages per 100,000



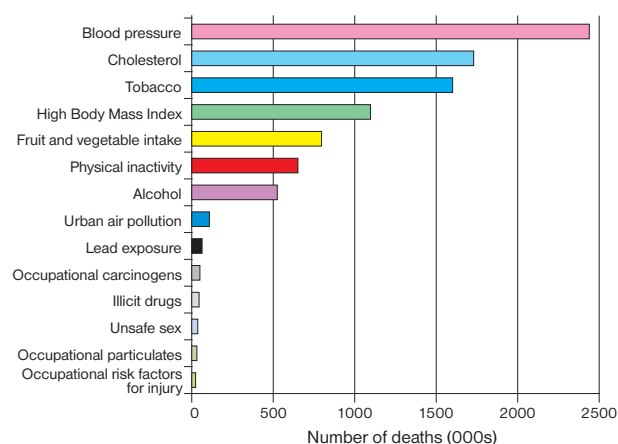
Trends cancer incidence Europe/Slovenia

Cancer incidence per 100,000



EUROPE

Deaths in 2000 attributable to selected leading risk factors



Leading risk factors for cancer

- Tobacco use
 - 30 % of all cancers in developed countries
- Diet
 - 30 % of all cancers in developed countries; 20 % in developing
- Alcohol
 - Excessive alcohol use accounts for 20-30 % of liver and oesophageal cancer
- Physical activity
- Infection
 - 18 % of all cancers world-wide caused by chronic infection
- Environment
 - 4 % of cancer cases world-wide caused by exposure to carcinogens

Priority actions/interventions

- Prevention
 - 40 % of cancers are PREVENTABLE
- Early detection
- Treatment
 - 33 % of cancers are CURABLE
- Palliative care
 - All patients can benefit from palliative care

Effectiveness of different strategies for cancer control

Cause	Primary prevention	Early detection	Curative treatment	Palliative care
Lung cancers	++	-	-	++
Colorectal cancers	+	+	+	++
Stomach cancer	+	±	-	++
Breast cancer	±	++	++	++
Prostate cancer	-	-	±	++
Pancreas cancer	+	-	-	++
Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	-	-	+	++
Liver cancer	++	-	-	++
Bladder cancer	+	-	±	++
Oropharyngeal cancers	++	+	+ / ++	++
Oesophagus cancer	-	-	-	++
Ovary cancer	-	-	±	++
Corpus uteri cancer	-	-	±	++
Cervix uteri cancer	++	++	++	++
Skin cancers*	++	++	++	++
Leukemia	-	-	+	++

* Including basal cells and squamous carcinoma cells (lips) excluding melanoma

Courtesy of Prof. J. Stjernswärd, & Ref: Cancer control: strategies and priorities. World Health Forum 1985; 6: 160-4.

Specific national programme

Range of NCD-relevant programmes in place in European countries

	% (number)
Tobacco control	66 % (25/38)
Nutrition / diet	53 % (20/38)
Physical activity	45 % (17/38)
Alcohol control	45 % (17/38)
Hypertension	42 % (16/38)
Diabetes	76 % (29/38)
Heart disease	53 % (20/38)
Stroke	37 % (14/38)
Cancer	61 % (23/38)
Chronic respiratory disease	26 % (10/38)
National health policy for prevention/control NCD	74 % (28/38)

WHO survey of NCD-relevant policies & capacities in Europe 2005-06: 38 of 52 countries responding