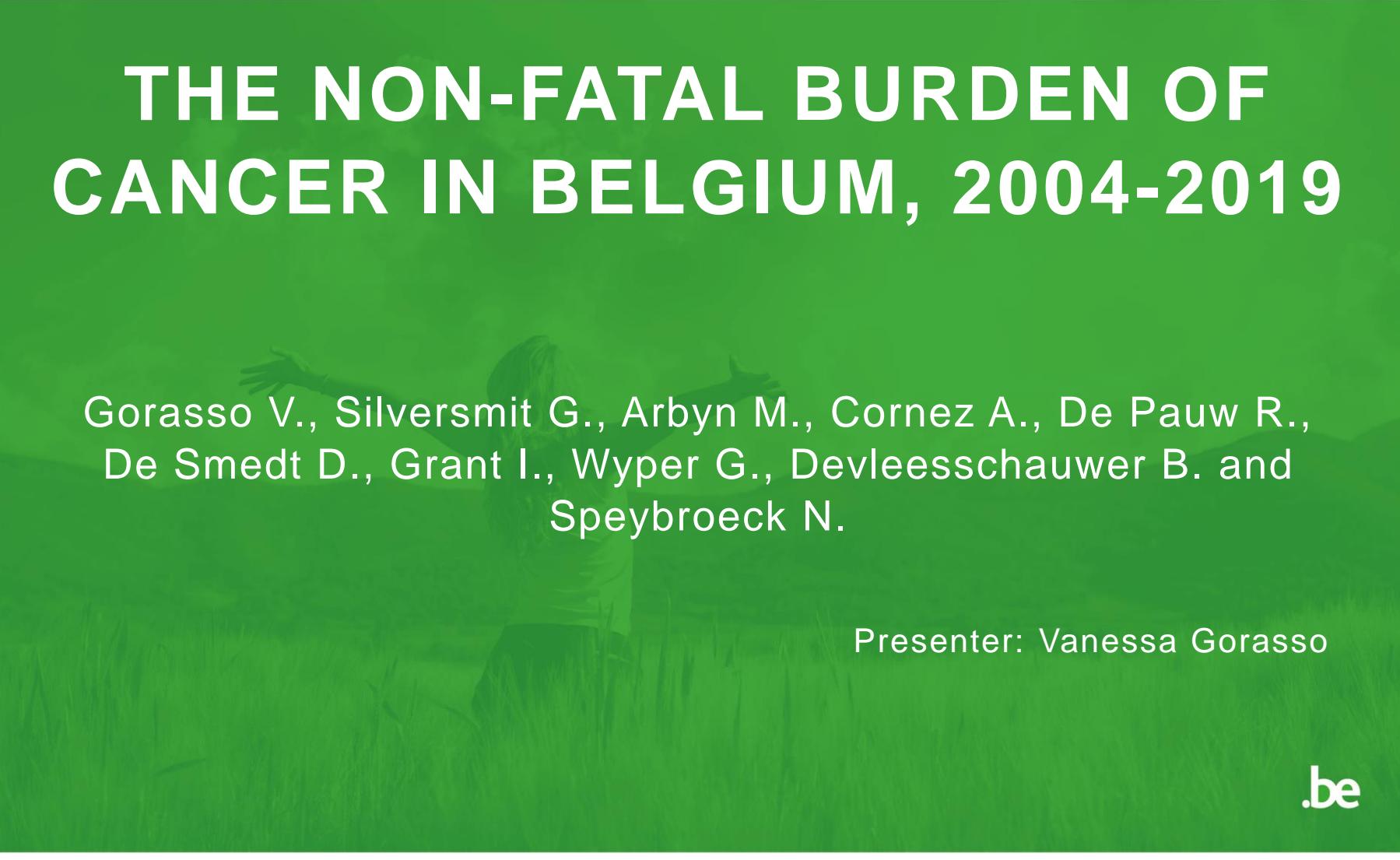


# THE NON-FATAL BURDEN OF CANCER IN BELGIUM, 2004-2019



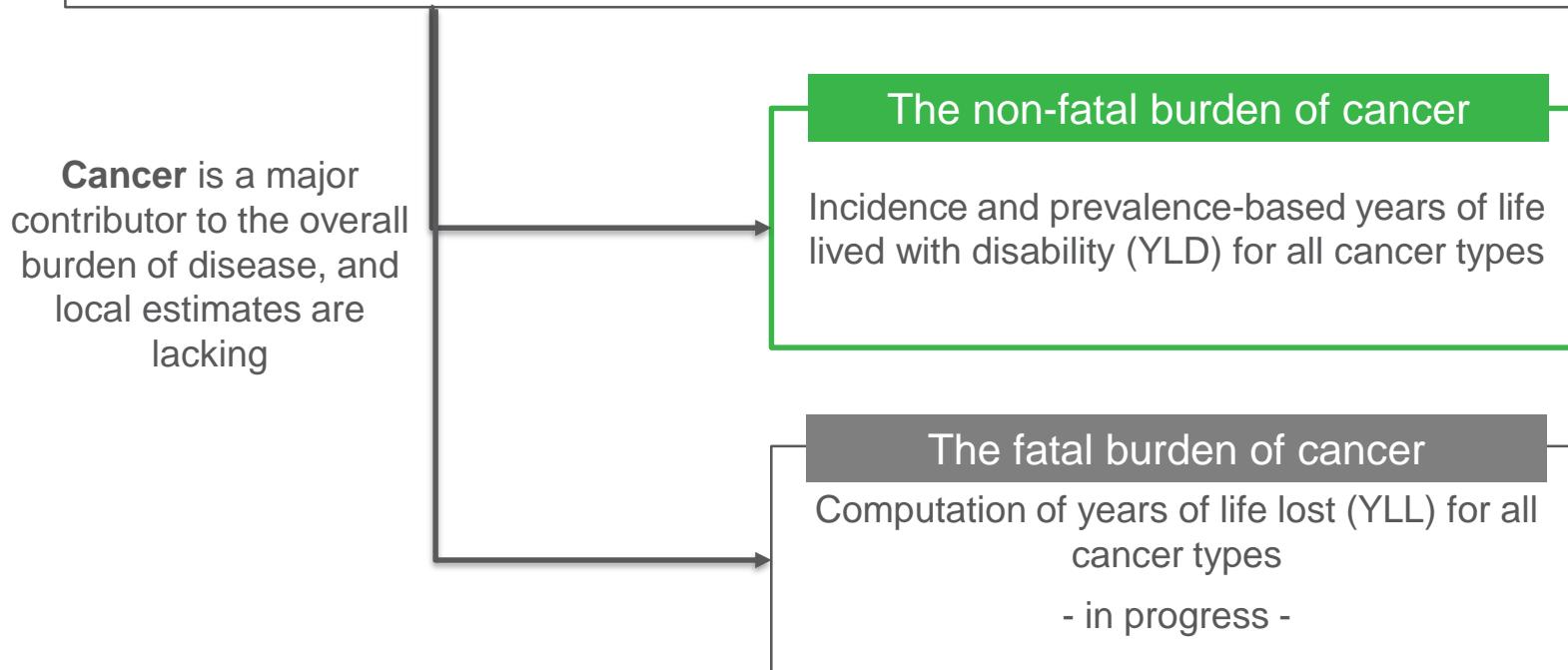
Gorasso V., Silversmit G., Arbyn M., Cornez A., De Pauw R.,  
De Smedt D., Grant I., Wyper G., Devleesschauwer B. and  
Speybroeck N.

Presenter: Vanessa Gorasso

# Background

## The Belgian burden of disease study

Assessing the **health status of the Belgian population** based on **national data** in terms of **both mortality and morbidity** – using disability-adjusted life years (DALYs)



# Methods

## Timeframe

From 2004 to 2019

## Data source

### **Belgian cancer registry foundation**

- Incidence estimates for all cancer types by age, gender, region
- Survival estimates for all cancer types by age, gender, region

### **Global burden of disease study**

- Disease models
- Disability weights

### **Population data from Statbel**

### **Expert elicitation**

- Consultation of oncologist for proportion of complications

# Methods

Two measures, used to compute two “types” of YLDs:

- **Incidence estimates** based on the disease model adopted from the Global Burden of Disease study
- **Prevalence estimates** generated via microsimulation

- 1 We projected the time spent in the different health states for each incident cohort



- 2 Observed survival probabilities were used to model the fraction of surviving vs non-surviving cases, as well as the moment of death

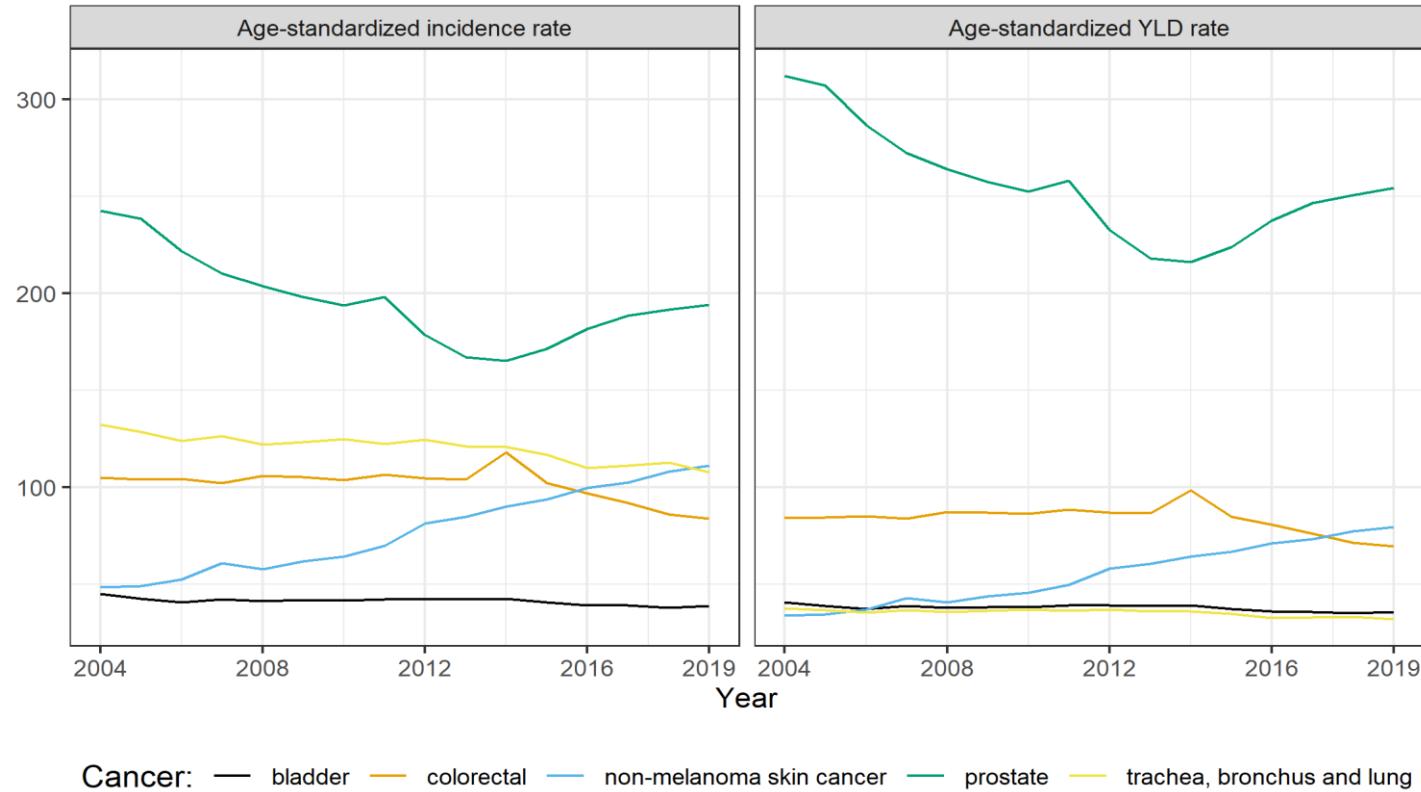
Microsimulation approach to simulate future health states for each year-, age-, sex-, region- and cancer-specific cohort

- 3 From 2013 onwards, prevalence was given as the **sum of person-months** spent in the different health states

# RESULTS

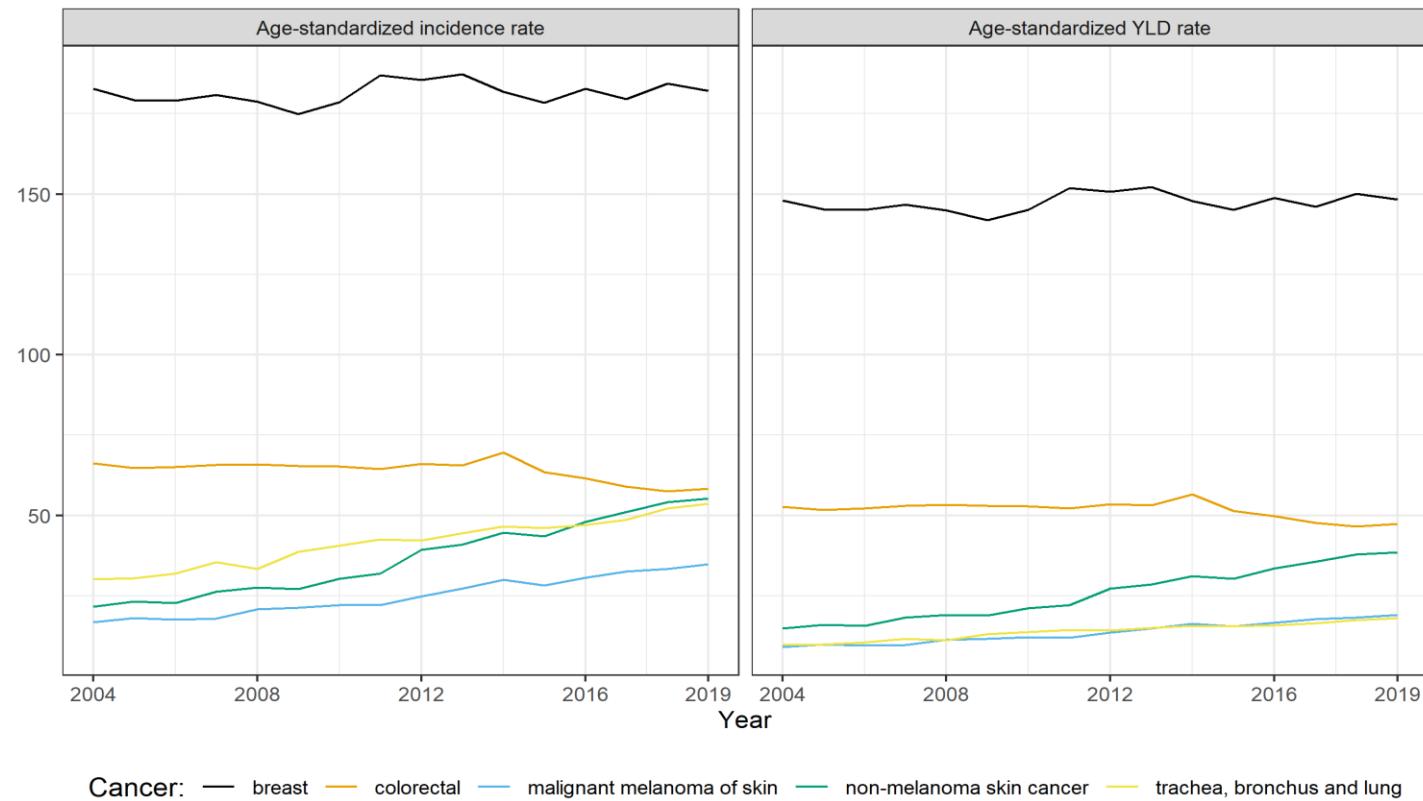
# Incidence-based YLDs

Top 5 cancers diagnosed in **men** from 2004 to 2019

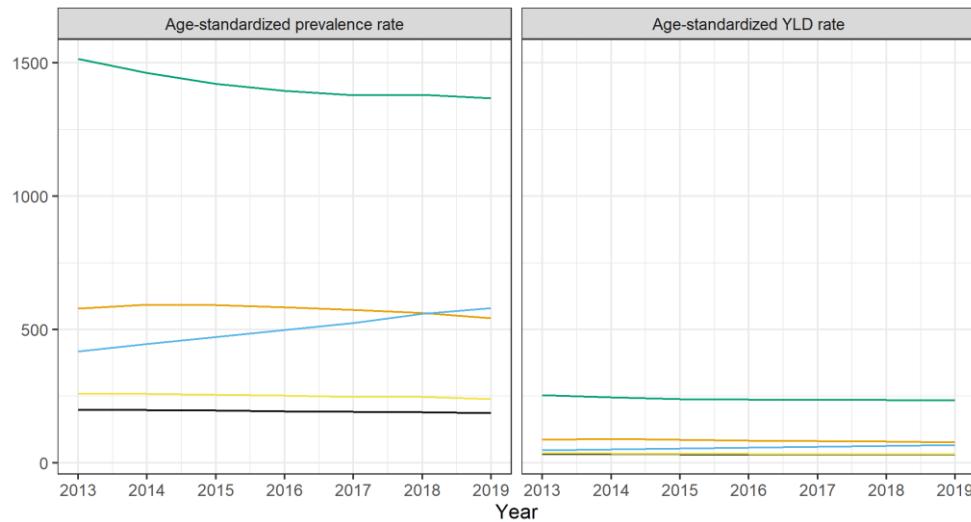


# Incidence-based YLDs

Top 5 cancers diagnosed in **women** from 2004 to 2019



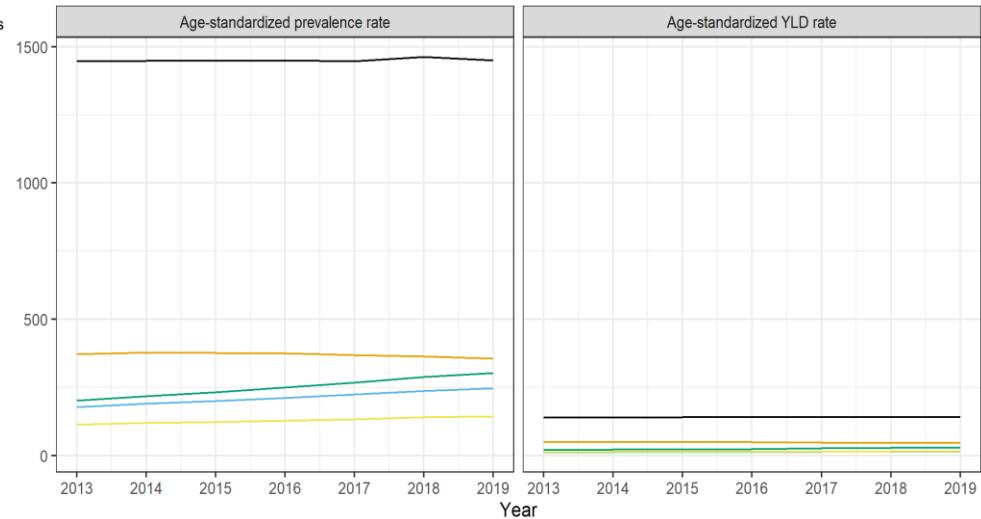
# Prevalence-based YLDs



Top 5 cancers diagnosed in **men** from 2013 to 2019

Cancer: — bladder — colorectal — non-melanoma skin cancer — prostate — trachea, bronchus

Top 5 cancers diagnosed in **women** from 2013 to 2019



# Conclusions

## From 2004 to 2019

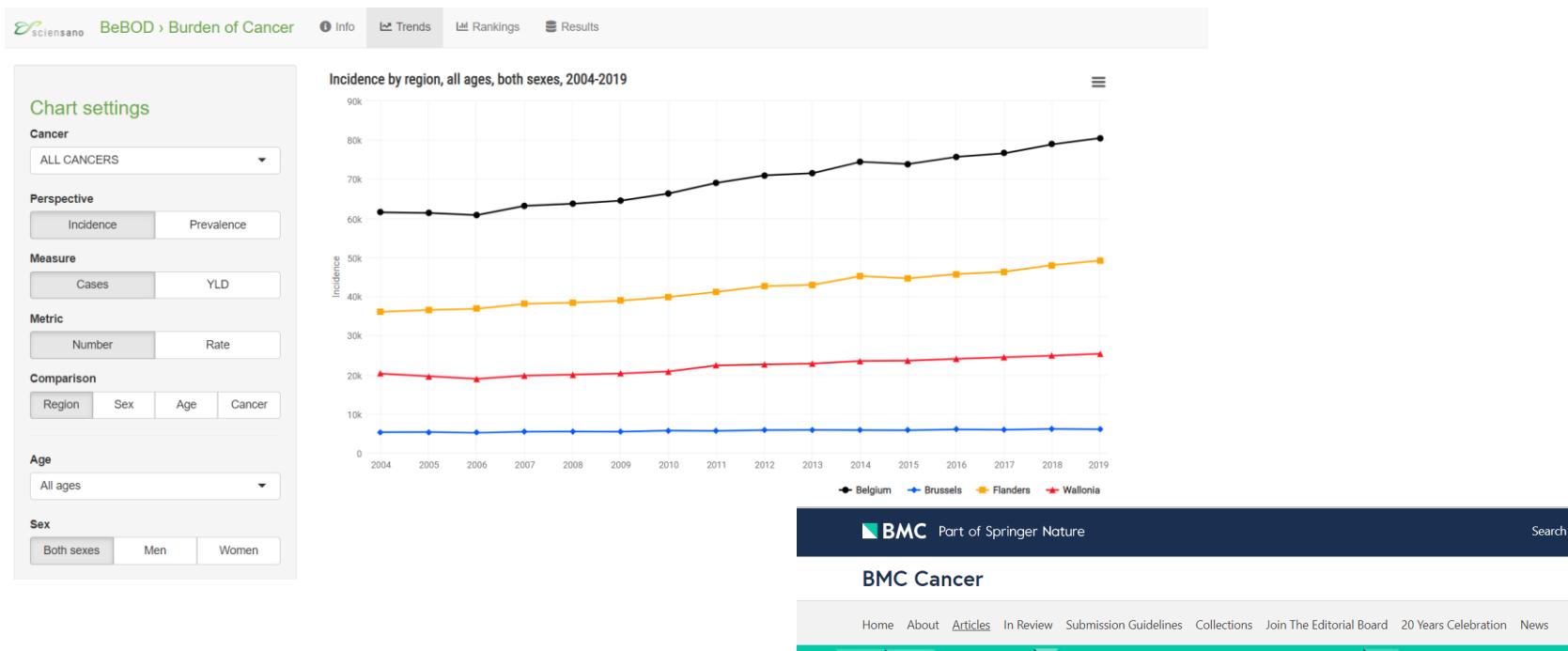
Belgium experienced an increase in the cancer age-standardized incidence rate as well as in the age-standardized prevalence rate

## In 2019

More than **80,000 new cancers** were diagnosed and **more than 430,000 people** were living with cancer, corresponding to around **50,000 YLD** each year

**Most of the increase in the age-standardized incidence and prevalence can be attributed to the increase in non-melanoma skin cancer cases**

# Outcomes of the project



# Future perspectives

- Fatal burden of cancer
- Cost of cancer

**Thank you for the attention!**

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