



Lip and Oral Cavity, Nasopharynx and Other Pharynx Cancer Burden in Europe

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aislingosullivan@ucc.ie

O'Sullivan A (Cork University Dental School and Hospital, University College Cork (UCC), Cork, Ahern's Dental Practice, Killorglin, Co. Kerry, Bridge Place Dental Practice, Tralee, Co. Kerry, Ireland);
Harding M (Oral Health Services Research Centre, Cork University Dental School and Hospital, UCC, Cork, Ireland);
Kabir Z (School of Public Health, Western Gateway Building, UCC, Cork, Ireland).

Background

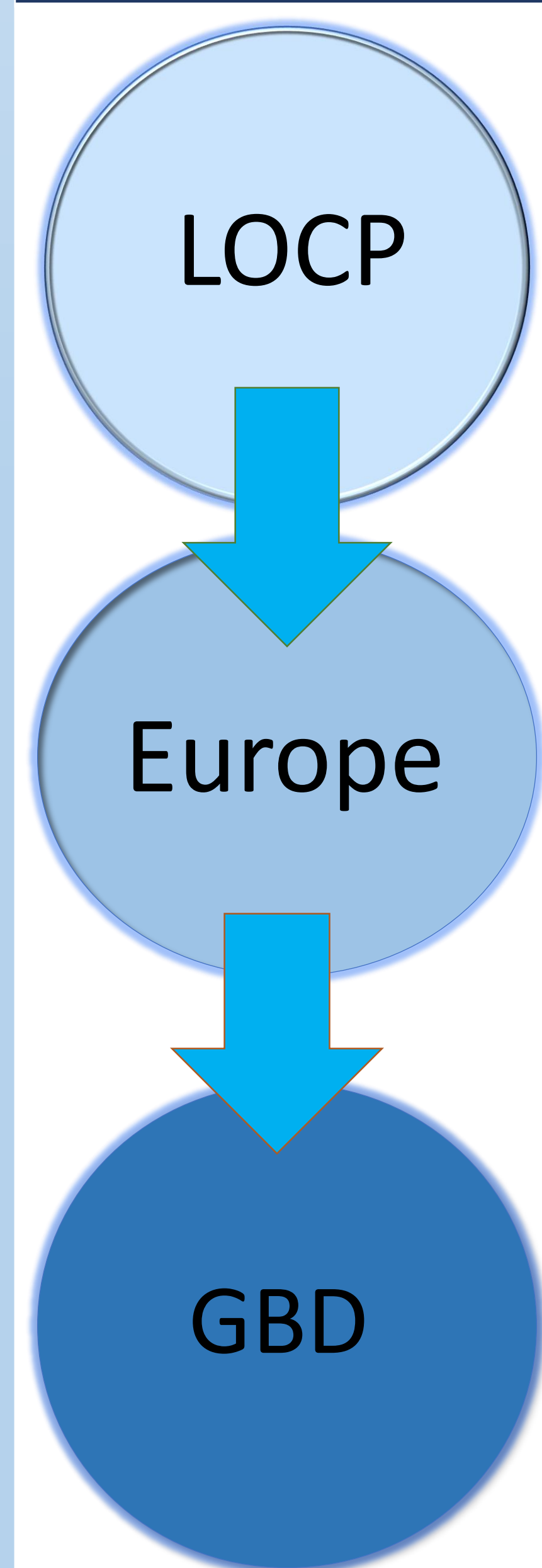
A comprehensive estimation of the burden of Lip and Oral cavity, Nasopharynx and Other Pharynx cancer (LOCP) in Europe using standardised methodology for benchmarking has not been undertaken.

Data were obtained from 2019 Global Burden of Disease study (GBD 2019), a resource which enables health loss from hundreds of diseases to be easily quantified so that health systems can be improved.

Objective

To estimate the burden of LOCP in European countries in 1990 and 2019 using GBD 2019.

Methods



GBD data were gathered by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, an independent global health research centre at the University of Washington.¹ Using GBD data, LOCP estimations were undertaken for Europe, including Ireland and United Kingdom, using summary statistics that included deaths, age-standardised incidence rates (ASIR), YLLs (years of life lost), YLDs (years lived with disability) and DALYs (disability-adjusted life years). Mathematically, DALYs are represented by the equation $DALYs = YLLs + YLDs$. The estimated annual percentage change between 1990 and 2019 was calculated.

Results

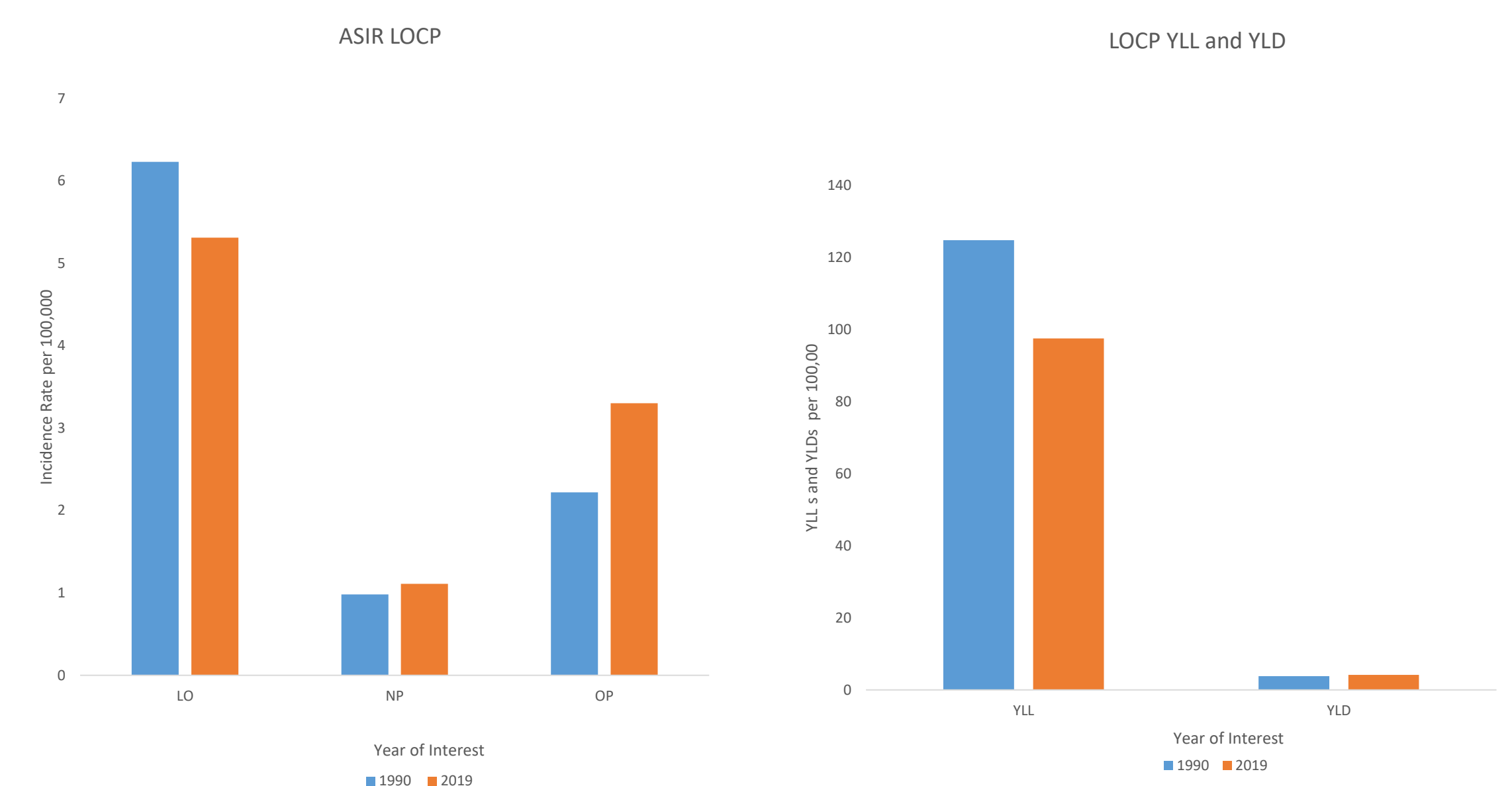


Figure 1 ASIR and YLLs and YLDs of LOCP between in 1990 and 2019

In 2019, Hungary had the highest burden of LOCP with 262.3 age-standardised DALYs per 100,000 while Cyprus had the lowest with 37.4 age standardised DALYs per 100,000. France, Luxembourg and Croatia had the largest decline in LOCP age-standardised DALYs. It was noted that UK LOCP DALYs increased by 6% since 1990, while LOCP DALYs in Ireland decreased by 27%. In 2019, Ireland and UK had the 5th and 8th lowest age-standardised LOCP DALYs per 100,000 respectively in Europe.

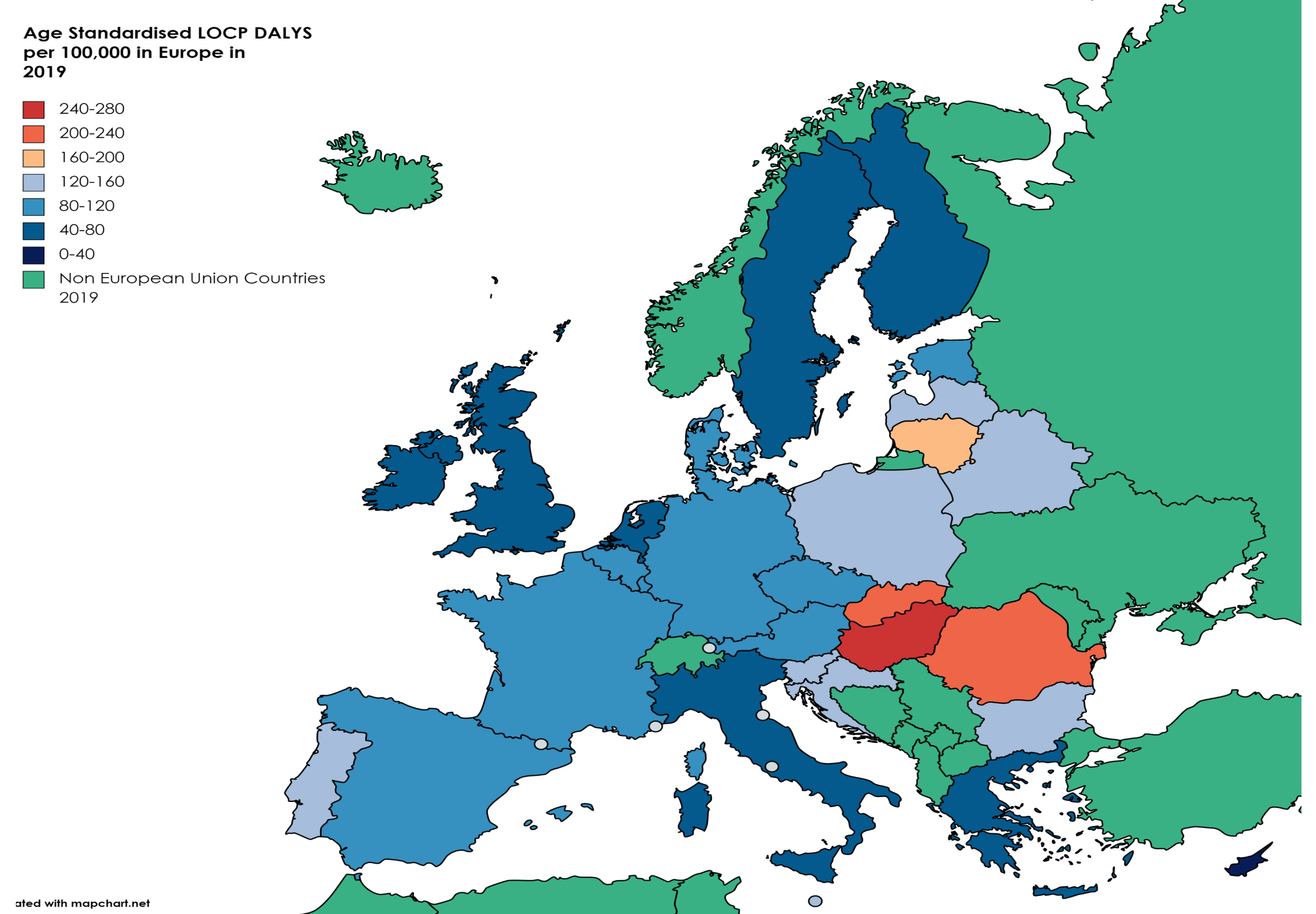


Figure 2 LOCP DALYS in Europe in 2019²

Results

In 2019, approximately 870,000 DALYs were lost due to LOCP in Europe. Absolute counts of LOCP deaths have increased by 25% since 1990 in Europe. Cancer of Lip and Oral Cavity (LO) remains the most dominant subgroup. Cancers of Nasopharynx (NP) and Other Pharynx (OP) are increasing in Europe, while decline has been noted for LO. YLLs per 100,000 decreased for LOCP since 1990 by 27.9%, 38.5% and 6.2% for LO, NP and OP respectively while YLDs has slightly increased.

Conclusion

The study quantifies the burden of LOCP in Europe, enabling policymakers identify necessary health system improvements. Overall, LOCP burden has shown variations in DALYs in Europe suggesting inequitable oral health care access and coverage.



References

1. Global Burden of Disease Study 2019. Available online: <https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/> (accessed on 3 April 2022).
2. Map Chart. Available online: <https://www.mapchart.net/europe.html> (accessed on 14 October 2022).