

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

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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)

Cancer is a major contributor to the overall burden of disease, and local estimates are lacking

The non-fatal burden of cancer

Incidence and prevalence-based years of life lived with disability (YLD) for all cancer types

The fatal burden of cancer

Computation of years of life lost (YLL) for all cancer types
- in progress -

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

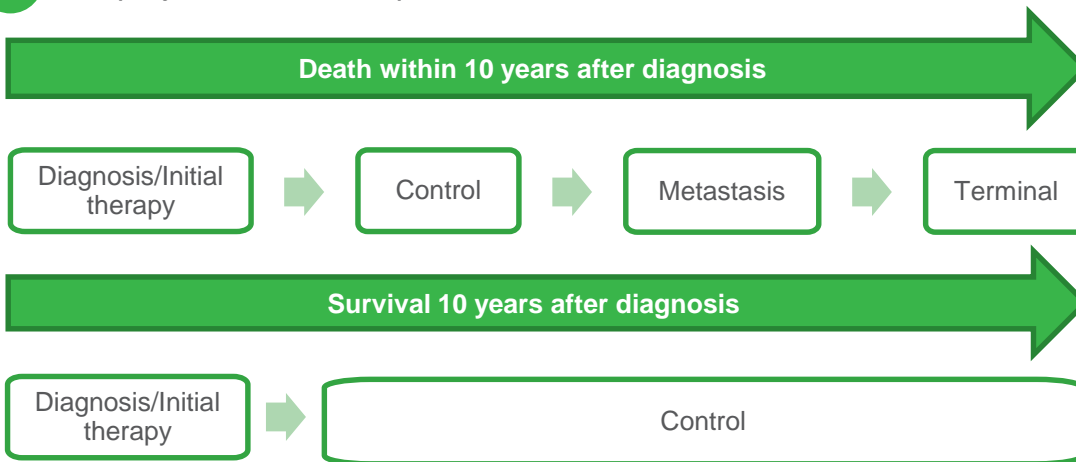
- Consultation of oncologist for proportion of complications

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

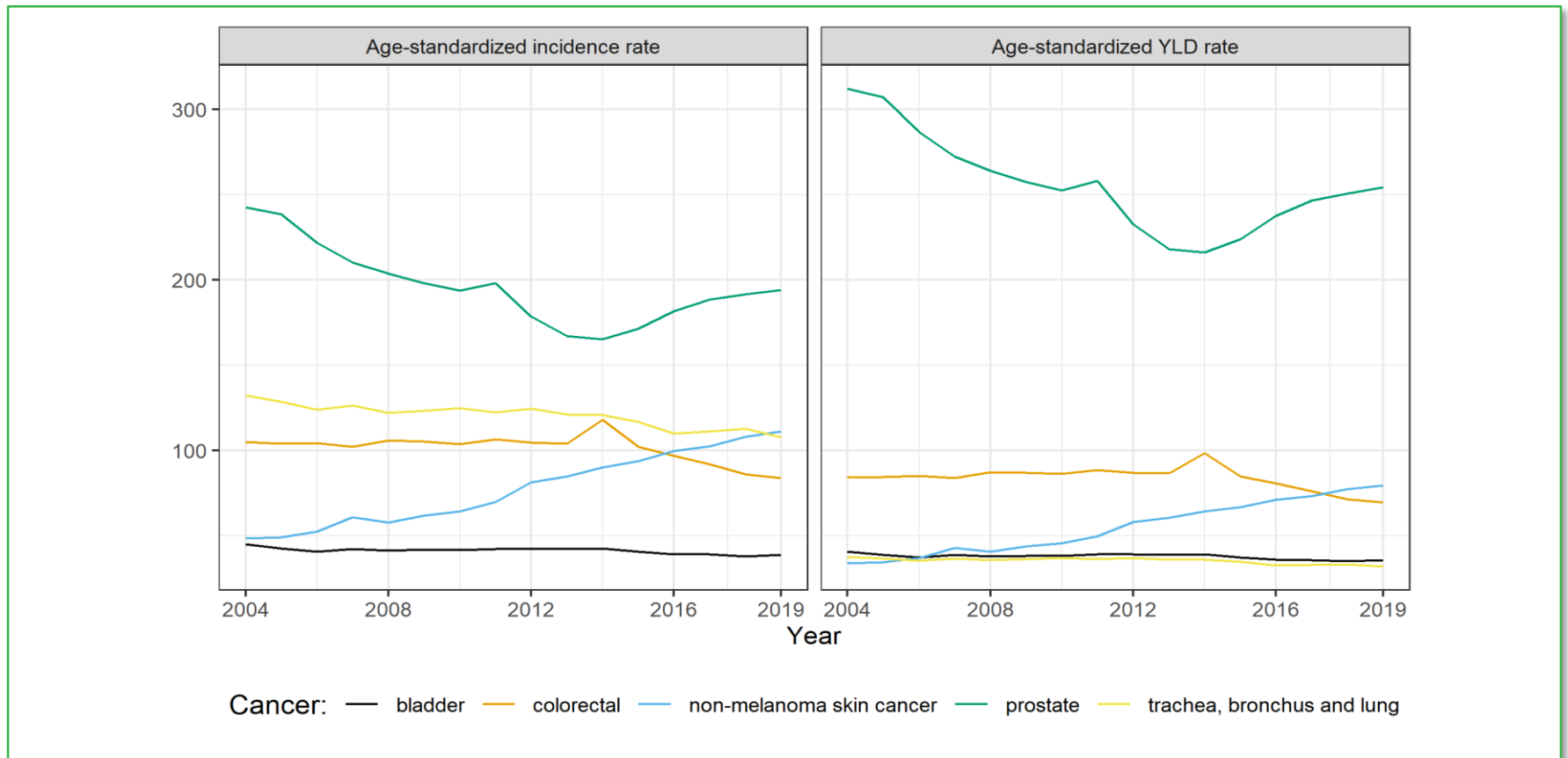
Microsimulation approach to simulate future health states for each year-, age-, sex-, region- and cancer-specific cohort

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

RESULTS

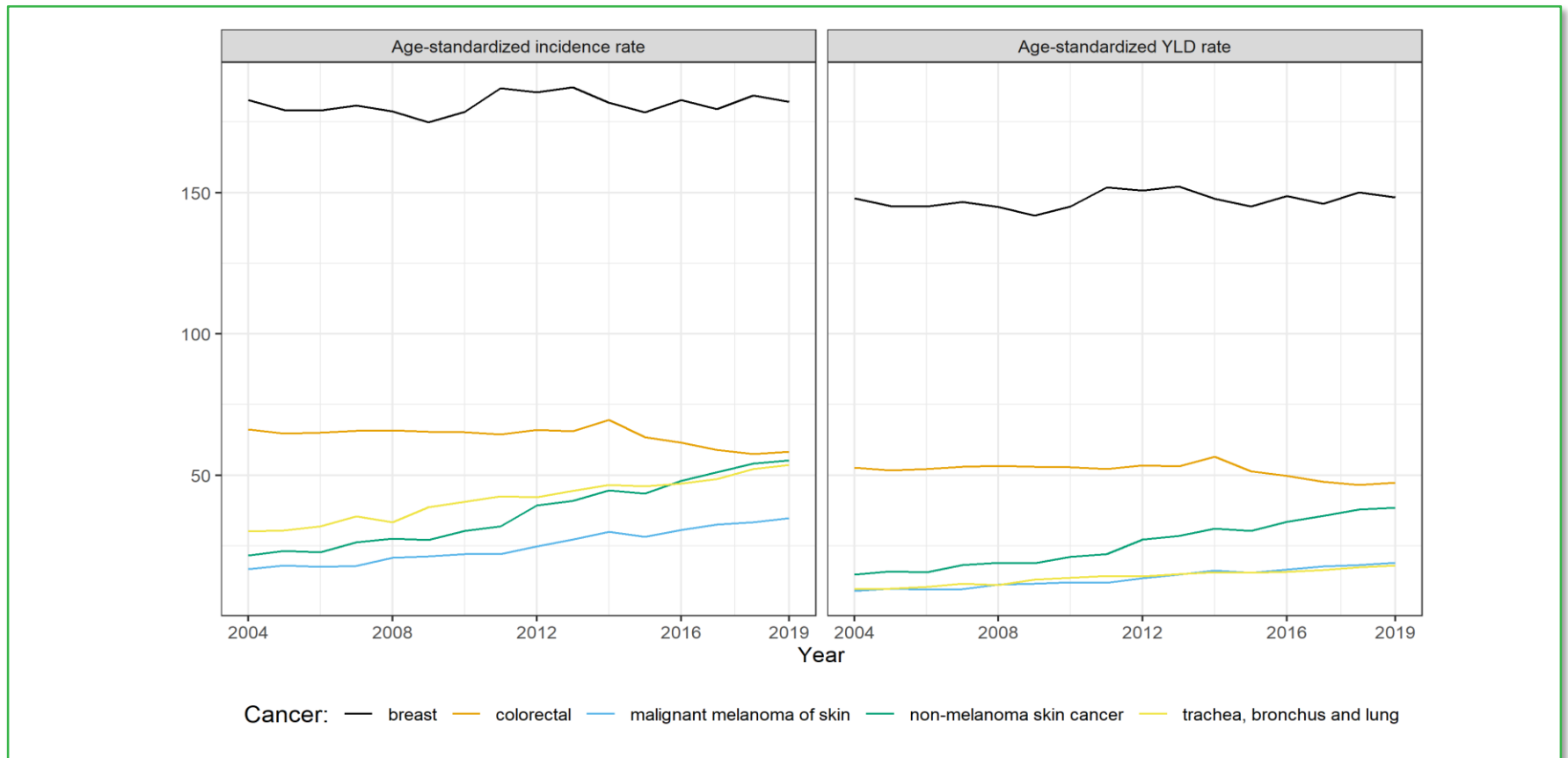
Incidence-based YLDs

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



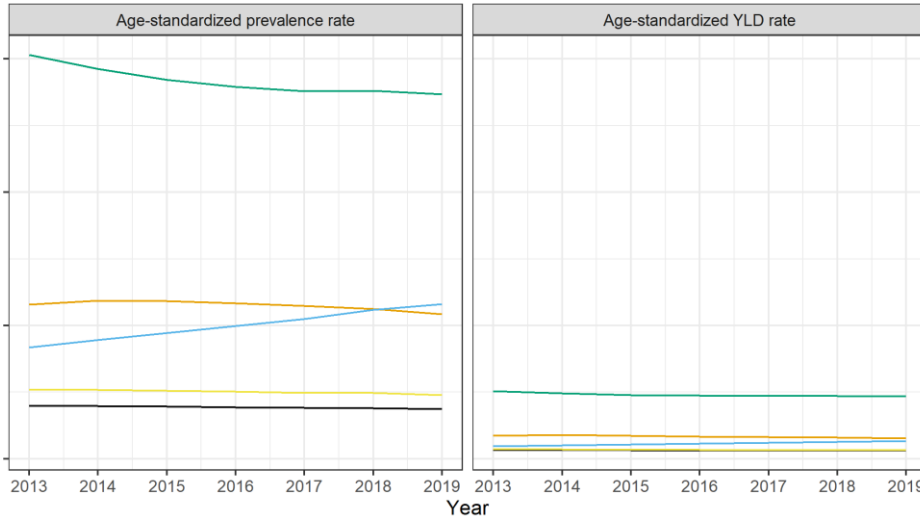
Incidence-based YLDs

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



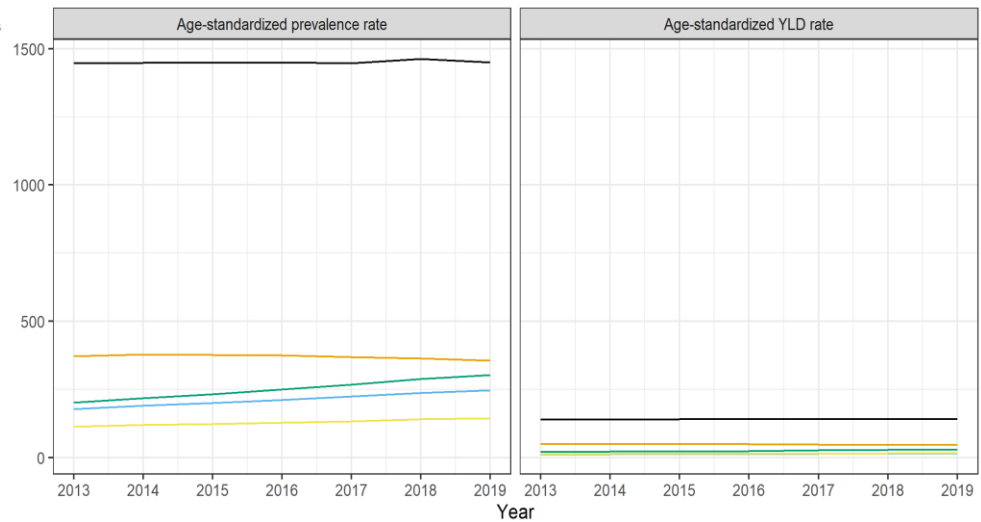
Prevalence-based YLDs

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



Cancer: — breast — colorectal — malignant melanoma of skin — non-melanoma skin cancer — trachea, bronchus and lung

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

Chart settings

Cancer

ALL CANCERS

Perspective

Incidence Prevalence

Measure

Cases YLD

Metric

Number Rate

Comparison

Region Sex Age Cancer

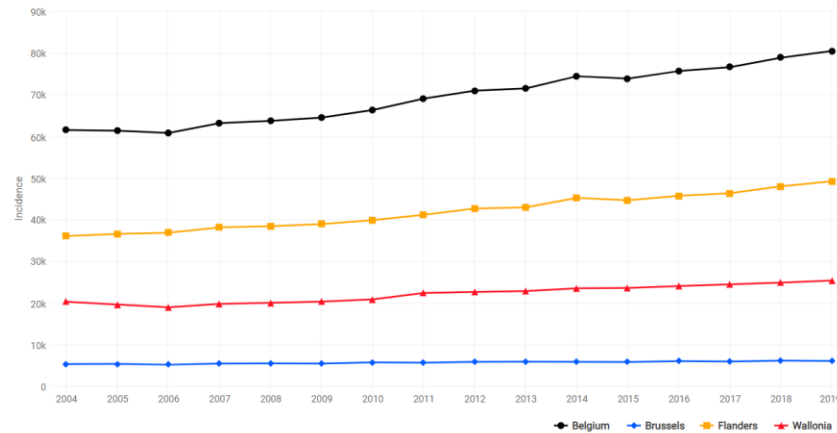
Age

All ages

Sex

Both sexes Men Women

Incidence by region, all ages, both sexes, 2004-2019



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The non-fatal burden of cancer in Belgium, 2004–2019: a nationwide registry-based study

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Abstract

Background

The importance of assessing and monitoring the health status of a population has grown in the last decades. Consistent and high quality data on the morbidity and mortality impact of a disease represent the key element for this assessment. Being increasingly used in global and

Future perspectives

- Fatal burden of cancer
- Cost of cancer

Thank you for the attention!

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