



Cancer inequities registry

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29 Country Cancer Profiles are available

Summary of Country Cancer Profiles

1. Highlights
2. Cancer in the country
3. Risk factors and prevention policies
4. Early detection
5. Cancer care performance
 - a. Accessibility
 - b. Quality
 - c. Costs and value for money
 - d. Covid-19 and cancer: building resilience
6. Spotlight on inequalities





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**The burden of cancer in Europe is
devastating, and marked by strong
inequalities**

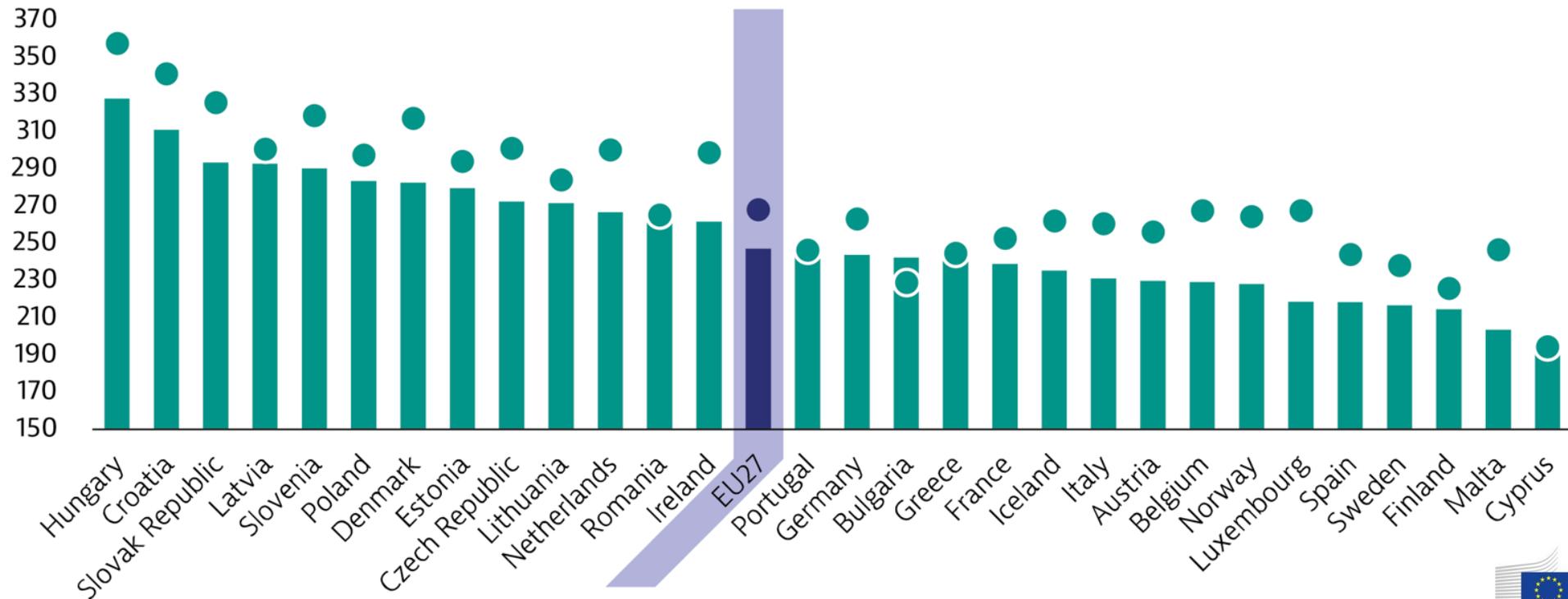


The burden of cancer in Europe is large

Cancer is the second leading cause of mortality following CVD

Deaths per 100 000 population

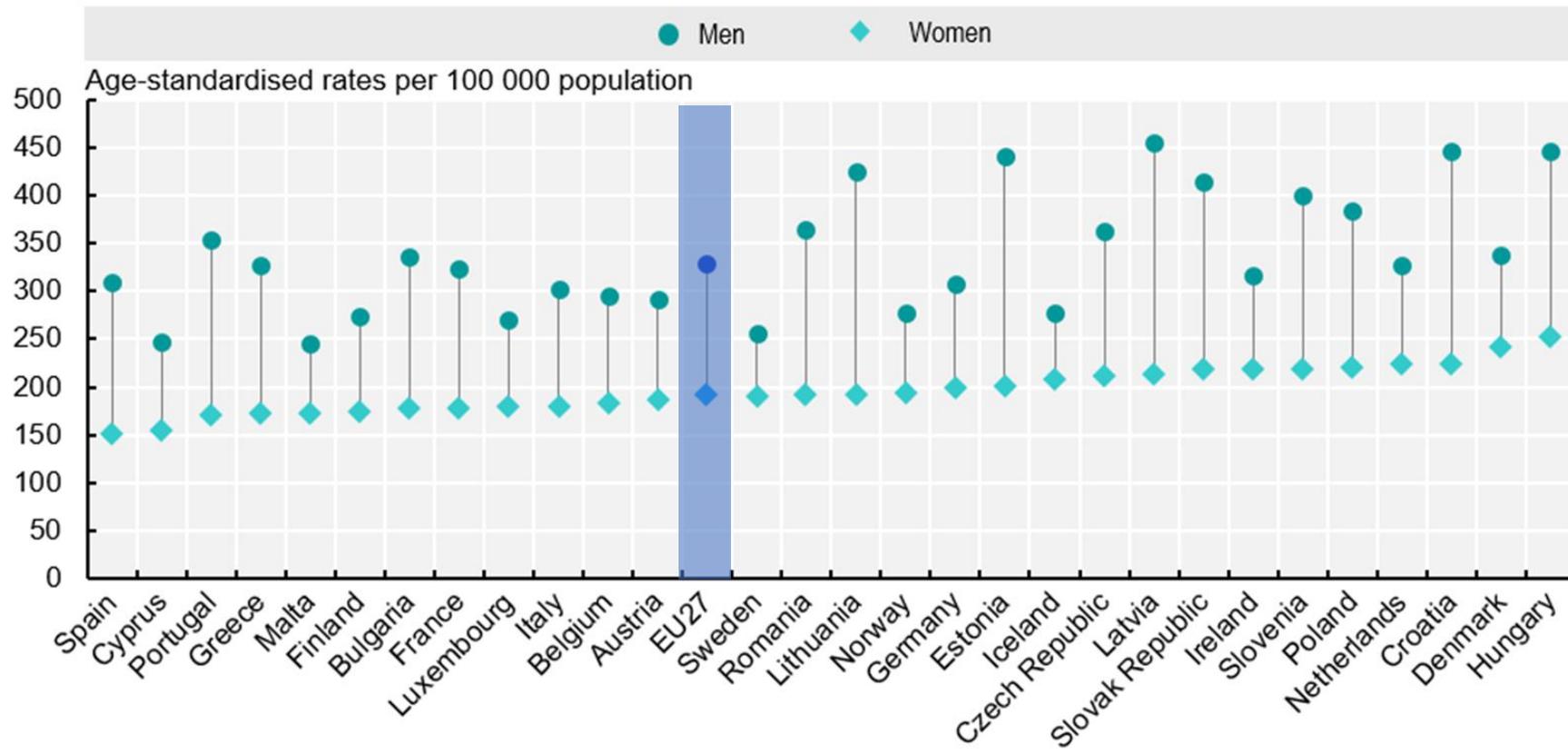
■ 2019 ● 2011



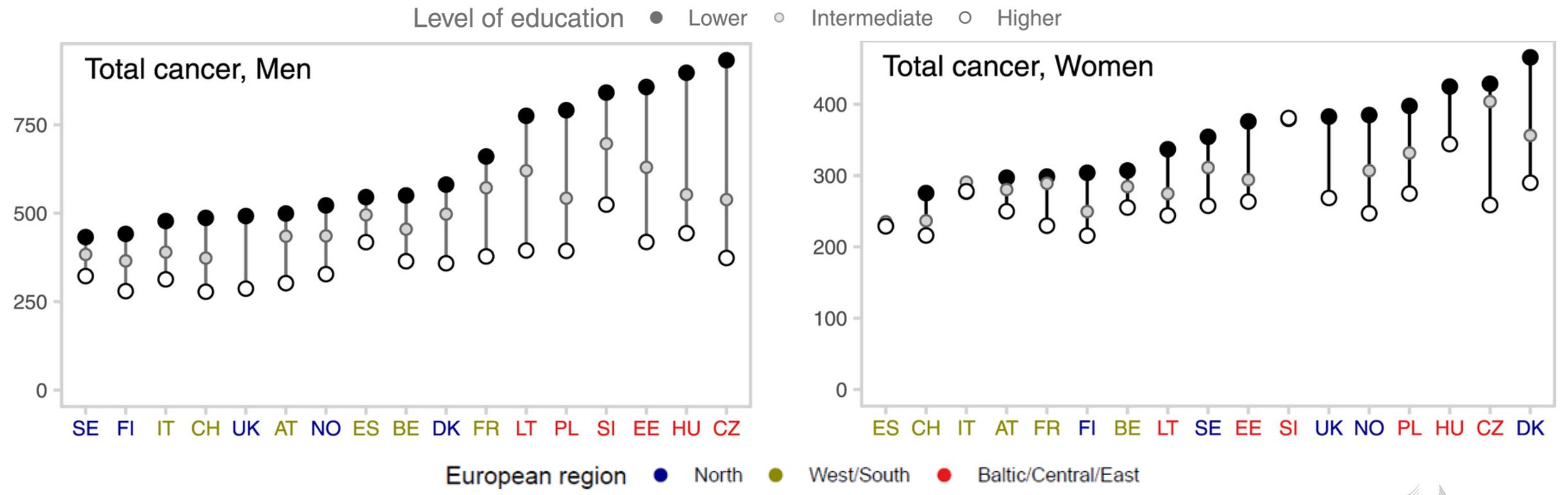
Source: Eurostat Database.



Cancer mortality rates are 75% higher among men than women in the EU



Mortality from cancer is up to 2.5 times as high among low-educated men than highly-educated ones



Source: Vaccarella, S. et al. (2022), "Socioeconomic inequalities in cancer mortality between and within countries in Europe: A population-based study", *The Lancet Regional Health Europe*, Vol. 100551, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lanepe.2022.100551>.



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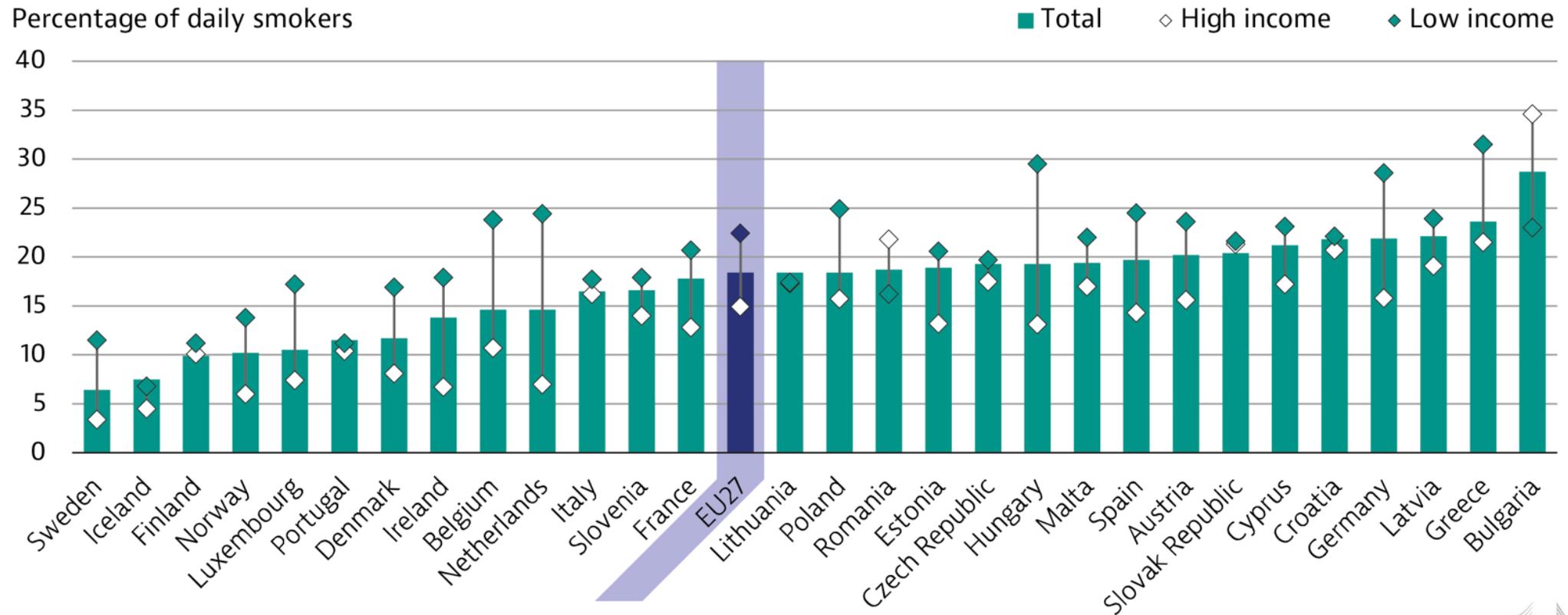
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What can health systems do?

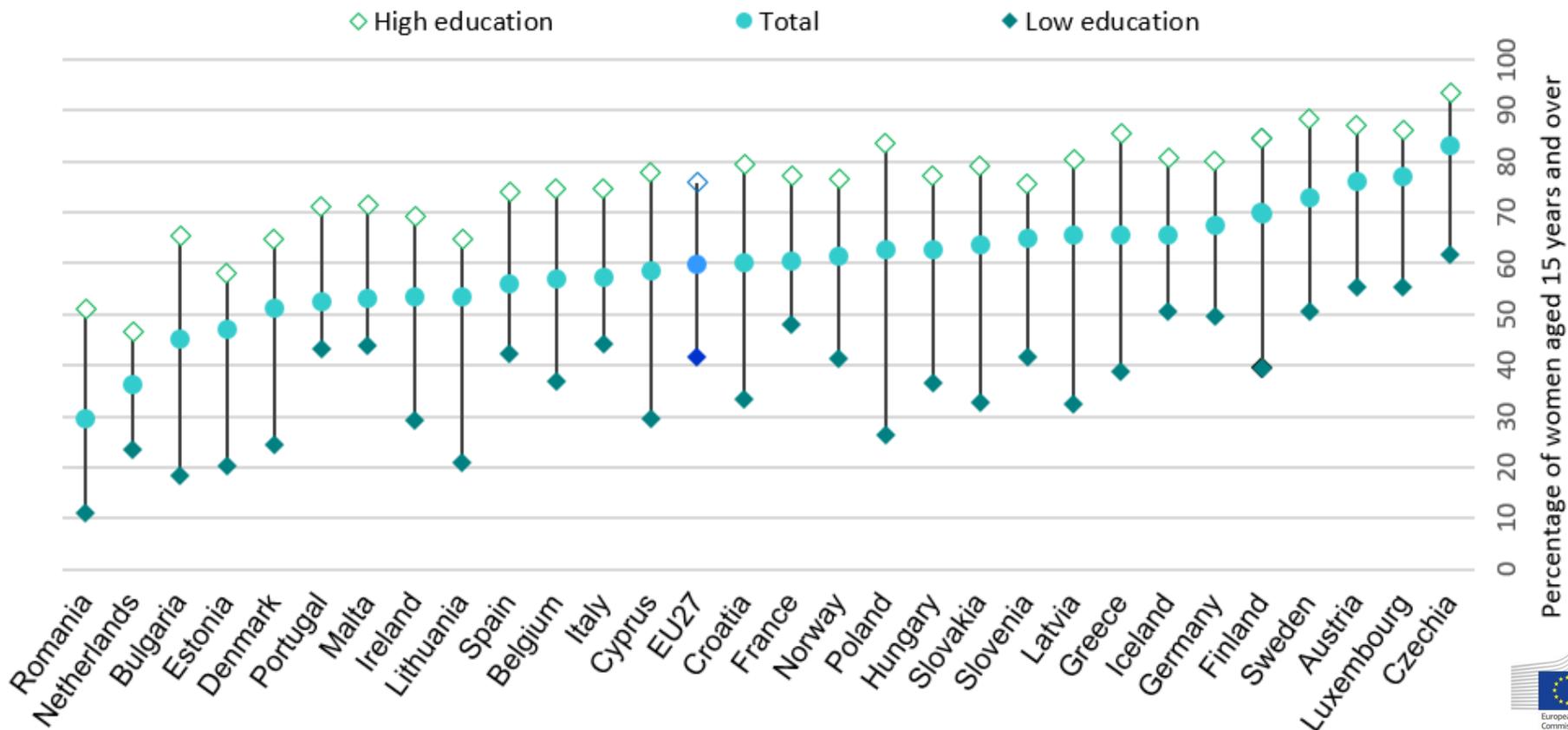
1. Improve prevention to encourage healthier lifestyle

Smoking is 50% higher among low income than high income people in EU countries



2. Improve accessibility to early diagnoses and to cancer care

Self-reported participation to cervical cancer screening programme varies nearly 3-fold across countries and almost 2-fold across education groups in the EU



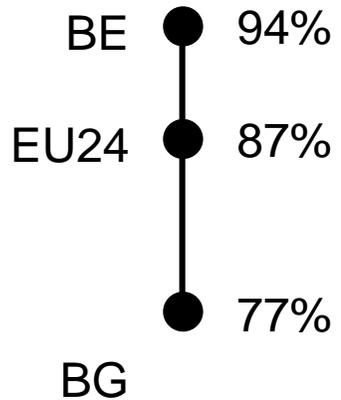
Source: Eurostat database, EHIS

3. Improve the quality of cancer care

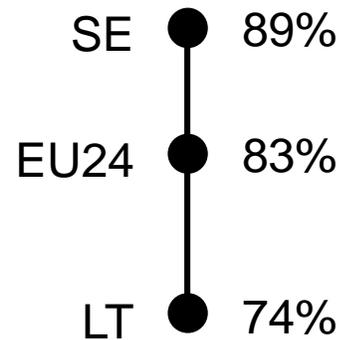
Examples of five-year survival rates for most common cancers for patients diagnosed between 2010 and 2014



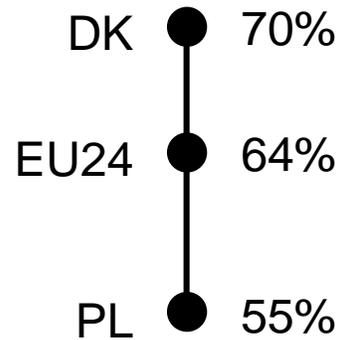
Prostate cancer



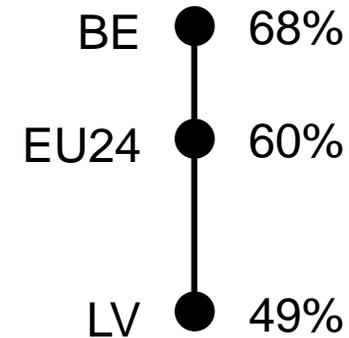
Breast cancer



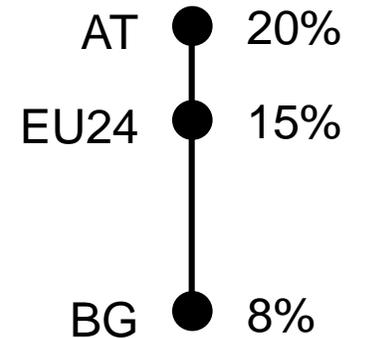
Cervical cancer



Colon cancer



Lung cancer



4. Increase measurement to inform policy and practice

We only measure, regularly, about half of the data we need

Risk factors such as smoking and obesity

Incidence

Cancer screening

Stage distribution

Hospital utilisation (average length of stay, discharges)

Survival and mortality

Patient-reported outcomes

Resources (e.g. oncologists, radiologists)

Spending on cancer care

Access to cancer therapy (e.g. authorisation, coverage, waiting time, affordability of cancer drugs)

Key findings

Prevention

Invest in health promotion and disease prevention policies to prevent cancer, and tackle health inequalities

Accessibility

Invest in early diagnoses programme to ensure timely access to cancer care, and in health workforce to increase recruitment and retention rates.

Quality

To improve cancer quality and address inequalities in cancer care, countries need to collect and use data for monitoring and benchmarking performance.



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Thank you

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