AB034. Cancer incidence and mortality in Asian countries: a trend analysis

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Background: This study aimed to evaluate the updated burden and trends of cancer incidence and mortality in Asian countries.

Methods: The data used in this study is retrieved from the Global Cancer Observatory, Cancer Incidence in Five Continents volumes I–XI, and the World Health Organization mortality database. These data are used to calculate the Average Annual Percentage Change (AAPC), with a 95% confidence interval (CI) to determine the epidemiological trend in the past decade, from the joinpoint regression analysis.

Results: In 2020, the cancer incidence in Asia was 169.1 per 100,000, accounting for 49.3% of the global cancer incidence. The most common cancers included lung (13.8%), breast (10.8%), and colorectal (10.6%). Its mortality was 101.6 (58.3% of the global cancer death) with lung (19.2%), liver (10.5%), and stomach (9.9%) cancers being the most common causes of cancer death. The cancer incidence had been increasing in female population, with Korea [AAPC =5.73, 95% CI: 5.30–6.17, P<0.001], Japan (AAPC =2.67, 95% CI: 2.12–3.23, P<0.001), and Kuwait

(AAPC =2.08, 95% CI: 0.49–3.69, P=0.016) showing the most significant increases in the past decade. The incidence increase was also observed among females aged <40 years old, with Korea (AAPC =8.42, 95% CI: 7.40–9.45, P<0.001), China (AAPC =2.94, 95% CI: 2.07–3.81, P<0.001), and Japan (AAPC =2.88, 95% CI: 1.88–3.88, P=0.016) showing the most significant increases. However, there was an overall decreasing trend of cancer mortality.

Conclusions: There was a substantial burden of cancer incidence and mortality in Asia. Although there was a decreasing trend in cancer mortality, its incidence had been increasing especially among female and younger populations. More intensive cancer prevention measures are recommended for these populations.

Keywords: Cancer; incidence; mortality; trends; Asia

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Footnote

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Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

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