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Cancer, Cardiovascular Disease, Diabetes and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease in Europe, 1950-2015

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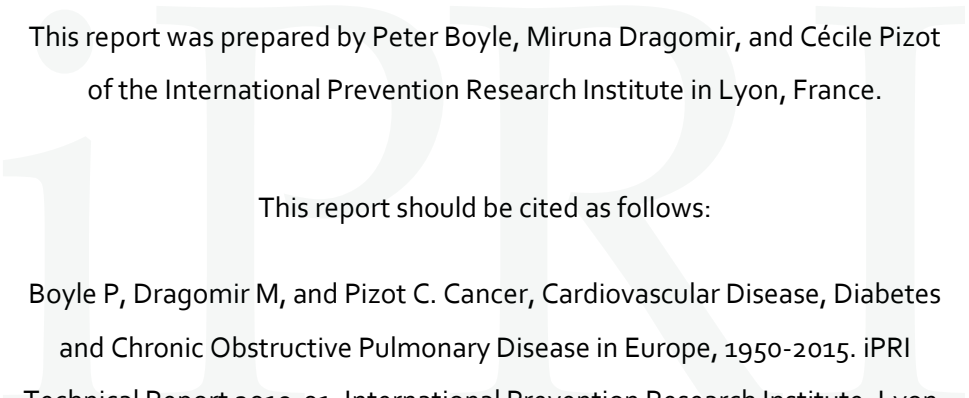
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Belgium

In Belgium, data on deaths are available from 1954 to 2015 in the WHO mortality database.

Of the four major causes of death considered, Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) is the most important, followed by all malignant neoplasms and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). In recent years, from around 2005, mortality rates from cancer are higher than from cardiovascular disease. Mortality rates from cancer, cardiovascular disease and COPD are higher in men than in women. Mortality rates from all forms of cancer increased over the period 1954-1980 in men, followed by a decline until 2015, while in women the decline in mortality rates was observed since the 1950s. For cardiovascular disease, an increase in mortality rates was observed from 1954 to the mid-1960s followed by a decline until 2015, in both genders. Regarding COPD, an increase in mortality rates was observed from the 1980s to the mid-1990s and then a decline was observed in men while in women the rates level off. Mortality from diabetes remains difficult to interpret.

Lung and breast cancers are the commonest causes of cancer death. For haematological malignancies, breast cancer and lung cancer in men, mortality trends are similar to all cancer mortality in men with increasing mortality rates from 1954 to the 1980s followed by decreasing rates until 2015. Regarding lung cancer in women, mortality rates are on the rise since the 1950s. Decreasing mortality trends are observed since 1954 for colorectal cancer and since the 1970s for stomach cancer.



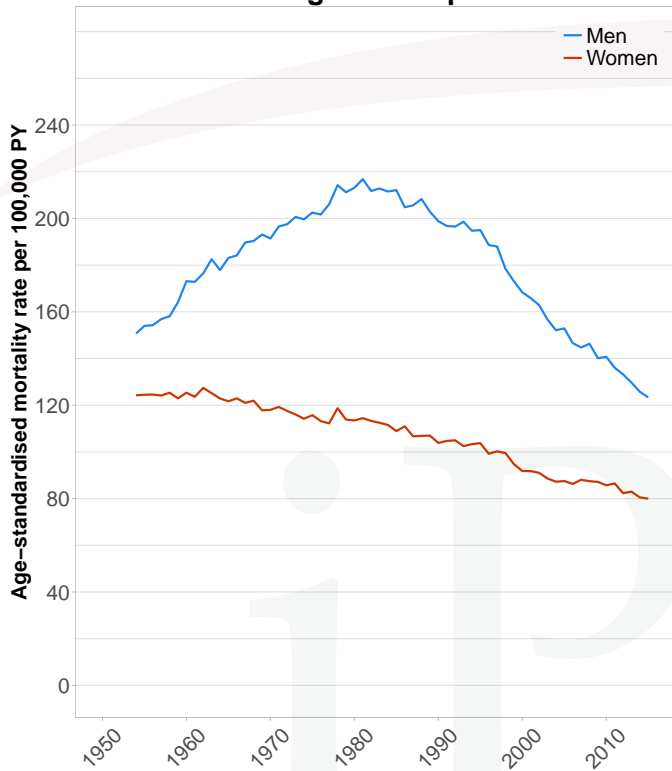
This report was prepared by Peter Boyle, Miruna Dragomir, and Cécile Pizot of the International Prevention Research Institute in Lyon, France.

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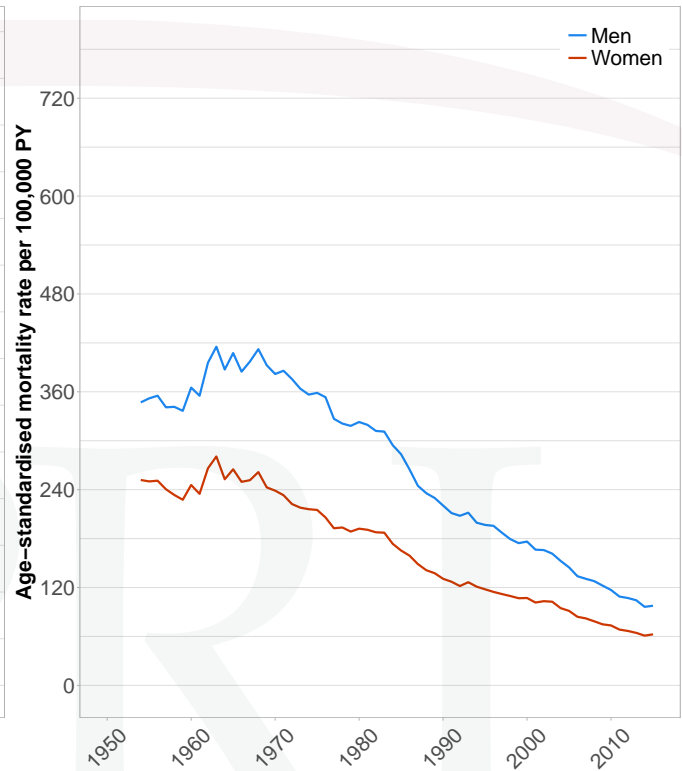
Boyle P, Dragomir M, and Pizot C. Cancer, Cardiovascular Disease, Diabetes and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease in Europe, 1950-2015. iPRI Technical Report 2019-01, International Prevention Research Institute, Lyon, France (2019).

Belgium

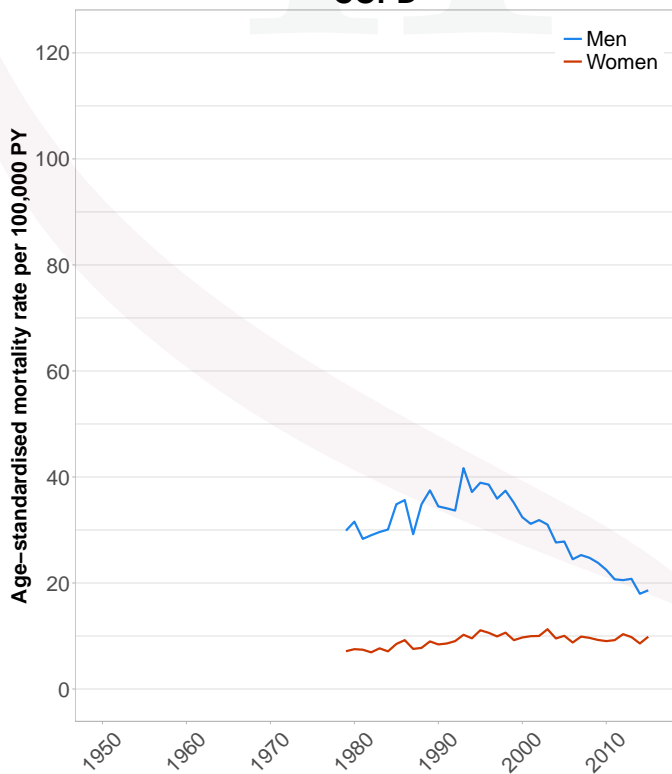
All malignant neoplasms



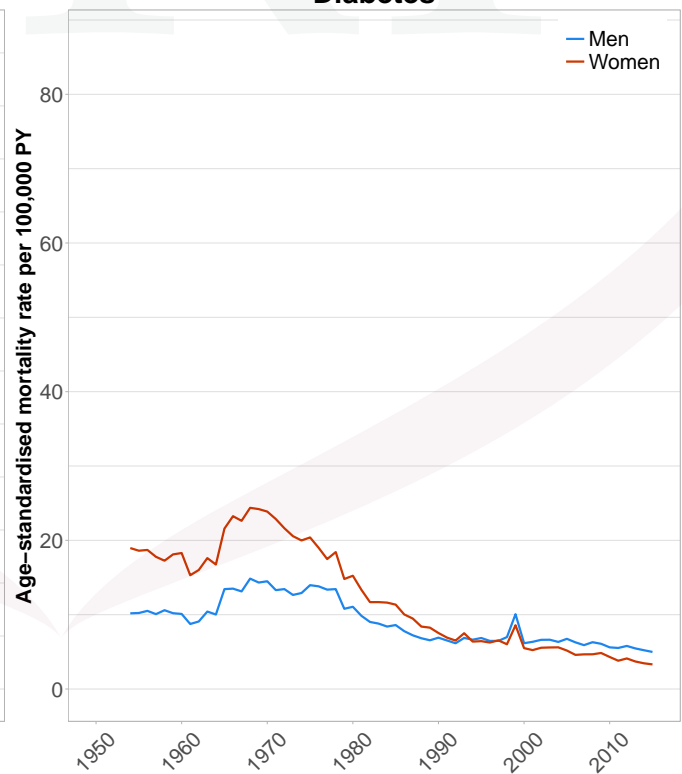
Cardiovascular disease



COPD



Diabetes



Belgium

