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

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In Hungary, data on deaths are available from 1955 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). Mortality rates from cancer, cardiovascular disease and COPD are higher in men than in women. An increase in mortality from all forms of cancer has been observed since the 1950s, followed by a decline starting in the early 2000s. For cardiovascular disease, a decline in mortality is observed from the mid-1980s. The same is observed for COPD but a slight rise can be observed starting in 2000. Mortality from diabetes remains difficult to interpret.

Lung and breast cancers are the commonest causes of cancer death. For colorectal cancer, breast cancer and haematological malignancies, the mortality trends are similar to all cancer mortality: an increase over 1955-2000, followed by a decrease over 2000-2015. For lung cancer, the same trend is observed in men, however in women, lung cancer mortality continues to increase over the 2000-2015 period. On the other hand, remarkable declines in mortality from stomach cancer are observed in both genders throughout the period studied.



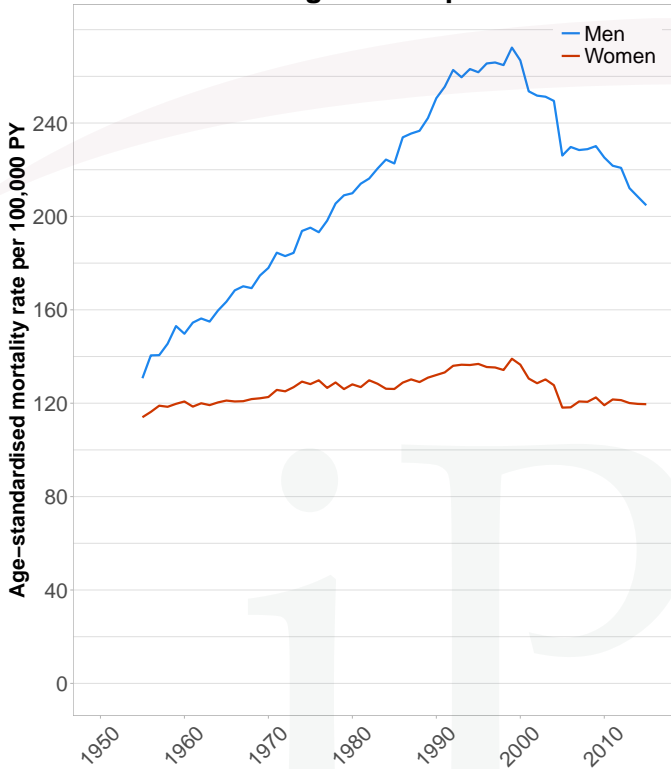
This report was prepared by Peter Boyle, Miruna Dragomir, and Cécile Pizot of the International Prevention Research Institute in Lyon, France.

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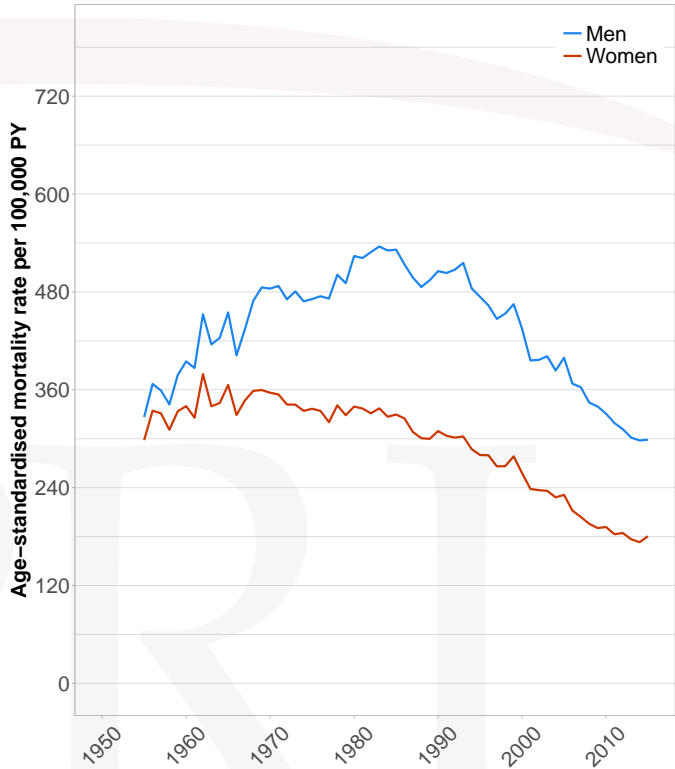
Boyle P, Dragomir M, and Pizot C. Cancer, Cardiovascular Disease, Diabetes and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease in Europe, 1950-2015. iPRI Technical Report 2019-01, International Prevention Research Institute, Lyon, France (2019).

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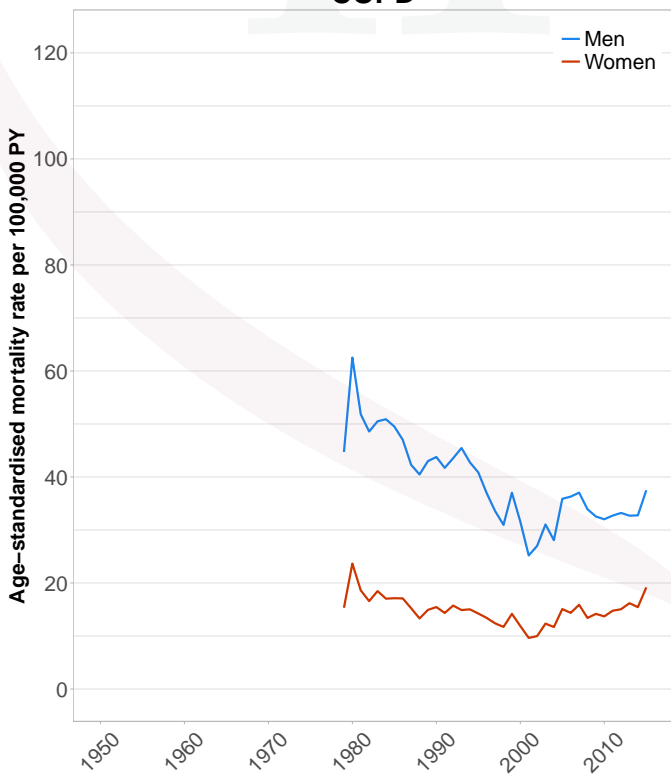
All malignant neoplasms



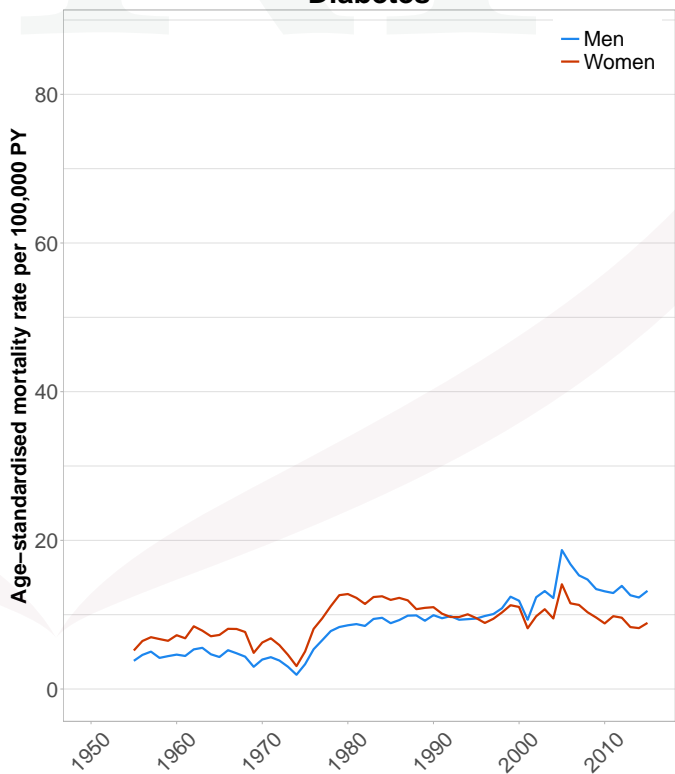
Cardiovascular disease



COPD



Diabetes



Hungary

