

Prostate cancer burden in EU-27

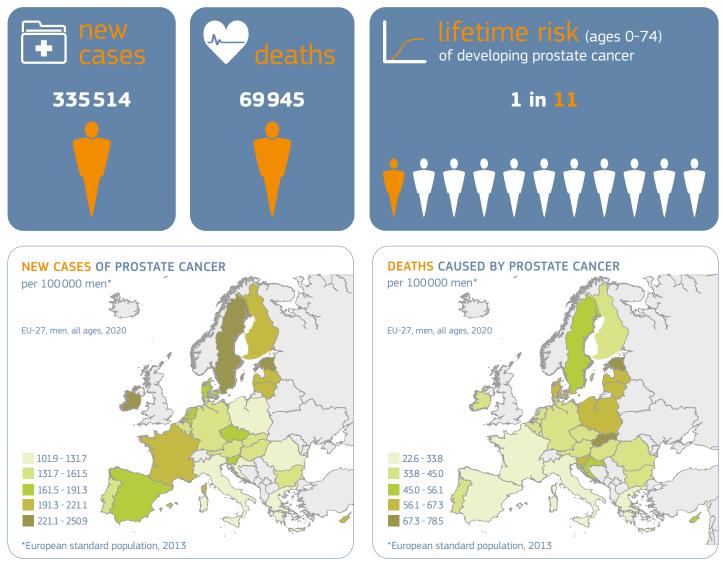
Prostate cancer begins when cells in the prostate gland start to grow out of control. The prostate is a small, walnut-shaped gland in men that produces the seminal fluid, which nourishes and transports sperm.

It is estimated that, in EU-27 countries in 2020, prostate cancer accounted for 23.2% of all new cancer cases (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers) diagnosed in men and for 9.9% of all deaths due to cancer in men. This made it the most frequently occurring cancer in men and the third cause of cancer death in men-after lung and colorectal cancers.

https://ecis.jrc.ec.europa.eu, accessed 10/06/

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2020 new cases (incidence) and deaths (mortality) estimates

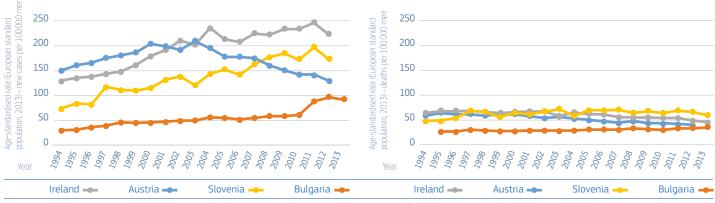


Research Centre

TEMPORAL TRENDS-SELECTED EXAMPLES FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

NEW CASES OF PROSTATE CANCER – all ages, per 100000 men

DEATHS CAUSED BY PROSTATE CANCER-all ages, per 100000 men



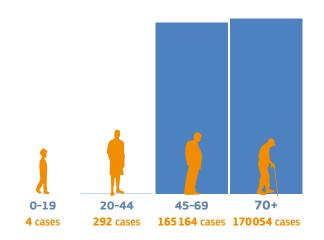
The examples (one from each European region: Central and Eastern, Northern, Southern, Western) are selected from available incidence and mortality time series of at least 20 years, from the ECIS web application archive (https://ecis.jrc.ec.europa.eu), complemented with the official mortality statistics from EUROSTAT (HLTH_CD_ASDR, HLTH_CD_ASDR2) for Bulgaria and Slovenia.

PROSTATE CANCER SURVIVAL

Ages >15, cancers diagnosed in 2000-2007 Percentage of men who survived at least 5 years after diagnosis (in absence of other causes of death except cancer)



ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF NEW CASES OF PROSTATE CANCER IN 2020-**BY AGE GROUP**



HIGHLIGHTS

- Prostate cancer is the most frequently occurring cancer in men and the third cause of cancer death in men-after lung and colorectal cancers.
- Estimated prostate cancer incidence rates vary twofold and mortality rates threefold in 2020 across EU-27.
- Prostate cancer incidence and mortality rates have tended to decrease in many EU countries in the recent years.
- The five-year survival of prostate cancer patients diagnosed in 2000-2007 is highest in Western Europe and lowest in some countries of Eastern Europe. This in part reflects variations in cancer management and treatment.

Grateful acknowledgement is given to the European cancer registries as the data source for the indicators reported in the European Cancer Information System (ECIS).





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In collaboration with IARC, IACR, and EUROCARE