

YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST DUE TO CERVICAL CANCER: A CHALLENGE FOR HUNGARIAN SCREENING STRATEGY

Vajda R¹, Csákvári T², Karamánné Pakai A³, Endrei D¹, Kívés Z¹, Németh N¹, Boncz I¹,

1. Institute for Health Insurance, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary

2. Institute for Health Insurance, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pécs, Zalaegerszeg, Hungary

3. Institutue of Nursing Sciences, Basic Health Science and Health Visiting, , Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pécs, Zalaegerszeg, Hungary

OBJECTIVES

Cervical cancer is among the most commonly cancer worldwide and it is a leading cause of deaths among females in low- and middle-income countries. The aim of this study was to determine the years of potential life lost (YPLL) as an indicator of premature deaths as a result of cervical cancer.

METHODS

Data were derived from the Hungarian “PULVITA” database for the years 2010-2020, in an inpatient care setting. The items of inpatient care (patient numbers, case numbers) were determined based on coding position 3 (main diagnosis justifying care). Malignant neoplasm of the cervix was identified by ICD 10th revision code C53.9. Population numbers according to age groups are from the Hungarian Central Statistical Office. On the basis of each individual’s age at death, YPLL was estimated for females between 15 and 70 years of age. Descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, frequencies) and 95%CI were calculated.

RESULTS

13,964 years of life has been lost due to cervical cancer between 2010-2020 among females aged 15-70 years. The average number of YPLL was 1,269.45 per year. The highest amount was detected in 2015, followed by a slight decrease afterwards. 1,019 YPLL could be counted in 2020, which gives 28.09/100,000 population, regarding the number of all females aged 15-70 years (3,627,686 persons). 61 15-70 years old female lost her life in that year due to this disease. Their mean age was 53.29 years (95%CI[51.02;55.56]). The majority of deaths occurred among females within 45-59 years of age (54%).

CONCLUSIONS

The risk of death due to cervical cancer - potentially preventable - increases as age increases. The measures to prevent cervical cancer are available and easy to perform by the Hungarian public health system. However, mortality from these diseases remains high. Thus, a reevaluation of the adopted preventive strategies is required.

	Years of life lost
2010	1,565
2011	1,229
2012	1,576
2013	1,247
2014	1,437
2015	1,670
2016	963
2017	1,101
2018	1,258
2019	899
2020	1,019
TOTAL	13,964
MEAN	1,269.45

Table 1.
Annual number of Life Lost Due to Cervical Cancer (20110-2020)

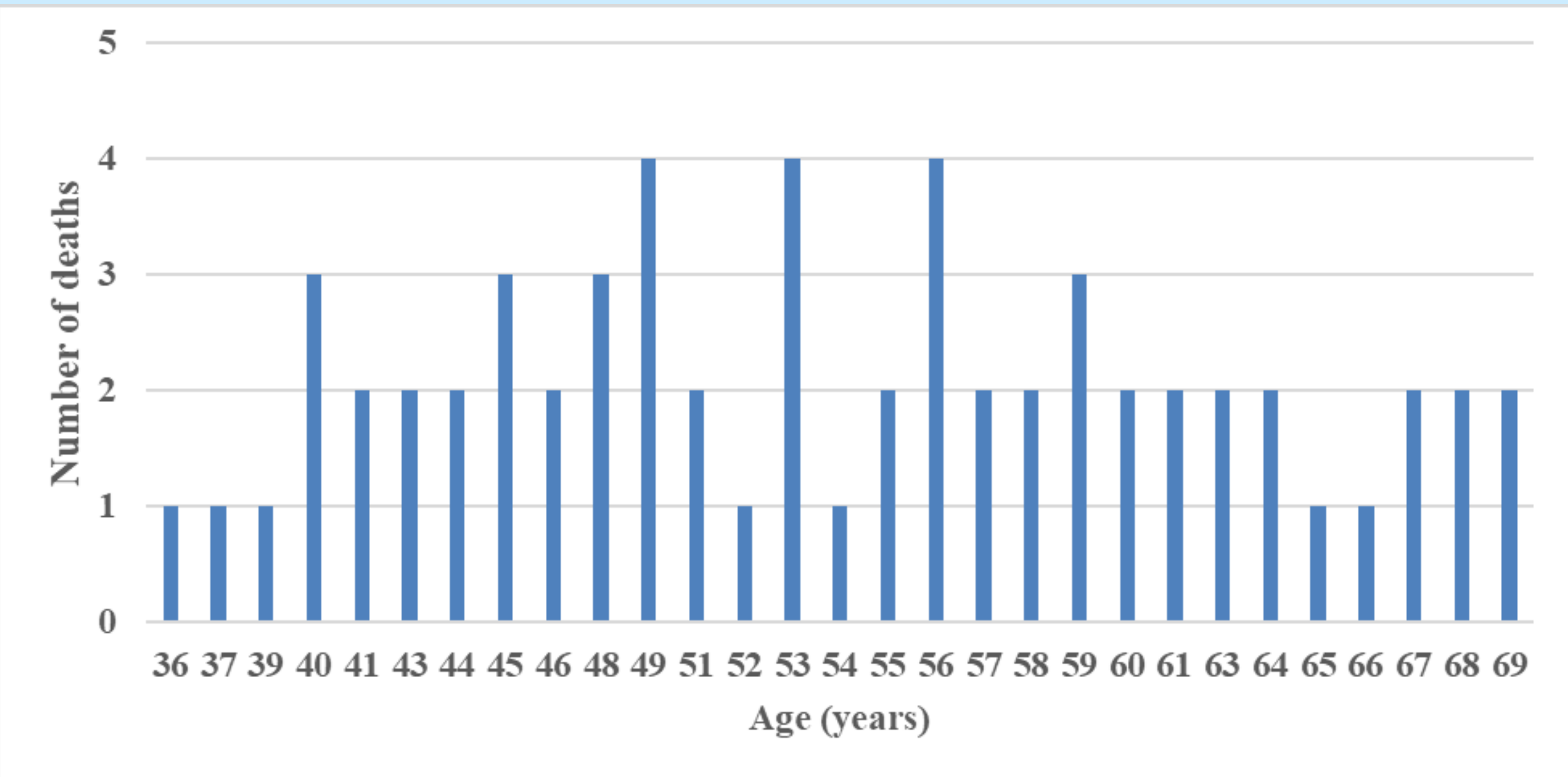


Figure 1.
The number of deaths from cervical cancer under the age of 70 (2020)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
minimum	29	26	29	29	26	28	37	33	32	28	36
maximum	88	90	91	91	92	92	90	92	91	95	93
mean	59.81	60.17	60.35	58.29	58.22	59.92	64.16	60.80	60.09	61.65	63.20
median	59.50	60.50	60.50	58.00	58.00	59.50	64.00	60.50	60.00	63.00	63.00

Table 2.
Characteristics of all annual deaths (age) from cervical cancer (2010-2020)

Virtual ISPOR Europe 2020

16-19 November 2020



PÉCSI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS

EPH
110

Corresponding author:

Dr. Imre BONCZ, MD, MSc, PhD, Habil
University of Pécs, Faculty of Health Sciences, Hungary
Institute for Health Insurance
E-mail: imre.boncz@etk.pte.hu

SZÉCHENYI 2020



European Union
European Social
Fund



INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE