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Risk of Cancer in Later Life:
Issues related to support and care management of patients

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1st National Conference on Cancer Research, 22 December 2022
Venue: University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

Outline of my talk:

- Global population ageing

- Burden of cancer disease in old age

- Prevalence of cancer in across the world

- Incidence of cancer in old age

- How much do you know about support and care management of cancer patients.

World population

Year	Population (billions)
1950	2.5
2000	6.1
2050	9.7
2100	11.2

Ranking of countries by population, 2022

Rank	Countries	Population	% Of World
World Population		7,713,468,100	
1	China	1,433,783,686	18.59%
2	India	1,366,417,754	17.71%
3	United States	329,064,917	4.27%
4	Indonesia	270,625,568	3.51%
5	Pakistan	216,565,318	2.81%
6	Brazil	211,049,527	2.74%
7	Nigeria	200,963,599	2.61%
8	Bangladesh	163,046,161	2.11%
9	Russia	145,872,256	1.89%
10	Mexico	127,575,529	1.65%

Source: CIA.gov December 2022

The world's most populous nations, 2050

2017   2050

India 🇮🇳
1.34bn
1.66bn

China 🇨🇳
1.41bn
1.36bn

Nigeria 🇳🇬
190.89m
410.64m

United States 🇺🇸
324.46m
389.59m

Indonesia 🇮🇩
263.99m
321.55m

Pakistan 🇵🇰
197.02m
306.94m

Brazil 🇧🇷
209.29m
232.69m

Bangladesh 🇧🇩
164.67m
201.93m

DR Congo 🇨🇩
81.34m
197.40m

Ethiopia 🇪🇹
104.96m
190.87m
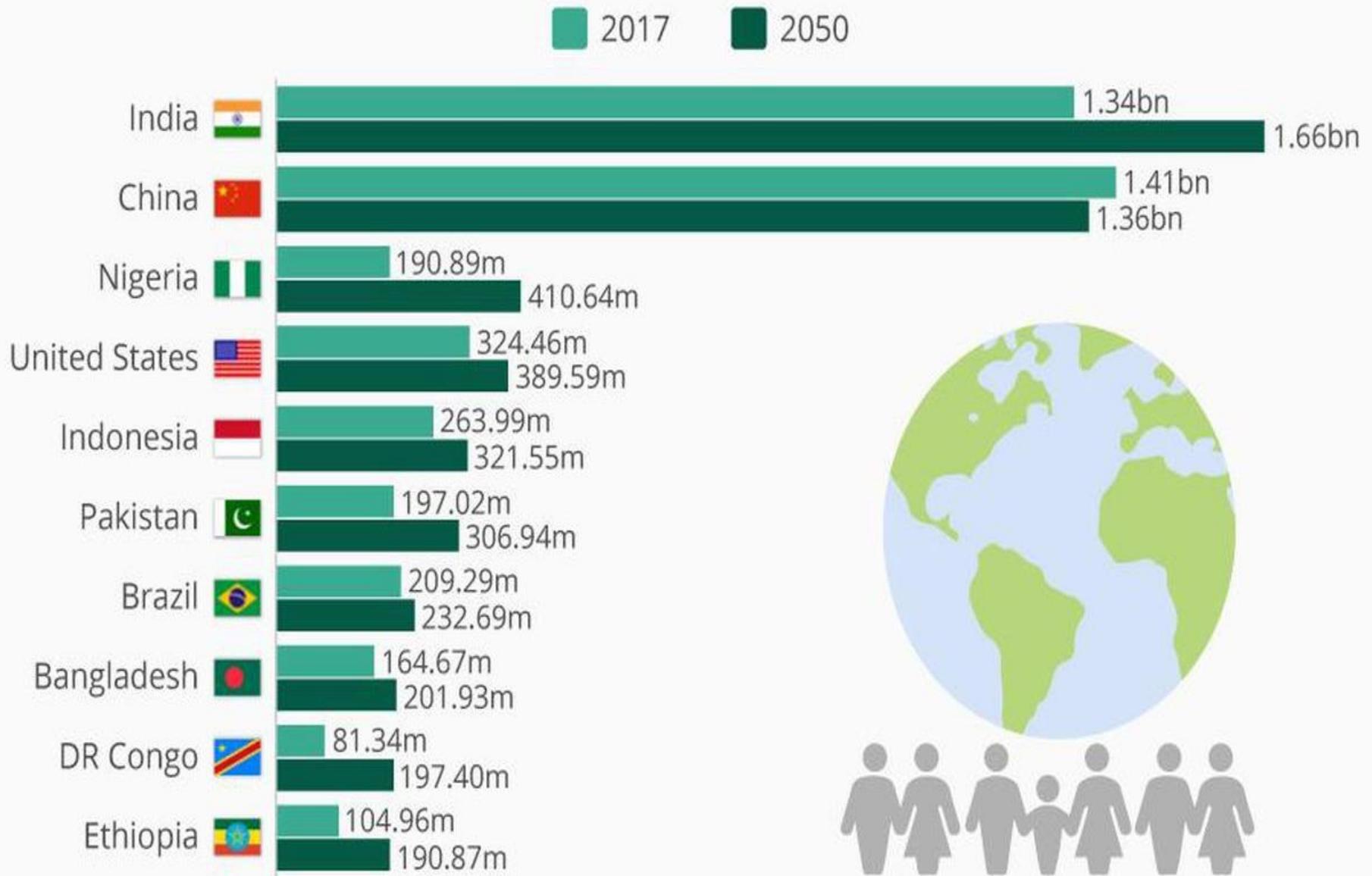
Population ageing

Population change is quite dramatic in many places.

The sheer number of older people is increasing faster.

By 2030,

- ➤ A quarter of the population in Asia will be over 60 years.

- ➤ A quarter of the population of the developed world will be over 65 years.

% of population aged 60+ years, 1996
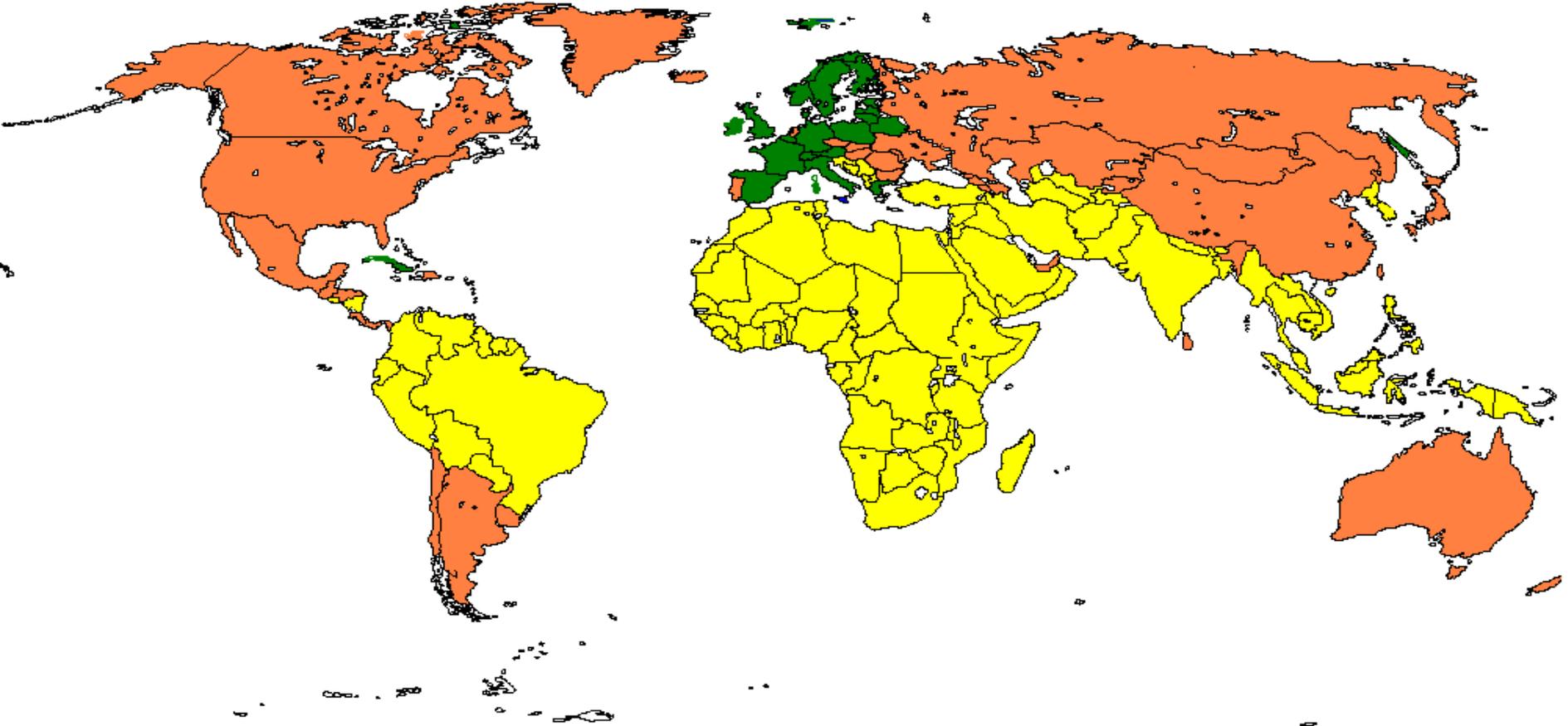

**Percent of population over age 60 years**
- up to 10%
- 10 to 19%
- 20 to 24%
- 25 to 30%

% of population aged 60+ years, 2050

Percentage aged 60 or over

- 0-9
- 10-19
- 20-24
- 25-29
- 30+
- No data

Source: UN Population Ageing 2006
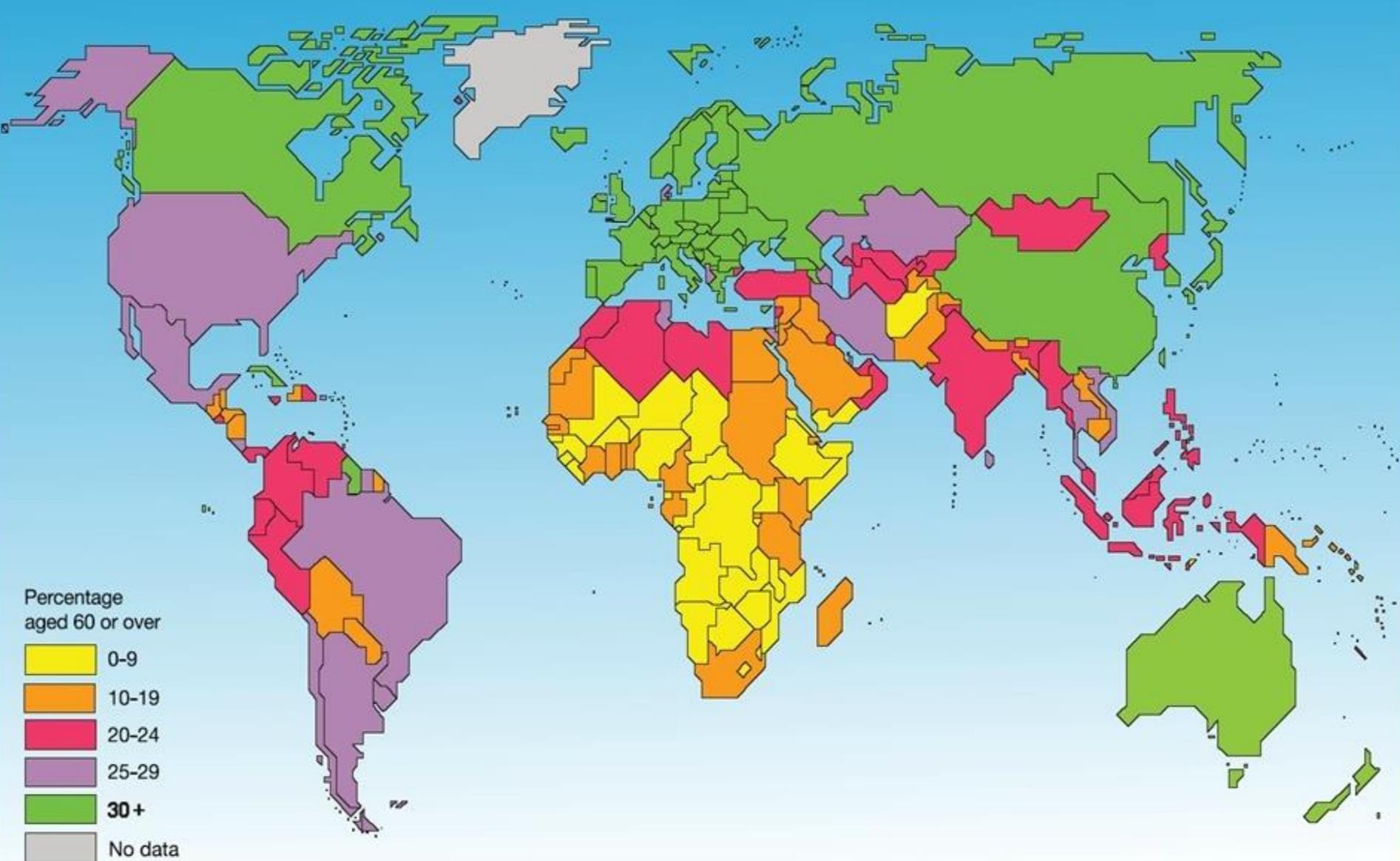
1950-2050 population 80+ (millions)
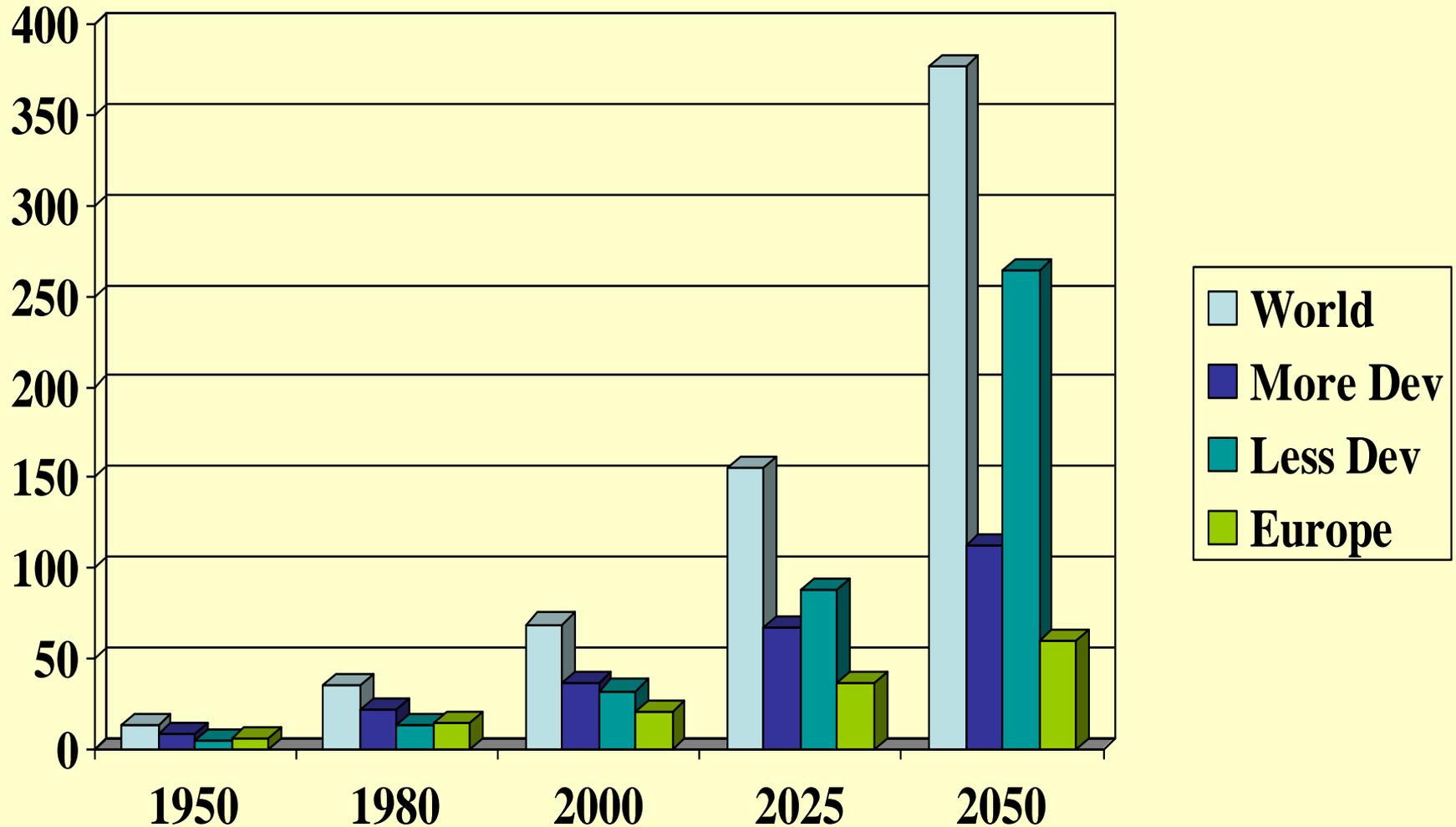
1950-2050 population 80+ %

% 80+ population, 2050

Japan 15.6, China & HK 15.5, Cuba 14.5, Germany 14.4, S. Korea 14.2, Italy 13.8, Spain 12.8, Portugal 12.4, USA 11.8, Greece 11.7, Austria 11.5, Netherlands 11.2, Singapore 11.2, France 10.7, Channel Islands 10.4, Belgium 10.3, Malta 10.3, Finland 10.2, Thailand 10, UK 9.5
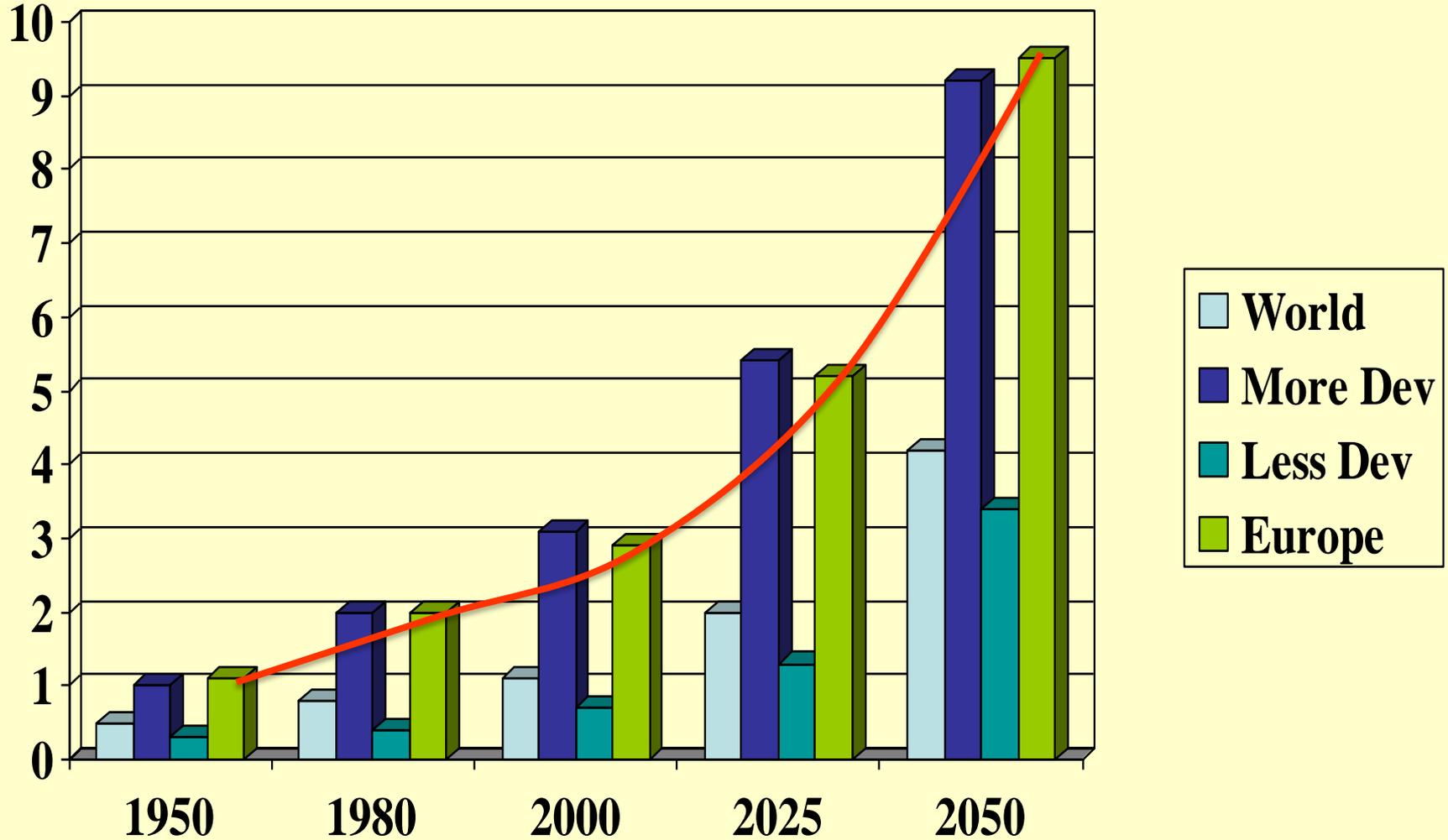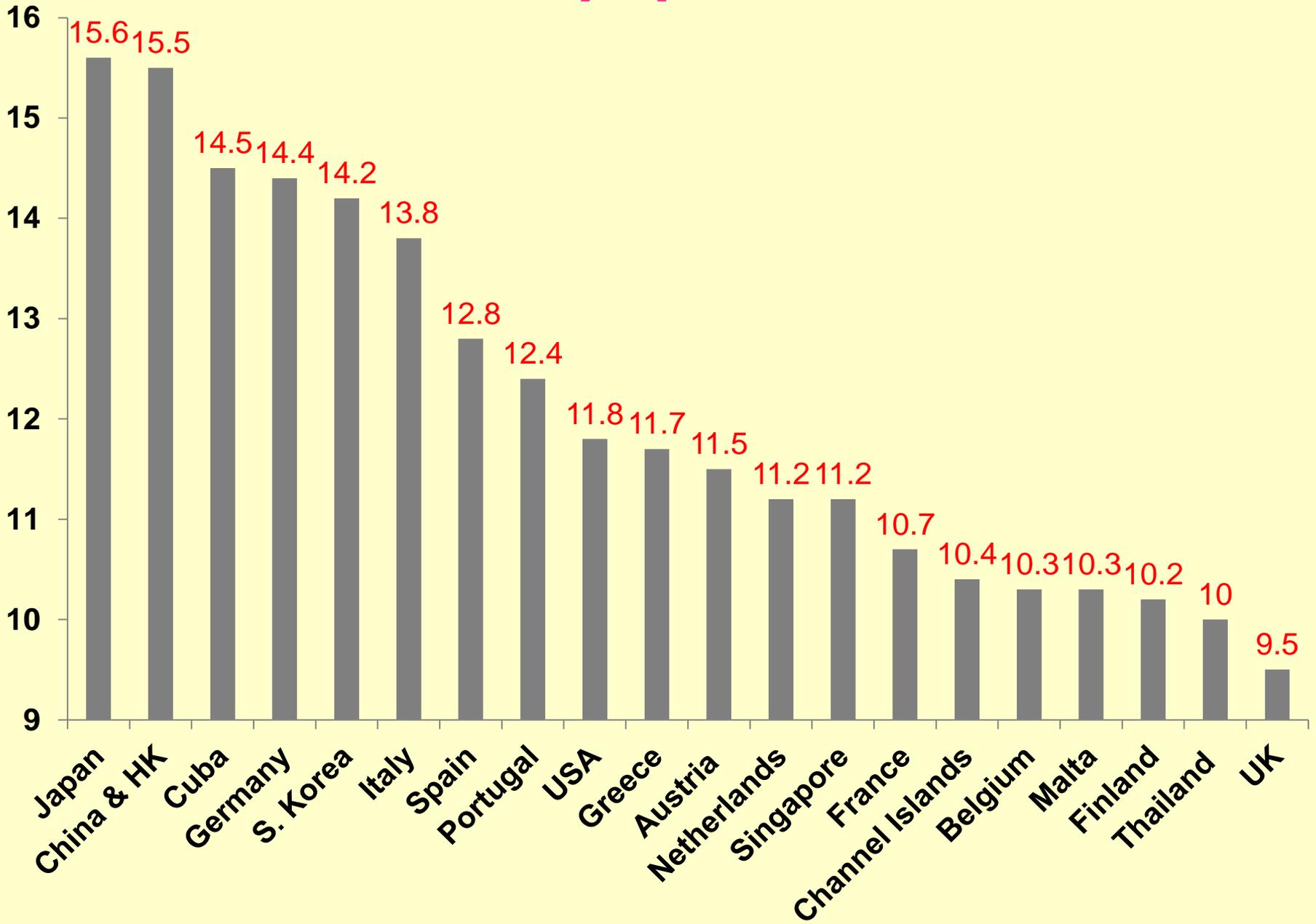
Change of population structure (China 1950-2050)
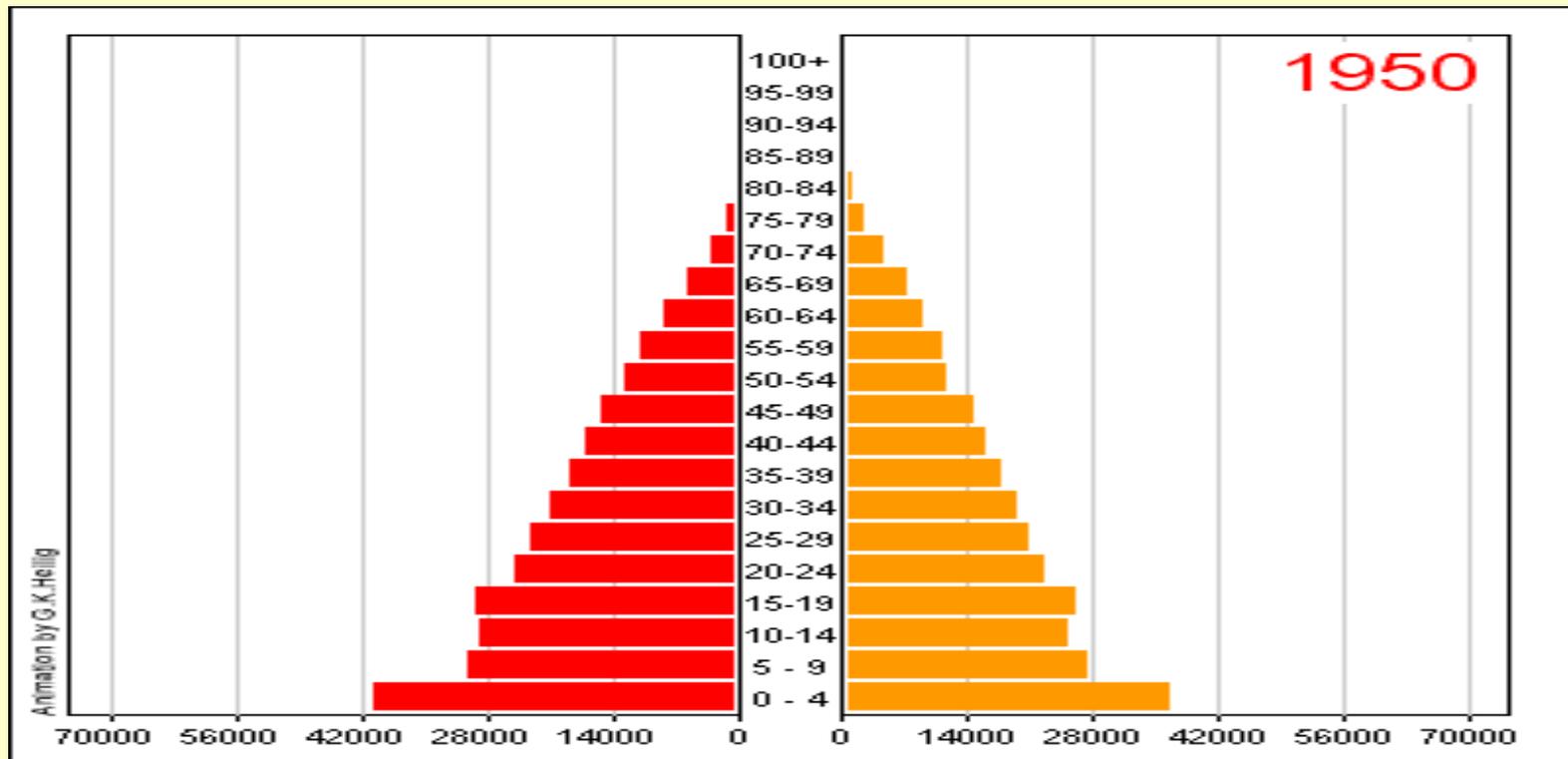
Japan - The super ageing society

Aging of Japanese population (2015-2045)
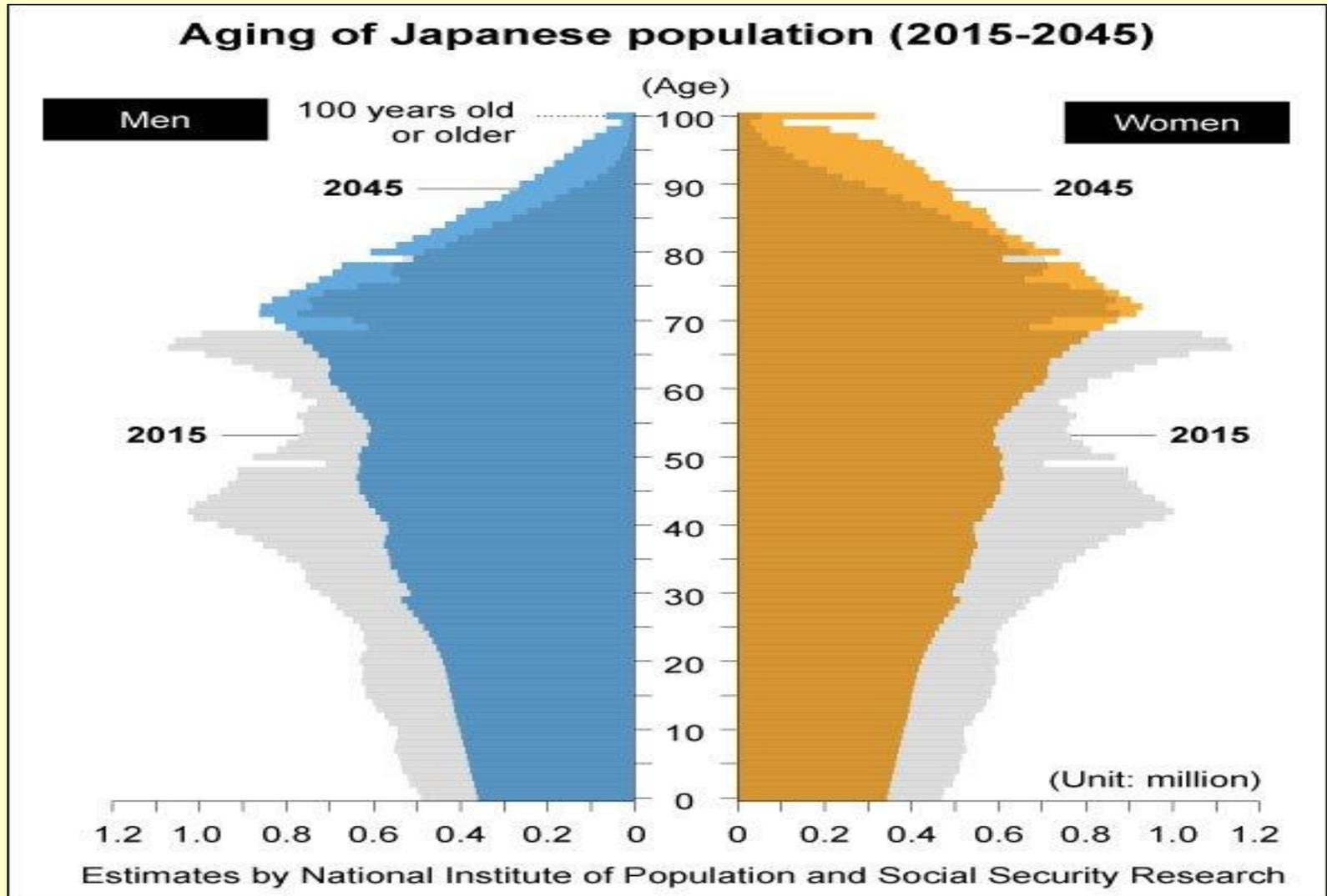
Life expectancy 1950-2050

Legend:
- World
- More Dev
- Less Dev
- Europe
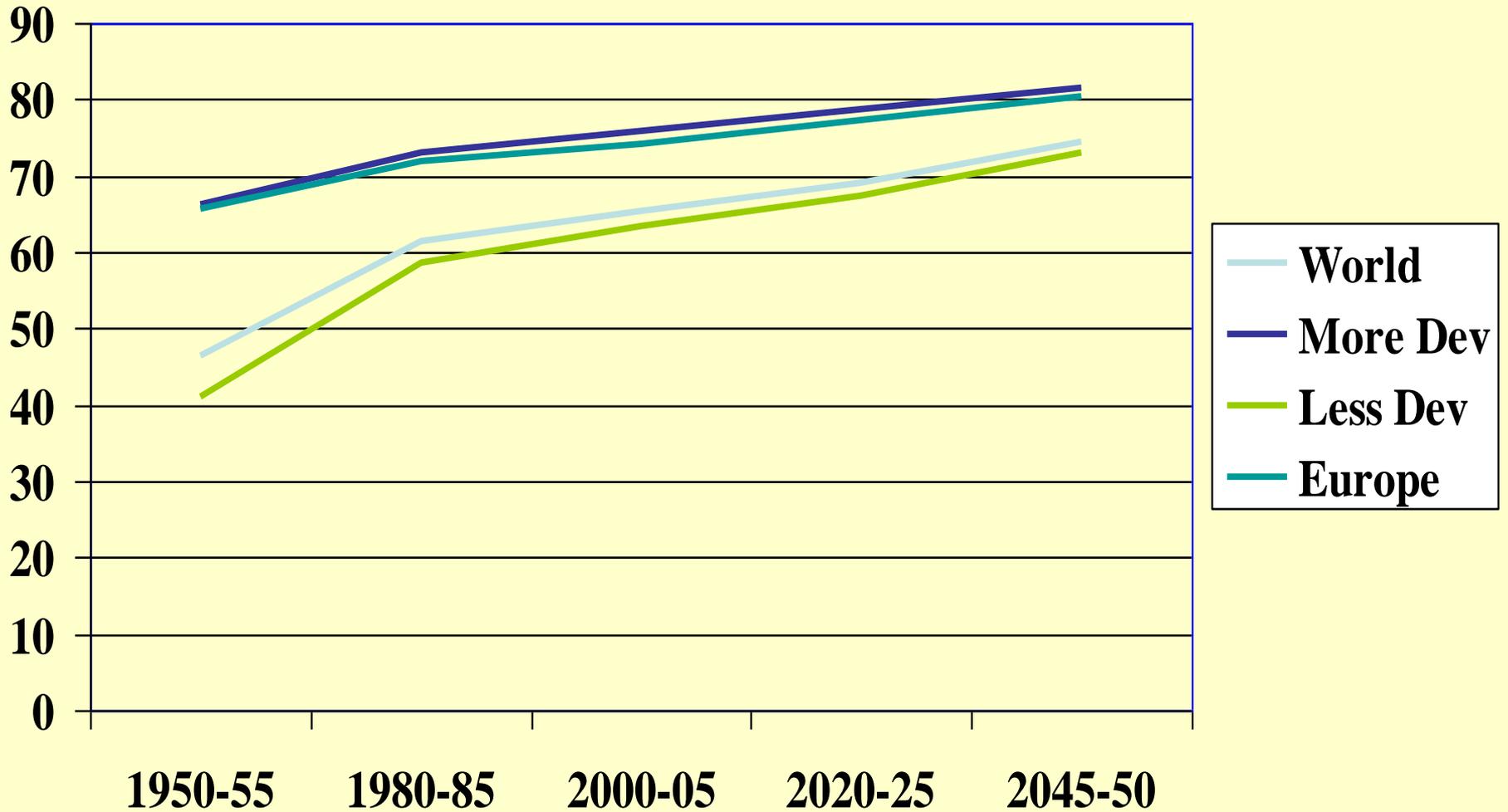
Expectation of life at birth, UK

Life expectancy in years

female life expectancy is 3.6 years greater than for males in 2016

male life expectancy is increasing faster than female, closing the gap between the sexes
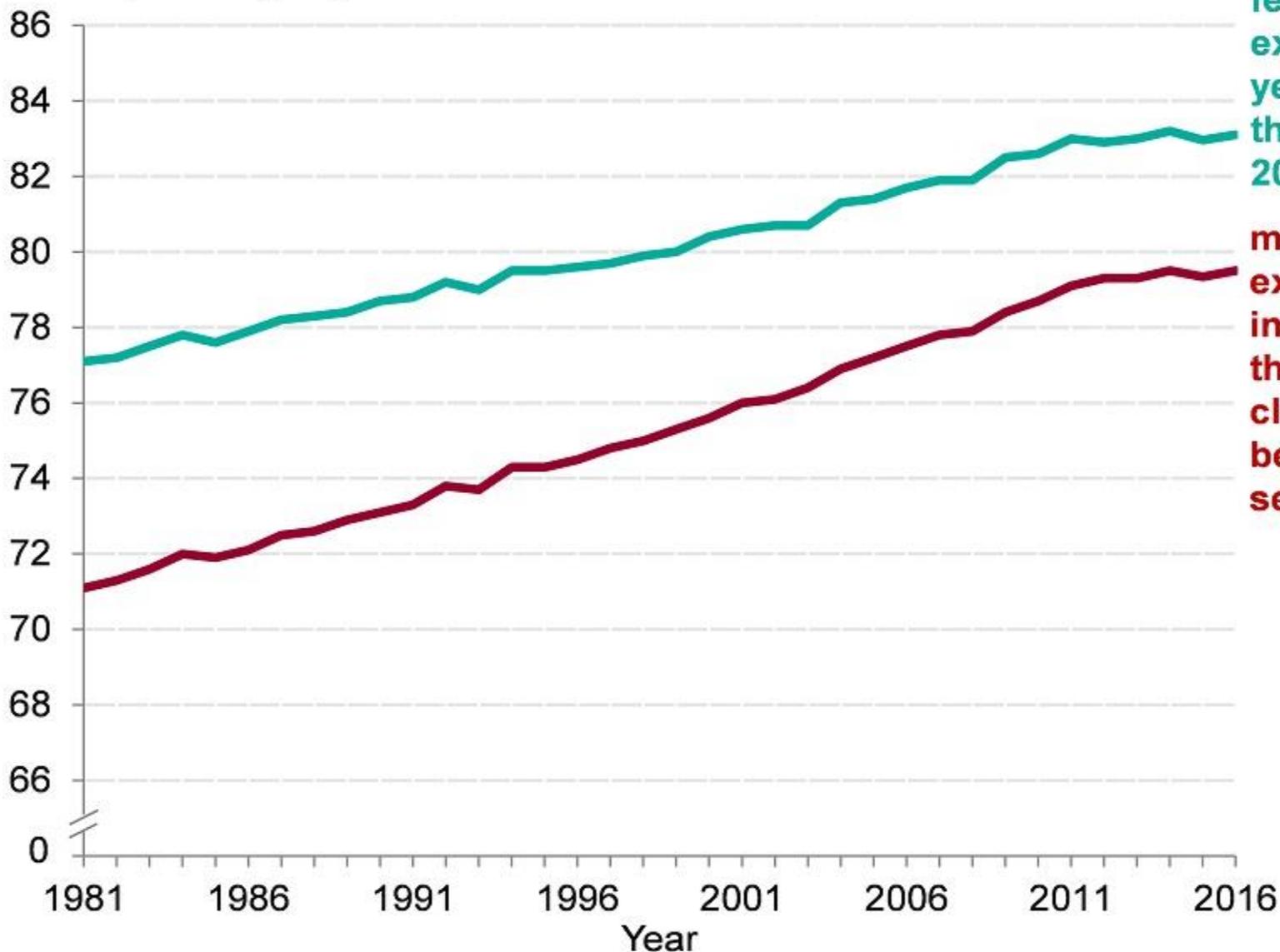
Proportion of life spent in poor health at age 65, England (2013 - 2015)

|	At birth Males	At birth Females	At age 65 Males	At age 65 Females
Life expectancy	79.5	83.1	18.7	21.1
Healthy Life expectancy	63.4	64.1	10.5	11.2
Number of years in poor health	16.1	19.0	8.2	9.9
% of life in poor health	20.3	22.9	43.9	46.9

Burden of disease

- Epidemiological transition – changes in leading causes of deaths from acute and infectious diseases to chronic and non-communicable ones.

- Non-communicable diseases are big threats such as Heart disease, Stroke, Cancer, Diabetes and Dementia.

- These are also linked with disability, dependency & long-term care needs.

- Highly likely to suffer from multi-morbidities.

Causes of deaths in adults 70+ years, World 2016 (millions)

Cause	Deaths (millions)
Cardiovascular disease	11.11
Cancer	3.93
Respiratory disease	2.35
Dementia	2.23
Diabetes, blood & endocrine disease	1.7
Lower respiratory infection	1.08
Diarrheal disease	0.694
Kidney disease	0.625
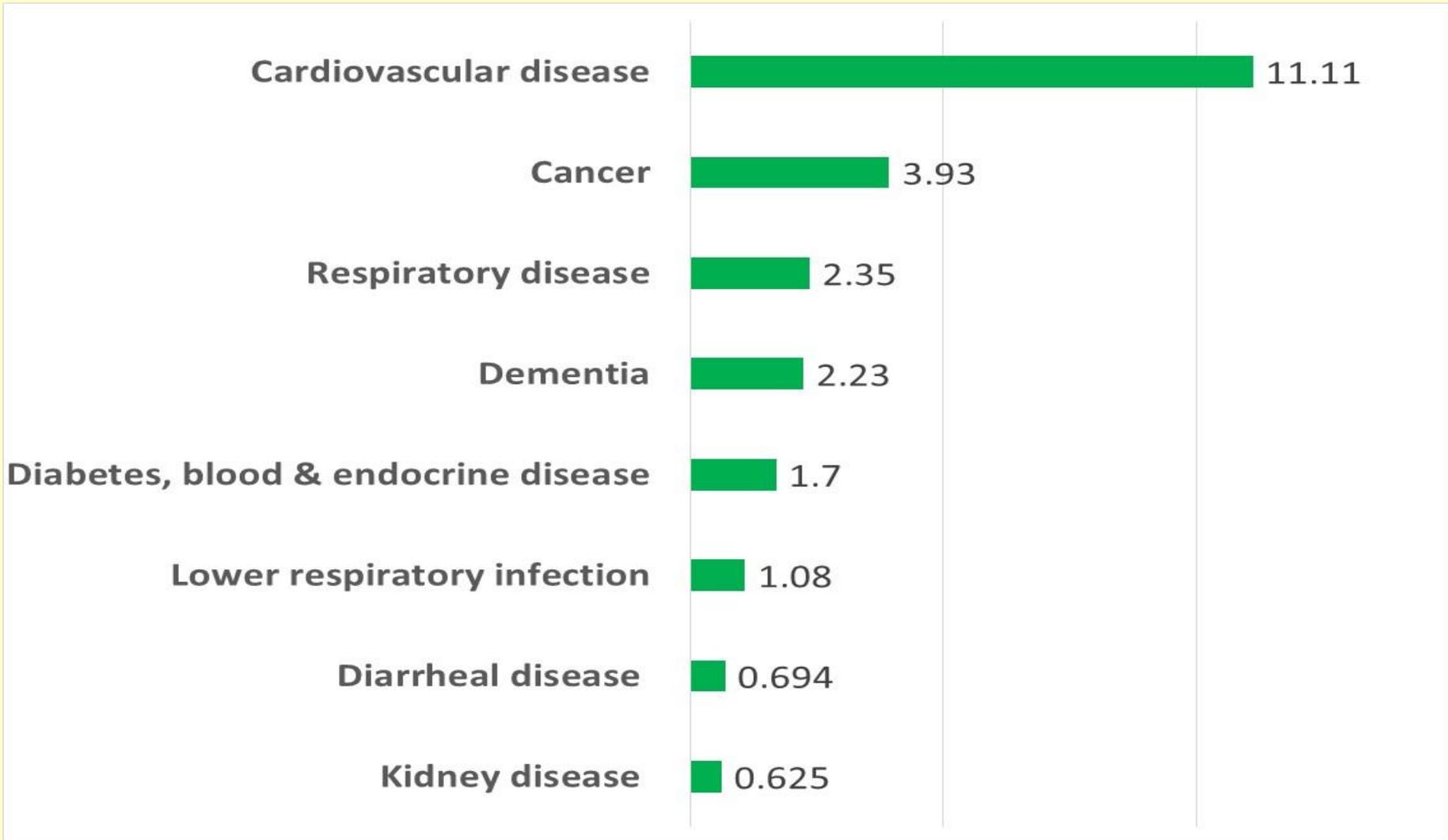
Cancer, heart disease & stroke

- Epidemiology of ageing is important:

    – The prevalence and incidence are steadily increasing

      in an ageing society.

- Routine surveys can provide us such information.

Prevention of cancer disease

- To identify the causes and determinants of cancer.

- *How to reduce the causes of disease*:

    ➢ Improve vaccine & drug development

    ➢ Delay onset or progression of disease

    ➢ Screening routinely

    ➢ Increasing public awareness

➢ To improving the quality of life of cancer patients.

Burden on individual and society

Complex multi-morbidities ((long term conditions)

+

Ageing

=

Double burden on support and care side

Unfortunately there is a shortage of support and carers in Bangladesh

No care management plan for cancer patients too.

Cancer patients are becoming vulnerable!

A big challenge for public health practice

Support and care management of cancer patients

- Support used to come from the family

- This is becoming weakening due to socio-economic and cultural changes.

- No culturally appropriate care management plan exists for cancer patients.

- Lack of information, trained carers, and organisations to assist cancer patients are among many problems.

- CCRT,B is a recent initiative to help vulnerable cancer patients in Bangladesh.

Global cancer incidence

Only two decades ago, the percentage of new cases was similar for developed and developing regions.

Today, 55 percent of new cases arise in developing nations—a figure that could reach 60 percent by 2020 and 70 percent by 2050.

Cancer in the UK

Every year around 130,000 people aged 75 and over in the UK get cancer.

By 2035 this is projected to rise to around 234,000, largely due to an ageing population.

Cancer services are needed to act now, to make sure they are prepared for the rising numbers of older patients with more complex needs.

This includes ensuring staff have enough time to spend caring for patients, better assessments to help make the right decisions about the best treatments, and better evidence of how medication affects older patients.

Cancer in the UK

Source: Cancer Research UK
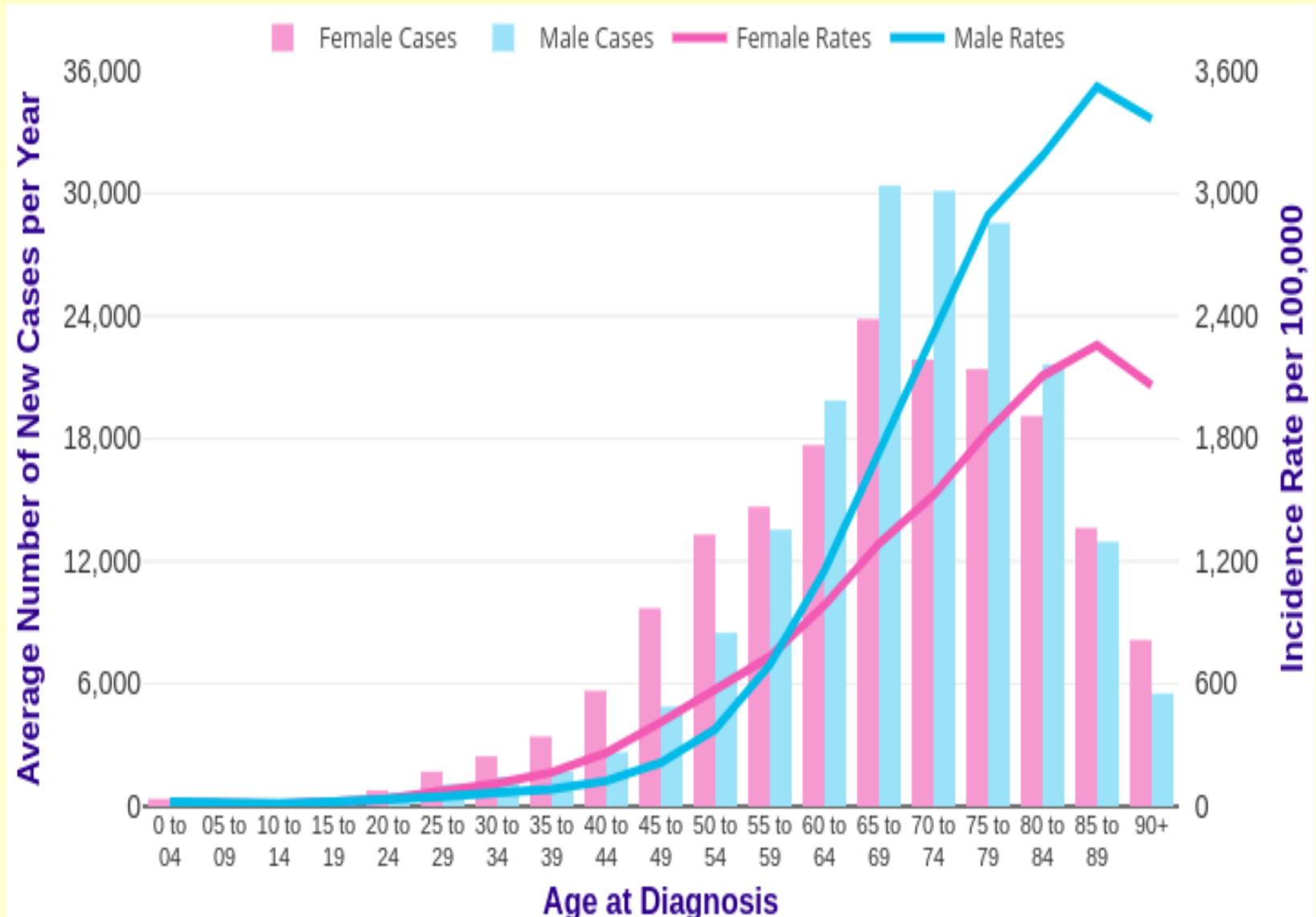
New cases of cancers: 2014-2016, UK

Source: Cancer Research UK
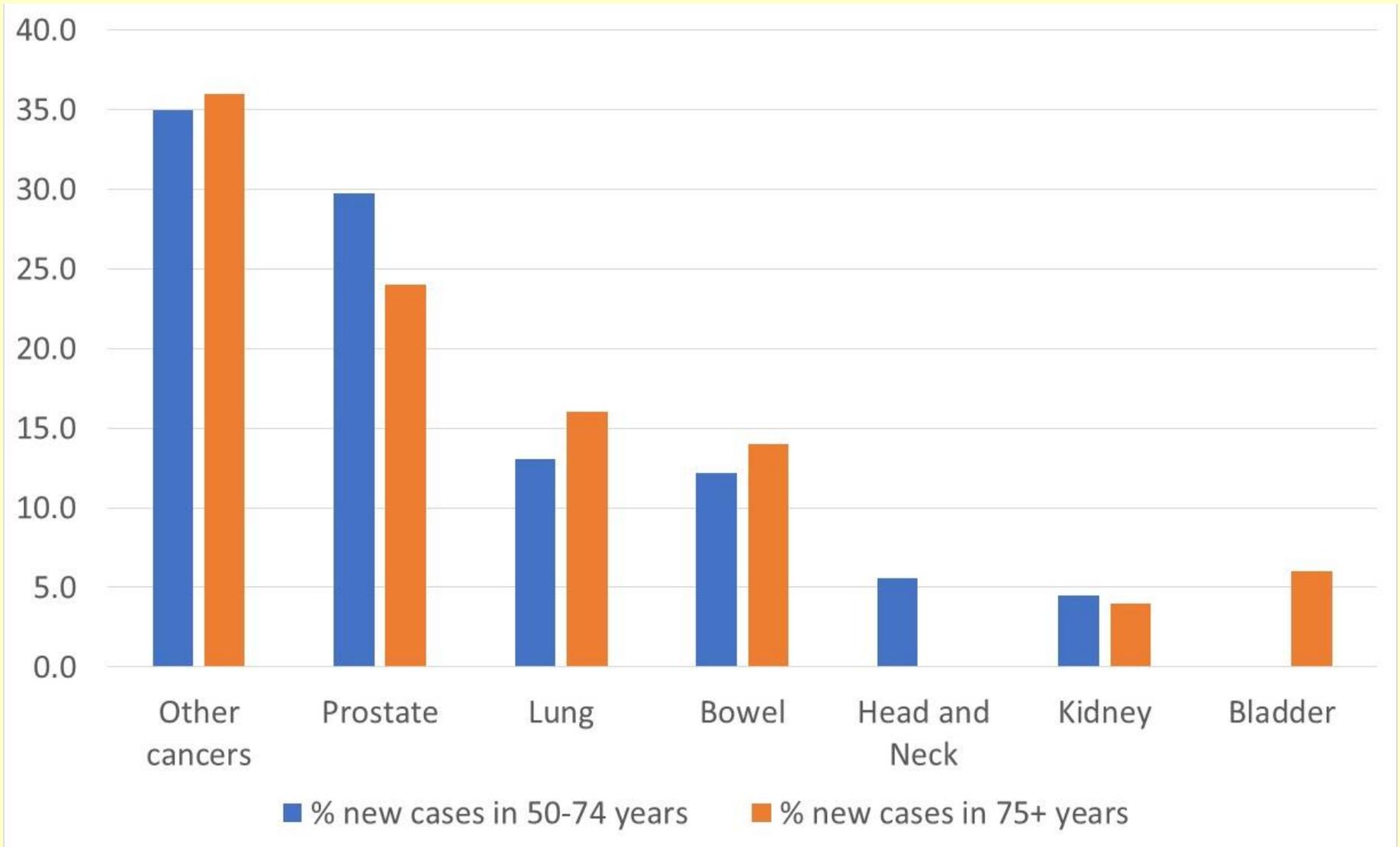
Cancer in the UK

Incidence rates are strongly related to age for all cancers combined, with the highest incidence rates being in older people.

In the UK (2014-2016), on average each year more than a third (36%) of new cases were in people aged 75 and over.

Suffering from cancer by age (ELSA data)
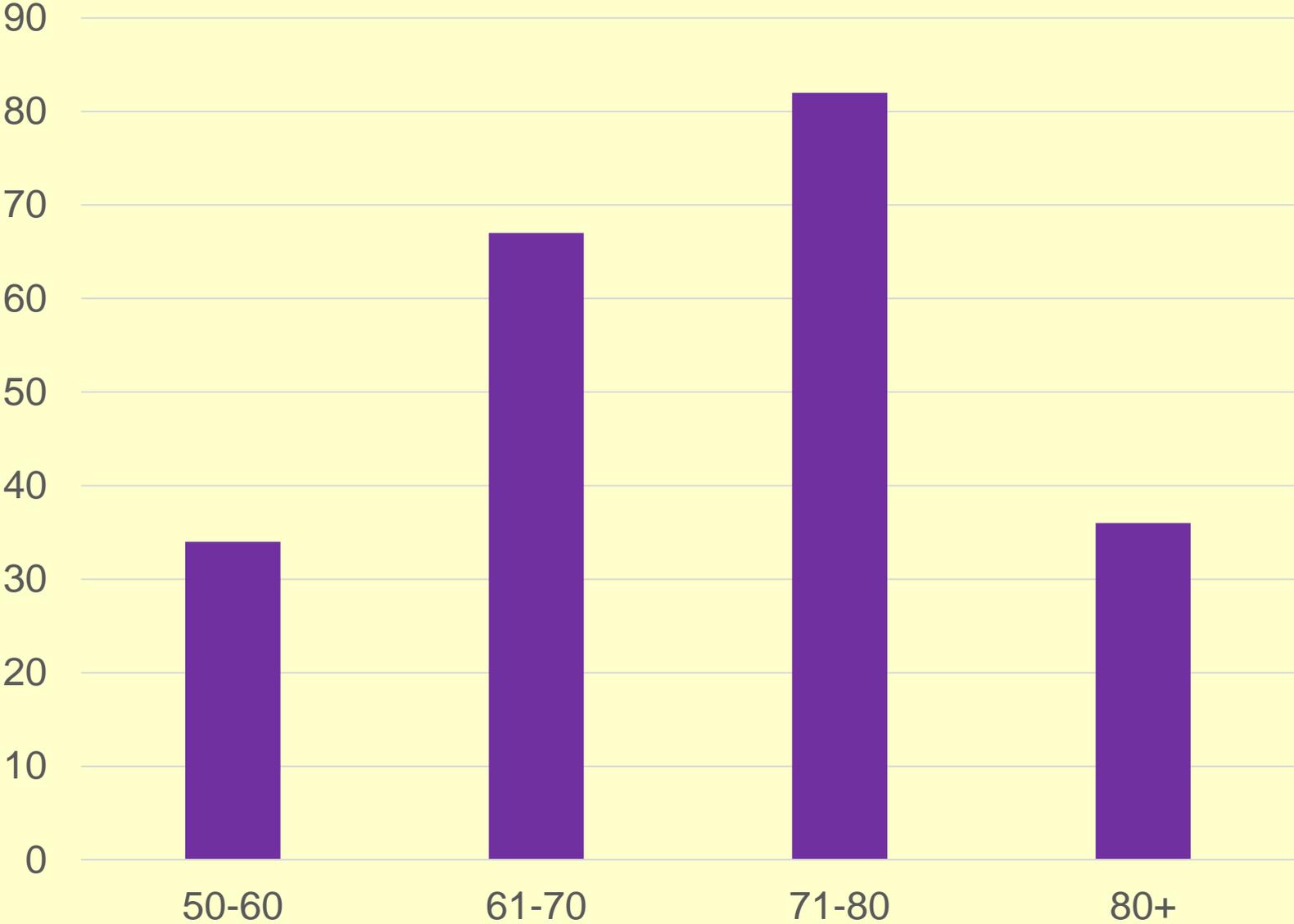
Suffering from cancer by BMI (ELSA data)
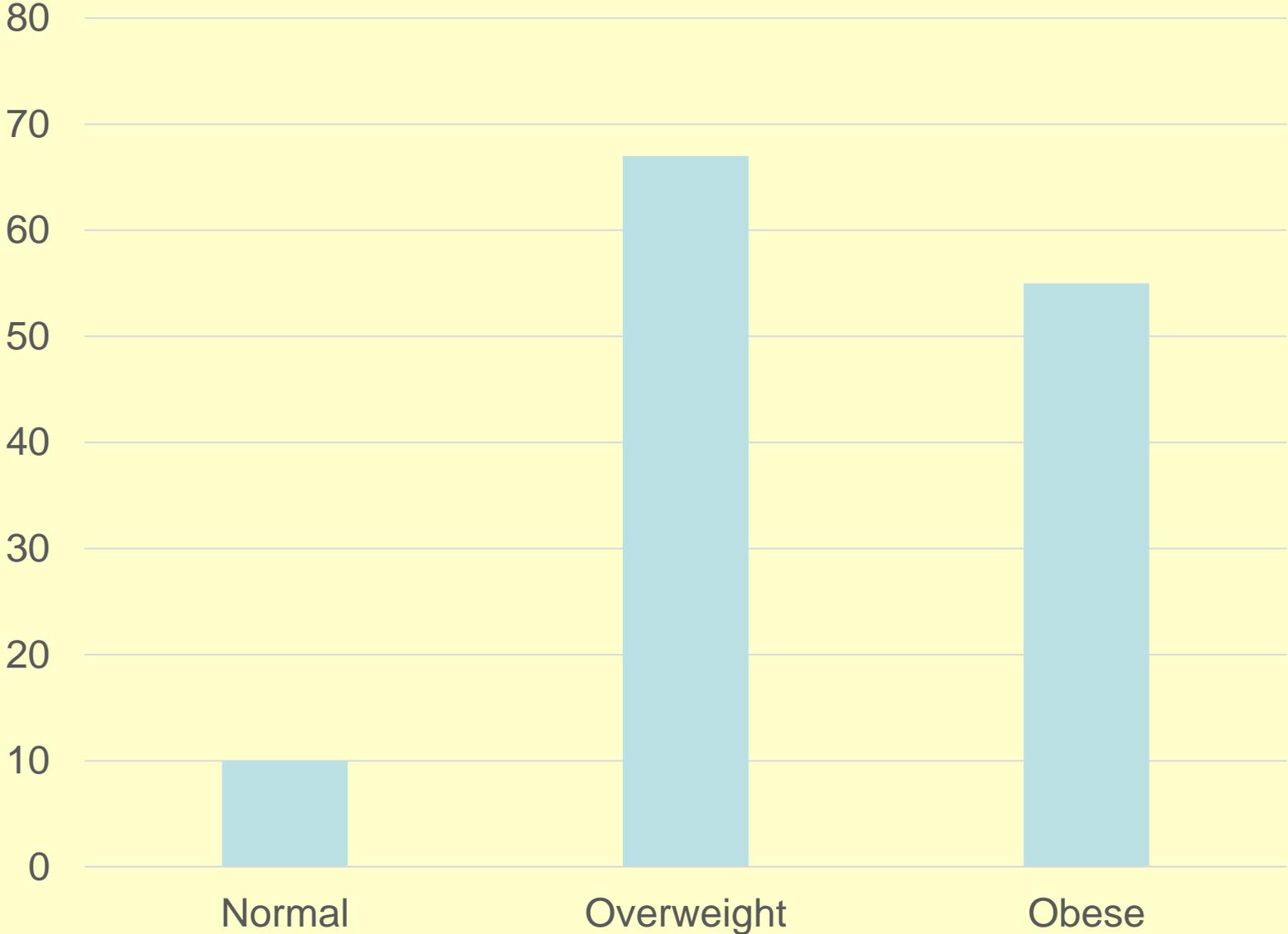
Research needs on support and care management for cancer patients in Bangladesh

1. Data is needed to policy-making purposes.

2. Awareness building on cancer among people.

3. Need financial, mental, and physical support from family and community.

4. Organisations should come forward and work closely at grassroot level of the community.

5. Need appropriate training for cancer carers.

6. Cancer management guideline would help.

Conclusion

➢ Cancer is a leading cause of death and disability worldwide. It is responsible for nearly 13% of total deaths worldwide, of which more than 70% of those deaths occurred in low-and middle-income countries.

➢ Cancer is a age-related disease and the chance of suffering from cancer increases in old age.

➢ Little is know on the growth of cancer in Bangladesh.

➢ Older people tend to be vulnerable due to cancer.

➢ Organisations should come forward towards support and care management of cancer patients in Bangladesh.

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