CANCER GUIDELINE

EPIDEMIOLOGY & BURDEN OF CANCER

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Date: ۲-بهمن-۱۴۰۴ **Time:** 8:00-11:30

GLOBAL CANCER BURDEN: PROGRESS, PROJECTIONS, AND CHALLENGES

LANCET: Vol 406 October 11, 2025

Estimated – Globally in 2023:

- **1 in 5** worldwide develop cancer during their lifetime
- **New cancer diagnoses :**18·5 million (16·4–20·7)
- **Most diagnosed cancer (Prevalent)**
  - Breast cancer, followed by -tracheal, bronchus, and lung-, colorectal, prostate, and stomach cancers
- **Cancer deaths:** 10·4 million (9·6 to 10·9),
- **Leading cause of cancer death**
  - Trachea, bronchus, and lung, followed by colorectal, stomach, breast, and oesophageal cancers.
- **DALYs with 97% of these being due to YLLs:** total of 271 million (255–285)

GBD 2023 Cancer Collaborators. The global, regional, and national burden of cancer, 1990–2023, with forecasts to 2050: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2023. Lancet 2025; published online Sept 24. https://doi.org/10.1016/S01406736(25)01635-6.

GLOBAL CANCER BURDEN: PROGRESS, PROJECTIONS, AND CHALLENGES

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- **Global age- standardised <u>cancer mortality rate</u> decreased** by **23·9%** (19·1 to 29·1) **from 1990-2023**:
  - **<u>Decline</u> observed in** : High income –27·3% [–25·5 to –30·1]) and Upper-middle income countries (–33·5% [–25·7 to –41·4])
  - **<u>Increased</u> observed in**: Low-income 14·2% [–0·3 to 31·1] and Lower-middle-income 16·6% [3·9 to 32·8]
- **Projection (Rise numbers) <u>from 2024 to 2050</u>:**
  - **Cancer diagnoses** 60·7% (41·9–80·6)
  - **Deaths** 74·5% (50·1–104·2)
  - **By 2050: 30·5 million** (22·9–38·9) <u>new cancer</u> Dx. and **18·6 million** (15·6–21·5) <u>deaths</u>

GBD 2023 Cancer Collaborators. The global, regional, and national burden of cancer, 1990–2023, with forecasts to 2050: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2023. Lancet 2025; published online Sept 24. https://doi.org/10.1016/S01406736(25)01635-6.

CANCER DISPARITIES

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Original Investigation | Global Health

Global Disparities of Cancer and Its Projected Burden in 2050

Habtamu Mellie Bizuayehu, PhD, MPH[1]; Kedir Y. Ahmed, PhD[1]; Getiye Dejenu Kibret, PhD[2,3] ; et al

» Author Affiliations | Article Information

Disparities

- Human Development Index(HDI), geographic regions, cancer type, age, and sex
- **Higher** MIR: for rare and less common cancer types, among males, by age group (≤19 or ≥75 years), and for **low- and medium-HDI** countries
- Cancer **cases and deaths** are projected to nearly **triple** in **low-income countries by 2050** compared to a moderate increase in high-income countries (142.1% vs 41.7% for cancer cases and 146.1% vs 56.8% for cancer deaths).
- **Greater increases** among **males** compared with females projected:
  - cancer cases (15.8%) and
  - deaths (8.0%)

https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/۲۸۲۵۶۳۷

CANCER DISPARITY TREND BY SEX

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Original Investigation | Global Health

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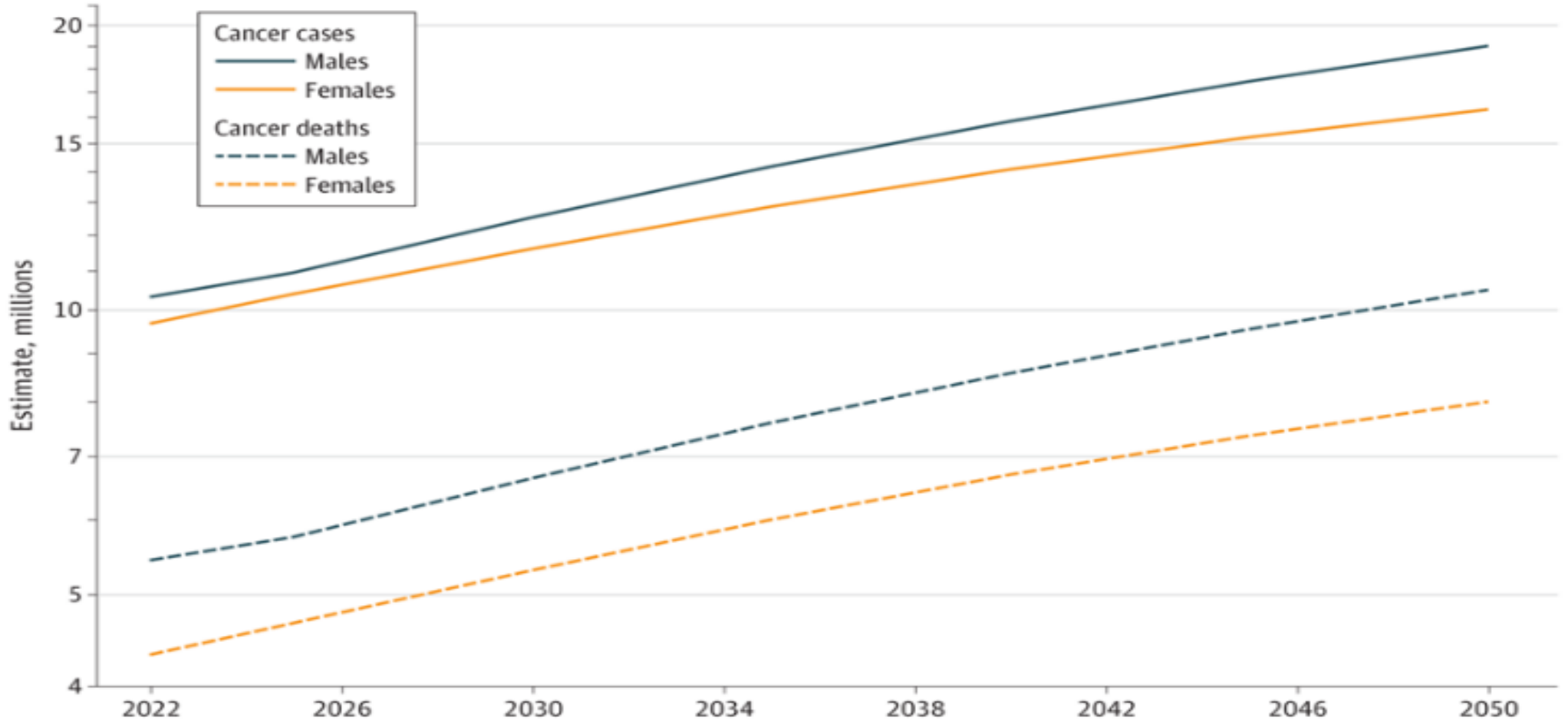
Figure 1. Worldwide Projected Number of Cancer Cases and Deaths by Sex, 2022-2050



CANCER- PREVALENCE & DALY(BOD)

Most common cancers?

Male:

Female:

Cancer DALY?

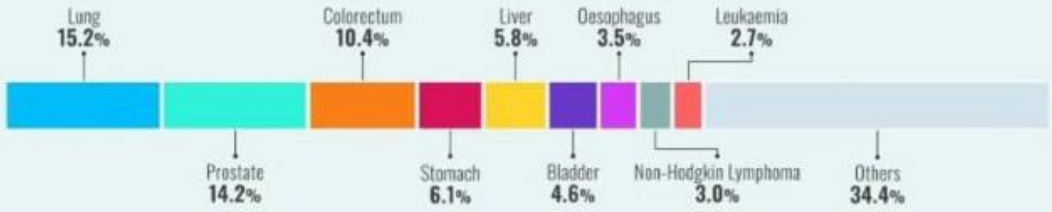
The most common cancers in men

The most commonly diagnosed types of cancer in men (excl. NMSC)

- Prostate
- Oesophagus
- Colorectum
- Liver
- Stomach
- Kaposi sarcoma
- Lip, oral cavity
- Lung

According to the World Health Organization, lung cancer was diagnosed in 1.6 million men in 2022 and caused 1.2 million deaths. It is the most common cancer among men in 33 of 185 countries.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MOST COMMON CANCERS IN MEN BY THEIR SHARE OF TOTAL NEW CASES



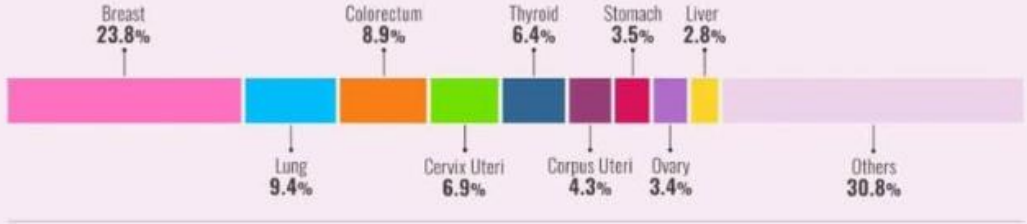
The most common cancers in women

The most commonly diagnosed types of cancer in women (excl. NMSC)

- Breast
- Cervix uteri
- Liver
- Lung

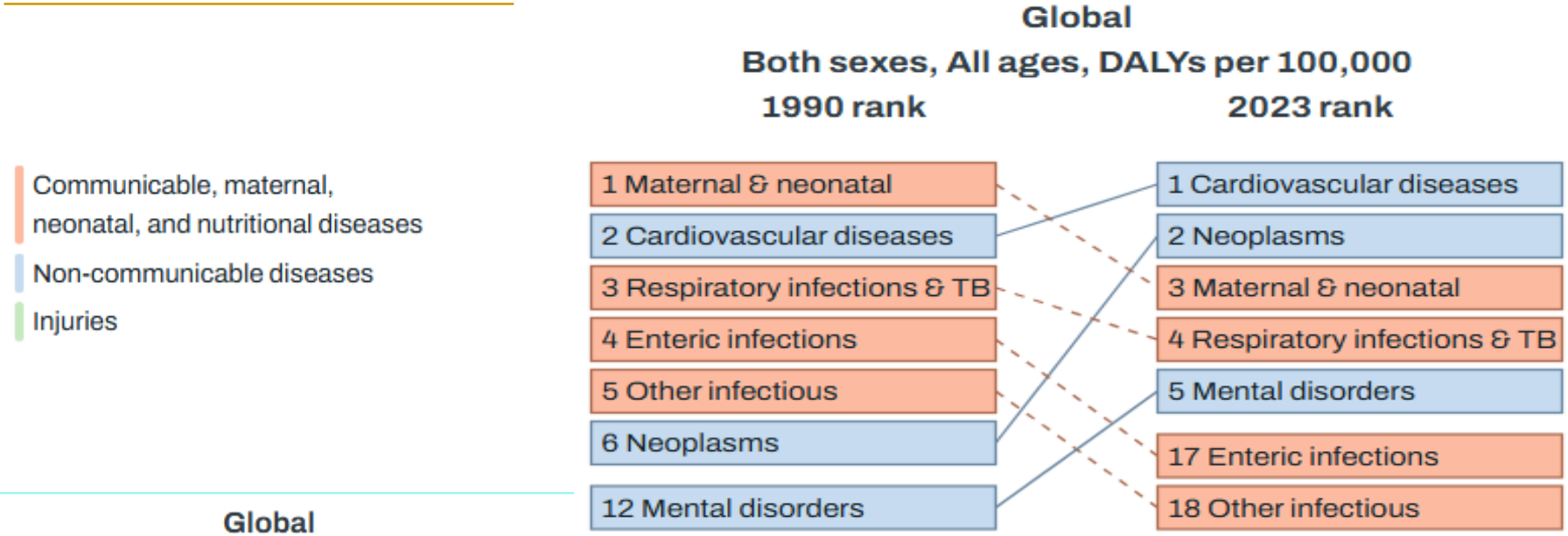
According to World Health Organization, breast cancer was diagnosed in 2.3 million women in 2022 and caused 670,000 deaths. In 157 out of 185 countries, it was the most common cancer among women.

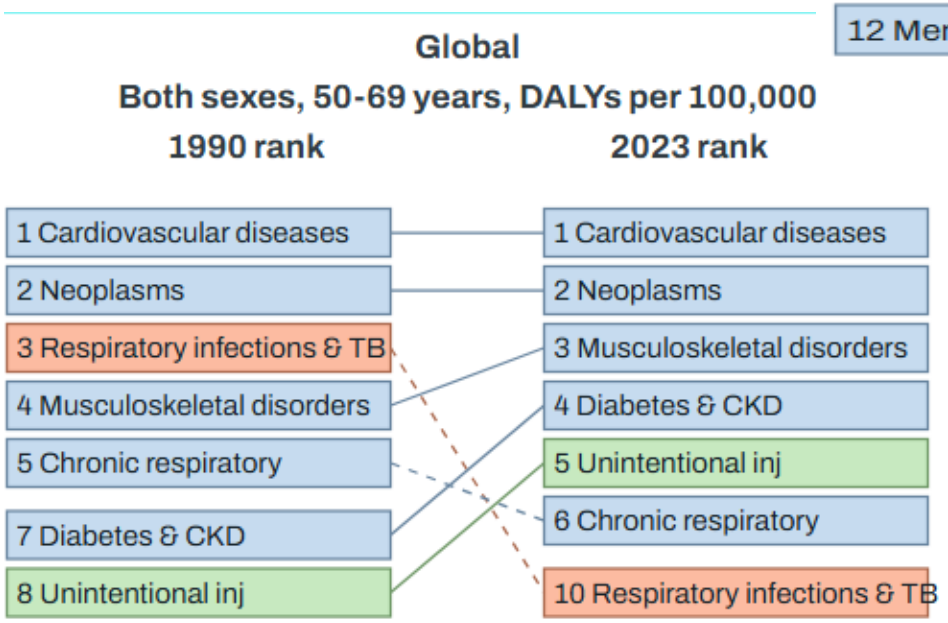
DISTRIBUTION OF THE MOST COMMON CANCERS IN WOMEN BY THEIR SHARE OF TOTAL NEW CASES

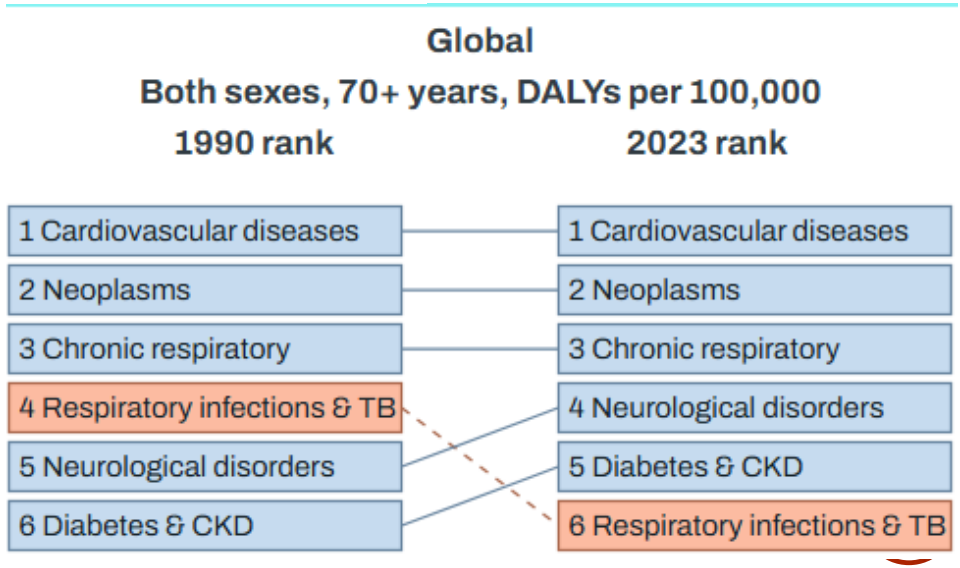


CANCER, GLOBAL, DALLY, BOTH SEX 2023: ALL AGES

HTTPS://WWW.HEALTHDATA.ORG

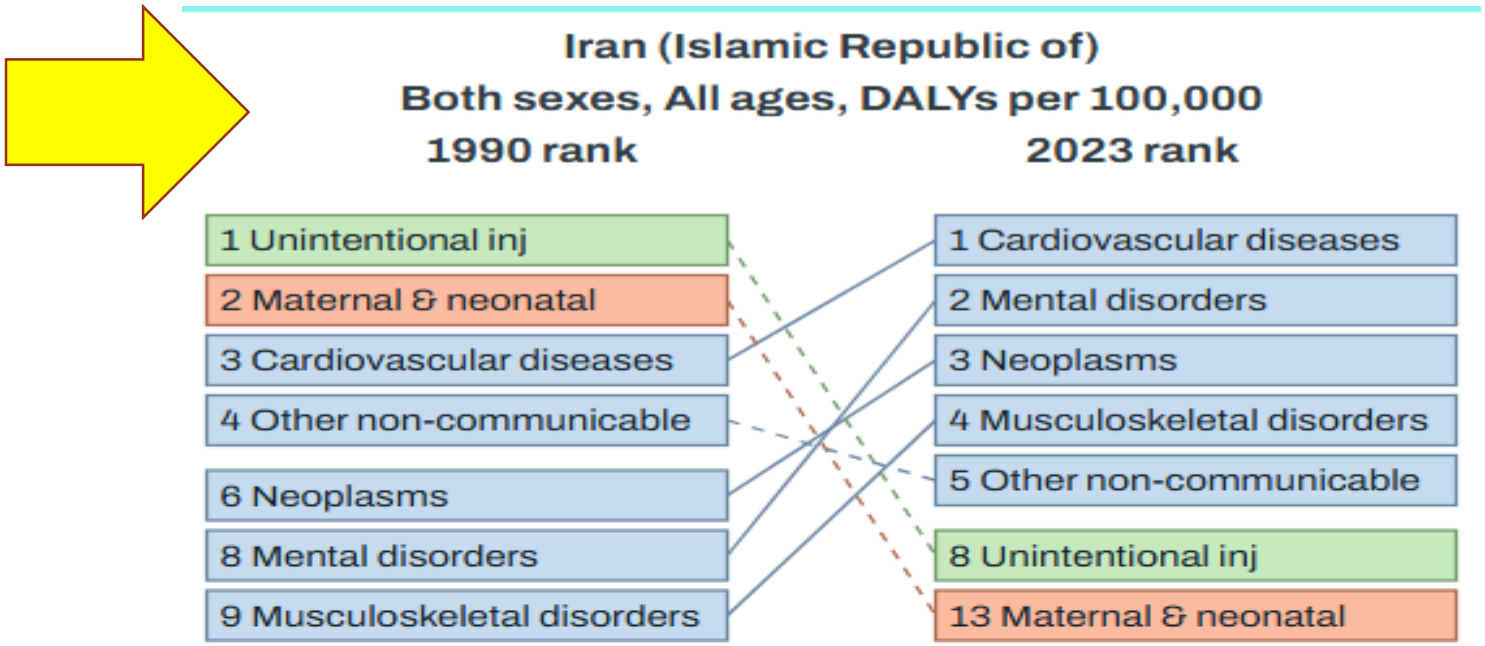






CANCER, DALLY, BOTH SEX 2023:
ALL AGES
IRAN ~ GLOBAL

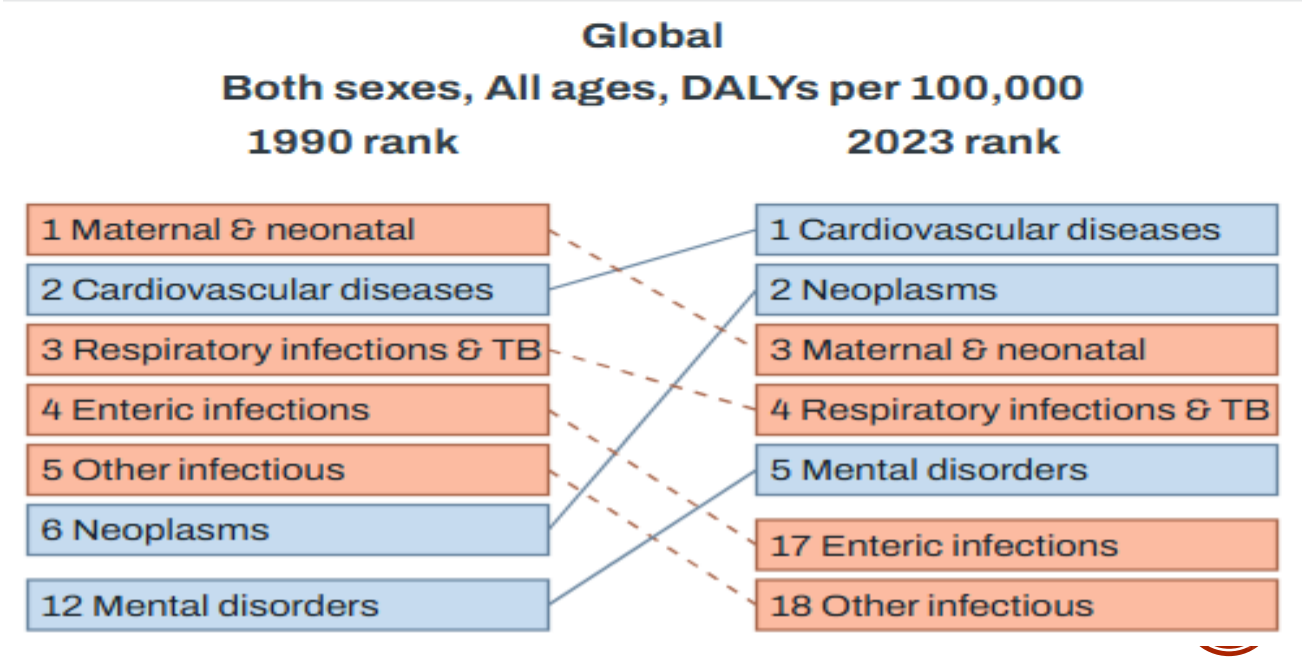
HTTPS://WWW.HEALTHDATA.ORG



Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases

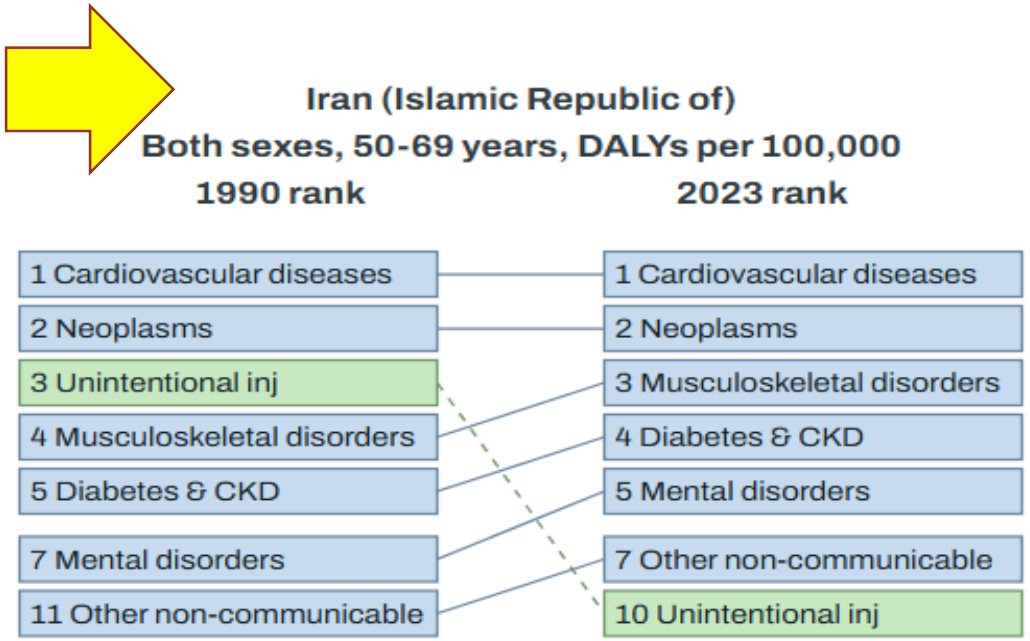
Non-communicable diseases

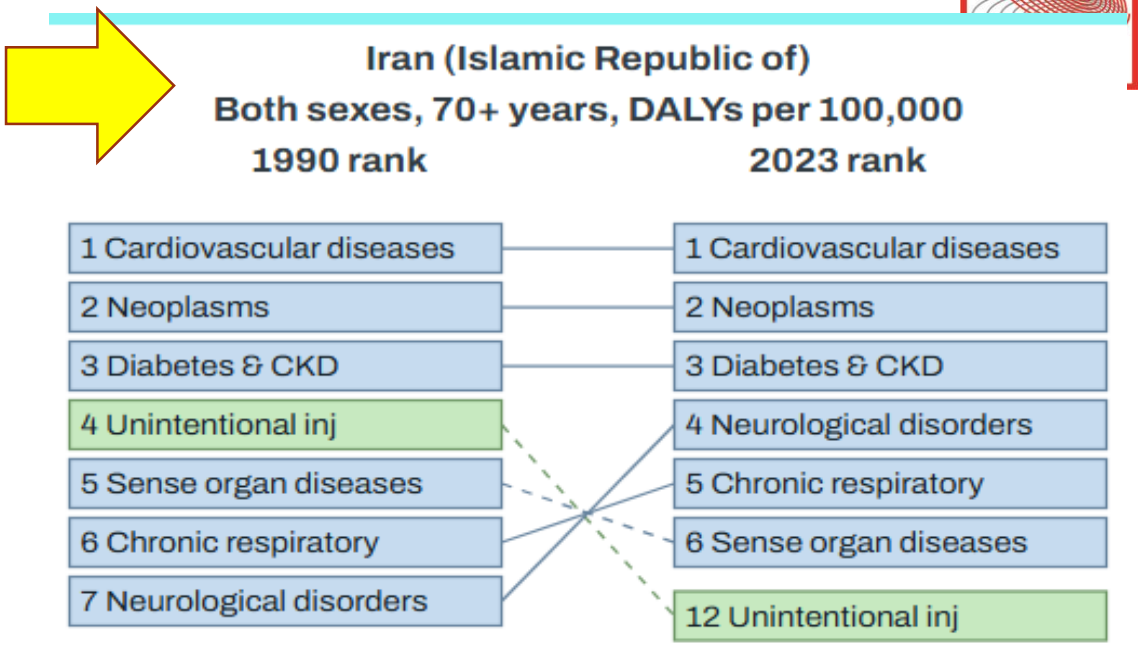
Injuries

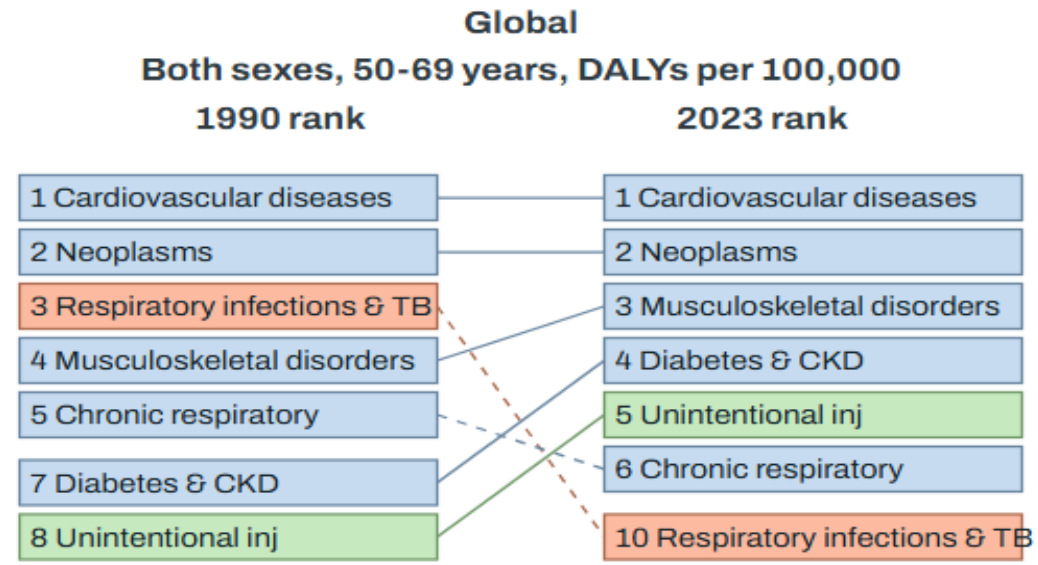


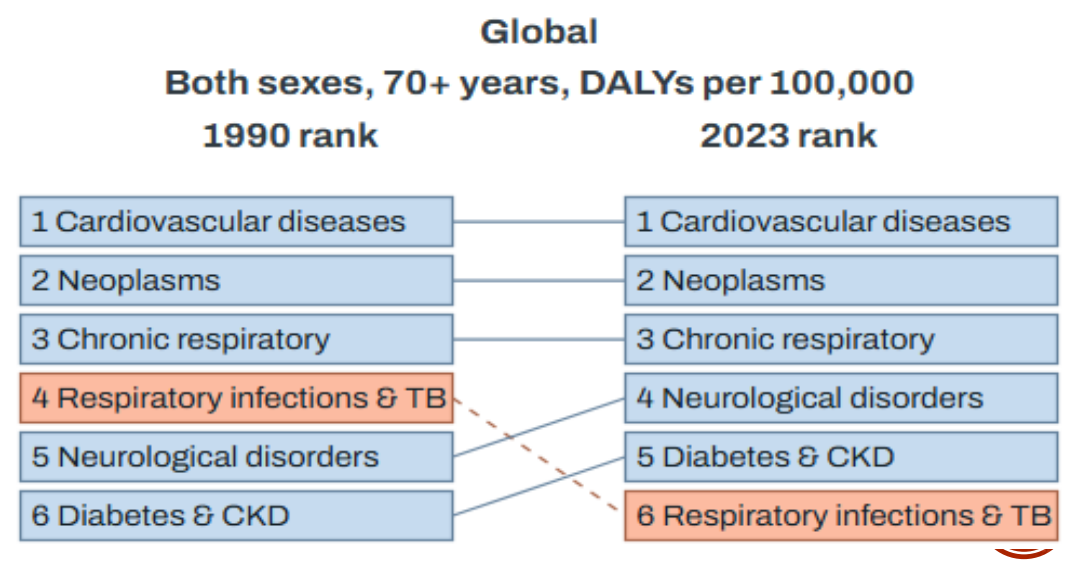
CANCER, BOD, DALLY, BOTH SEX 2023: 50-69 YRS ~ +70 YRS

IRAN ~ GLOBAL









GBD:1990-2019 ALL AGE:

GBD non-communicable diseases: 3(1990) to 6 out 10

Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases
Non-communicable diseases
Injuries

A All ages

Leading causes 1990	Percentage of DALYs 1990	Leading causes 2019	Percentage of DALYs 2019	Percentage change in number of DALYs, 1990–2019	Percentage change in age-standardised DALY rate, 1990–2019
1 Neonatal disorders	10·6 (9·9 to 11·4)	1 Neonatal disorders	7·3 (6·4 to 8·4)	−32·3 (−41·7 to −20·8)	−32·6 (−42·1 to −21·2)
2 Lower respiratory infections	8·7 (7·6 to 10·0)	2 Ischaemic heart disease	7·2 (6·5 to 7·9)	50·4 (39·9 to 60·2)	−28·6 (−33·3 to −24·2)
3 Diarrhoeal diseases	7·3 (5·9 to 8·8)	3 Stroke	5·7 (5·1 to 6·2)	32·4 (22·0 to 42·2)	−35·2 (−40·5 to −30·5)
4 Ischaemic heart disease	4·7 (4·4 to 5·0)	4 Lower respiratory infections	3·8 (3·3 to 4·3)	−56·7 (−64·2 to −47·5)	−62·5 (−69·0 to −54·9)
5 Stroke	4·2 (3·9 to 4·5)	5 Diarrhoeal diseases	3·2 (2·6 to 4·0)	−57·5 (−66·2 to −44·7)	−64·6 (−71·7 to −54·2)
6 Congenital birth defects	3·2 (2·3 to 4·8)	6 COPD	2·9 (2·6 to 3·2)	25·6 (15·1 to 46·0)	−39·8 (−44·9 to −30·2)
7 Tuberculosis	3·1 (2·8 to 3·4)	7 Road injuries	2·9 (2·6 to 3·0)	2·4 (−6·9 to 10·8)	−31·0 (−37·1 to −25·4)
8 Road injuries	2·7 (2·6 to 3·0)	8 Diabetes	2·8 (2·5 to 3·1)	147·9 (135·9 to 158·9)	24·4 (18·5 to 29·7)
9 Measles	2·7 (0·9 to 5·6)	9 Low back pain	2·5 (1·9 to 3·1)	46·9 (43·3 to 50·5)	−16·3 (−17·1 to −15·5)
10 Malaria	2·5 (1·4 to 4·1)	10 Congenital birth defects	2·1 (1·7 to 2·6)	−37·3 (−50·6 to −12·8)	−40·0 (−52·7 to −17·1)
11 COPD	2·3 (1·9 to 2·5)	11 HIV/AIDS	1·9 (1·6 to 2·2)	127·7 (97·3 to 171·7)	58·5 (37·1 to 89·2)
12 Protein-energy malnutrition	2·0 (1·6 to 2·7)	12 Tuberculosis	1·9 (1·7 to 2·0)	−41·0 (−47·2 to −33·5)	−62·8 (−66·6 to −58·0)
13 Low back pain	1·7 (1·2 to 2·1)	13 Depressive disorders	1·8 (1·4 to 2·4)	61·1 (56·9 to 65·0)	−1·8 (−2·9 to −0·8)
14 Self-harm	1·4 (1·2 to 1·5)	14 Malaria	1·8 (0·9 to 3·1)	−29·4 (−56·9 to 6·6)	−37·8 (−61·9 to −6·2)
15 Cirrhosis	1·3 (1·2 to 1·5)	15 Headache disorders	1·8 (0·4 to 3·8)	56·7 (52·4 to 62·1)	1·1 (−4·2 to 2·9)
16 Meningitis	1·3 (1·1 to 1·5)	16 Cirrhosis	1·8 (1·6 to 2·0)	33·0 (22·4 to 48·2)	−26·8 (−32·5 to −19·0)
17 Drowning	1·3 (1·1 to 1·4)	17 Lung cancer	1·8 (1·6 to 2·0)	69·1 (53·1 to 85·4)	−16·2 (−24·0 to −8·2)
18 Headache disorders	1·1 (0·2 to 2·4)	18 Chronic kidney disease	1·6 (1·5 to 1·8)	93·2 (81·6 to 105·0)	6·3 (0·2 to 12·4)
19 Depressive disorders	1·1 (0·8 to 1·5)	19 Other musculoskeletal	1·6 (1·2 to 2·1)	128·9 (122·0 to 136·3)	30·7 (27·6 to 34·3)
20 Diabetes	1·1 (1·0 to 1·2)	20 Age-related hearing loss	1·6 (1·2 to 2·1)	82·8 (75·2 to 88·9)	−1·8 (−3·7 to −0·1)
21 Lung cancer	1·0 (1·0 to 1·1)	21 Falls	1·5 (1·4 to 1·7)	47·1 (31·5 to 61·0)	−14·5 (−22·5 to −7·4)
22 Falls	1·0 (0·9 to 1·2)	22 Self-harm	1·3 (1·2 to 1·5)	−5·6 (−14·2 to 3·7)	−38·9 (−44·3 to −33·0)
23 Dietary iron deficiency	1·0 (0·7 to 1·3)	23 Gynaecological diseases	1·2 (0·9 to 1·5)	48·7 (45·8 to 51·8)	−6·8 (−8·7 to −4·9)
24 Interpersonal violence	0·9 (0·9 to 1·0)	24 Anxiety disorders	1·1 (0·8 to 1·5)	53·7 (48·8 to 59·1)	−0·1 (−1·0 to 0·7)
25 Whooping cough	0·9 (0·4 to 1·7)	25 Dietary iron deficiency	1·1 (0·8 to 1·5)	13·8 (10·5 to 17·2)	−16·4 (−18·7 to −14·0)

GBD:1990-2019(AGE 50-74):

Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases
Non-communicable diseases
Injuries

20 out 25 first & 9 out of 10 first

4 out of 20 of non-communicable diseases: cancer

E 50–74 years

Leading causes 1990	Percentage of DALYs 1990	Leading causes 2019	Percentage of DALYs 2019	Percentage change in number of DALYs, 1990–2019	Percentage change in age-standardised DALY rate, 1990–2019
1 Ischaemic heart disease	12·5 (11·6 to 13·4)	1 Ischaemic heart disease	11·8 (10·7 to 12·9)	46·1 (35·6 to 56·4)	−29·1 (−34·2 to −24·1)
2 Stroke	10·9 (10·0 to 11·8)	2 Stroke	9·3 (8·5 to 10·1)	31·5 (19·5 to 42·9)	−36·3 (−42·1 to −30·8)
3 COPD	6·5 (5·5 to 7·1)	3 Diabetes	5·1 (4·6 to 5·7)	156·1 (143·4 to 167·9)	24·5 (18·5 to 30·4)
4 Tuberculosis	4·0 (3·6 to 4·4)	4 COPD	4·7 (4·2 to 5·2)	12·0 (0·9 to 32·3)	−45·9 (−51·4 to −36·2)
5 Lung cancer	3·6 (3·3 to 3·9)	5 Lung cancer	3·9 (3·4 to 4·3)	64·3 (48·8 to 80·2)	−19·8 (−27·3 to −12·1)
6 Diabetes	3·1 (2·8 to 3·4)	6 Low back pain	3·1 (2·3 to 4·0)	72·1 (70·0 to 74·3)	−15·9 (−16·9 to −14·9)
7 Cirrhosis	2·8 (2·6 to 3·1)	7 Cirrhosis	2·7 (2·4 to 3·0)	44·6 (33·2 to 57·1)	−29·1 (−34·7 to −23·0)
8 Low back pain	2·8 (2·1 to 3·7)	8 Chronic kidney disease	2·3 (2·1 to 2·5)	130·2 (113·0 to 145·6)	12·1 (3·7 to 19·5)
9 Diarrhoeal diseases	2·6 (1·6 to 4·0)	9 Age-related hearing loss	2·2 (1·5 to 3·0)	100·8 (96·0 to 104·9)	−2·6 (−4·9 to −0·5)
10 Stomach cancer	2·4 (2·2 to 2·6)	10 Road injuries	2·1 (1·9 to 2·3)	72·9 (56·5 to 83·9)	−15·2 (−23·2 to −9·9)
11 Road injuries	1·9 (1·8 to 2·0)	11 Other musculoskeletal	1·9 (1·4 to 2·6)	172·0 (160·6 to 187·4)	33·6 (280 to 40·2)
12 Lower respiratory infections	1·8 (1·6 to 2·0)	12 Tuberculosis	1·9 (1·7 to 2·1)	−27·8 (−36·2 to −16·9)	−64·7 (−68·9 to −59·4)
13 Age-related hearing loss	1·7 (1·2 to 2·3)	13 Lower respiratory infections	1·8 (1·6 to 1·9)	49·8 (37·9 to 62·4)	−27·5 (−33·3 to −21·5)
14 Chronic kidney disease	1·6 (1·4 to 1·7)	14 Depressive disorders	1·7 (1·3 to 2·3)	107·3 (104·7 to 110·1)	1·5 (0·2 to 2·9)
15 Asthma	1·5 (1·2 to 1·9)	15 Colorectal cancer	1·7 (1·6 to 1·9)	95·1 (80v8 to 108·2)	−5·1 (−12·1 to 1·2)
16 Hypertensive heart disease	1·5 (1·2 to 1·7)	16 Falls	1·7 (1·5 to 2·0)	88·3 (76·5 to 100·0)	−8·4 (−14·1 to −2·6)
17 Falls	1·4 (1·3 to 1·6)	17 Stomach cancer	1·7 (1·5 to 1·9)	6·3 (−5·0 to 18·9)	−48·1 (−536 to −42·0)
18 Colorectal cancer	1·4 (1·3 to 1·5)	18 Osteoarthritis	1·5 (0·8 to 2·9)	113·6 (110·9 to 116·4)	4·1 (28 to 5·4)
19 Depressive disorders	1·3 (0·9 to 1·7)	19 Blindness and vision loss	1·4 (1·1 to 2·0)	88·8 (81·9 to 95·8)	−8·6 (−12·0 to −5·0)
20 Blindness and vision loss	1·2 (0·9 to 1·6)	20 Breast cancer	1·4 (1·3 to 1·5)	85·0 (69·9 to 99·4)	−9·5 (−16·9 to −2·5)
21 Liver cancer	1·2 (1·0 to 1·3)	21 Diarrhoeal diseases	1·4 (0·9 to 2·1)	−21·0 (−42·4 to 11·9)	−61·0 (−72·1 to −45·8)
22 Breast cancer	1·2 (1·1 to 1·2)	22 Hypertensive heart disease	1·3 (1·0 to 1·5)	36·7 (20·8 to 58·8)	−33·8 (−41·7 to −23·4)
23 Oesophageal cancer	1·1 (0·9 to 1·2)	23 Headache disorders	1·2 (0·4 to 2·5)	102·5 (88·7 to 108·2)	−1·2 (−7·4 to 2·3)
24 Osteoarthritis	1·1 (0·6 to 2·2)	24 Oral disorders	1·2 (0·8 to 1·8)	90·5 (86·0 to 94·7)	−7·4 (−9·6 to −5·1)
25 Self-harm	1·1 (1·0 to 1·2)	25 Neck pain	1·1 (0·7 to 1·7)	115·9 (110·5 to 122·2)	5·7 (3·0 to 8·5)

Lancet 2020; 396: 1204–22. chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(20)30925-9.pdf

GBD:1990-2019 (AGE +75):

Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases
Non-communicable diseases
Injuries

GBD in Elderly non-communicable diseases: 20 out 25 first & 8 out of 10 first

A All ages

Leading causes 1990	Percentage of DALYs 1990	Leading causes 2019	Percentage of DALYs 2019	Percentage change in number of DALYs, 1990–2019	Percentage change in age-standardised DALY rate, 1990–2019
F 75 years and older					
1 Ischaemic heart disease	18·6 (17·1 to 19·7)	1 Ischaemic heart disease	16·2 (14·6 to 17·6)	66·6 (57·7 to 74·2)	−32·4 (−35·8 to −29·4)
2 Stroke	15·5 (14·3 to 16·7)	2 Stroke	13·0 (11·7 to 14·0)	60·5 (48·7 to 72·5)	−33·4 (−38·3 to −28·5)
3 COPD	9·9 (8·6 to 10·7)	3 COPD	8·5 (7·5 to 9·2)	63·6 (49·1 to 86·1)	−31·0 (−37·1 to −21·9)
4 Alzheimer's disease	3·8 (1·7 to 8·6)	4 Alzheimer's disease	5·6 (2·6 to 12·2)	180·0 (168·0 to 194·7)	2·6 (−2·1 to 6·6)
5 Lower respiratory infections	3·3 (3·0 to 3·6)	5 Diabetes	4·0 (3·6 to 4·3)	190·7 (179·4 to 201·0)	23·1 (18·6 to 27·5)
6 Diarrhoeal diseases	3·1 (2·0 to 4·5)	6 Lower respiratory infections	3·3 (2·9 to 3·6)	87·4 (76·2 to 99·6)	−25·3 (−29·3 to −20·4)
7 Diabetes	2·6 (2·4 to 2·9)	7 Lung cancer	2·6 (2·3 to 2·8)	164·3 (143·6 to 183·8)	16·4 (7·4 to 24·9)
8 Hypertensive heart disease	2·3 (1·9 to 2·5)	8 Falls	2·6 (2·2 to 2·9)	166·4 (151·1 to 183·4)	6·4 (0·4 to 13·3)
9 Age-related hearing loss	2·0 (1·5 to 2·7)	9 Chronic kidney disease	2·5 (2·3 to 2·7)	196·0 (173·9 to 211·1)	21·6 (12·6 to 27·4)
10 Lung cancer	1·9 (1·8 to 2·0)	10 Age-related hearing loss	2·5 (1·9 to 3·3)	137·8 (132·0 to 143·9)	−2·2 (−4·3 to −0·2)
11 Falls	1·8 (1·6 to 2·1)	11 Hypertensive heart disease	2·4 (1·8 to 2·7)	106·0 (68·5 to 131·7)	−15·1 (−31·5 to −5·0)
12 Tuberculosis	1·8 (1·6 to 2·1)	12 Diarrhoeal diseases	1·9 (1·2 to 3·0)	15·1 (−16·8 to 65·3)	−51·0 (−64·9 to −30·4)
13 Low back pain	1·7 (1·2 to 2·3)	13 Low back pain	1·8 (1·3 to 2·4)	105·7 (100·2 to 111·4)	−12·5 (−13·8 to −11·3)
14 Chronic kidney disease	1·6 (1·5 to 1·8)	14 Colorectal cancer	1·7 (1·5 to 1·8)	126·9 (113·4 to 138·3)	−4·5 (−9·7 to 0·1)
15 Stomach cancer	1·6 (1·4 to 1·7)	15 Blindness and vision loss	1·7 (1·3 to 2·2)	124·7 (119·3 to 130·7)	−7·4 (−9·9 to −4·8)
16 Blindness and vision loss	1·4 (1·1 to 1·8)	16 Atrial fibrillation	1·3 (1·1 to 1·5)	148·6 (134·8 to 161·9)	−1·8 (−6·9 to 2·5)
17 Colorectal cancer	1·4 (1·3 to 1·5)	17 Stomach cancer	1·3 (1·1 to 1·4)	55·0 (43·8 to 66·6)	−32·9 (−37·5 to −28·0)
18 Asthma	1·2 (1·0 to 1·7)	18 Prostate cancer	1·1 (1·0 to 1·4)	117·0 (102·1 to 142·3)	−8·5 (−14·6 to 2·1)
19 Cirrhosis	1·2 (1·0 to 1·3)	19 Cirrhosis	1·1 (1·0 to 1·2)	82·3 (62·1 to 100·9)	−21·3 (−30·2 to −13·5)
20 Prostate cancer	1·0 (0·8 to 1·2)	20 Parkinson's disease	1·1 (1·0 to 1·2)	153·7 (138·7 to 166·6)	6·0 (0·0 to 11·1)
21 Atrial fibrillation	1·0 (0·8 to 1·2)	21 Osteoarthritis	1·1 (06 to 21)	139·5 (136·5 to 142·6)	0·8 (−0·4 to 2·1)
22 Osteoarthritis	0·9 (0·5 to 1·7)	22 Oral disorders	0·9 (0·6 to 1·3)	112·0 (106·4 to 117·6)	−10·9 (−12·9 to −8·8)
23 Oral disorders	0·8 (0·6 to 1·2)	23 Tuberculosis	0·9 (0·8 to 1·0)	−6·3 (−16·9 to 14·6)	−59·2 (−64·0 to −50·3)
24 Parkinson's disease	0·8 (0·8 to 0·9)	24 Asthma	0·8 (0·7 to 1·0)	25·2 (3·2 to 41·2)	−46·2 (−55·9 to −39·8)
25 Upper digestive diseases	0·8 (0·7 to 0·9)	25 Road injuries	0·8 (0·7 to 0·9)	110·0 (99·8 to 118·1)	−9·3 (−13·5 to −5·9)

er (JMERC)

Lancet 2020; 396: 1204–22. chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(20)30925-9.pdf

GLOBAL CANCER BURDEN: RISK FACTORS

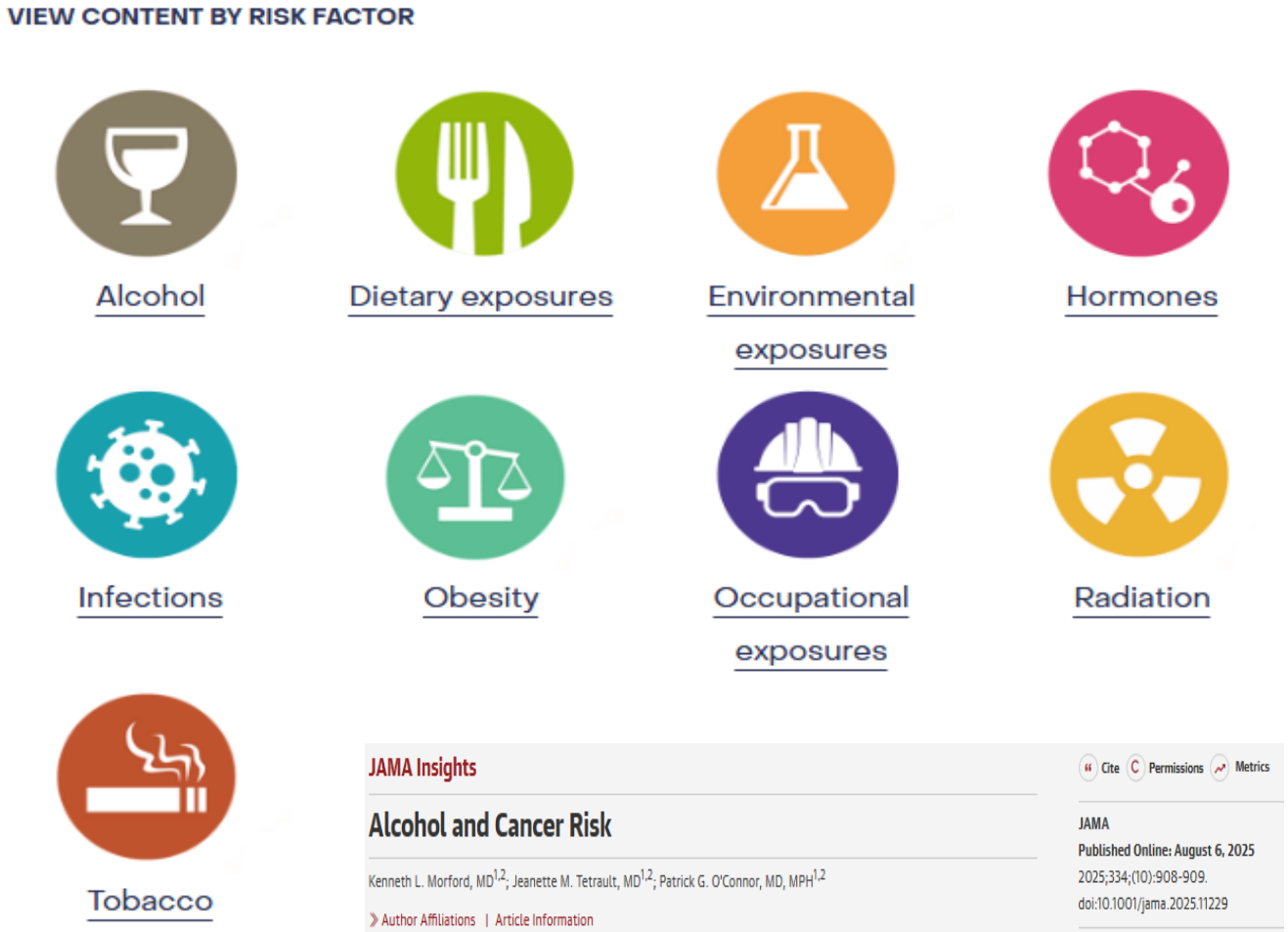
LANCET: Vol 406
October 11, 2025

Cancer deaths attributable to known risk factors :

41·7% (37·8–45·4)

Obesity 4-8%

Alcohol 4-5%



JAMA Insights

Alcohol and Cancer Risk

Kenneth L. Morford, MD[1,2]; Jeanette M. Tetrault, MD[1,2]; Patrick G. O'Connor, MD, MPH[1,2]

Author Affiliations | Article Information

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https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/2837352

GBD 2023 Cancer Collaborators. The global, regional, and national burden of cancer, 1990–2023, with forecasts to 2050: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2023. Lancet 2025; published online Sept 24. https://doi.org/10.1016/S01406736(25)01635-6.

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CANCER ATTRIBUTABLE TO OBESITY

ABOUT | DATA SOURCES & METHODS | ANALYSIS TOOLS | FUNDERS | HELP

PIE CHART | BAR CHART | MAP | TREEMAP CHART | SUNBURST CHART

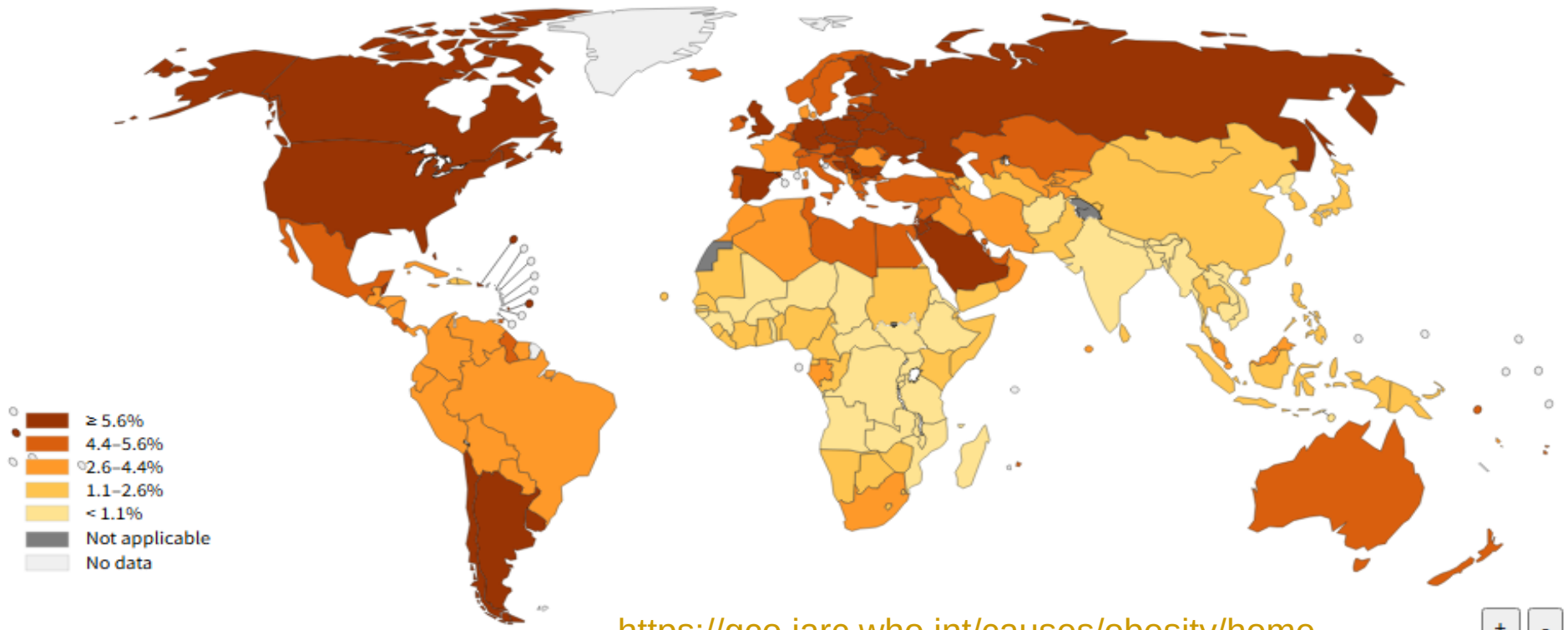
Continent: The world

Anatomical site: All sites

Sex: Both

Scenario: Attributable fraction

Fraction (%) of all cancer cases (at all anatomical sites) among both sexes (worldwide) in 2012 attributable to excess body mass index, by country



https://gco.iarc.who.int/causes/obesity/home

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World Health Organization

CANCER ATTRIBUTABLE TO OBESITY

ABOUT | DATA SOURCES & METHODS | ANALYSIS TOOLS | FUNDERS

PIE CHART | BAR CHART | MAP | TREEMAP CHART

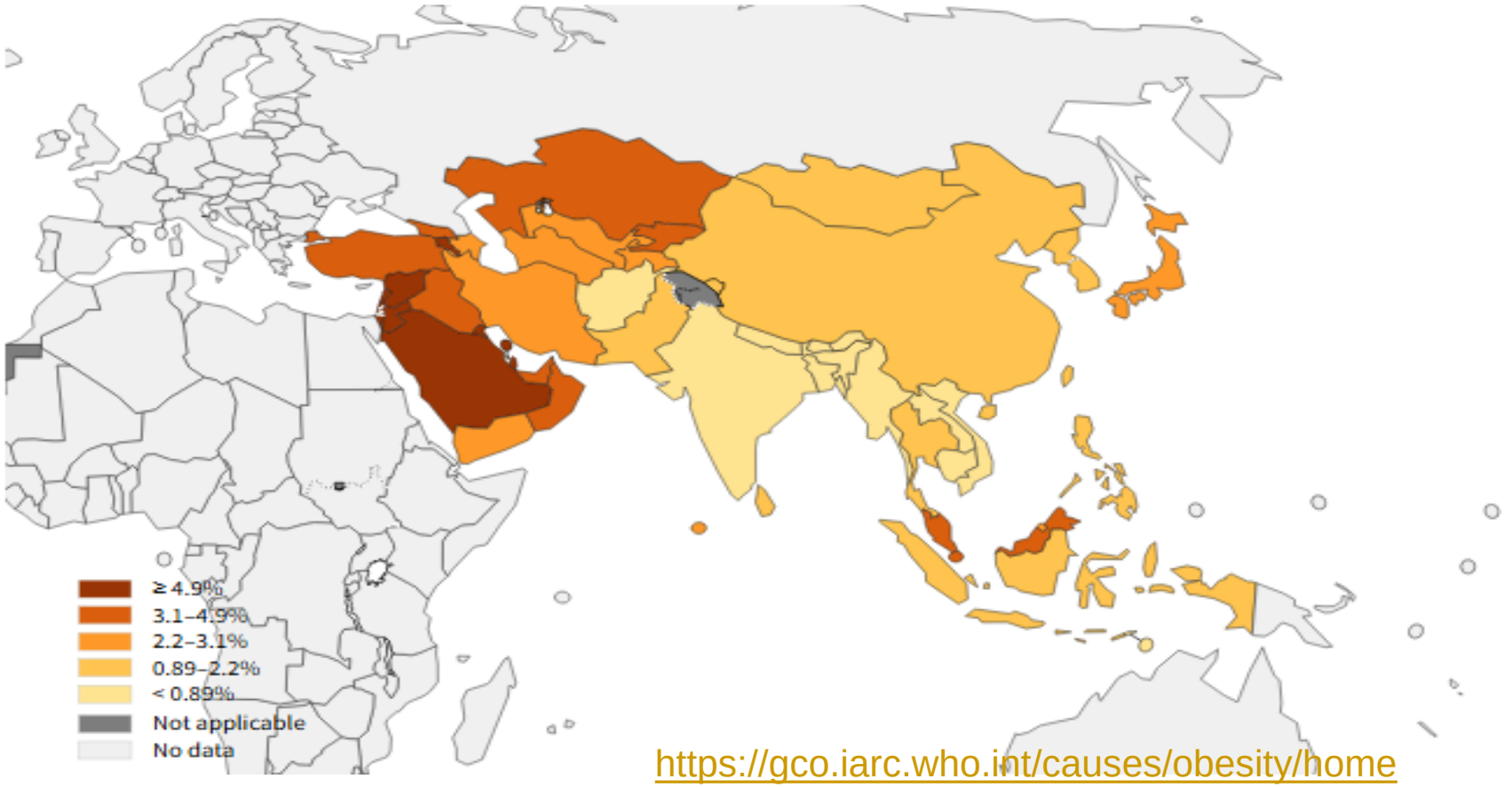
Continent: Asia

Anatomical site: All sites

Sex: Both

Scenario: Attributable fraction

Fraction (%) of all cancer cases (at all anatomical sites) among both sexes in Asia in 2012 attributable to excess body mass index, by country



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CANCER ATTRIBUTABLE TO OBESITY

ABOUT | DATA SOURCES & METHODS | ANALYSIS TOOLS | FUNDERS | HELP

PIE CHART | BAR CHART | MAP | TREEMAP CHART | SUNBURST CHART

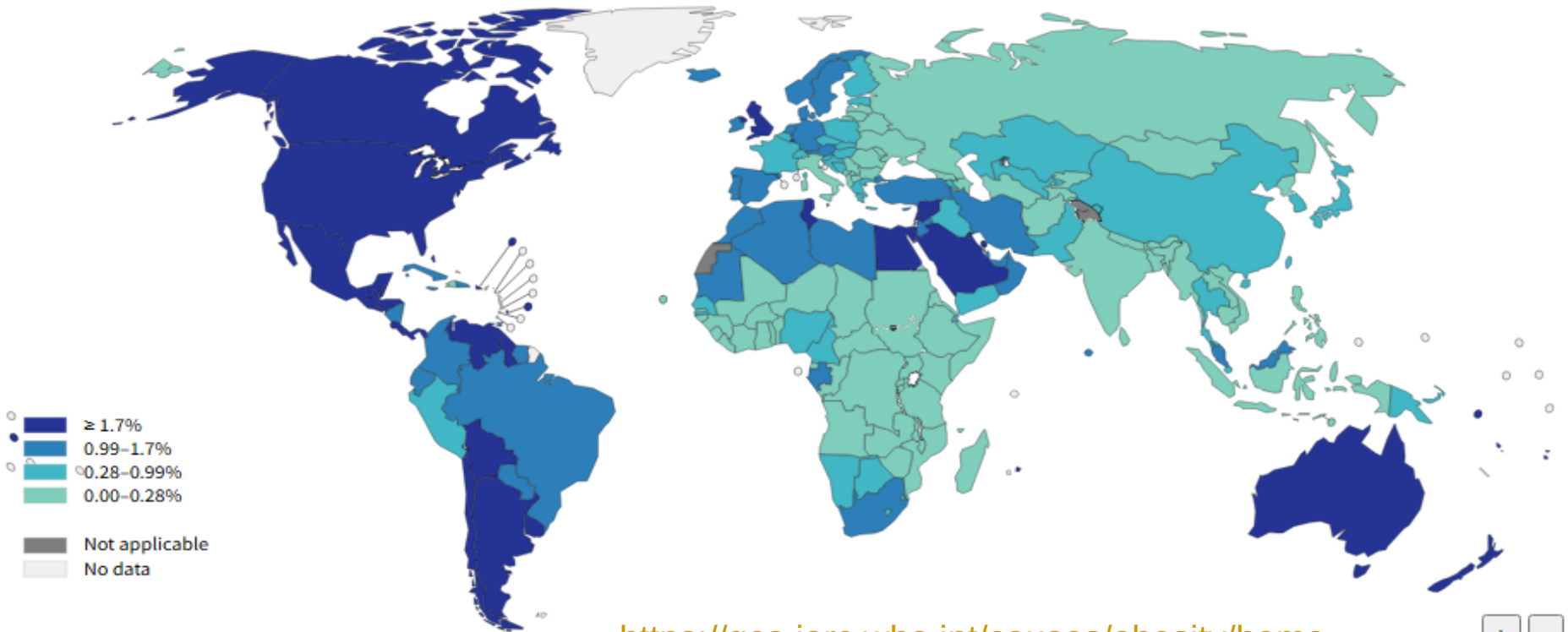
Continent: The world

Anatomical site: All sites

Sex: Both

Scenario: Preventable fraction

Fraction (%) of all cancer cases (at all anatomical sites) among both sexes (worldwide) in 2012 that could have been prevented if mean population-level body mass index values had remained constant since 1982, by country



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CANCER ATTRIBUTABLE TO OBESITY

ABOUT | DATA SOURCES & METHODS | ANALYSIS TOOLS | FUNDERS | HELP

PIE CHART | BAR CHART | MAP | TREEMAP CHART | SUNBURST CHART

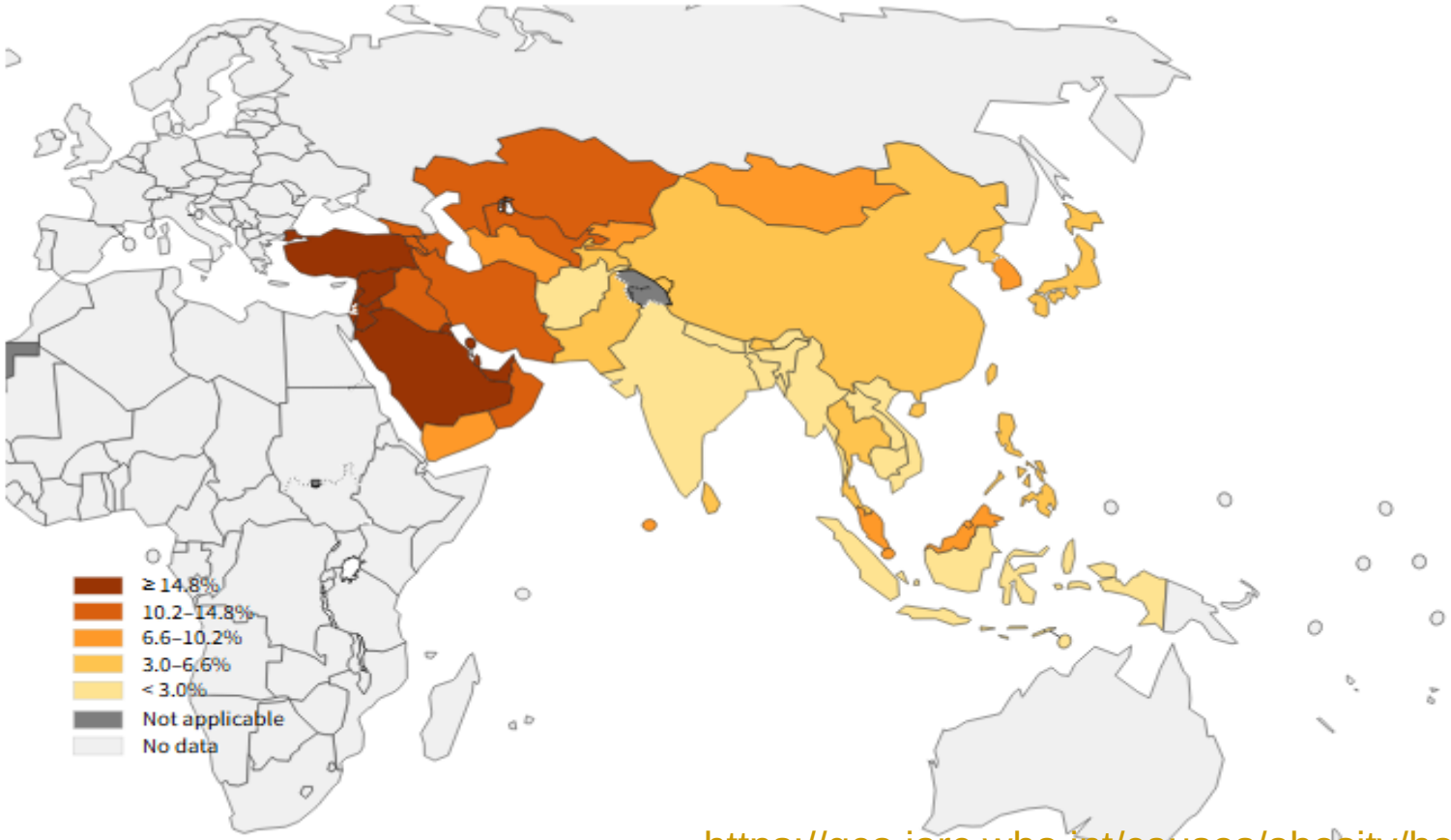
Continent: Asia

Anatomical site: Colon

Sex: Both

Scenario: Attributable fraction

Fraction (%) of all colon cancer cases among both sexes in Asia in 2012 attributable to excess body mass index, by country



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CANCER ATTRIBUTABLE TO OBESITY

ABOUT | DATA SOURCES & METHODS | ANALYSIS TOOLS | FUNDERS | HELP

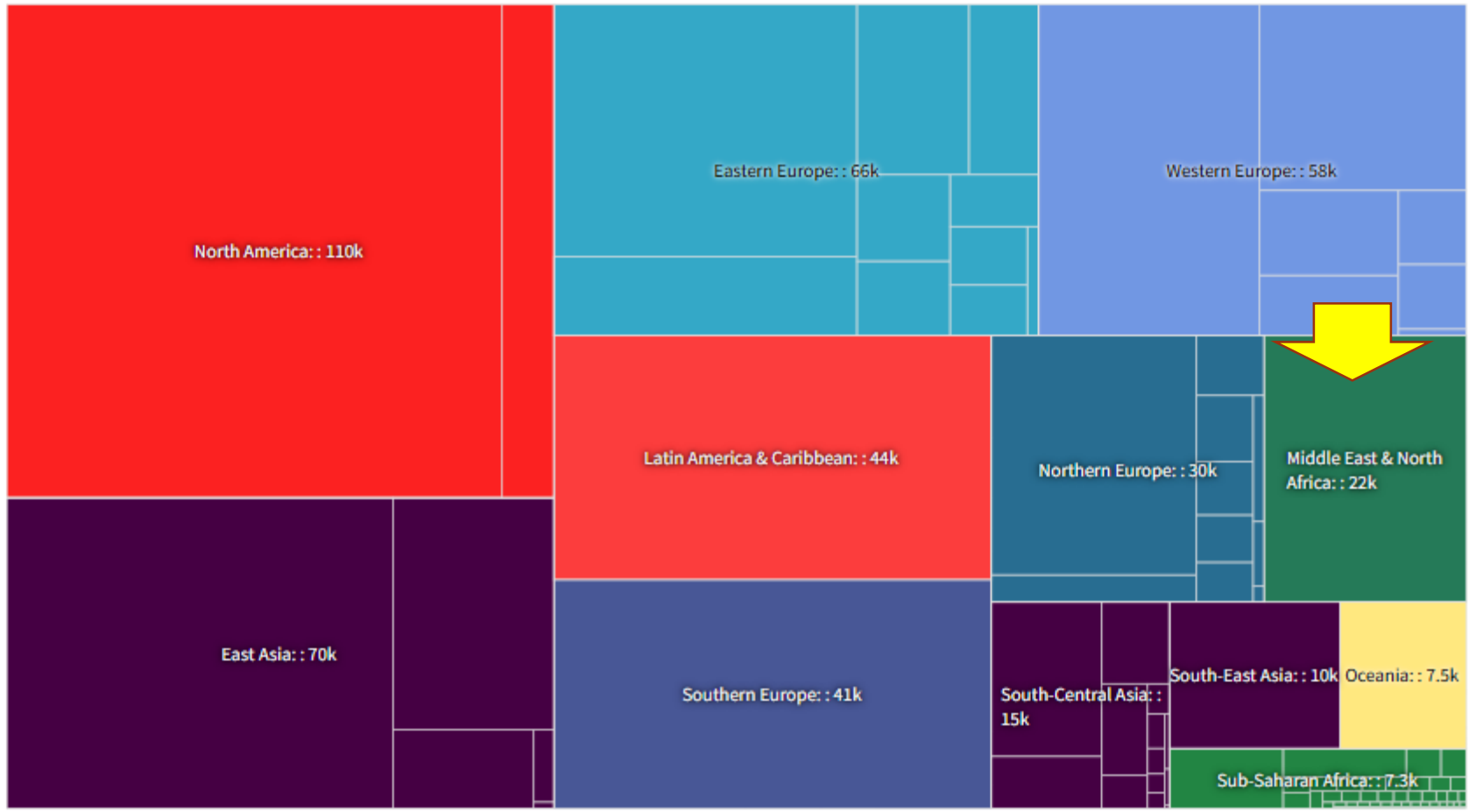
PIE CHART | BAR CHART | MAP | TREEMAP CHART | SUNBURST CHART

Anatomical site: All sites

Sex: Both

Scenario: Attributable cases

Cancer cases (at all anatomical sites) among both sexes in 2012 attributable to excess body mass index, by region/continent



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CANCER ATTRIBUTABLE TO OBESITY

ABOUT | DATA SOURCES & METHODS | ANALYSIS TOOLS | FUNDERS | HELP

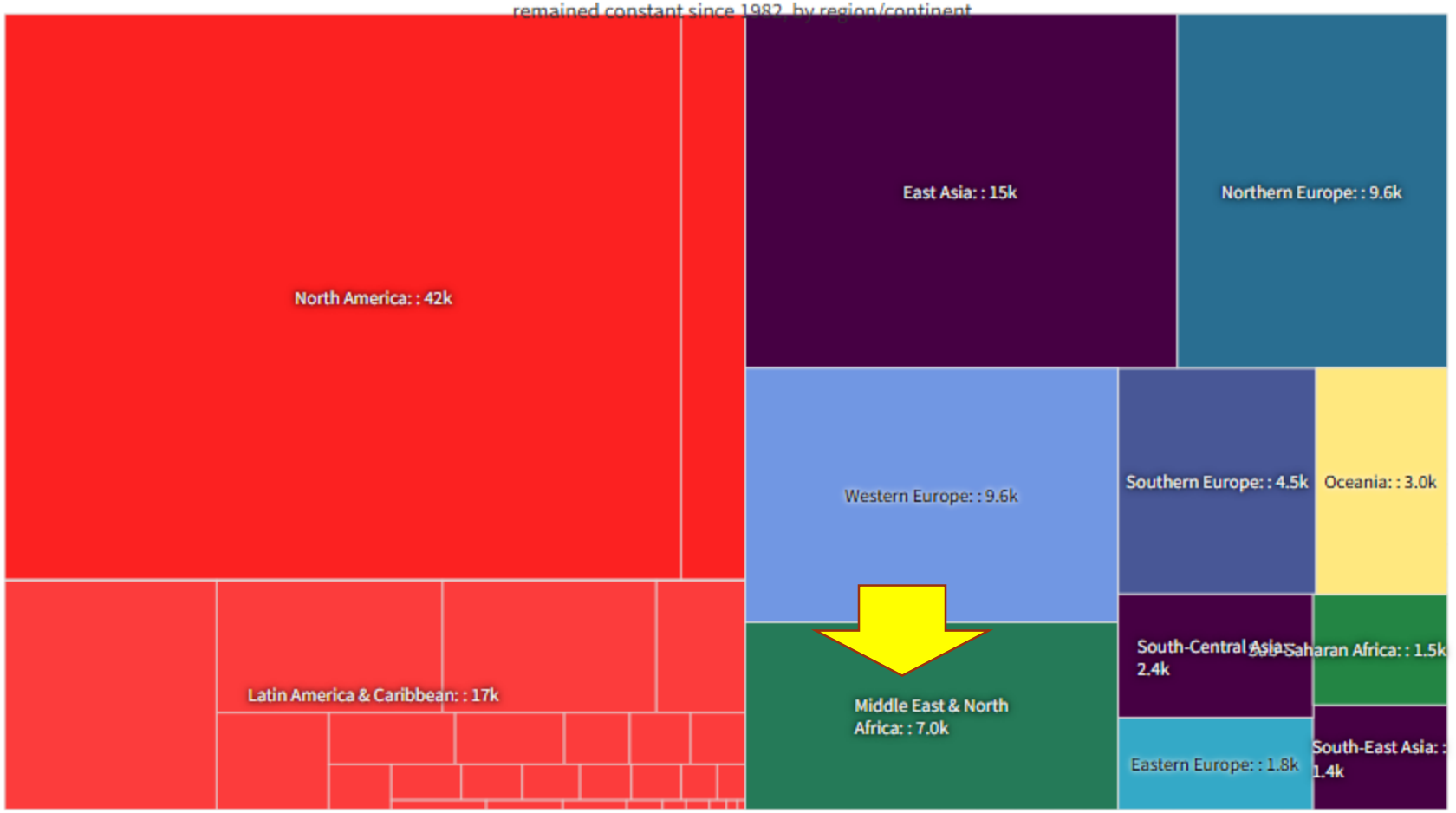
PIE CHART | BAR CHART | MAP | TREEMAP CHART | SUNBURST CHART

Anatomical site: All sites

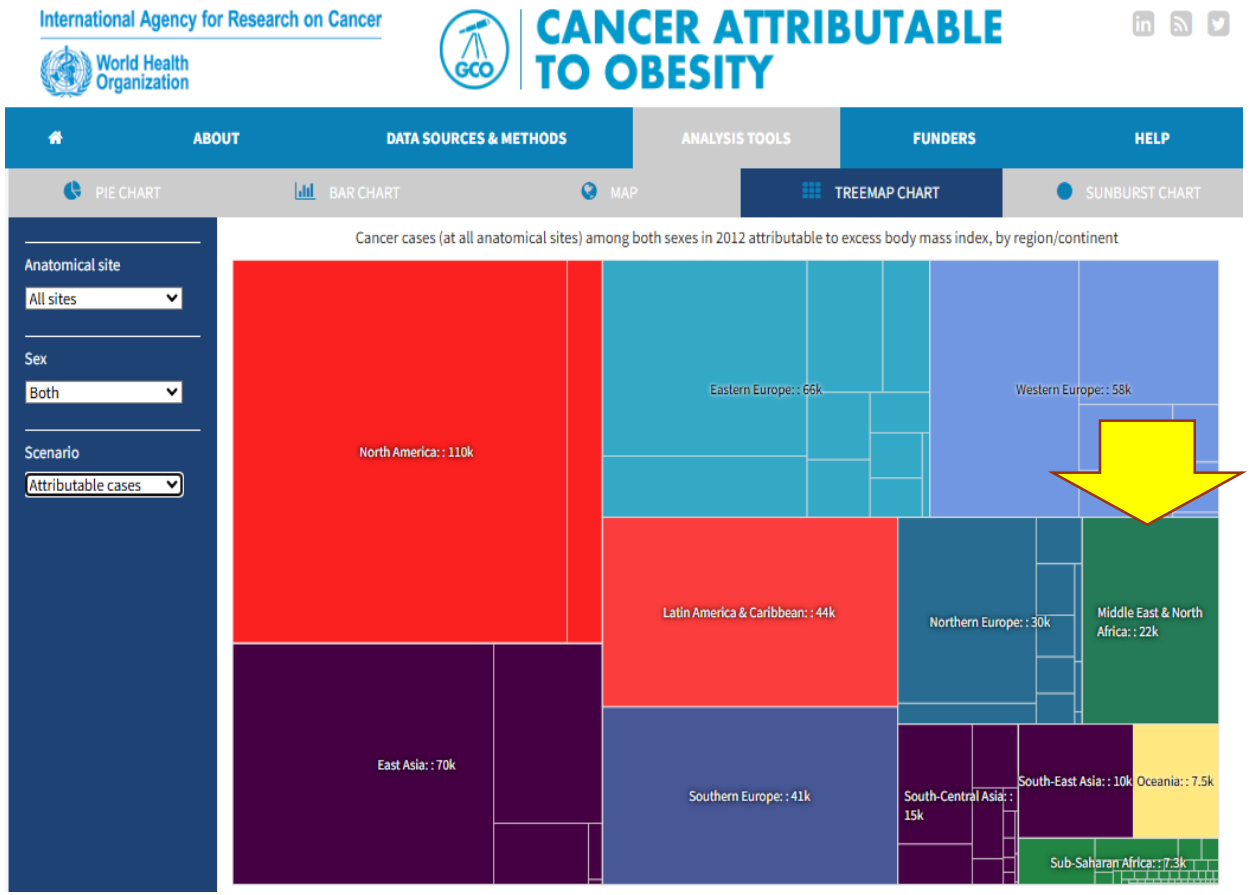
Sex: Both

Scenario: Preventable cases

Cancer cases (at all anatomical sites) among both sexes in 2012 that could have been prevented if mean population-level body mass index values had remained constant since 1982, by region/continent



ERC)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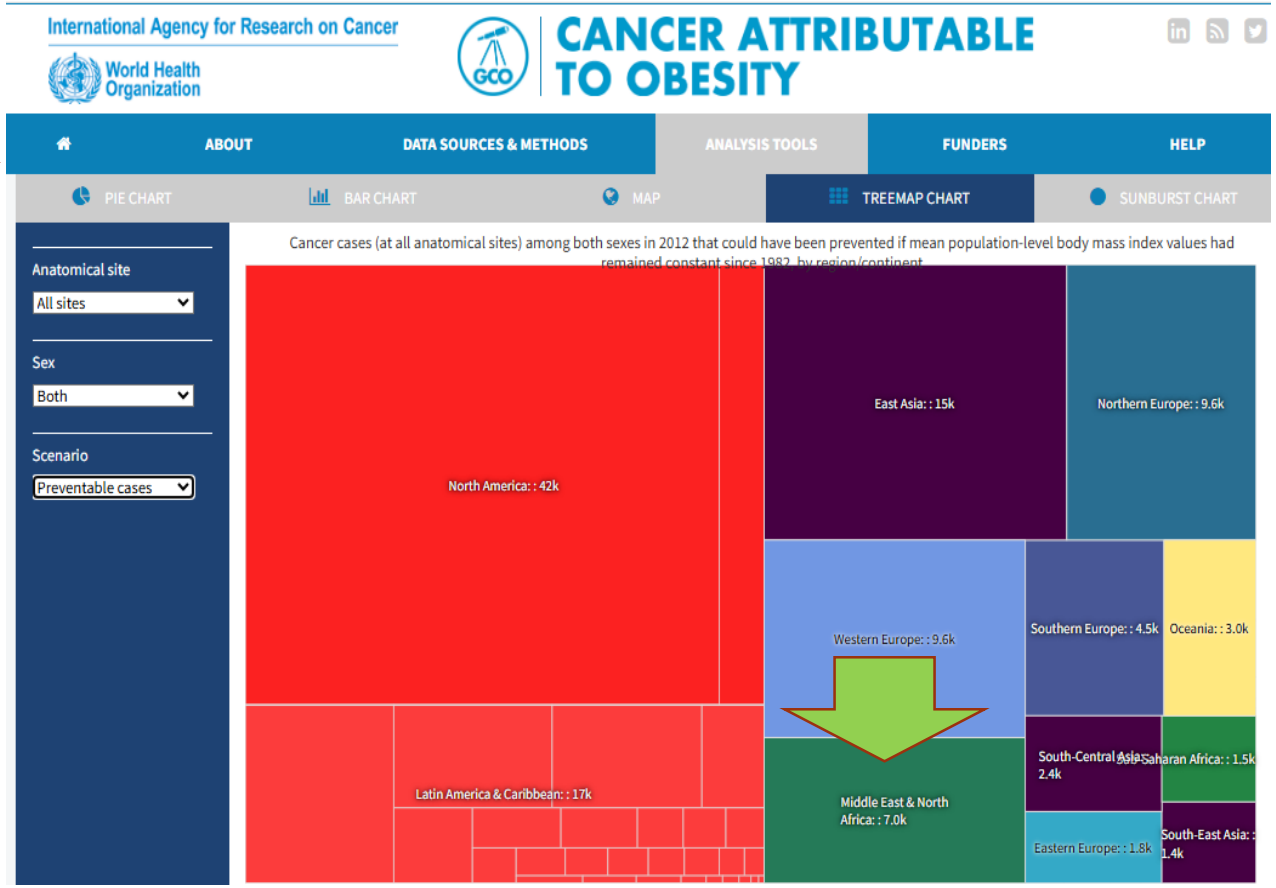
PIE CHART
BAR CHART
MAP
TREEMAP CHART
SUNBURST CHART
Anatomical site
All sites
Sex
Both
Scenario
Attributable cases
Cancer cases (at all anatomical sites) among both sexes in 2012 attributable to excess body mass index, by region/continent
North America: : 110k
Eastern Europe: : 66k
Western Europe: : 58k
Latin America & Caribbean: : 44k
Northern Europe: : 30k
Middle East & North Africa: : 22k
East Asia: : 70k
Southern Europe: : 41k
South-Central Asia: : 15k
South-East Asia: : 10k
Oceania: : 7.5k
Sub-Saharan Africa: : 7.3k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MAP
TREEMAP CHART
SUNBURST CHART
Anatomical site
All sites
Sex
Both
Scenario
Preventable cases
Cancer cases (at all anatomical sites) among both sexes in 2012 that could have been prevented if mean population-level body mass index values had
North America: : 42k
East Asia: : 15k
Northern Europe: : 9.6k
Western Europe: : 9.6k
Southern Europe: : 4.5k
Oceania: : 3.0k
Latin America & Caribbean: : 17k
Middle East & North Africa: : 7.0k
South-Central Asia: : 2.4k
Sub-Saharan Africa: : 1.5k
Eastern Europe: : 1.8k
South-East Asia: : 1.4k

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CANCERS ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOL

ABOUT | DATA SOURCES & METHODS | ANALYSIS TOOLS | HELP

PIE CHARTS | BAR CHARTS | MULTIBAR CHARTS | MAPS | SUNBURST CHARTS

Display by: Population attributab

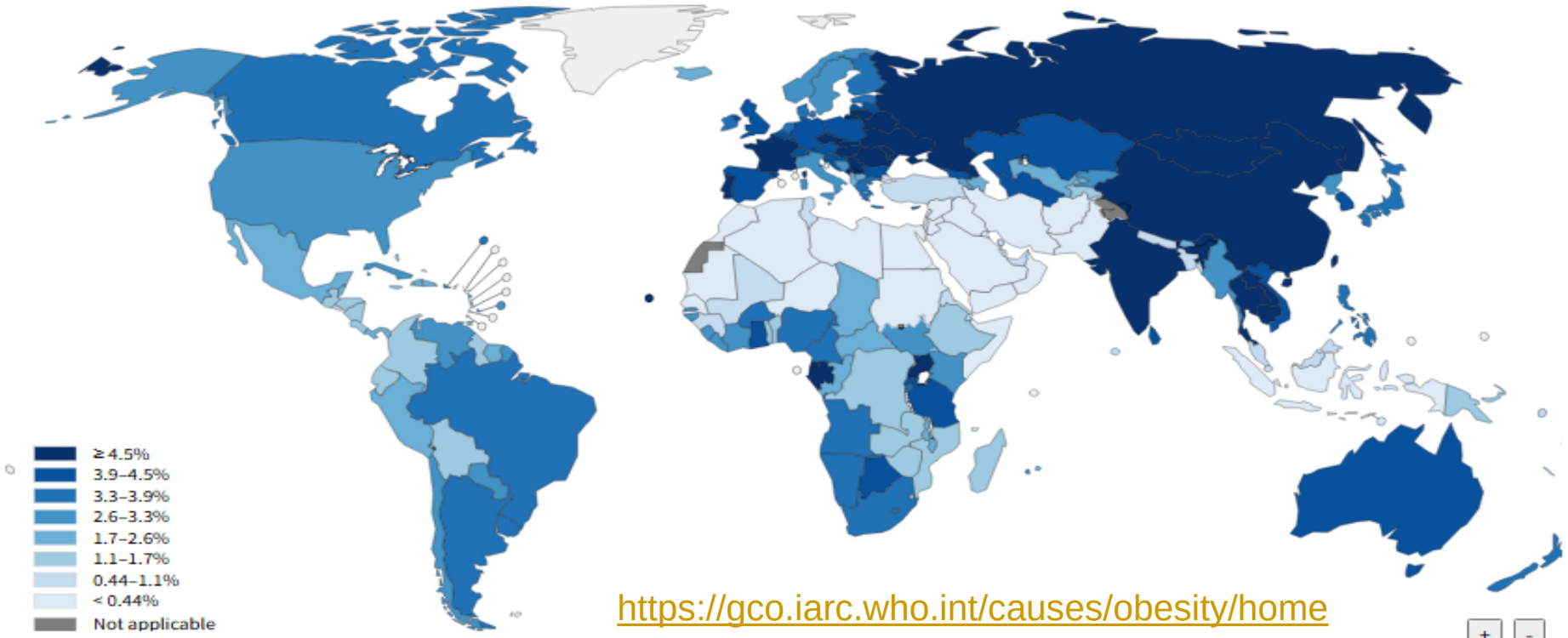
Region: World

Cancer site: All cancers except nor

Sex: Both sexes

Scale: Ranked

Estimated PAF in 2020 attributable to alcohol drinking, both sexes



https://gco.iarc.who.int/causes/obesity/home

PAF (World): 4.1%

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Map production: IARC
World Health Organization

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CANCERS ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOL

ABOUT | DATA SOURCES & METHODS | ANALYSIS TOOLS | HELP

PIE CHARTS | BAR CHARTS | MULTIBAR CHARTS | MAPS | SUNBURST CHARTS

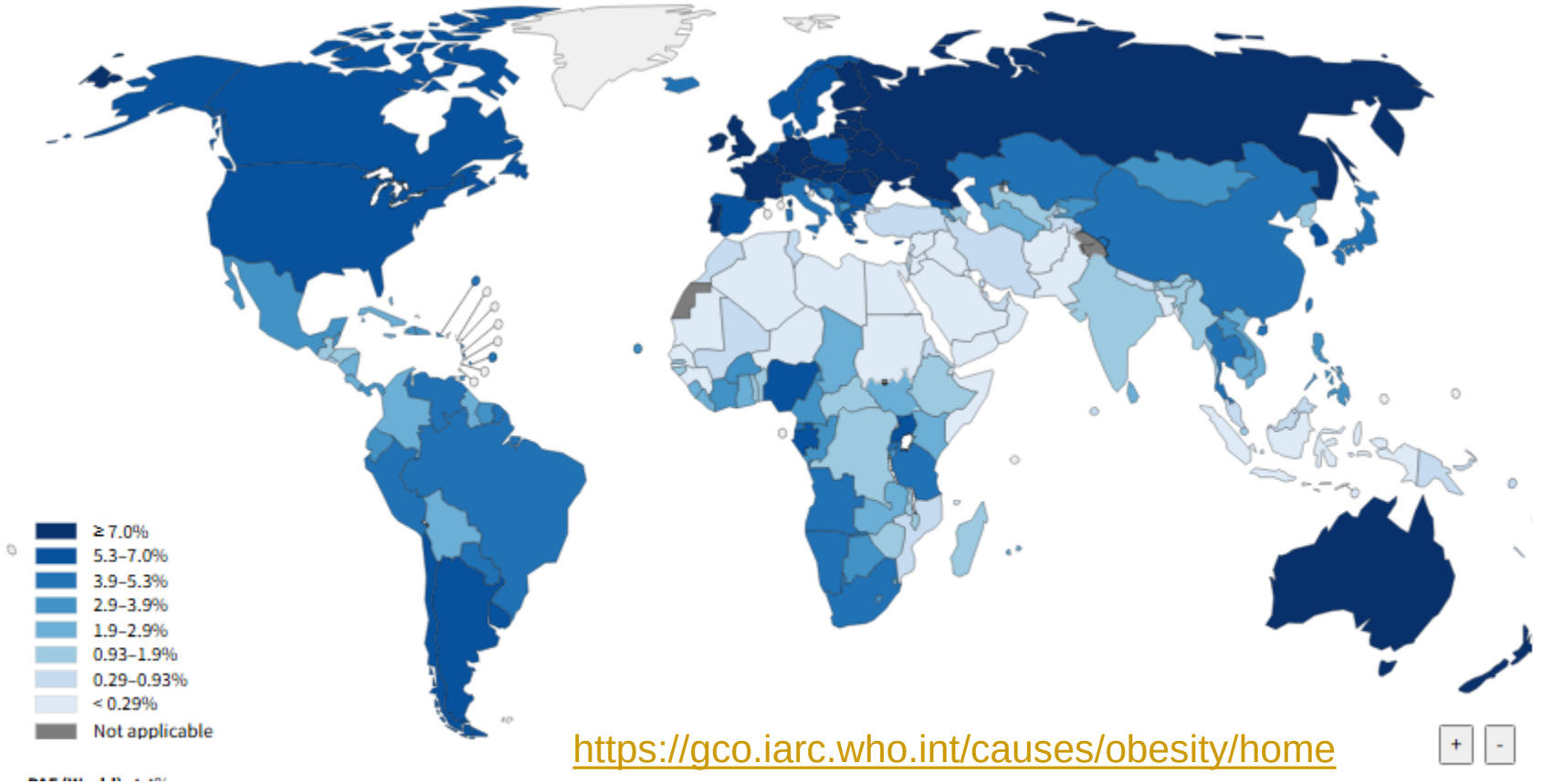
Display by: Population attributab

Region: World

Cancer site: Breast

Sex: Both sexes

Scale: Ranked



https://gco.iarc.who.int/causes/obesity/home

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ABOUT | DATA SOURCES & METHODS | ANALYSIS TOOLS | HELP

PIE CHARTS | BAR CHARTS | MULTIBAR CHARTS | MAPS | SUNBURST CHARTS

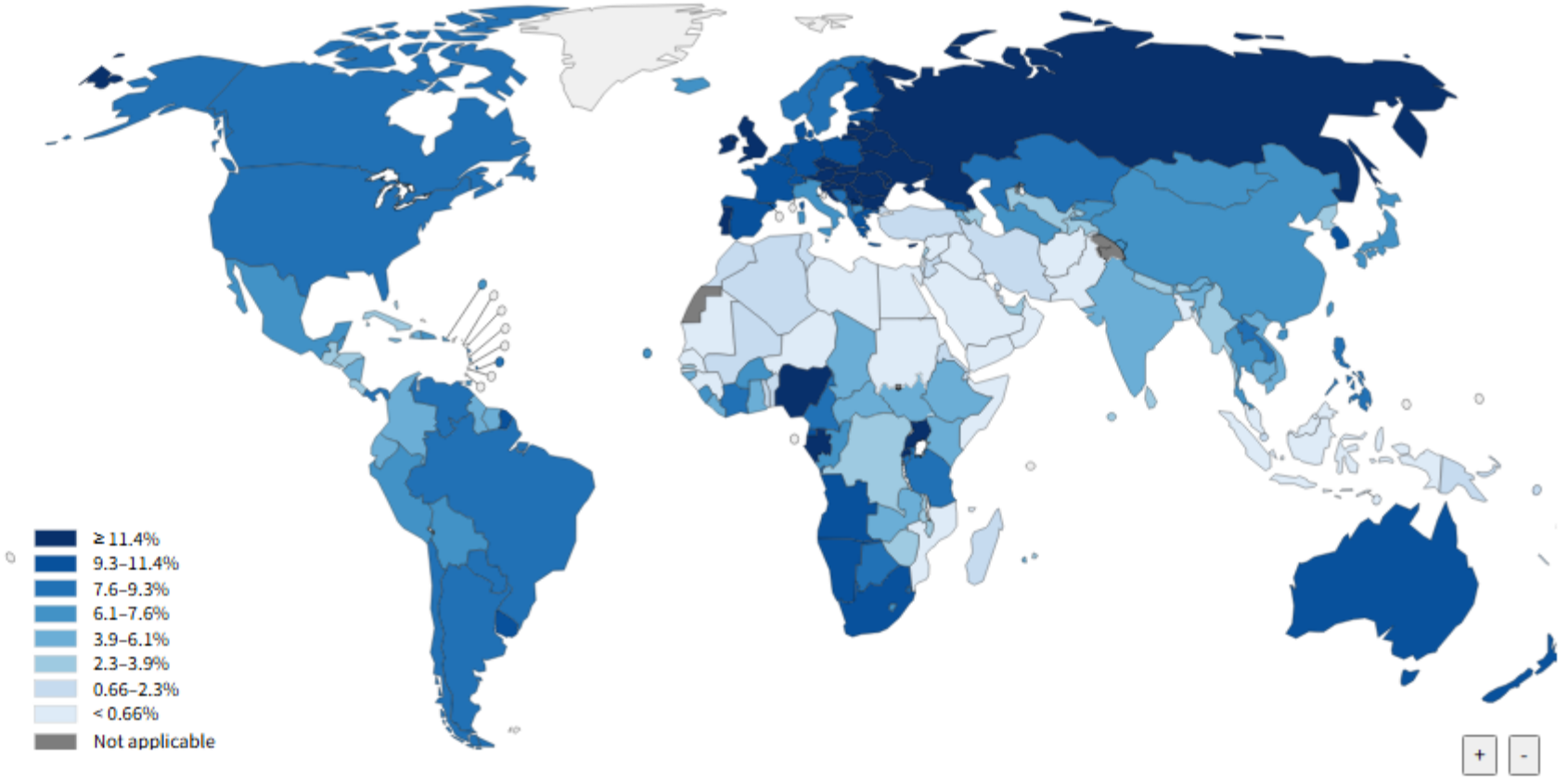
Display by: Population attributab

Region: World

Cancer site: Colon

Sex: Both sexes

Scale: Ranked



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PIE CHARTS | BAR CHARTS | MULTIBAR CHARTS | MAPS | SUNBURST CHARTS

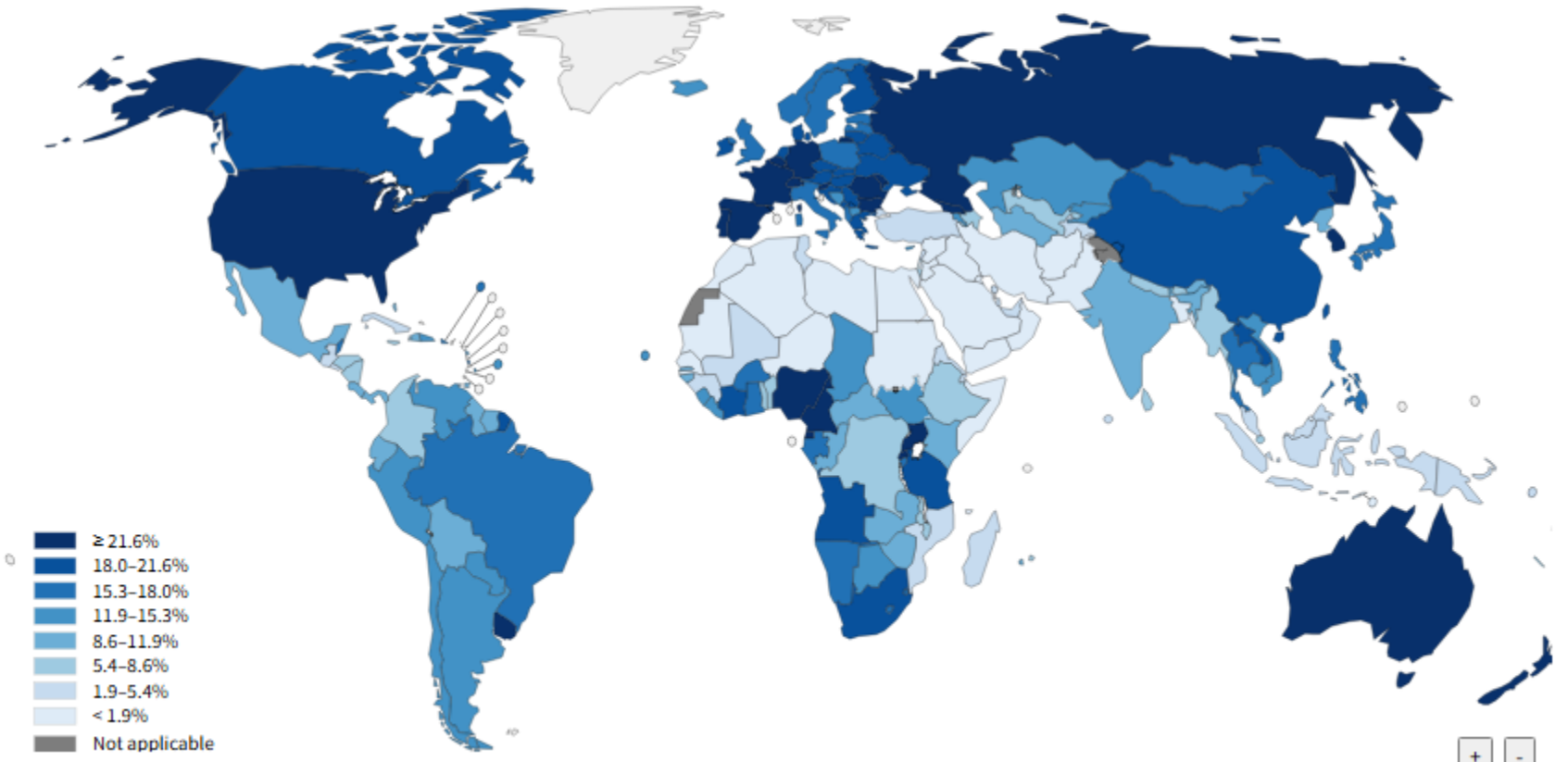
Display by: Population attributab

Region: World

Cancer site: Liver

Sex: Both sexes

Scale: Ranked



https://gco.iarc.who.int/causes/obesity/home

RC)

Letter to the Editor

The Growth of Aging Population in Iran: An Achievement or a Challenge?

Bakhtiar Piroozi, Amjad Mohamadi-Bolbanabad & Azad Shokri

Pages 711-714 | Published online: 10 Apr 2024

Cite this article https://doi.org/10.1080/01634372.2024.2340725 Check for updates

Achievement or Challenge?

- **Mean age: 32 yrs**
- **Elderly rate:**
  - **2016: 9/5% 2024: 11%**
  - **Estimation: 2030: 15%**
  - **Estimation: 2050: 30%**

1410:15%
1430: 30%
In 25yrs

سونامی سالمندی

https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/۱۰/۱۰۸۰/۰۱۶۳۴۳۷۲/۲۰۲۴/۲۳۴۰۷۲۵

MASSAGE TO TAKE HOME

بحران سالمندی و ایران

ورود به آستانه سالمندی قبل از توسعه یافتگی

حقوق بازنشستگی، بازدهی صندوق ها پایین، ناتوانی بیمه، افزایش تورم، قادر نبودن فرزندان به پرستاری/کمک و به تامین هزینه های اضافه والدین

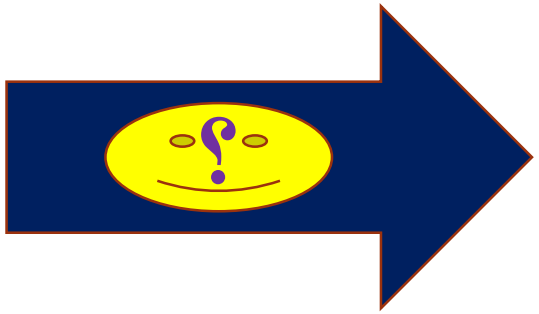
آینده پژوهی ساختار جمعیتی در ایثارگران (جانباز/شاهد) 2024

3 میلون کل و ۱میلیون شاهد و جانباز

- در حال حاضر: **25.5٪ جمعیت** سالمند:

- سال ۱۴۱۰: **70.8٪ جمعیت** سالمند: **(n=595,172)**
  - **چالش جدی ۶۰-۶۹ ساله ها**
  - + ۷۰ سال حدود۱۵٪

- سال ۱۴۲۰: **81.5٪ جمعیت** سالمند: **(n=580,365)**
  - **چالش جدی ۷۰ سال و بالاتر**
  - + ۷۰ سال حدود۶۵٪



زنگ خطر "چالش فرصت یا بحران":
آمادگی برای مواجه این شیفت جمعیتی چقدر است؟
آیا زیرساخت های لازم برای ارایه خدمات مهیا است؟

https://ijwph.ir/browse.php?a_id=1509&sid=1&slc_lang=en

GLOBAL CANCER BURDEN: PROGRESS, PROJECTIONS & CHALLENGES


THE LANCET

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COMMENT · Volume 406, Issue 10512, P1536-1537, October 11, 2025 Download Full Issue

Global cancer burden: progress, projections, and challenges

Qingwei Luo · David P Smith

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LANCET: Vol 406 October 11, 2025

Future of cancer control depends on decisive, collective action today

- **Cancer** remains a **major public health challenge**
- **Prevention** is the most significant public health **challenges** of the 21st century.
- Prevention play **critical role** in the fight against cancer
- **40%** of all cancer **prevented** with effective **primary prevention** measures
- **Mortality** can be reduced through **early detection** of cancers
- **Goals achievement**

Governments prioritize funding, strengthen health systems, reduce inequalities, and invest in robust cancer control initiatives and research on prevention, intervention, and implementation

GBD 2023 Cancer Collaborators. The global, regional, and national burden of cancer, 1990–2023, with forecasts to 2050: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2023. Lancet 2025; published online Sept 24. https://doi.org/10.1016/S01406736(25)01635-6.

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