BACKGROUND

- Cervical and uterine cancers are projected to cause 4,250 and 12,160 deaths in the United States in 2019.
- Early mortality due to cancer is an important component of the humanistic burden of disease and is commonly expressed as years of potential life lost (YoPLL).

OBJECTIVE


METHODS

- YoPLL was calculated by determining, for each death, the remaining country-specific life expectancy at the age of death.
- The number of deaths by age due to each cancer type and remaining life expectancy by age were obtained from the World Health Organization (WHO) Mortality Database and Life Tables, respectively.

RESULTS

- The number of cervical cancer deaths per year was relatively stable during the study period, lowest in 2004 (3,847 deaths) and highest in 2016 (4,419 deaths) (Figure 1).
- Total YoPLL and average YoPLL per death followed a similar pattern, ranging from 107,600 to 117,590 YoPLL per year and 26.5 to 28.7 YoPLL per death.

LIMITATIONS

- For the purpose of estimating life years lost, all-cause mortality rates were used without removing cancer-specific mortality rates.
- All YoPLL are assumed to be of equal value, without adjustment for quality of life or productivity.

CONCLUSIONS

- YoPLL is a measure of the societal burden of early death and is a key component of the global burden of cancer.
- Between 2000 and 2016, YoPLL due to uterine cancer nearly doubled, while YoPLL due to cervical cancer remained stable.

References