

EPH64 Trends in Cancer Mortality in Colombia, 1979-2019

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Abstract

To estimate and analyze cancer mortality trends in Colombia, 1979–2019. Ecological study of cancer mortality trends in Colombia. We obtained individual and anonymized records from death certificates gathered by the Colombian statistics bureau. Crude and age-standardized mortality rates (AMR) were calculated expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants. For the adjustment of mortality rates by age, the direct method was used. The trend in mortality rates by sex and age was modeled using Joinpoint regression analysis. Annual percent change (APC) and the estimated. Between 1979-2019, 1,194,207 of cancer deaths occurred in Colombia (annual average: 29,127 deaths), 51.6% were in women ($p < 0.05$). For men, AMR diminished from 110.4 in the 80s to 89.7 in 2019, and from 125.7 to 79.1 per 100.000 in women, respectively. In 65+, age-specific mortality rates were higher for men than for women. In men, between 1979-1981, AMR increased 16.1% (APC: 16.1% 95%CI 8.1-24.6) per year, and between 1981-1995 increased 0.6% (APC 0.6% 95%CI 0.2-0.9) per year. From 1998 to. The downward trend in cancer mortality rates in Colombian population is probably due to variations in prevalence and changes in risk factors such as fatality associated with access to healthcare services, as well as demographic and environmental changes.

Keywords: Cancer, Mortality, Colombia