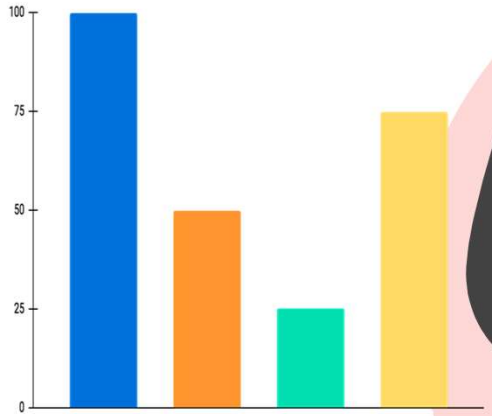
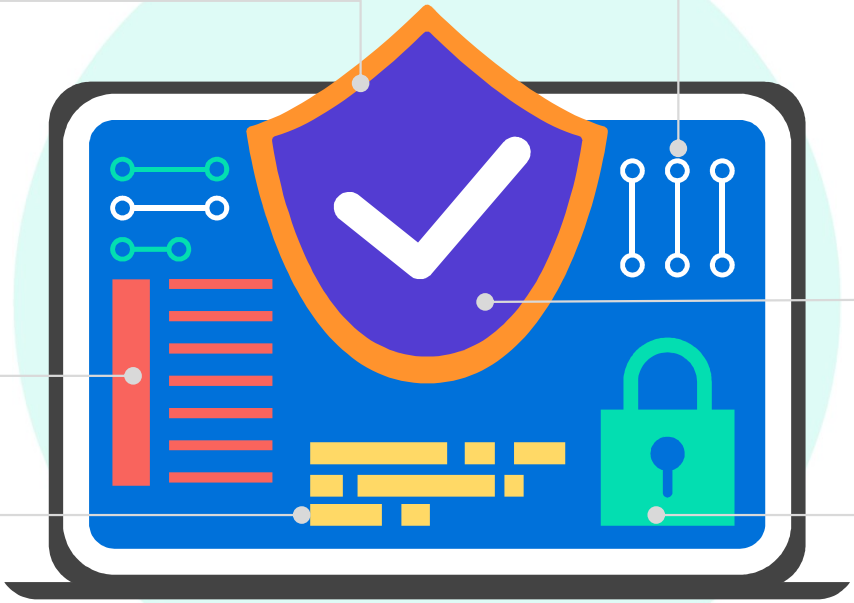
Cancer Death Analysis



Chitra
Kapil Gole
Chirag
Himanshu

Cancer Death Analysis



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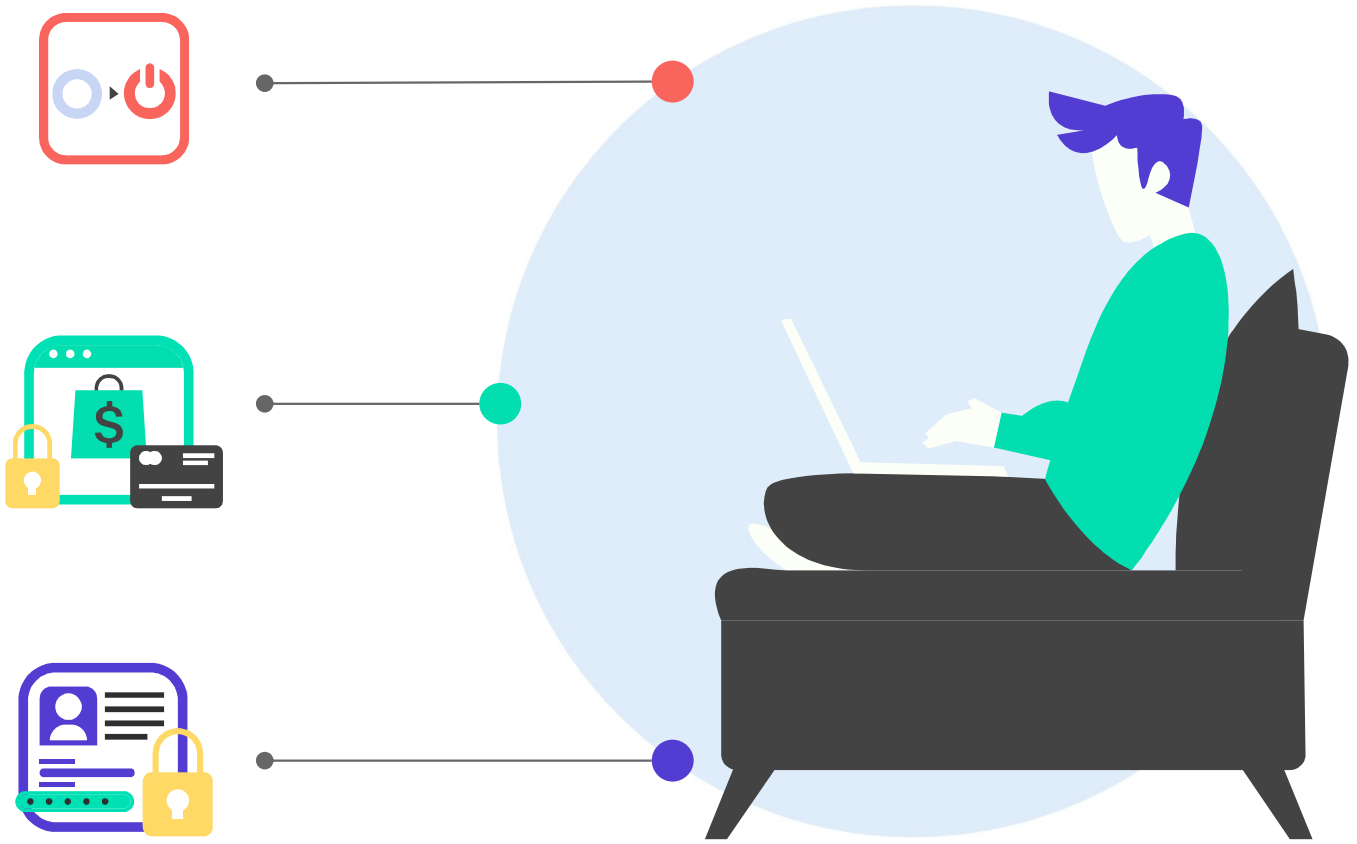
Cancer Death Analysis

Introduction

Cancers are one of the most common causes of death worldwide — causing around 10 million deaths in 2019.
They are a group of diseases in which abnormal cells multiply rapidly and can spread to nearby tissue. Cancers can develop in different parts of the body, and in some cases, they can spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems.



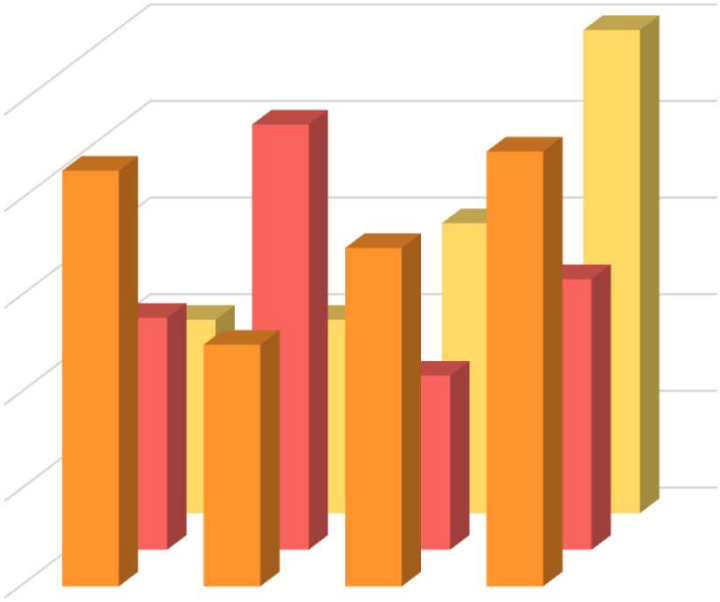
Cancer Death Analysis

Background information

Cancer is a particularly common cause of death in richer countries, where other causes of death — such as infectious diseases and maternal mortality — have been significantly reduced.
Because cancer is one of the leading causes of death, it is one of the world's most pressing problems to make progress against this disease.
most who die from cancer are older adults.
But this share has shifted over time. The share of cancer deaths that occur in those aged over 70 has risen, while the share in those aged under 70 has fallen.
Children and adolescents make up a fraction of the total number of deaths from cancer.
The data has been taken from the past years, i.e. 1988-2022.

Cancer Death Analysis

Clinical outcomes



The number of cancer deaths has increased
Around 750k+ Thousand died from cancer in 2019. But in 1990, that figure was less than 1 Thousand. This means we have seen a large rise in the number of cancer deaths globally — an increase of around 750% between 1990 and 2019.

The crude death rate from cancer has increased

As the world's population is growing, the total number of deaths is rising. The number of deaths has increased from around 1 Thousand in 1990 to 750+ Thousand in 2019. This of course means that the number of people who did not die of cancer has also increased.
To understand whether we are making progress against cancer, we cannot rely on the absolute number of deaths alone.
This is why health statisticians study the number of deaths relative to the size of the population — the death rate. It is measured as the number of cancer deaths per 100,000 people in the population.

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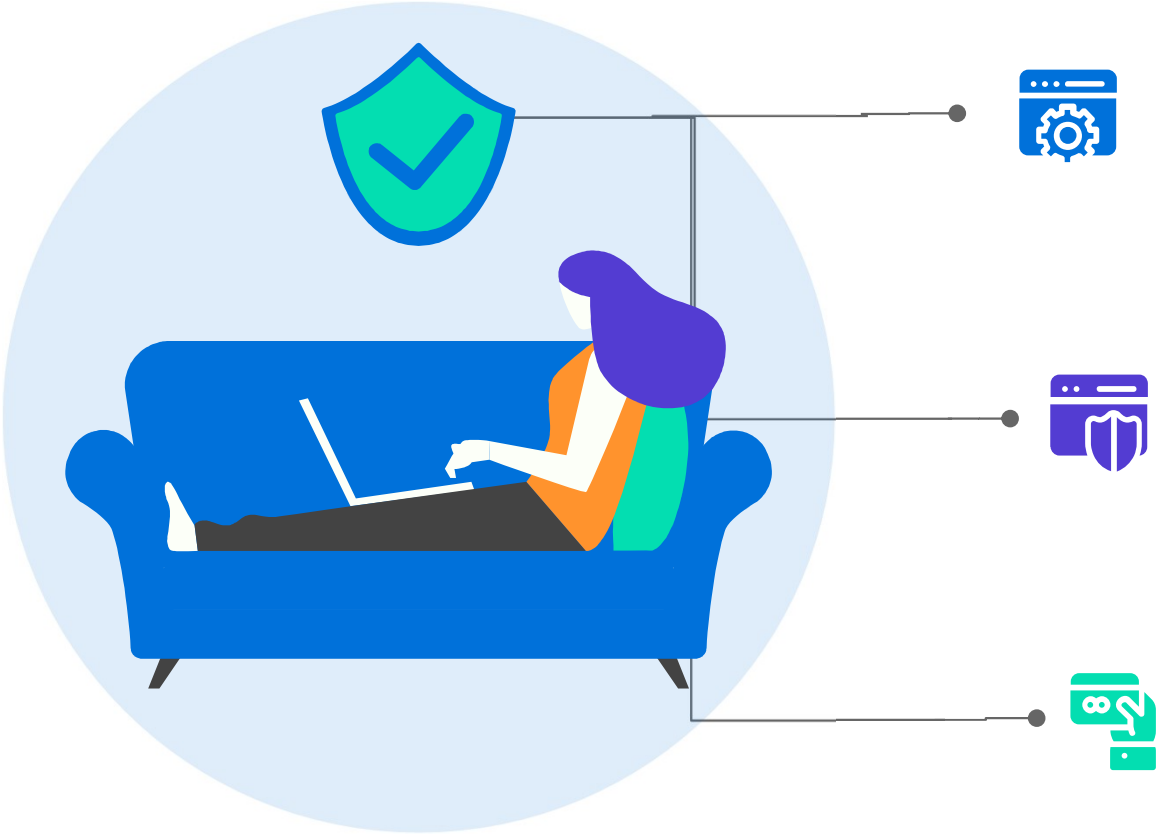
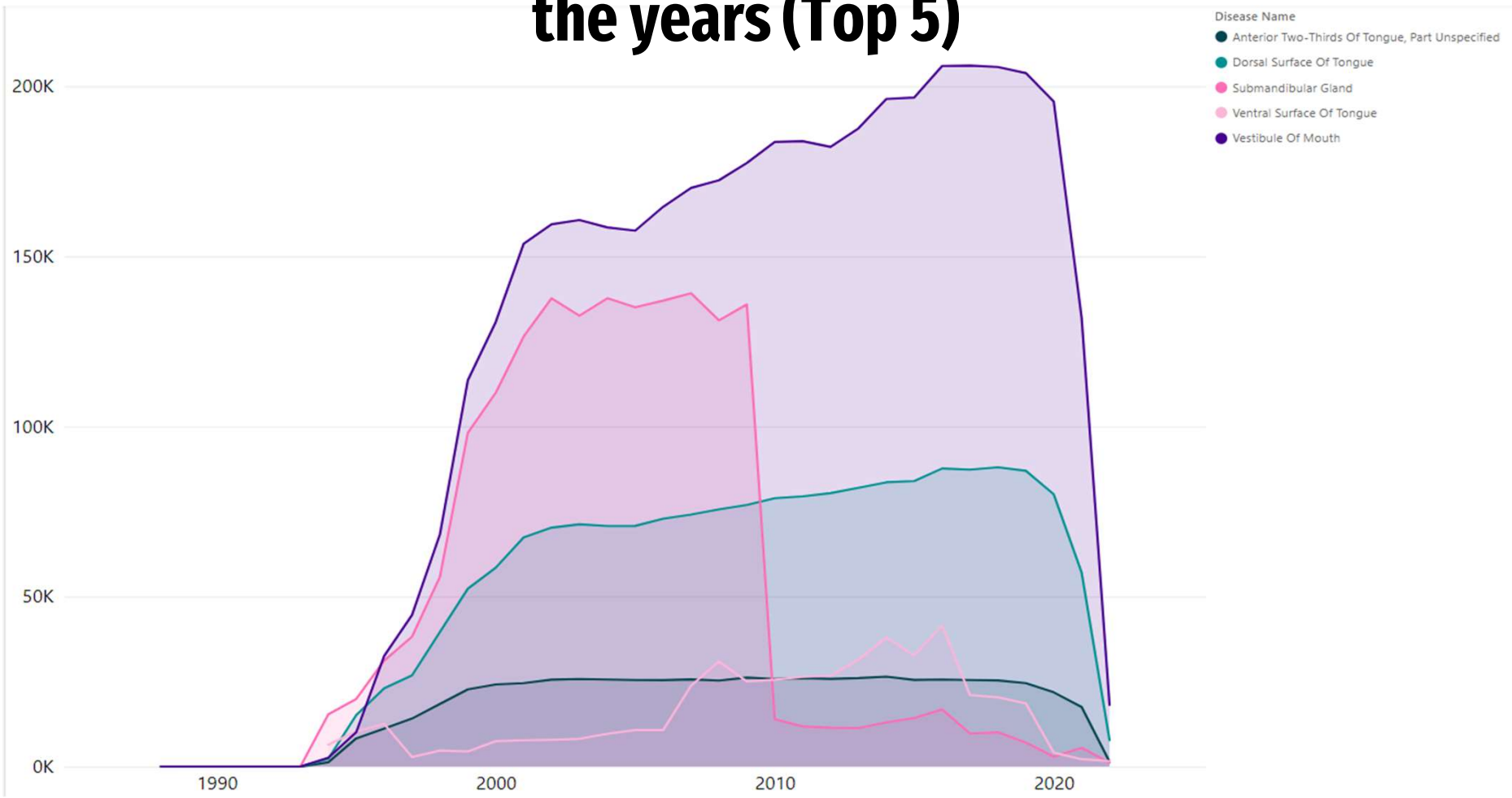


Data collection

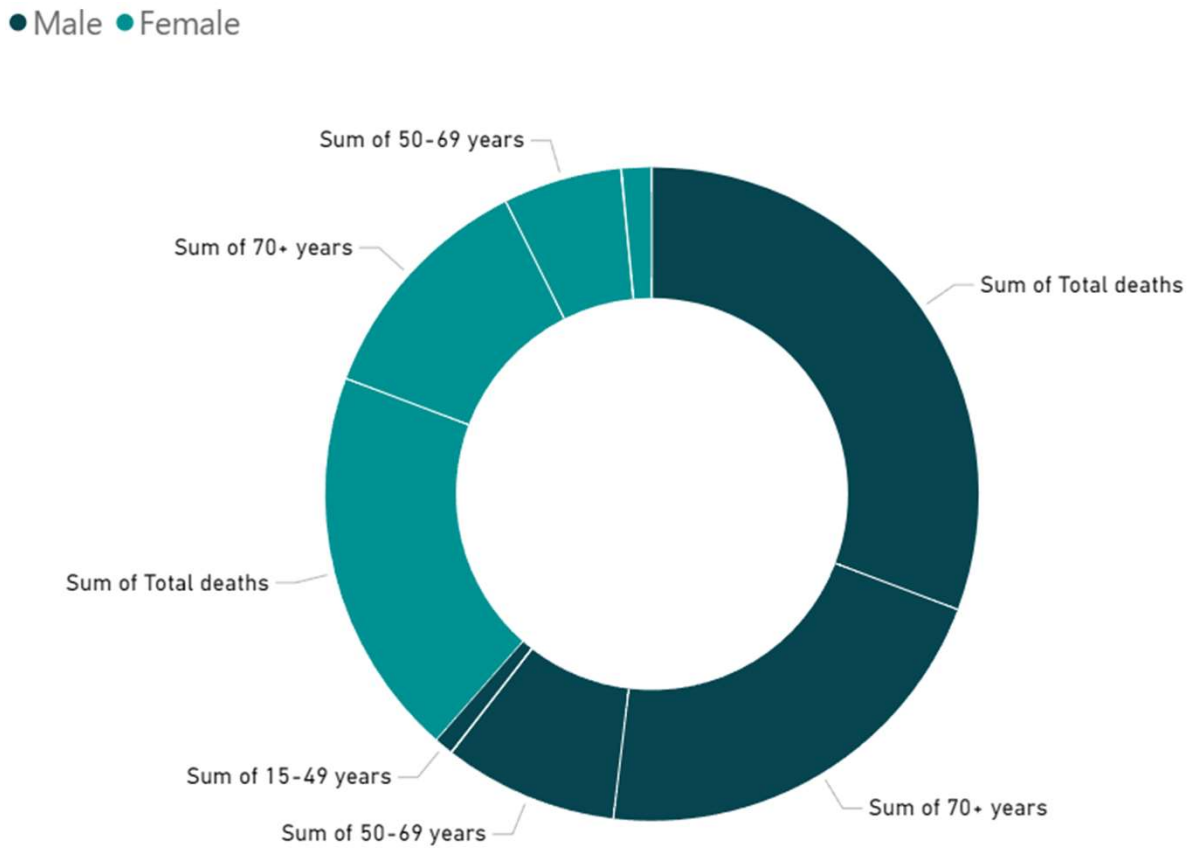
The data has been collected from the World Health Organization (WHO).
About ten million people die from cancer every year, making it the cause of around one-in-six deaths and one of the largest health problems globally.

How is cancer mortality changing over time?
Three different indicators help us understand how the mortality of cancer has changed: the number of deaths, the crude death rate, and the age-standardized death rate.

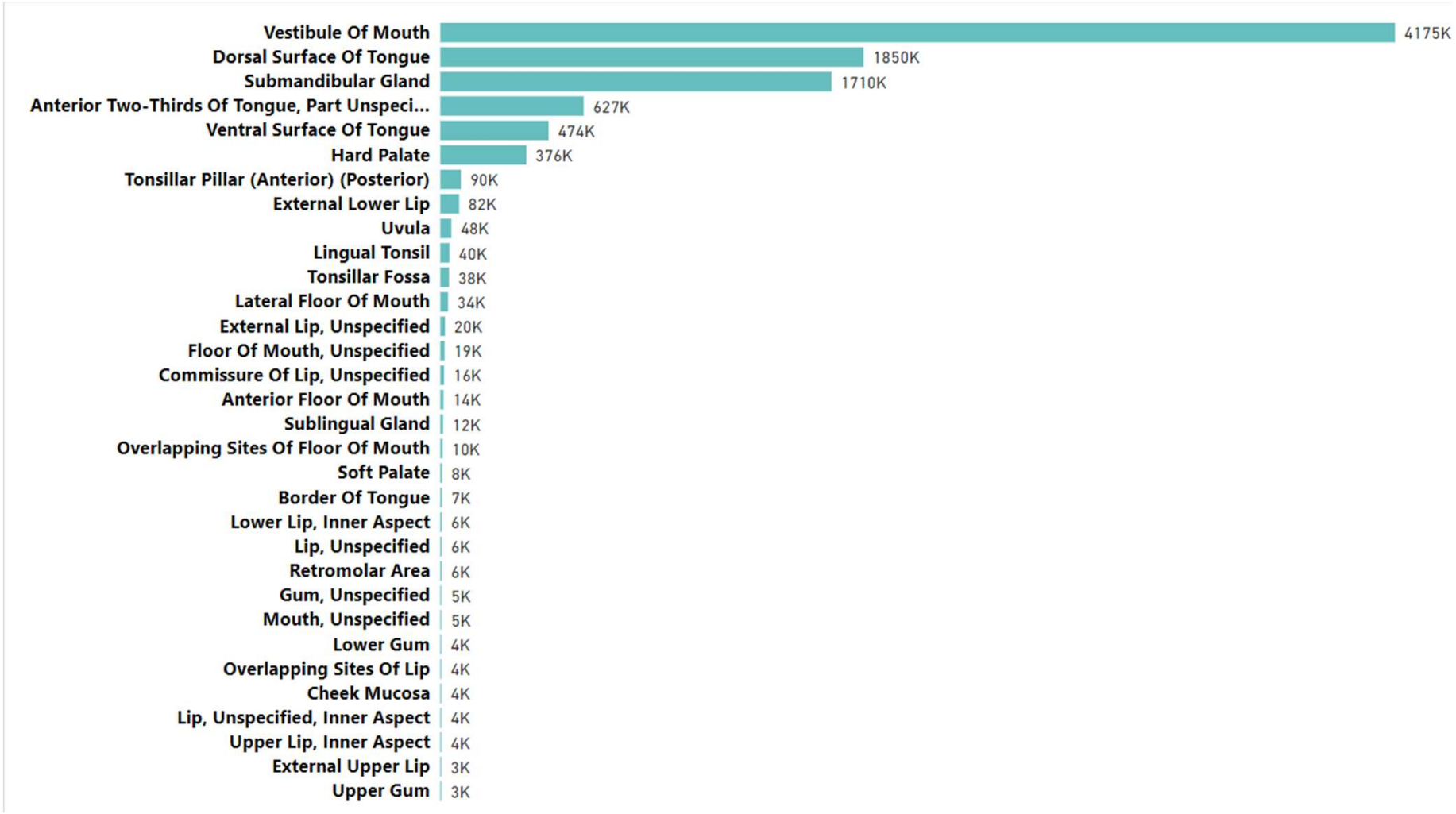
Distribution of deaths by cancer over the years (Top 5)



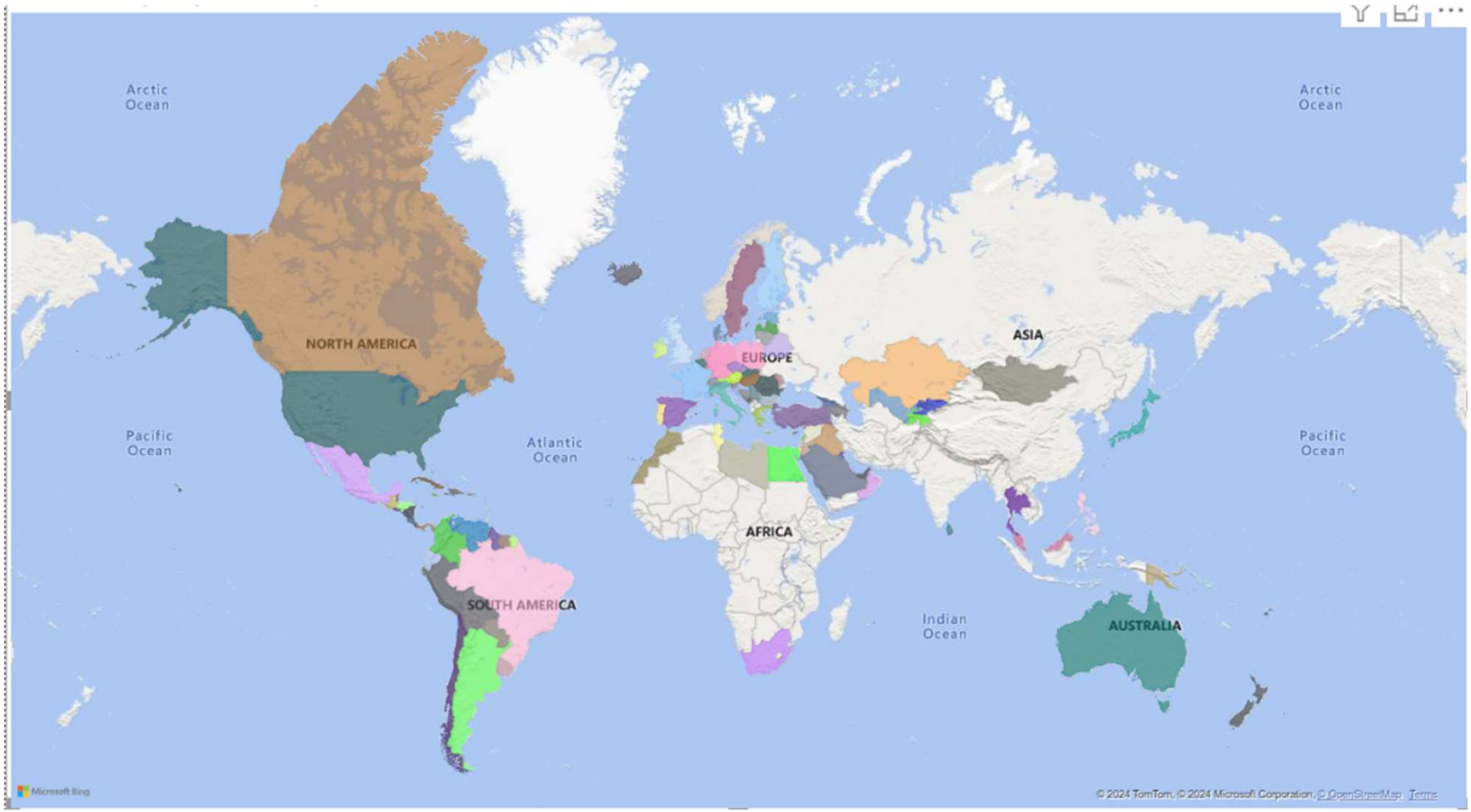
Gender Distribution of Deaths by Cancer with age brackets



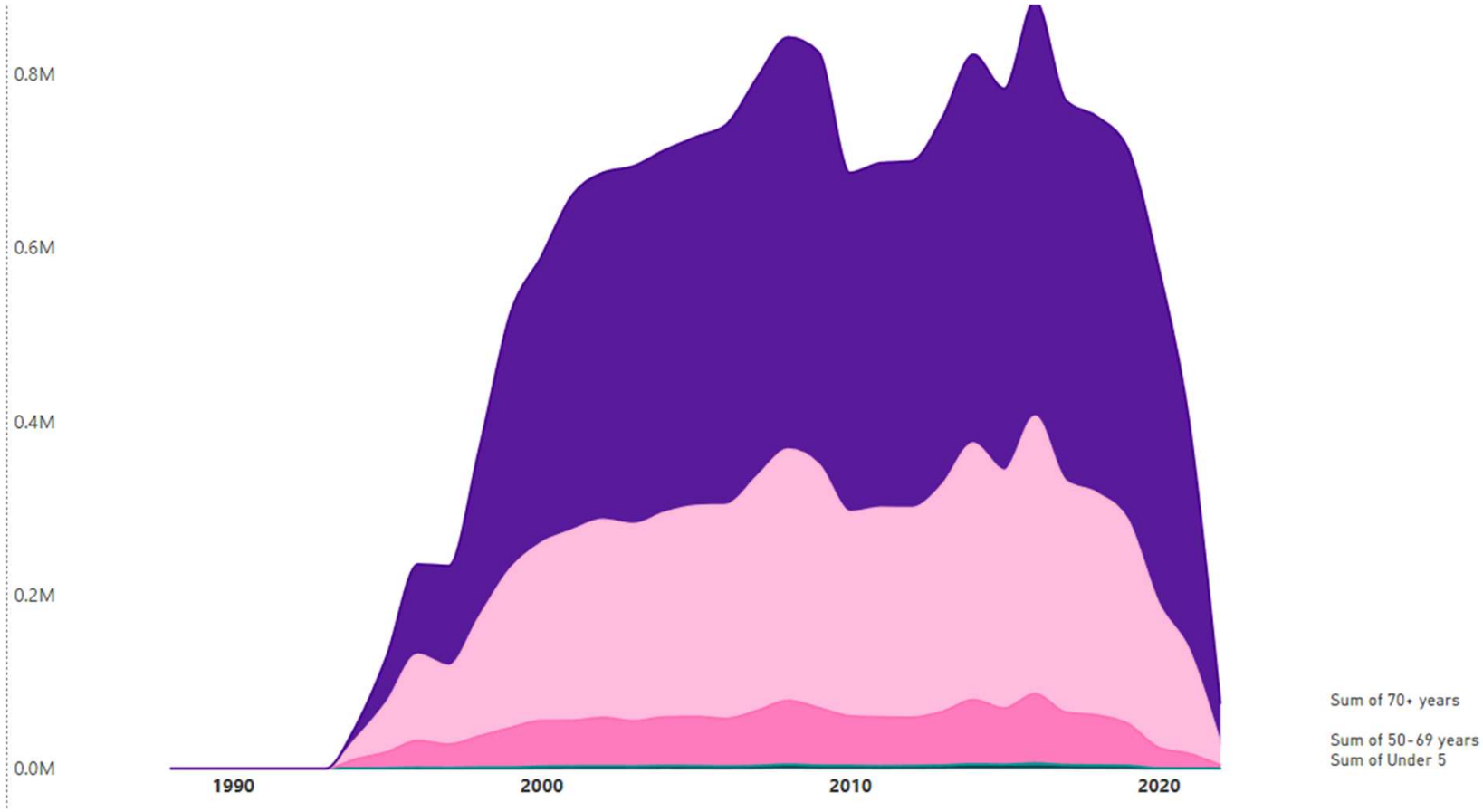
Deaths caused by various types of cancer



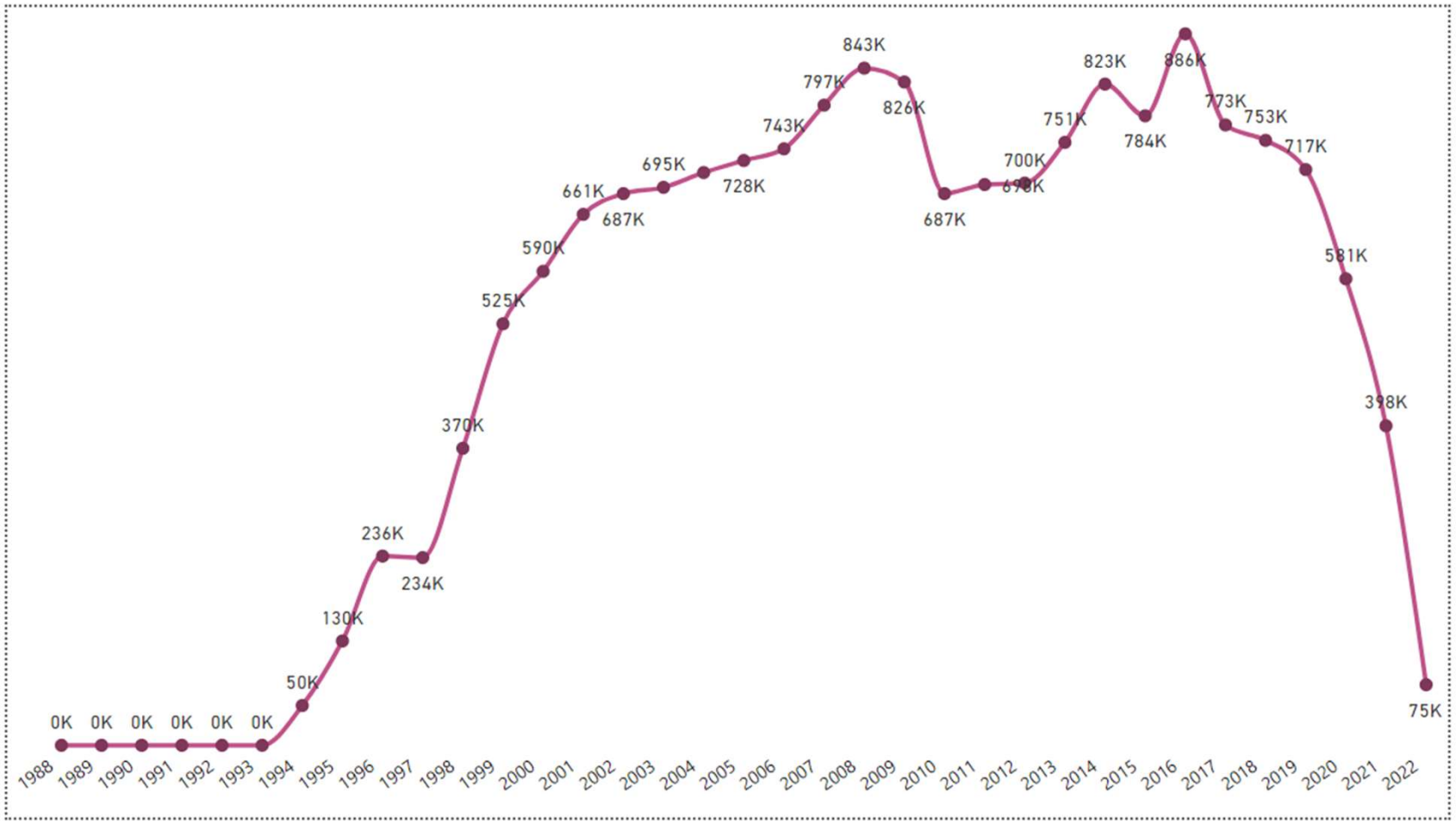
Deaths caused by cancer in multiple countries



Deaths caused by cancer over years segregated by age brackets



Deaths caused by cancer per Year



Conclusion

A plan for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer is a key component of any overall cancer control plan.

Its main goal is to cure cancer Deaths or prolong their life considerably, ensuring a good quality of life.

In order for a diagnosis and treatment program to be effective, it must never be developed in isolation. It needs to be linked to an early detection program so that cases are detected at an early stage, when treatment is more effective and there is a greater chance of cure.

Furthermore, program should include an awareness-raising component, to educate Deaths, family and community members about the cancer risk factors and the need for taking preventive measures to avoid developing cancer.

Thank You