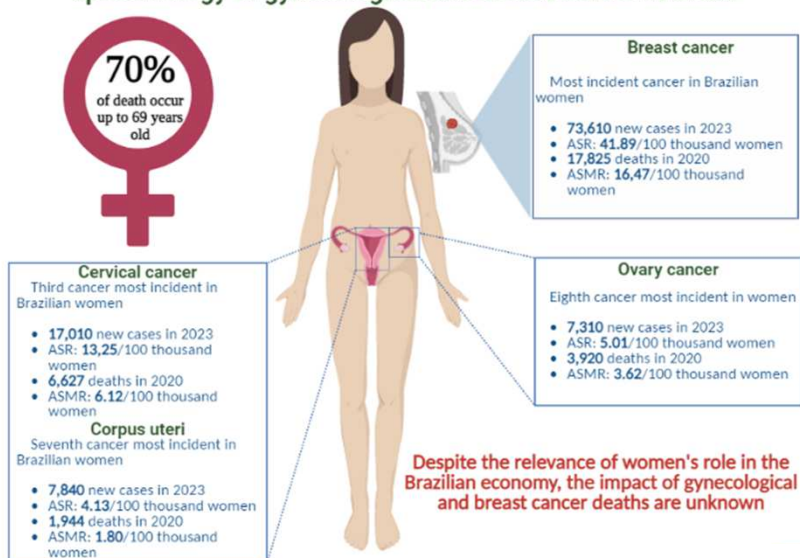


Economic Impact of Gynecological And Breast Cancer Among Working-age Women: Regional Differences And Productivity Lost

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Epidemiology of gynecological and breast cancer in Brazil



Aim

To measure the indirect economic impact of gynecological and breast cancer deaths in economically active Brazilian between 2001 and 2030

Method

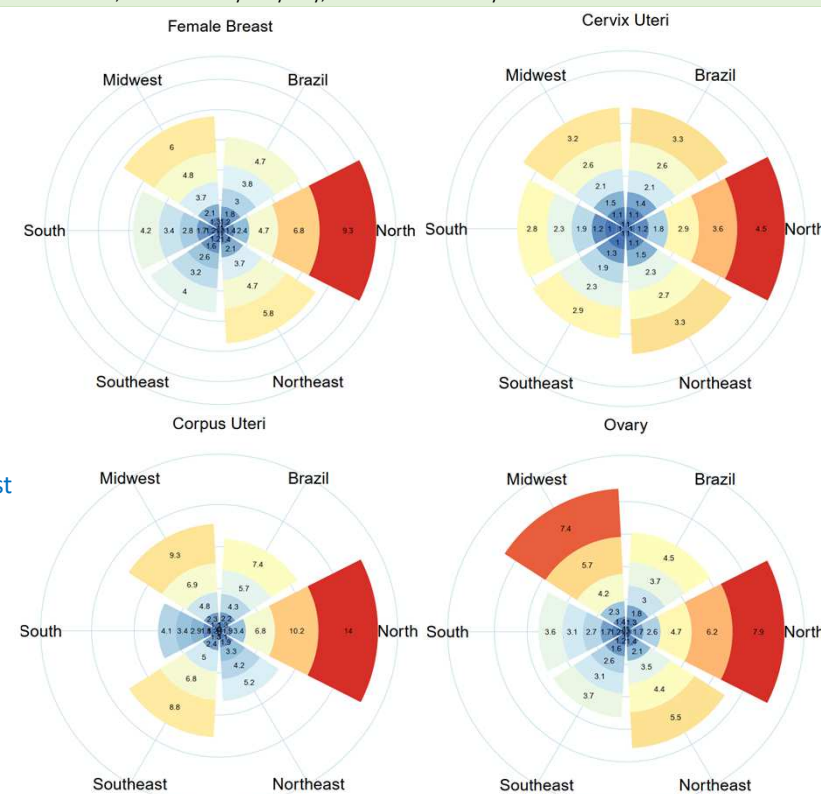
- Mortality data obtained from the Mortality Information System,
- Economic and demographic data were obtained from Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics,
- Years of Potential Productive Life Lost (YPLL) and Productivity Loss were calculated for women aged 15 years and older at the time of death for the period 2001-2015, and projected up to 2030,
- Analysis were carried out according to the five Brazilian regions (North, Northeast, South, Southeast, Midwest),
- The Human Capital Approach (HCP) was used for estimating productivity loss,
- The estimated values in local currency (Brazilian reais) were converted to international dollars (Int\$).

Results

- We estimated **969.2 thousand** of deaths, corresponding to **25.3 million** of YPLL and **Int\$26.8 billion** of lost productivity during 2001-2030.
- Half of these deaths were attributable to **breast cancer (55,796)**, which was the leading cause of death among the studied cancers in four of the five Brazilian regions (Northeast, Southeast, South, and Midwest)
- Cervical cancer** was the leading cause of death in the **North Region**, where the highest relative increase (**234%**) in productivity loss was observed between 2001-2015 (Int\$ 1.8 billion) and 2016-2030 (Int\$ 2.3 billion)

Barriers To Control Breast And Cervical Cancer In Brazil

- Cervical cancer:**
 - Socioeconomic and demographic inequalities,
 - Inadequate access to health services,
 - Difficulties in accessing vaccination and screening,
 - Lack of organized screening program.
- Breast cancer:**
 - Socioeconomic and demographic inequalities,
 - Opportunistic screening program is insufficient to cover the target population (50-69 years old) and has low adherence of part of the population,
 - Inadequate access to health services.



Relative growth of productivity loss according to breast and gynaecological cancer, from 2001-2005 to 2016-2026 (inside out)

Final Considerations

Gynecological and breast cancer are public health issues and also have economic impact in Brazil; between 2001-2030 the productivity loss due to premature mortality will be **Int\$26.8 billion**. Improving prevention strategies and access to early diagnosis and treatment, by reducing social inequalities, are crucial to reduce the mortality by these cancers in the coming years.

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