

## MEN

### Prostate cancer



**Prostate cancer** represents **one in four of all cancers diagnosed in men**

#### *What the Berlaymont Declaration says:*



*All EU countries are experiencing strong rises in prostate cancer, with the exception of high prevalence countries, such as The Netherlands and Austria.*

Prostate cancer is the most common cancer in men in the EU representing 25% of all male new cancer cases diagnosed. (26)

All European countries (except those with high incidence already) have seen dramatically increasing incidence trends in recent years. Although the trend may be partly explained by improved diagnostic methods, environmental factors such as EDC exposure are also thought likely to be determinants. The highest rates occur in Finland, Sweden and Austria (114, 112 and 106 cases per 100,000, respectively), while Poland, Croatia, Slovenia, Malta and Denmark have comparatively low incidence rates (24, 35, 37, 46 and 50 cases per 100,000, respectively).

Cancer Research UK states that the incidence of prostate cancer in the UK has trebled in 25 years and that this trend is expected to continue. Lifetime risk of prostate cancer is projected to rise from 5% (1 in 20) to just over 14% (1 in 7) in 2015. This means that boys born in the UK in 2015 will have almost three times the risk of being diagnosed with prostate cancer at some point during their lives than those born in 1990. (28)

The European Society of Medical Oncology (ESMO) has estimated the total costs of prostate cancer in Europe to be €9 billion in 2009, with health care costs amounting to €5.8 billion. (27) Total UK costs equate to £0.8 billion, comprising of healthcare costs of £0.4 billion, productivity costs of £0.2 billion and costs of informal care of £0.2 billion.

## Testicular cancer



**Cancer of the testes is now the most common cancer of young men, peaking at 25-30 years.**

### *What the Berlaymont Declaration says:*



*All EU countries are experiencing strong rises in prostate cancer... Similar trends exist for other hormonal cancers, including those of the testes....*

Cancer of the testes is now the most common cancer of young men, peaking at 25-30 years. This trend in a cancer among the young has prompted interest because it is unusual - most cancers affect older people. The emergence of this cancer has been rapid over the past 60 years, with incidence doubling over the past 25 years in many western countries. Almost 1% of men in Denmark can now expect to be diagnosed with this cancer during their lifetime. (20)

Testicular cancer, low sperm counts and genital birth defects share common risk factors of fetal origin and are known as “testicular dysgenesis syndrome” (TDS), as referred to above. (20)

No studies have been undertaken to identify the costs associated with testicular cancers.

Table 5  
Costs and trends in cancers in men

Endocrine-related disease or condition	Incidence/prevalence trends	Cost of illness
<b>Prostate cancer</b>	<p>1 in 7 men in UK will develop this condition during his lifetime (29)</p> <p>61 per 100,000 incidence in EU28 (age standardised rates) (23)</p> <p>Boys born in UK in 2015 face a three-fold increase in risk compared with those born in 1990 (29)</p>	Total cost in EU28: € 9.04 billion
<b>Thyroid Cancer</b>	2.5 per 100,000 incidence in EU28 (age standardised rates) (23)	No cost data available
<b>Testicular Cancer</b>	<p>5 per 100,000 incidence in EU28 (age standardised rates) (23)</p> <p>Incidence has doubled over the past 25 years</p>	No cost data available