



THE CHALLENGE AHEAD

PROGRESS AND SETBACKS IN BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER

This research was supported by funding from Susan G. Komen for the Cure®.
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About IHME

The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) is an independent global health research center at the University of Washington that provides rigorous and comparable measurement of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them. IHME makes this information freely available so that policymakers have the evidence they need to make informed decisions about how to allocate resources to best improve population health.

For more information, please visit <http://www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org>.

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Acronyms

GBD	Global Burden of Disease
HPV	Human papillomavirus
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IHME	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
MI	Mortality-to-incidence
NCD	Noncommunicable disease
UN	United Nations

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Report highlights

13 to 100

is the ratio of breast cancer deaths to new breast cancer cases in the United States in 2010, down greatly from 23 to 100 in 1980.

10%

is the risk women face of developing breast cancer during their lives in high-income countries in North America, Australasia, and Western Europe, while some countries in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia show a risk of less than 3%.

200,000

women died from cervical cancer in 2010, with a greater percentage of these deaths concentrated in developing countries over the past thirty years.

454,000

women developed cervical cancer globally in 2010, an annual rate of increase of 0.6% since 1980.



2.7%

is the chance women have of dying from cervical cancer in Eastern sub-Saharan Africa, one of the highest risks of any region in the world.

425,000

women died from breast cancer in 2010. In developing countries, 68,000 of those women were in their reproductive years, aged 15 to 49.

38.9%

of breast cancer deaths are in women under the age of 50 in the Middle East and North Africa. In some countries, such as Bangladesh, more than half of all breast cancer deaths are in women under 50.

1.6 million

women developed breast cancer globally in 2010, an annual rate of increase of 3.1% since 1980.

