

Lung Cancer in Europe

The unmet need

Lung cancer is the most common form of cancer globally, claiming an estimated 1.8 million lives in 2018.¹

Lung cancer is also the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in Europe, responsible for approximately 388,000 deaths in 2018, or about 1 in 5 of all cancer deaths.²

Second most common cancer in Europe²

Almost 23% of all cases worldwide occur in Europe^{1,2}

More than 470,000 cases diagnosed in 2018²

Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and the role of EGFR

The majority of lung cancers (~85%) are classified as non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).³

Approximately 70% of patients present with advanced stage NSCLC.⁴ This means the cancer has spread either into the tissues around the lungs (locally advanced) or spread into another part of the body (metastatic disease).⁵ In advanced-stage disease, global data show that 5-year survival drops from 15.1% for Stage III to 6% for Stage IV.^{6,7}

Up to half of NSCLC cases are associated with biomarkers. Some biomarkers arise as a result of point mutations, which may impact protein expression. The prevalence of these biomarkers varies between ethnic populations.⁸

Biomarkers present in NSCLC include:
EGFR, KRAS, ALK, MET, ROS-1⁸

A point mutation is a single base change within a gene.⁹ The change is small but can have a significant impact on the body.¹⁰

Approximately 10-15% of NSCLC patients in Europe have EGFR mutations.¹¹

EGFR

EGFR is a protein that is found on the surface of some cells, and when functioning normally, **EGFR helps cells to grow.**¹²

However, mutations in the EGFR can drive cancerous tumour growth and disease progression.¹²



Lung Cancer in Europe

Lung Cancer in Europe by the numbers

Austria



- The **biggest cause of cancer death**, accounting for roughly 21% of all cancer deaths in 2018¹³
- **Second most commonly** diagnosed cancer among men (2,940 cases in 2018) and **third most commonly** diagnosed among women (2,202 cases in 2018)¹³
- Since the 1970s, **incidence of and mortality from lung cancer has risen** in Austrian women, while both have been on a steady decline among Austrian men¹⁴

Belgium



- **Approximately 9,400 new cases** were diagnosed in 2018¹⁵
- **Second most frequent cancer in men** (15% of all cancer diagnoses) and **third most frequent** in women (8%)¹⁵
- Belgian men have the **highest incidence rates** among men in Western Europe¹⁶
- **Biggest cause of cancer death** in men (30% of all cancer deaths) and the **second biggest cause** in women (15%)¹⁶

Denmark



- **The highest incidence rates among women** in Western Europe¹⁶
- Accounted for nearly 12% of all cancers diagnosed in 2018, but **almost a quarter of all cancer deaths**¹⁷
- **Tenth highest rate of disease** incidence globally¹⁸
- **Third biggest cause of death**, and second biggest cause of premature death¹⁹
- **Highest incidence and mortality** of the Nordic countries²⁰

Finland



- **Second most common cancer** among men, and third most common cancer among women²¹
- **Highest rate of mortality of any cancer**, accounting for almost one-fifth of cancer deaths²¹
- **The fourth leading cause of premature death**²²

France



- **Second most common cancer** diagnosed in men, and the second most common cancer among women²³
- **More than 40,000 people** diagnosed in 2018²³
- **Highest rate of mortality** of any cancer, with more than 37,000 deaths in 2018²³
- **Leading cause of premature death**²⁴

Lung Cancer in Europe

Germany



- Second most commonly diagnosed cancer in 2018, but the **leading cause of cancer death**²⁵
- **More than 66,000 cases diagnosed** in 2018: more than 39,600 in men and more than 27,000 in women²⁵
- Each patient undergoing treatment costs the German health system **€20,400**²⁶

Italy



- **Leading cause of cancer death** in 2018, accounting for more than 34,000 lives lost²⁷
- **Second most commonly** diagnosed cancer among men and **third most commonly** diagnosed among women in 2018²⁷
- **Second biggest cause of premature death**²⁸

Ireland



- **One of the most commonly diagnosed cancers**, with approximately 2,900 new cases every year²⁹
- The **fourth highest incidence rates** among women in Western Europe¹⁸
- Incidence rates have been declining among men, but **increasing among women**³⁰
- **Second leading cause of premature death**³¹

Israel



- **Highest rate of mortality** of any cancer, with roughly 2,300 deaths in 2018³²
- **Third most commonly diagnosed cancer**, with more than 2,500 cases in 2018³²
- **Second leading cause of premature death**³³

The Netherlands



- **21th highest rate** of prevalence globally¹⁸
- **Third most common form of cancer** in the Netherlands, accounting for 10% of all cases³⁴
- **Highest rate of mortality of any cancer**, accounting for almost one-quarter of cancer deaths in 2018³⁴
- Total mean hospital costs to treat a patient with NSCLC come to **€33,143**³⁵

Norway



- **Second biggest cause of premature death**³⁶
- **Third most commonly diagnosed cancer**, but the leading cause of cancer deaths in 2018³⁷
- Rate of **incidence among women was 9% higher** from 2012–2016 compared with 2007–2011. In the same time period, the incidence rate among men declined by 6%³⁸

Lung Cancer in Europe

Poland



- **11th highest rate of prevalence globally**¹⁸
- **Most commonly diagnosed** cancer, with more than 28,000 cases in 2018³⁹
- Highest rate of mortality of any cancer, **accounting for almost a quarter of cancer deaths** in 2018³⁹
- **Diagnoses were twice as high** among men as among women in 2018³⁹

Portugal



- **Fourth most commonly diagnosed cancer**, with more than 5,000 cases in 2018⁴⁰
- Accounts for **16% of all deaths** from cancer⁴⁰
- **More than three times** as many men as women diagnosed in 2018⁴⁰

Spain



- **Third most commonly diagnosed** cancer in men (15% of cancer cases) and fourth most commonly diagnosed in women (6%)⁴¹
- **Second biggest cause of premature death**⁴²
- **Prevalence rate among women has been steadily rising**, from 6 cases per 100,000 in 1993 to 18 per 100,000 in 2015⁴¹

Sweden



- **Biggest cancer killer** among women, and second biggest among men⁴³
- **Fourth biggest cause of death overall**⁴⁴
- **More than 3,500 deaths** in 2018, the highest mortality of any cancer⁴⁵

Switzerland



- **Most common cause of cancer death (2015)** in men (22% of all cancer deaths) and second most common among women (15%)⁴⁶
- **Second biggest cause of premature death**⁴⁷
- In 2018, approximately **4,300 new cases were diagnosed**⁴⁸

United Kingdom



- More than 46,000 new lung cancer cases diagnosed every year – **nearly 130 every day**⁴⁹
- **Third most common cancer**, accounting for 13% of all new cancer cases⁴⁹
- **1 in 13** men and 1 in 17 women will be diagnosed during their lifetime⁴⁹
- Responsible for **more than 37,000 deaths** in 2018, over one-fifth of cancer deaths⁵⁰
- **Second biggest cause of premature death**⁵¹

Lung Cancer in Europe

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