



Future projections of cancer burden in Europe: Insights from the Box-Jenkins Approach



Taking action to
improve health for all



Prof. Dr. Yusuf Celik **Acibadem Mehmet Ali Aydinlar University**



Prof. Dr. Ozgur Ugurluoglu **Hacettepe University**



Dr. Birol Yetim **Mus Alparslan University**

Future Projections of Cancer Burden in Europe

Insights from the Box-Jenkins Approach



Authors

Yusuf Çelik
Özgür Uğurluoğlu
Birol Yetim



Main Objective

To forecast the future cancer burden in Europe using ARIMA models and inform public health planning



Key Insight

Study highlights regional disparities and supports targeted cancer control strategies across European countries

Introduction

Rising Cancer Burden and Policy Imperatives



Global Threat

Cancer remains a top cause of death and illness globally, exerting intense pressure on healthcare systems



Key Drivers

Aging populations, lifestyle changes, and health disparities contribute to the escalating cancer burden



Need for Projections

Understanding future cancer trends is essential for resource allocation and policy development

Methods: Data Collection

IHME Dataset and DALY Metrics



Data Source

Used IHME's Global Burden of Disease (GBD) database for cancer-related DALYs across Europe (1990–2021)



Data Type

Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) combine premature mortality and years lived with disability



Data Integrity

All data were cleaned and formatted to ensure consistency and reproducibility

Methods: Modeling Approach

Box-Jenkins ARIMA Forecasting



Model Used

Applied ARIMA model for time series forecasting of cancerrelated DALYs by country



Stationarity Testing

Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) combine premature mortality and years lived with disability



Model Selection

Optimal parameters (p,d,q) chosen via AIC and autocorrelation analyses

Methods: Data Analysis & Forecasting

ARIMA Projections to 2050



Model Validation

Residual diagnostics
ensured
models resembled white
noise, confirming good fit



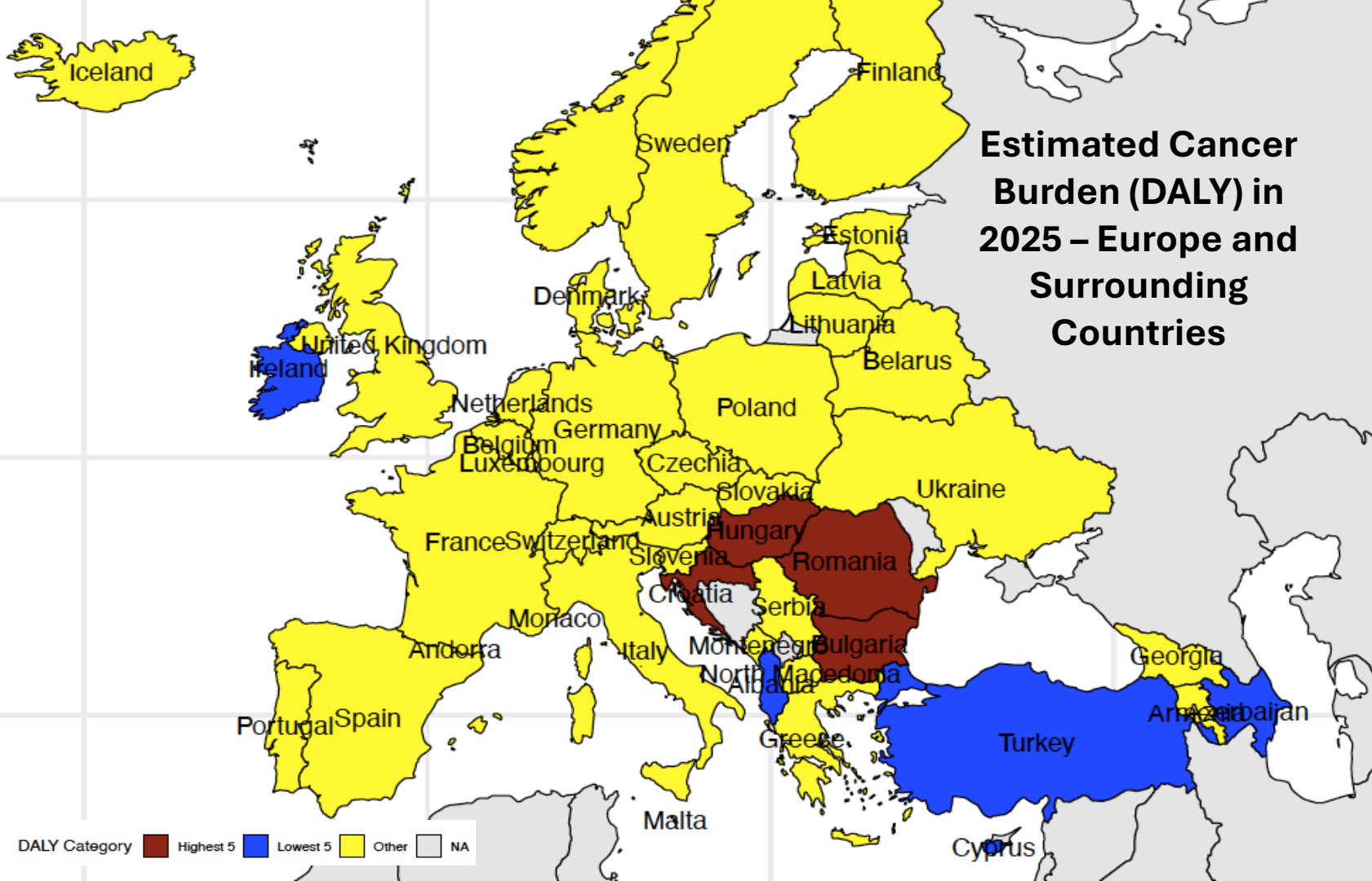
Forecasting Horizon

Projected cancer-related
DALY
values for each country up
to
2050



Software Used

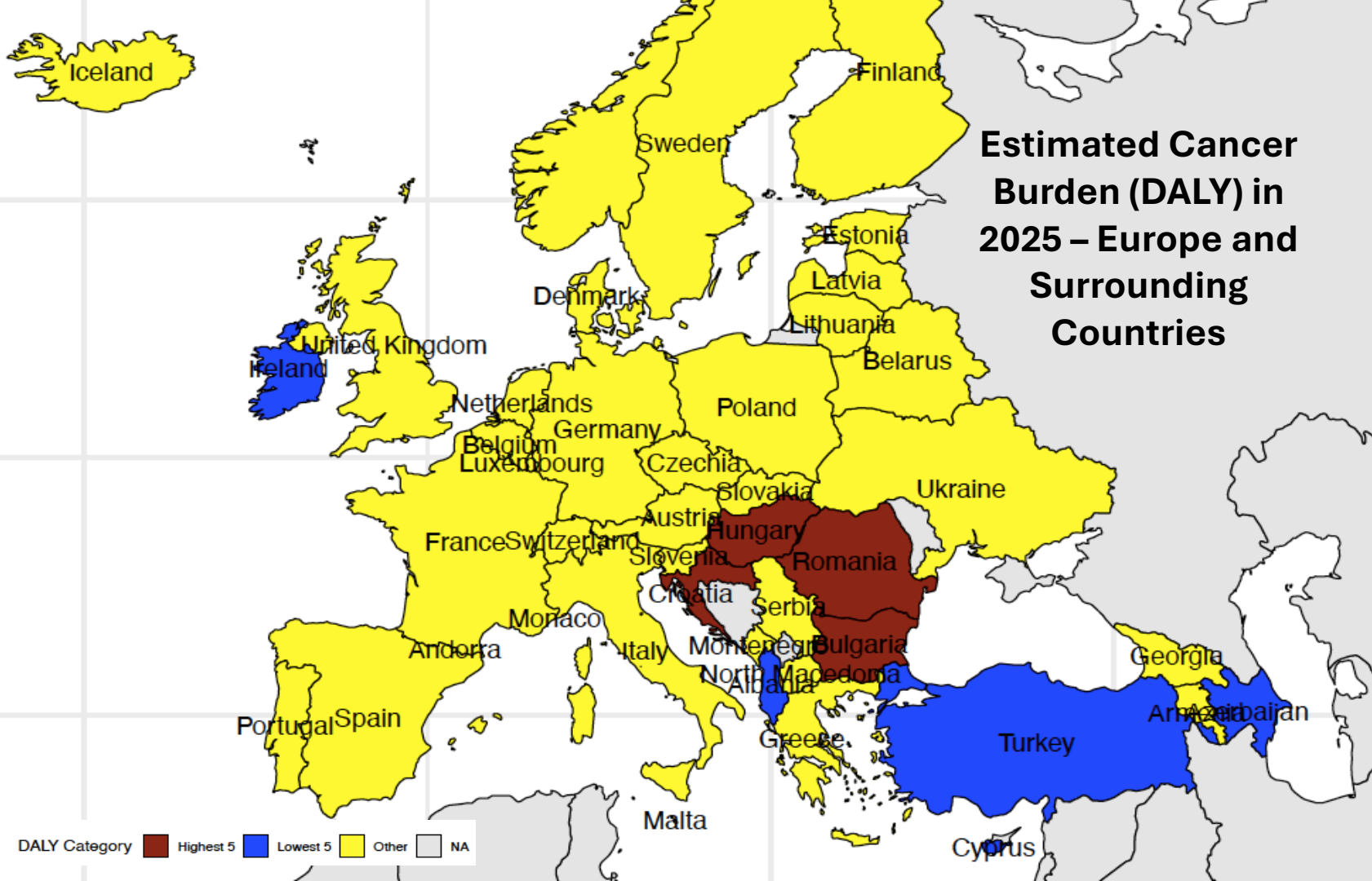
Analysis conducted in
RStudio
using 'forecast' and 'tseries'
packages



Estimated Cancer Burden (DALY) in 2025 – Europe and Surrounding Countries

The map displays the estimated cancer burden (DALY) in 2025 for Europe and surrounding countries. The countries are color-coded based on their DALY category:

- Highest 5 (Dark Red):** Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, and Montenegro.
- Lowest 5 (Blue):** Ireland, Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia.
- Other (Yellow):** Iceland, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Poland, Ukraine, Czechia, Slovakia, Austria, Switzerland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Andorra, Monaco, Italy, Greece, Malta, Cyprus, North Macedonia, Albania, and Georgia.
- NA (Grey):** Russia, Belarus, and parts of the Caucasus and Central Asia.



Findings: Projected Cancer Burden 2025

Estimated DALYs Across Europe



High-Burden Nations

Countries like Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary have higher burden of cancer DALY estimates in 2025



Western Europe Trends

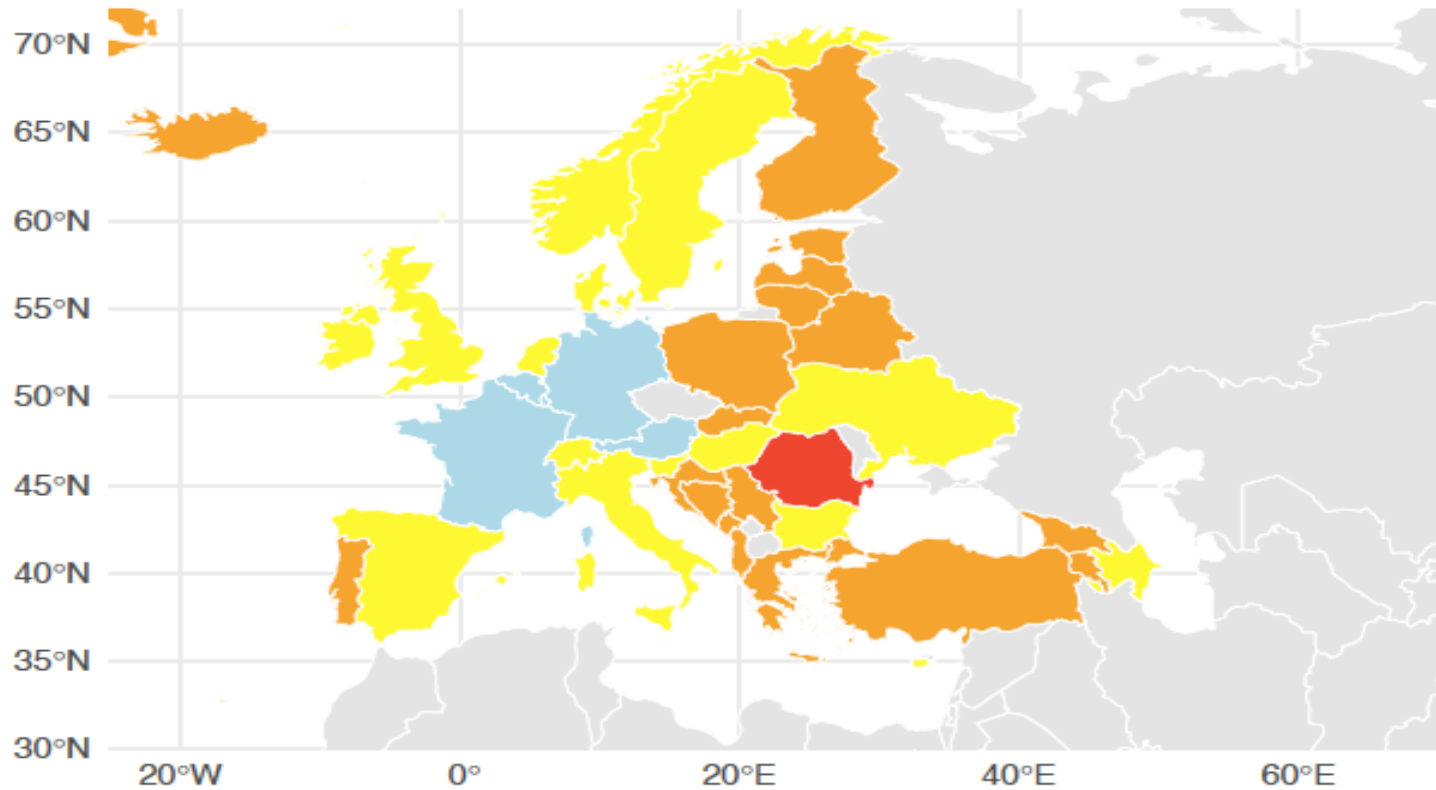
Nations such as France, UK, and Sweden exhibit moderate to declining DALY rates



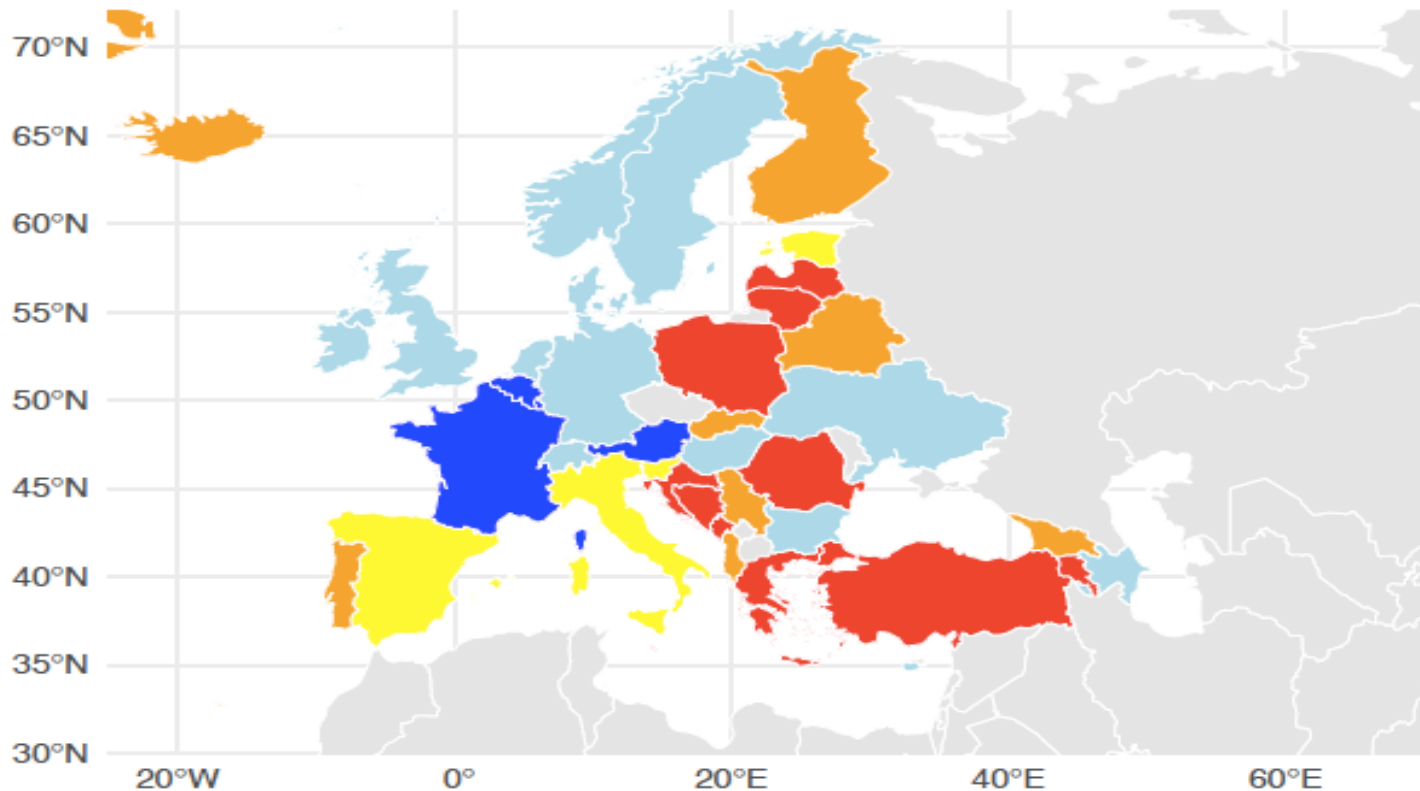
Continental Snapshot

Countries like Turkiye, Ireland, and Albania have lower burden of cancer DALY estimates in 2025

Disease Burden by 2030 Europe and Surrounding Region



Disease Burden by 2050 Europe and Surrounding Region



> 50% Decrease (Dark Blue)

10_50% Decrease (Light Blue)

0_10% Decrease (Yellow)

10_50% Increase (Light Red)

0_10% Increase (Orange)

NA

Findings: Projected Cancer Burden 2050

DALY Forecast Across Europe



Rising Trends

Romania, Poland, and
Turkiye expected to face
significant increases in
DALYs by 2050



Declining Regions

Western European nations
like
France, Belgium and Austria
Show marked improvements



Policy Signal

Forecasts highlight need for
differentiated regional
strategies in cancer care

Discussion: Regional Disparities

Diverging Cancer Trends in Europe



Eastern Burden

Rising DALYs in Romania, Poland, Lithuania, and Hungary highlight systemic health challenges



Western Decline

Belgium, Austria, Ireland, and Switzerland show improving cancer trends



Health System Contrast

Outcomes reflect disparities in prevention, screening, and treatment access

Discussion: Policy Implications

Toward Equitable Cancer Control



Urgent Investment

Eastern and Southeastern countries must prioritize oncology capacity and screening expansion



Collaborative Strategy

Cross-national knowledge sharing can help transfer successful cancer control policies



Forecasting Utility

ARIMA projections support proactive, data-driven resource allocation

Conclusion

Insights for Future Healthcare Strategy



Analytical Power

ARIMA modeling provides valuable foresight for healthcare policy and resource planning



Regional Priorities

Forecasts identify urgent needs in Eastern and Southeastern Europe



Equity Goal

Targeted interventions can reduce disparities and improve cancer outcomes across Europe

Final Reflections

Toward a Data-Driven Future for Cancer Control



Predictive Policy

Forecasting empowers proactive planning and investment in healthcare



Equity Lens

Models highlight disparities, guiding equitable cancer control strategies



Global Model

This European study can inform cancer policy globally through methodology and insights

Closing Thought

A Humanistic Perspective on Cancer



Beyond Biology

Cancer reflects humanity's battle not just with disease but with inequalities, access, and resilience



Vision for Future

Understanding cancer's trajectory helps pave paths of hope, care, and scientific breakthroughs



Call to Action

We must align policy, research, and compassion to create a future of equity in cancer care



THANK YOU

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