



A new report on cancer in Germany: Bridging knowledge gaps

Preface

- Many different stakeholders are involved in health system decision making
- A lot of data sources on health care exist
- It can be difficult to gain an overview of the different aspects of cancer control and cancer care, and about developments and important changes in these areas

First comprehensive report on cancer in Germany



Cover from the report „Krebsgeschehen in Deutschland 2016“

- First report „Bericht zum Krebsgeschehen in Deutschland 2016“
- Overview of important aspects on cancer in Germany
- Investigates epidemiology, patient care, individual and social sequelae, activities and developments in primary prevention and early detection
- Varied and detailed information from different data sources were brought together
- Expert interviews with different stakeholders on current and future developments
- First edition of a new series, will be published every five years
- To date only published in German

Conclusion

- Modern health reporting should go beyond epidemiological data
- Comprehensive cancer reports can fill knowledge gaps
- But their compilation can present major challenges

Contact:

Dr. Klaus Kraywinkel; German Centre for Cancer Registry Data at the Robert Koch Institute. E-Mail: KraywinkelK@rki.de

A look inside: colorectal cancer

- 34 050 men and 28 360 women were diagnosed with colorectal cancer in 2013
- The number of inpatient colorectal cancer cases was 2.5 times higher than the number of newly diagnosed cases in 2013
- Decreasing no. of inpatient care and increasing no. of outpatient care since 2008
- 20% of entitled men and women used colonoscopy screening between 2003-2014

Figure 1: Age-standardized incidence rates of colorectal cancer (ICD-10 C18-C21) 1970-2013 in Germany, USA (SEER 9) and Scandinavia

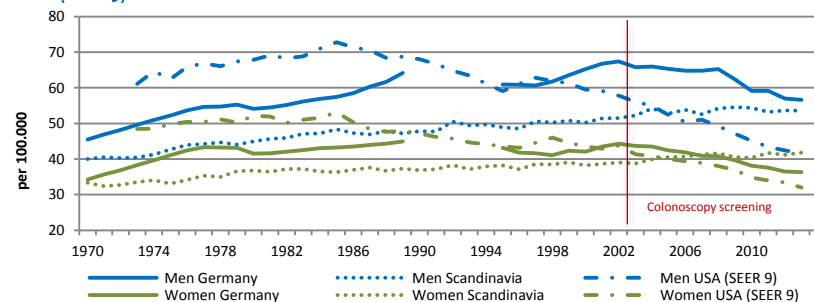


Figure 2: Percentage change since 2008 of inpatient, rehabilitation, outpatient and incident cases as well as prevalence of colorectal cancer (ICD-10 C18-C21) in Germany

