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9TH EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON MENOPAUSE AND ANDROPAUSE ATHENS, GREECE, 28-31 MARCH, 2012



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EMAS ATHENS 2012

Upholding Menopausal Health

Join global opinion leaders and colleagues in Athens for EMAS 2012 - the 9th inspiring and multi-disciplinary Menopause and Andropause conference. Organised by the European Menopause and Andropause Society (EMAS) and hosted by the Hellenic Society for the Study of Climacterium and Menopause, the congress will explore current problems and the latest advances in the field.

In keeping with the congress theme "Upholding Menopausal Health," an advanced scientific programme will provide an in-depth look at healthy aging.

Register early and help shape the future of menopause in Europe!

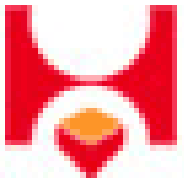
Upholding Menopausal Health



ORGANISED BY THE
EUROPEAN MENOPAUSE
AND ANDROPAUSE
SOCIETY (EMAS)

HOSTED BY THE
HELLENIC SOCIETY FOR THE
STUDY OF CLIMACTERIUM
AND MENOPAUSE





CHU Saint-Pierre



UNIVERSITÉ LIBRE DE BRUXELLES,
UNIVERSITÉ D'EUROPE

Risk factors and prevalence of women's health cancers in Europe IMS Rome 2011

Serge Rozenberg

Department of Obstetrics and gynaecology CHU
ST Pierre (ULB). Rue haute 290, 1000 Brussels,
Belgium

EMAS president

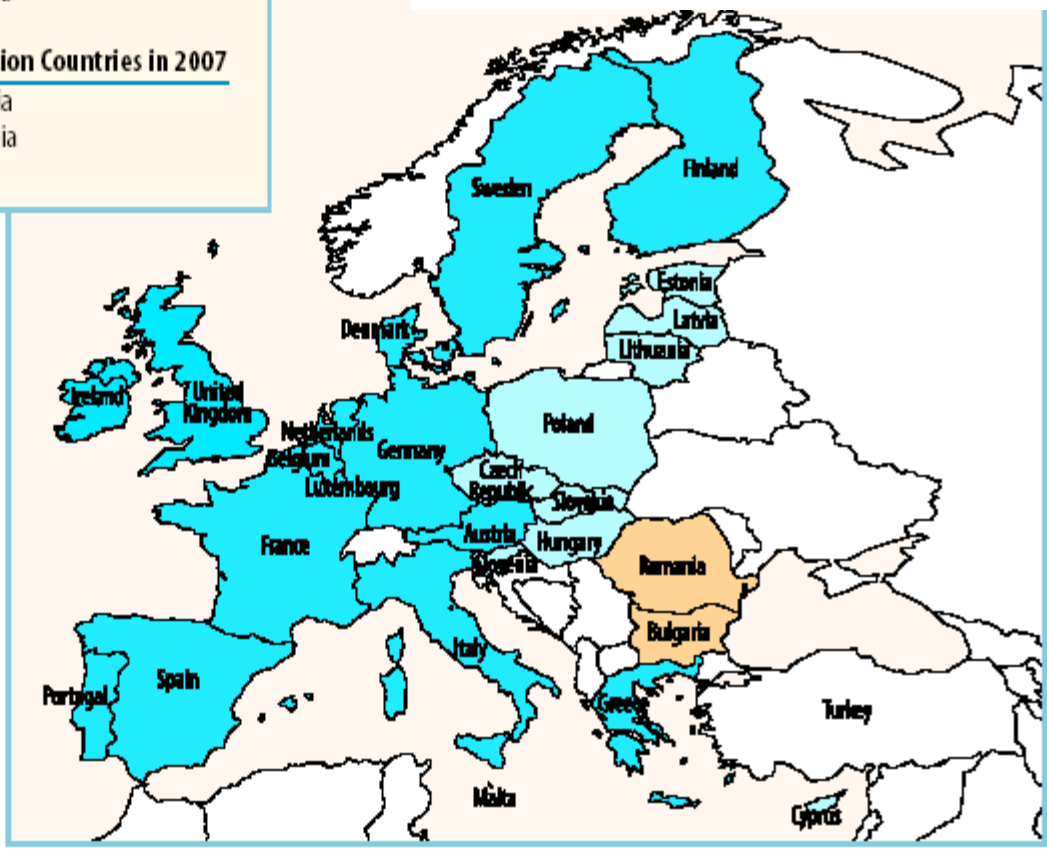
Table 1. Present and future countries of the EU.

<u>Member States pre-1 May 2004 (EU-15)</u>	<u>Member States who joined 1 May 2004</u>
Belgium	Czech Republic
Denmark	Estonia
Germany	Cyprus
Greece	Latvia
Spain	Lithuania
France	Hungary
Ireland	Malta
Italy	Poland
Luxembourg	Slovenia
Netherlands	Slovakia
Austria	
Portugal	<u>Accession Countries in 2007</u>
Finland	Bulgaria
Sweden	Romania
UK	

Through but before which Bulgaria and EU i

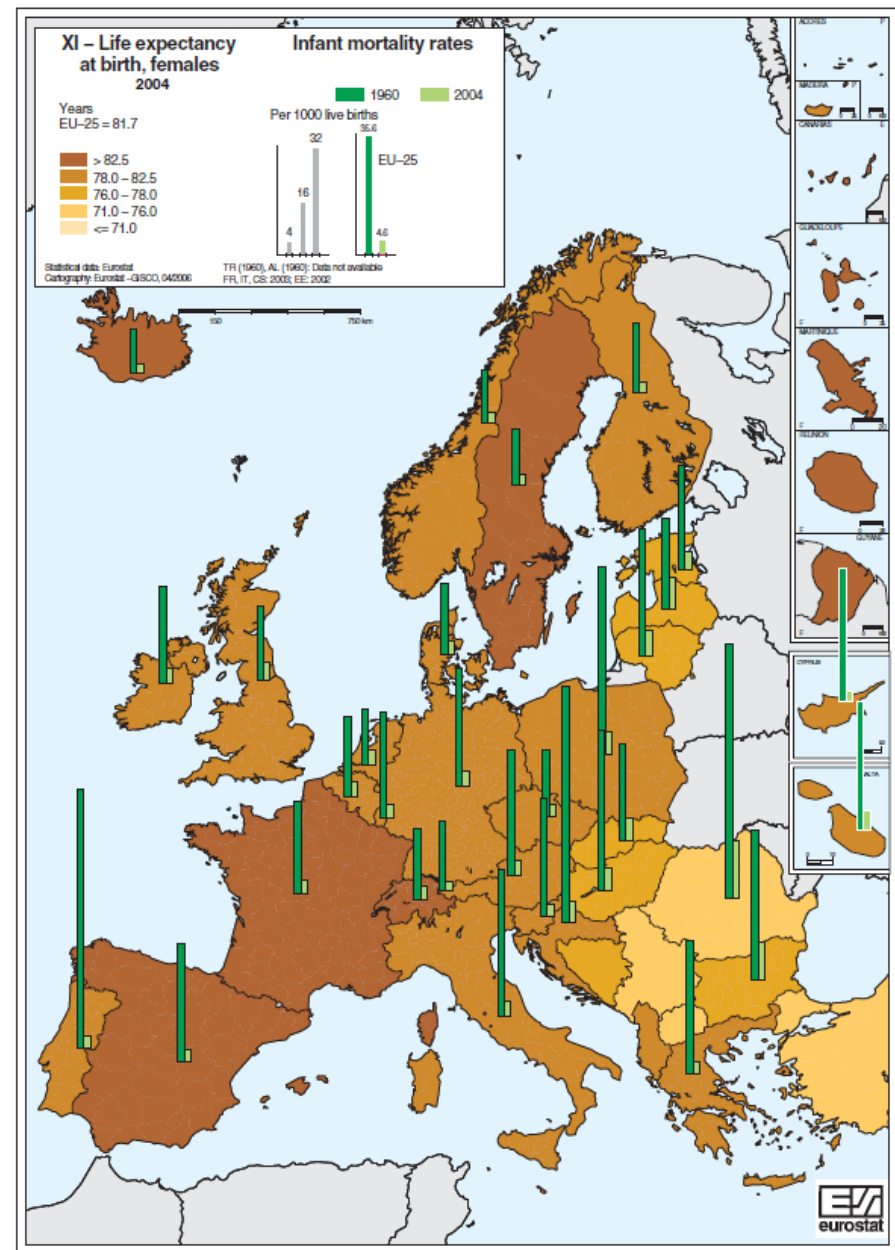
**½ billion
habitants**

Figure



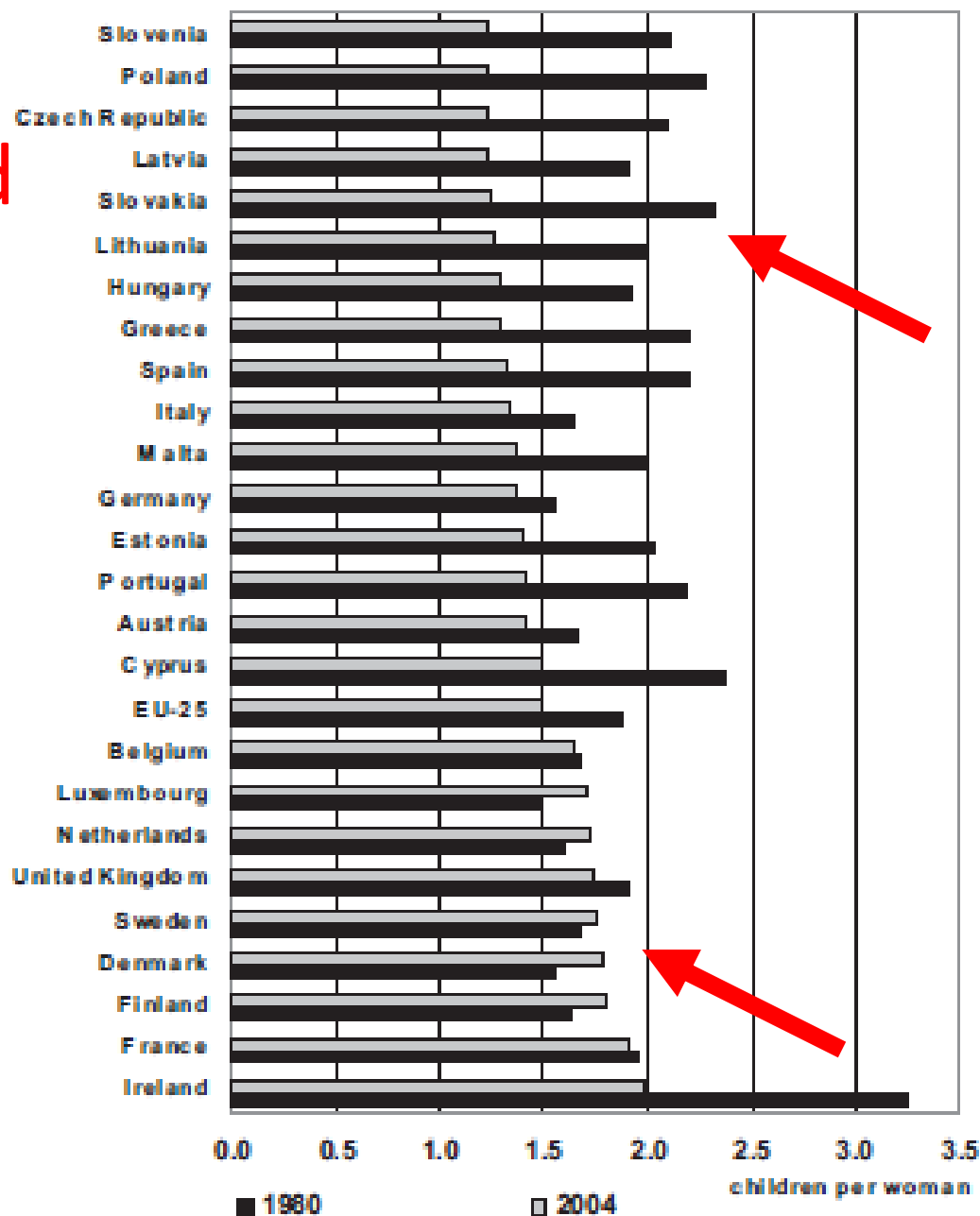
- Pre-1 May 2004 EU Members
- 1 May 2004 new Member States
- Accession Countries in 2007

Highest: France, Spain.
Increased by 10 years
last 50 yrs.
Having reached age
65, women could
expect to live an
additional 20.7 years
and men an additional
17.2 years.



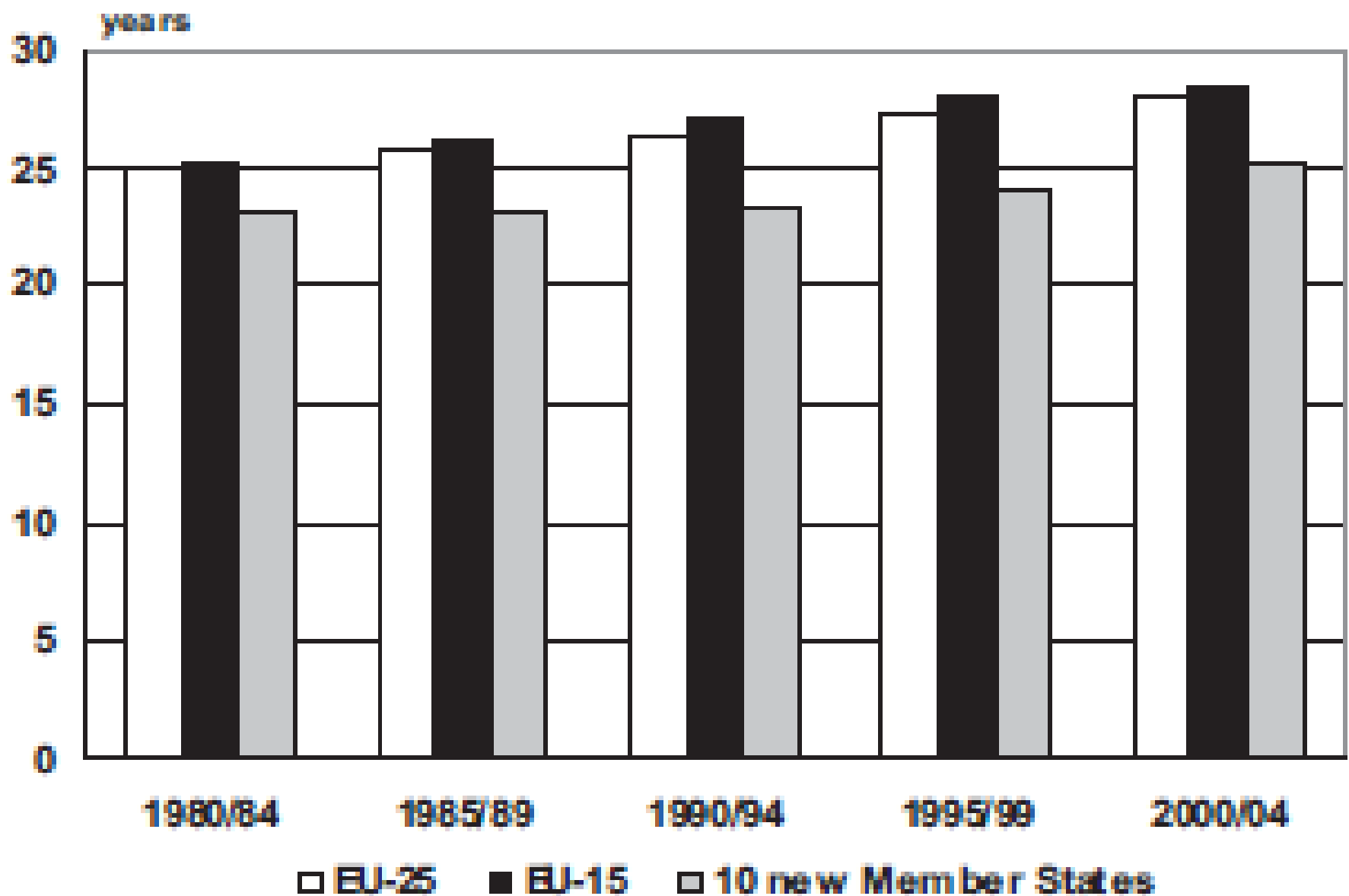
D-3: Total fertility rate per EU country, 1980 and 2004

Decreased
in most
countries
but not all

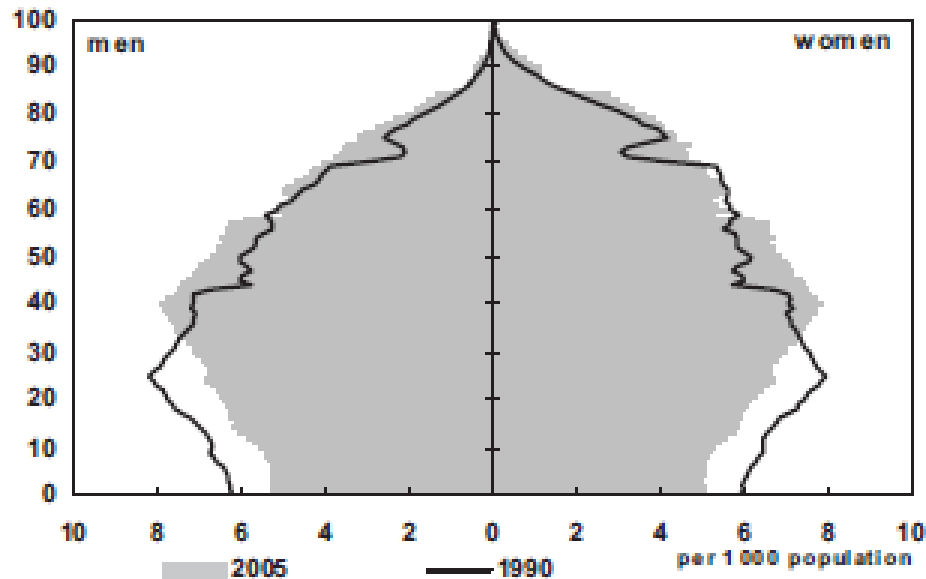


**EU27 Member States in 2010
(6.5% of the total population)**

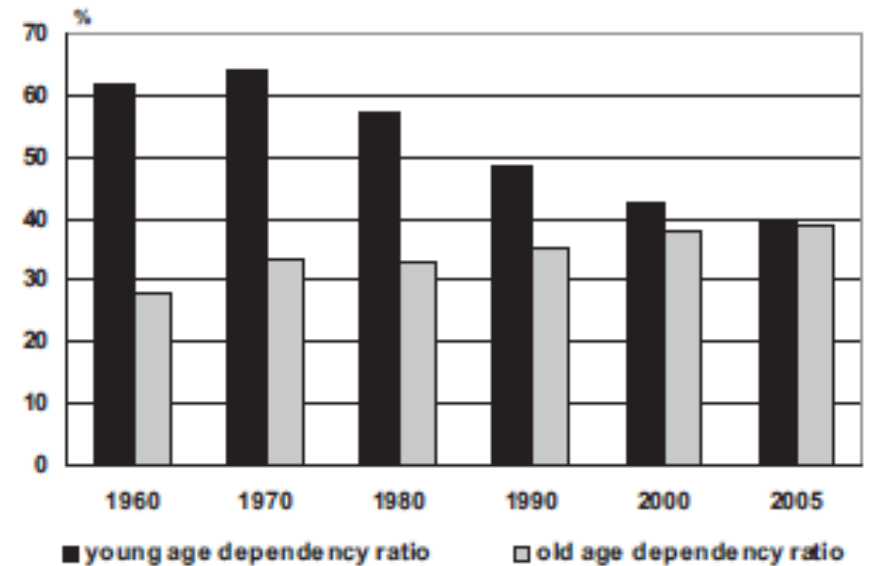
D-4: Mean age of women at first birth in the EU, 1980-2004



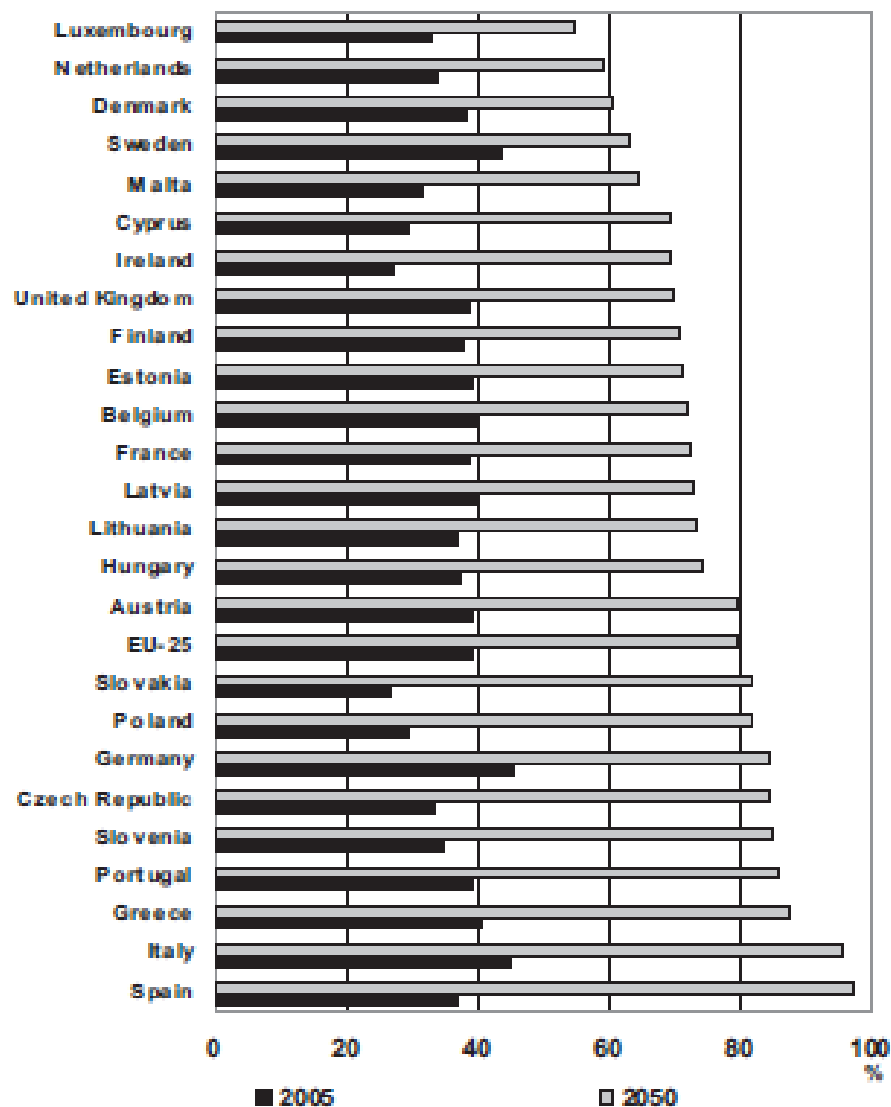
C-1: Age pyramid of the EU-25, 1 January 1990 and 2005



C-2: Young and old age dependency ratio in the EU-25, 1960-2005



H-3: Old age dependency ratio per EU country, 2005 and 2050



We will face a dramatic increase of old aged dependency

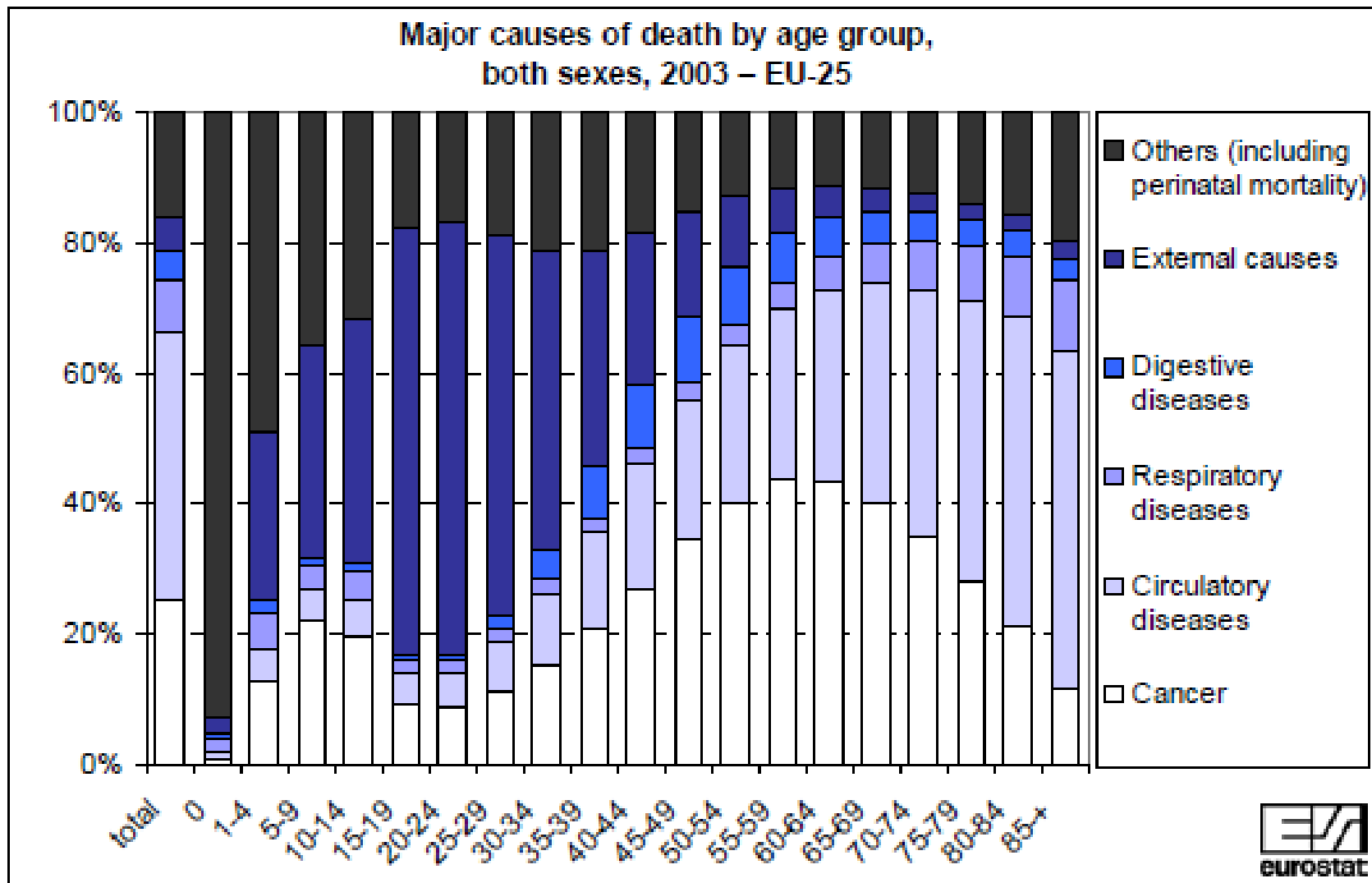
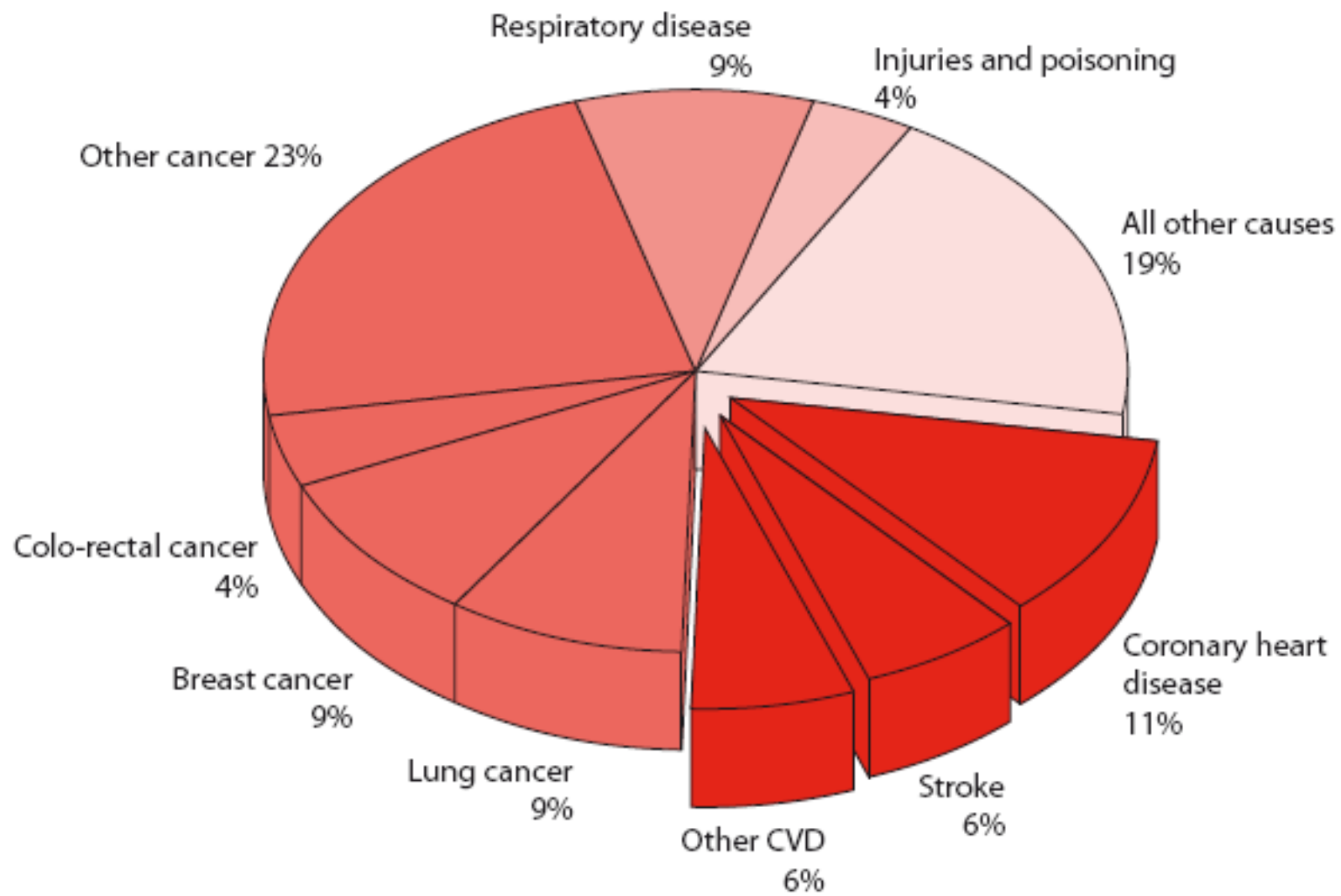
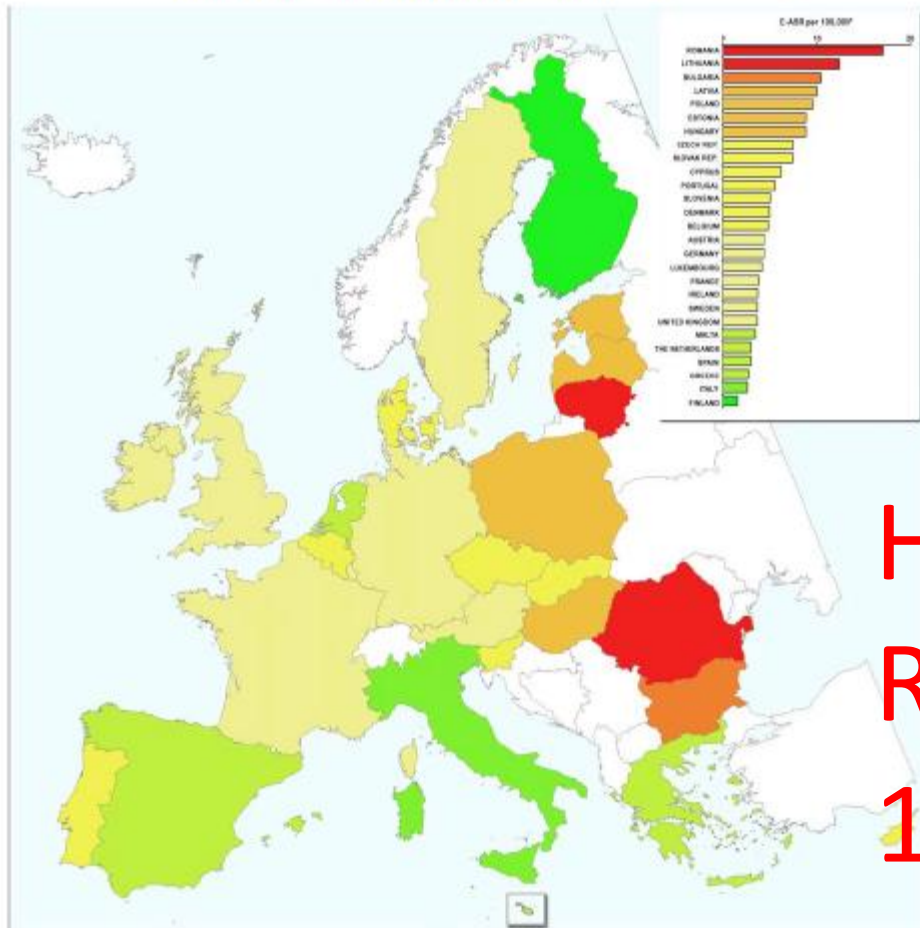


Figure 1: Main causes of death by 5-year age group

Figure 1.3d Deaths by cause, **women** under 75, 2005, United Kingdom



Cervical cancer mortality in the EU Member States 2004



Highest Mortality
Romania
17,0/100,000
= 10 X Finland

Figure 2 d. Age-standardised rates of mortality of cervical cancer (deaths per 100,000 women-years) in the 27 Member States of the European Union, ranked by increasing mortality, estimates for 2004 (direct standardisation using the European reference population).

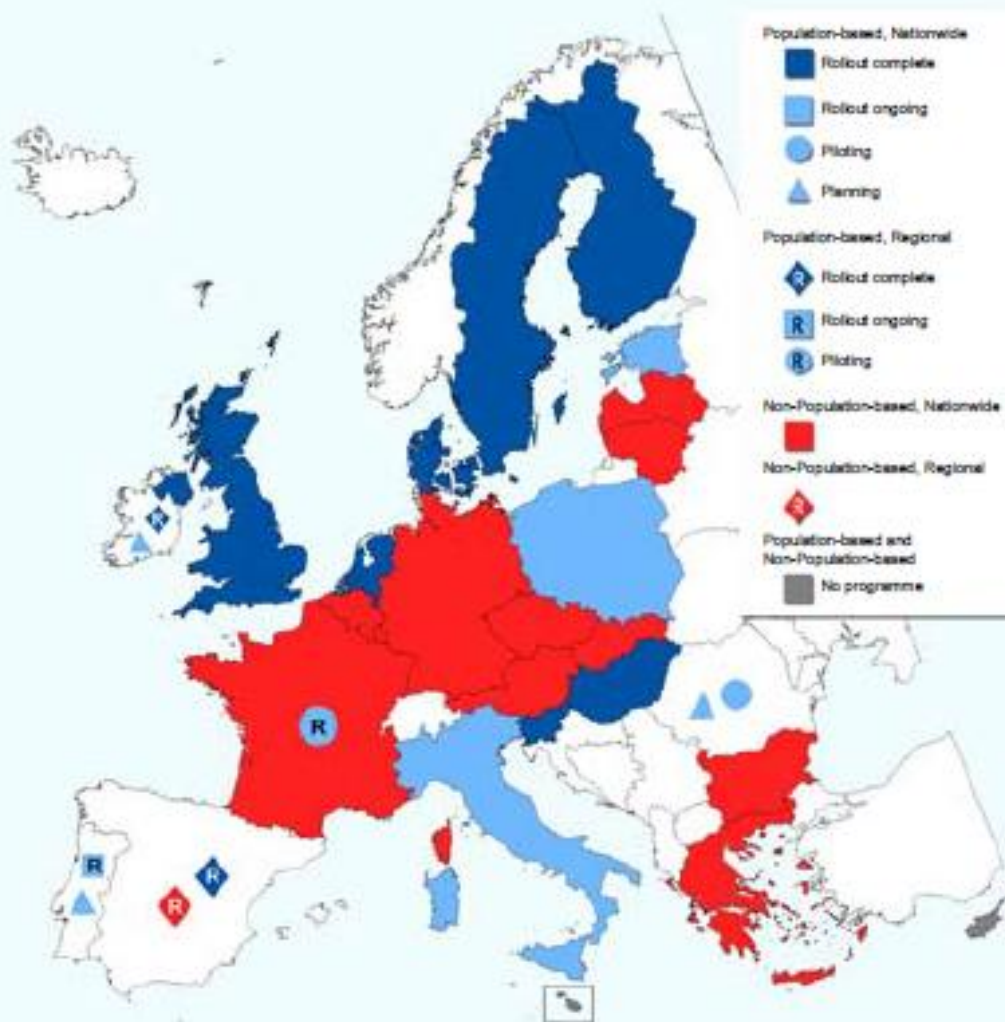
Cutpoints for color scale from green (lowest mortality) to yellow, brown and red (highest mortality) based on distribution of mortality among the 27 EU Member States (5th, 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th, and 95th percentiles): 2.6, 2.7, 3.6, 4.9, 8.9, 10.5, 12.4 deaths per 100,000.

Lowest mortality in Finland (1.6/100,000) and Italy (2.6/100,000)

Highest mortality in Romania (17.0/100,000) and Lithuania (12.4/100,000)

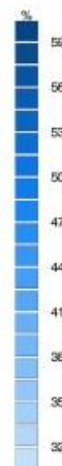
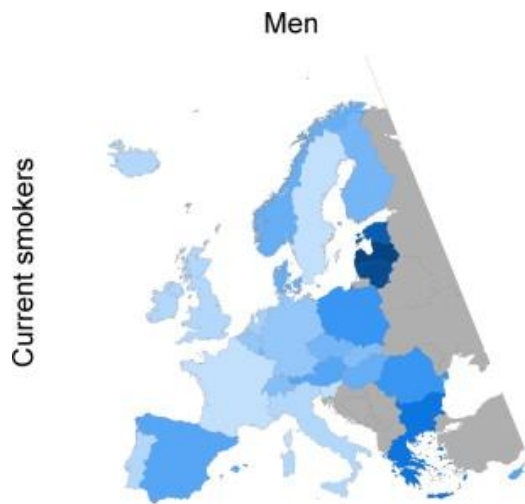
Source: IARC (ECN and EUNICE projects, 2007); mortality estimates adapted from: Arbyn et al (2007) Ann Oncol 18: 1423-1425; Arbyn et al. (2007) Ann Oncol 18: 1708-1715; Boyle P, Ferlay J (2005) Ann Oncol 16: 481-488; Ferlay et al. (2007) Ann Oncol 18: 581-592

Cervical Cancer Screening Programmes in the EU in 2007



Prevalence of smoking in Europe in 2000

59%



34%

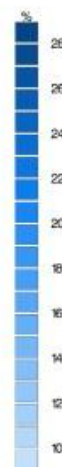
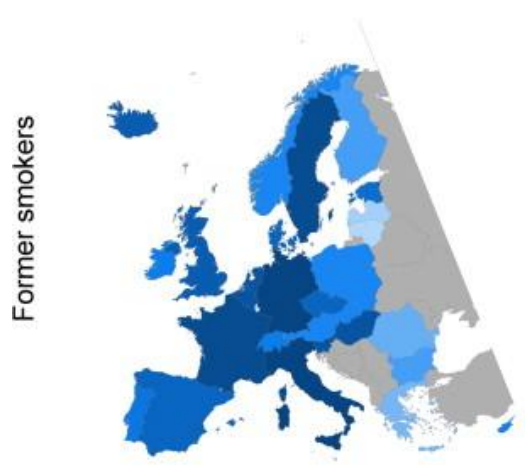
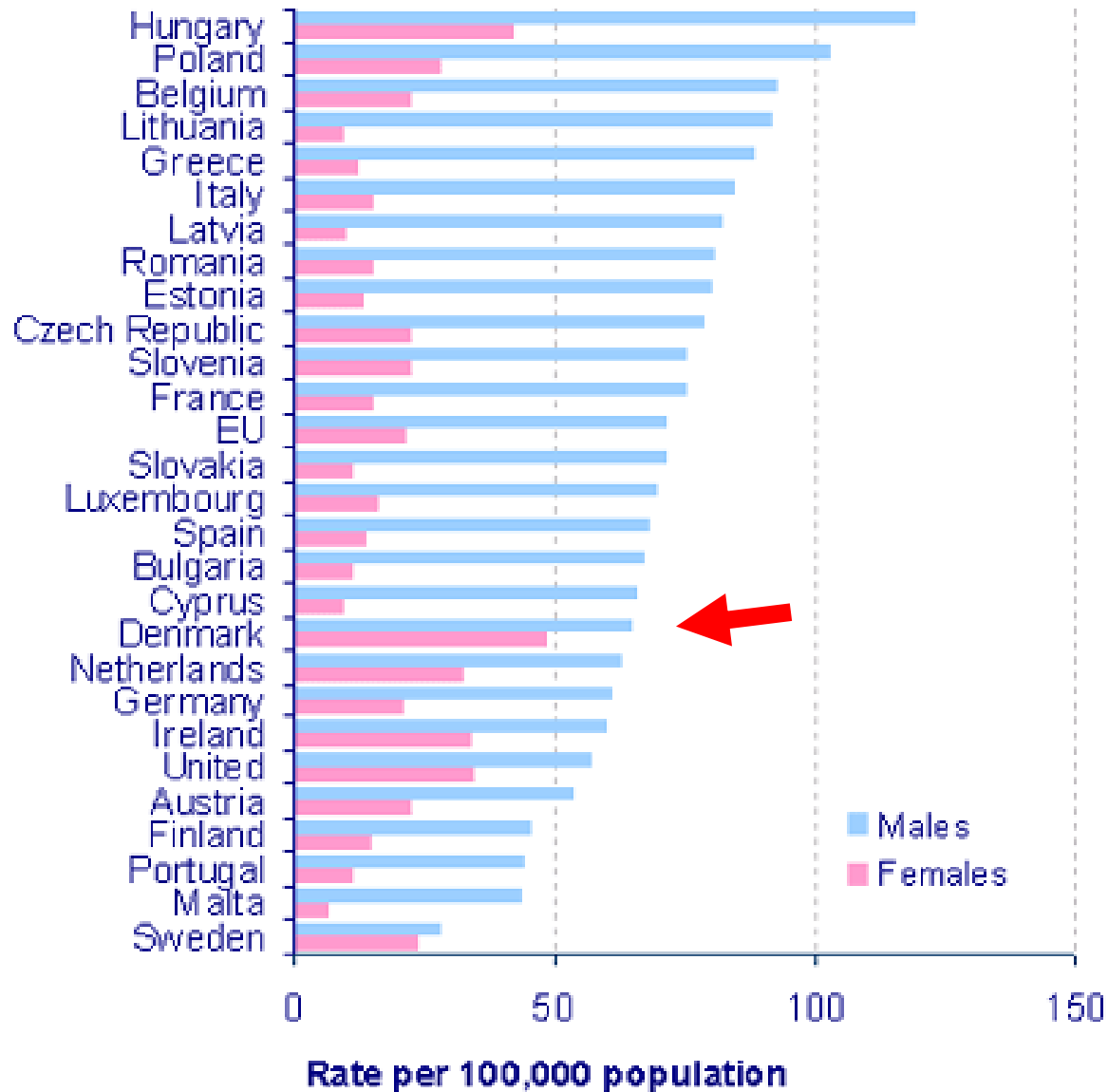


Figure 1.2: Age-standardised incidence rates, lung cancer, by sex, EU, 2006



$R^2 = 0.8$

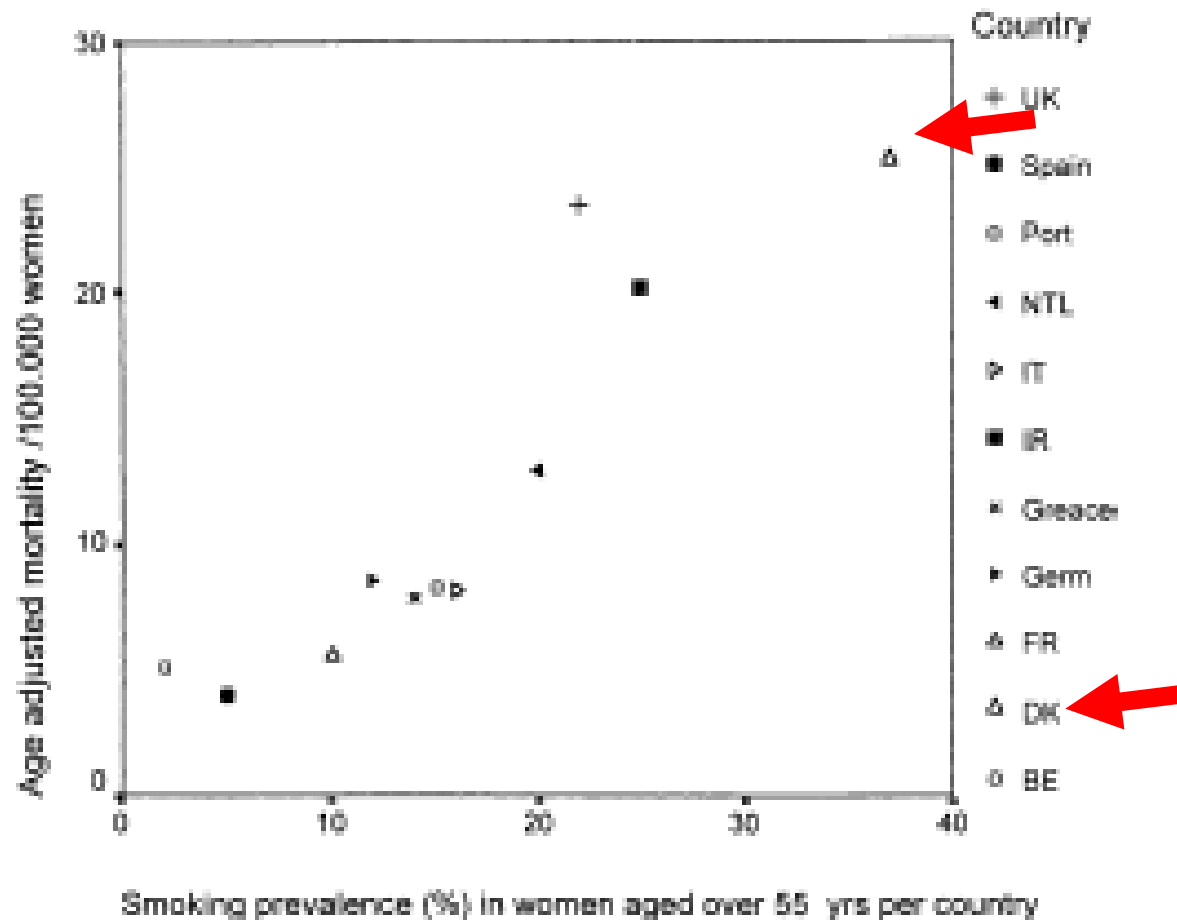
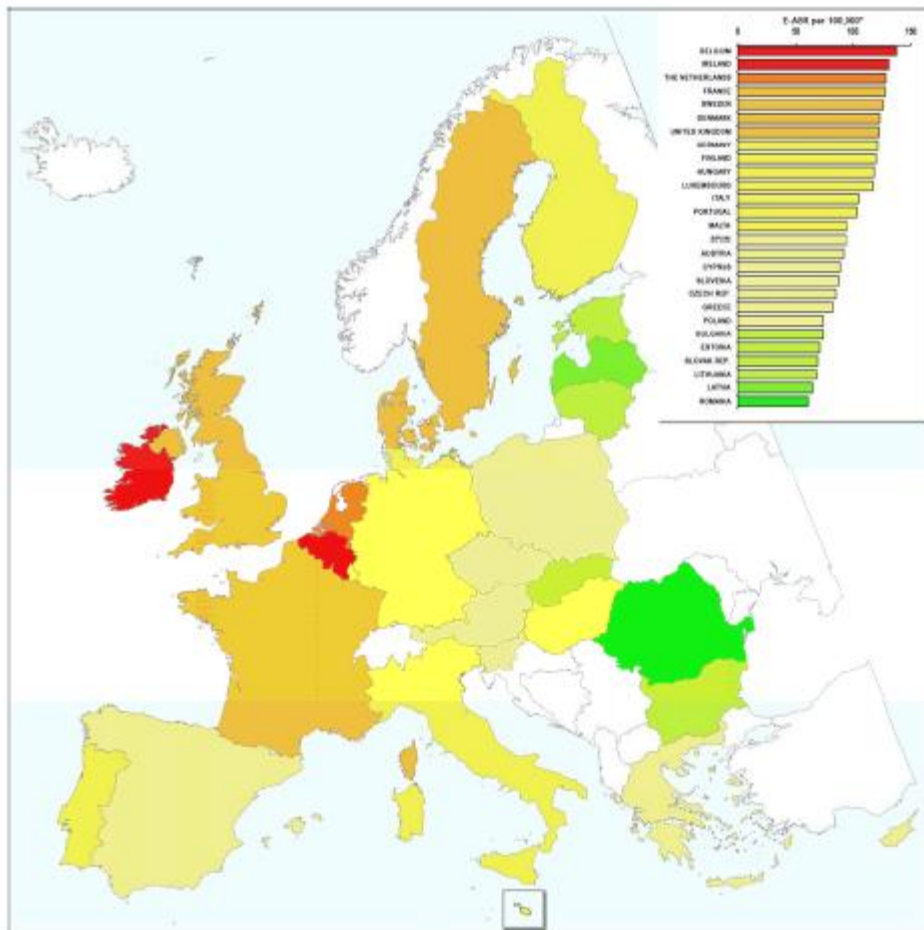


Fig. 1. Age adjusted death rates from lung cancer in the various countries of the EU (1997) is strongly correlated to the smoking prevalence among women aged 55 or more ($R^2=0.8$; $p<0.001$).

Breast cancer incidence in the EU Member States 2006



Breast Cancer incidence

Highest Belgium 137,8/100,000

Figure 2 a. Age-standardised rates of incidence of breast cancer (cases per 100,000 women-years) in the 27 Member States of the European Union, ranked by increasing incidence, estimates for 2006 (direct standardisation using the European reference population)

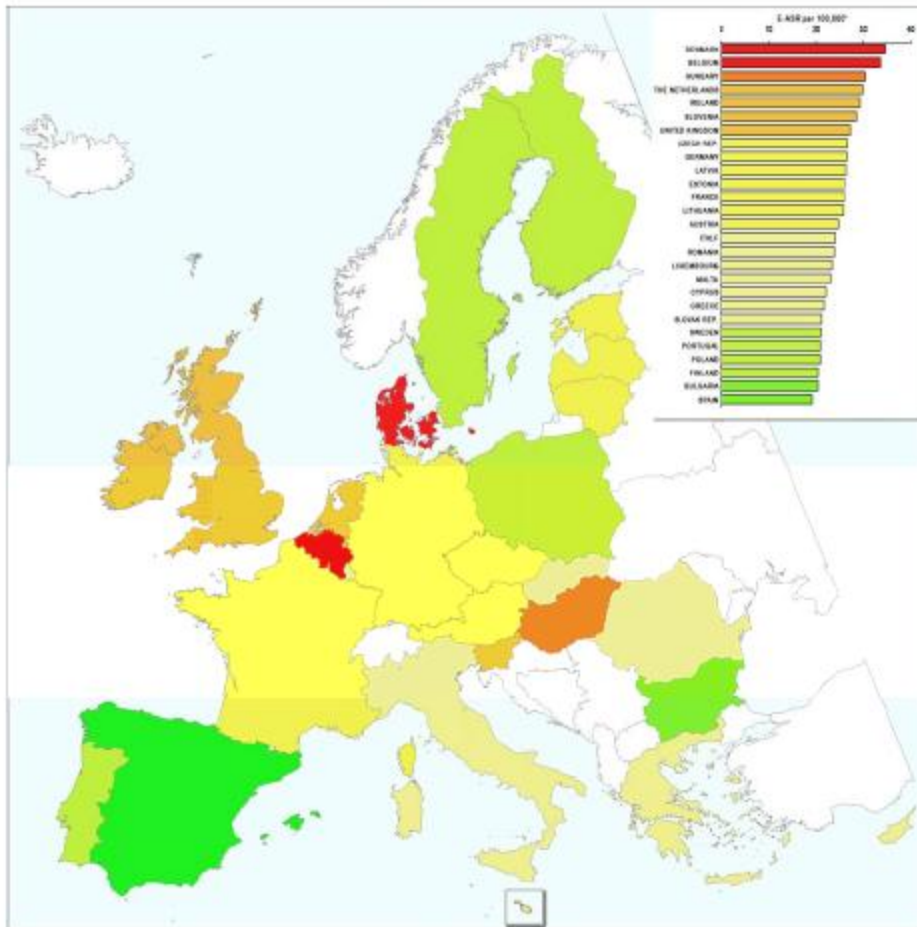
Cutpoints for color scale from green (lowest incidence) to yellow, brown and red (highest incidence) based on distribution of incidence among the 27 EU Member States (5th, 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th, and 95th percentiles): 64.8, 68.7, 74.1, 94.5, 122.2, 128.0, 131.4 cases per 100,000

Lowest incidence in Romania (61.2/100,000) and Latvia (64.8/100,000)

Highest incidence in Belgium (137.8/100,000) and Ireland (131.4/100,000)

Source: IARC (ECN and EUNICE projects, 2007); Ferlay J, Autier P, Boniol M, Heanue M, Colombet M, Boyle P (2007) Ann Oncol 18: 581-592

Breast cancer mortality in the EU Member States 2006



Breast
cancer
Mortality

Highest
Denmark
34,5/100,000

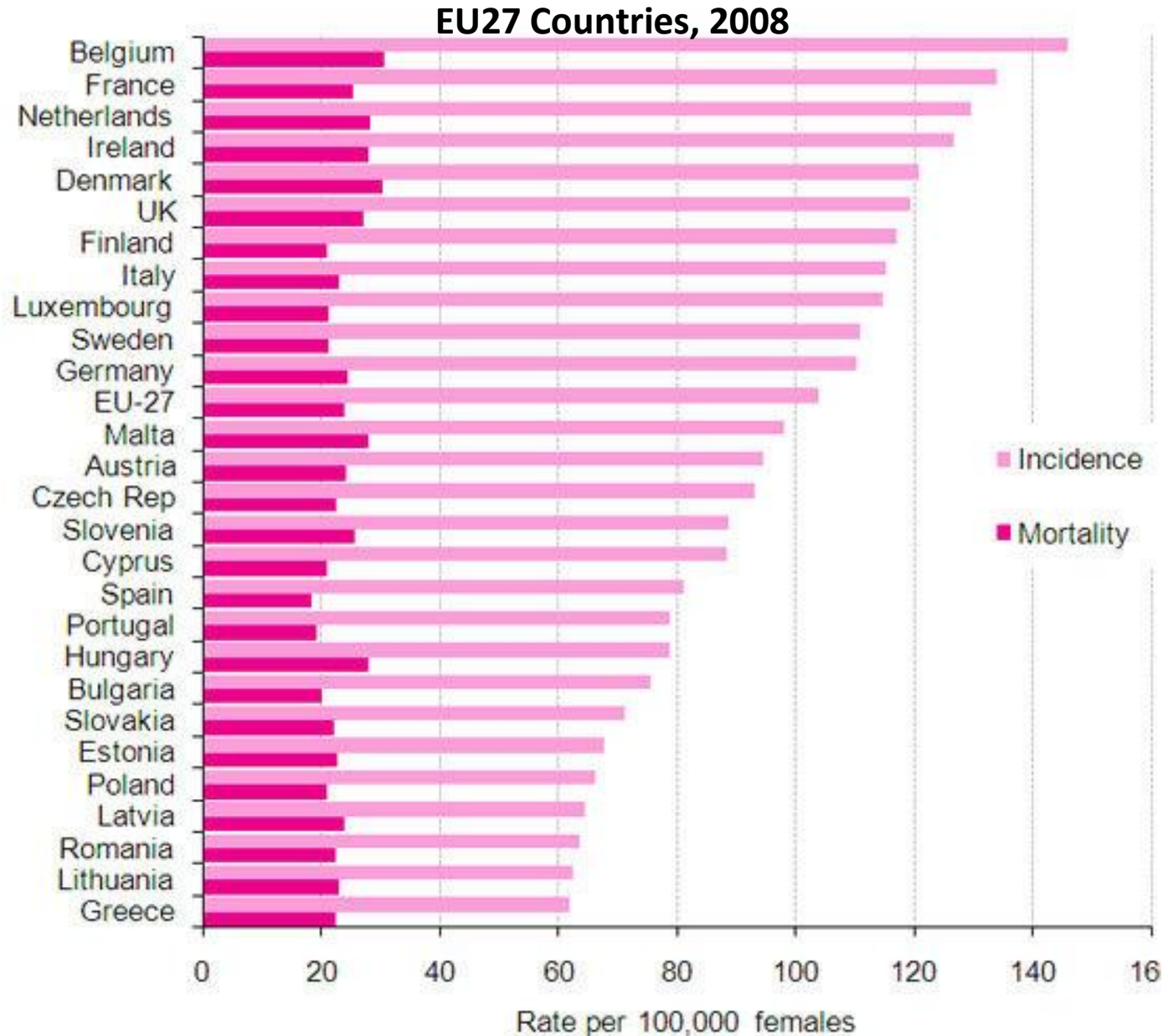
Figure 2 b. Age-standardised rates of mortality of breast cancer (deaths per 100,000 women-years) in the 27 Member States of the European Union, ranked by increasing mortality, estimates for 2006 (direct standardisation using the European reference population)

Cutpoints for color scale from green (lowest mortality) to yellow, brown and red (highest mortality) based on distribution of mortality among the 27 EU Member States (5th, 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th, and 95th percentiles): 20.4, 20.5, 21.2, 24.6, 27.3, 30.3, 33.54 deaths per 100,000

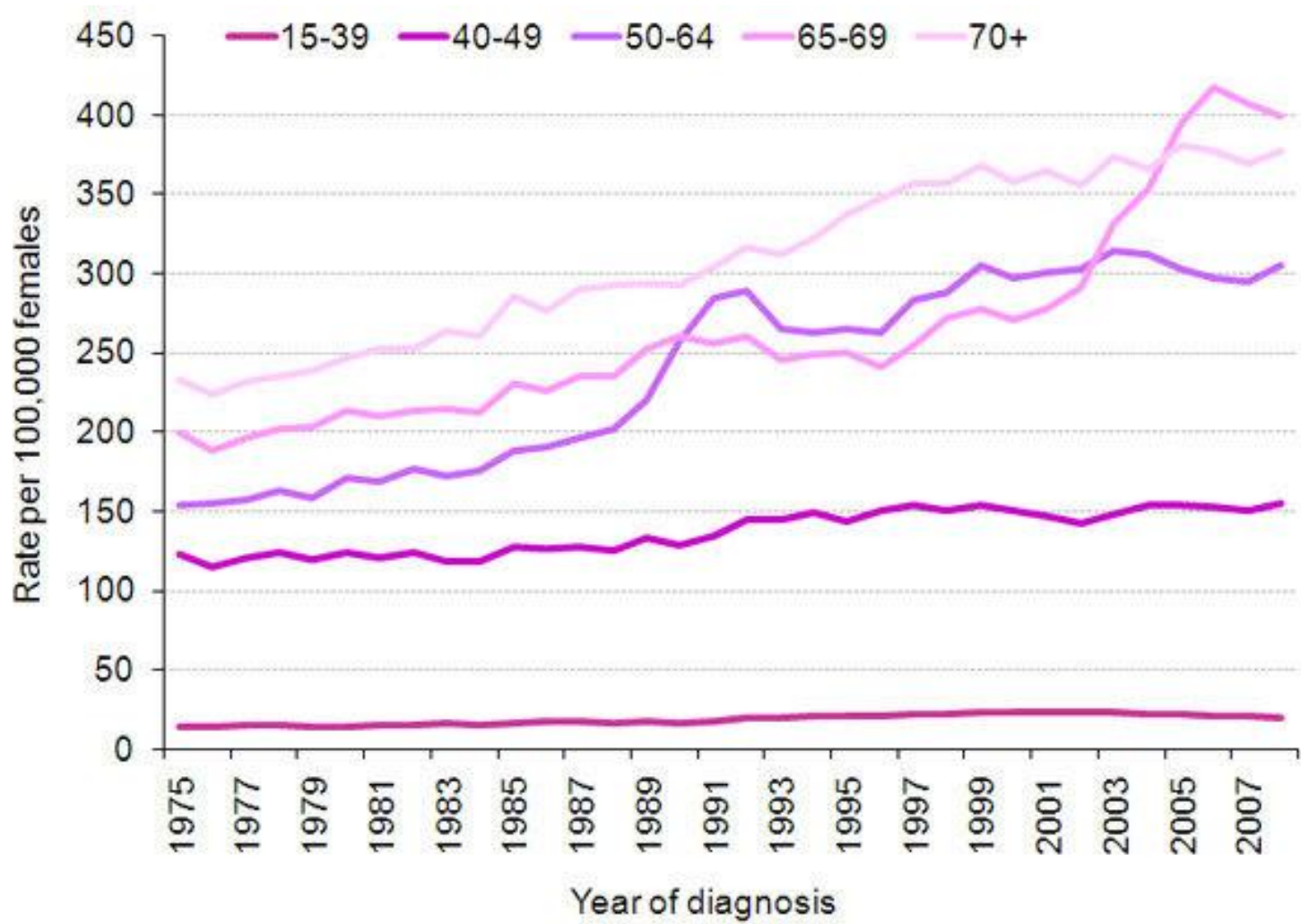
Lowest mortality in Spain (19.2/100,000) and Bulgaria (20.4/100,000)

Highest mortality in Denmark (34.5/100,000) and Belgium (33.5/100,000)

Breast Cancer (C50), European Age-Standardised Incidence and Mortality Rates,

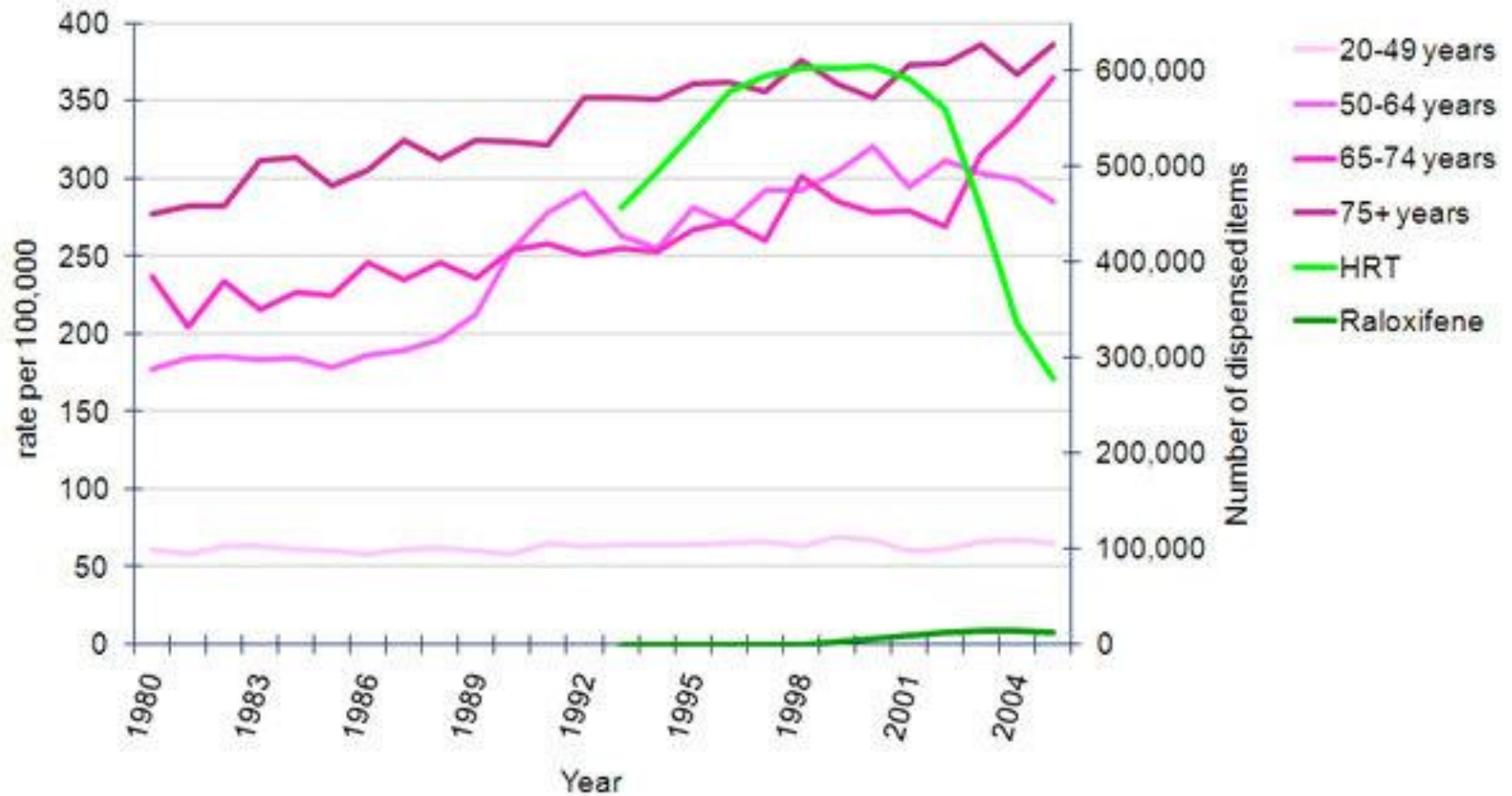


Breast Cancer (C50), Age-Specific Incidence Rates, GB, 1975-2008



<http://info.cancerresearchuk.org/cancerstats/types/breast/incidence/>

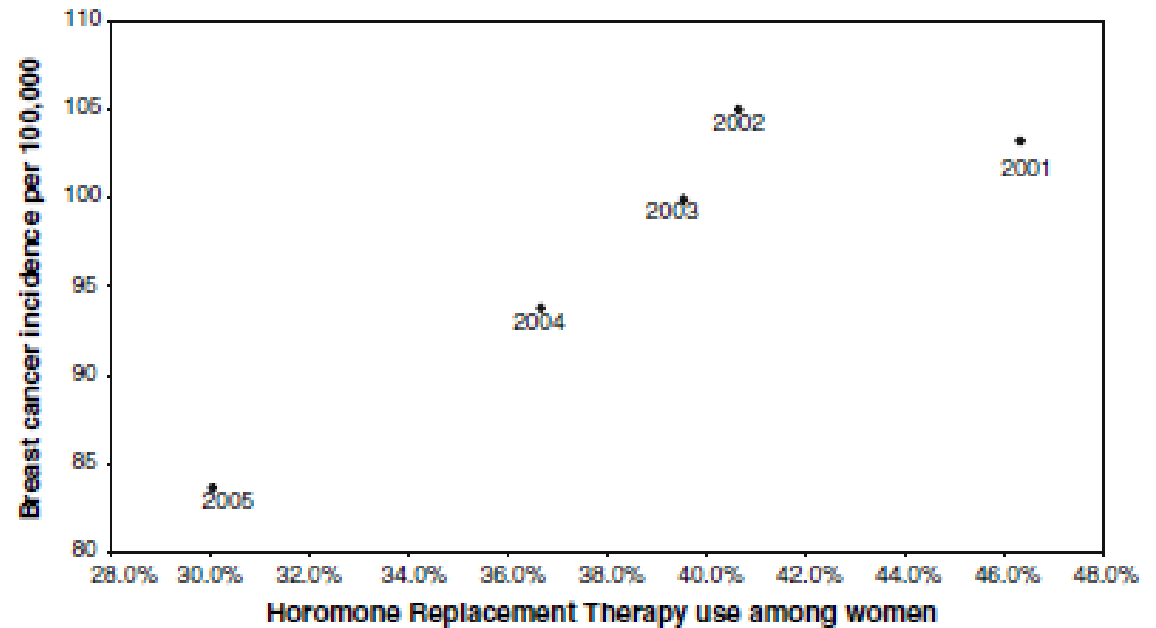
European Age-Standardised Incidence Rates of Invasive Breast Cancer, by Age Group, in Scottish Women (1980-2005) and numbers of dispensed items of HRT and Raloxifene (1993-2005)



<http://info.cancerresearchuk.org/cancerstats/types/breast/incidence/>

Fig. 2 Correlation between use of hormone replacement therapy and breast cancer incidence across different years- correlation coefficient is 0.988

Germany

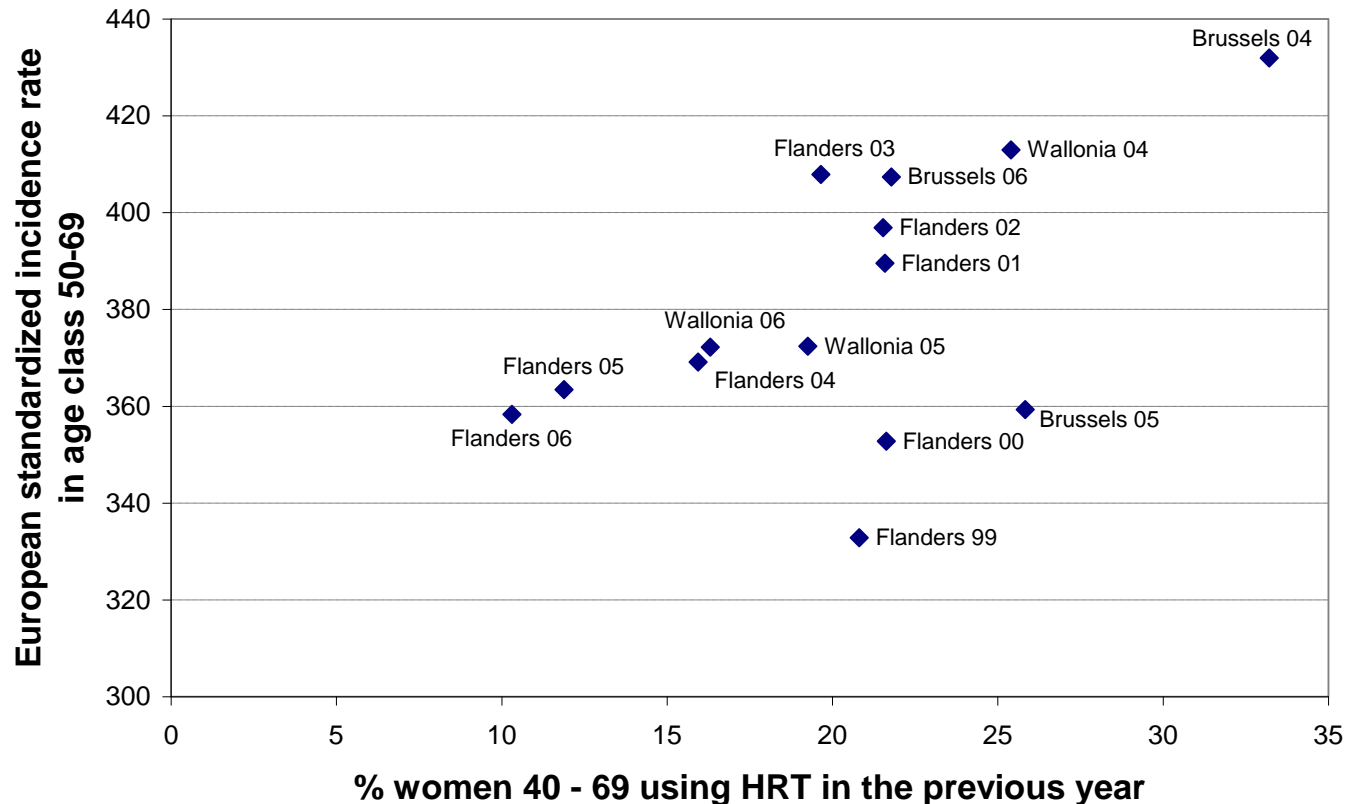


Katalinic, Rawal Breast Cancer Res Treat (2008) 107:427–430

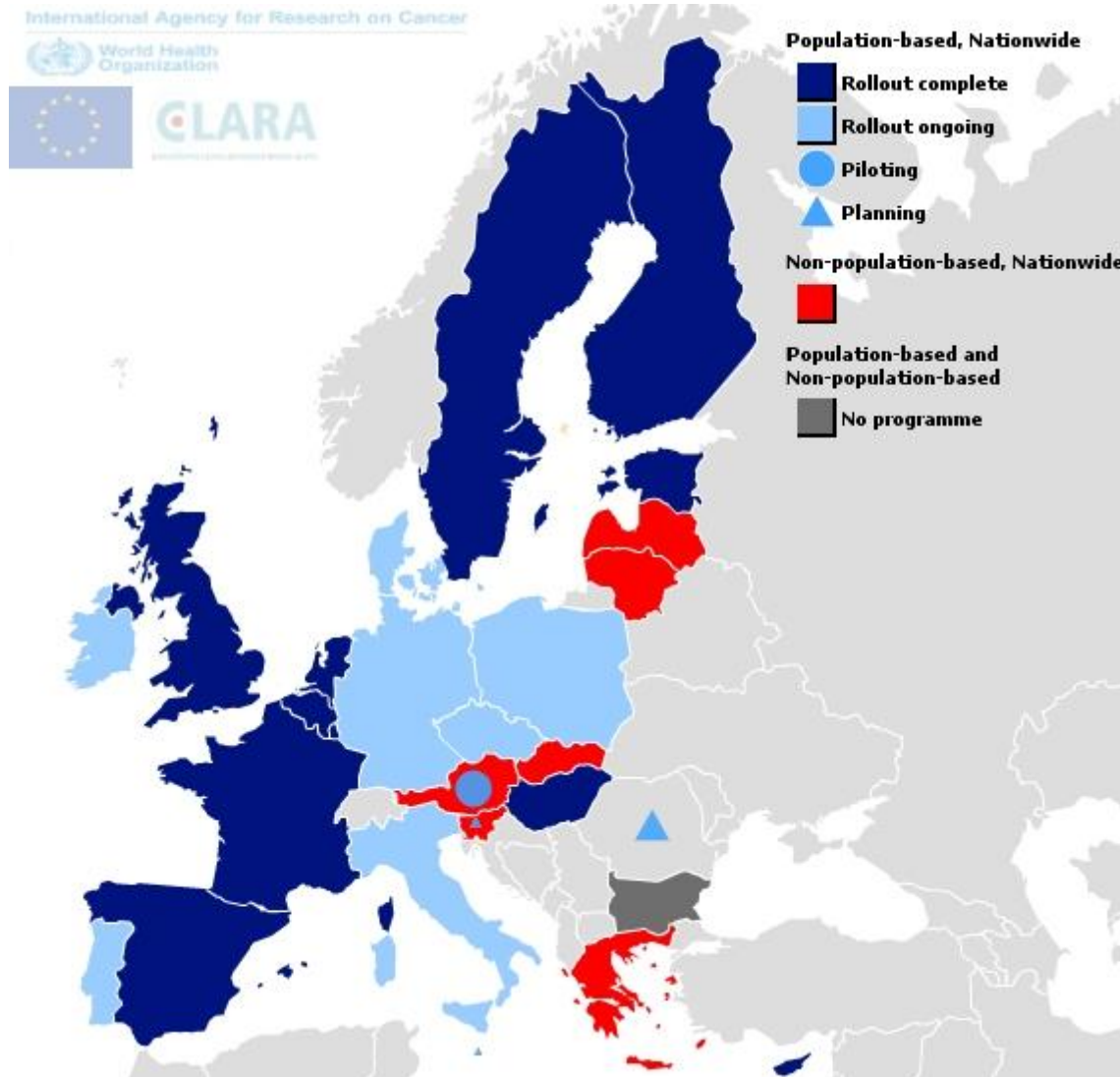
Results - Correlation

European standardised breast cancer incidence for the regions Flanders (1999-2006), Brussels (2004-2006) and Wallonia (2004-2006) in function of estimated rate of HRT users in the previous year ($r = 0.55$, $r^2 = 0.30$, $p = 0.04$)

After adjustment for the number of women in each region: $r = 0.39$, $p = 0.17$



Overview of Breast cancer screening programs in the EU Member States in 2007



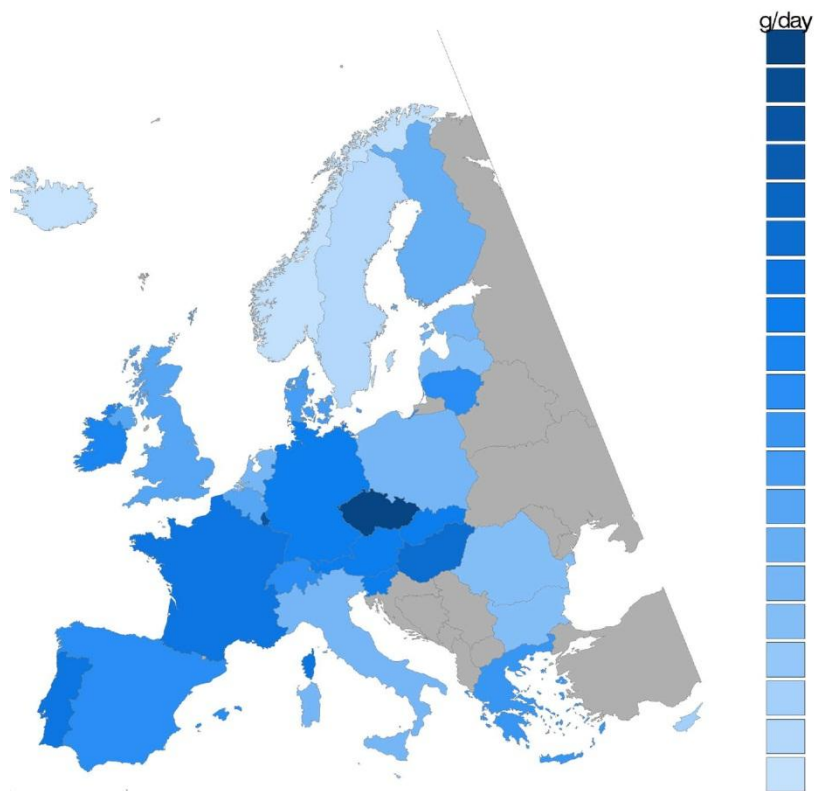
Prevalence of alcohol in Europe in

2000

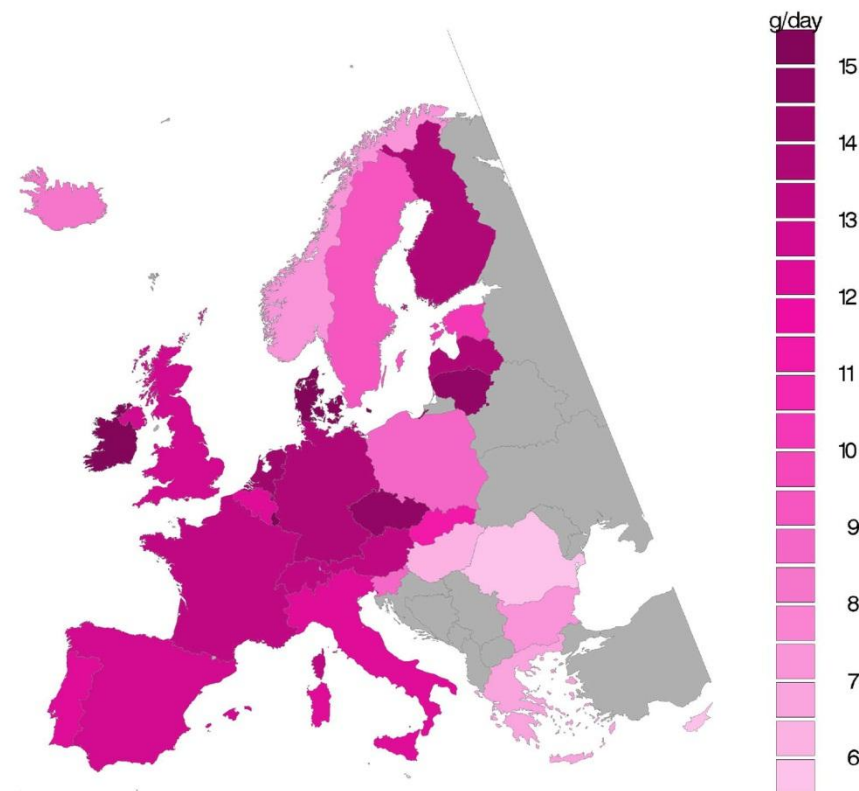
56%

15%

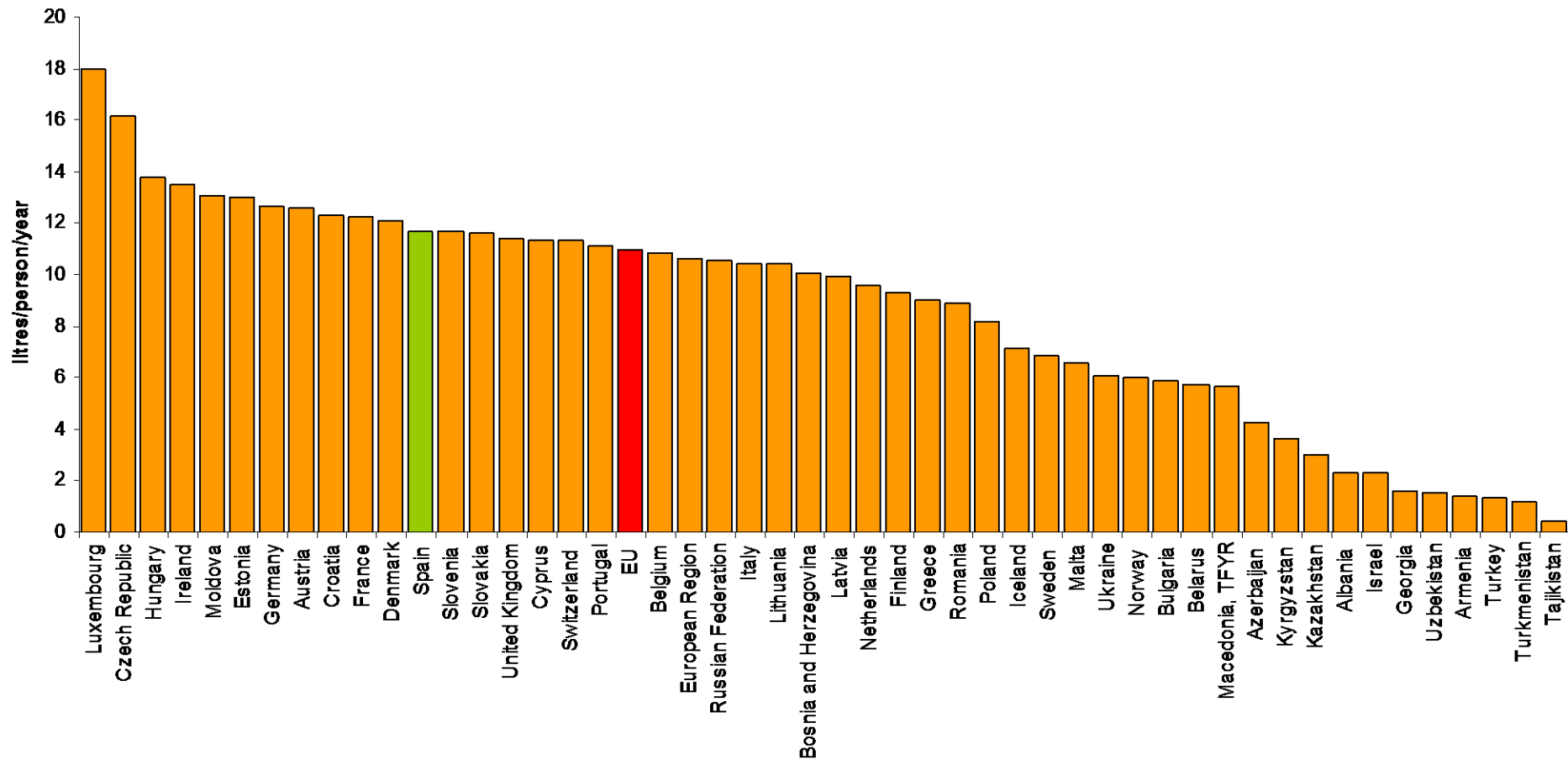
Men



Women



Alcohol consumption, adults aged 15 years and above, 2003



Notes: Data presented are for latest year available.

Source: World Health Organization (2007) European Health for All statistical database. <http://www.euro.who.int/hfad>



British Heart
Foundation

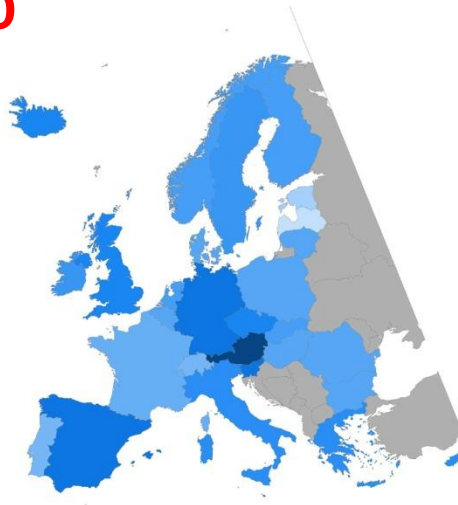
www.heartstats.org

Prevalence of overweight & obesity in Europe in 2000

50%

Men

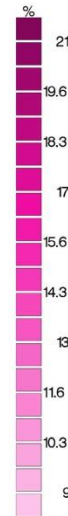
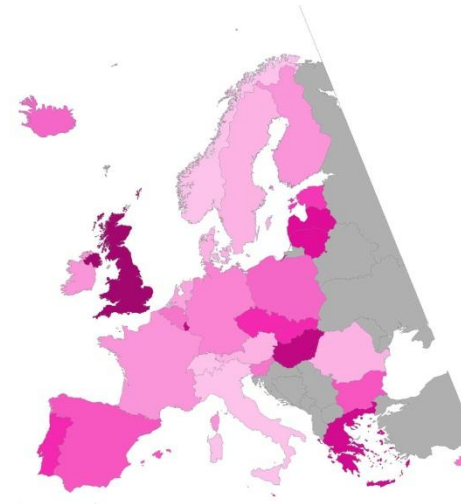
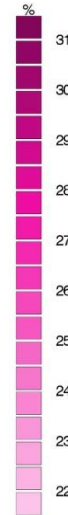
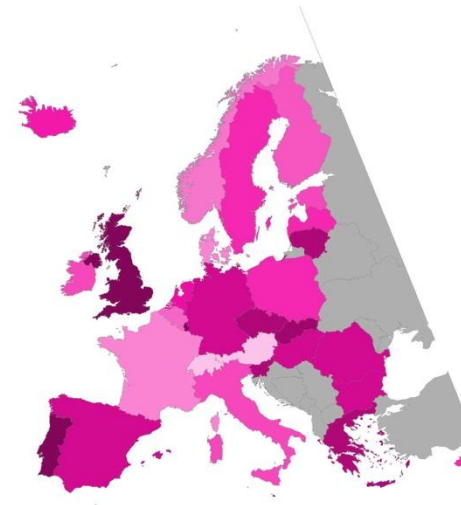
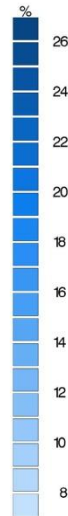
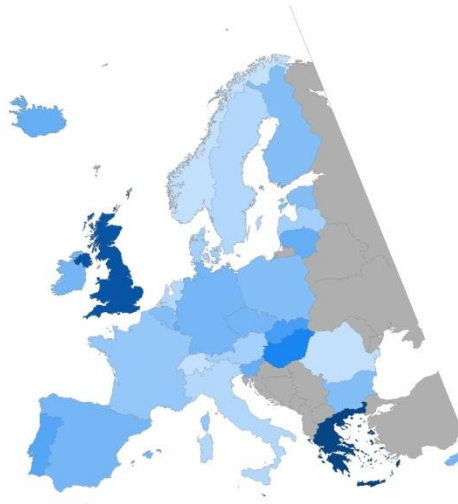
Overweight



Women

31%

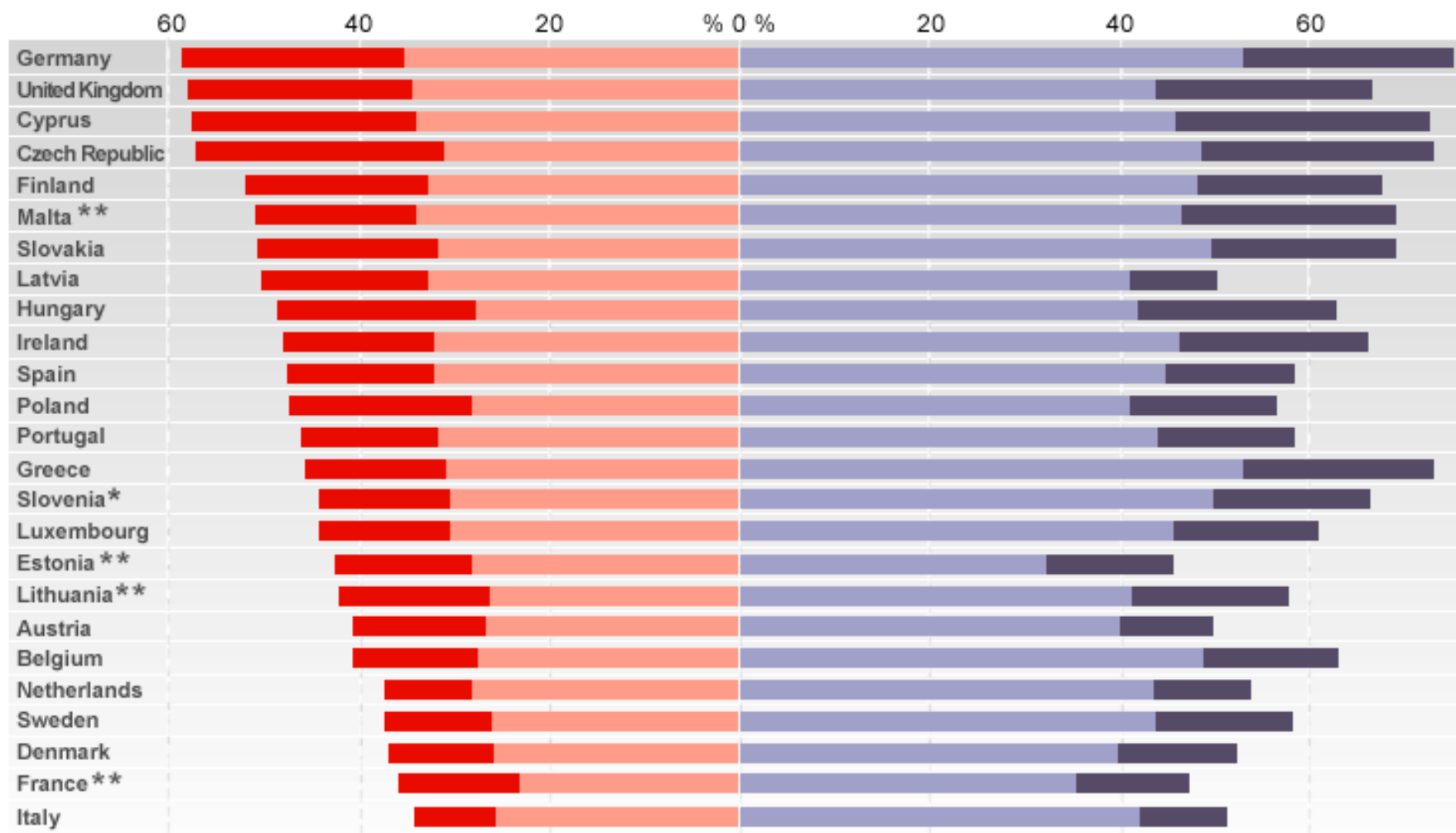
Obesity



Overweight and Obesity in 25 EU States

(March 2007)

Share of obese people: women ■ men ■
 Share of overweight people: women ■ men ■

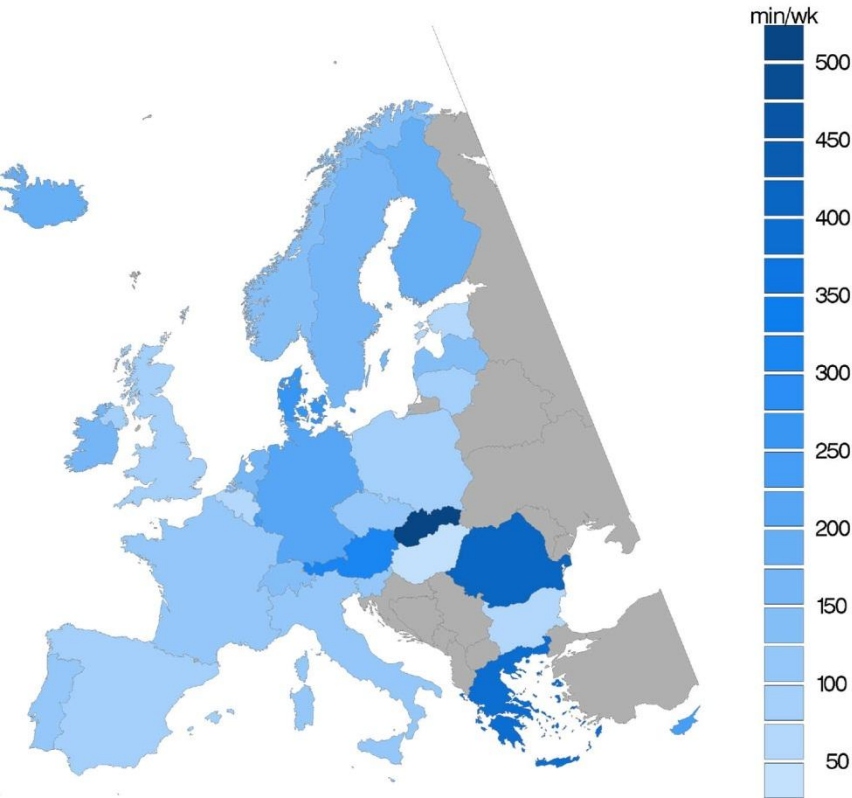


**Urban population **Self-reported data

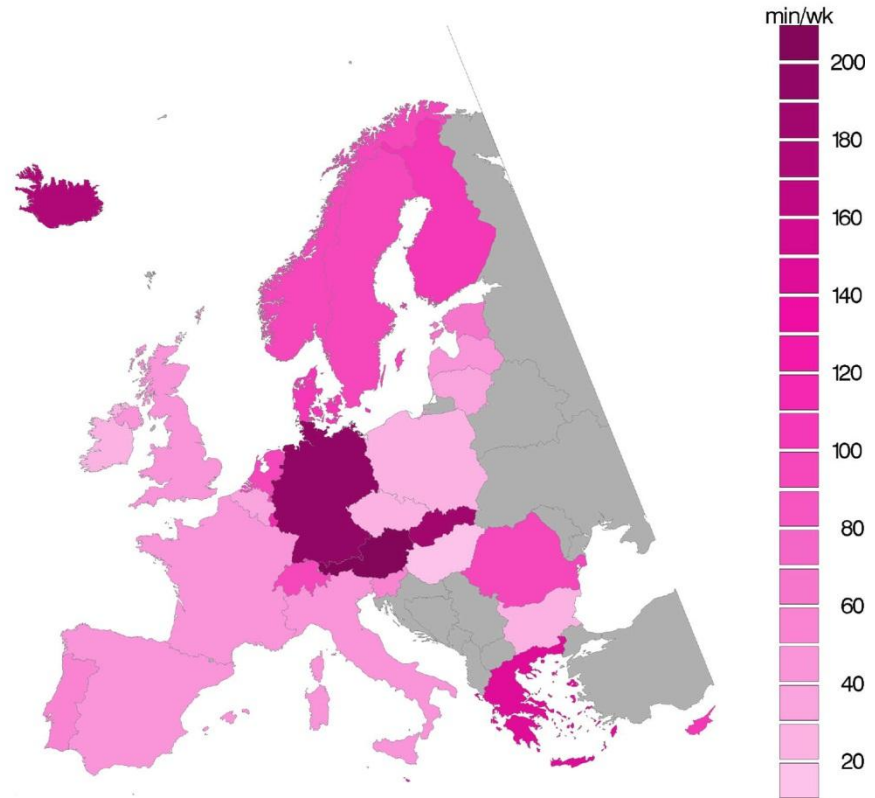
Source: International Association for the Study of Obesity

Prevalence of exercise in Europe in 2000

Men



Women



Ranges 20-200 min/wk

Risk factors and prevalence of women's health cancers in Europe

– Challenges

- Ageing society of women,
- Changes in ethnicity
- Changes in reproductive habits

– Dramatic increase in some risk factors

– Action !!!!

- Smoking
- Obesity
- Sedentarity
- Alcohol use

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8th European Congress on Menopause (EMAS)

Securing a Healthy Future



ExCel Centre, London, UK, May 16-20, 2009

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Hosted by the British Menopause Society

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