Tobacco control and lung cancer incidence in Europe

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and

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Outline

The past
  the smoking epidemic
tobacco control

The present

The future
Smoking epidemic in Europe

LIFE Magazine

Enid Stamp-Taylor. (Photo by Sasha/Getty Images). 1927
Per capita cigarette consumption in the European Union (EU), 1980-2014

Per capita cigarette consumption (aged 15+)

- Thirteen countries that joined the EU after 2004
- Fifteen “old” EU members

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
Comparing “old” and the “new” European Union members

Finland

Poland
Raise cigarette taxes to decrease lung cancer incidence

- Tax
- Cigarette price
- Cigarette consumption
- Lung cancer incidence
**Cigarette Taxes and Consumption in the EU 2002-2014**

**Slovenia**
Low cigarette taxes  
High cigarette consumption

**UK**
High cigarette taxes  
Low cigarette consumption
More tobacco control policies

In 2003,

- Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies,
- Protect people from tobacco smoke,
- Offer help to quit tobacco use,
- Warn about the dangers of tobacco,
- Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, and
- Raise taxes on tobacco.
Tobacco control in Finland and Poland

1970:
- Ban of tobacco advertising
- Smoking prohibited in public places
- Part of tobacco tax revenue allocated to antismoking activities

1976:
- Smoking prohibited in workplaces

1990:
- First tobacco control legislation putting restrictions on public smoking, sales to minors, requiring text health warnings

1995:
- Smoking prohibited in workplaces
- Smoking restrictions in restaurants

1999, 2000 and 2001:
- Increase in tobacco price

1999:
- Total ban on tobacco advertising

Convergence of decreasing male and increasing female incidence rates in major tobacco-related cancers in Europe in 1988-2010. Lortet-Tieulent et al. EJC 2013
Convergence of decreasing male and increasing female incidence rates in major tobacco-related cancers in Europe in 1988-2010. Lortet-Tieulent et al. EJC 2013
40 years time lag between peak smoking and lung cancer in Denmark

Age–standardised (European) incidence rate per 100,000

Lung cancer incidence

Smoking prevalence

40 years

Proportion (%) of the population aged 15+ years smoking every day

1960 1980 2000

Lortet-Tieulent et al. EJC 2013
Age-standardized lung cancer incidence rates circa 2007, aged 35-64

Convergence of decreasing male and increasing female incidence rates in major tobacco-related cancers in Europe in 1988-2010. Lortet-Tieulent et al. EJC 2013
Tobacco control for the future we want

Future lung cancer incidence in Poland and Finland based on forecasts on hypothetical changes in smoking habits

- Finland, incidence
- Poland, mortality

- no one starts smoking
- all smokers quit smoking
- the average number of cigarettes smoked in 2000
- 20% of the smokers quit smoking

World cigarette consumption

700 000 tobacco-related deaths per year in Europe

http://www.tobaccoatlas.org/
Smoking prevalence and smoking-related deaths
Conclusions

Laws are necessary to stop the smoking epidemic

Cigarette taxation is one effective way to control tobacco, but comprehensive regulation is best

Tobacco control is effective in reducing the burden of lung cancer
EUREG

Free data base with online analysis
