

# The Survey of Digestive Health Across Europe

Highlighting trends and healthcare inequalities in GI and liver disease





Introduction

Michael Farthing

President, 2014-2015

United European Gastroenterology

"United European Gastroenterology (UEG), which represents gastroenterology and hepatology and its sub-disciplines across Europe, relies on accurate and up to date information on the burden of gastrointestinal diseases in Europe, the availability and quality of diagnostic and therapeutic services and the economic impact of these diseases across the member countries of the European Union to inform its strategy in advising relevant agencies on future clinical services and research priorities.

Determining the trajectory of the morbidity and mortality of digestive diseases is vital in planning health services for the future and in making the case for investment in research where there are clear gaps in knowledge. In addition, there are marked economic differences across the member nations in Europe and this is reflected in the funding available to support health services, making it highly likely that there are important disparities in the accessibility to high-quality healthcare.

On this basis, the UEG Council commissioned an experienced group within the College of Medicine, Swansea University, UK to conduct a detailed survey of digestive health across Europe and we present here some of the key data for individuals, organisations and institutions to share and debate."







Information within this slide presentation has been extracted from <u>The Survey of Digestive Health Across Europe</u>; a review commissioned by United European Gastroenterology (UEG) covering GI and liver diseases in the 28 countries that are member states of the EU, along with Norway, Switzerland, Lichtenstein and Russia.

Systematic reviews of medical literature were undertaken, along with searches of grey literature, reports, websites and other data sources to assess the public health and economic burden of GI disorders and the organisation and delivery of services in gastroenterology.

Any or all of the slides contained herein may be used within presentations but the UEG logo and reference to the authors must be included on each slide.

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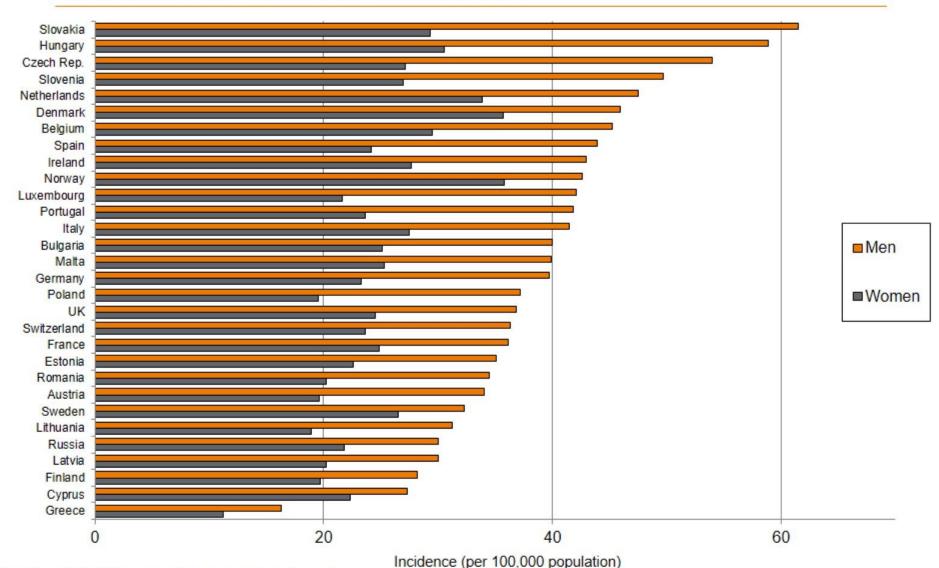


## Colorectal Cancer



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#### Colorectal Cancer Incidence

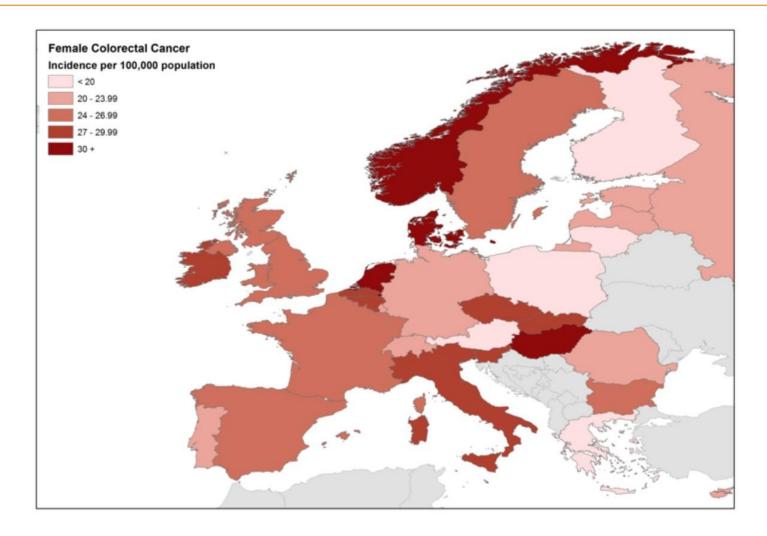


Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:

Stephen Roberts, David Samuel, John Williams, et al, Survey of digestive health across Europe: Final report. Part 1: The burden of gastrointestinal diseases and the organisation and delivery of gastroenterology services across Europe, UEG Journal 2014; 2:539–43

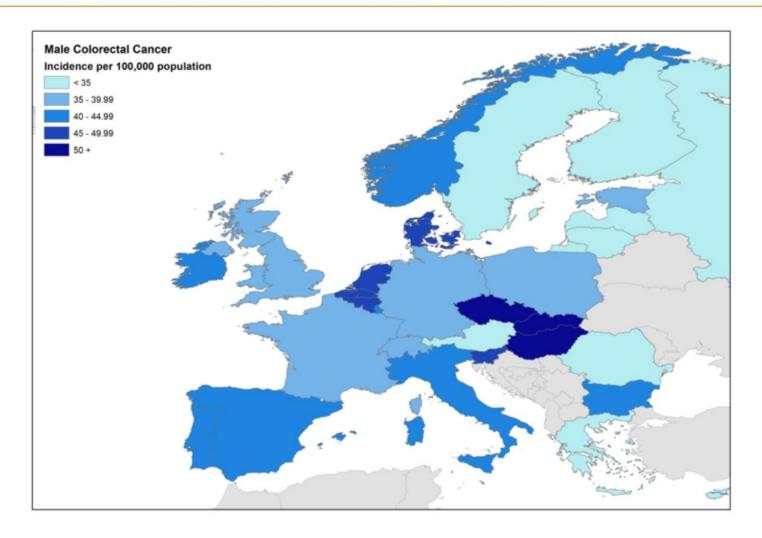


#### Female Colorectal Cancer Incidence





#### Male Colorectal Cancer Incidence



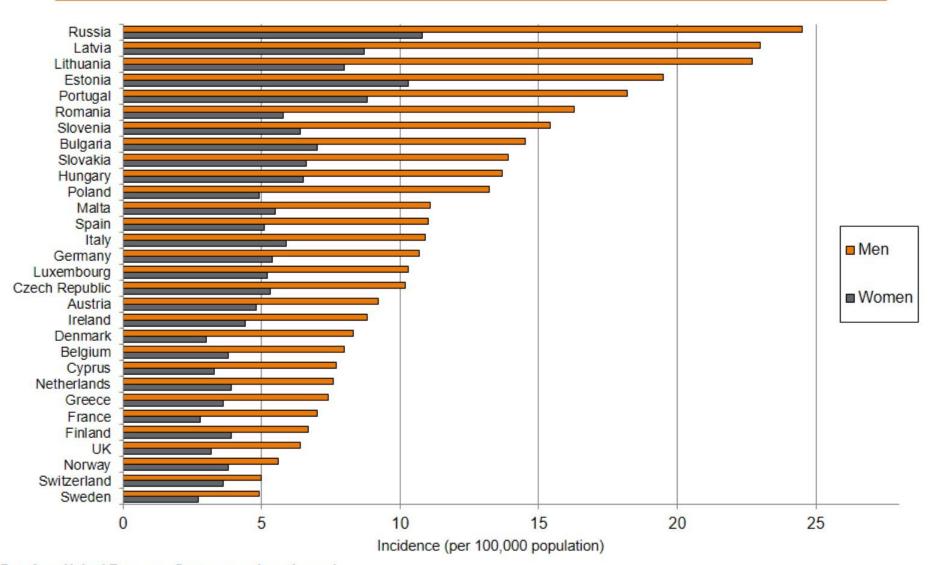


## **Gastric Cancer**





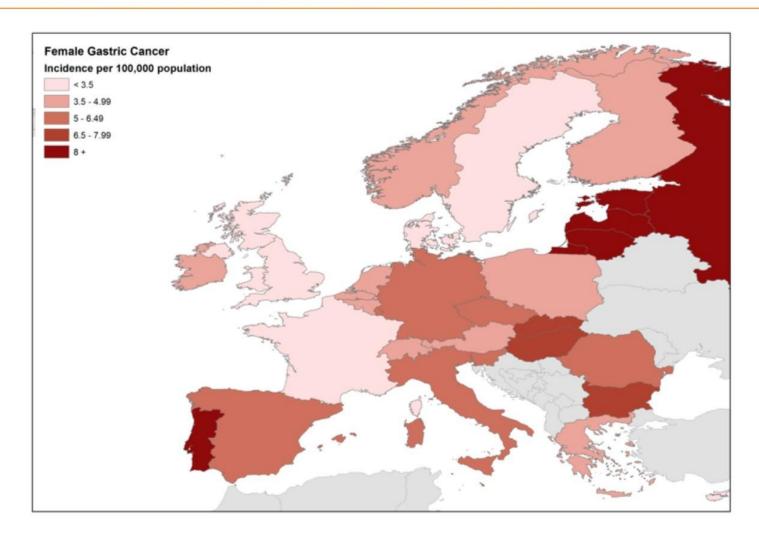
#### **Gastric Cancer Incidence**



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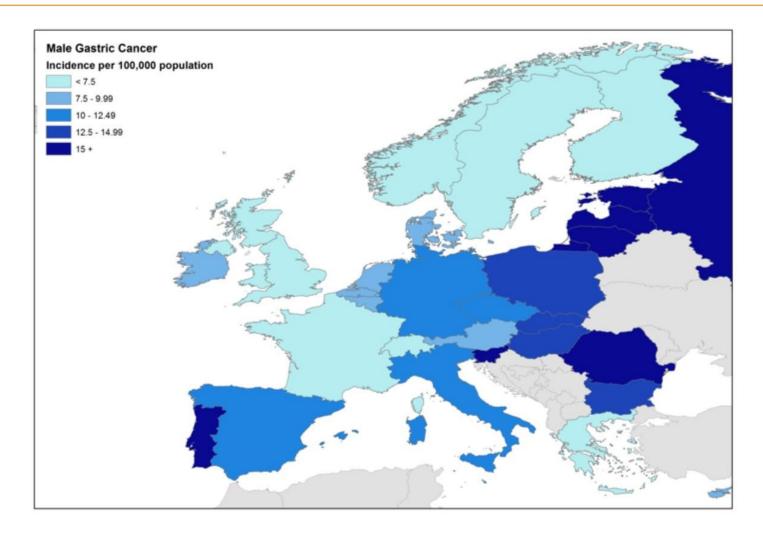


#### Female Gastric Cancer Incidence





#### Male Gastric Cancer Incidence



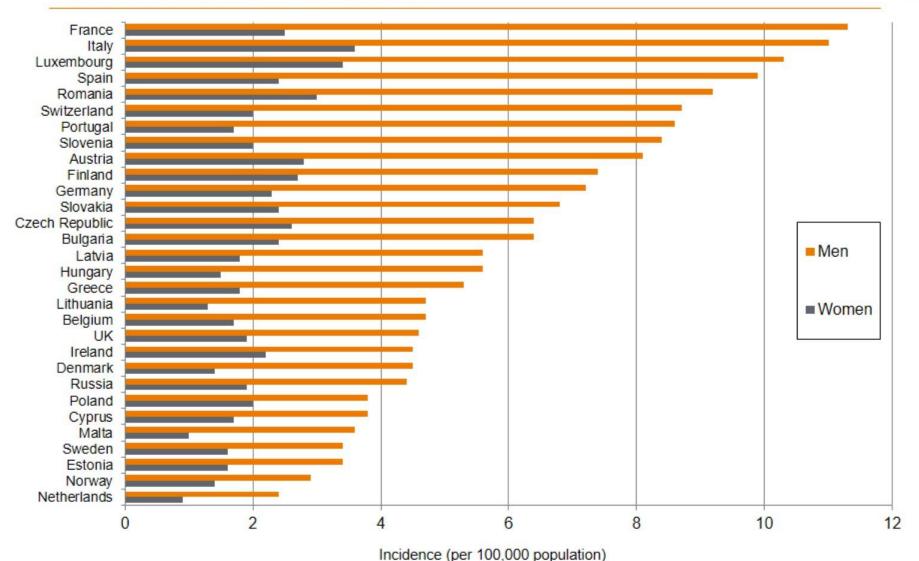


## Liver Cancer



## GASTROENTEROLOGY UES

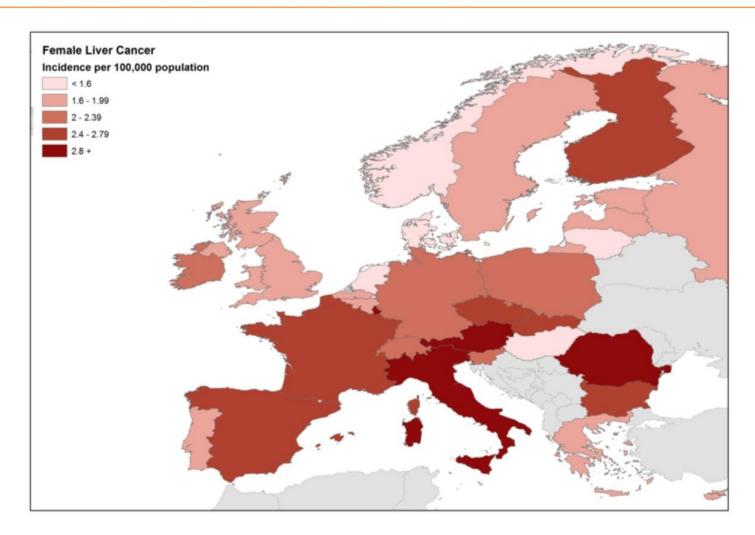
#### Liver Cancer Incidence



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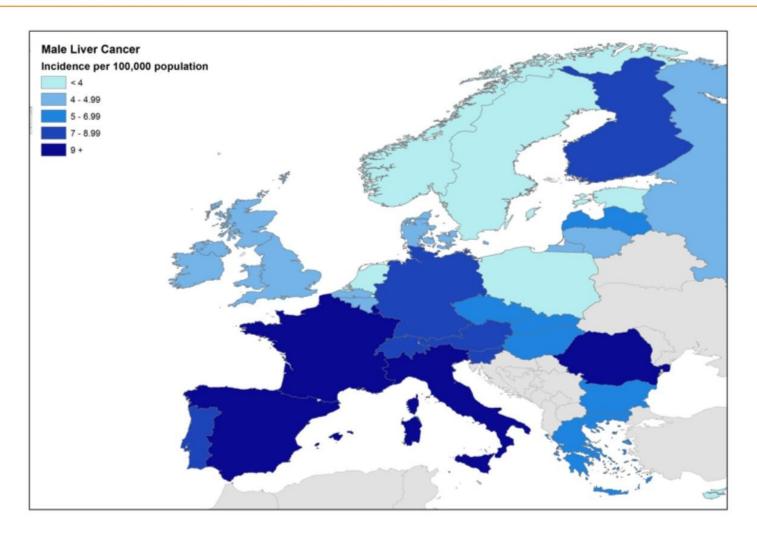


#### Female Liver Cancer Incidence





#### Male Liver Cancer Incidence



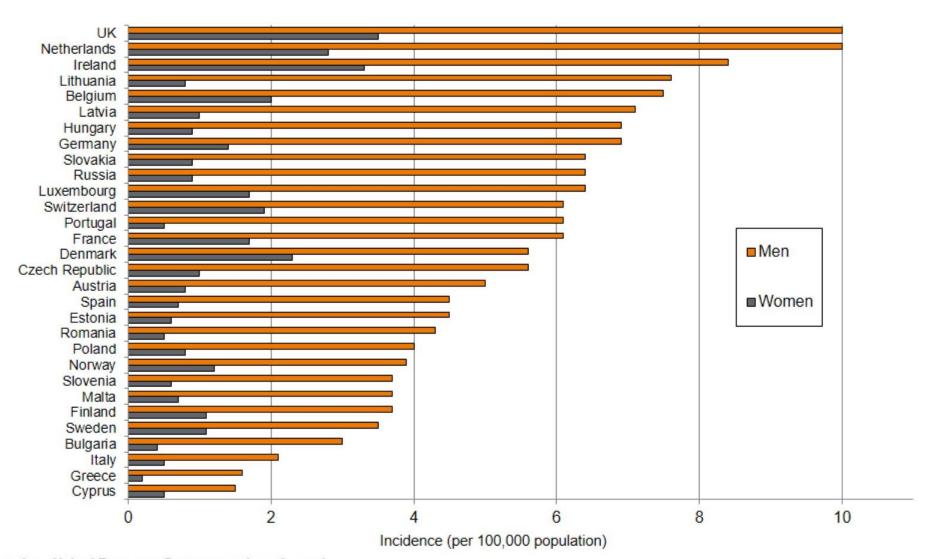


## Oesophageal Cancer



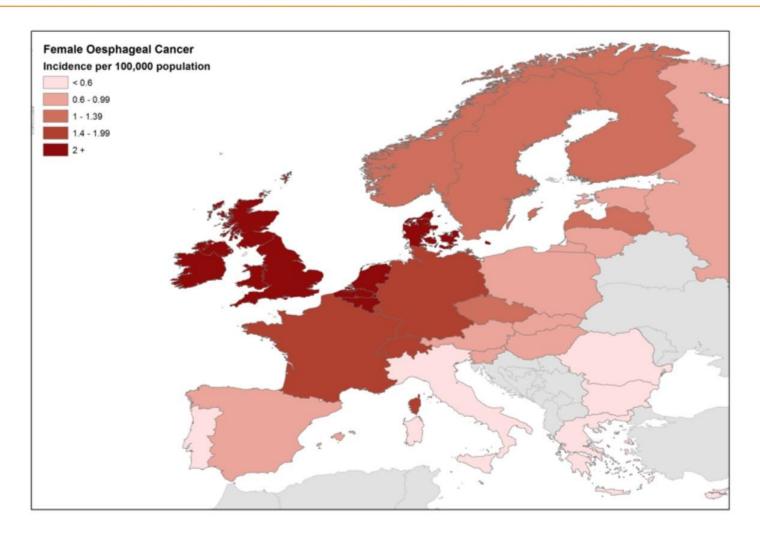


#### Oesophageal Cancer Incidence



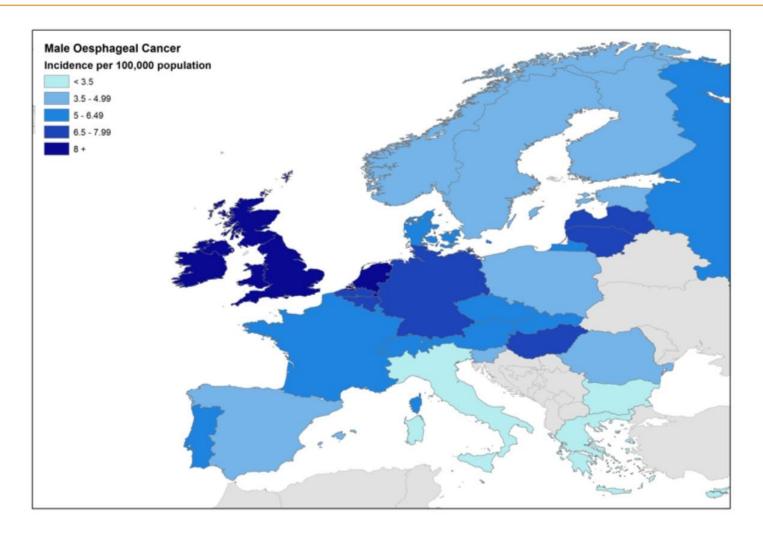


#### Female Oesophageal Cancer Incidence





#### Male Oesophageal Cancer Incidence



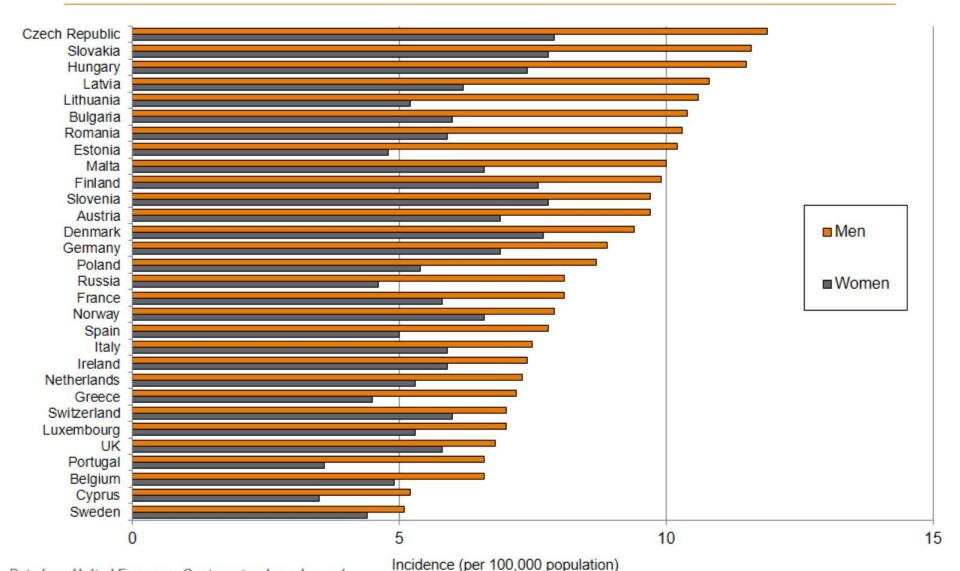


# Pancreatic Cancer





#### Pancreatic Cancer Incidence

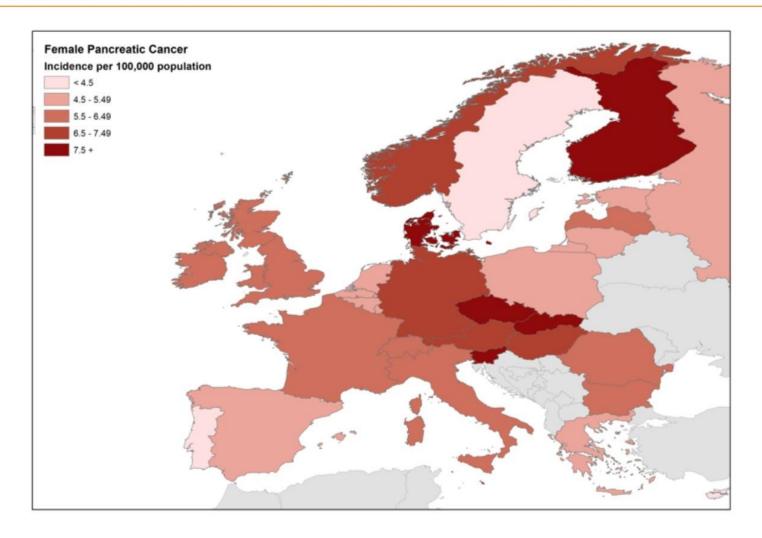


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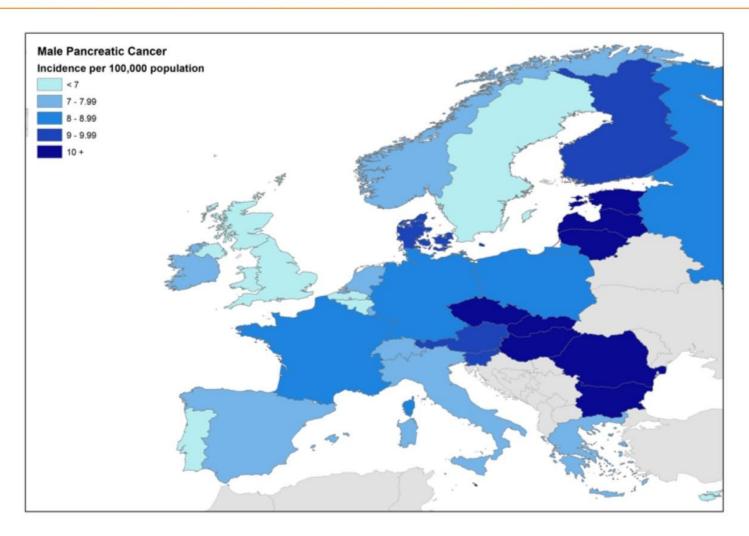


#### Female Pancreatic Cancer Incidence





#### Male Pancreatic Cancer Incidence



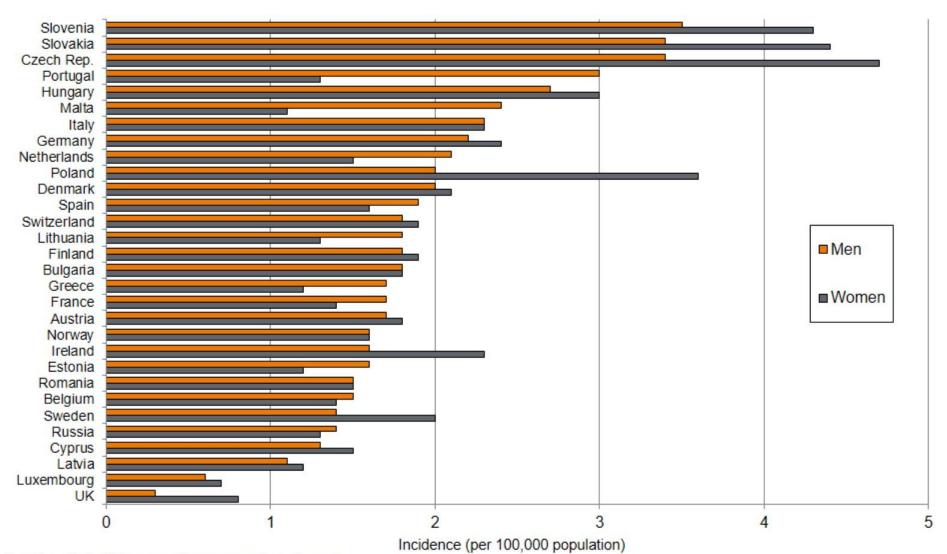


## Gallbladder Cancer



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#### Gallbladder Cancer Incidence

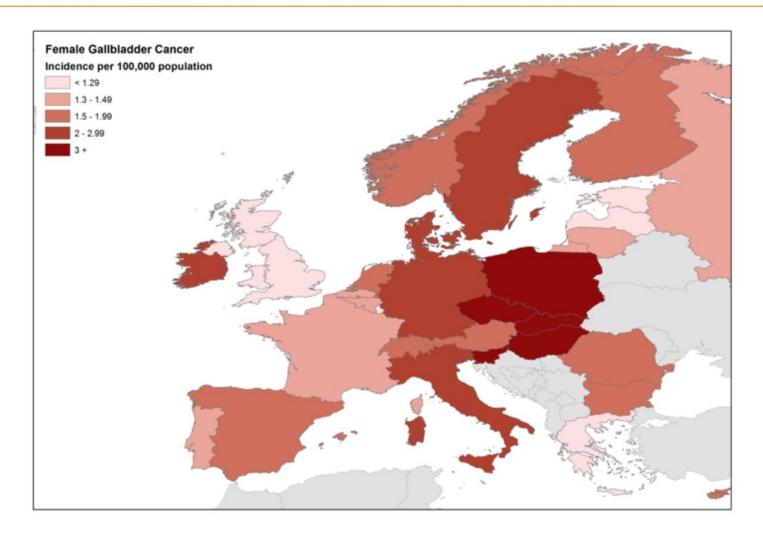


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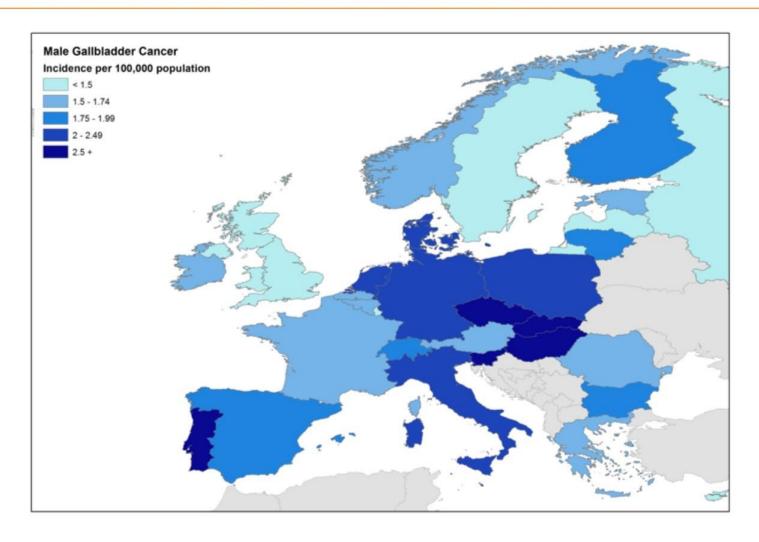


#### Female Gallbladder Cancer Incidence





#### Male Gallbladder Cancer Incidence



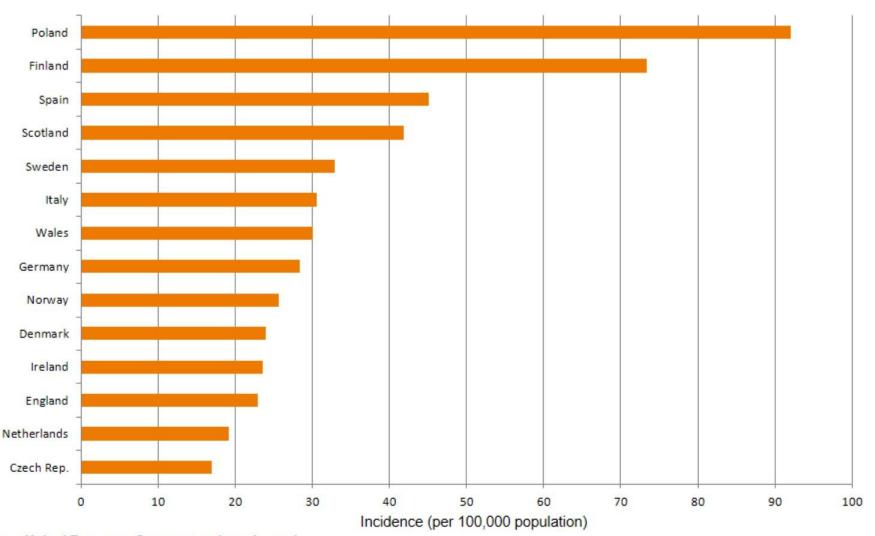


### **Acute Pancreatitis**





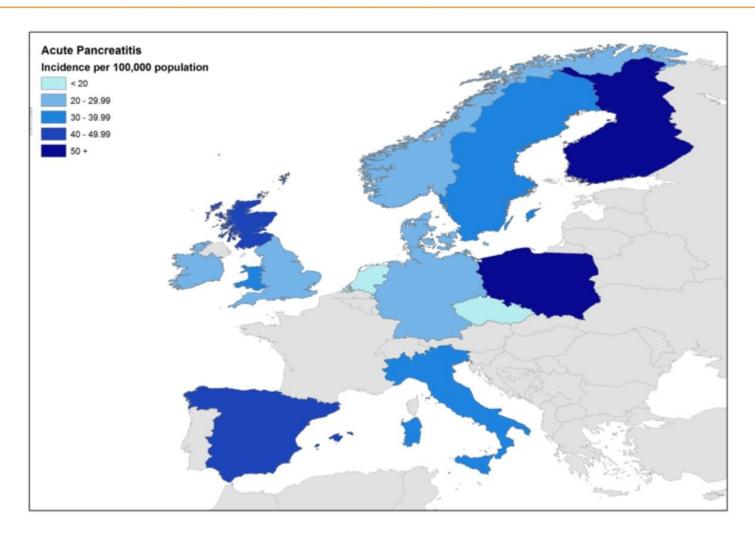
#### Acute Pancreatitis Incidence



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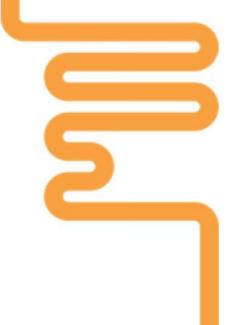


#### Acute Pancreatitis Incidence



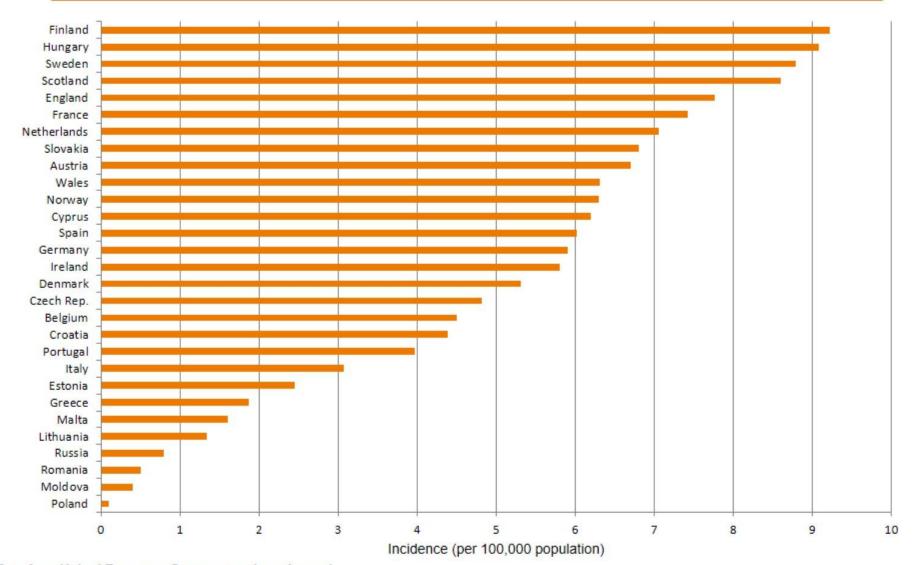


Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)





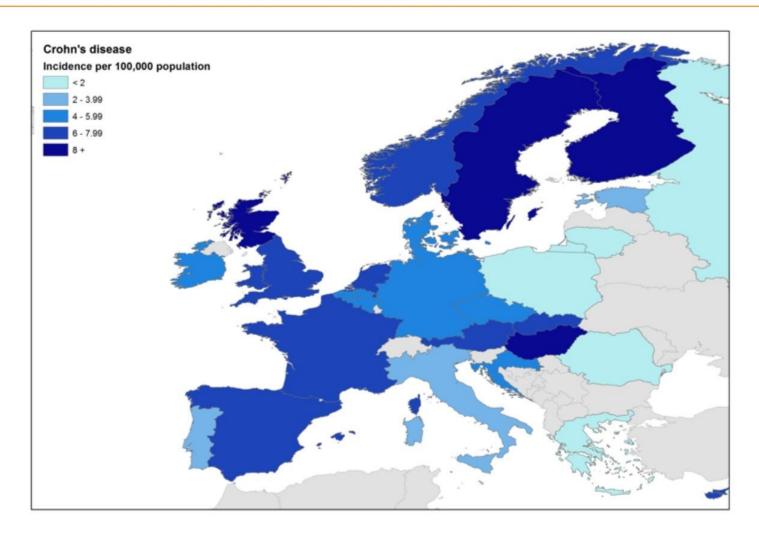
#### IBD - Crohn's Disease Incidence



Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:

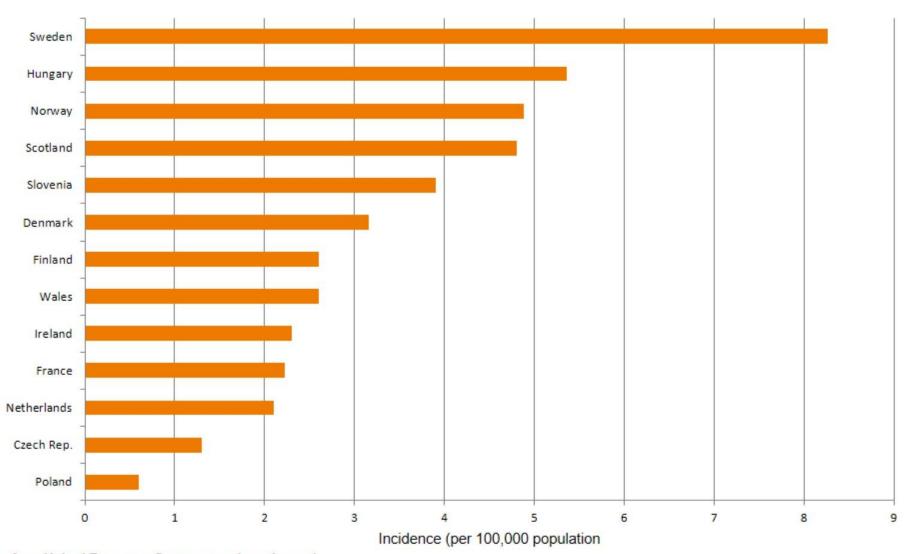


#### IBD - Crohn's Disease Incidence





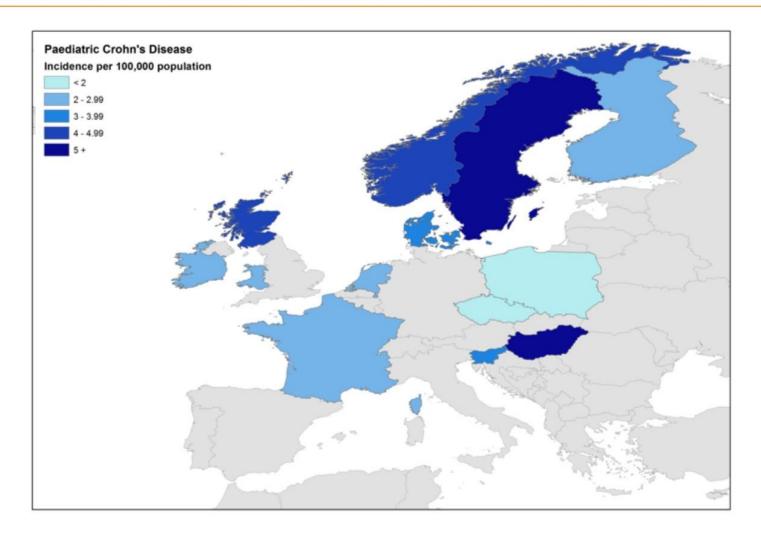
#### IBD - Paediatric Crohn's Disease Incidence



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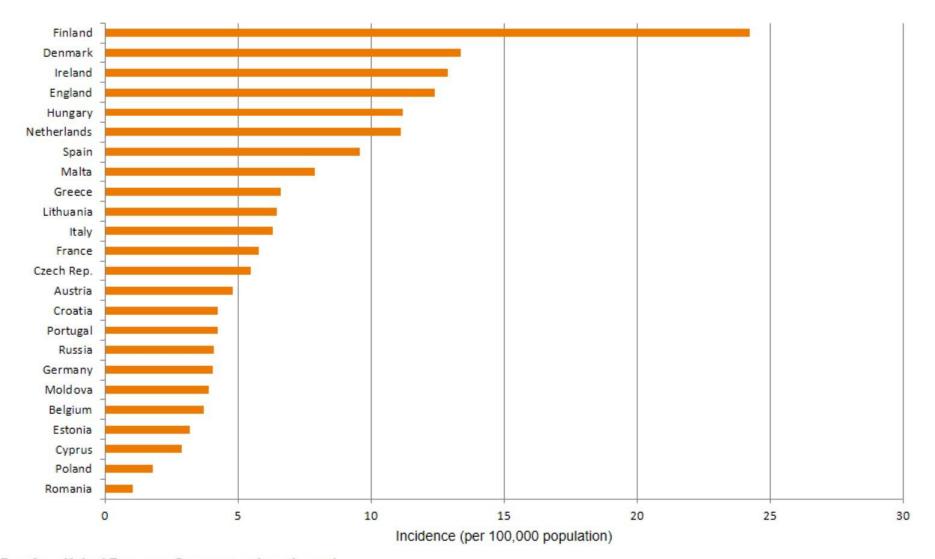


#### IBD - Paediatric Crohn's Disease Incidence



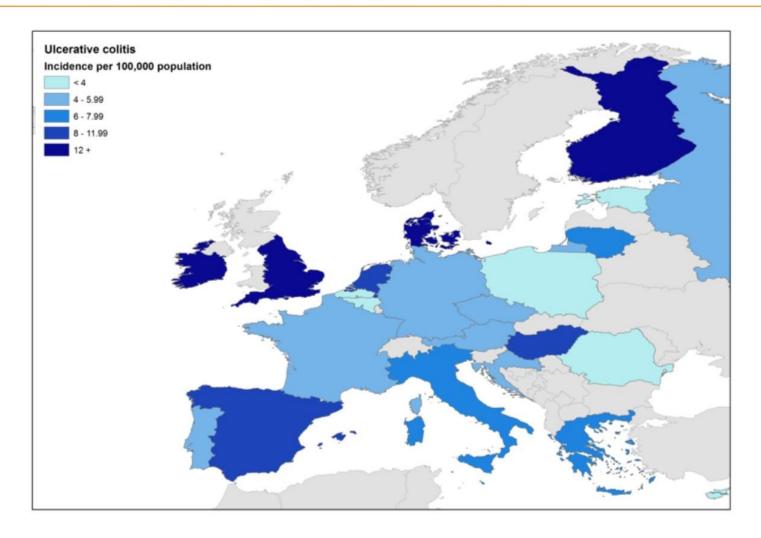


### IBD - Ulcerative Colitis Incidence



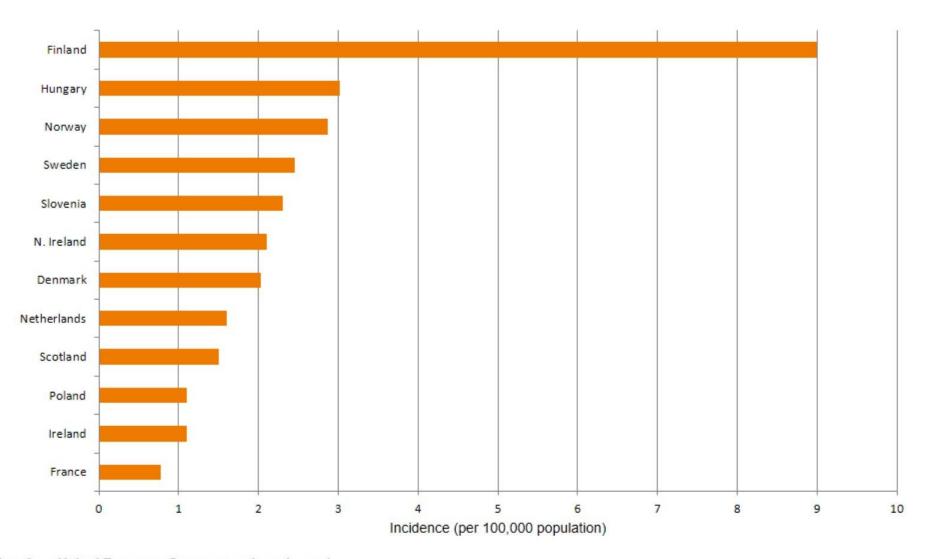


## IBD - Ulcerative Colitis Incidence



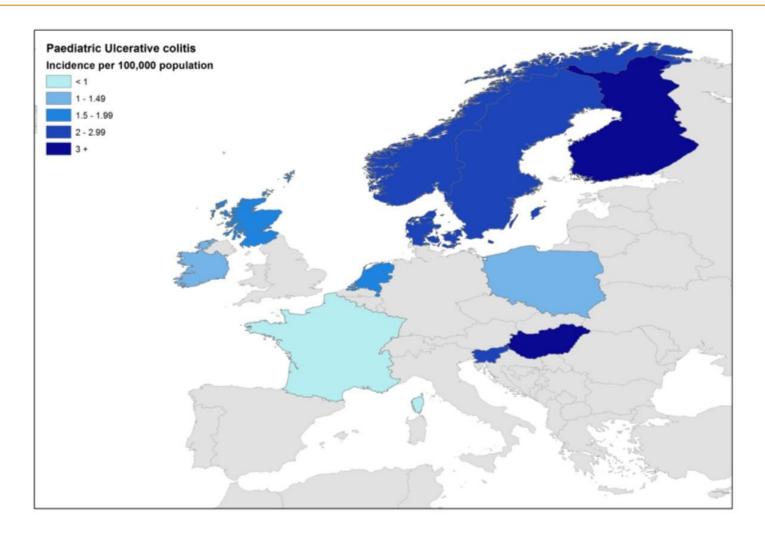


## IBD – Paediatric Ulcerative Colitis Incidence



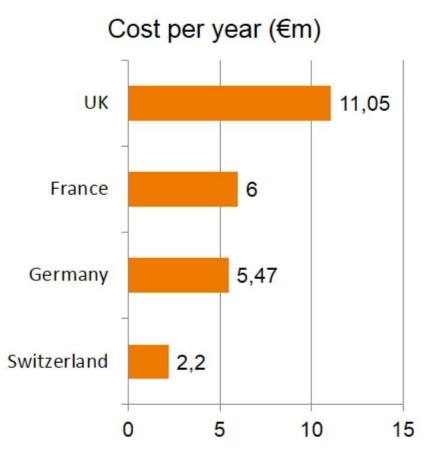


## IBD - Paediatric Ulcerative Colitis Incidence



#### **Economic Burden of IBD**





N.B. Extreme caution is needed in interpreting these figures as the base years for the research and ways of ascertaining the costs vary considerably

- Estimates for the average annual cost of care in Europe per CD/UC patient is €1,002/ €1,055 (in 2008 prices)
- IBD has a significant impact upon a patient's work:
  - 44% reported to have lost a job (or had to quit a job) because of IBD
  - 25% stated that they have received complaints or unfair comments from superiors and/or colleagues about work performance in relation to their disease
  - 21% stated that they have been discriminated in the workplace

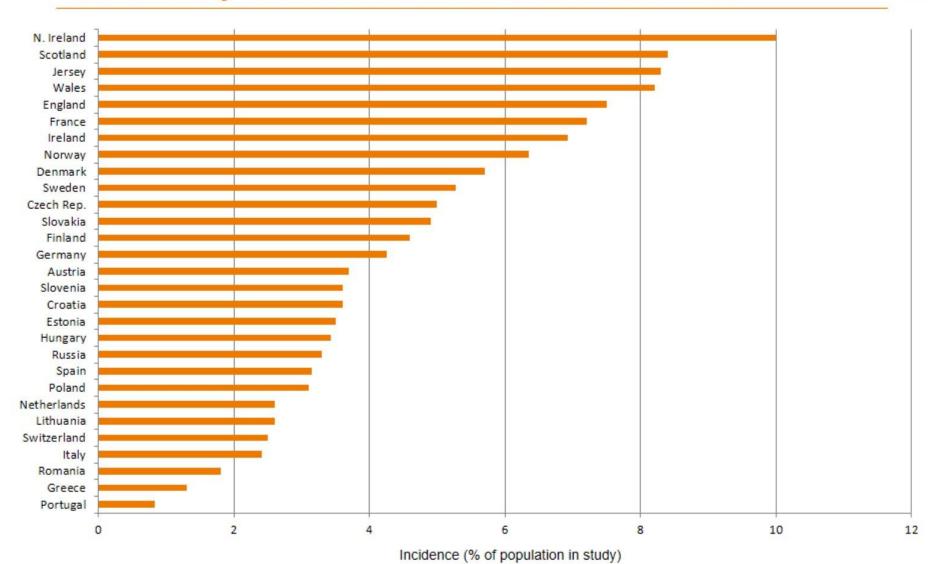


Hereditary Haemochromatosis



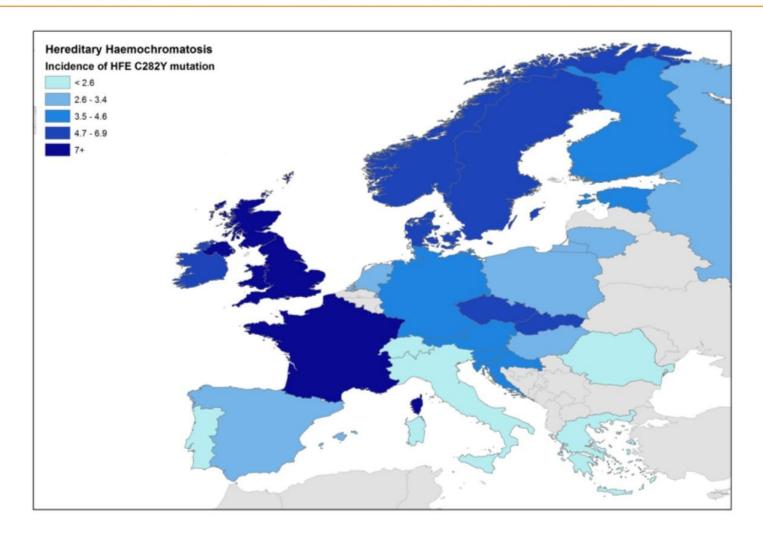


## Hereditary Haemochromatosis Incidence





## Hereditary Haemochromatosis Incidence



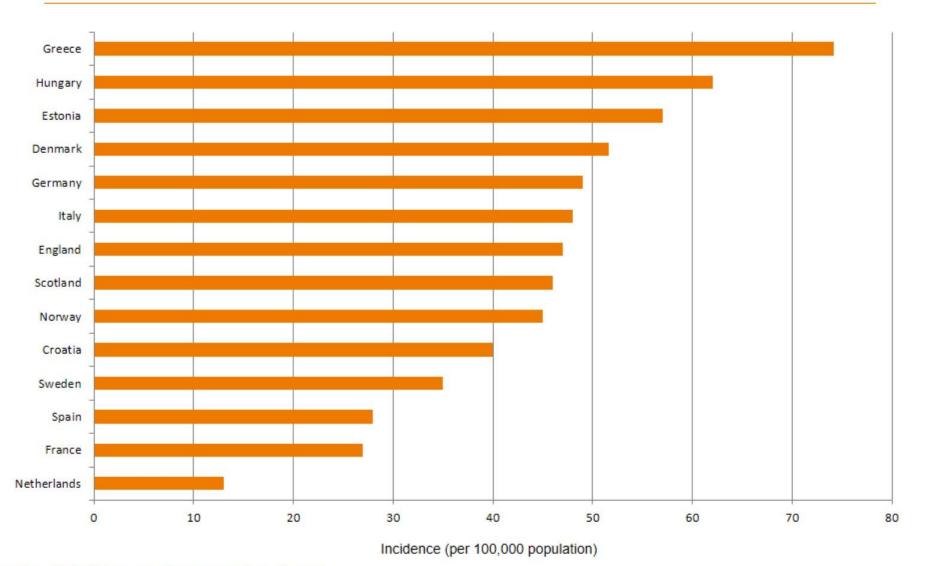


## GI Bleeding



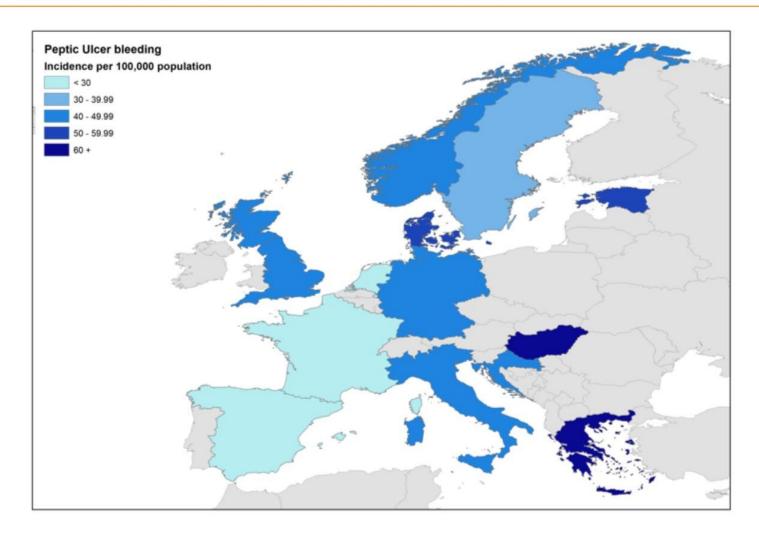


## Peptic Ulcer Bleeding Incidence



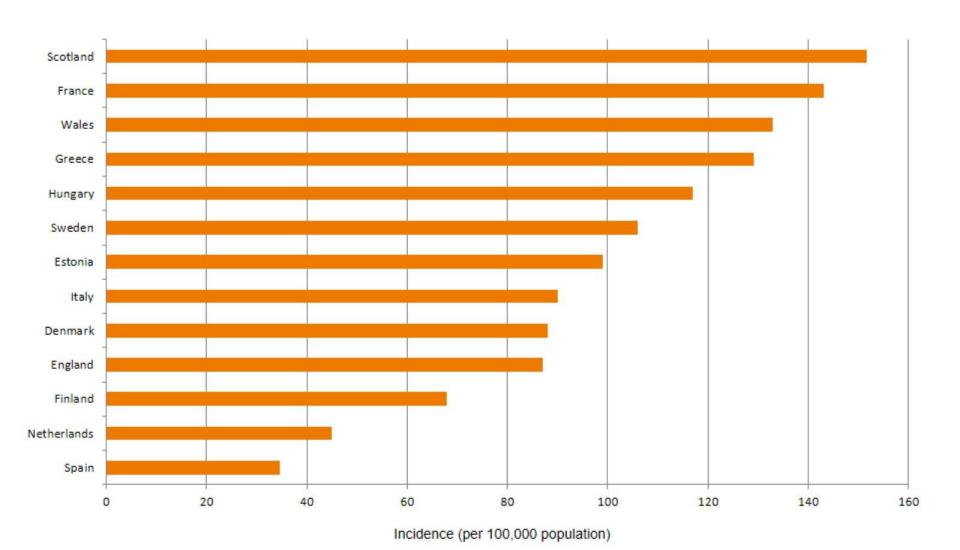


## Peptic Ulcer Bleeding Incidence



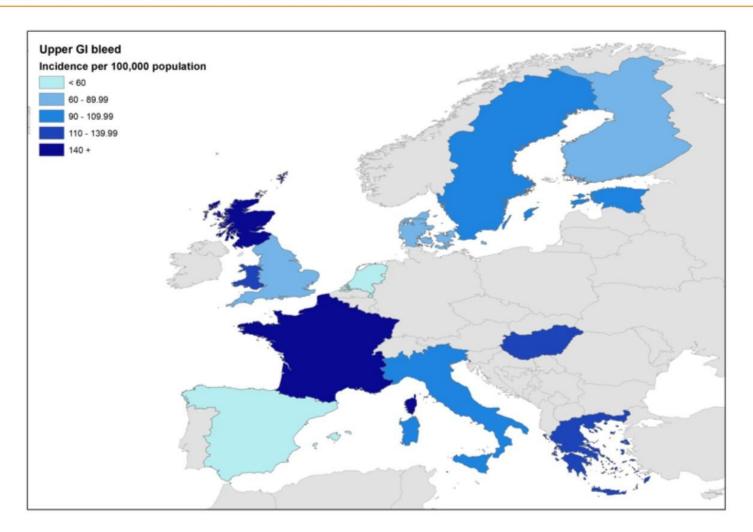


## Upper GI Bleed Incidence





## Upper GI Bleed Incidence



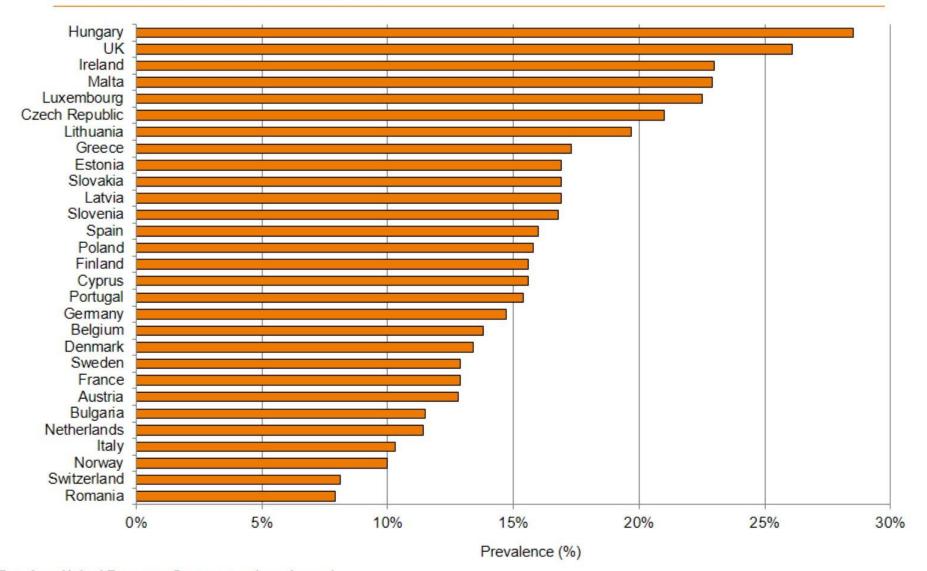


# Obesity



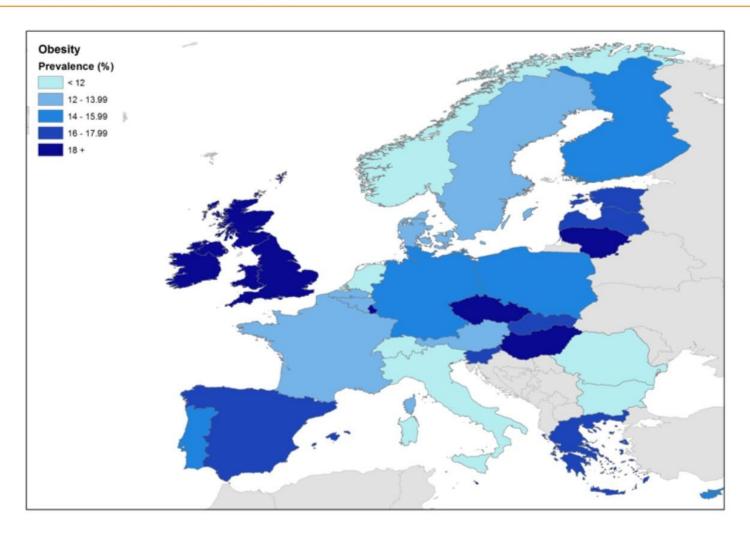
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## **Obesity Prevalence**





## **Obesity Prevalence**





# Hepatitis



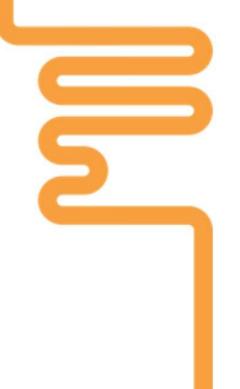


## Economic Burden of Hepatitis C (HCV)

- Estimated indirect and direct costs of HCV are €2,956 per patient
- HCV patients showed a statistically significant decrement in Health Related Quality Of Life on both physical and mental health domains compared with matched controls.
- · People with HCV had:
  - 12% more work impairment than the general population (30% vs. 18%)
  - 6% more impairment in non-work activities than the general population (34% vs. 28%)
  - 6.5% more annual physician visits than the general population (19.8 vs. 13.3)

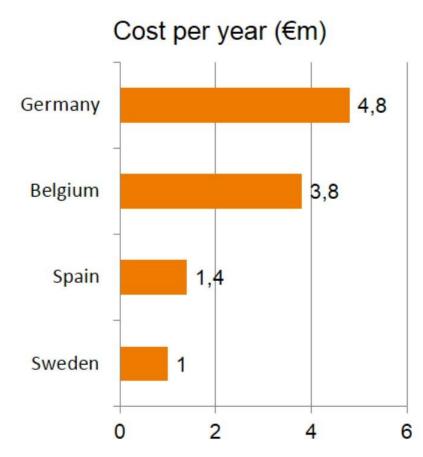


## **GORD**



### **Economic Burden of GORD**





N.B. Extreme caution is needed in interpreting these figures as the base years for the research and ways of ascertaining the costs vary considerably

- The average monetary impact of GORD- work absenteeism and presenteeism is substantial in all countries (from €55/week per employed patient in the UK to €273/week per patient in Sweden)\*
- Average absenteeism due to GORD was highest in Germany (3.2 hours/week) and lowest in the UK (0.4 hours/week)\*
- Reductions in productivity in daily life of up to 26% have been observed across European countries\*

<sup>\*</sup>Data from six European countries: Germany, Greece, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the UK

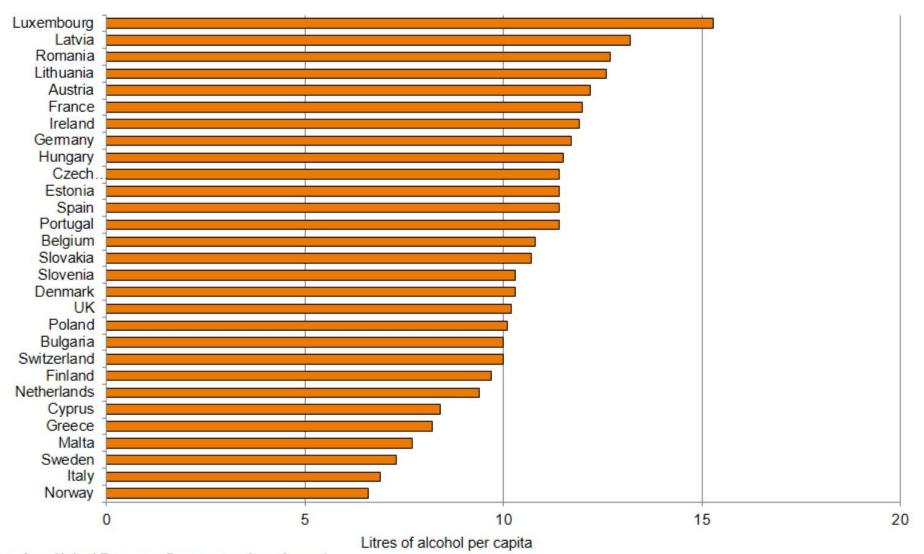


# Alcoholic Liver Disease



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## **Alcohol Consumption**

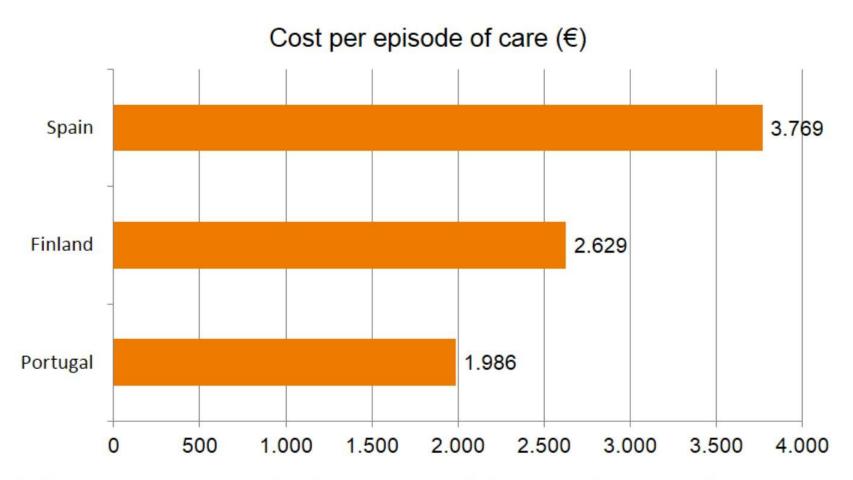


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### Economic Burden of Alcoholic Liver Disease



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# The Survey of Digestive Health Across Europe

Highlighting trends and healthcare inequalities in GI and liver disease

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Part 1: Stephen Roberts, David Samuel, John Williams, et al, Survey of digestive health across Europe: Final report. Part 1: The burden of gastrointestinal diseases and the organisation and delivery of gastroenterology services across Europe, UEG Journal 2014; 2:539–43

Part 2: P Anderson, et al, Survey of digestive health across Europe: Final report. Part 2: The economic impact and burden of digestive disorders, UEG Journal 2014; 2:544-546

