

Czechia in the European context of malignant neoplasms mortality: analysis of potential factors of level and structure of mortality from this cause of death in the latest years

Abstract

This diploma thesis sets two main goals. The first main goal is to describe the trends and the current situation of the level and structure of mortality from malignant neoplasms in Czechia in the European context. It is believed that there are significant differences between countries of the European Union due to many factors (such as lifestyle, level of prevention, availability and quality of health care). The significant part of this study is devoted to the analysis of possible factors that may be related to the incidence of neoplasms and the mortality from neoplasms, which is also the second goal of the work. The results of the analysis show that the situation of mortality in Czechia is slightly worse compared to the European average. On the other hand, in Czechia, compared to other countries of the European Union, the absolute highest decrease of the mortality rate from malignant neoplasms occurred in observed period both for men and for women. Significant reductions in mortality have been documented in many selected groups of causes of death and most of individual age categories between 2009 and 2015, especially for men. Furthermore, in the work a link has been established between the studied selected factors and mortality from these diseases. With the aid of the regionalization of the European Union, it has been found that individual countries of the European Union tend to group together in clusters where countries are often relatively geographically or culturally close. These ratios also apply to Czechia, where the proximity to neighbouring countries is also documented.

Keywords: malignant neoplasms, mortality, causes of death, factors, risk factors, prevention, screening, Czechia, European Union