

Abstract

The prevalence of cancer in the world continues to grow, faster in economically developed countries. According to current scientific knowledge, at least one third of cases could be prevented by adopting a healthy lifestyle. The present thesis therefore sought to analyze the prevalence of cancer in connection with the lifestyle of the European population, of 63,772 respondents of the SHARE study (The Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe) in fact. The work contains the theoretical description of the problem and the analytical part. The differences in the prevalence of the diseases of the respondents from 16 European countries were monitored in the empirical part. The relation between the incidence of cancer and the groups of diseases defined by alcohol consumption, smoking, obesity and the lifestyle of the respondents was analyzed by the method of binary logistic regression. The survey was expanded by the summarizing indicator of Healthy Lifestyle Index, compiled from smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, body weight, and consumption of fruit and vegetables. The analysis, among other things, showed that with the decline in the healthy lifestyle index, the risk of malignancy in both men and women increased and is more pronounced in males.

Keywords: cancer, prevalence, healthy lifestyle index, SHARE, respondent,
binary logistic regression