
Abstract

This master thesis is devoted to study development of lung cancer mortality in the European Union from 1980 to 2006. Through the past two decades cancer was significantly increasing cause of mortality and major public health problem in Europe. Lung cancer remains the most frequent cause of deaths among other form of malignant neoplasms. Mortality development from lung cancer and other malignant neoplasms significantly differentiated between Western and former communist countries of Europe. Over the last two decades lung cancer mortality substantially reduced among males, while in females it was rapidly increasing. Elderly people over age 65 are the most numerous populations suffering from lung cancer. Everyone knows that tobacco smoking is major risk factor which contributes to lung cancer, but nevertheless, people continue to smoke. Despite the measures taken against tobacco, smoking prevalence remains high in the various countries of the European Union.