

Sex-specific analysis of mortality for malignant neoplasms in the Czech Republic in the years 1994–2013

Abstract

The aim of this bachelor thesis is to analyze and describe the evolution of mortality due to malignant neoplasms in the Czech Republic from 1994 to 2013 and to study mortality of malignant neoplasms by sexes in detail in the chosen spatial and temporal distribution for the purpose of identifying possible factors which can have an influence on differences between men and women. This thesis deals with mortality from selected causes of death in the malignant neoplasms in addition to the analysis of mortality for the whole group of malignant tumours. There was used standardized mortality rate as the main indicator of mortality and the probability of death by age and decomposition of the difference in life expectancy at birth by cause of death and age between 1994 and 2013 were also used as a more detailed analysis of mortality. During the reported period standardized mortality rate decreased for the whole group of malignant neoplasms and for most particular causes of death for both sexes. It was also found that the differences between men and women are rather decreasing, but for some causes of death such as malignant neoplasm of colon, malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lungs, and malignant neoplasm of breast is still visible excess mortality of one sex. Conversely, malignant neoplasm of the pancreas is an example of the disease, of which the intensity of mortality has not changed significantly in the period as well as the difference in mortality between men and women. Specific cases of mortality are malignant neoplasms of genital organs.

Keywords: Czech Republic, mortality, differences between men and women, malignant neoplasms, bronchus, breast, colon, pancreas, genital organs, standardized mortality rate