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 *The Survey of Digestive Health Across Europe*: 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.

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Male Colorectal Cancer Incidence

Data from *United European Gastroenterology Journal*:
Gastric Cancer
Gastric Cancer Incidence

Female Gastric Cancer Incidence

Data from *United European Gastroenterology Journal:*
Male Gastric Cancer Incidence

Data from *United European Gastroenterology Journal*:
Liver Cancer
Liver Cancer Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
Female Liver Cancer Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
Male Liver Cancer Incidence

Oesophageal Cancer
Oesophageal Cancer Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
Female Oesophageal Cancer Incidence

Data from *United European Gastroenterology Journal*:
Male Oesophageal Cancer Incidence

Pancreatic Cancer
Pancreatic Cancer Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
Female Pancreatic Cancer Incidence

Data from *United European Gastroenterology Journal*:
Male Pancreatic Cancer Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
Gallbladder Cancer
Gallbladder Cancer Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
Female Gallbladder Cancer Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
Male Gallbladder Cancer Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
Acute Pancreatitis
Acute Pancreatitis Incidence

Data from *United European Gastroenterology Journal*:
Acute Pancreatitis Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:

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Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)
IBD - Crohn’s Disease Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
IBD - Crohn’s Disease Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
IBD – Paediatric Crohn’s Disease Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
IBD – Paediatric Crohn’s Disease Incidence

Paediatric Crohn’s Disease
Incidence per 100,000 population
- < 2
- 2 - 2.99
- 3 - 3.99
- 4 - 4.99
- 5+

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:

© UEG
IBD – Ulcerative Colitis Incidence

IBD - Ulcerative Colitis Incidence

IBD – Paediatric Ulcerative Colitis Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
IBD - Paediatric Ulcerative Colitis Incidence

Data from *United European Gastroenterology Journal:*
Economic Burden of IBD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cost per year (€m)</th>
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<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>11,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>5,47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>2,2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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- 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

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

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
Hereditary Haemochromatosis Incidence

Hereditary Haemochromatosis Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
GI Bleeding
Peptic Ulcer Bleeding Incidence

Peptic Ulcer Bleeding Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
Upper GI Bleed Incidence

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
Upper GI Bleed Incidence

Obesity
Obesity Prevalence

Obesity Prevalence

Data from *United European Gastroenterology Journal:*
Hepatitus
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)

Economic Burden of GORD

Cost per year (€m)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cost (€m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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</table>

- 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*

*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

*Data from six European countries: Germany, Greece, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the UK

Alcoholic Liver Disease
## Alcohol Consumption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Litres of alcohol per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economic Burden of Alcoholic Liver Disease

Cost per episode of care (€)

- Spain: 3.769
- Finland: 2.629
- Portugal: 1.986

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.

Data from United European Gastroenterology Journal:
The Survey of Digestive Health Across Europe

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