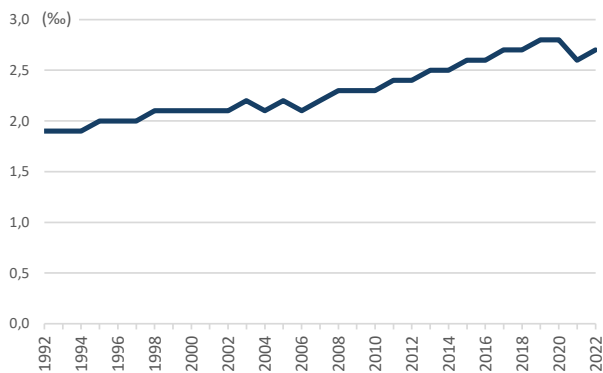




February 4, 2025
World Cancer Day

MORTALITY RATE FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS WITH AN INCREASING TREND IN THE LAST 30 YEARS

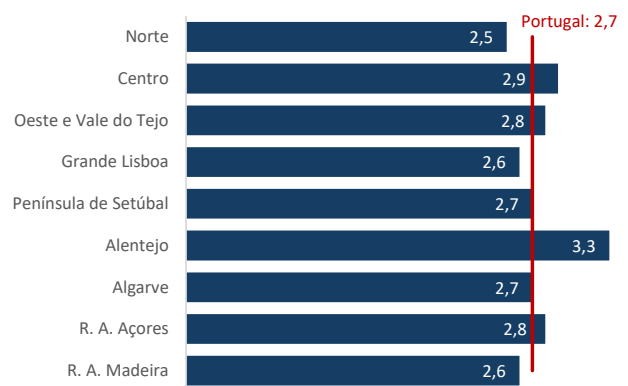
The mortality rate from malignant neoplasms has shown an increasing trend in the last 30 years ...



Source: Statistics Portugal, Mortality by causes of death.

For more information [1992-2001](#) [2002-2010](#) [2011-2021](#) [2022](#)

... in 2022, it was 2.7% in Portugal and 3.3% in Alentejo

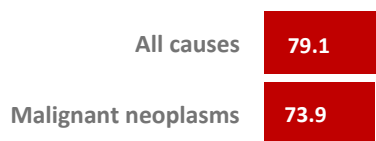


Source: Statistics Portugal, Mortality by causes of death.

[For more information](#)

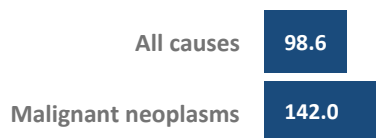
In Portugal, deaths from malignant neoplasms affect, on average, the population at younger ages ...

Average age at death, 2022



... and affect men significantly more than women

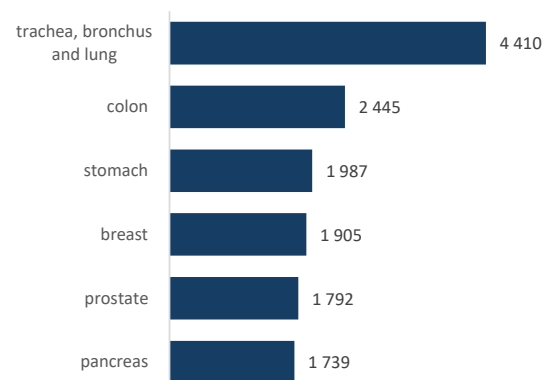
Sex ratio to death, 2022



Malignant neoplasms caused 22.4% of deaths of residents in Portugal in 2022

No. of deaths, 2022

- all causes of death: 124,361
- from malignant neoplasms: 27,836



Source: Statistics Portugal, Mortality by causes of death.

[For more information](#)

Average age at death: Quotient between the sum of the product of each midpoint of the age group by the number of observations in each age group and the total number of observations.

Sex ratio to death: Quotient between male and female deaths per 100 women.

WORLD CANCER DAY



Data from 2019 indicate that 4 out of 10 individuals had undergone a screening test for colon and rectal cancer ...

41.1% of the **population between 50 and 74 years of age** reported having performed a [FOBT analysis](#) in the 2 years prior to the interview

43.0% of the **population between 50 and 74 years of age** reported having had a [colonoscopy in the](#) 10 years prior to the interview

... while cervical and breast cancer screening exams had higher frequencies

80.2% of **women between 50 and 69 years of age** reported having had a [mammography](#) in the 2 years prior to the interview

65.5% of **women between 20 and 69 years of age** reported having undergone [cervical smear test](#) in the 3 years prior to the interview

Source: INE, National Health Survey.

Colonoscopy and **FOBT** (faecal occult blood test) are tests that allow screening for colon and rectal cancer; while **cervical smear test** and **mammography** allow for cervical cancer and breast cancer screening, respectively. The indicators presented refer to the international recommendations for monitoring each of the parameters in terms of population and reference period.