





Cancer Incidence among People with intellectual Disabilities in The Netherlands

A population-based cohort study

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COI

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- Funding from Dutch Ministry of Health (VWS) and The Netherlands
 Organisation for Health Research and Development (ZonMw)



Outline







WHAT DO WE ALREADY KNOW?



WHAT DID WE DO?



OUR FINDINGS



INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION





Why of interest?



Genetics

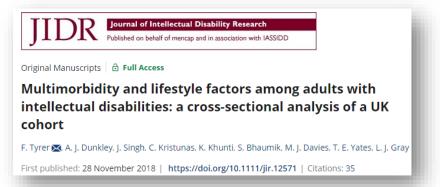
Potential causal link between syndrome and tumor development





Lifestyle

Less aware of health risks, less prevention





Health(care) disparities

Communication
Health skills and literacy
Diagnostic overshadowing





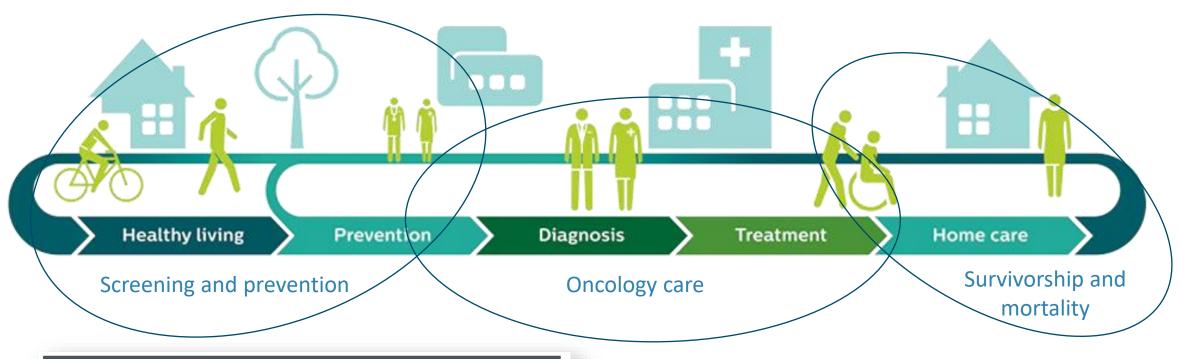
Cascading problems







Challenges throughout cancer continuum









(early) detection

- Low participation and barriers in population screening
 - Consistent findings across Europe, North America, Australia, and Asia
- Diagnosis at more advanced stages



BMJ Open Cancer in deceased adults with intellectual disabilities: English population-based study using linked data from three sources

Pauline Heslop , Adam Cook, Brian Sullivan, Rachel Calkin, Johanna Pollard, Victoria Byrne

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Oncology care and mortality

- Based on routine data from The Netherlands, and a literature review:
 - Fewer people with ID receive treatment at oncology department than expected
 - Treatments get adjusted without evidence or reasoning as to why
 - More people with ID die due to cancer than expected





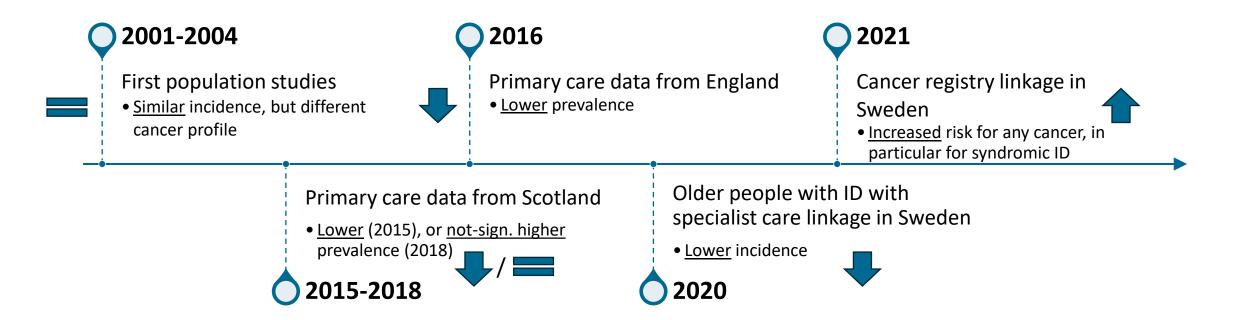






Brief overview of literature

Since 2000



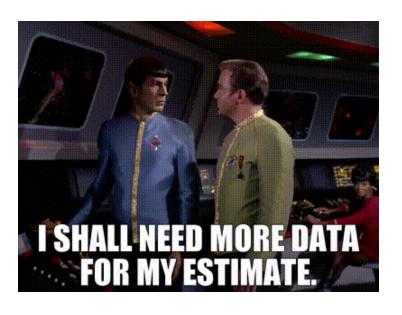
Patja, 2001; Sullivan, 2004; Carey, 2016; Cooper, 2015 and 2018; Satge, 2020; Liu, 2021





Cancer incidence

- Literature is inconclusive
 - Depends on which groups are studied and compared
- Genetic subgroups can have specific risks
 - Down's syndrome lower risk for solid tumors, increased leukemia risk
- Different age profile
 - Between 5 and 12 years younger at diagnosis
- Different cancer types and stage at diagnosis







- Single national system for chronic care
- Single healthcare system with statutory health insurance
- Access to hospital care same for everyone
- National statistics office serves as hub for population-based linkage

ID definition

- Users of ID-specific long-term care services or social benefits
- No information on aetiology
- But, a formal diagnosis of ID is mandatory to access any of the services
- Service level indicative for ID severity
 - Stratify by residential status





Data sources



Population registry to generate cohort (N=948,056)

Chronic care and welfare databases to identify persons with ID (N=187,149)

New cancer diagnoses in national cancer registry (2015-2020) (N=50,257)

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Findings – All cancers by ICD-10 chapter

Lip, oral cavity, and pharynx (C00-C14)

Digestive organs (C15-C26)

Respiratory and intrathoracic (C30-C39)

Bone and articular cartilage (C40-C41)

Melanoma and other malignant skin (C43-C44)

Mesothelial and soft tissue (C45-C49)

Breast (C50)

Female genital (C51-C58)

Male genital (C60-C63)

Urinary tract (C64-C68)

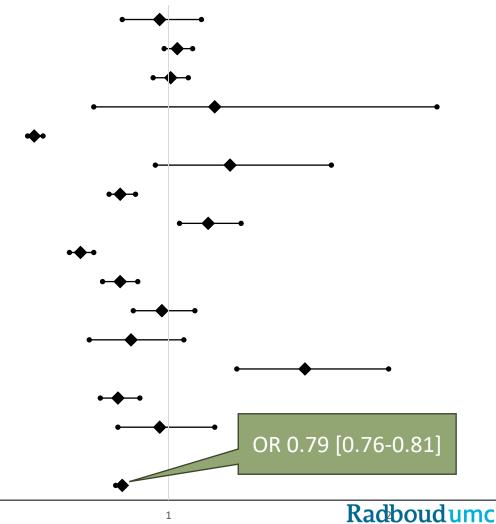
Eye, brain and other CNS (C69-C72)

Thyroid and other endocrine (C73-C75)

III-defined and unspecified (C76-C80)

Lymphoid, and haematopoietic (C81- C96)

Uncertain of unknown behavior (D37- D48)



Overall

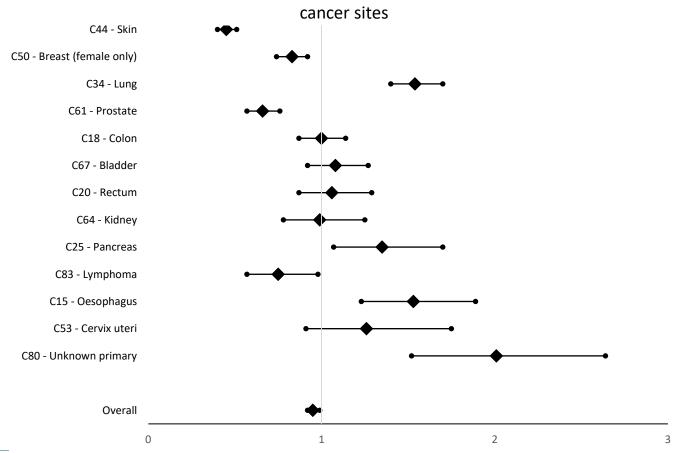
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All analyses adjusted for age and sex

Findings – Most common sites

Stratified by residency status in long-term care (i.e. proxy for ID severity)

Non-residential care ID population odds ratios for most common



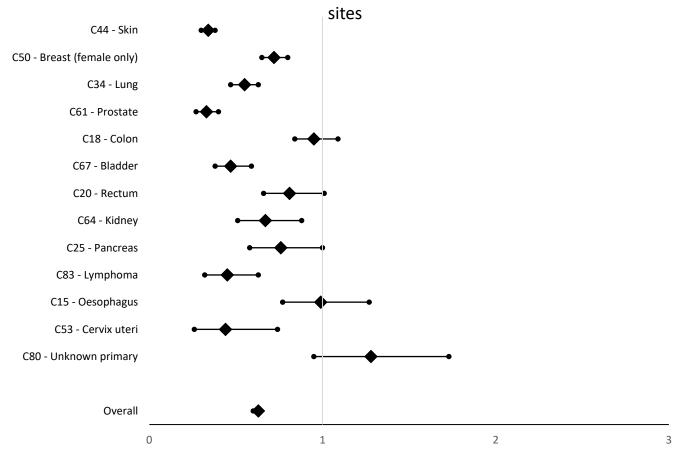




Findings – Most common sites

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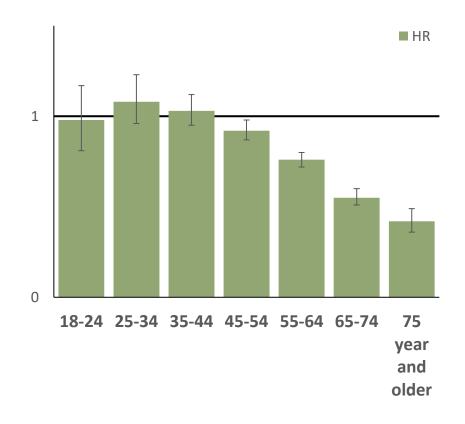
Residential care ID population odds ratios for most common cancer

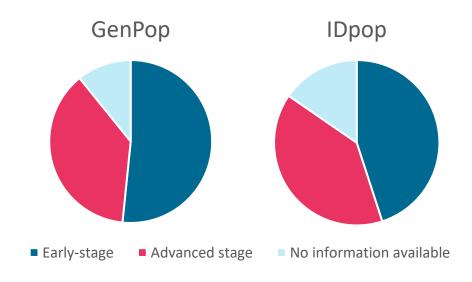


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Findings – Age and stageing





Mean age at diagnosis 67,9 (13,0) vs 58,3 (12,7)





Discussion

- Different incidence, at different age, and different sites
- High risk for cancer of unknown primary
 - Indicative for late diagnoses?
- Low risk for skin cancer
 - Underdiagnosis or truly lower risks?
- Lower risks particularly in residential care
- Contributing lifestyle factors outside residential care?
 - Lung, pancreas, oesophaegal





Methodological take-aways

- Large sample and long follow-up preferable
- Be aware of subgroups within the ID population
- Take demograpic differences between both population into account (matched sample or adjust analyses for age and sex)
- Better information on ID aetiology is needed







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21 Image: skschools.org 1 november 2024

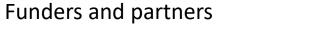
Thank you for your attention

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