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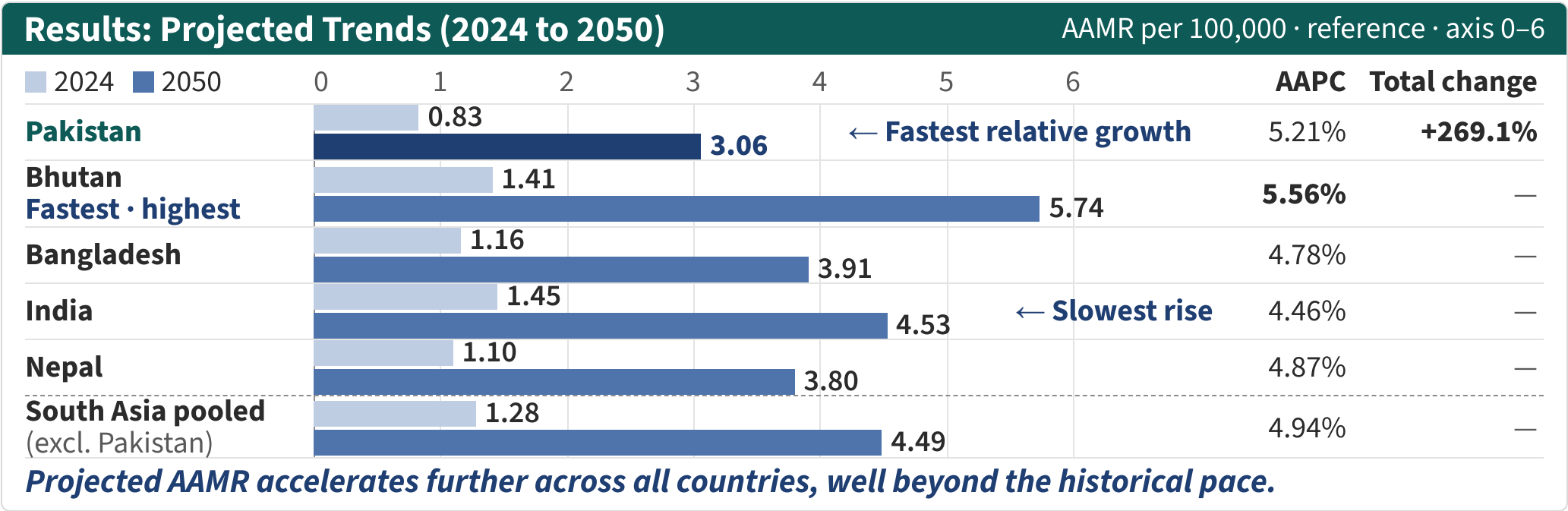
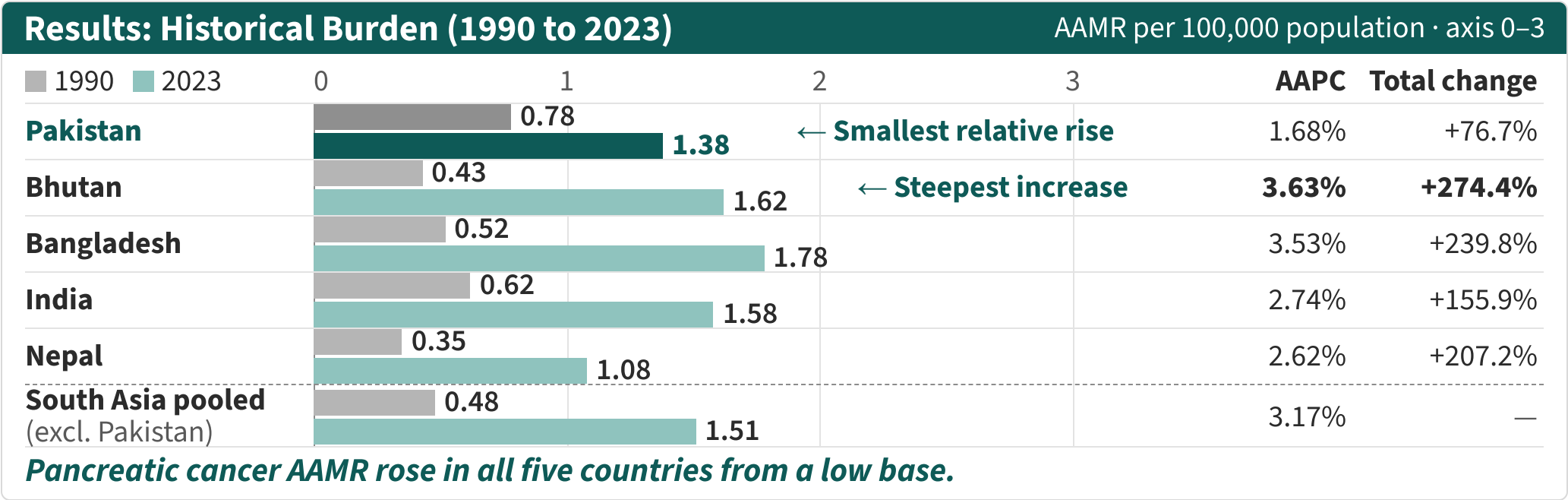
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Background and Objectives

- Pancreatic cancer mortality remains low relative to other major causes of death in South Asia but has been **rising steadily**.
- Its future trajectory carries important implications for cancer control planning.
- **Objective:** quantify observed pancreatic cancer mortality (1990–2023) and projected mortality (2024–2050) across Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.
- Examined age-standardized mortality rates (AAMR) and trends independently for both periods.

Methods

- 1 **Observed** (non-foresight): AAMR per 100,000, all ages, both sexes, 1990–2023
- 2 **Projected** (foresight): reference scenario AAMR, 2024–2050
- 3 Data types **analysed separately**, without pooling
- 4 **Metrics:** mean AAMR, endpoint values, total percent change, and AAPC derived from natural log regression



3.63% AAPC
Bhutan, steepest historical rise

5.21% AAPC
Pakistan, up from 1.68% historically

5.74 per 100,000
Bhutan, highest projected AAMR

Conclusion

- Pancreatic cancer mortality has risen across the region over three decades from a low baseline, with Bhutan and Bangladesh showing the sharpest historical increases and Pakistan lagging behind.
- Projections indicate a marked acceleration through 2050 in every country studied.
- Pakistan shifts from the slowest historical grower to among the fastest projected, while Bhutan retains the highest projected burden.
- **Pancreatic cancer merits closer monitoring in regional cancer control planning despite its currently low absolute burden.**