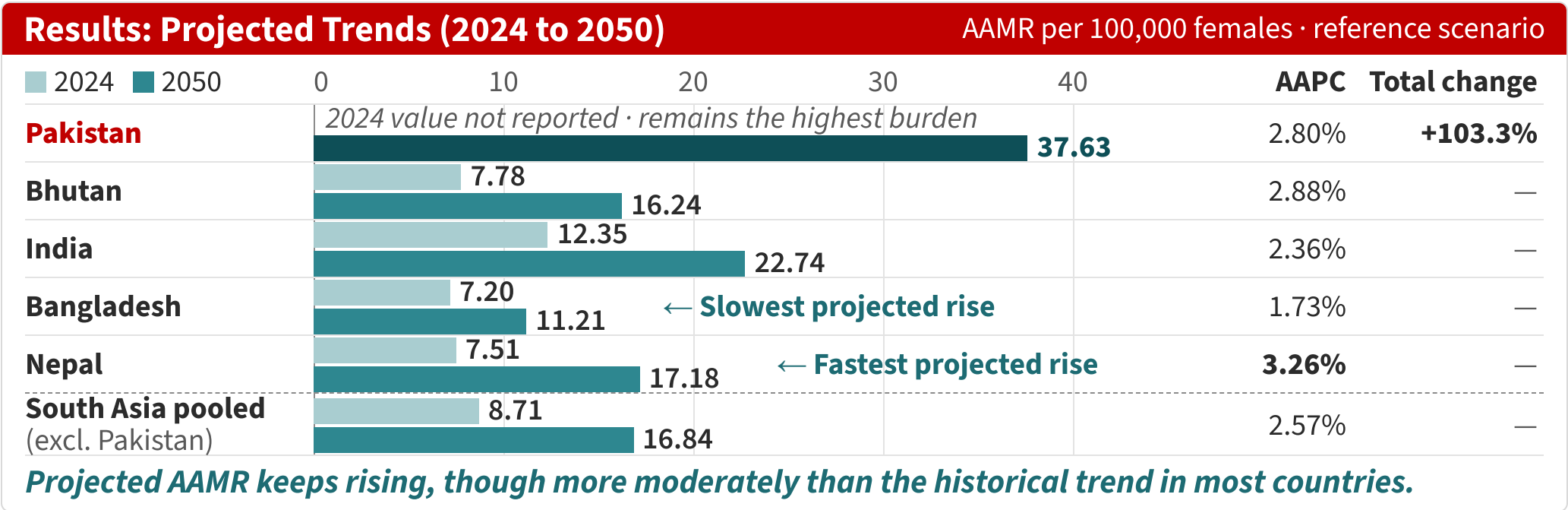
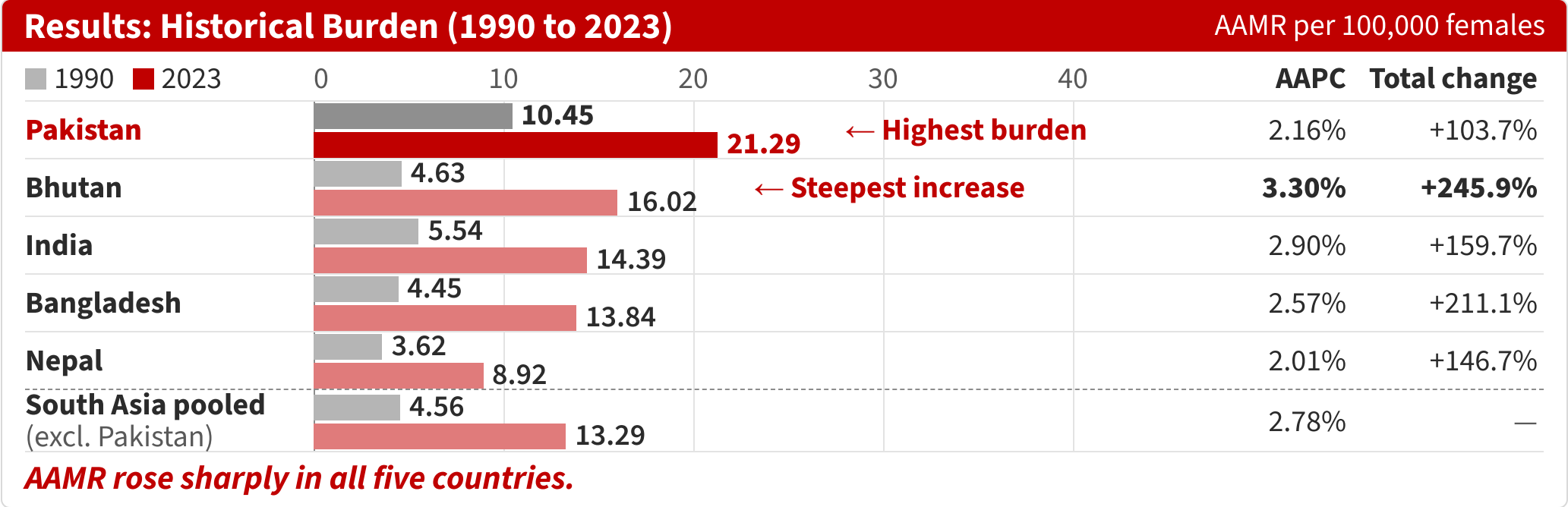


Background and Objectives

- Breast cancer is the **leading cause of cancer death** among women in South Asia.
- Regional mortality burden has risen steadily.
- Objective:** quantify observed female breast cancer mortality (1990–2023) and projected mortality (2024–2050) across Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.
- Age-standardized mortality rates (AAMR) and trends were examined independently for both periods.

Methods

- Observed** (non-foresight): AAMR per 100,000 females, all ages, 1990–2023
- Projected** (foresight): reference scenario AAMR, 2024–2050
- Two data types **analysed separately**, without pooling
- Metrics:** mean AAMR, endpoint values, total % change, and AAPC from natural log regression



3.30% AAPC

Bhutan, steepest historical rise

37.63 per 100,000

Pakistan's projected AAMR in 2050

3.26% AAPC

Nepal, fastest projected rise

Conclusion

- Mortality has consistently risen across the region over three decades, with Bhutan, Bangladesh and India showing the sharpest historical increases.
- Pakistan carries the highest absolute burden throughout both periods.
- Projections indicate continued increases through 2050, accelerating fastest in Nepal and Bhutan.
- Expanding early detection and treatment capacity across South Asia is critical ahead of the projected mortality surge.**