The relationship between urologic cancer outcomes and national Human Development Index: trend from 2012 to 2018

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Research article

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Abstract

Objectives To describe the influence of the socioeconomic development on worldwide age-standardized incidence and mortality rates, as well as mortality-to-incidence ratio (MIR) and 5-year net survival of urologic cancer patients from 2012 to 2018. **Methods** The HDI values were obtained from the United Nations Development Programme, data on age-standardized incidence/mortality rates of prostate, bladder and kidney cancer were retrieved from the GLOBOCAN database, 5-year net survival was provided by the CONCORD-3 program. We then evaluated the association between incidence/MIR/survival and HDI, with a focus on geographic variability as well as temporal patterns during the last 6 years. **Results** Urologic cancer incidence rates were positively correlated with HDIs, and MIRs were negatively correlated with HDIs. Prostate cancer survival also correlated positively with HDIs, solidly confirming the interrelation among cancer indicators and socioeconomic factors. Most countries experienced incidence decline over the most recent 6 years, and a substantial reduction in MIR was observed. Survival rates of prostate cancer have simultaneously improved. **Conclusion** Development has a prominent influence on urologic cancer outcomes. HDI values are significantly correlated with cancer incidence, MIR and survival rates. HDI values have risen along with increased incidence and improved outcomes of urologic cancer in recent years.

Background

With the growing and aging population, cancer has been expected to rank as the leading cause of death and the most important barrier to increasing life expectancy across the world [1]. Urologists are the front line for the diagnosis and treatment of urologic malignancies, mainly including prostate, bladder, and kidney cancer [2]. According to Global Cancer Statistics 2018, bladder, prostate and kidney cancers have ranked the 3rd, 10th and 14th most common tumors worldwide, respectively [1]. The global composition of urologic cancer patients has been continuously evolving due to multiple forces [3,2,1,4-9].

Socioeconomic development is closely interconnected with public health [10]. Human Development Index (HDI) is the gold standard for the comparison of socioeconomic development, quantified by the composite measures of health, education, and economy [11]. Multiple studies had demonstrated that cancer outcomes were related with HDI [12,13]. Some identified there was a negative correlation between standardized mortality rates and HDI [14] but others verified no significant correlation [15]. Furthermore, the different urologic cancer profiles in individual countries signify that marked geographic diversity still exists nowadays. But the global distribution and transition of urologic neoplasms under social development and medical advances in recent years are still not clarified.

This study aims to describe the influence of HDI values on global urologic cancer burden and outcomes, including incidence rates, mortality-to-incidence ratio (MIR) and 5-year survival rates, with a focus on the transition for the years 2012 through 2018.

Methods

2.1 Data sources

The incidence and mortality estimates of urologic cancer were originally extracted from the GLOBOCAN database (<http://gco.iarc.fr>) maintained by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Data within 186 countries in 2018 and 175 countries in 2012 were incorporated. All indicators were presented in forms of age-standardized rates (ASRs) per 100,000 person-years. The ASRs were calculated according to the world standard population, allowing comparisons between populations without being influenced by differences in their age structures [1,16].

HDI data for United Nations members during 2012-2018 period were available in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) database (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics>). We further collected the 5-year net survival estimates of patients diagnosed with prostate cancer from the CONCORD-3 report which corresponded with patient status in year 2012 and 2018 [17]. Net survival is the cumulative probability of surviving up to a given time since diagnosis (e.g., 5 years) after correcting for other causes of death (background mortality) [17].

2.2 Statistical analysis

With the obtained incidence and mortality rates, we calculated the urologic cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio (MIR) (ie., cancer deaths divided by incident cancer cases). Extreme values (0, 1 or > 1) were considered abnormal and were excluded from the analysis. To examine patterns in the MIR of urologic cancer by levels of socioeconomic development, we correlated the MIRs to the corresponding HDIs *via* linear and nonlinear regression. Linear regression fit was conducted to identify the existence of correlation. Correlation was established with a significant *p* value in the nonparametric Spearman correlation test. Nonlinear regression was based on a modified “dose-to-response” model using the formula , HDI_{50} refers to the half-maximal controlled HDI (equivalent to the HDI value at half-maximal MIR) and slope is a parameter indicating the steepness of the fitted curve. MIRs comparison among 4-tier HDI groups was analyzed *via* One-way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer post hoc tests. We further examined the correlation of national incidence rates and 5-year net survival estimates with corresponding HDI, separately. In order to determine the effects of socioeconomic transitions on urologic cancer outcomes, we further compared the age-standardized MIR or 5-year net survival estimates in the year of 2012 and 2018 (paired t-test). A *p* value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical analysis and plotting were performed using Prism 7 (GraphPad, San Diego, CA).

Global geographical maps were depicted by TileMill (a GitHub software maintained by MapBox, Washington, DC), with map data sources from the Natural Earth database rendered by the Mapnik Library (<https://mapnik.org/>).

Results

3.1 Overview of current global urologic cancer epidemiology

Development levels of countries were classified into 4 classes according to HDI values by the UNDP (**Fig. 1a**). The global age-standardized incidence and mortality rates of prostate, bladder and kidney cancer in 2018 were presented separately (**Fig. S1a-f**). Mortality-to-incidence ratios (MIRs) were calculated and their global distribution was depicted in the form of world maps (**Fig. 1b-d**).

Prostate cancer ranked as the second most frequent cancer in men. The top countries with the highest incidence rates of prostate cancer were all in very-high HDI group (**Fig. S1a**), including Europe (e.g., Ireland, Estonia, Norway, Sweden, France, United Kingdom, etc.), North America (United States), Australia/New Zealand, and Barbados. However, mortality rates did not follow those of incidence. The highest mortality rates fell mainly in countries with lower HDI (**Fig. S1b**), including the Caribbean and Africa. The lowest MIRs were achieved in highly developed countries (**Fig. 1b**), such as France, Ireland, Italy, Spain, United States. Whereas low-to-medium HDI countries owned the highest MIRs (Afghanistan, Guinea, Pakistan, Liberia). Similarly, bladder and kidney cancer was most common to happen in high-to-very high HDI regions (**Fig. S1c, 1e**), especially European countries. However, the top 10 countries with highest MIRs of bladder cancer were all from low-HDI group in Africa (**Fig. 1c, 1d**). The lowest MIR was from very-high HDI group.

3.2 The correlation between urologic cancer MIR and national HDI

The global MIR of prostate, bladder and kidney cancer in 2018 was 0.358, 0.251, and 0.410, respectively (**Fig. 1b-d**). We found that as the level of national HDI increased, the corresponding urologic cancer MIR was relatively lower, with strong correlation ($r < 0$, $p < 0.0001$). We also applied nonlinear regression analysis on data, verifying the existence of a “dose-to-response” inhibitory effect between HDI values and MIRs (**Fig. 2a-b, d-e, g-h**). The HDI values at half maximal MIR (HDI_{50}) of prostate, bladder and kidney cancer in 2018 was 0.639, 0.704 and 0.736, respectively.

We further compared the MIRs of urologic cancer among 4-tier HDI groups and clarified the persistent disparities associated with HDI levels ($p < 0.0001$, One-way ANOVA). Take prostate cancer in 2018 for example, the mean MIR in very-high HDI countries (0.224) was significantly lower than that in high- (0.424), medium- (0.522), or low- (0.641) HDI countries ($p < 0.0001$, Tukey's post hoc test; **Fig. 2c**). Similar results were obtained in other cancer sites (bladder, kidney) as well as data in 2012 ($p < 0.0001$, Tukey's post hoc test; **Fig. 2f, i**).

3.3 Association between incidence rates of urologic cancer and HDI

Since the fact that urologic cancers tended to happen more in high-to-very high-HDI countries, we also applied correlation analysis on the association between incidence rates and HDI. It was demonstrated that national incidence rates in urologic cancer all had strong correlation with corresponding HDIs *via* linear regression ($r > 0$, $p < 0.0001$; **Fig. 3a-c**).

3.4 The impact of HDI on 5-year survival of prostate cancer

The 5-year net survival rates were available in 57 countries for prostate cancer in CONCORD-3 program (**Fig. 4a**). Similar to MIRs, patients diagnosed during 2010-2014 from very-high-HDI countries like Cyprus (99.2%), United States (98.1%) and Israel (95.6%) topped in survival rates. While countries with limited developments, like South Africa (37.8%), India (44.3%) and Nigeria (58.7%), fell far behind other regions. Cross-national analysis demonstrated that survival rates of patients diagnosed in 2010-2014 correlated positively with HDI values *via* linear regression ($r = 1.084, p < 0.0001$; **Fig. 4b**). Accordingly, the survival rates correlated inversely with national MIR ($r = -0.730, p < 0.0001$; **Fig. 4c**).

3.5 Temporal transition of urologic cancer burdens and outcomes from 2012 to 2018

3.5.1 Prostate cancer

Incidence and mortality rates of prostate cancer have risen considerably since the end of last century [2]. Nevertheless, it should be noted that between 2012 and 2018, new prostate cases decreased from 1276706 to 1111689, and fell from 358989 to 307417 in deaths. In general, the MIR of prostate cancer did not change much during the past 6 years (0.251 vs 0.259). We plotted national HDIs and MIRs in 2018 and 2012 together and noticed similar distributions (**Fig. 5a**). Notably, there is an evident change that linear regression line has shifted to the lower-left direction from 2012 to 2018, most obviously among countries with lower HDIs. Furthermore, within both low- and medium- HDI groups, the national MIRs in 2018 decreased significantly in comparison to the 2012 data ($p < 0.0001$ for both groups; **Fig. 2c**). In high HDI groups, there was only decreasing tendency without significance (0.424 vs 0.460, $p > 0.05$; **Fig. 2c**). The survival rates generally increased, with only 7 out of 57 countries dropped more than 1% ($p < 0.05$) (**Fig. 5b; Table 1**).

3.5.2 Bladder cancer

New bladder cancer diagnoses shrank nearly a quarter between 2012 and 2018 (549 393 vs 429 793). It is remarkable that MIR of bladder cancer in 2018 had a slight increase when compared with 2012, though not significantly (0.358 vs 0.333; $p > 0.05$, **Fig. 2f, Fig. 5c**). There was also only tiny fluctuation between MIR of 2012 and 2018 within each specific HDI group (**Fig. 2f**).

3.5.3 Kidney cancer

The incidence of kidney cancer also reduced during 2012-2018 (337 860 vs 403 262). In the scatter diagram of HDI-MIR, current MIR of kidney cancer also shifted in the direction when comparing with 2012 (**Fig. 5d**). Remarkably, two regression lines were nearly parallel ($r_{2018} = -1.153, r_{2012} = -1.231; p < 0.01$). Meanwhile, MIRs of kidney cancer declined overall, across all development status ($p < 0.01$ for the low-, $p < 0.0001$ for the medium-, $p < 0.001$ for the high-, and $p = 0.23$ for the very-high-HDI group; **Fig. 2i**).

Discussion

Our study aims to clarify the latest epidemiology of urologic cancer and the contribution of national development to urologic cancer outcomes. Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MIR) and 5-year net survival both represent cancer outcomes. MIR is regarded as a quite useful surrogate indicator of oncology care effectiveness, which could be a comprehensive result of screening, diagnostic modality, treatment and follow-up [12,18]. Meanwhile, 5-year net survival might be labeled with more importance, since cancer patients who survive for a considerable time span can, in a way, be considered cured [17,19]. In the current study, we proved that all three urologic cancers MIR negatively, while incidence and survival rates positively correlated with HDI.

4.1 Prostate cancer

Incidence of prostate cancer was highest in countries with very-high HDI. The public recommendation and prevalence of early diagnostics for prostate cancer in more developed countries, by PSA testing and detection of latent cancer in transurethral prostatectomy or puncture biopsy, led to higher incidence rates. For example, the commercial availability of PSA testing from 1980s brought about the intensively use of the test and rapid growth in new cases, first in the United States and within a few years, in Europe, Australia/New Zealand, and Canada [1,20,21]. Another explanation could be attributed to age. Nearly 75% of new prostate cancer cases occurring in people aged over 85 years, and incidence of prostate cancer is directly correlated with age [22,15]. Since life expectancy is one of key elements of HDI, there is no doubt that countries with higher HDI had a greater prostate cancer incidence. Moreover, ethnic and genetic predisposition could also be blamed for prostate cancer morbidity. The rates are highest among men of African descent in the United States and the Caribbean [23]. That's why Barbados and Bahama topped in the incidence rates of prostate cancer with a relatively lower HDI within high-HDI group.

The correlation between cancer outcomes and HDI seemed to be driven by national inequalities in health care, resulting in deviations in treatment effectiveness. First of all, the widespread access to diagnostic services and screening tests in more developed countries leads to increased diagnosis at earlier stages of disease and better clinical outcomes. However, we could not deny the overdiagnosis associated with PSA screening. Some new biomarkers sparing those who overdiagnosed are under development (e.g., *PCA3* or *TMPRSS-ERG* fusions) [24]. Secondly, the delivery of urologic oncology care is susceptible to regional variation. Access to effective radiation equipment and neoadjuvant hormonal therapy is linked to a country's wealth. Advances in immunotherapy and robotic surgery, though promising, are not feasible or affordable for generalized application in settings with limited health care resources [25-27].

Multiple studies have reported that the detected cases of prostate cancer from 1990 to 2010 were increasing rapidly [2,28]. However, incidence of prostate cancer was on its downhill from 2012 to 2018. The 2012 recommendation against the routine use of PSA testing by the US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) may have partly driven trends downward [29]. American Urological Association (AUA) stated in 2013 update that routine screening of men aged 40-54 years and men with less than a 10- to 15-year life expectancy was not recommended [30]. Meanwhile, our analysis revealed that from 2012 to 2018, the integral worldwide HDI values increased, along with the decline in MIRs and improvement in

survival of prostate cancer. Scientific advances have resulted in rapidly growing medical technology and treatment strategies. The development of laparoscopic and robotic surgery, especially the da Vinci Surgical System (Intuitive Surgical, Sunnyvale, CA), has offered a less invasive approach while ensuring oncological remission and expected survival [25]. Meanwhile, novel approaches like immune checkpoint blockades have also emerged as powerful methods against tumor [26,27].

4.2 Bladder Cancer

Higher incidence rates of bladder cancer could be observed in more developed countries, especially in Southern and Western Europe. Chemical or environmental exposures are major risk factors for bladder cancer, including smoking, obesity, alcohol drinking and red-meat consumption [31,32]. These risk factors have been reported by the World Health Organization as alarmingly high across Europe [33]. Among above, cigarette smoking is the most important environmental factor [31]. Smokers have a two- to five-fold increased risk of bladder cancer relative to never-smokers [34]. At present, smoking prevalence is highest among both genders in Europe [35]. More exposures to carcinogenic agents like aromatic amines in dye industry in Europe also leads to higher morbidity [36]. Other likely reason is widespread practice of initial assessment in more developed regions, consisting of voided urine cytology, cystoscopy, radiological investigation of the upper tracts for haematuria and other non-specific urinary symptoms [34,32]. MIR of bladder cancer appeared to be high in less developed regions. Higher-quality medical care and better health awareness were possessed in highly developed areas, as stated in *Prostate Cancer*.

The evolving burden of bladder cancers since 1990 could be attributed to following forces: population growth and aging, the improvement in diagnostic technology, and the changing risks of exposures like tobacco use and obesity [2]. While from 2012 to 2018, patients went in declines in both incidence and MIR of bladder cancer worldwide. Primary prevention of tobacco use is the most effective strategy for bladder cancer prophylaxis [22]. Currently, under the policies of tobacco control [37], smoking cessation is becoming common and may explain how the bladder cancer burden is becoming retrieving, especially in more highly educated and health-focused populations [32,22]. Meanwhile, decreasing incidence and earlier diagnosis also leads to stage migration to earlier stage disease. Another driver for cancer outcomes improvement could be due to improved endoscopic system for cystoscopic surveillance [38]; more transurethral bladder resection for non-invasive cancer [31]; radical cystoprostatectomy and anterior exenteration by robotic surgery with less invasive injury to patients [39]; better intravesical therapy, such as the Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) and updated chemotherapy [31]. Moreover, EGFR, ERBB2 and VEGF are validated targets for cancer therapy but still remain the subject of intense investigation so far [40,27].

4.3 Kidney cancer

The incidence of kidney cancer correlated positively with country-specific HDI. Risk factors such as obesity, hypertension and diabetes might be attributed to the morbidity of kidney cancer [41-44]. Currently, the prevalence of both conventional and ambulatory hypertension correlated inversely with national HDI [45]. The global burden of obesity and diabetes was also predominantly driven by high-income countries as well [46]. As with bladder cancer, smoking is one of the most essential reasons for kidney cancer [47].

Furthermore, the frequency and quality of cross-sectional imaging tend to be higher in developed nations [22]. Similarly, MIR of kidney cancer negatively correlated with certain national HDI. The stage of kidney cancer at first diagnosis crucially determines its prognosis and differs markedly across countries. Smaller masses tend to be identified easier at presentation in developed countries for non-specific symptoms [47]. Same as immunotherapy, targeted therapy and advanced surgery procedures.

The global burden and MIR of kidney cancer stagnated or decreased in the majority of countries examined from 2012 to 2018. As discussed, more developed preventative efforts and treating methods could lead to a decrease in cancer incidence and mortality.

There are some limitations to our study. First, cancer registration in relatively less-developed nations could suffer from higher chance of under-reporting due to limited communication infrastructure and less robust recording system; low income and lower willingness to utilize healthcare services; relative lack of clinical services and investigation tests. GLOBOCAN and CONCORD-3 often extrapolates data for certain developing nations based on data from subnational areas or major cities. Second, discrepancies between the reliability of incidence and mortality reporting limit MIR interpretation, as mortality data are generally more accurate than incidence. Although we exclude extreme values, there is no way to correct this bias in our analysis. Third, we could not establish cause-and-effect relationships in correlational analysis.

Conclusions

In conclusion, HDI values are significantly correlated with urologic cancer incidence, MIRs and survival rates. More developed countries are more likely to have higher incidence and mortality rates, but lower MIRs. From 2012 to 2018, new cases of urologic cancer have declined, with apparent improvement in clinical outcomes. Disparities in cancer health care should compel us to exert greater effort in improving awareness, universal health coverage, access to either publicly funded or affordable screening programs and treatment in low HDI countries.

Declarations

Author's Contribution

Shi-Geng Zhang: Project development

Nan Zhang: Project development, Data analysis, Manuscript writing

Hua Mu: Data analysis, Manuscript writing

Yan-rou Jiang: Data collection

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Ethical approval

This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

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Tables

Table 1. National HDI and 5-year net survival values of prostate cancer from 2012 to 2018

Country	2012		2018		Transitions in a decade	
	HDI	Survival	HDI	Survival	Δ HDI	Δ survival
Algeria	0.713	50.3	0.754	64.1	0.041	13.8
Argentina	0.811	83.6	0.825	87.6	0.014	4
Australia	0.938	93.2	0.939	94.5	0.001	1.3
Austria	0.895	90.8	0.908	90.2	0.013	-0.6
Belgium	0.897	93.2	0.916	93.8	0.019	0.6
Brazil	0.73	92.5	0.759	91.6	0.029	-0.9
Bulgaria	0.782	54.8	0.813	68.3	0.031	13.5
Canada	0.911	94.2	0.926	93.6	0.015	-0.6
Chile	0.819	84.4	0.843	82	0.024	-2.4
China	0.699	62.5	0.752	69.2	0.053	6.7
Colombia	0.719	87.8	0.747	80.3	0.028	-7.5
Costa Rica	0.773	92.6	0.794	93.2	0.021	0.6
Croatia	0.805	78.3	0.831	80.9	0.026	2.6
Cuba	0.78	53.8	0.777	71.4	-0.003	17.6
Cyprus	0.848	98.3	0.869	99.2	0.021	0.9
Czech Republic	0.873	81.5	0.888	85.3	0.015	3.8
Denmark	0.901	82.5	0.929	85.6	0.028	3.1
Ecuador	0.724	80.7	0.752	82.2	0.028	1.5
Estonia	0.846	83.2	0.871	86.3	0.025	3.1
Finland	0.892	93.4	0.920	93.2	0.028	-0.2
France	0.893	93.6	0.901	93.1	0.008	-0.5
Germany	0.92	91.8	0.936	91.6	0.016	-0.2
Iceland	0.906	89.7	0.935	90.8	0.029	1.1
India	0.554	33.2	0.640	44.3	0.086	11.1
Ireland	0.916	89.7	0.938	91.1	0.022	1.4
Israel	0.9	95.7	0.903	95.6	0.003	-0.1
Italy	0.881	89.6	0.880	89.5	-0.001	-0.1
Japan	0.912	91.4	0.909	93	-0.003	1.6
Jordan	0.7	88.6	0.735	86.1	0.035	-2.5
Korea, Republic of	0.909	87.3	0.903	89.9	-0.006	2.6
Kuwait	0.79	71.9	0.803	84	0.013	12.1
Latvia	0.814	88.8	0.847	90.4	0.033	1.6
Lithuania	0.818	93.8	0.858	94.3	0.040	0.5
Malaysia	0.769	74.9	0.802	87.7	0.033	12.8
Malta	0.847	86.4	0.878	88.2	0.031	1.8
Mauritius	0.737	61.8	0.790	63.5	0.053	1.7
Netherlands	0.921	87.5	0.931	88.5	0.010	1
New Zealand	0.919	89.3	0.917	90.3	-0.002	1
Nigeria	0.471	73.9	0.532	58.7	0.061	-15.2
Norway	0.955	90.3	0.953	92.9	-0.002	2.6
Poland	0.821	75	0.865	78.1	0.044	3.1
Portugal	0.816	90	0.847	90.9	0.031	0.9
Qatar	0.834	98.2	0.856	89.6	0.022	-8.6

Romania	0.786	78.2	0.811	77.1	0.025	-1.1
Russian Federation	0.788	68.6	0.816	79.3	0.028	10.7
Singapore	0.895	86.7	0.932	87.8	0.037	1.1
Slovakia	0.84	74.4	0.855	74.7	0.015	0.3
Slovenia	0.892	83.2	0.896	85	0.004	1.8
South Africa	0.629	38.6	0.699	37.8	0.070	-0.8
Spain	0.885	90.4	0.891	89.7	0.006	-0.7
Sweden	0.916	90.1	0.933	90.7	0.017	0.6
Switzerland	0.913	88.6	0.944	89.2	0.031	0.6
Thailand	0.69	71.8	0.755	68	0.065	-3.8
Turkey	0.722	81.2	0.791	83.8	0.069	2.6
United Kingdom	0.875	86.7	0.922	88.7	0.047	2
United States of America	0.937	98.1	0.924	97.4	-0.013	-0.7
Uruguay	0.792	84.7	0.804	86.5	0.012	1.8

Note: A total of 57 countries with survival rates available in both years; HDI, Human Development Index.

Figures

Figure 1

Worldwide distribution of HDI values and MIR of urologic cancer. A total of 174 countries were included into analysis. (a) Countries were classified into 4 tiers according to different levels of HDI (green). (b) calculated MIR results of prostate cancer, (c) bladder cancer, and (d) kidney cancer were indicated in a purple-gradient color scale. Countries with data unavailable (light gray) or unreliable (dark gray) were denoted. HDI, Human Development Index; MIR, mortality-to-incidence ratio.

Figure 2

Correlation between HDI and MIR and its transition from 2012 to 2018. The patterns of urologic cancer MIRs to national HDIs with the best-fit lines by modified nonlinear regression (“dose-to-response” model) were presented as following: (a) prostate cancer in 2018 (slope = -1.962, HDI50 = 0.639, R2 = 0.687) and (b) in 2012 (slope = -3.177, HDI50 = 0.713, R2 = 0.891); (d) bladder cancer in 2018 (slope = -1.967, HDI50 = 0.704, R2 = 0.733) and (e) in 2012 (slope = -1.720, HDI50 = 0.640, R2 = 0.835); (g) kidney cancer in 2018 (slope = -2.178, HDI50 = 0.736, R2 = 0.737) and (h) in 2012 (slope = -2.835, HDI50 = 0.780, R2 = 0.824). MIRs of (c) prostate, (f) bladder and (i) kidney cancer in the 4 HDI groups, with significant differences among the very high, high, medium and low groups and a decreasing tendency in certain groups between 2012 (light purple) and 2018 (dark purple). #### p < 0.0001, vs. very-high-HDI countries in 2018, one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer post hoc test. The statistical significance among countries in 2012 was not indicated. ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001, **** p < 0.0001, 2008 vs. 2018 in specific corresponding group, unpaired t-test.

Figure 3

The association between incidence rates of urologic cancers and HDI. (a) The national age-standard incidence rates of prostate cancer correlated positively ($r = 0.556$, $p < 0.0001$) with HDIs via linear regression (slope = 93.54) in 2018. Similar results for (b) bladder cancer ($r = 0.661$, $p < 0.0001$, slope = 18.22) and (c) kidney cancer ($r = 0.816$, $p < 0.0001$, slope = 18.06).

a)

Figure 4

Distributions of prostate cancer survival and its correlation with HDI values and MIRs. (a) Distribution of regional estimated 5-year net survival for patients with prostate cancer in 2018, indicated in blue-gradient colors. (b) A positive correlation pattern between the survival of the patients diagnosed in 2010-2014 and the HDI value in 2018 ($r = 0.669$, $p < 0.0001$, slope = 108.4). (c) Correlation between national MIR and survival of prostate cancer in 2018 ($r = -0.749$, $p < 0.0001$, slope = -72.97).

Figure 5

Urologic cancer outcomes and its trend from 2012 to 2018. Transition of the correlation patterns of (a) prostate cancer MIR to national HDI from 2012 (light purple, $r = -0.617$, $p < 0.0001$) to 2018 (dark purple, $r = -0.548$, $p < 0.0001$), (c) bladder cancer from 2012 () to 2018 (), as well as (d) kidney cancer from 2012 () to 2018, showing a declining tendency of MIRs within the decade. (b) Significant increase in overall survival rates in 57 overlapping countries from 2012 (light purple) to 2018 (dark purple). * $p < 0.05$, paired t-test.

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