

# GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION in ATTRIBUTABLE FRACTION of OVERWEIGHT and OBESITY on CANCER INCIDENCE in TAIWAN

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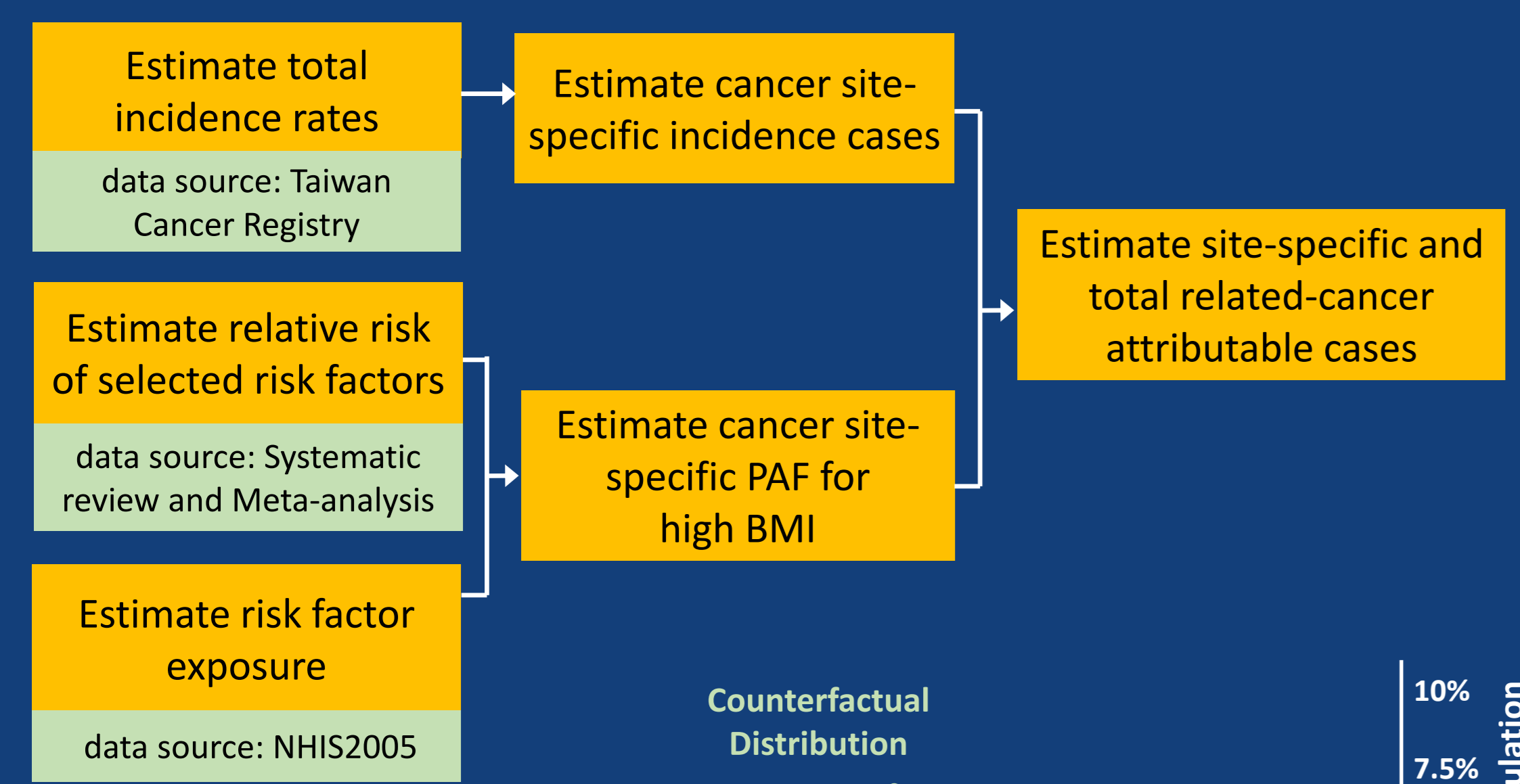
## Background

Excess body weight, expressed as increased body-mass index (BMI), have been linked to development of cancer in previous studies. As a modifiable lifestyle risk factor, body weight control has the potential to reduce the risk of several major cancer sites.

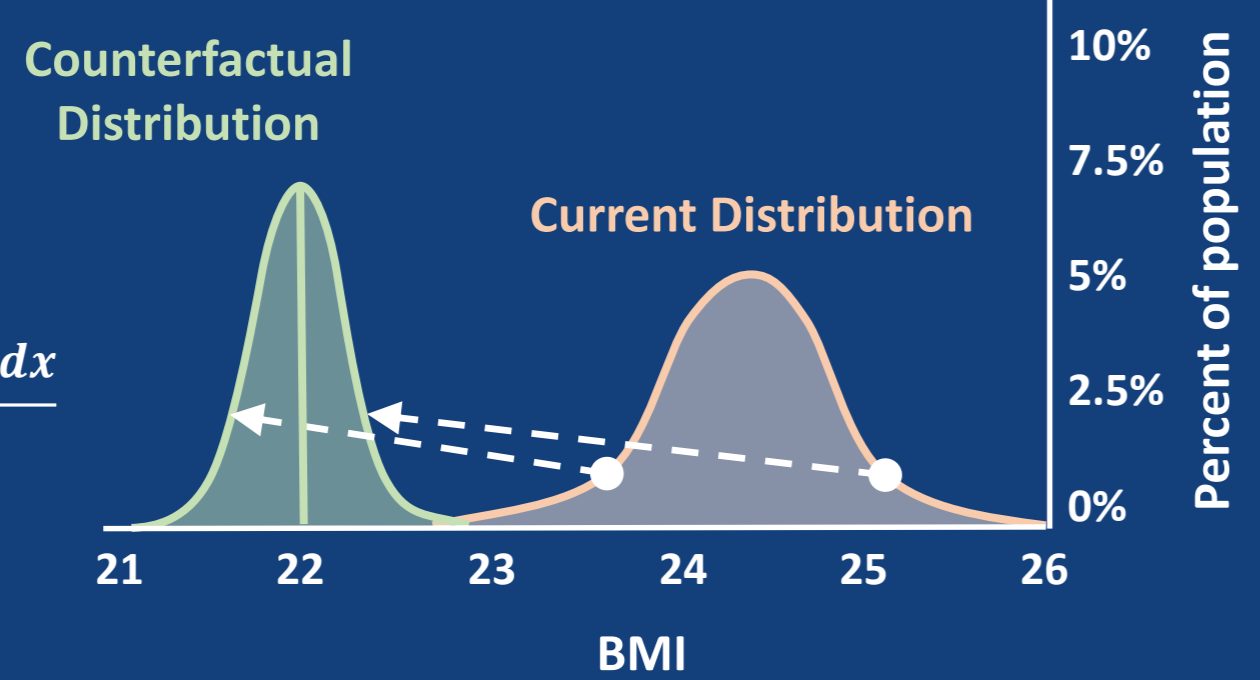
## Aim

To provide inform to policymakers for national cancer control, we aimed to estimate the number of incident cases of various cancers attributable to overweight and obesity in Taiwan and to compare the results by geographic areas.

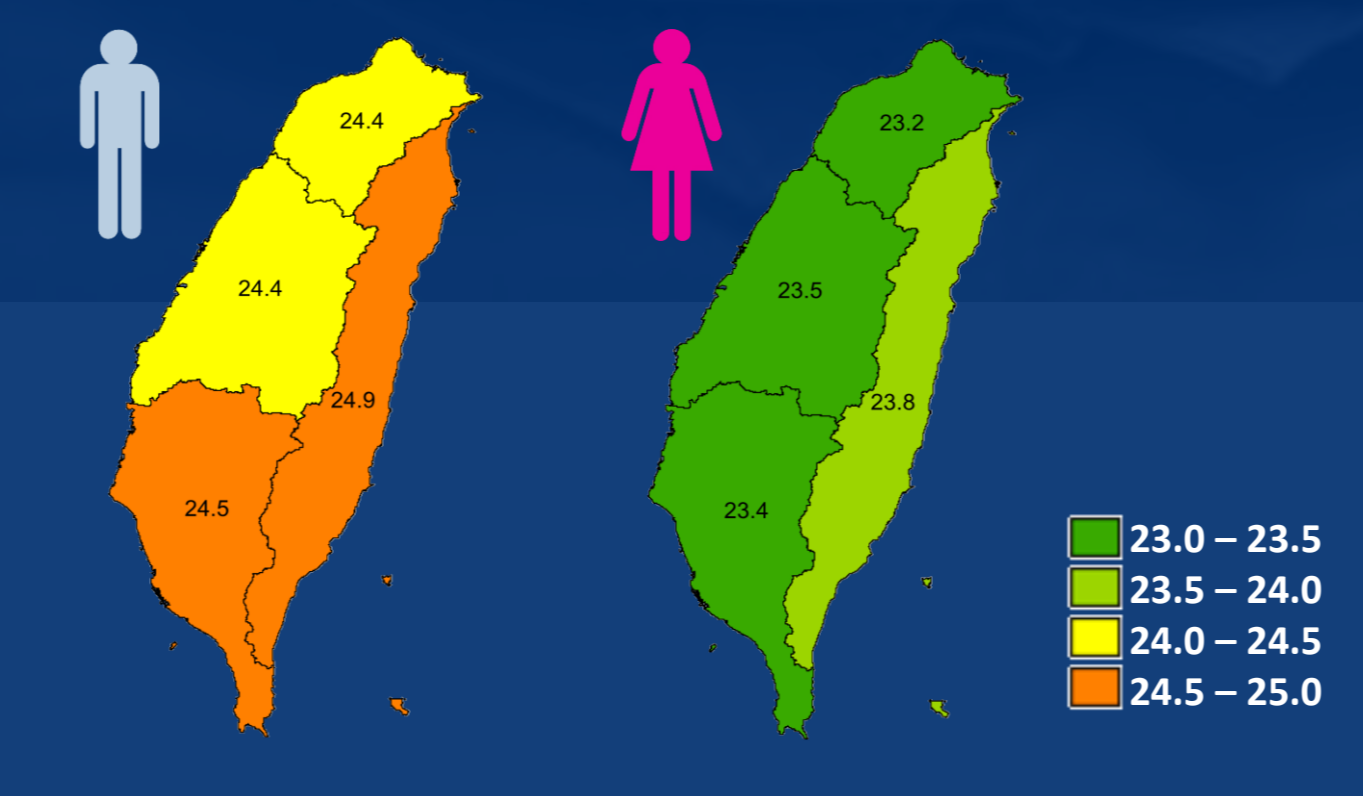
## Methods



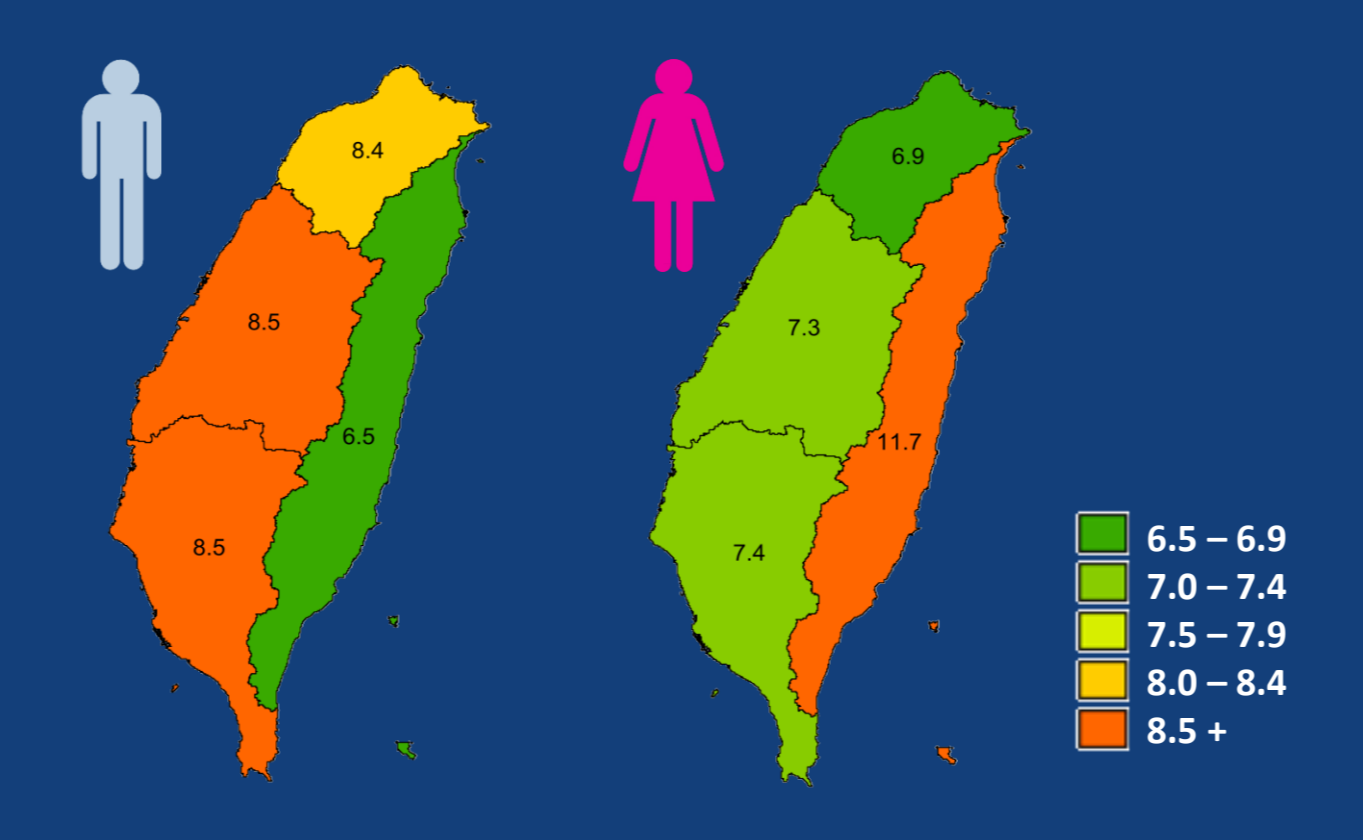
$$PAF = \frac{\int_{x=0}^m RR(x)P(x)dx - \int_{x=0}^m RR(x)P'(x)dx}{\int_{x=0}^m RR(x)P(x)dx}$$



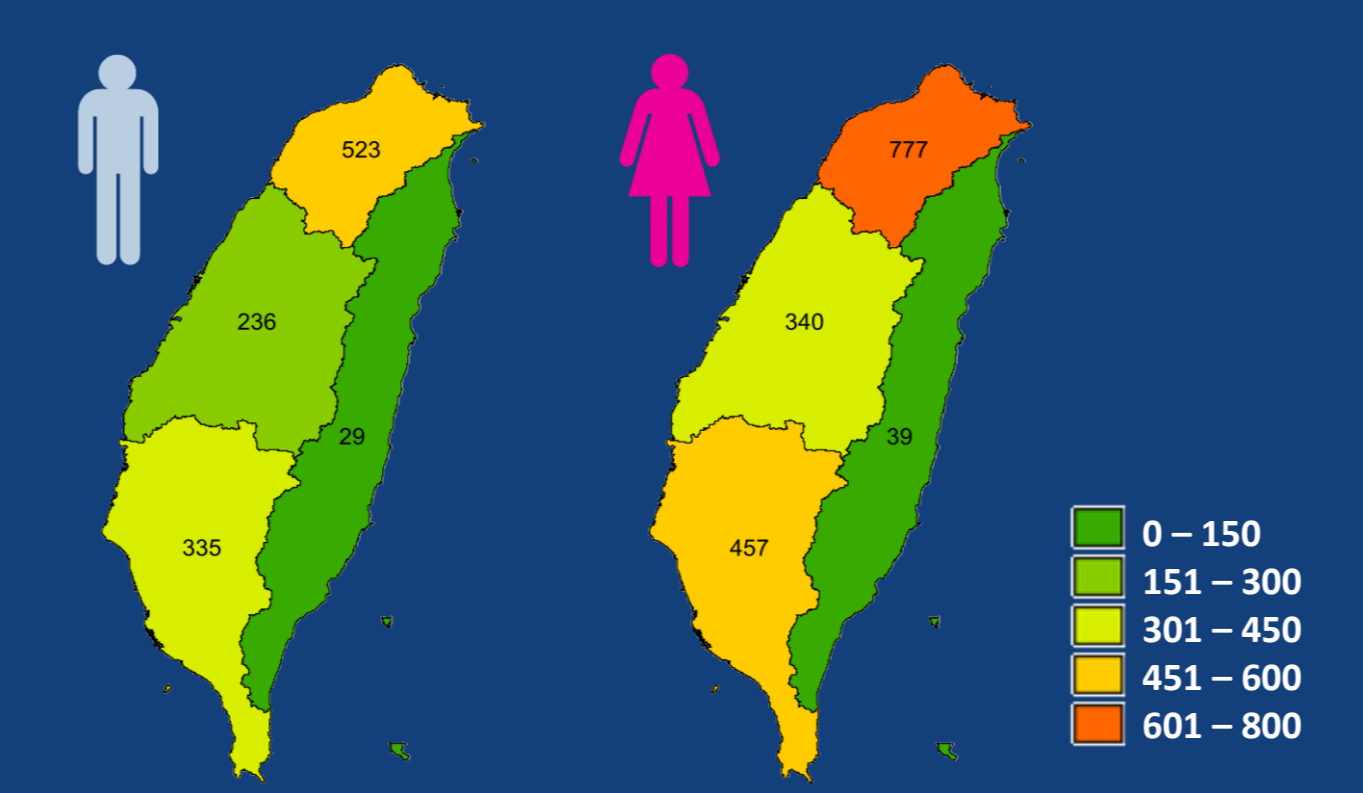
## Prevalence



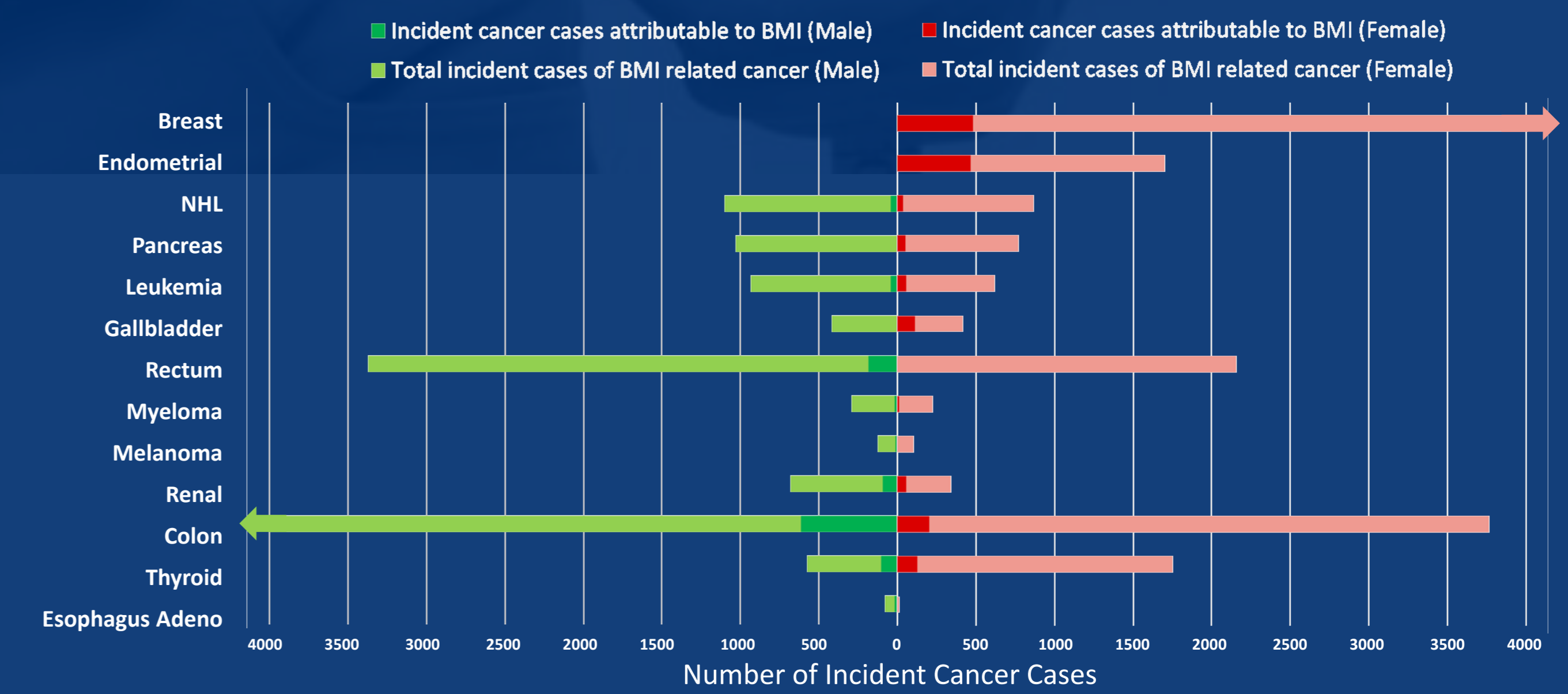
## PAF



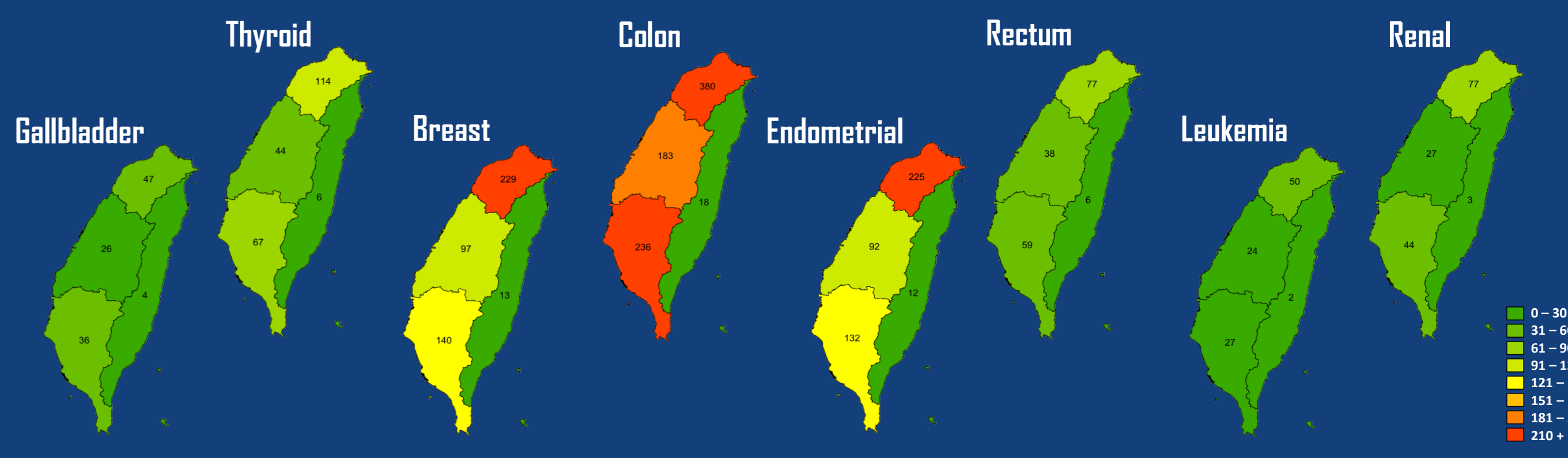
## Attributable Deaths



## Total Number and Obesity-Attributable Cancer



## Attributable Deaths by Cancer Site



## Conclusion

A targeting prevention strategy for overweight and obesity would substantially decrease the cancer burden in Taiwan, especially colorectal cancer for men and breast and endometrial cancer for women. Geographical patterns in obesity associated cancer incidence provided further implications for health policies and health inequity.