

# BMJ Open Infection-related and lifestyle-related cancer burden in Kampala, Uganda: projection of the future cancer incidence up to 2030

Judith Asasira,<sup>1,2</sup> Sanghee Lee,<sup>1</sup> Thi Xuan Mai Tran,<sup>1</sup> Collins Mpamani,<sup>2</sup> Henry Wabinga,<sup>3</sup> So-Youn Jung,<sup>4</sup> Yoon Jung Chang,<sup>1,5</sup> Yikyung Park ,<sup>6</sup> Hyunsoon Cho <sup>1,7</sup>

**To cite:** Asasira J, Lee S, Tran TXM, *et al.* Infection-related and lifestyle-related cancer burden in Kampala, Uganda: projection of the future cancer incidence up to 2030. *BMJ Open* 2022;**12**:e056722. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2021-056722

► Prepublication history and additional supplemental material for this paper are available online. To view these files, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2021-056722>).

Received 24 August 2021  
Accepted 21 January 2022



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2022. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

## Correspondence to

Dr Hyunsoon Cho;  
[hscho@ncc.re.kr](mailto:hscho@ncc.re.kr)

## ABSTRACT

**Objectives** In Uganda, infection-related cancers have made the greatest contribution to cancer burden in the past; however, burden from lifestyle-related cancers has increased recently. Using the Kampala Cancer Registry data, we projected incidence of top five cancers, namely, Kaposi sarcoma (KS), cervical, breast and prostate cancer, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) in Uganda.

**Design** Trend analysis of cancer registry data.

**Setting** Kampala Cancer Registry, Uganda.

**Main outcome measure** Cancer incidence data from 2001 to 2015 were used and projected to 2030. Population data were obtained from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. Age-standardised incidence rates (ASRs) and their trends over the observed and projected period were calculated. Percentage change in cancer incidence was calculated to determine whether cancer incidence changes were attributable to cancer risk changes or population changes.

**Results** It was projected that the incidence rates of KS and NHL continue to decrease by 22.6% and 37.3%, respectively. The ASR of KS was expected to decline from 29.6 per 100 000 population to 10.4, while ASR of NHL was expected to decrease from 7.6 to 3.2. In contrast, cervical, breast and prostate cancer incidence were projected to increase by 35.3%, 57.7% and 33.4%, respectively. The ASRs of cervical and breast were projected to increase up to 66.1 and 48.4 per 100 000 women. The ASR of prostate cancer was estimated to increase from 41.6 to 60.5 per 100 000 men. These changes were due to changes in risk factors and population growth.

**Conclusion** Our results suggest a rapid shift in the profile of common cancers in Uganda, reflecting a new trend emerging in low/middle-income countries. This change in cancer spectrum, from infection-related to lifestyle-related, yields another challenge to cancer control programmes in resource-limited countries. Forthcoming cancer control programmes should include a substantial focus on lifestyle-related cancers, while infectious disease control programmes should be maintained.

## INTRODUCTION

Cancer incidence and mortality are increasing worldwide.<sup>1</sup> The global burden of

## Strengths and limitations of this study

- Using the most recent available data of the Kampala Cancer Registry, this study projected the future burden of the most common cancers in Uganda.
- The prediction was based on long-established cancer registry data in Uganda.
- Results were based on the age-period-cohort model, which is a well-known long-term prediction of cancer incidence.
- Our projection model did not incorporate changes in risk factors due to the limited information available in Uganda and other African countries.
- This study only assessed the current top five cancer sites in Uganda, and thus assessment of other cancer sites will be needed in future studies.

cancer is predicted to rise to nearly 22 million cases and 13 million deaths by 2030, with the major burden on low/middle-income countries.<sup>2</sup> Analysis from recent cancer surveillance data shows a gradual increase in the overall incidence of cancer in both sexes in Kampala, Uganda, with an overall increase in age-adjusted rates of 25% in the period of 2011–2015 compared with the period of 1991–1995.<sup>3</sup> Even though the most commonly registered cancer over the 25-year period was Kaposi sarcoma (KS), these studies further suggested an increase in prostate, breast and cervical cancers in Uganda.<sup>3 4</sup> Thus, studies to predict and quantify the future burden of these cancer sites are needed.

The growing cancer-related burden in low/middle-income countries may be due to rising obesity rates, increasing sedentary lifestyles, dietary factors and persistent carcinogenic infections. These countries share a concurrent burden of infection-associated and lifestyle-associated cancers.<sup>5 6</sup> Infections due to HIV and other viruses are well-established

risk factors for cancer in sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>7</sup> In Uganda, infection-related cancers, including KS, cervical cancer and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), have been the cancers with the highest incidence in the past.<sup>4,8</sup> However, recent statistics reported an increase in the incidence of breast and prostate cancers due to changes in lifestyle-related risk factors.<sup>4,8</sup> Given the assumption that the transition in cancer-related lifestyle risk factors will persist, it is crucial to quantify the future cancer burden attributable to this transition.

Prediction of the future cancer burden is an essential cancer surveillance effort for planning services, policy, research, resource allocation, and to help establish cancer surveillance and control programmes.<sup>7</sup> Further, it informs future primary prevention strategies and research focus. However, to the best of our knowledge, the future cancer burden in Uganda has not been studied previously. Thus, this study was conducted to project the future incidence of the top five cancers in Uganda, namely, KS, cervical, breast and prostate cancer, and NHL, to provide estimates crucial for planning future cancer surveillance systems.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Data sources and manipulation

We obtained cancer incidence data from the Kampala Cancer Registry (2001–2015), a population-based registry covering Kampala and Kyadondo county.<sup>8</sup> Observed and projected population data were obtained from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics which provided the estimates by gender and 5-year age groups. The population pyramids of years 2014 and 2030 were described in online supplemental figure 1. The WHO standard world population 2000–2025 was used for age standardisation.

### Statistical analysis

First, age-standardised incidence rates (ASRs) and trends over the observed period were estimated.<sup>9</sup> To estimate the projected incident cases and incidence rates, we used the Nordpred R-package, an age–period–cohort model developed by the cancer registry of Norway. A Poisson regression model with a power-link function for levelling off exponential growth was used to predict the future incidence, as recommended by Moller *et al.*<sup>10–12</sup> Data were aggregated into three observed 5-year periods (2001–2005, 2006–2010, 2011–2015) and three projected 5-year periods (2016–2020, 2021–2025 and 2026–2030). In order to maintain consistency with the population census data, we categorised the population into 5-year age groups from 0 to 4 years to 70–74 years and 75+ years.

To determine whether cancer incidence changes were attributable to cancer risk changes or population changes, we calculated the percentage change in cancer incidence over the last observed (2011–2015) and last projected periods (2026–2030), as described previously.<sup>10–13</sup> The percentage changes in the corresponding two periods were apportioned to the contributions of cancer risk and population structure change to help

to determine whether changes in incidence are due to changes in cancer risk or due to population change. The 'cancer risk change' indicates changes in cancer profiles due to the changes in specific cancer-related risk factors (for example, HPV vaccination and cervical cancer). The change in cancer burden due to 'population change' indicates the increase/decrease in cancer cases due to an increase/decrease in the population.<sup>10–13</sup>

Additionally, we performed joinpoint regression, using a segmented regression model in which the regression functions were constrained to be continuous at the joinpoints,<sup>14</sup> and compared results with the results from the age–period–cohort model. The joinpoint model incorporated joinpoints, representing the year in which the most plausible trend changes occurred in cancer incidence. In order to project the future incidence, we extrapolated the ASRs based on the latest trend from the joinpoint regression.

All analyses were conducted using the R software V.3.6.1 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing), with a two-sided type I error and an alpha value of 0.05.

### Patient and public involvement

There was no patient or public involvement in this study.

## RESULTS

### KS and NHL

During 2016–2030, the number of new KS cases was projected to decrease by 22.6% (19.9% in men, 17.6% in women) (table 1). The decrease in new KS cases was primarily attributable to changes in risk factors (49.8%). Both crude and ASRs were predicted to decrease. The ASR of KS was expected to decline from 29.6 per 100 000 population in 2001–2005 to 10.4 per 100 000 by 2030 (figure 1). The projected KS incidence rate was highest in men aged 35–39 years and women aged 30–34 years (figure 2). Similarly, the incidence rate of NHL was expected to decrease twofold (from 7.6 to 3.2 per 100 000), and the number of new cases was projected to decrease by 37.3% (figure 1 and table 1). The number of KS and NHL cases showed a decreasing trend in both observed and projected study periods, and the peak age group was 30–40 years in both genders (figure 3).

### Cervical cancer

We found that the burden of cervical cancer will remain high in the next decade in Uganda. The number of new cases was projected to increase to 1781 by 2030, a 35.3% increase compared with the 2011–2015 period (table 1). The ASR of cervical cancer was projected to increase from 52.6 to 66.1 per 100 000 population by 2030 (figure 1). The incidence rate is expected to increase and peak among women aged 55–74 years (figure 2). Cervical cancer cases are expected to increase across all age groups and there were more cases among women aged 30–54 years (figure 3).

**Table 1** Observed and projected number of cancer cases, incidence rate and percentage change of the top five cancers in Kampala, Uganda, 2011–2015 and 2026–2030

Cancer type (ICD-10 code)	Sex	2011–2015 (observed)			2026–2030 (projected)			Percentage changes		
		Cases*	Crude†	ASR†	Cases*	Crude†	ASR†	Overall (%)‡	Due to risk change (%)§	Due to population change (%)¶
KS (C46)	Both	1328	10.8	16.4	1028	6.6	10.4	–22.6	–49.8	27.2
	Male	777	13.3	21.4	623	8.4	14.5	–19.9	–46.3	26.4
	Female	551	8.5	11.6	454	5.5	7.6	–17.6	–45.6	28.0
NHL (C83)	Both	392	3.2	5.4	246	1.6	3.2	–37.3	–64.5	27.2
	Male	219	3.8	5.9	144	1.9	3.1	–34.4	–60.9	26.4
	Female	173	2.7	5.1	119	1.4	3.7	–31.0	–59.0	28.0
Cervical (C53)	Female	1316	20.2	60.5	1781	21.4	66.1	35.3	7.4	28.0
Breast (C50)	Female	831	12.8	37.6	1310	15.7	48.4	57.7	29.7	28.0
Prostate (C61)	Male	600	10.3	54.2	800	10.9	60.5	33.4	7.0	26.4

\*Number of cancer cases of the 5 years.

†Crude rates and ASRs were expressed as per 100 000 (standardised population: standard world population WHO 2000–2025).

‡Overall per cent change in the projected cases of the period 2026–2030 compared with the observed cases of the period 2011–2015.

§Percentage change in the projected cases due to changes in the risk of each cancer site.

¶Percentage change in the projected cases due to the population growth.

ASR, age-standardised rate; ICD, International Statistical Classification of Diseases; KS, Kaposi sarcoma; NHL, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

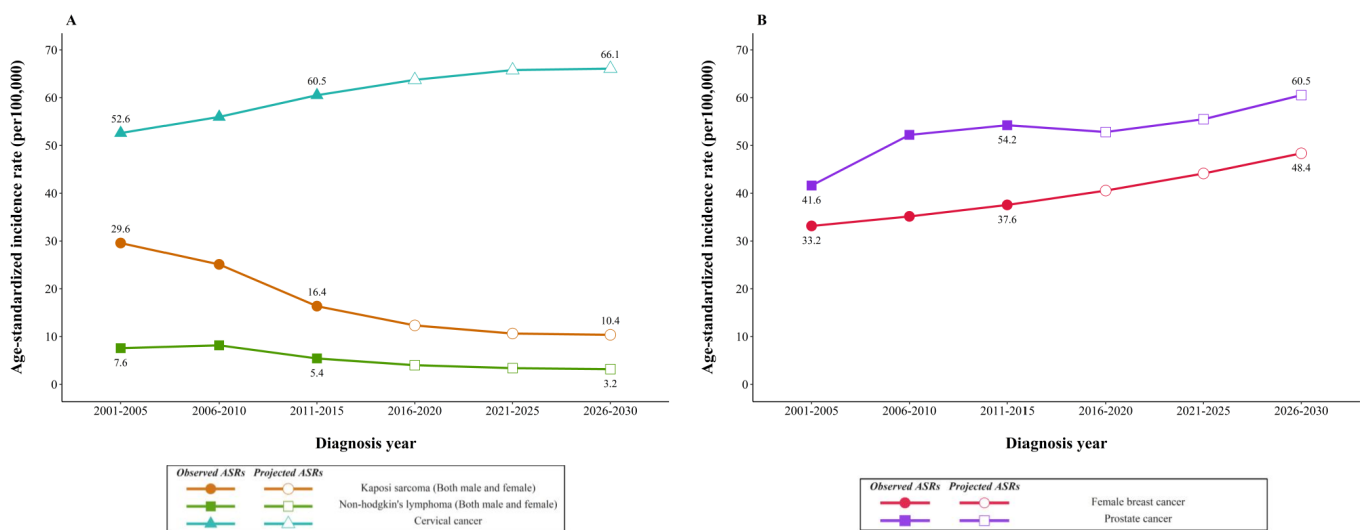
### Breast cancer

The incidence of breast cancer was 37.6 per 100 000, with 831 cases in the years 2011–2015. According to our projection, its burden is expected to increase substantially to 48.4 per 100 000 women per year by 2030, with an expected 1310 new cases between 2026 and 2030 (table 1). In Uganda, female breast cancer was predicted to exceed 48 per 100 000 population per year by 2030 (figure 1). The incidence was predicted to increase by approximately 57.7%, of which 29.7% will be attributable to the change in risk factors, and 28.0% will be attributable to the population growth. The incidence rate was predicted to increase in all age groups older than 40 years (figure 2).

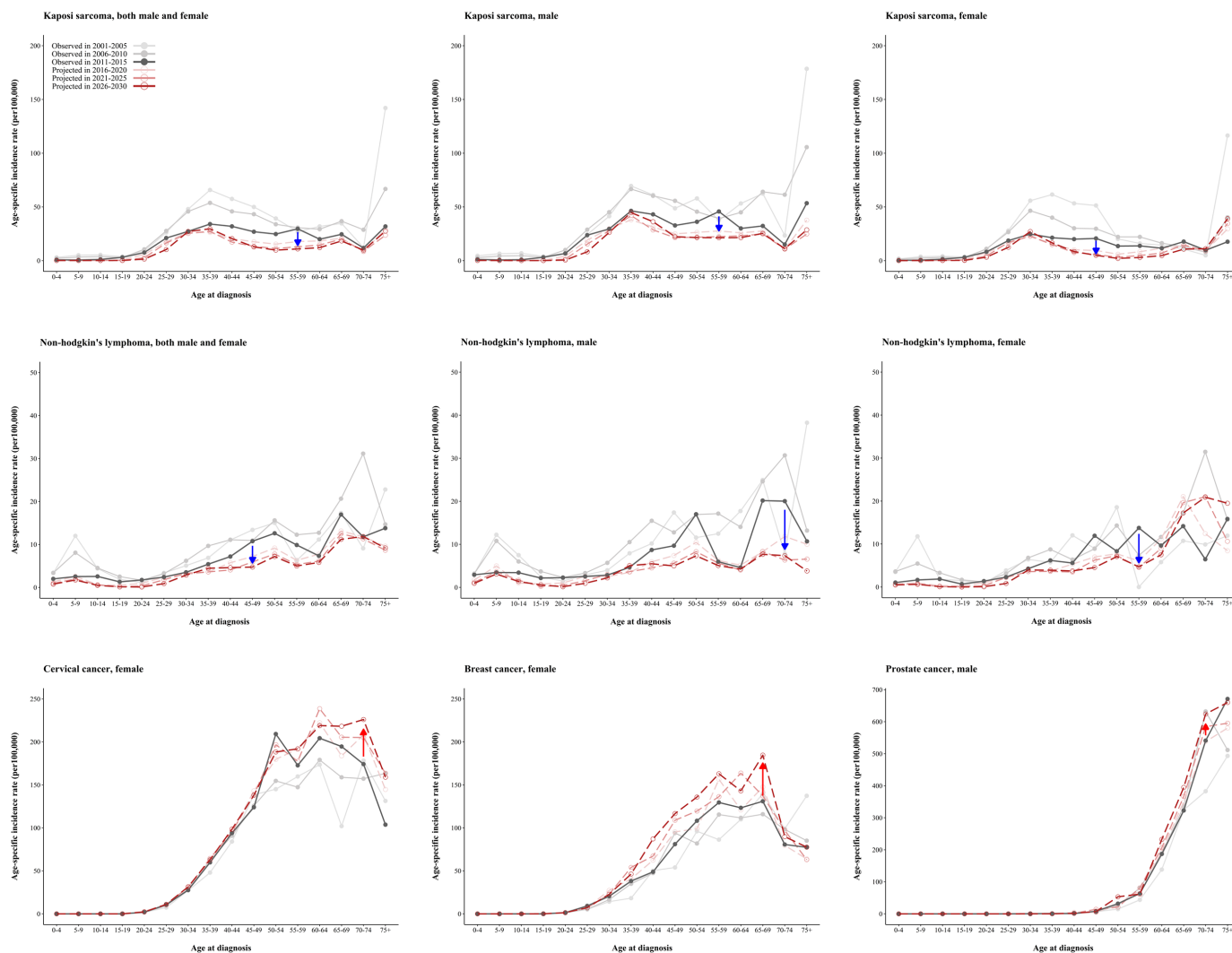
The number of breast cancer cases is expected to increase across all age groups and more cases are predicted among women aged 30–55 years (figure 3).

### Prostate cancer

Likewise, the projection model predicted that prostate cancer incidence will increase by 33.4% between 2011–2015 and 2026–2030. The number of new prostate cancer cases was reported as 600 in 2011–2015 and is predicted to increase to 800 new cases in 2026–2030 (table 1). The ASR was estimated to increase 1.5-fold from 41.6 per 100 000 per year to 60.5 per 100 000 per year over the study period (figure 1). The increased prostate incidence rate will be



**Figure 1** Current and future age-standardised rates (ASRs) of the five most common cancers in Uganda. (A) Observed and predicted trends in Kaposi sarcoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and cervical cancer; (B) observed and predicted trends in breast and prostate cancer.



**Figure 2** Current and future age-specific incidence rates of the five most common cancers in Uganda.

concentrated in men aged 50+ years (figure 2). More cases were observed among men aged 60 and above, and the number of cases will be expected to continually increase in the future across all age groups (figure 3).

### Sensitivity analysis

Additionally, we performed jointpoint regression and compared results with the findings from the age–period–cohort model. The jointpoint model incorporated jointpoints, representing the year in which the most plausible trend changes occurred in cancer incidence. We extrapolated the ASRs based on the latest trend from the jointpoint regression. Findings from the main analysis and jointpoint regression were consistent with an increase in the incidence rate of prostate, breast and cervical cancers, and a decreased incidence rate of KS and NHL (table 2).

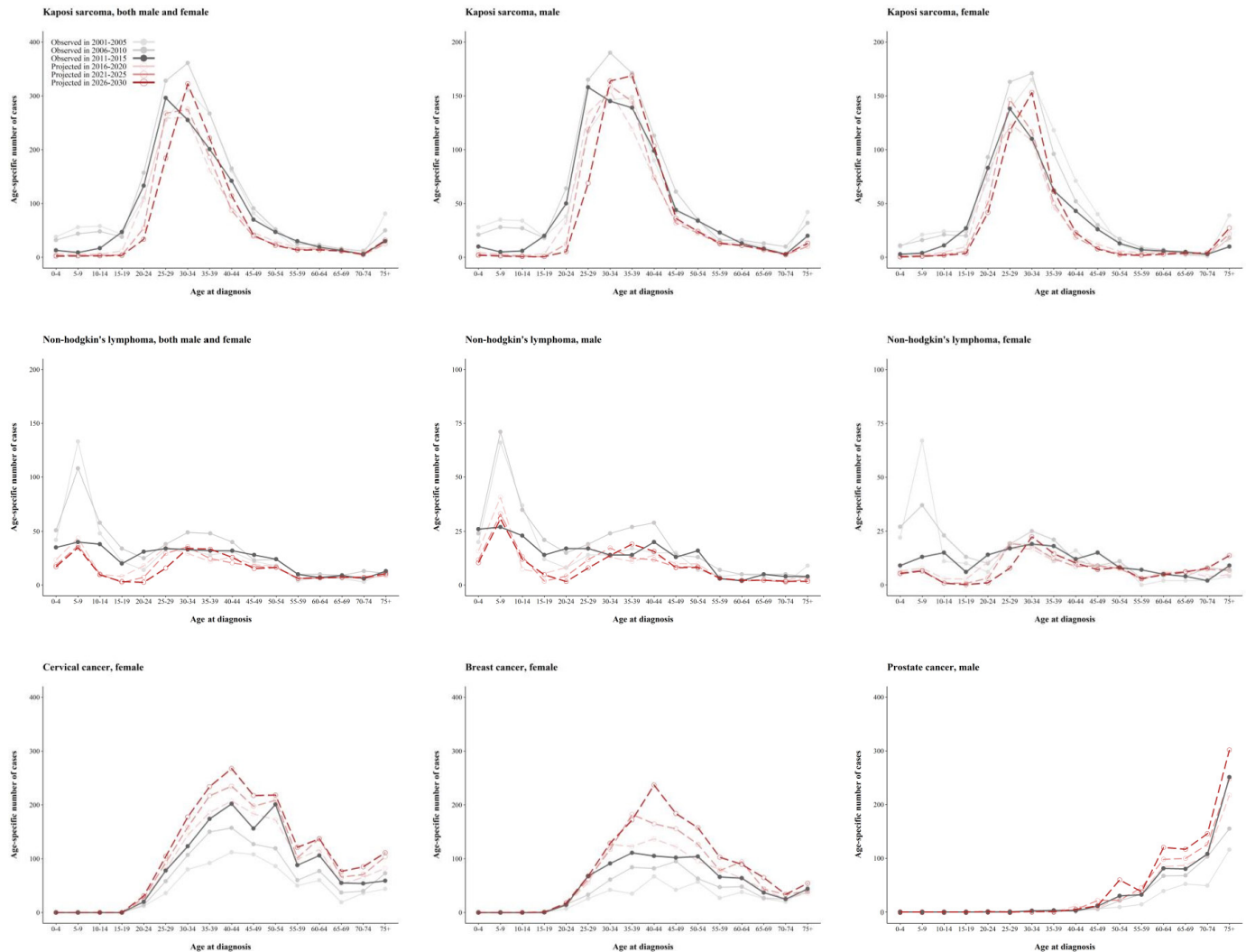
### DISCUSSION

In this study, we projected the incidence of the top five cancers in Uganda using the recent data of the Kampala Cancer Registry. The ongoing population growth, the transitions in the living environment and the extent to

which the government's efforts to combat cancer growth will jointly determine future cancer trends in Uganda. Even though the population distribution in Kampala, Uganda is projected to remain constant (online supplemental figure 1) in the next decade, the population size is expected to increase. This population growth was reflected in our projection, and thus, our findings suggest that the burden of cancer might be attributable to the growing population, particularly in the young age groups. To our knowledge, this is the first study that predicts the future cancer incidence in Uganda. We predicted that the incidence rate of breast, prostate and cervical cancers will increase, and KS and NHL incidence rates will decrease. Moreover, we found that the major shift in the incidence of the top five cancers in Uganda is mainly attributable to changes in the incidence rates of cancer-related risk factors.

### Decreasing burden in infection-related cancers: KS and NHL

The decreasing incidence rate of AIDS-related KS and NHL, particularly a substantial decrease in the KS incidence rate, provides indirect evidence of the success of



**Figure 3** Current and future age-specific number of cases of the five most common cancers in Uganda.

national efforts to control infectious diseases, especially HIV infection.<sup>15</sup> In Uganda, many health interventions, including the early initiation of antiretroviral therapy, have been implemented to lower the risk of infectious diseases, leading to a significant decrease in the HIV incidence<sup>16–18</sup> and the risk of KS and NHL.<sup>19</sup> As a result, Uganda is one of the countries that has managed to curb down the growing burden of HIV infection. There has been a drastic decrease in the prevalence rates of HIV infections from 30% in the 1990s to 6.5% in 2016.<sup>20 21</sup>

### Remaining burden of cervical cancer due to growing population

Cancer of the cervix uteri has been the most common cancer in Ugandan women since the 1950s.<sup>22</sup> A previous study reported that the average increase in Kampala's cervical cancer incidence rate was 1.5% over 25 years.<sup>3</sup> We found that the burden of cervical cancer will remain high in the next decade. The number of new cervical cancer cases was predicted to increase due to female population growth, indicating that a strategic plan for cervical cancer prevention and screening is needed. A cervical cancer

screening programme has been proposed to be implemented, but screening in Uganda has remained erratic or opportunistic. The uptake of cervical screening is low, and some screening modalities, such as Pap smears, are unavailable in some rural areas due to a lack of financial commitment.<sup>3 23</sup>

### Emerging burden of lifestyle-related cancers: breast and prostate cancers

Lifestyle changes, such as older age at the first birth, reduced parity, alcohol use, smoking, and increased prevalence of obesity and physical inactivity in Uganda and other African countries, are likely to drive significant changes in future cancer statistics.<sup>24 25</sup> Currently, more than 80% of women with breast cancer in Uganda present with advanced disease, which accounts for the poor prognosis and low survival rate.<sup>26</sup> Given the substantial burden of breast cancer projected and the late presentation, the national cancer control plan should focus on prevention and early detection of breast cancer, making greater use of clinical breast examination and screening programmes.

**Table 2** The age standardised rates by (ASRs) Nordpred and joinpoint regression

Cancer type (ICD-10 code)	Model	Observed/fitted ASRs			Projected ASRs		
		2001–2005	2006–2010	2011–2015	2016–2020	2021–2025	2026–2030
KS (C46), both male and female	Nordpred*	29.6	25.1	16.4	12.3	10.6	10.4
	Joinpoint†	28.4	29.0	19.9	12.3	7.6	4.7
KS (C46), male	Nordpred*	34.1	32.3	21.4	16.4	14.5	14.5
	Joinpoint†	32.1	34.6	26.2	15.7	9.4	5.6
KS (C46), female	Nordpred*	25.8	18.6	11.6	8.8	7.8	7.6
	Joinpoint†	24.2	23.6	14.1	8.5	5.1	3.1
NHL (C83), both male and female	Nordpred*	7.6	8.2	5.4	4.0	3.4	3.2
	Joinpoint†	5.1	8.9	6.3	4.5	3.2	2.3
NHL (C83), male	Nordpred*	9.1	9.5	5.9	4.2	3.3	3.1
	Joinpoint†	7.8	7.0	6.2	5.6	5.0	4.4
NHL (C83), female	Nordpred*	6.3	6.9	5.1	4.0	3.8	3.7
	Joinpoint†	7.0	9.9	6.9	4.0	2.4	1.4
Cervical (C53)	Nordpred*	52.6	56.0	60.5	63.7	65.8	66.1
	Joinpoint†	51.7	55.1	58.8	62.7	66.8	71.2
Breast (C50)	Nordpred*	33.2	35.2	37.6	40.6	44.1	48.4
	Joinpoint†	31.8	34.3	37.0	39.8	42.9	46.2
Prostate (C61)	Nordpred*	41.6	52.2	54.2	52.8	55.5	60.5
	Joinpoint†	42.8	47.5	52.8	58.7	65.2	72.5

\*Observed ASRs and projected ASRs from Nordpred regression model for each 5-year period.

†Joinpoint regression model was fitted using annual data from 2001 to 2015 and projected up to 2030. Only fitted and projected ASRs of the first year of each period (2001, 2006, 2011, 2016, 2021, 2026) were presented.

ICD, International Statistical Classification of Diseases; KS, Kaposi sarcoma; NHL, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

The incidence of prostate cancer has been the most prevalent cancer type in Ugandan men since 1996,<sup>3,27</sup> and the study results predict that the burden of this cancer will continue to increase. The projection model predicted that prostate cancer incidence would increase by 33.4% by 2030. The number of new prostate cancer cases was expected to increase to 800 in 2026–2030 (table 1). The ASR was estimated to increase 1.5-fold from 41.6 per 100 000 per year to 60.5 per 100 000 over the study period (figure 1). The increased prostate incidence rate will be concentrated in men aged 50+ years (figure 2). A previous study suggested that the increase in prostate cancer incidence might be attributable to increased awareness, readiness to perform prostatectomy for urinary symptoms in older men and histological examination of operative biopsies.<sup>3,28</sup> Thus, the implementation of prostate-specific antigen screening in Uganda could have also contributed to the increased detection of new cases in recent years.<sup>28</sup>

### Strengths and limitations

This study was, to our knowledge, the first study to predict the future cancer burden in Uganda. Data quality of the Kampala Cancer Registry has been qualified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer. Therefore, its data have been published in all Cancer Incidence in Five Continents recent volumes.<sup>29</sup> However, it should be noted that despite the increase in the annual number of cases,

data quality indicators, including percentage of morphologically verified and death certificate-only cases, have remained relatively low over time. Despite these drawbacks in data quality, data from Kampala Cancer Registry still have their strong point as the longest standing registry in Africa. Thus, projection of cancer burden from this cancer registry might help provide evidence on the cancer burden of Uganda and other African countries. Another strong point of this study is that we performed joinpoint regression,<sup>14</sup> and compared results with the results from the age–period–cohort model as a sensitivity analysis. Findings from both approaches were consistent with an increase in the incidence rate of prostate, breast and cervical cancers, and a decreased incidence rate of KS and NHL.

There are several limitations of this study. First, it should be noticed that in our projection, both the age–period–cohort model and joinpoint regression assume that past trends will continue in the future, which may not be accurate in some cases. Another drawback of our projection is that the projection model did not incorporate changes in risk factors due to the limited information available in Uganda and other African countries. Hence, future studies in this regard are warranted. A modelling approach to explicitly assess cancer risk factor changes and the impact of cancer prevention efforts would be

a valuable complement to this study. In addition, the most recent cancer statistics of Uganda<sup>30</sup> indicate that oesophagus and liver cancers have surpassed NHL and were among the most commonly diagnosed cancers. Thus, trends in these cancer sites will be needed in future research to provide a more comprehensive cancer burden prediction of Uganda.

### Directions for future cancer surveillance towards cancer control programme

Our findings might be helpful for cancer surveillance and planning the allocation of resources for future cancer control. Results from our projection suggest that the risk of cancer in Uganda is driven by increases in the incidence of cancers associated with westernised lifestyle changes. The rising burden of prostate and breast cancers emphasises the primary prevention to focus on behaviours, health awareness and the importance of healthy lifestyle-related modification, such as physical activities, diet and reducing adiposity. While infectious-related cancers, including KS and NHL, have gradually decreased, cancer of the cervix is expected to increase in both new cases and rates. Thus, prevention of cervical cancer through vaccination programmes and an effective screening programme to detect pre-invasive cases might be needed in future cancer surveillance and control programmes in Uganda.

Secondary prevention on early detection, focusing on detecting early-stage breast cancer cases, is likewise required. In Uganda, secondary prevention for breast cancer has been enhanced through increased awareness and increased screening and early detection efforts. However, screening is opportunistic, mainly in nature. The Uganda cancer institute has put in more effort by sending health workers to different regions for outreach so that all people get a chance of being screened. Screening methods have improved from self-examination to ultrasound and then mammography. Increase of activism of survivorship where survivors willingly teach other women and increased funding from various cancer societies and organisations have also boosted early detection and good outcomes.<sup>4</sup> Prostate cancer has exhibited increasing trends in incidence in Uganda over the years, and many strategies have been put in place to prevent its rampant escalation. There has been an increase in prostate cancer awareness and screening. Uganda has adopted the use of prostate-specific antigens in screening, which detect cases that may not otherwise have been seen in one's lifetime.<sup>4 31</sup>

To reduce the growing burden of cancer, the government of Uganda has put in place some cancer control programmes at a national level. One example is establishing a Community Program, also called the Comprehensive Cancer Program, that takes the lead in primary cancer prevention and early detection in Uganda. The programme aims to reduce cancer risk by increasing access to cancer prevention services through mass media for cancer awareness and outreach. In addition,

hospital-based health education on cancer risk factors, prevention, early detection measures, and screening for the leading cancers, including cervical, breast, and prostate cancers, were also conducted.<sup>32</sup> However, there is limited funding for this programme, so some remote and hard-to-reach areas are not reached.

### CONCLUSION

In summary, the study found that substantial changes in the burden of cancers are likely to occur during the next decade due to a transition from infection-related to lifestyle-related cancers. Our results suggest a rapid shift in the profile of common cancers in Uganda, reflecting a new trend emerging in low/middle-income countries. This change in the cancer spectrum, from infection-related to lifestyle-related, yields another challenge for both cancer surveillance to capture the burden as well as cancer control programmes in resource-limited countries.

#### Author affiliations

- <sup>1</sup>Department of Cancer Control and Population Health, National Cancer Center Graduate School of Cancer Science and Policy, Goyang, South Korea
- <sup>2</sup>Directorate of Research and Training, Uganda Cancer Institute, Kampala, Uganda
- <sup>3</sup>Department of Pathology, Kampala Cancer Registry, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda
- <sup>4</sup>Center for Breast Cancer, Research Institute and Hospital, National Cancer Center, Goyang, South Korea
- <sup>5</sup>Division of Cancer Control and Policy, National Cancer Control Institute, National Cancer Center, Goyang, South Korea
- <sup>6</sup>Division of Public Health Sciences, Department of Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine in St Louis, St Louis, Missouri, USA
- <sup>7</sup>Division of Cancer Registration and Surveillance, National Cancer Control Institute, National Cancer Center, Goyang, South Korea

**Contributors** JA contributed to conceptualisation, data acquisition and curation, formal analysis, methodology and writing the original draft. SL contributed to data curation, formal analysis, methodology, validation, review and editing the manuscript. TXMT contributed to conceptualisation, formal analysis, review and editing the manuscript. CM contributed to data acquisition and curation, and writing (review and editing) the manuscript. HW contributed to data acquisition, resources and writing (review and editing) the manuscript. S-YJ contributed to validation and writing (review and editing) the manuscript. YJC contributed to conceptualisation, validation and writing (review and editing) the manuscript. YP contributed to conceptualisation, validation and writing (review and editing) the manuscript. HC contributed to conceptualisation, methodology, validation, supervision and writing the original draft. HC is the guarantor of this paper.

**Funding** This work was supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea grant funded by the Korea Ministry of Science ICT (grant no. NRF-2020R1A2C1A01011584), and National Cancer Center, Korea (grant no. NCC-2110450). JA's work was supported by the International Cooperation & Education Program (NCCRI-NCCI 52210-52211, 2019) of the National Cancer Centre, Korea.

**Competing interests** None declared.

**Patient consent for publication** Not required.

**Ethics approval** This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the National Cancer Centre (approval number: NCC2019-0189). The requirement for informed consent is not applicable because this study used de-identified secondary data.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Data availability statement** Data may be obtained from a third party and are not publicly available. The data used in this study was obtained from the Kampala Cancer Registry with permission. Data that supported the findings of this study can be available upon reasonable request to the Kampala Cancer Registry (E-mail: [kampalacancerregistry@gmail.com](mailto:kampalacancerregistry@gmail.com))

**Supplemental material** This content has been supplied by the author(s). It has not been vetted by BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) and may not have been peer-reviewed. Any opinions or recommendations discussed are solely those of the author(s) and are not endorsed by BMJ. BMJ disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on the content. Where the content includes any translated material, BMJ does not warrant the accuracy and reliability of the translations (including but not limited to local regulations, clinical guidelines, terminology, drug names and drug dosages), and is not responsible for any error and/or omissions arising from translation and adaptation or otherwise.

**Open access** This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

#### ORCID iDs

Yikyung Park <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6281-489X>

Hyunsoon Cho <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3261-3114>

#### REFERENCES

- 1 The Lancet. GLOBOCAN 2018: counting the toll of cancer. *Lancet* 2018;392:985.
- 2 McCormack VA, Boffetta P, lifestyles Today's. Today's lifestyles, tomorrow's cancers: trends in lifestyle risk factors for cancer in low- and middle-income countries. *Ann Oncol* 2011;22:2349–57.
- 3 Bukirwa P, Wabinga H, Namboozee S, et al. Trends in the incidence of cancer in Kampala, Uganda, 1991 to 2015. *Int J Cancer* 2021;148:2129–38.
- 4 Wabinga HR, Namboozee S, Amulen PM, et al. Trends in the incidence of cancer in Kampala, Uganda 1991–2010. *Int J Cancer* 2014;135:432–9.
- 5 Plummer M, de Martel C, Vignat J, et al. Global burden of cancers attributable to infections in 2012: a synthetic analysis. *Lancet Glob Health* 2016;4:e609–16.
- 6 Bray F, Soerjomataram I. The Changing Global Burden of Cancer: Transitions in Human Development and Implications for Cancer Prevention and Control. In: Gelband H, Jha P, Sankaranarayanan R, eds. *Cancer: disease control priorities, third edition (volume 3)*. Washington (DC: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2015.
- 7 Nnaji M, Adedeji OA, Sule O. *Infection-Related cancers in sub-Saharan Africa*. Cancer in Sub-Saharan Africa: Springer, 2017: 37–52.
- 8 Parkin DM, Namboozee S, Wabwire-Mangen F, et al. Changing cancer incidence in Kampala, Uganda, 1991–2006. *Int J Cancer* 2010;126:1187–95.
- 9 Omar B, Ahmad CB-P, Lopez AD. *Age standardization of rates: a new who standard. GPE discussion paper series: No31*. World Health Organization, 2001.
- 10 Møller B, Fekjaer H, Hakulinen T, et al. Prediction of cancer incidence in the Nordic countries up to the year 2020. *Eur J Cancer Prev* 2002;11 Suppl 1:S1–96.
- 11 Møller B, Fekjaer H, Hakulinen T, et al. Prediction of cancer incidence in the Nordic countries: empirical comparison of different approaches. *Stat Med* 2003;22:2751–66.
- 12 Rapiti E, Guarnori S, Pastoors B, et al. Planning for the future: cancer incidence projections in Switzerland up to 2019. *BMC Public Health* 2014;14:102.
- 13 Nowatzki J, Moller B, Demers A. Projection of future cancer incidence and new cancer cases in Manitoba, 2006–2025. *Chronic Dis Can* 2011;31:71–8.
- 14 Joinpoint Regression Program, Version 4.8.0.1. *Statistical methodology and applications branch, surveillance research program*. National Cancer Institute, 2020.
- 15 Grulich AE, Li Y, McDonald AM, et al. Decreasing rates of Kaposi's sarcoma and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in the era of potent combination anti-retroviral therapy. *AIDS* 2001;15:629–33.
- 16 Grabowski MK, Serwadda DM, Gray RH, et al. HIV prevention efforts and incidence of HIV in Uganda. *N Engl J Med Overseas Ed* 2017;377:2154–66.
- 17 Park LS, Tate JP, Sigel K, et al. Time trends in cancer incidence in persons living with HIV/AIDS in the antiretroviral therapy era. *AIDS* 2016;30:1795–806.
- 18 Whitworth JAG, Mahe C, Mbulaiteye SM, et al. HIV-1 epidemic trends in rural south-west Uganda over a 10-year period. *Trop Med Int Health* 2002;7:1047–52.
- 19 Cobucci RNO, Lima PH, de Souza PC, et al. Assessing the impact of HAART on the incidence of defining and non-defining AIDS cancers among patients with HIV/AIDS: a systematic review. *J Infect Public Health* 2015;8:1–10.
- 20 Vithalani J, Herreros-Villanueva M. HIV epidemiology in Uganda: survey based on age, gender, number of sexual partners and frequency of testing. *Afr Health Sci* 2018;18:523.
- 21 Kharsany ABM, Karim QA. HIV infection and AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa: current status, challenges and opportunities. *Open AIDS J* 2016;10:34–48.
- 22 Davies JN, Knowelden J, Wilson BA. Incidence rates of cancer in Kyadondo County, Uganda, 1954–1960. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1965;35:789–821.
- 23 Nakisige C, Schwartz M, Ndira AO. Cervical cancer screening and treatment in Uganda. *Gynecol Oncol Rep* 2017;20:37–40.
- 24 Qian F, Ogundiran T, Hou N, et al. Alcohol consumption and breast cancer risk among women in three sub-Saharan African countries. *PLoS One* 2014;9:e106908.
- 25 Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and ICF. *Uganda demographic and health survey 2016*. Kampala, Uganda and Rockville, Maryland, USA: UBOS and ICF, 2018.
- 26 Scheel JR, Gigliou MJ, Segel S, et al. Breast cancer early detection and diagnostic capacity in Uganda. *Cancer* 2020;126 Suppl 10:2469–80.
- 27 Wabinga HR, Parkin DM, Wabwire-Mangen F, et al. Trends in cancer incidence in Kyadondo County, Uganda, 1960–1997. *Br J Cancer* 2000;82:1585–92.
- 28 Potosky AL, Kessler L, Gridley G, et al. Rise in prostatic cancer incidence associated with increased use of transurethral resection. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1990;82:1624–8.
- 29 International Agency for Research on Cancer. *Cancer incidence in five continents vol. X*. IARC Scientific Publications, 2014.
- 30 Sung H, Ferlay J, Siegel RL, et al. Global cancer statistics 2020: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. *CA Cancer J Clin* 2021;71:209–49.
- 31 Draisma G, Etzioni R, Tsodikov A, et al. Lead time and overdiagnosis in prostate-specific antigen screening: importance of methods and context. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2009;101:374–83.
- 32 Jatho A, Mugisha NM, Kafeero J, et al. Mobile cancer prevention and early detection outreach in Uganda: Partnering with communities toward bridging the cancer health disparities through "asset-based community development model". *Cancer Med* 2020;9:7317–29.