# Article information:

Global Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates and Trends--An Update - PubMed  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26667886/>

# Article summary:

1. High-income countries (HICs) have the highest cancer incidence rates for all sites, as well as for lung, colorectal, breast, and prostate cancer.

2. Low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) have the highest rates of stomach, liver, esophageal, and cervical cancer.

3. Applied cancer control measures are needed to reduce rates in HICs and arrest the growing burden in LMICs.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

This article is a review of global cancer incidence and mortality rates and trends from 2003-2007. The authors use data from the International Agency for Research on Cancer's CANCERMondial clearinghouse to present age-standardized cancer incidence and death rates for this period. The article is written in an objective manner with no bias or promotional content evident. The authors provide evidence to support their claims by citing other studies that have been conducted on the topic. They also provide a detailed analysis of the data they collected from CANCERMondial clearinghouse which adds credibility to their findings.

The article does not appear to be missing any points of consideration or evidence for its claims made; however, it does not explore any counterarguments or present both sides equally which could be seen as a limitation of the article. Additionally, possible risks associated with certain cancers are noted but not discussed in detail which could be seen as another limitation of the article.

In conclusion, this article appears to be reliable and trustworthy due to its objective tone and evidence provided to support its claims; however, it could benefit from exploring counterarguments or presenting both sides equally as well as discussing possible risks associated with certain cancers in more detail.

# Topics for further research:

* Global cancer incidence trends
* Global cancer mortality trends
* Age-standardized cancer incidence rates
* Age-standardized cancer death rates
* Cancer risk factors
* International Agency for Research on Cancer

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/0a50848f20f63153cd8063b53842829c>