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Summary

TRANS-ATLANTIC BURDEN OF ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE CIRRHOSIS AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO HEART FAILURE IN UNITED STATES VS EUROPE (1990-2023): A SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF YEARS LIVED WITH DISABILITY FROM THE GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE 2023 STUDY

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Disability burden from alcohol-related cirrhosis complicated by heart failure increased substantially across the USA and Europe between 1990 and 2023, with projections forecasting 50-75% further increases by 2050 in the USA, Central Europe, and Eastern Europe.

KEY POINTS

- Central Europe experienced the largest relative increase in YLD rates (82.9%), rising from 0.394 to 0.720 per 100,000 between 1990 and 2023, followed by Eastern Europe (74.7% increase) and the USA (38.5% increase), while Western Europe maintained the highest absolute burden throughout.
- Projections to 2050 forecast continued burden increases in the USA (+65.4%), Central Europe (+49.6%), and Eastern Europe (+66.6%), with USA 70+ years rates projected to reach 1.893 per 100,000, a 73.7% increase from 2023 levels; Western Europe is projected to experience a 19.0% decline.
- Older adults aged 70+ years experienced 10 to 16 fold higher YLD rates compared to the 15-49 years age group across all regions, with 2023 rates reaching 1.855 per 100,000 in Western Europe and 1.090 per 100,000 in the USA for this age group.
- Male-to-female YLD ratios ranged from 3.27 in Central Europe to 1.86 in Eastern Europe, with the 3.3-fold male predominance necessitating sex-specific interventions according to the authors.

– Regional inequality as measured by Gini coefficients declined from 0.286 in 1990 to 0.227 in 2023 for the 15-49 years age group, reflecting convergence as initially lower-rate regions experienced increases.

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