

Patterns of Death in Young Men in the Nordic countries

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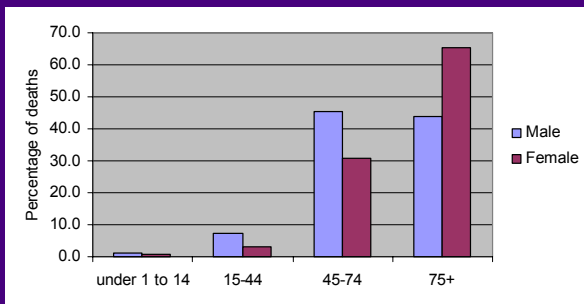
Patterns of mortality in the young

- Study of young men & women aged 15-44 years across 44 countries
- Data extracted from the World Health Organisation Statistical Information Service Mortality Database
- With specific focus on the European Union & Norway

White & Holmes (in press)

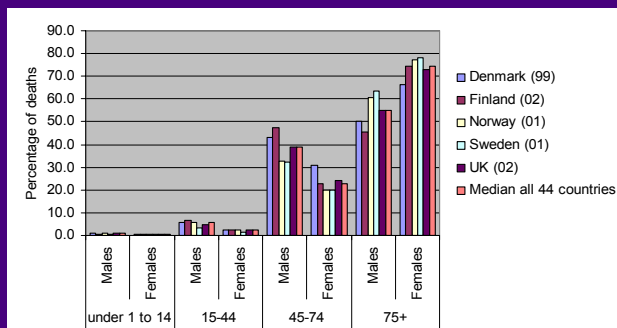


Median percentage of deaths as a total of all deaths by age for all 44 countries



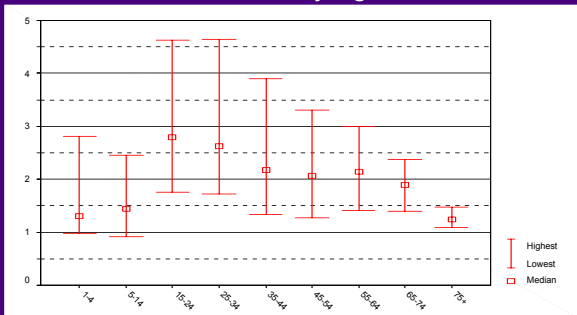
Calculated from WHOSIS 2005 Mortality database

Proportion of deaths by age



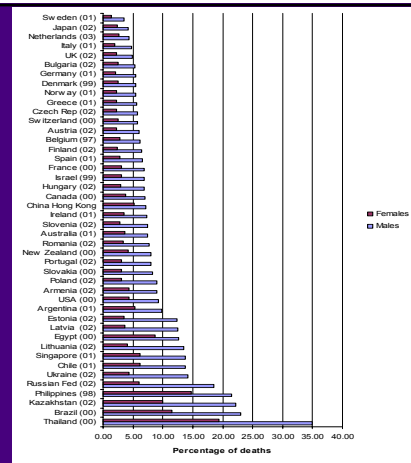
Calculated from WHOSIS 2005 Mortality database

Median ratio between men and women for all 44 countries for rates of death from all causes by age



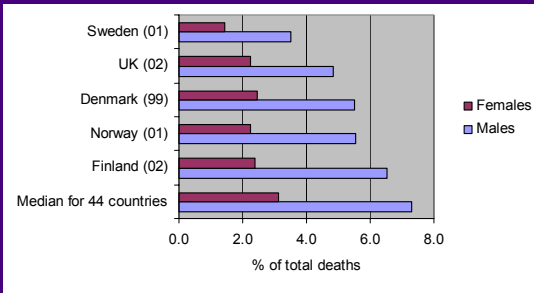
White & Holmes (in press)

Percentage of deaths in the 15-44 age bracket as compared to total deaths for men and women for the 44 countries



White & Holmes (in press) Calculated from WHOSIS 2005 Mortality database

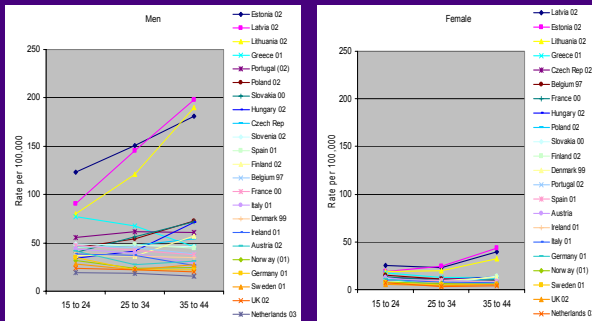
Proportion of deaths as compared to total number of deaths for population, 15-44 year



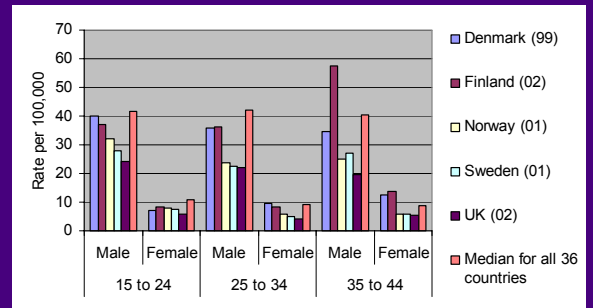
6 causes of death examined

- Accidents and adverse effects ('V01-X59; Y40-Y86; Y88');
- Suicide and self- inflicted injury ('X60-X84');
- Malignant neoplasms ('C00-C97');
- Diseases of the circulatory system ('I00-I99');
- Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons ('X85-Y09'); and
- Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis ('K70;K73-K74;K76')

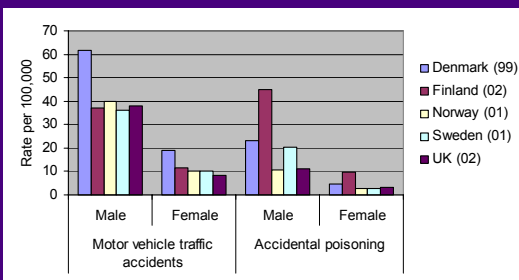
Death rates for Accidents & Adverse Effects, for men and women, EU countries & Norway



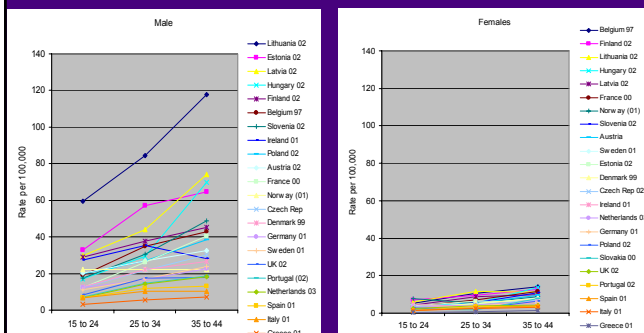
Deaths due to Accidents & Adverse Effects



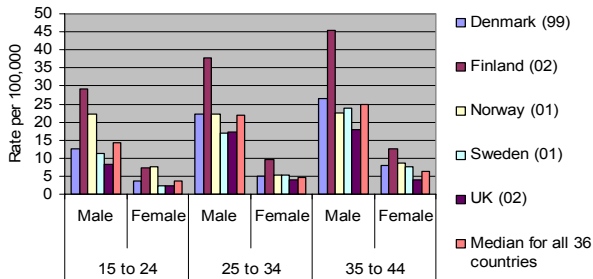
Comparison of deaths due to motor vehicle accidents and accidental poisoning



Death rates for Suicide, for men and women, EU countries & Norway



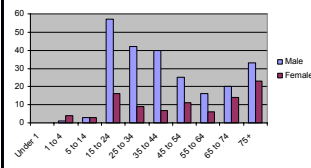
Deaths due to Suicide & Self Inflicted Injury



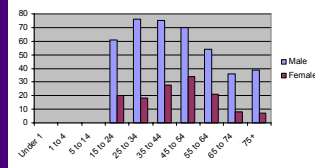
Calculated from WHOSIS 2005 Mortality database

Comparison of deaths due to transport accidents and suicide between men and women, Norway, 2001

Transport accidents



Suicide



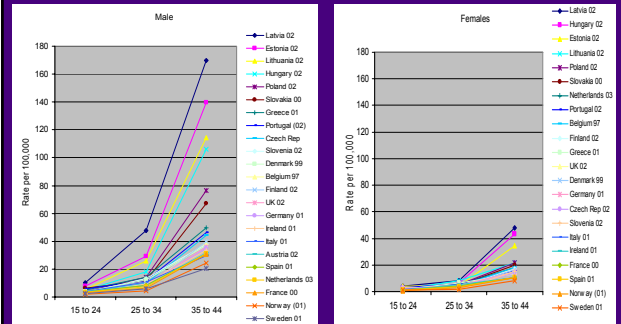
Calculated from WHOSIS 2005 Mortality database

Years of life lost for men to age 75 years as a result of suicide

Denmark (99)	14744
Finland (02)	23937
Norway (01)	16790
Sweden (01)	22184
UK (02)	99121
Total	176777

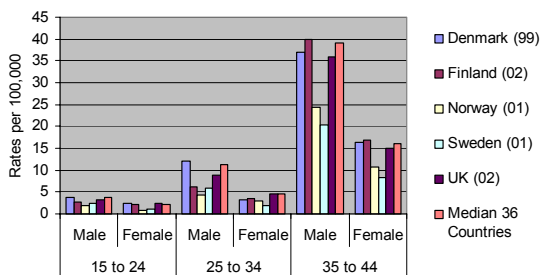
Calculated from WHOSIS 2005 Mortality database

Death rates for Diseases of the Circulatory System for men and women, EU countries & Norway



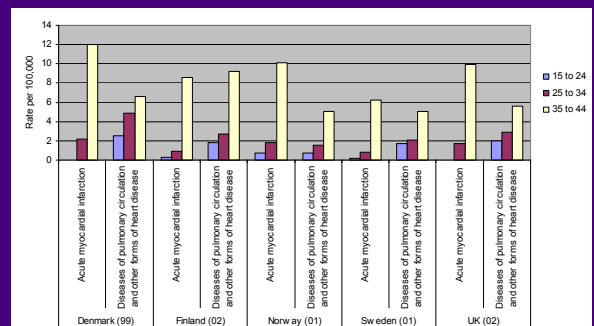
White & Holmes (in press) Calculated from WHOSIS 2005 Mortality database

Deaths due to Diseases of the Circulatory System



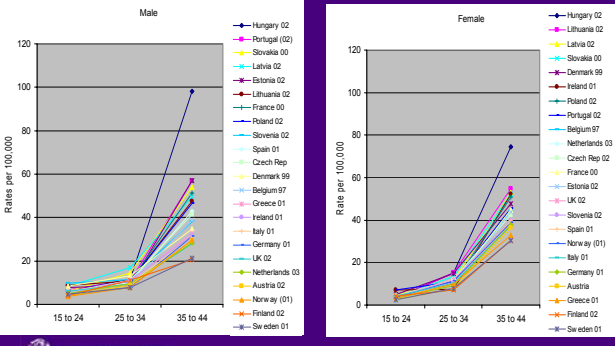
Calculated from WHOSIS 2005 Mortality database

Comparison of rate of death due to Acute MI and other forms of cardiac disease



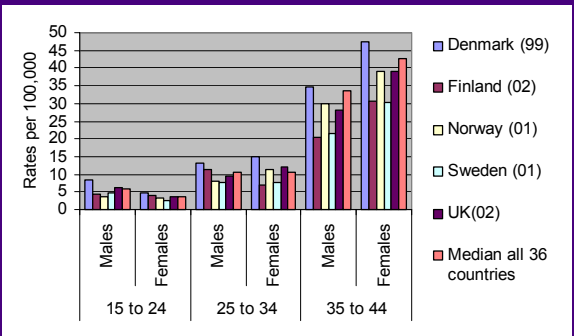
Calculated from WHOSIS 2005 Mortality database

Death rates for Malignant Neoplasms, for men and women, EU countries & Norway



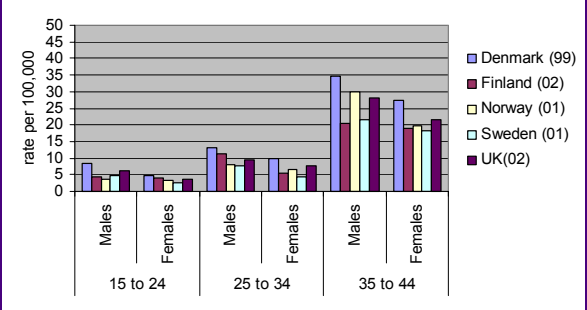
White & Holmes (in press) Calculated from WHOSIS 2005 Mortality database

Deaths due to Malignant Neoplasms



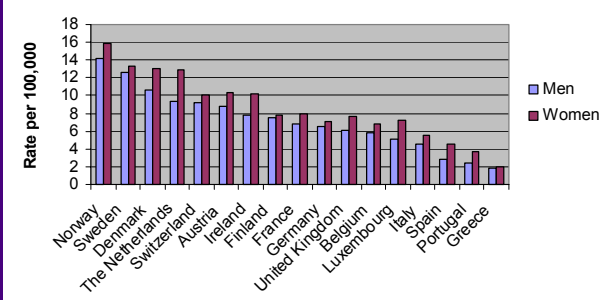
Calculated from WHOSIS 2005 Mortality database

Deaths due to malignant neoplasm (excluding sex specific cancers)



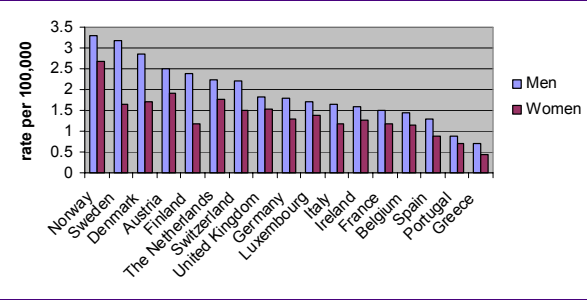
Calculated from WHOSIS 2005 Mortality database

Incidence rates for Melanoma



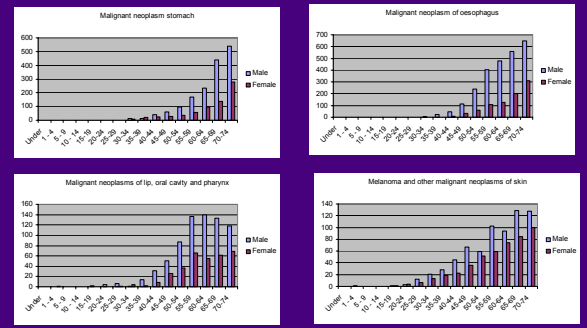
White & Banks 2004

Death rates for Melanoma

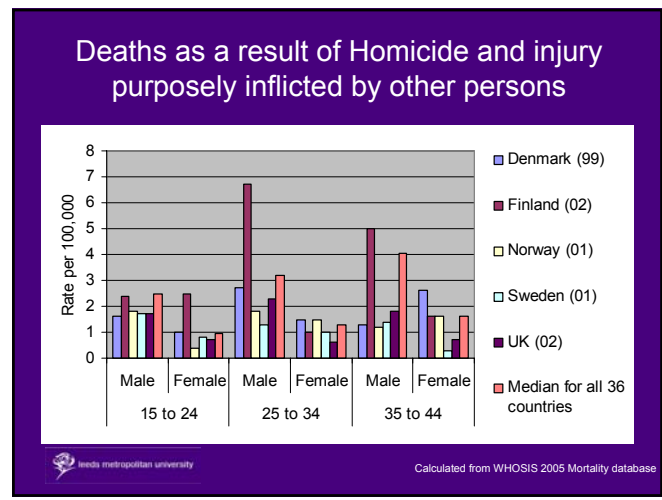
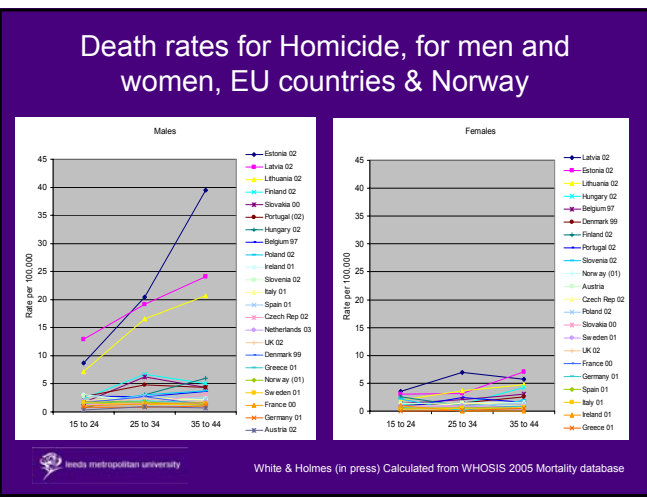
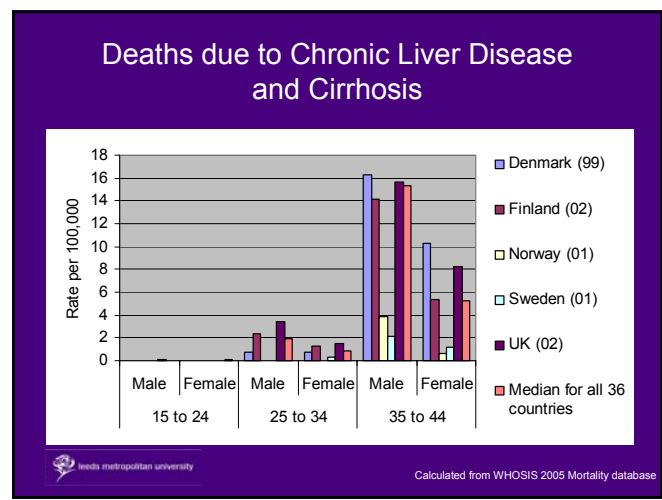
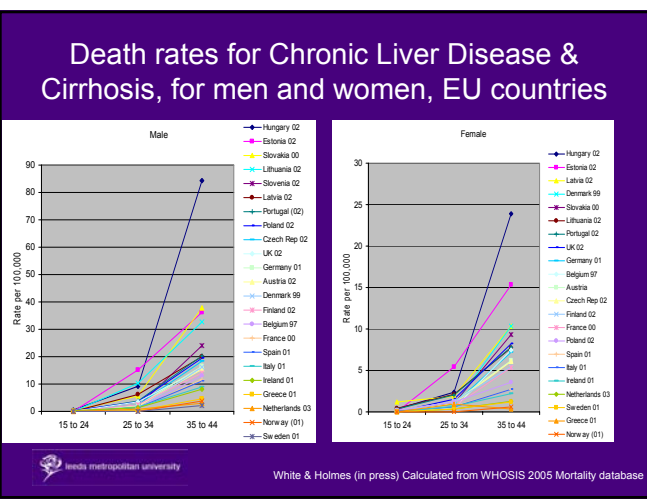
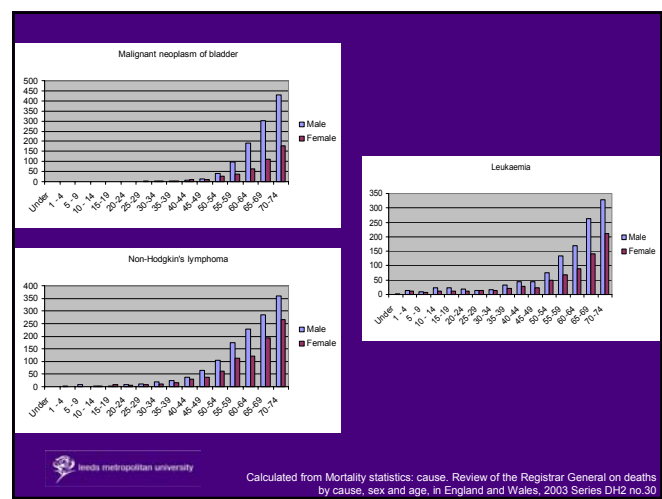
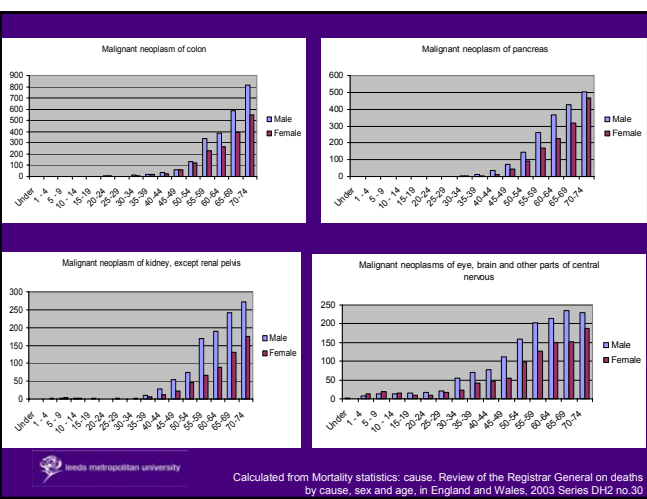


White & Banks 2004

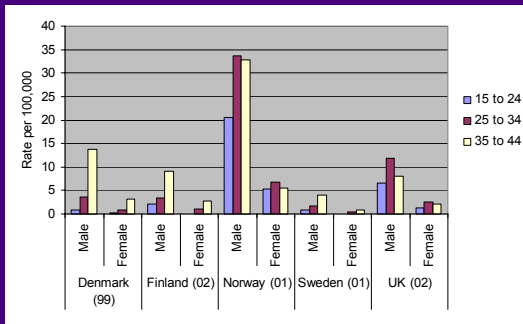
Deaths due to selected cancers, for men and women under 75 years, 2003



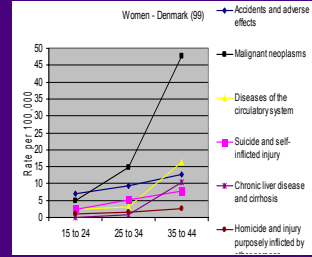
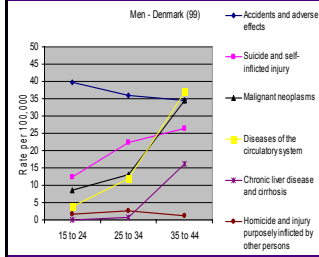
Calculated from Mortality statistics: cause. Review of the Registrar General on deaths by cause, sex and age, in England and Wales, 2003 Series DH2 no.30



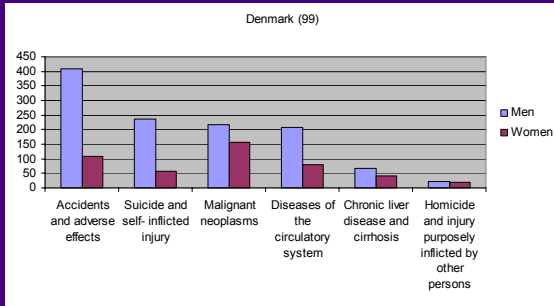
Deaths due to Mental Disorders



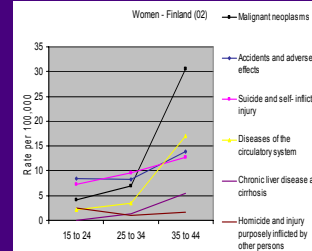
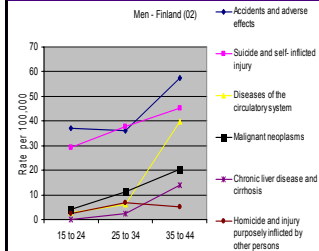
Denmark, 1999



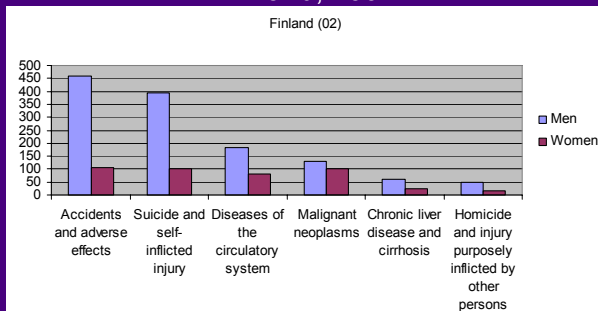
Comparison of total numbers of deaths between men and women aged 15-44 years, Denmark, 1999



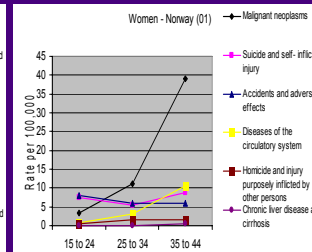
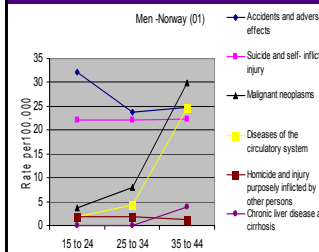
Finland, 2002



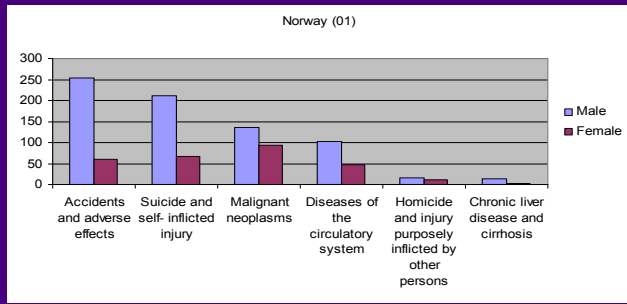
Comparison of total numbers of deaths between men and women aged 15-44 years, Finland, 2002



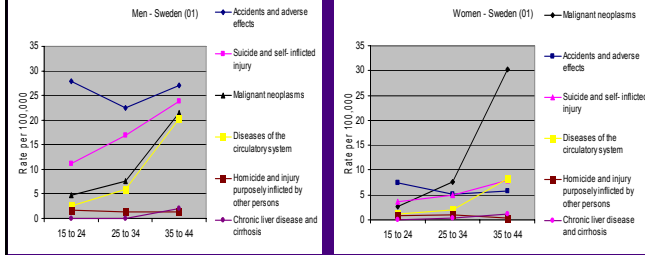
Norway, 2001



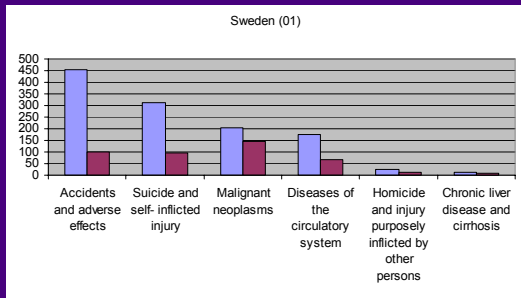
Comparison of total numbers of deaths between men and women aged 15-44 years, Norway, 2001



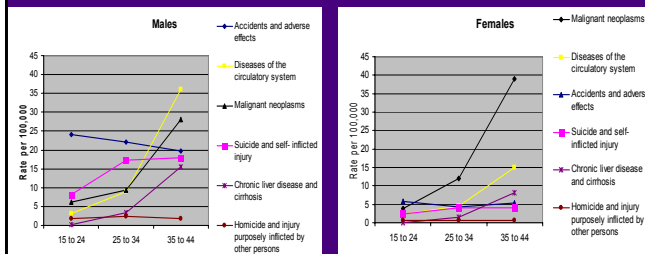
Sweden, 2001



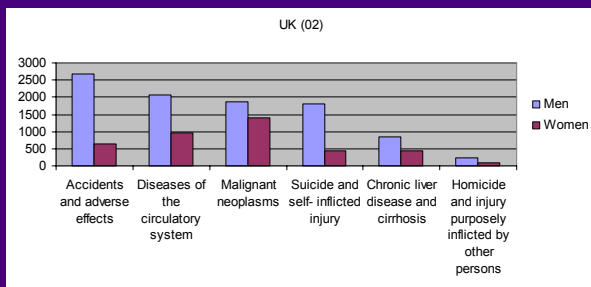
Comparison of total numbers of deaths between men and women aged 15-44 years, Sweden, 2001



United Kingdom, 2002



Comparison of total numbers of deaths between men and women aged 15-44 years, UK (2002)



Conclusions

- Men show consistently higher incidence of, and mortality from, a number of conditions than women. In other words the difficulties facing men are broader than just the male specific diseases.
- Lifestyle is implicated in the majority of health conditions in men.

- There are substantial differences in both the causes of death and morbidity between the countries in the study.
 - Indicating the importance of environmental and cultural factors
- There are substantial social class differences in male morbidity and mortality within countries as well as differences between countries.

Clinical implications

- Men's health is not driven solely by their biology
- Intervention needs to be aimed at the Public Health as well as the individual level
- Targeting the young can have significant impact on the burden of disease and premature death