Trendovi dobno specifične smrtnosti od kardiovaskularnih bolesti u Hrvatskoj u razdoblju od 1998. do 2012. godine

Age-specific trends in cardiovascular mortality rates in Croatia between 1998 and 2012

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CILJ: Analizirati trendove smrtnosti od kardiovaskularnih bolesti (KVB) u Hrvatskoj, prema dobnim skupinama i spolu u posljednjih petnaest godina, pomoću regresijske analize.

METODE: Podatci o smrtnosti izvučeni su iz baze Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije. Korištene su procjene populacije Ujedinjenih naroda i dobna standardizacija na standardnu svjetsku populaciju. Skupina KVB definirana je kao dijagnoza I00-I99 prema MKB-10 klasifikaciji. Trendovi su opisani pomoću regresijske analize uz pomoć točaka spajanja (engl. joinpoint regression analysis), odvojeno po spolu i 10-godišnjim dobnim skupinama (dob 35-84 godine).

REZULTATI: Za ukupne KVB vidljiv je statistički značajan pad standardiziranih stopa smrtnosti, jednako u muškaraca i žena, uz godišnju postotnu promjenu (annual percent change; APC) od -2,6% (95% CI -2,9 do -2,2) kod muškaraca i kod žena -2,6% (95% CI -3 do -2,2). U muškaraca stopa je od 359,2/100.000 u 1998. godini, pala na 253,1/100.000 u 2012. godini, a u žena od 235,6/100.000 na 162,4/100.000. Prema pojedinim dobnim skupinama (35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-85) također je vidljiv statistički značajan pad smrtnosti u muškaraca i žena u svim dobnim skupinama. U dobi 35-44 godine vidljiv je ravnomjeran pad, kako u muškaraca (APC=-4,4, 95%CI -5,9 do -2,9), tako i u žena (APC=-3,7, 95%CI -5,1 do -2,2). U ostalim dobnim skupinama pad smrtnosti je veći kod žena, s time da je u najstarijoj dobnj grupi od 75-84 godine taj pad najmanji, ali statistički značajan (APC=-2,5, 95%CI -2,9 do -2).

ZAKLJUČAK: U Hrvatskoj je vidljiv konstantan pad stopa smrtnosti od kardiovaskularnih bolesti zadnjih petnaest godina, podjednako kod žena i muškaraca. Smanjenje smrtnosti bilježi se u svim dobnim skupinama. Kako su KVB i dalje vodeći uzrok smrtnosti, potrebno je provoditi i unaprjeđivati preventivne programe, kao i medicinsko zbrinjavanje bolesnika, uz praćenje i analizu trendova.

AIM: The aim of this study was to analyze gender- and age-specific trends in cardiovascular diseases (CVD) mortality rates in Croatia between 1998 and 2012, using joinpoint regression.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The data on deaths from CVD in Croatia were extracted from the WHO mortality database, and estimates of Croatian population were derived from Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations. CVD were defined as I00-I99 diagnoses in ICD-10. Age-standardised mortality rates were calculated for all CVD mortality based on the World Standard Population. Data were stratified by sex and ten-year age group (age 35 to 84). The annual rate of change and significant changes in trends were identified using joinpoint Poisson regression.

RESULTS: Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates for CVD in total showed significant decrease during the period 1998-2012, in men APC (annual percent change) -2.6% (95% CI -2.9 do -2.2), and in women APC- 2.6% (95% CI -3 do -2.2). The age-standardized mortality rates declined from 359.2/100.000 in men and 235.6/100.00 in women in 1998 to 253.1/100.000 and 162.4/100.000 in 2012, respectively. In all age groups (35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-85) we also observed a significant decline mortality for men and for women. In age group 35-44 years we observed a steady decline in both men (APC = -4.4, 95% CI -5.9 to -2.9) and in women (APC = -3.7, 95% CI -5.1 to -2.2). In other age groups decrease in mortality is higher in women, whereby in the oldest age group (75-84 years) that is the smallest decrease but still statistically significant (APC = -2.5, 95% CI: -2.9 to -2).

CONCLUSION: In Croatia cardiovascular mortality rates showed continuous decrease in the last fifteen years, for all age, both in men and women. However, CVD are still the leading cause of death, so it is necessary to improve the prevention programs, health care for patients, as well as continue to monitor these trends.

LITERATURE

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