

عنوان مقاله:

Poisoning- related mortality trend in women across Iran from 1990 to 2015

محل انتشار:

هفتمین سمینار بین المللی سلامت زنان (سال: 1397)

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خلاصه مقاله:

Women and girls suffer disproportionately in displacement as a result of disruption of health sector. A comprehensive and up-to-date approach on fatal injuries helps to identify of priority setting and interventions especially in vulnerable groups who are among important goals of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Present study presents an assessing comprehensive of women fatal poisoning trends by age at province and national level. The data at present study was obtained from various deaths resources including Death Registration System, cemetery databases of Tehran and Esfahan, the Demographic and Health Survey of 2000, and three rounds of national population and housing censuses. Firstly, the level and trend of child and adult mortality were estimated after the address of incompleteness and misclassification and with use of spatio-temporal model and Gaussian Process Regression. Then cause specific mortality was estimated by calculating the cause fraction and was applied to the level and trend of mortality. Poisoning-related mortality was estimated 17,284 in women across the country from 1990 to 2015. The women age-standardized mortality rate per 100,000 declined from 3.06 (95% UI: 2.24-4.19) to 0.77 (95% UI: 0.57-1.04) during 26 years. The fatal poisoning number was 710 in 1990 and was increased to 6,971 during 8 years to 1997. The most percent belong to <5 and 15-49 years old with 40.2% and 20.0%, respectively. From 1998 to 2015; 10,313 women died, and the majority belonged to the 15-49 age group and <5 years old with 31.6% and 24.6%, respectively. Between 1990 and 2015, the annual percentage change of age-standardized mortality rate was -5.36%. The decline was different across the country. In 1990, North Khorasan and Alborz provinces had the highest and the lowest age-standardized mortality rate with 7.27 (95% UI: 5.27-10.01) and 1.26 (95% UI: 0.88-1.81), respectively. In 2015, the highest and the lowest age-standardized mortality rate were in South Khorasan (2.00 (95% UI: 1.47-2.70)), and Tehran(0.30 (95% UI: 0.20-0.45)) provinces, respectively. Zanjan and Hormozgan had the highest and the lowest decrease among provinces with (-7.36%) and (-2.50%), respectively during the study period

کلمات کلیدی:

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