

Excess mortality in 2015: a time series and cause-of-death analysis in Northern Italy.

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AIMS: To investigate the excess mortality registered in the Veneto Region (Northern Italy) in 2015.

METHODS: A Seasonal Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model was applied to predict overall mortality expected in 2014-2015 based on that observed in 2000-2013. The annual percent change in age-standardized rates (APC) was estimated for specific causes of death in 2007-2015.

RESULTS: Compared to 2014, the number of deaths and the overall age-standardized mortality increased in 2015 by 7.8 and 4.5%, respectively. When accounting for time trends, the observed mortality was lower than expected in 2014 (-4.5%) and slightly higher in 2015 (+1.1%). In 2015, mortality increased especially for causes with an already rising trend: neurologic/psychiatric (APC = 1.2; 95% Confidence Interval 0.3-2.0%) and infectious diseases (APC = 5.9; 3.6-8.2%).

CONCLUSIONS: Short-term changes and long-term trends in mortality must be interpreted within the frame of a rapid growth in the population of elderly subjects affected by multiple comorbidities.

FULL TEXT PER GLI UTENTI REGISTRATI ALLA RIVISTA

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs40520-017-0773-0>