



NEWS FLASH



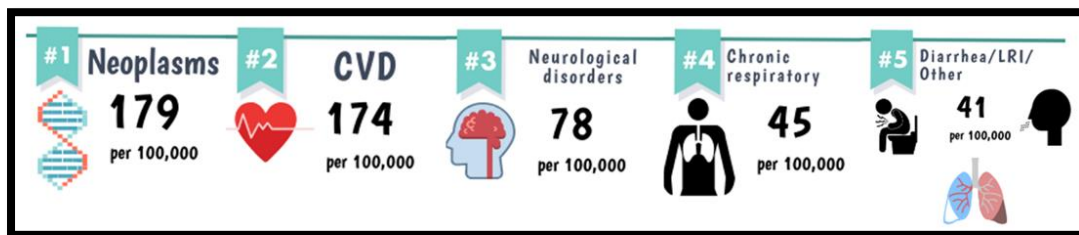
The global burden of disease in Merton

Purpose – to highlight new information in the global burden of disease which is relevant to Merton, for ongoing monitoring or action.

The global burden of disease study is an annual global assessment of health of populations, broken down by age, sex, country, and selected subnational geographical areas. It aims to produce the best possible comparable estimates of ill health and injury around the world.

Top 10 causes of death in Merton

In 2006 the top cause of death in Merton was Cardiovascular disease (227 per 100,000). In 2016 this became the 2nd top cause of death in Merton (174 per 100,000) and Neoplasms were the top cause (179 per 100,000). From all the top 10 causes of death most of them have declined significantly from 2006 to 2016 except for neurological disorders which have increased since 2006.



Years lived with disability (YLDs)

The years lived with disability (YLDs) are the number of years of life lived with any short term or long term health loss. In Merton in 2016, there were 10,965 per 100,000 YLDs compared to 11,054 per 100,000 in England for all causes. In both 2006 (2,780 per 100,000) and 2016 (2,814 per 100,000) musculoskeletal disorders were the largest cause of YLDs in Merton. Where age standardisation has been applied for YLDs the top 10 causes are given below. Merton rates are similar to those for England.

Age-standardised years lived with disability (YLDs) rate per 100,000 population for the top 10 causes with the highest YLD burden in Merton and England, 2016		
	Merton	England
Low back and neck pain	1,815	1,820
Skin and subcutaneous diseases	1,047	1,043
Migraine	721	719
Depressive disorders	667	664
Sense organ diseases	655	667
Anxiety disorders	438	435
Asthma	380	348
Falls	360	364
Oral disorders	353	355
Other musculoskeletal disorders	318	323

Years of life lost (YLLs)

The years of life lost (YLL) are the number of years lost due to premature mortality. In Merton in 2016, there were 7,835 per 100,000 years of life lost compared to 8,941 per 100,000 in England for all causes. In 2016, ischaemic heart disease (947 per 100,000) followed by trachea, bronchus and lung cancer (562 per 100,000) were the top causes of YLLs in Merton. Merton rates for the top 10 causes of YLLs vary from England.

Age-standardised years of life lost (YLLs) rate per 100,000 population, for the 10 causes with the highest YLL burden in Merton, 2016		
	Merton	England
Ischaemic heart disease	947	1,040
Trachea, bronchus, and lung cancer	562	623
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	378	408
Alzheimer's disease and other dementia	335	345
Cerebrovascular disease	317	431
Lower respiratory infections	293	336
Self-harm	281	326
Colon and other rectum cancer	263	286
Breast cancer	256	271
Cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases	230	302

	Statistically significantly lower than the England mean
	Statistically significantly higher than the England mean

Population Attributable Fraction (PAF)

Population attributable fraction is the proportional reduction in population disease or mortality that would occur if exposure to a risk factor were reduced to an alternative ideal exposure scenario. Tobacco accounts for the greatest PAF for YLLs in Merton in 2016 of 17.9 per 100,000 which is similar to England 17.8 per 100,000. Dietary risks (13.1 per 100,000) and high systolic blood pressure (11.7 per 100,000) are the top three PAF for YLLs in Merton.

Population attributable fraction (PAF) for risk factors for all-cause age-standardised years of life lost (YLLs) rate per 100,000 population per year for Merton and England, 2016		
	Merton	England
Tobacco	17.9	17.8
Dietary risks	13.1	13.3
High systolic blood pressure	11.7	11.5
Alcohol and drug use	10.3	10.8
High body-mass index	9.1	9.0

Further Information

Global burden of disease compare visual hub: <https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/>