

Center for Health Statistics Report

Leading Causes of Death

Overview of Report

Table 1

Death Rate per 100,000, U.S., Florida, and Duval County

The objective of this report is to provide a comprehensive picture of causes of death in Duval County. This report provides overall data on death, leading causes of death, death rates and causes of death by selected characteristics such as race, age, and gender. The overall death rate for all populations in Duval County is lower than the U.S. and Florida rates. However, the black death rate is higher than Florida by 8% while the white death rate for Duval County is 12.8% lower than Florida. Death rates by gender are also lower than Florida. The female death rate for Duval County is lower than the U.S. and Florida rate.

	All Populations	Black	White	Male	Female
U.S. (2004)	816.7	738.0	864.6	816.4	817.0
Florida (2005)	945.1	610.4	1029.4	997.0	895.4
Duval (2005)	804.8	659.9	897.5	831.7	779.1

Sources (Figure 1 and 2): Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2005, Minino, AM, Heron, MP, Smith BL. Deaths: Preliminary Data for 2004. National vital statistics reports; vol 54 no 19. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2006. Prepared by: Institute for Health, Policy and Evaluation Research, June 2007

The Duval County death rate for under 1 years of age is most alarming with Duval County being 61.4% higher than Florida and 71.3% higher than the U.S. Duval County is higher than Florida and the U.S. in 10 of the 11 listed age groups. The 1-4 age group is the only one that Duval County is lower.

Table 2

Annual Death Rate per 100,000 Population by Age, U.S., Florida, and Duval County

	US (2004)	Florida (2005)	Duval (2005)
Under 1 Year*	682.8	724.7	1169.7
1-4	30	37.2	29.8
5-14	16.6	16.3	20
15-24	79.2	92.4	110.7
25-34	100.5	127.3	146.1
35-44	191.1	224.6	264.7
45-54	423.1	476.8	581.8
55-64	905.9	895.3	1048.5
65-74	2165	1853.9	2514.9
75-84	5291	4241.9	5395.5
85+	13896	12098.6	14046.4

*Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality (based on live births).

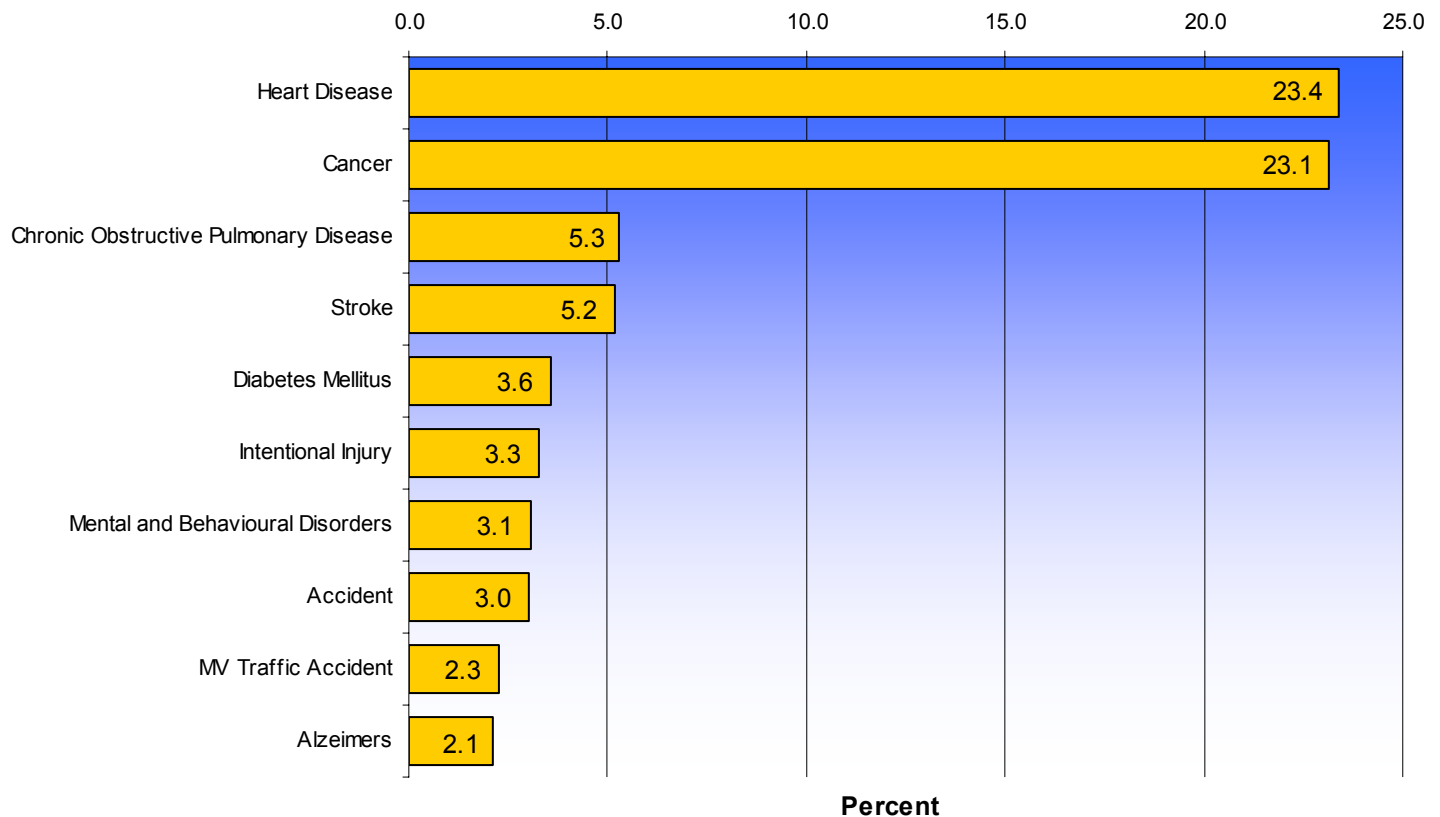
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Leading Causes of Death in Duval County

Figure 1

Leading Causes of Death, All Ages, Duval County, 2005



Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2005;
Prepared by: Institute for Health, Policy and Evaluation Research, June 2007

Overview

There were 6,969 deaths in Duval County in 2005. There was a slight increase in the death rate from 2004 to 2005 of 2%. The top 10 leading causes of death in 2005 made up 74% of all deaths. The leading cause of death overall in Duval County in 2005 was heart disease. The rate for heart disease deaths was 188.3 per 100,000. Heart disease made up almost one-quarter, 23.4%, of all deaths in Duval County. This rate is well above the Healthy People 2010

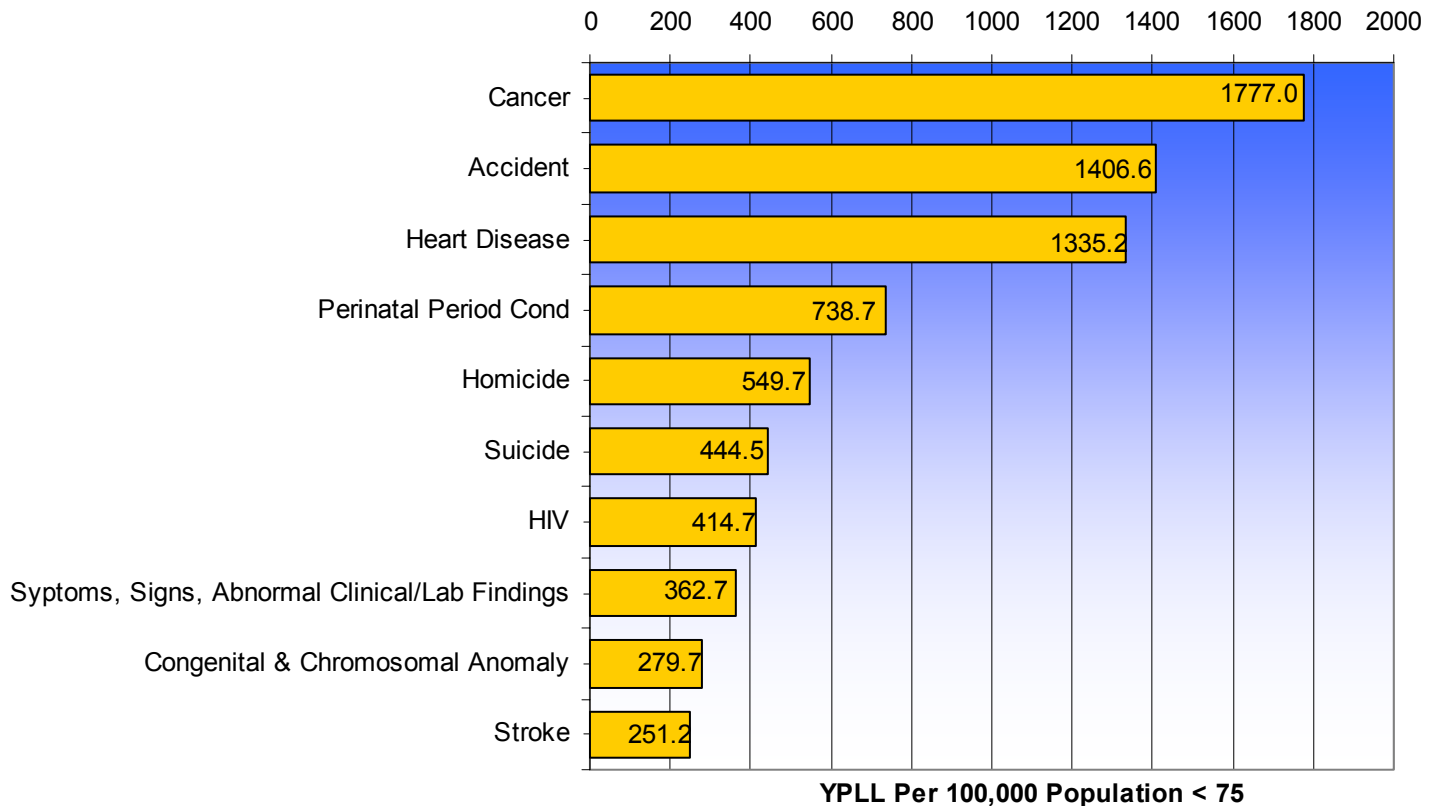
target of 166 per 100,000 deaths. However, because heart disease is more common in older populations, it is not the leading causes of Years Potential Life Lost (YPLL). The second leading cause of death, making up almost one-quarter of all deaths as well (23.1%), is cancer. The death rate for cancer was 186.3, also above the Healthy People 2010 target of 159.9 per 100,000. The leading type of cancer death was lung cancer, with a rate of 56 per 100,000 making up 30% of all cancer deaths, followed by colorectal cancer, with a rate of

17.9 per 100,000 and breast cancer with a rate of 30.3 per 100,000 female population. The 3rd and 4th causes of death, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Stroke, are similar, each making up approximately 5% of all deaths. The rate for COPD (including asthma) in 2005 was 42.4 per 100,000 and 41.7 per 100,000 for stroke.

Health Zone 1 has the highest rate of heart disease in Duval County with a rate of 298.8 per 100,000 (see Figure 16).

Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost in Duval County

Figure 2 Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost (Under 75 Years), Duval County, 2005



Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2005;
 Prepared by: Institute for Health, Policy and Evaluation Research, June 2007

Overview

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) is an estimate of premature mortality that has been defined as the number of years of life lost among persons who die before a predetermined age, which is 75 in the state of Florida. There were 79,930 total YPLL in Duval County in 2005 from all causes.

The leading cause of YPLL in Du-

val County in 2005 was cancer with 1777 per 100,000. This statistic is down 2% since 2004.

Accidents, including all unintentional injuries, were the second leading cause of YPLL with 1406.6 per 100,000. Although still an alarming number, this is lower than the state rate of 1452.1 per 100,000. The large YPLL for this cause is due to the large number of individuals, ages 1-34, who die from unintentional injuries,

specifically motor vehicle crashes. Unintentional injury is the leading cause of death for this age group.

Heart disease is the 3rd leading cause of YPLL in Duval County with a rate of 1335.2 per 100,000, 19% higher than Florida's rate of 1116.4 per 100,000.

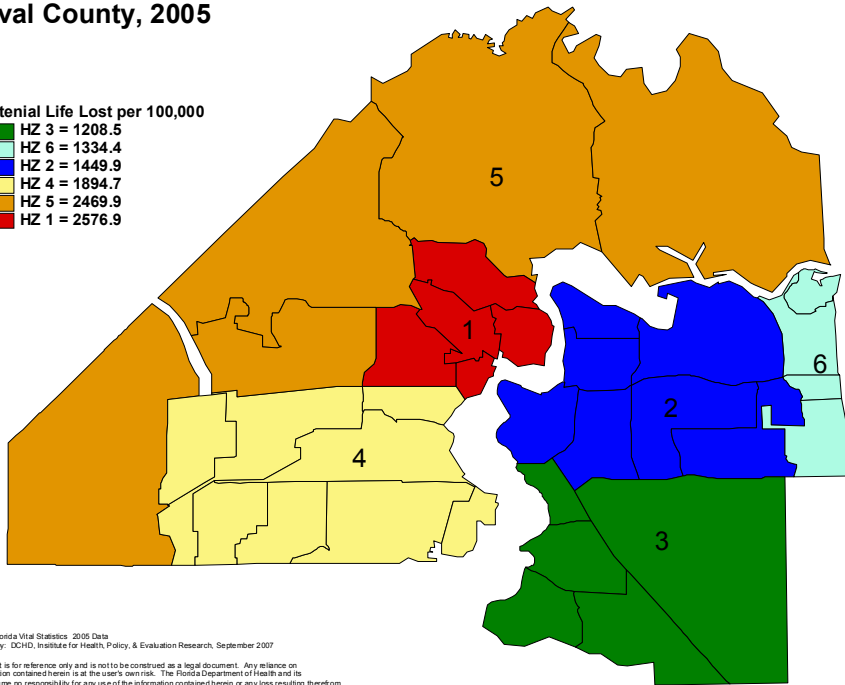
Other notably high YPLL rates in Duval County include deaths due to perinatal period conditions, homicide, suicide, and HIV.

Figure 3

**Years of Potential Life Lost (Under 75 years) by Health Zone
Duval County, 2005**

Potential Life Lost per 100,000

- HZ 3 = 1208.5
- HZ 6 = 1334.4
- HZ 2 = 1449.9
- HZ 4 = 1894.7
- HZ 5 = 2469.9
- HZ 1 = 2576.9



Source: Florida Vital Statistics 2005 Data
Prepared by: DCHD, Institute for Health, Policy, & Evaluation Research, September 2007

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2000-2004. In addition, Duval County's black infant mortality rate was 28.7% higher than the black rate for Florida in 2005. The white infant mortality rate in Duval County is also higher than Florida, 49% higher in 2005, and the U.S., 31.6% higher in 2004. The disparities between blacks and whites for the U.S., Florida, and Duval County are alarming. The black rate was 121.5% higher than whites in Duval County in 2005, 156.6% for Florida in 2005, and 136.8% for the U.S. in 2004.

Infant Mortality

The Infant Mortality Rate is the most common indicator of the risk of dying in the first year of life and is used to compare the health and well-being of populations across

geographies. The overall infant mortality rate in Duval county is higher than that of the U.S. and Florida for all years (see Table 3). In addition, the black infant mortality rate in Duval County ranges from being 3.6% to 31.6% higher than U.S. blacks across years

Table 3
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 by Geography and Race, U.S., Florida, Duval County, 2000-2005

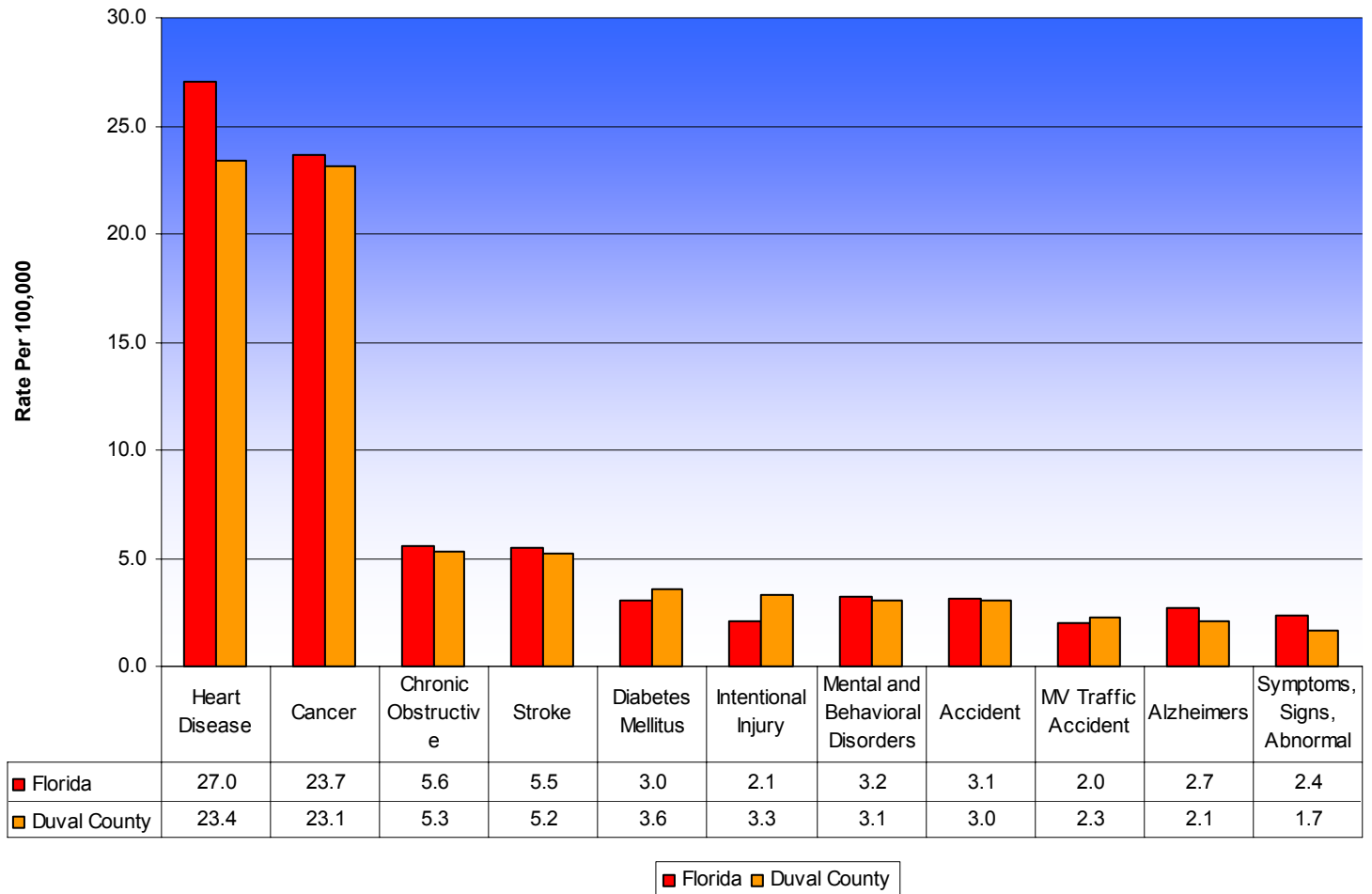
Year	US	US Black	US White	Florida	Florida Black	Florida White	Duval	Duval Black	Duval White
2000	6.9	13.5	5.7	7.0	12.6	5.4	9.7	16.8	6.2
2001	6.8	13.3	5.7	7.3	13.5	5.5	11.2	17.5	7.8
2002	7.0	13.8	5.8	7.5	13.6	5.9	9.6	14.3	7.5
2003	6.8	13.5	5.7	7.5	13.7	5.8	10.5	16.9	6.9
2004	6.8	13.5	5.7	7.0	13.2	5.5	10.9	17.3	7.5
2005	DNA	DNA	DNA	7.2	13.6	5.3	11.6	17.5	7.9

Sources: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2005, Minino, AM, Heron, MP, Smith BL. Deaths: Preliminary Data for 2004. National vital statistics reports; vol 54 no 19. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2006. Prepared by: Institute for Health, Policy and Evaluation Research, June 2007

Leading Causes of Death in Duval County and Florida

Figure 4

Leading Causes of Death, Duval County and Florida, 2005



Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2005;
 Prepared by: Institute for Health, Policy and Evaluation Research, June 2007

Overview

The leading causes of death in Duval County and Florida were very similar in 2005 (see Figure 4). Heart disease was the number one cause of death for both, although a larger percent of Duval County deaths were due to heart disease than for Florida. The percent of total deaths due to

cancer is approximately the same. Other causes of death had similar percentages with the exception of intentional injury, where Duval County was considerably higher, and symptoms, signs, and abnormal clinical finding deaths in Florida were larger.

In addition, intentional injury was the 6th leading cause of death for

Duval but the 8th leading cause of death in Florida.

The top 2 causes of death for Florida and Duval County are also similar to the U.S. However, the U.S. data does not include intentional injury as a leading cause but does include influenza and pneumonia and septicemia in its list.

Leading Causes of Death in Duval County by Age Group

Table 4.	Age Groups				
	<1 (2003-2005) N= 418	1-4 (1996-2005) N=51	5-14 (1998-2005) N=194	15-24 (1999-2005) N=826	25-34 (2004-2005) N=348
1	Perinatal Period Conditions *(26.1%)	Unintentional Injury (47.1%)	Motor Vehicle Crash (20.6%)	Intentional Injury (34.9%)	Intentional Injury (28.4%)
2	Short Gestation (17.5%)	DSU	Cancer (16.5%)	MV Traffic Accident (25.4%)	Accident+ (15.2%)
3	Congenital and Chromosomal Anomaly (16.3%)	DSU	Accident+ (14.4%)	Accident+ (16.3%)	MV Traffic Accident (13.8%)
4	Symptoms, Signs, Abnormal Clinical/Lab Findings** (11.5%)	DSU	Intentional Injury (10.3%)	Cancer (16.3%)	Heart Disease (7.8%)
5	Placenta Cord Membranes (5.0%)	DSU	DSU	Heart Disease (3.3%)	HIV (7.8%)
6	SIDS (4.3%)	DSU	DSU	DSU	Cancer (6.0%)
7	Cardiovascular Diseases (3.1%)	DSU	DSU	DSU	Symptoms, Signs, Abnormal Clinical/Lab Findings (3.2%)
8	Bacterial Sepsis (2.9%)	DSU	DSU	DSU	Influenza & Pneumonia (1.7%)
9	Digestive Disease (2.4%)	DSU	DSU	DSU	Diabetes Mellitus (1.4%)
10	Unintentional Injuries (2.2%)	DSU	DSU	DSU	Stroke (1.4%)

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2005

Prepared by: Institute for Health, Policy and Evaluation Research, June 2007

*Does not include Short Gestation, Bacterial Sepsis, or Placenta Cord Membranes

**Does not include SIDS

+Does not include Motor Vehicle Accidents

DSU = Data Statistically Unreliable due to small numbers

See page 15 for ICD10 Codes

Leading Causes of Death in Duval County by Age Group

Table 5.	Age Groups					
Rank	35-44 (2002-2005) N=1406	45-54 (2005) N=733	55-64 (2004-2005) N=1751	65-74 (2004-2005) N=2329	75-84 (2004-2005) N=1749	85+ (2005) N=1593
1	Cancer (15.1%)	Cancer (26.2%)	Cancer (35.0%)	Cancer (35.1%)	Cancer (25.2%)	Heart Disease (32.5%)
2	Heart Disease (14.7%)	Heart Disease (19.0%)	Heart Disease (21.6%)	Heart Disease (23.2%)	Heart Disease (24.7%)	Cancer (12.0%)
3	Intentional Injury (12.5%)	HIV (6.7%)	Diabetes Mellitus (4.9%)	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (6.6%)	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (8.1%)	Stroke (7.5%)
4	Accident+ (11.2%)	Accident (6.1%)	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (4.5%)	Diabetes Mellitus (4.9%)	Stroke (6.3%)	Mental and Behavioral Disorders (7.3%)
5	HIV (10.4%)	Intentional Injury (6.0%)	Stroke (4.3%)	Stroke (4.9%)	Diabetes Mellitus (4.1%)	Alzheimer's (5.5%)
6	MV Traffic Accident (8.0%)	Stroke (4.6%)	Accident+ (3.5%)	Accident+ (2.0%)	Mental and Behavioral Disorders (3.0%)	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (5.1%)
7	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis (3.1%)	Diabetes Mellitus (4.1%)	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis (3.1%)	Influenza & Pneumonia (2.0%)	Alzheimer's (2.7%)	Influenza & Pneumonia (3.9%)
8	Diabetes Mellitus (2.6%)	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis (3.8%)	Intentional Injury (3.0%)	Septicemia (1.7%)	Septicemia (2.5%)	Diabetes Mellitus (2.8%)
9	Stroke (1.8%)	MV Traffic Accident (3.5%)	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome & Nephrosis (1.5%)	Essential Hypertension & Hypertensive Renal Disease (1.5%)	Influenza & Pneumonia (2.1%)	Essential Hypertension & Hypertensive Renal Disease (2.3%)
10	Mental and Behavioral Disorders (1.8%)	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (3.0%)	HIV (1.3%)	Other Respiratory System Disease (1.4%)	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome & Nephrosis (1.8%)	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome & Nephrosis (2.2%)

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2005

Prepared by: Institute for Health, Policy and Evaluation Research, June 2007

+Does not include Motor Vehicle Accidents

See page 15 for ICD10 Codes

Overview of Leading Causes of Death by Age

Death by age group proved important insights about preventable death versus deaths due to aging. Eleven age groups were used to calculate leading causes of death in Duval County by age. Percentages of deaths due to specific causes were calculated based on all total deaths due to all causes. Years were combined for some age categories due to a small number of deaths in that age category in order to show the actual leading causes.

The 1-4, 5-14 and 15-24 age groups don't show the top 10 causes of death due to very small

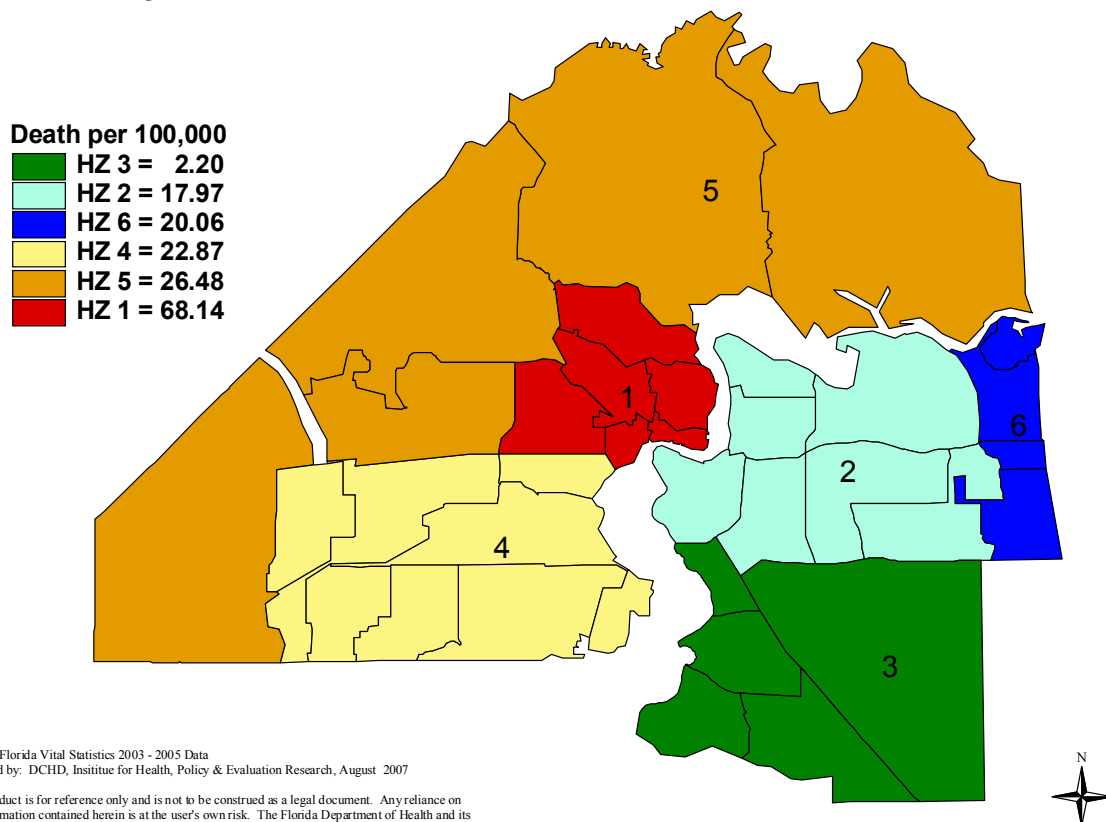
numbers in the remaining categories. The leading cause of death was perinatal conditions for ages <1; unintentional injury for ages 1-4; motor vehicle crash for ages 5-15; intentional injury for age groups 15-24 and 25-34; cancer for age groups 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74 and 75-84; and heart disease for the 85 + group.

For all ages over 34, cancer and heart disease alone made up 49% of all deaths for the reported years. For younger age groups, intentional injury was the leading causes of death for ages 5-34 as

well as 45-54. For ages 5-34, all injuries made up 60% of all deaths in the reported years. Intentional injuries, most commonly violent type deaths such as homicide and suicide, made up over one-quarter (26.2%) of all deaths for the reported years. Unintentional injury, also a leading cause of death for these same ages (5-34), including accidents and motor vehicle crashes combined, made up 35% of the deaths. Other notable causes of infant deaths were due to short gestation and congenital and chromosomal anomalies. Stroke, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were also notable causes of death across various age groups.

Figure 5

Intentional Injury Deaths for Ages 5-34, by Health Zone, Duval County, 2003 - 2005



Source: Florida Vital Statistics 2003 - 2005 Data
 Prepared by: DCHD, Institute for Health, Policy & Evaluation Research, August 2007

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Leading Causes of Death by Race

Figure 6

Leading Causes of Death, Black Population, Duval County, 2005

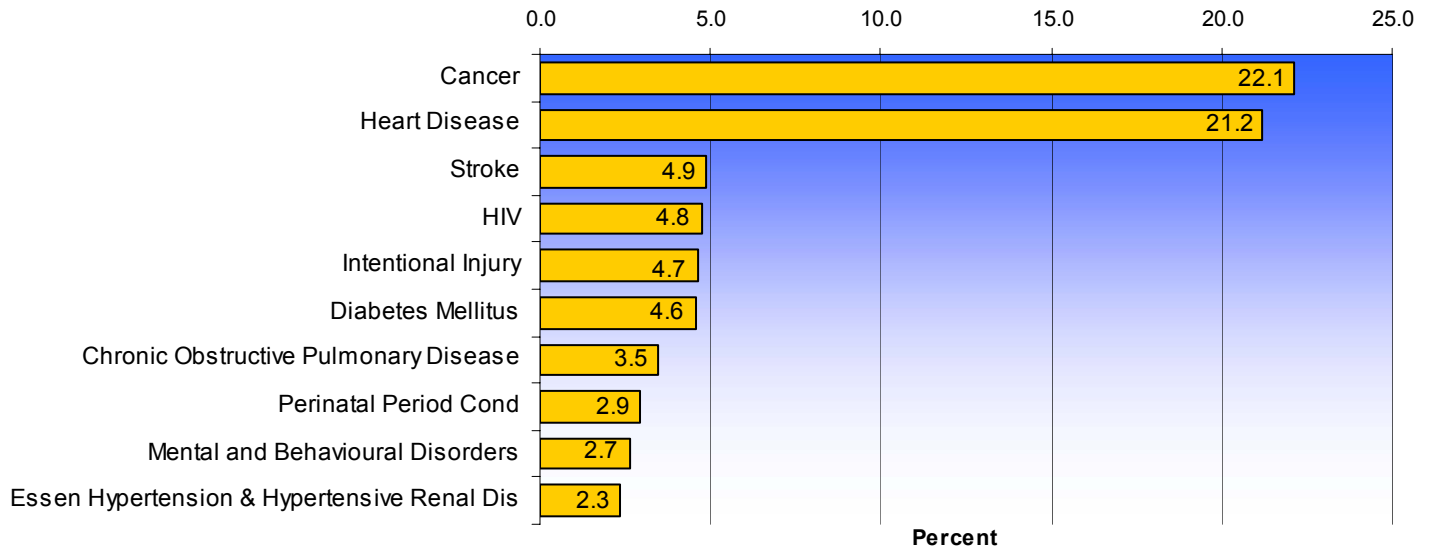
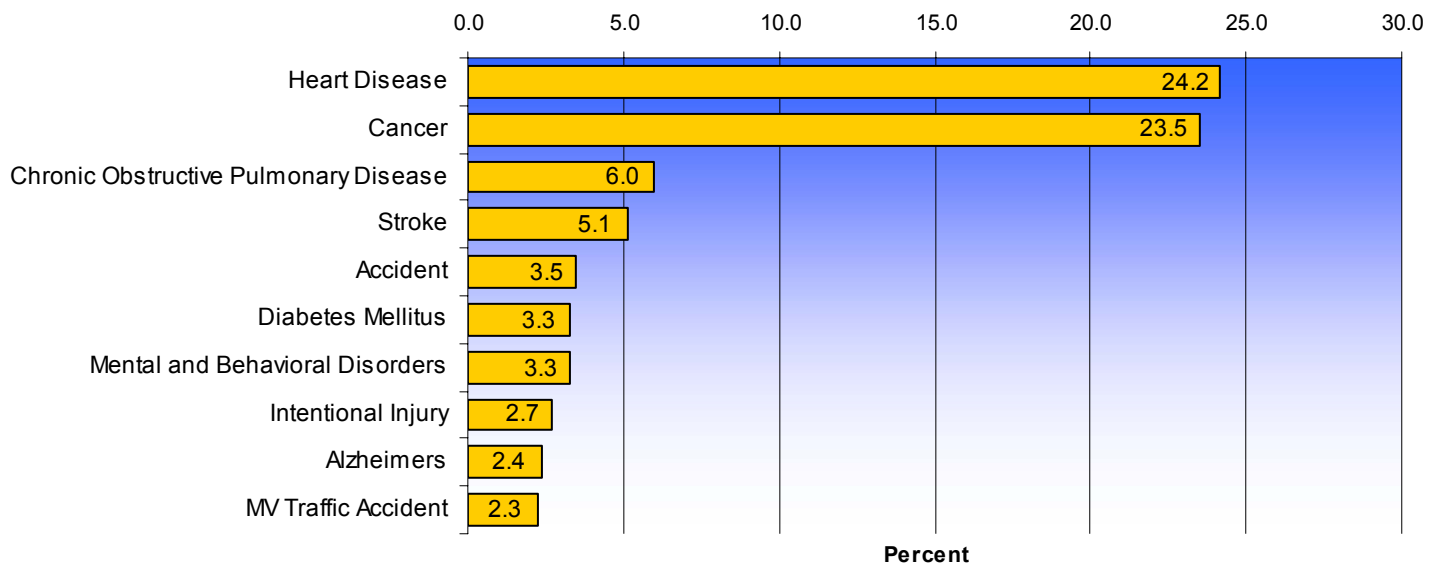


Figure 7

Leading Causes of Death, White Population, Duval County, 2005



Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2005
 Prepared by: Institute for Health, Policy and Evaluation Research, August 2007

Overview

The top two causes of death for blacks and whites were cancer and heart disease. For blacks, cancer deaths were at a slightly higher per-

centage of total deaths than heart disease, while the reverse was true for whites. HIV, perinatal period conditions, essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease were in the top 10 leading causes of

death for blacks but not in the white distribution. The leading causes of death in the top 10 for whites but not blacks included accidents, alzheimers and motor vehicle traffic accidents.

(continued on page 11)

Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost by Race

Figure 8 Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost (Under 75 Years), Black Population, Duval County, 2005

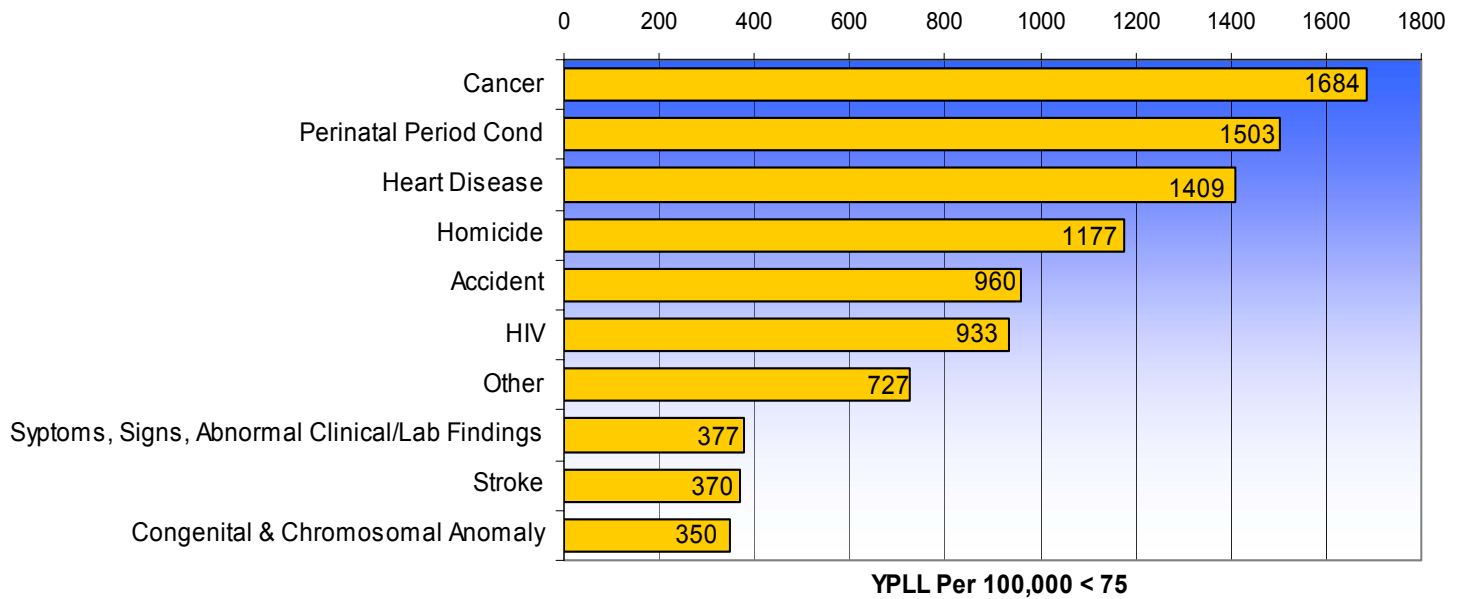
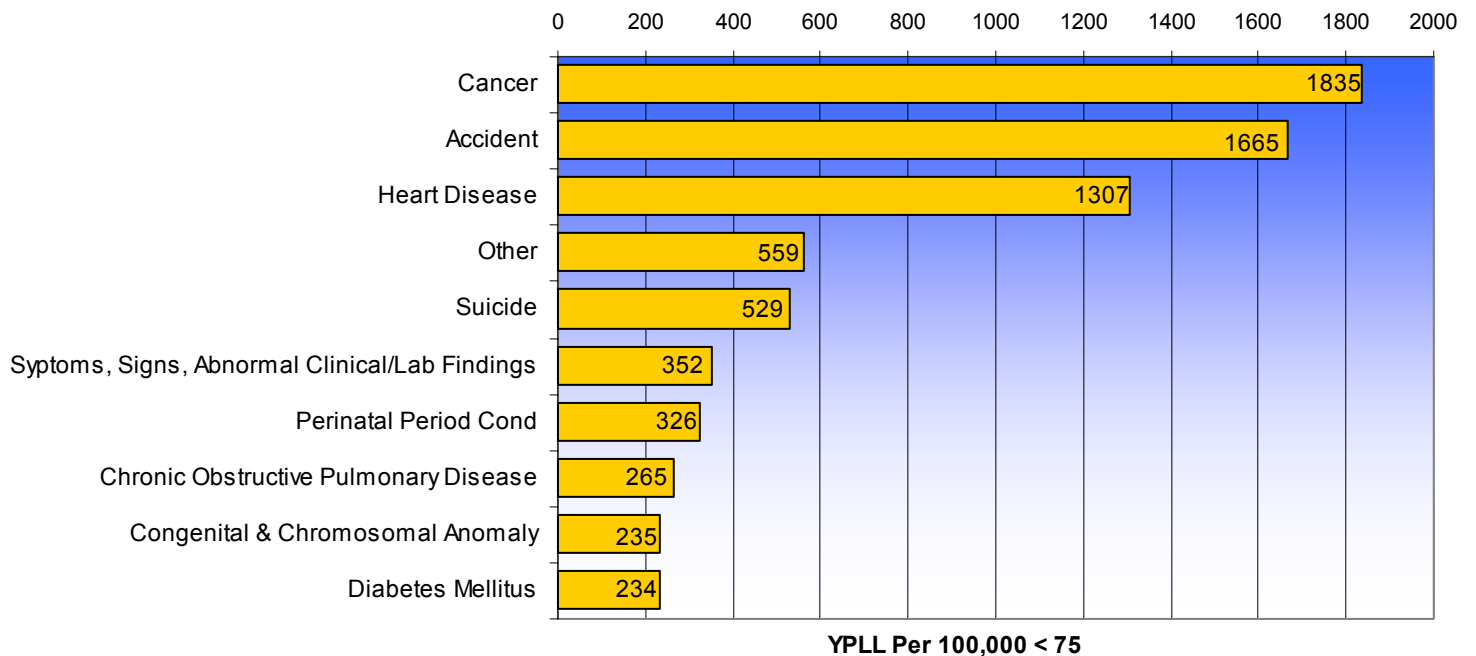


Figure 9 Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost (Under 75 Years), White Population, Duval County, 2005



Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2005;
 Prepared by: Institute for Health, Policy and Evaluation Research, August 2007
 *Other = All deaths not classified in the leading causes of death categories

Leading Causes of Death by Race Overview (continued from page 9)

The cancer rate for blacks is highest in Health Zone 1 with a rate of 228.1 per 100,000 (see Figure 10). Similarly, the highest rate of heart disease for whites is also in Health Zone 1 with a rate of 690.9 per 100,000 (see Figure 11).

The disparity between blacks and whites in leading causes of YPLL vary. The total YPLL for blacks across the top 10 leading causes of death is higher for blacks with 8076 YPLL per 100,000, 10.5% higher than whites with a YPLL of 7307 per 100,000 for the top 10 causes of death. The YPLL due to cancer for blacks, 1684 per 100,000,

Figure 10
Cancer Mortality Rate among the Black Population by Health Zone, Duval County, 2005

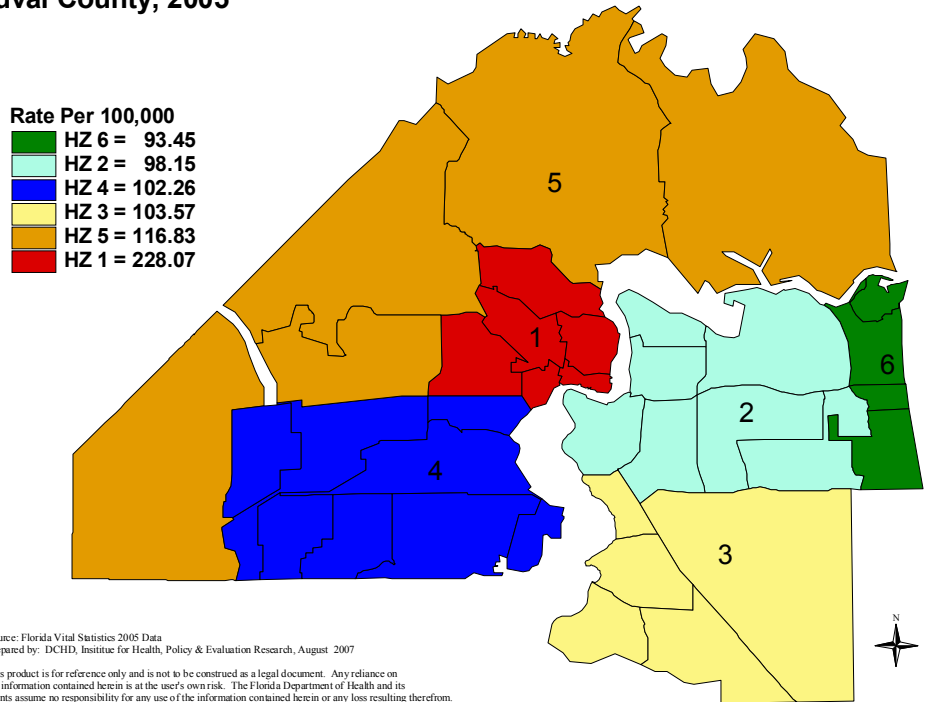
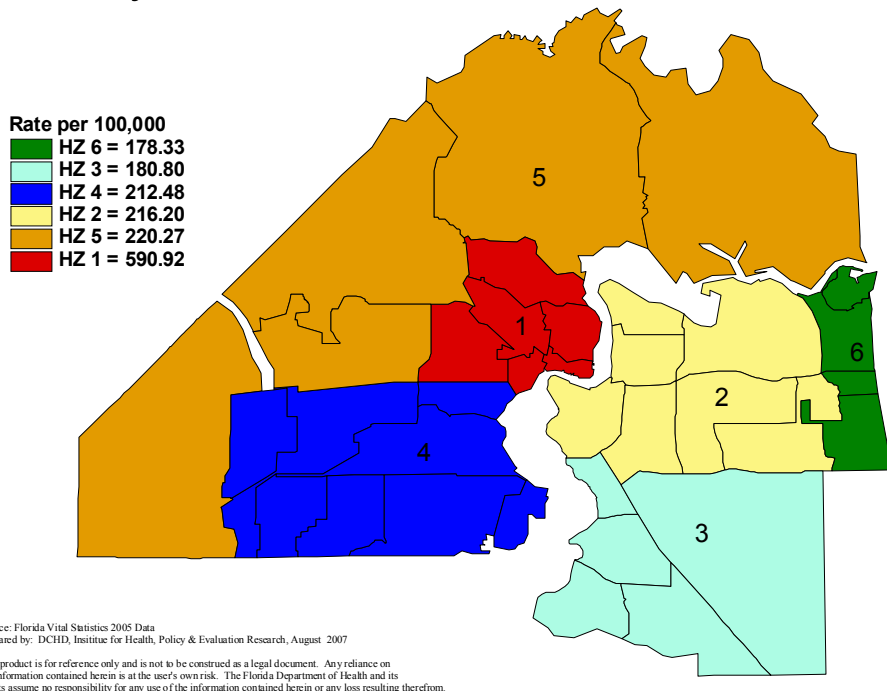


Figure 11
Heart Disease Mortality Rate among the White Population by Health Zone, Duval County, 2005



while whites YPLL rate is 1835 per 100,000. In addition to cancer, whites have a higher rate of YPLL than blacks for heart disease. However, blacks YPLL due to perinatal conditions (1503 per 100,000) is dramatically higher (361%) than whites (326 per 100,000).

The 10 leading causes of YPLL for blacks include homicide, HIV and stroke but are not in the top 10 causes for whites. However, the 10 leading causes of YPLL for whites include suicide, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes but not in the top 10 leading causes of death for blacks.

Leading Causes of Death by Gender

Figure 12

Leading Causes of Death, Male, Duval County, 2005

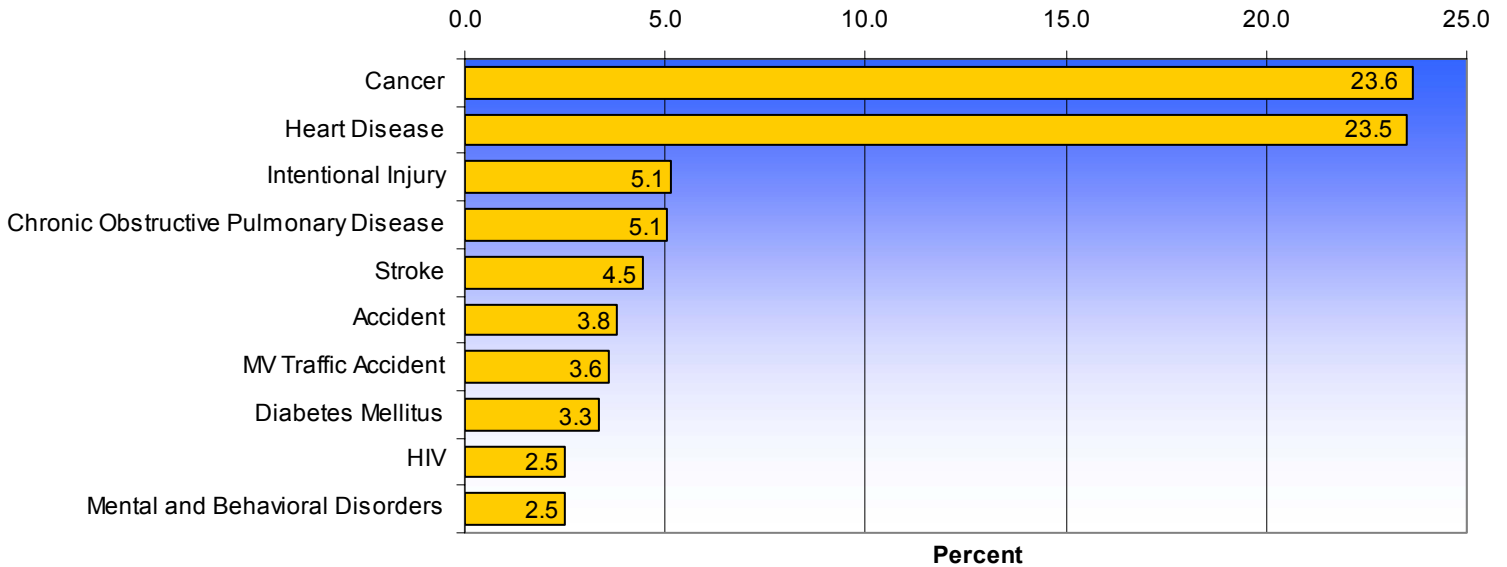
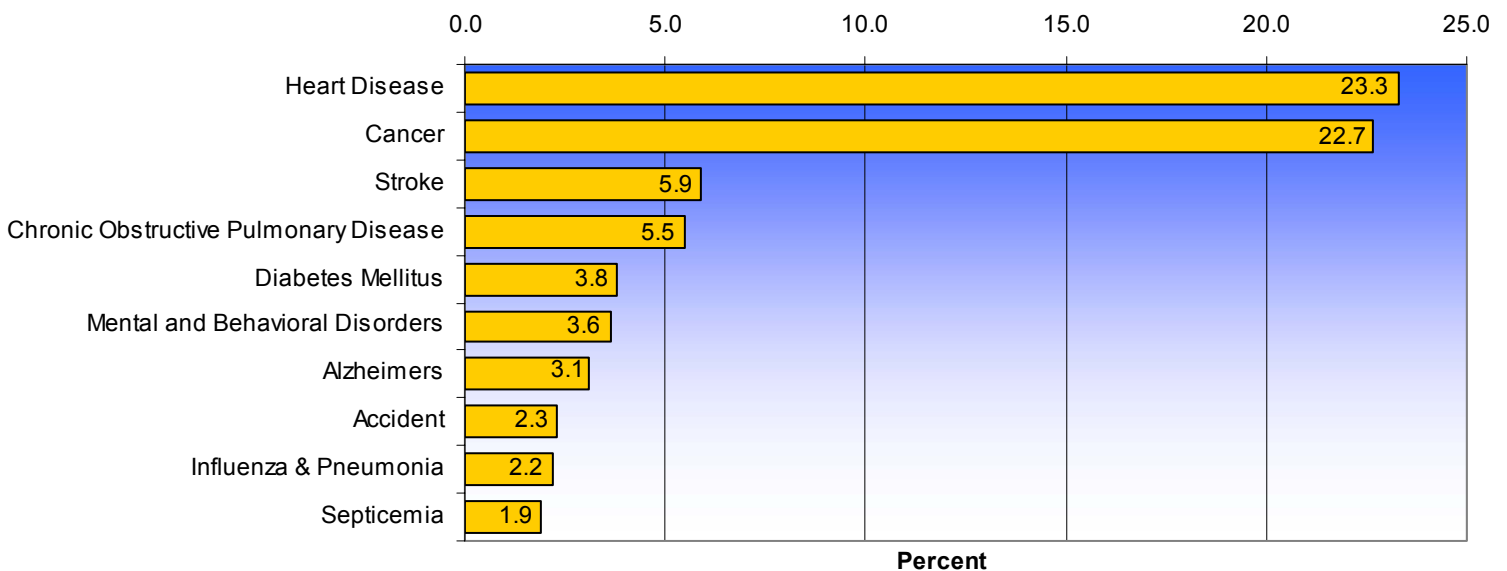


Figure 13

Leading Causes of Death, Female, Duval County, 2005



Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2005;
 Prepared by: Institute for Health, Policy and Evaluation Research, June 2007

Overview

The leading two causes of death for men and women are approximately the same, however, men are slightly more likely to die of cancer whereas women are slightly more likely to die

of heart disease. Heart disease and cancer deaths for men and women make up 47.1% and 46% of all deaths, respectively. Intentional injury is the 3rd leading cause of death for men with 5.1% of all deaths but is not even in the top 10 causes for women. The same is

true for motor vehicle crashes and HIV, both making up 6.1% of all male deaths. Leading female causes of death not included in the male causes are Alzheimer's, influenza and Pneumonia and Septicemia. These combined make up 7.2% of all female deaths.

Actual Causes of Death

While it is important to know what the leading causes of death are for various populations, it may be more important to know what modifiable factors actually contributed to the deaths. This can also be described as “actual causes of death”.¹

Most diseases and injuries can be associated with more than one cause of death, and several factors may contribute to a single death, making it more challenging to identify the magnitude of these actual causes.² In a study done by American Medical Association researchers, several factors were identified as having a major role as a contributing cause of death in many cases. These factors were tobacco, poor diet and physical activity, alcohol

consumption, microbial agents (infectious agents), toxic agents, motor vehicles, firearms, sexual behavior, and illicit drug use (see Table 6).

These factors are associated with the majority of the leading causes of death such as heart disease, cancer, diabetes, HIV/AIDS, influenza & pneumonia, unintentional and intentional injuries, stroke, chronic respiratory disease, and liver disease. These factors were noted as actual causes of death in 48.2% of all deaths in 2000. This number is down slightly from 1990, however, percents for tobacco and poor diet and physical inactivity have increased.

Tobacco use was reported as the leading “actual cause of



death” (18.1%) in the U.S. Tobacco use specifically contributes to heart disease, cancer, and chronic lower respiratory tract diseases. The Duval County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) results from 2002 indicated that 23% of survey respondents were current smokers. However, results also showed that 70% of smokers tried to quit smoking or had successfully quit smoking in the past 12 months. Alcohol consumption, also a major

(continued on page 14)

Table 6

Actual Causes of Death in the United States in 1990 and 2000		
Actual Cause	1990	2000
	Number of Cases (Percent of all deaths)	Number of Cases (Percent of all deaths)
Tobacco	400,000 (19%)	435,000 (18.1%)
Poor diet and physical inactivity	300,000 (14%)	400,000 (16.6%)
Alcohol Consumption	100,000 (5%)	85,000 (3.5%)
Microbial agents	90,000 (4%)	75,000 (3.1%)
Toxic agents	60,000 (3%)	55,000(2.3%)
Motor vehicle	25,000 (1%)	43,000(1.8%)
Firearms	35,000 (2%)	29,000(1.2%)
Sexual behavior	30,000 (1%)	20,000(0.8%)
Illicit drug use	20,000 (<1%)	17,000 (0.7%)

Source: McGinnis, J.M., Foesge, W.H. Actual Causes of death in the United States, *JAMA*, 1993; 270:2207-2212; Recreated by: Institute for Health, Policy and Evaluation Research, August 2007

Actual Causes of Death (continued from page 13)

“actual cause of death,” is an indicator on the BRFSS. In Duval County, 13.2% reported they engaged in heavy or binge drinking.

Poor diet and physical inactivity were reported as the second leading “actual cause of death” (16.6%) in the U.S. Overweight and obesity accounts for the major impact of poor diet and physical inactivity on mortality.³ According to the BRFSS (2002), over half of Duval County residents did not participate in regular moderate physical activity and 22.5% participated in no leisure time physical activity. In addition, 32.9% were reported as being overweight and 23.9% were reported as being obese (see Table 7). Over three-quarters of those surveyed indicated they ate less than five fruits and vegetables per day. Duval County remains higher than the state and national rates for lack of physical activity, cigarette

smoking, and drinking alcohol.

The importance of modifying health behavior in order to reduce death is evident. However, behavior change is often a difficult goal on the individual level as well as at the community or societal level. Program and policy efforts aimed at health behavior change should continue as considerable progress has been demonstrated for many health problems. However, the rising obesity problem will only continue unless additional efforts are

made to understand its complexity on all levels.

Sources:

1. McGinnis, J.M., Foesge, W.H. Actual Causes of Death in the United States, *JAMA*, 1993; 270:2207-2212.
2. Mokdad, A.H., Marks, J.S., Stroup, D.F., Gerberding, J.L. Actual Causes of Death in the United States, *JAMA*, 2000; 291:1238-1245.
3. Blair, SN, Nichaman, MZ. The public health problem of increasing prevalence rates of obesity and what should be done about it. *Mayo Clin Proc.* 2002;77:109-113.

Table 7

Percentage of Overweight and Obese Adults, U.S., Florida, Duval County, 2002		
	Overweight	Obese
U.S.	37.0 %	21.9 %
Florida	35.1 %	22.3 %
Duval County	32.9 %	23.9 %

Figures 18 and 19, Note: Overweight is having a Body Mass Index (BMI) between 25 and 29.9. Obese is having a Body Mass Index (BMI) over 30.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, U.S., Florida and Duval County, 2002; Prepared by: Institute for Health, Policy and Evaluation Research, August 2007

Figure 14 Potential Risk Factors Contributing to Actual Causes of Death, Duval County, 2002

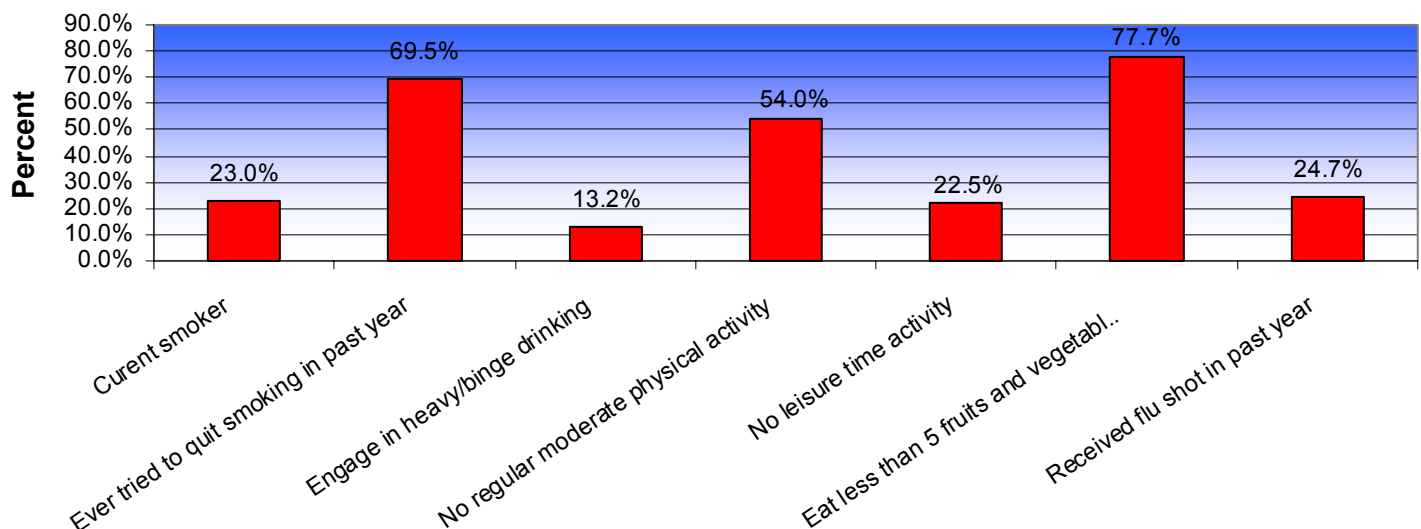
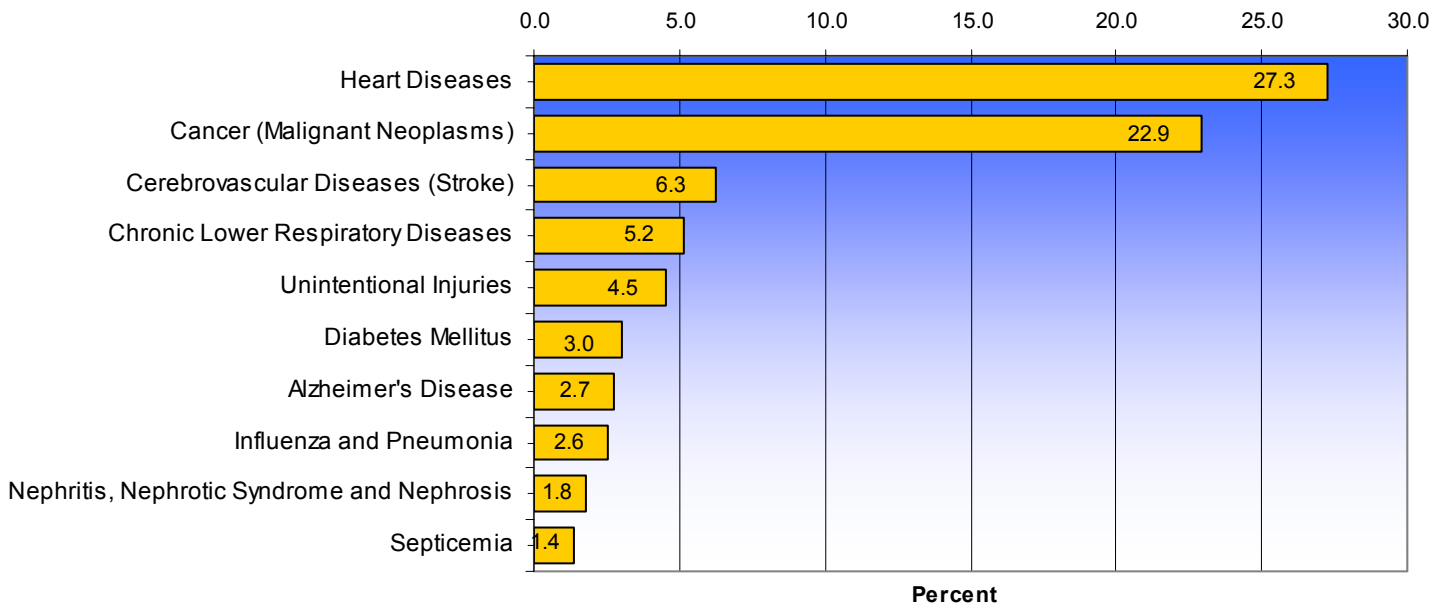


Table 8. ICD 10 Codes for Diseases

ICD-10 Code	Description	ICD-10 Code	Description
V01-X59, Y85-Y86	Unintentional Injury	P00-P96	Perinatal Period Conditions
I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51	Heart Diseases	J10-J18	Influenza & Pneumonia
I00-I78	Cardiovascular Diseases	J00-J06, J30-J39, J67, J70-J98	Other Respiratory System Disease
I10, I12	Essential Hypertension & Hypertensive Renal Disease	R00-R99	Symptoms, Signs, Abnormal Clinical/Lab Findings
I60-I69	Stroke	N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome & Nephrosis
K70, K73-K74	Chronic Liver Diseases & Cirrhosis	V30-V39 (.4-.9), V40-V49 (.4-.9), V50-V59 (.4-.9), V60-V69 (.4-.9), V70-V79 (.4-.9), V81.1, V83-V86 (.0-.3), V20-V28 (.3-.9), V29 (.4-.9), V12-V14 (.3-.9), V19 (.4-.6), v02-V04 (.1,.9), V09.2, V80 (.3-.5), V87 (.0-.8), V89.2	MV Traffic Accident
C00-C97	Cancer	J40-J47	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
B20-B24	HIV	X60-X84, Y87.0	Intentional Injury (including suicide)
A40-A41	Septicemia	K00-K99	Digestive Disease
E10-E14	Diabetes Mellitus	F00-F99	Mental and Behavioral Disorders
G30	Alzheimer's		

Figure 15

Leading Causes of Death, U.S., 2004



Sources Minino, AM, Heron, MP, Smith BL. Deaths: Preliminary Data for 2004. National vital statistics reports; vol 54 no 19. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2006.

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Figure 16

Heart Disease Mortality Rate by Health Zone, Duval County, 2005

