

Years of potential life lost in the south of Iran in 2011 and 2015: A population-based study

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Abstract

Introduction: "Years of potential life lost (YPLL)" index is utilized to determine lost social and economic burdens in a population because of premature death due to various causes.

This study aimed to determine the YPLL due to premature death in Jahrom

County in 2011 and 2015. & para; & para; Method: This study was cross-sectional and conducted

through a secondary data analysis of Jahrom County in 2011 and 2015. Excel Template

software of the World Health Organization (WHO) and standard Coale-Demeny "West"

Model Life Table, levels 25 and 26, which estimated life expectancy (LE) at birth in 82.5 year old

females and 80 year old males, were used to calculate the YPLL. & para; & para; Results: Results

indicate that cardiovascular diseases (35.5%), transportation accidents (6.8%), and cancer and

tumors (6.4%) were three main causes of death in 2011, and cardiovascular diseases (38.4%),

cancer and tumors (11.1%), and transportation accidents (6.6%) were respectively the leading

causes of death in 2015. Furthermore, 26,491 years in 2011 and

19,262.5 years in 2015 were lost due to premature death in 2011; and conditions

originating in the perinatal period, cardiovascular diseases, and transportation accidents were

respectively three main causes of imposing YPLL on Jahrom County in 2011 and 2015. & para; & para;

Conclusion: Cardiovascular diseases were the first and most common

causes of mortality in both genders. On the other hand, non-communicable diseases

were the main causes of premature death in the population of Jahrom

indicating the epidemiological transition and replacement of non-communicable diseases with

communicable diseases in Jahrom as the main causes of death in accordance with

results of national statistics of Iran.

Keywords

Years of potential life lost (YPLL); cause of death; life expectancy