

- WHO's Global Health Estimates (GHEs) provide the latest available data on causes of death and disability globally.

- These estimates are produced using data from multiple sources, including:

National vital registration data, latest estimates from WHO technical programmes, United Nations partners and inter-agency groups, the Global Burden of Disease & other scientific studies.

❖ The WHO uses 3 broad category definitions for causes of death & disability:

1. Communicable disease with maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions: (mostly)

- Maternal conditions = any cause of death during pregnancy and labor.

- Perinatal conditions = death that occurs in the child during or just after birth, such as birth asphyxia, and low birth weight.

- Nutritional conditions = caloric malnutrition & micronutrient deficiencies, may cause death.

2. Noncommunicable diseases, such as heart attacks, stroke, and cancer.

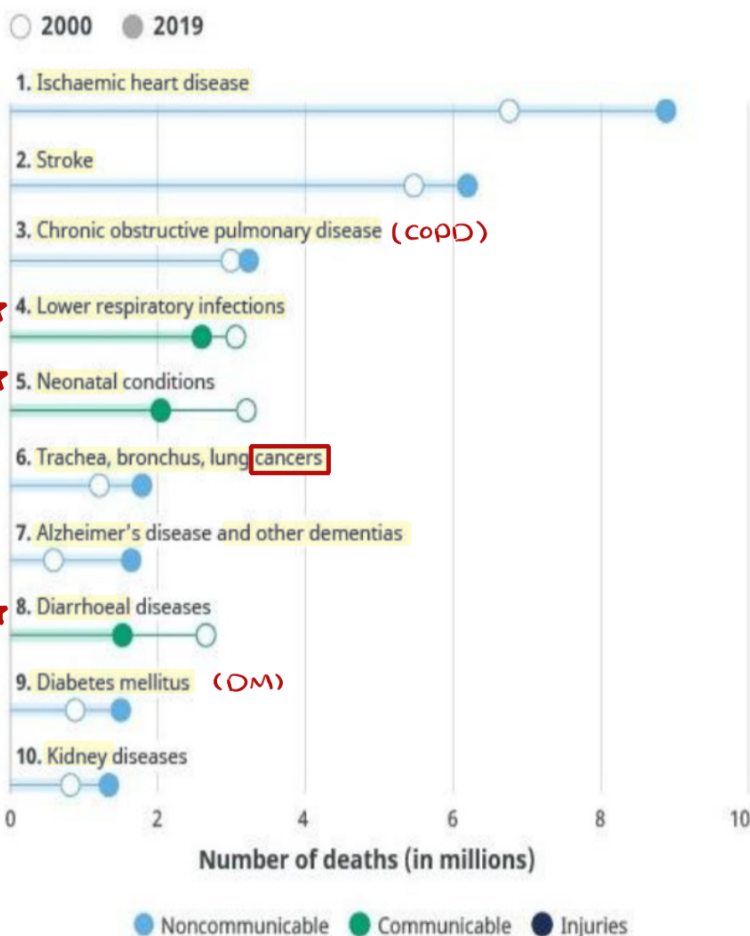
3. Injuries, including motor vehicle accidents, homicide, and suicide.

- In developed countries, most deaths are from noncommunicable disease (77%), 14% of deaths are from communicable disease, and 9% of deaths from injuries.

• In developing countries, most deaths are from communicable disease (55%), 37% of deaths are from non-communicable disease (high), and 8% from injuries. النسب مش للحفظ

- Top 10 global causes of death: حفظ بالترتيب

Leading causes of death globally



The top global causes of death are associated with 3 broad topics:

1) cardiovascular (ischaemic heart disease, stroke), 2) respiratory (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lower respiratory infections) and 3) neonatal conditions, include birth asphyxia and birth trauma, neonatal sepsis & infections, & preterm birth complications.

7 of the 10 leading causes of deaths in 2019 were noncommunicable diseases.

- all noncommunicable diseases are accounted for 74% of deaths globally in 2019.

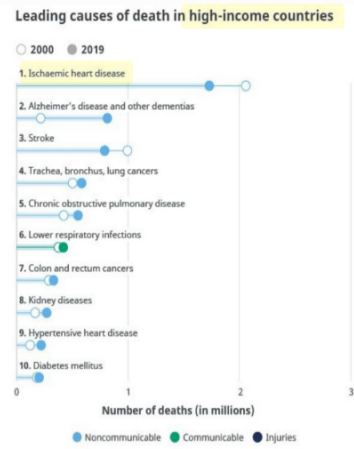
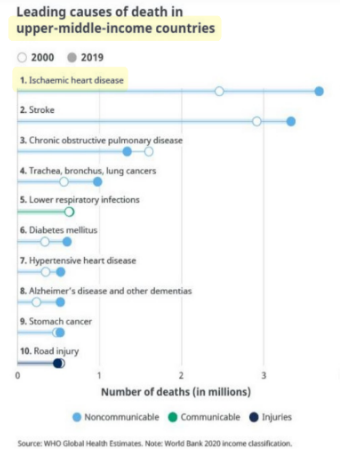
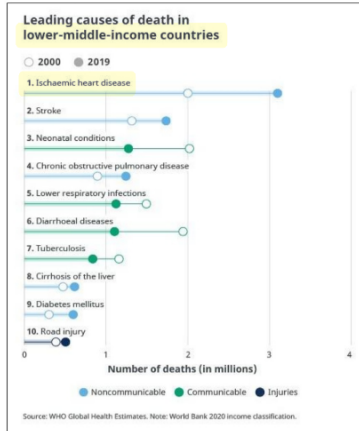
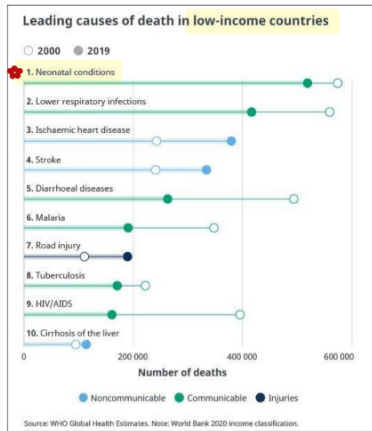
Deaths from noncommunicable diseases are on the rise.

Lower respiratory infections remained the world's most deadly communicable disease.

- Countries are divided regarding to income into 4 categories:

- 1) Low-income countries
- 2) lower-middle income countries
- 3) higher-middle income countries
- 4) high-income countries

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- What to know:

- **Communicable diseases** are the most common reasons of death in **low-income countries**.
- **Noncommunicable diseases** are the most common reasons of death in **middle & high-income countries**.

- Jordan is considered a higher-middle income country.

- Generally, when the income increases, communicable diseases will cause less death.

- Lower respiratory diseases cause high rate of death in general even though it's a communicable disease (it will increase more after 2019 because covid-019).

- **Top 10 causes of death in Jordan:** **للحفظ**

- Jordan's table is very similar to upper-middle income table with some similarities to high income countries.

- **Neonatal** conditions cause high risk of death in Jordan.

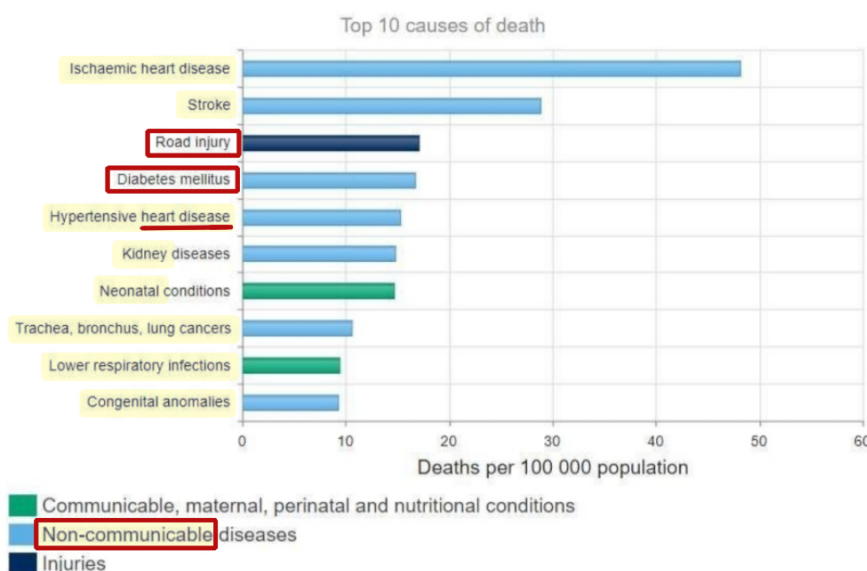
- **Ischemic heart disease** is the major cause of death for **both genders**.

- Males die by road injuries more than female.

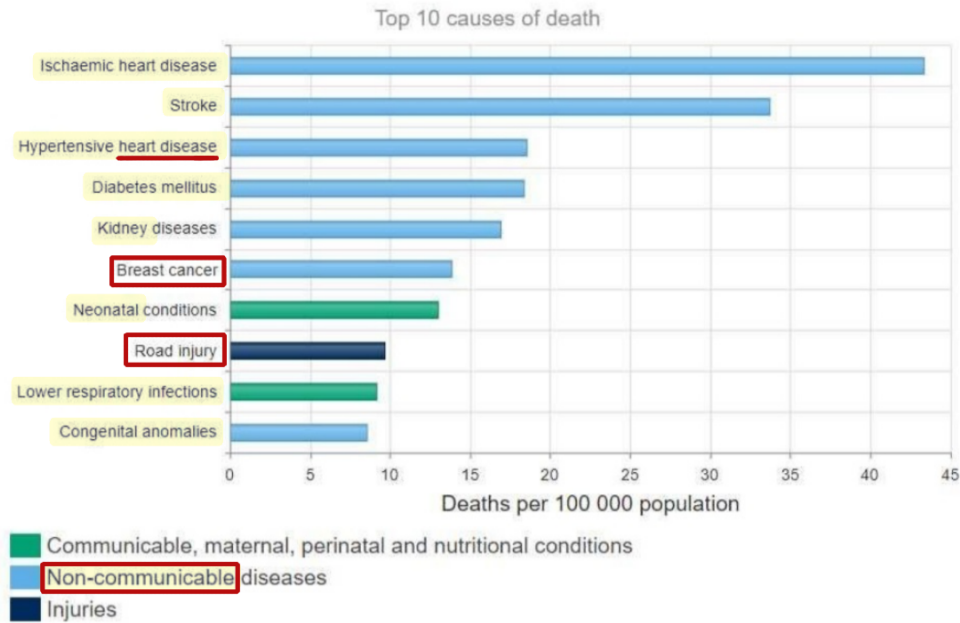
- **Breast cancer, hypertension and diabetes kill more females** than males.

- People between **(20-24 years)** die mainly from **road injuries and interpersonal violence**.

Top 10 causes of death in Jordan for both sexes aged all ages (2019)

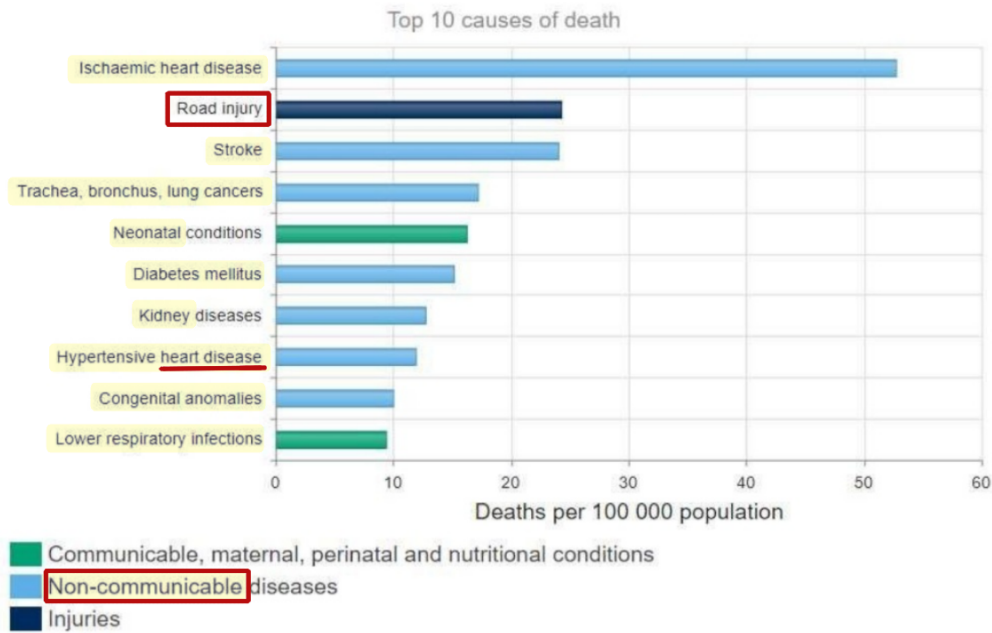


Top 10 causes of death in Jordan for females aged all ages (2019)



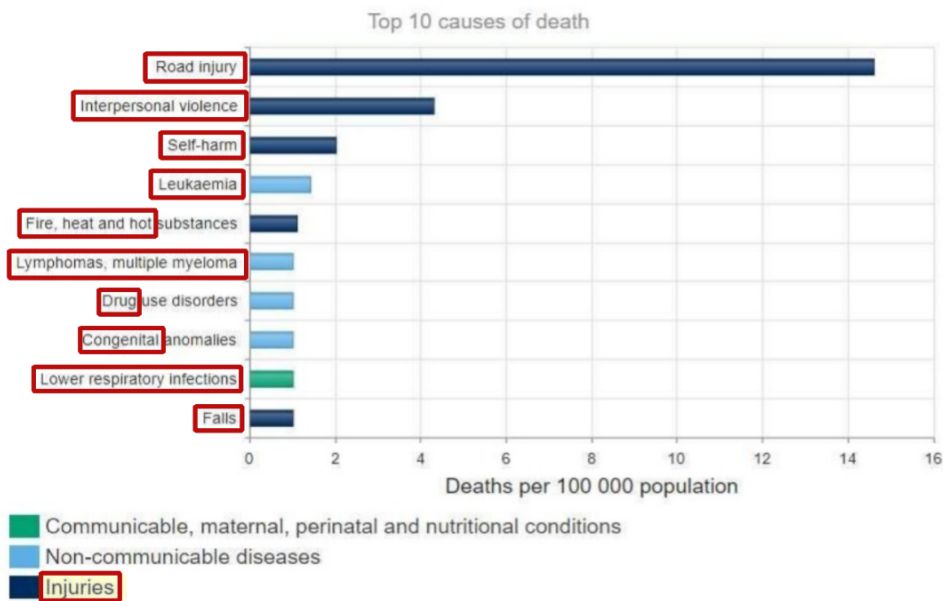
Mostly

Top 10 causes of death in Jordan for males aged all ages (2019)



Mostly

Top 10 causes of death in Jordan for both sexes aged 20 to 24 years (2019)



Mostly

- Top Causes of Disability:

- WHO cites, People are living longer, but with more disability.
- The estimates further confirm the growing trend for longevity: **in 2019, people were living more than 6 years longer than in 2000, with a global average of more than 73 years** in 2019 compared to nearly 67 in 2000. But on average, only 5 of those additional years were lived in good health.
- Indeed, disability is on the rise. To a large extent, the diseases and health conditions that are causing most deaths are responsible for the greatest number of healthy life-years lost.
- Heart disease, diabetes, stroke, lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were collectively responsible for nearly 100 million additional healthy life-years lost in 2019 compared to 2000.
- Injuries are another major cause of disability and death: there has been a significant rise in road traffic injuries in the African region since 2000, with an almost 50% increase in both death and healthy life-years lost.
- Similar but slightly smaller increases (at around 40%) were also observed for the Eastern Mediterranean region. Globally, deaths from road traffic injuries are 75% male.

- Why do we need to know the reasons people die?

- It is important to know why people die **to improve how people live.**
- Measuring how many people die each year **helps to assess the effectiveness of our health systems** and **direct resources to where they are needed most.**
- Example, mortality data can help focus activities and resource allocation among sectors such as transportation, food and agriculture, & the environment as well as health.
- According to the WHO, COVID-19 has highlighted the importance for countries to invest in civil registration and vital statistics systems to allow daily counting of deaths, and direct prevention and treatment efforts. It has also revealed inherent fragmentation in data collection systems in most low income countries, where policy-makers still do not know with confidence how many people die and of what causes.

Life expectancy

72.0 years

was the average life expectancy at birth of the global population in 2016

Life expectancy

73.4 years

was the average life expectancy at birth globally in 2019

- Life expectancy have increased from 2016 to 2019 about 1.5 years

Life Expectancy around the World

