

Publication Summary



ScotPHO routine quarterly web updates

27/3/2012

About this Release

The following sections on the ScotPHO website have been updated: Alcohol, Drugs, Multiple risk factors, Education, Deaths, Immunisations, Infections, CHD, Stroke, Diet and Nutrition, Physical activity, Child and adolescent health, Tobacco use, Community wellbeing, Ethnic minorities, LGB people, Crime, Migration, Deprivation, Income and Economy, Physical environment, Health inequalities and International data sources. The updates include collating previously available information and presenting summary data and statistics derived from published sources. Previously unpublished data are included on deaths in Scotland (www.scotpho.org.uk/deaths) and chronic liver disease (www.scotpho.org.uk/cld). The key findings for the new data are discussed below.

Key Points

Death section

In Scotland in 2010 the all-cause age/sex standardised mortality rate was 668.0 per 100,000 population. The rate for persons living in the least deprived (10% of) areas was less than half the rate of those in the most deprived (10% of) areas.

In Scotland during 2008-2010 the most common cause of death was acute myocardial infarction (accounting for, on average, 4,752 deaths per year – 8.7% of the total), followed by malignant neoplasm of the bronchus and lung (7.5% of the total) and chronic ischaemic heart disease (6.3% of the total). Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, stroke, pneumonia, unspecified dementia, vascular dementia, sequelae of cerebrovascular disease and malignant neoplasm of breast also feature in the list of the 10 most common causes of death.

For deaths before the age of 65 years, the most common cause was lung cancer (8%), followed by acute myocardial infarction (6%) and alcoholic liver disease (6%). Chronic ischaemic heart disease, breast cancer, intentional self-harm by hanging, strangulation and suffocation, other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, mental and behavioural diseases

due to alcohol, oesophageal cancer and mental and behavioural disorders due to use of opioids also feature in the list of the 10 most common causes of death in the under 65's in Scotland during 2008-2010.

Chronic Liver Disease (CLD) section

CLD mortality rates (1982-2010) by NHS Board of residence broadly follow the pattern of CLD mortality rates already published for Scotland as a whole, with age-standardised rates increasing up to 2004 and decreasing since. The CLD mortality rates are highest for males resident in Greater Glasgow and Clyde NHS Board, and are highest for females resident in Greater Glasgow and Clyde and North Lanarkshire NHS Boards.

The rates of people discharged each year (1995-2010) from acute hospitals with a diagnosis of CLD by NHS board of residence also broadly follow the pattern of the Scotland level trends already published, with age-standardised rates increasing up to 2008 and decreasing slightly in 2009 and 2010. The age-standardised rates of people discharged per year are highest for males and females resident in Greater Glasgow and Clyde NHS Board.

Background

The ScotPHO website contains comprehensive information on a wide range of topics including behaviour, health, well being and disease and clinical risk factors. Along with summary data and statistics, the website provides background information, interpretation, policy notes, commentaries on data sources, references and links to further information.

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Further Information

Further information can be found on the [ScotPHO website](#).

About ISD

Scotland has some of the best health service data in the world combining high quality, consistency, national coverage and the ability to link data to allow patient based analysis and follow up. Information Services Division (ISD) is a business operating unit of NHS National Services Scotland - and has been in existence for over 40 years. We are an essential support service to NHSScotland and the Scottish Government Health Department and others, responsive to the needs of NHSScotland as the delivery of health and social care evolves.

About ScotPHO

The Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) collaboration is led by ISD Scotland and NHS Health Scotland, and includes the Glasgow Centre for Population Health, National Records of Scotland and Health Protection Scotland. Our aim is to make public health information more accessible and usable to improve health and reduce inequalities in Scotland. Metadata and pre-release access information for this publication is available [here](#).