

MORTALITY FROM ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE AMONG MEN IN HUNGARY  
BY COUNTY

Németh N<sup>1</sup>, Boncz I<sup>1</sup>, Horváth L<sup>1</sup>, Csákvári T<sup>2</sup>, Pónusz R<sup>1</sup>, Elmer D<sup>1</sup>, Endrei D<sup>1</sup>  
1.University of Pécs, Faculty of Health Sciences, Pécs  
2. University of Pécs, Faculty of Health Sciences, Zalaegerszeg

OBJECTIVES

Hungarian Ischaemic heart disease (IHD) is one of the leading causes of mortality. Our aim was to analyse regional mortality rates due to ischaemic heart disease among men, in Hungary, by county.

METHODS

Data were derived from the Public Health Analysis Centre Information System covering the years 2014-2018. We examined the regional mortality of those cases where the main care-justifying diagnosis was ischaemic heart disease. Cases with the codes I20-I25 in the international classification of diseases were taken into account using the standardized mortality rates for the 0-X-year population in men.

RESULTS

According to data for the years 2014-2018, standardised death rate (SDR) value of mortality associated with ischaemic heart disease fell between 76-131% in Hungary among men. The most favourable values were found in Baranya county (76%) followed by Vas county (79%). In men, the standardised death rate was the highest in Borsod-Abaúj Zemplén (131%) and Békés counties (131%) followed by Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county (130 %) and Nógrád county (127%).

CONCLUSIONS

Significant differences were detected in the occurrence of ischaemic heart disease among counties which may in certain cases be associated with the socioeconomic situation of the given area.

Figure 1. Number of mortality cases with ischaemic heart disease among men in Hungary by county, 2014-2018.

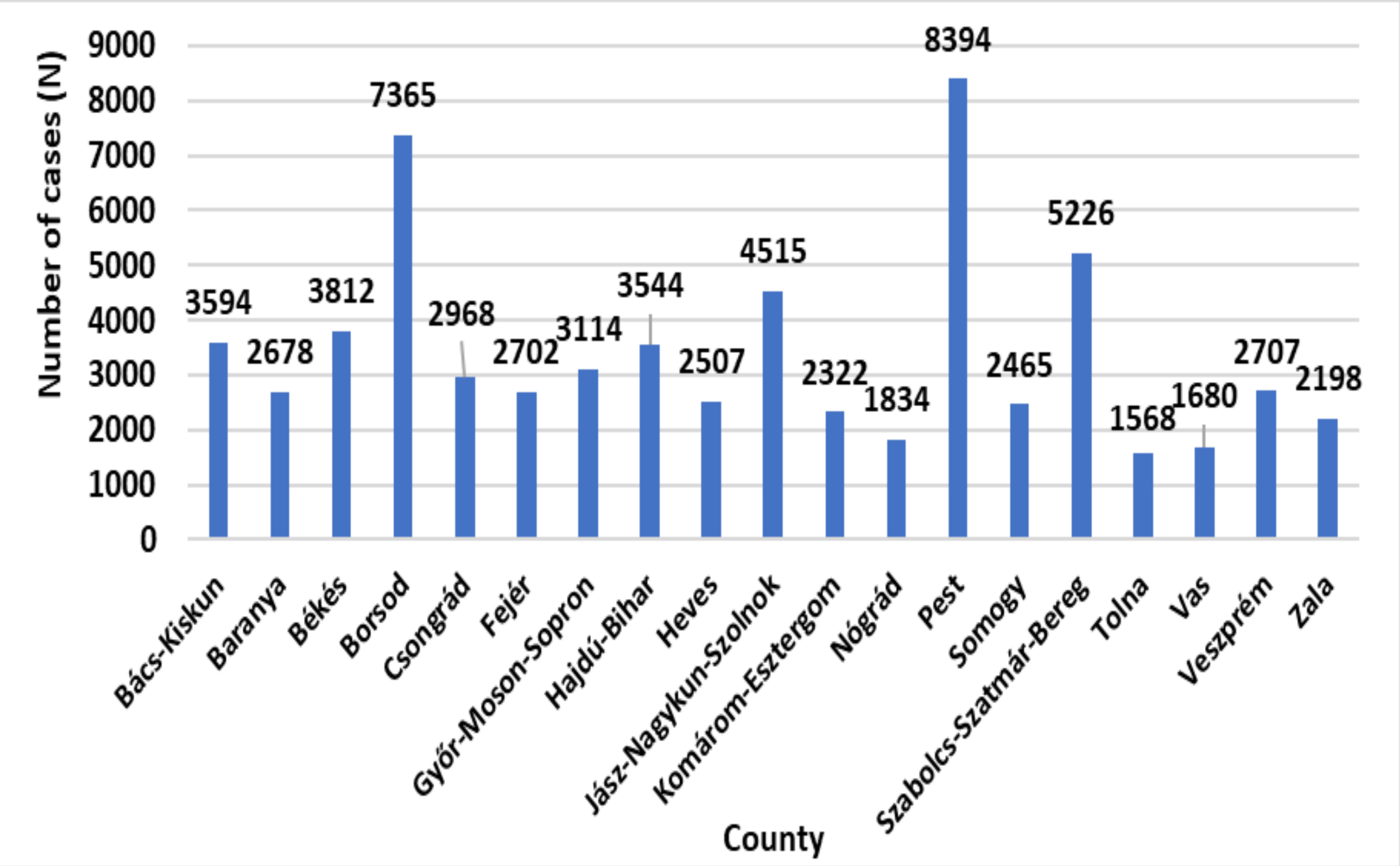


Figure 2. Mean standardised death rates from ischaemic heart disease among men in Hungary by county, 2014-2018.

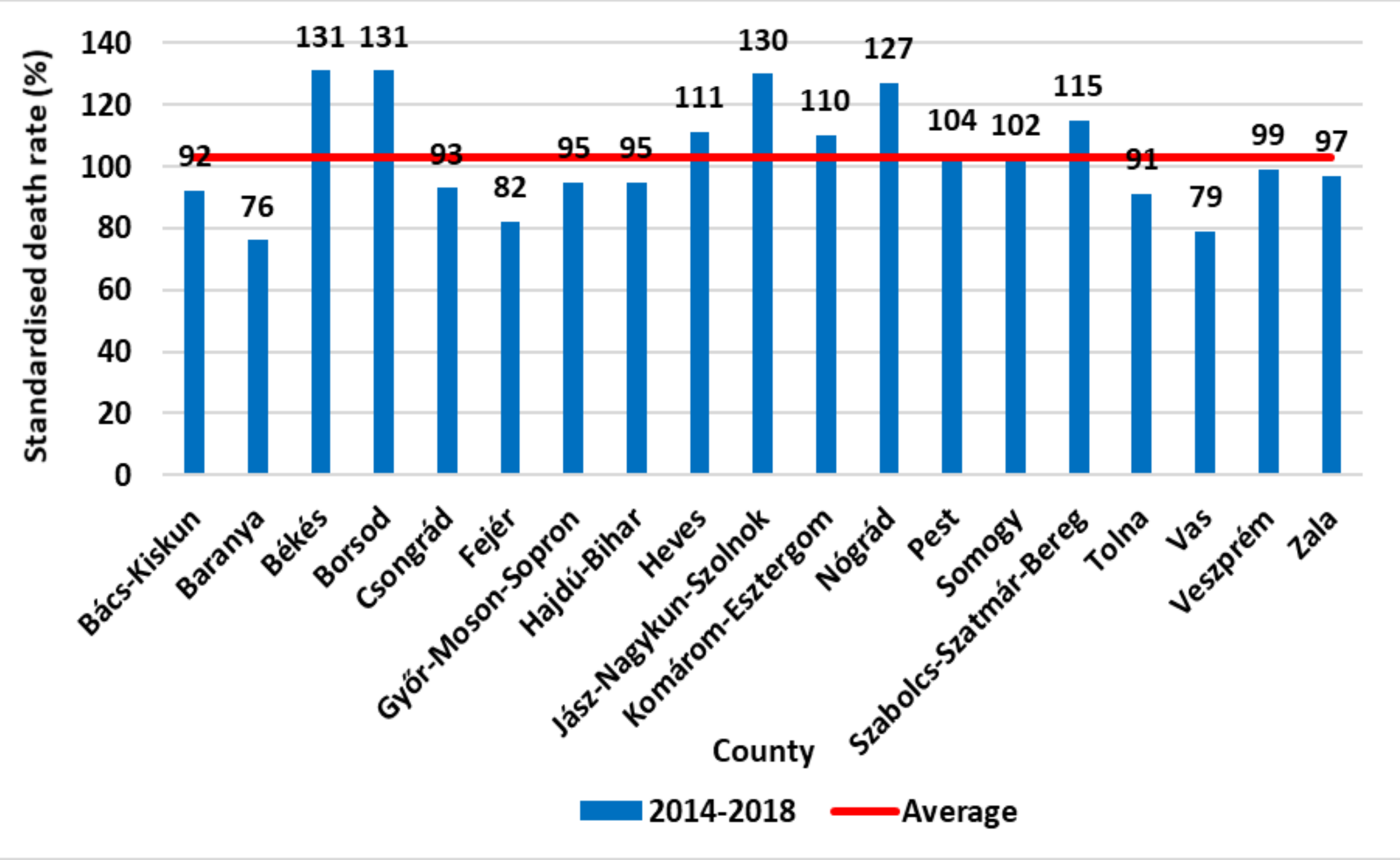



Table I. Mean standardised death rates from ischaemic heart disease among men with 95% CI in Hungary, 2014-2018.

County	SDR	CI (95%)
Bács-Kiskun	0.92	0.89-0.95
Baranya	0.76	0.73-0.79
Békés	1.31	1.27-1.35
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1.31	1.28-1.34
Csongrád	0.93	0.89-0.96
Fejér	0.82	0.79-0.85
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0.95	0.92-0.99
Hajdú	0.95	0.92-0.98
Heves	1.11	1.07-1.16
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	1.30	1.26-1.34
Komárom-Esztergom	1.10	1.06-1.15
Nógrád	1.27	1.21-1.33
Pest	1.04	1.02-1.07
Somogy	1.02	0.98-1.06
Szabolcs	1.15	1.12-1.19
Tolna	0.91	0.89-0.96
Vas	0.79	0.76-0.83
Veszprém	0.99	0.96-1.03
Zala	0.97	0.93-1.01

ISPOR 2022

May 15-18, 2022

Washington, DC, USA Area and Virtual

PÉCSI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM  
UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS

Funding:

This research was supported by the Hungarian Government and the European Union. Grants: EFOP-3.6.1-16-2016-00004 Comprehensive Development for Implementing Smart Specialization Strategies at the University of Pécs.

Corresponding author:

Dr. Imre BONCZ, MD, MSc, PhD, Habil  
University of Pécs, Faculty of Health Sciences, Hungary  
Institute for Health Insurance  
E-mail: imre.boncz@etk.pte.hu