

YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST WITH PREMATURE MORTALITY CAUSED BY INJURY IN MONGOLIA

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Background:

According to the World Health Organization statistics, in 2019, 4.4 million people lost their lives due to injuries. The death rate of injuries in Mongolia has been increasing dramatically in recent years, and statistics in the year 2020 have shown that injuries are the fifth cause of illness and the third reason for death. Therefore, the objective of the study was to estimate the Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL).

Methods:

The research materials used for Mongolia's death rates from 2016 to 2020 were used from the Health Development Centre of Mongolia database. We received information of 13,551 deaths caused by injuries and external factors.

Result:

In the study period, exposure to external poisonous chemicals takes 25.9%; car accidents count for 19.1%, suicide takes 16.6%, fall takes 11.1%, and murder accounts for 8.8%. 444,550 years of potential life were lost due to deaths caused by injuries. The average number of Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) for men is 31.7 ± 15.5 years, and the average number of Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) for women is 40.5 ± 19.7 years. Men lose an average of 26.2 ± 11.9 Years of Potential Life due to intoxication and death from exposure to toxic substances and 36.4 ± 18.4 years to death due to falling. Women, on the other hand, lose an average of 32.8 ± 13.4 Years of Potential Life due to intoxication, and they lose 45.9 ± 22 Years of Potential Life due to murder.

Conclusions:

YPLL caused by death due to injury and external factors in Mongolia are high. YPLL rates are much higher than females for males. In addition, years Of Potential life Lost caused by exposure to poisonous chemicals are higher than the other factors.

Key words:

Mortality, Burden of disease, injuries, Mongolia

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