

## Potential Years of Life Lost

Table 1. Potential Years of Life lost (PYLL), 2005-2009	PYLL	Percent
<b>Total Leading causes of mortality, 2005-2009</b>	<b>47681</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>ICD-10-CA Chapter</b>		
Neoplasms (cancer)	14908	31.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality (injury)	8515	17.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	8301	17.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	3154	6.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	2597	5.4
Diseases of the digestive system	2249	4.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	1548	3.2
Diseases of the nervous system	1541	3.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1489	3.1
Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	1234	2.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	846	1.8
Mental and behavioural disorders	613	1.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	379	0.8
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	198	0.4
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	75	0.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	34	0.1

### Interpretation:

Table 1 shows the causes of potential years of life lost in HPECHU from 2005 to 2009 by ICD-10-CA Chapter. Potential years of life lost (PYLL) is an indicator of premature mortality. It represents the number of years not lived by an individual from birth to age 75. This indicator places more weight on causes of early death than causes of death at older ages. The top three leading causes of potential years of life lost are neoplasms (cancer), external causes of morbidity and mortality (injury) and diseases of the circulatory system, which includes hypertensive diseases, ischaemic heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases.

The ICD is the international standard diagnostic classification system for all general epidemiological and many health management purposes. It is used to classify diseases and other types of health problems. The current version used in Canada is the ICD-10-CA.

**Source:** Ontario Mortality Data, 2005-2009, Ontario MOHLTC, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, extracted Oct. 18, 2013

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<b>Table 2. Details of Potential Years of Life lost (PYLL), 2005-2009</b>	<b>PYLL</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Neoplasms (cancer)</b>	14908	100
Lung Cancer	4269	28.6
Breast Cancer	1399	9.4
Cancers of other digestive organs (excluding, pancreas, colon, stomach and esophagus)	895	6.0
Pancreatic Cancer	786	5.3
Colon Cancer	804	5.4
Cancers involving bone and articular cartilage	724	4.9
Cancers involving female genital organs	717	4.8
Cancers involving the eye, brain and other parts of the central nervous system	668	4.5
Cancers involving the urinary tract	565	3.8
Oesophageal Cancer	445	3.0
Cancers involving male genital organs	430	2.9
Cancers involving the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	270	1.8
Stomach Cancer	225	1.5
Other and unspecified	2711	18.1
<b>External Causes of Injury</b>	8515	100
Collisions	2487	29.2
<i>ATV/Snowmobile</i>	388	4.6
Self harm	2349	27.6
Poisoning	806	9.5
Falls	495	5.8
Drowning	475	5.6
Assault	462	5.4
Burns	175	2.1
Other and unspecified	1266	14.8
<b>Diseases involving the Circulatory system</b>	8301	100
Ischemic heart disease	5394	65.0
Cerebrovascular disease	1084	13.1
Cardiomyopathy	353	4.3
Other and unspecified	1470	17.6

### Interpretation:

Table 2 shows some detailed causes of the top three categories outlined in Table 1 contributing to potential years of life lost in HPECHU from 2005 to 2009 by ICD-10-CA Chapter.

**Source:** Ontario Mortality Data, 2005-2009, Ontario MOHLTC, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, extracted Aug. 12, 2013