

Estimating Mortality Indicators and Causes of Death Using ANACoD Tool from Civil Registration Data of Iganga-Mayuge HDSS Site in Uganda

By

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Abstract

Globally, only a third of the world's 55 million deaths are registered through the civil registration system annually. 80% of these deaths occur outside the health facilities and are never registered. Developing countries especially sub-Saharan Africa are the custodians of the majority unregistered deaths. According to UNDESA (2014), death registration refers to a registration of every death event that occurs to all population groups in a country within a specified time period. The estimation of death registration rate is calculated as a percentage of the expected number of deaths in a given year that are actually registered or captured by the civil registration system in the same year. Death Registration in Uganda is largely undeveloped. A study was conducted in Iganga/Mayuge HDSS site in Eastern Uganda given that its population is continuously followed without sampling. The specific objectives of the study were to understand the population structure changes from the year 2007 to the year 2016, to compute basic mortality indicators from the civil registration data (Infant mortality rate, Under-5 mortality rate and Crude death rate) and to understand the leading causes of death by age and gender from the civil registration data. Secondary data on verbal autopsies as well as the socio-economic data was analysed using Analysis of Mortality levels And Causes-of-Death (ANACoD) tool freely provided by the World Health Organisation (WHO, 2013). Findings showed that 3,947 deaths occurred between 2007 and 2016 with majority deaths for males (51.5%). Majority of these deaths were for children below 1 year (23.5%). The population structure has shifted from more infant mortalities (32.1 per 1000 live births) in the year 2007 to less infant mortality (28.1 per 1000 live births) in the year 2016. Crude Death rate has reduced from 4.4 in the year 2007 to 3.1 per 1000 population in the year 2016. Life expectancy has increased from 73.7 in the year 2007 to 78.7 years in the year 2016. Malaria (27.0%) and HIV/AIDS (9.7%) were the leading causes of death in Iganga/Mayuge HDSS site in the year 2007 while in 2016, the leading cause of death was Malaria (25.8%) and Hypertensive disease (9.3%). In conclusion, the study underscores the importance of strong public health programmes such as sleeping in treated insecticide mosquito nets as well as improvement in the lifestyle of the population by feeding balanced diet as well as making exercises.

Key words: infant, structure, public, health and excel-based.

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