

Leading Causes of Death

Chronic diseases constituted major causes of death in Hong Kong. In 2000, the top ten leading causes of death were similar to those of the previous year (Figure 6). The top five killers were malignant neoplasms (cancer) (33.0%); heart diseases (16.3%); cerebrovascular disease (10.5%); pneumonia (8.9%); injury and poisoning (5.6%). Together, they represented 74.3% of all deaths. The next five killers in descending order were nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis; diabetes mellitus; chronic liver diseases and cirrhosis; septicaemia; and aortic aneurysm.

Hong Kong, like other developed countries of the world, has gone through its epidemiology transition in mortality from communicable to non-communicable diseases in all age groups. With the steady ageing of our population, the impact and burden of chronic diseases on our health and health care system would be undoubtedly going to intensify for the years to come.

Remark:

Causes of death is classified according to the International Classification of Disease (ICD). The ninth revision of ICD has been adopted in Hong Kong since 1979 for classification and coding of causes of death.

主要死亡原因

慢性疾病為香港人死亡的主因。二零零零年，十大致命疾病跟往年相約（圖6）。首五類致命疾病為惡性腫瘤（癌症）（33.0%）、心臟病（16.3%）、腦血管病（10.5%）、肺炎（8.9%）及損傷和中毒（5.6%），合共佔總死亡人數74.3%。其次的五類致命疾病依次為腎炎，腎變病綜合症和腎變病、糖尿病、慢性肝病和肝硬變、敗血症和主動脈動脈瘤。

香港跟其他先進國家一樣，在不同年齡組別中的死亡主因均由以往的傳染病演變為非傳染病。隨着人口老化，慢性疾病對健康的影響及醫護系統的負擔必定會持續增加。

附註:

死亡原因是根據國際疾病分類。由一九七九年起，香港採用國際疾病分類第九次修訂版。

Figure 6 Ten Leading Causes of Death, 2000

圖 6 二零零零年首十類致命疾病

