

《中国人口的流行病学转变研究》

图书基本信息

书名：《中国人口的流行病学转变研究》

13位ISBN编号：9787802112223

10位ISBN编号：7802112222

出版时间：2006年3月1日

出版社：中央编译出版社

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页数：212 页

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内容概要

With an increasing proportion of the population surviving into adult and elderly age groups, the epidemiological profile of China increasingly reflects the diseases and health problems of adults other than those of children. In particular, chronic non-communicable diseases, instead of communicable diseases, are becoming more important causes of death. As elsewhere this shift in cause-of-death structure has been referred to as the epidemiological transition.

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Chapter One Introduction The 20th century has witnessed an impressive increase in the expected length of life in the world. Citizens of developed countries have gained an average of nearly 25 years of life in this century (Butler, 1994). More recently, mortality in less-developed countries has also significantly declined. Preston (1980) estimated 1990 life expectancy at birth to be about 27.5 years in these poor countries. According to United Nations' estimation it was about 60 years in 1990-1995 (United Nations, 1996).

Such increases in life expectancy are the result of changes in the level and structure of causes of death. The significant shifts in the relative importance of certain categories of causes of death have accompanied substantial declines in mortality. Despite the limitation of the data especially in developing countries, the broad world trend on causes of death is reasonably clear. In general, the process appears to be the one in which the number of deaths from famine and infectious diseases declined and were displaced by deaths from chronic and non-communicable diseases. This shift in mortality patterns has been referred to as the epidemiological transition (Omran, 1971).

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