

 Knowledge of the state of health of the population is essential for health care planning, for the definition of prevention programs and for evaluating the effectiveness and quality of health care interventions.

The cause-specific mortality is an important indicator for the health of the population, and the Denominative Registry of Causes of Death (ReNCaM), coordinated by the DEP and active since 1987, is the source of data for analysis aiming at highlighting geographical and temporal differences in cause-specific mortality in the population.

For the evaluation of the frequency of certain diseases in the population and for the assessment of the effectiveness of health care interventions, we furthermore integrate our data with data collected through the use of different health information systems (Hospital Information System, Pharmaceutical Information System, Ambulatory Information System). Over the years, the DEP has published numerous reports on the state of health of the population living in Rome and the Lazio Region, analyzing the mortality and frequency of diseases at different levels of geographic aggregation (per ASL, per district and per municipality of the Lazio Region; per ASL, municipality and district in Rome).

For some acute diseases (acute myocardial infarction and stroke) we are currently developing trend reports on the geographical and temporal development of the following measurements of occurrence and access to care:

- Incidence of cases (standardized rates)
- Incidence of fatal cases (standardized rates)
- Pre-hospital fatality (standardized percentage)

www.statosalutelazio.it

Activities

- [Elaborazione di indicatori dello stato di salute della popolazione residente nella Regione Lazio](it/attivita/90)