

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE COUNTY OF SĂLAJ

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Abstract: Infant mortality is maintained at a high level in this period as against the developed European countries, but its level is lower than that registered in Romania. Out of the analysis of the data recorded in the death files regarding the infants below the age of 1, we can notice certain aspects that the medical-health personnel should focus on; infant mortality represents one of the main demographic aspects in appreciating the health status of a population. The level and the dynamics of infant mortality depend on social, economical, cultural, and behavioural conditions, not only on the organization of Public Health Care Services.

Keywords: infant mortality, demography, health status

Rezumat: Mortalitatea infantilă se menține în această perioadă la un nivel ridicat comparativ cu țările europene dezvoltate, dar nivelul este mai scăzut comparativ cu cel înregistrat în România. Din analiza datelor înscrise în fișele de deces sub un an, se constată aspecte care trebuie să stea în atenția personalului medico-sanitar, mortalitatea infantilă reprezentând unul din principalele aspecte demografice în aprecierea stării de sănătate a populației. Nivelul și dinamica mortalității infantile, depind de condițiile social- economice, cultural –sanitare și comportamentale și nu numai de nivelul organizării ocrotirii sănătății.

Cuvinte cheie: mortalitate infantilă, demografie, stare de sănătate

Table no. 1- Infant and neonatal mortality in some of the European countries in 2005.

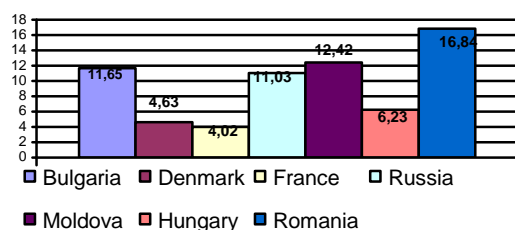
Nr. crt.	Country	Infant mortality	Infant mortality at male gender	Infant mortality at female gender	Neonatal mortality
1	Albania	7,79	7,87	7,69	2,51
2	Austria	4,18	4,39	3,97	2,94
3	Bulgaria	11,65	13,16	10,04	6,57
4	Cehia	3,39	4,02	2,73	2,02
5	Danemarca	4,63	4,54	4,72	3,27
6	Elveția	4,23	4,85	3,58	3,16
7	Estonia	5,44	5,74	5,10	3,28
8	Rusia	11,03	12,56	9,40	6,36
9	Franta	4,02	4,52	3,50	2,65
10	Germania	4,14	4,50	3,75	2,68
11	Grecia	4,06	4,10	4,02	2,62
12	Italia	4,64	4,98	4,28	3,42
13	Letonia	7,80	7,90	7,69	5,62
14	Lituania	6,84	7,68	5,97	4,06
15	Marea Britanie	5,07	5,52	4,59	3,43
16	Moldova	12,42	12,48	12,34	7,48
17	Norvegia	3,28	3,43	3,13	2,21
18	Olanda	4,39	4,94	3,82	3,36
19	Polonia	6,80	7,43	6,14	4,88
20	Portugalia	3,90	4,52	3,26	3,44
21	România	16,84	18,73	14,82	9,55
22	Slovacia	7,20	8,04	6,31	4,19
23	Slovenia	4,15	4,40	3,88	3,10
24	Spania	3,99	4,40	3,55	2,64
25	Suedia	3,28	3,52	3,02	2,21
26	Ucraina	10,00	11,23	8,68	5,71
27	Ungaria	6,23	7,03	5,36	4,05
28	Europa	8,63	9,35	7,38	3,45
29	UE	5,23	5,74	4,70	3,50

MATERIAL AND WORKING METHOD

The study material is represented by the statistical data of the National Institute of Statistics and the papers of CNOAS. The period of time taken into consideration is 2002-2007.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Picture no. 1. Infant and neonatal mortality in some of the European countries, 2005



The infant mortality has an oscillating evolution between 2002 and 2007, but it is situated below the average on the country, although it is high in comparison with that recorded in the countries of the European Union and the other European states.

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Table no. 2 – Infant mortality on the main age groups in the county of Sălaj, between 2002 and 2007

Year	Infant mortality		Age subgroup					
	Deaths under the age of 1	% Born alive	Neonatal precocious mortality		Neonatal		Post-neonatal	
			No. of deaths	% born alive	No. of deaths	% born alive	No. of deaths	% born alive
2002	30	12,3	11	4,5	13	5,3	17	7,0
2003	30	13,3	11	4,9	14	6,2	16	7,1
2004	34	15,4	11	5,0	12	5,4	22	9,9
2005	26	11,6	13	5,8	15	6,7	11	4,9
2006	31	14,3	17	7,9	21	9,7	10	4,6
2007	23	8,0	12	4,2	13	4,5	10	3,5

Picture no. 2 – Rate of infant mortality in the county of Sălaj, in comparison with Romania 2002 - 2007 (per1000 born alive)

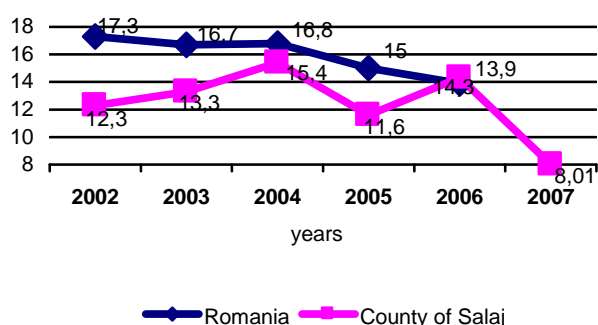
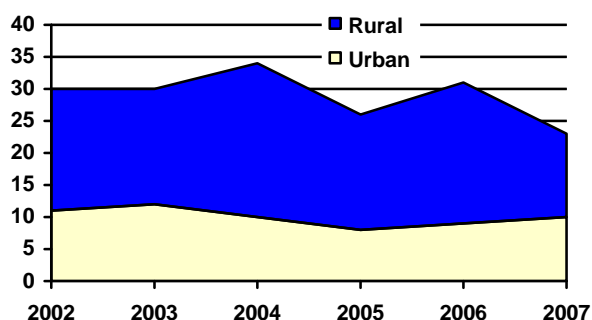


Table no. 3 – Infant mortality per residence environments in the county of Sălaj, between 2002 and 2007.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	30	30	34	26	31	23
Urban	11	12	10	8	9	10
Rural	19	18	24	18	22	13

Picture no. 3 – Infant mortality per residence environments, between 2002 and 2007.



The number of deaths between 0-1 years old, registered in the rural environment is significantly higher, as against that registered in the urban environment.

The main causes of infant mortality are the perinatal affections, accidents, followed by the affections of the respiratory diseases and congenital malformations. With small differences, this hierarchy is maintained during the entire studied period of time.

Table no. 4 – Number of deaths (0-1 years old) per causes of death, in the county of Sălaj, between 2002 and 2007.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Respiratory system	13	12	14	5	5	7
Perinatal affections	8	9	7	10	15	12
Congenital malformations	4	3	7	5	5	2
Accidents	1	3	3	6	4	1
Digestive system	3	-	-	-	1	-
Other causes	1	3	3	-	1	1

Picture no. 4 – Structure of deaths (0 - 1 years old) in the year 2007 (per 100 deaths - 0-1 years old)

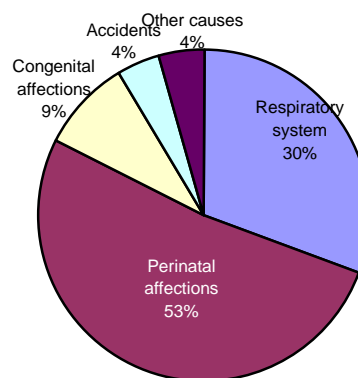
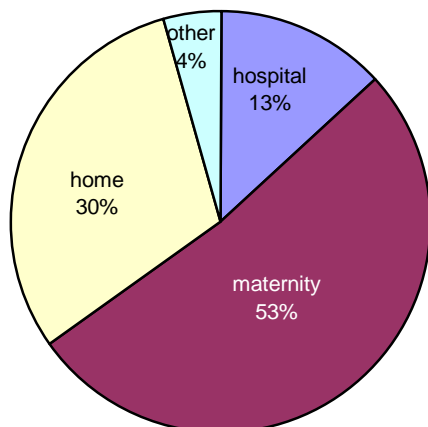


Table no. 5 – Structure of deaths (0-1 years old) taking into account the place of death in the county of Sălaj, between 2002 and 2007.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hospital	7	6	10		3	3
Maternity	11	9	11	15	20	12
Home	10	9	10	7	6	7
Other *	2	6	3	4	2	1

* emergency vehicle, cart, field

Picture no. 5 – Structure of deaths (0-1 years old) after the place of death in the year 2007 (per 100 deaths at 0-1 years old)



3. Date statistice aparținând A.S.P. Sălaj. (Statistic data from the Health Public Authority, Sălaj).
4. Strategia Națională de Sănătate Publică. (Public Health National Strategy).
5. Strategia post aderare a României 2007-2013. (Romania's post-accession strategy for 2007-2013).

CONCLUSIONS

- The decrease of infant mortality during the period of time taken into consideration is placed under the level registered in Romania, but above the average recorded in the EU;
- The decrease of the post-neonatal index of mortality, from 7 ‰ to 3,5 ‰;
- A higher rate of infant mortality in the rural environment, as against that registered in the urban environment;
- A larger weight of deaths between 0 and 1 years old in maternity and the decrease of those recorded at home;
- A larger weight of deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system, 30 %, considered as being avoidable in the developed countries and as perinatal causes that constantly exceed the percentage of 50 %.
- Infant mortality indicator represents an indicator specific for measuring and describing the health status of the children and, at the same time, it is considered as a synthetic index of the population's health status, because many factors are involved in the establishment of the level of the phenomenon, reflecting the simultaneous action, both of the socioeconomic and environmental factors and the factors belonging to the health services system. It is a sensitive indicator that may help the local authorities orient towards the medical services planning within the decentralization process.

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