

Key Statistics

National Center for Chronic and Noncommunicable Disease Control and Prevention

Top 10 Causes of Death and the Most Growing Causes During the Chinese Spring Festival Holiday — China, 2017–2021

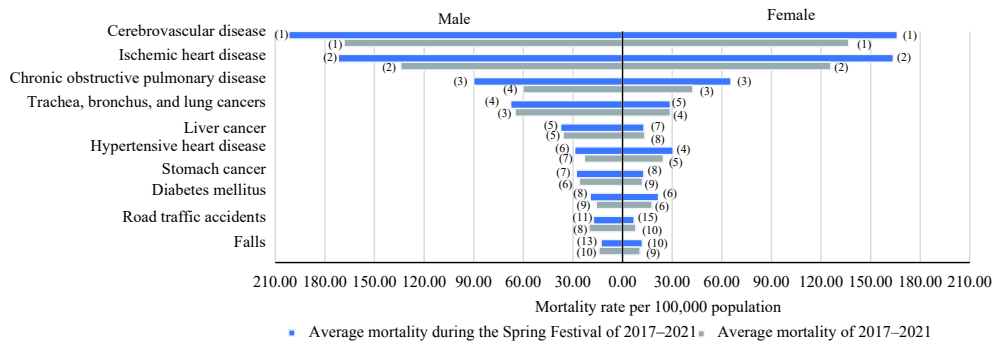


FIGURE 1. Comparison of the mortality rates of the top 10 leading causes of death* during the Chinese Spring Festival holiday^{†,§} with the average annual mortality.

Note: The data tag indicates the ranking order of the disease among all causes of death.

* Causes of deaths are identified using the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) underlying cause of death codes.

† The Chinese Spring Festival holiday is defined as the seven-day public holiday occurring annually during the five-year period of 2017 to 2021.

§ Mortality rate during Chinese Spring Festival holiday is multiplied by 52 to compare it with the five-year average mortality rate.

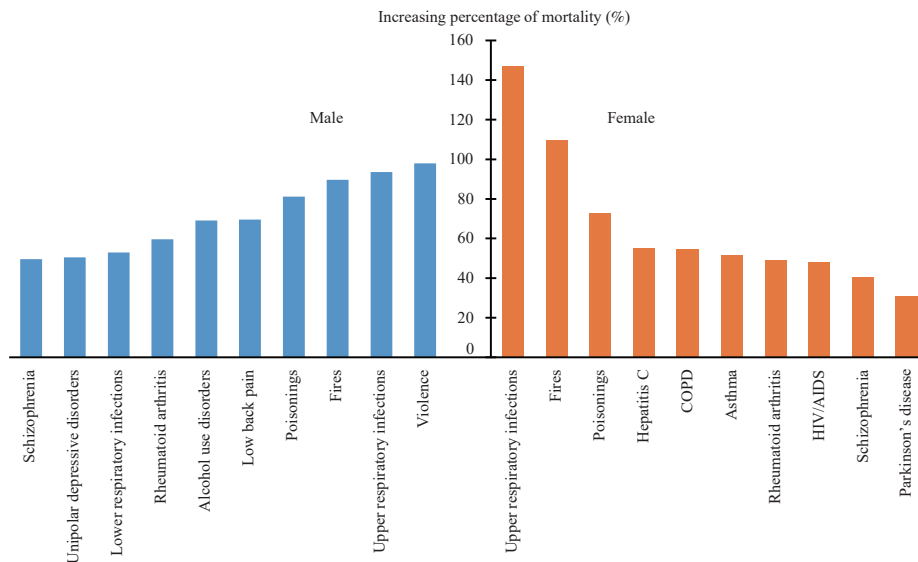


FIGURE 2. Top 10 diseases* with the highest percentage increase in mortality during the Chinese Spring Festival holiday^{†,§} compared with the average annual mortality.

* Causes of deaths are identified using the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) underlying cause of death codes.

† The Chinese Spring Festival holiday is defined as the seven-day public holiday occurring annually during the five-year period of 2017 to 2021.

§ Mortality rate during Chinese Spring Festival holiday is multiplied by 52 to compare it with the five-year average mortality rate.

Figure 1 shows the top 10 causes of death during the Spring Festival holidays from 2017 to 2021 and the 5-year average. The mortality rate during the Spring Festival holidays increased for cerebrovascular disease, ischemic heart disease, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) for both males and females. For males, the rankings of COPD, hypertensive heart disease, and diabetes increased, while the rankings of lung cancer and stomach cancer decreased. For females, the ranking of hypertensive heart disease increased, while the rankings of lung cancer, liver cancer, and stomach cancer decreased. These results suggest that more attention should be paid to patients with chronic diseases during the Spring Festival holiday.

Figure 2 shows the 10 diseases with the highest increase in mortality during the Chinese Spring Festival holiday compared with the five-year average. All changes in mortality were greater than 30%. The greatest increases in males were violence (98.02%), upper respiratory infections (93.60%), and fires (89.65%). The greatest increases in females were upper respiratory infections (147.11%), fires (109.73%), and poisonings (72.53%).

These results suggest that more attention should be paid to firework safety to reduce the occurrence of fire disasters. Additionally, the government should promote societal safety, as well as remind the public to have a healthy diet and drink in moderation during the festival.

Source: China Cause of Death Reporting System (CDRS), 2017–2021.

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doi: [10.46234/ccdcw2023.013](https://doi.org/10.46234/ccdcw2023.013)

Submitted: January 16, 2023; Accepted: January 18, 2023