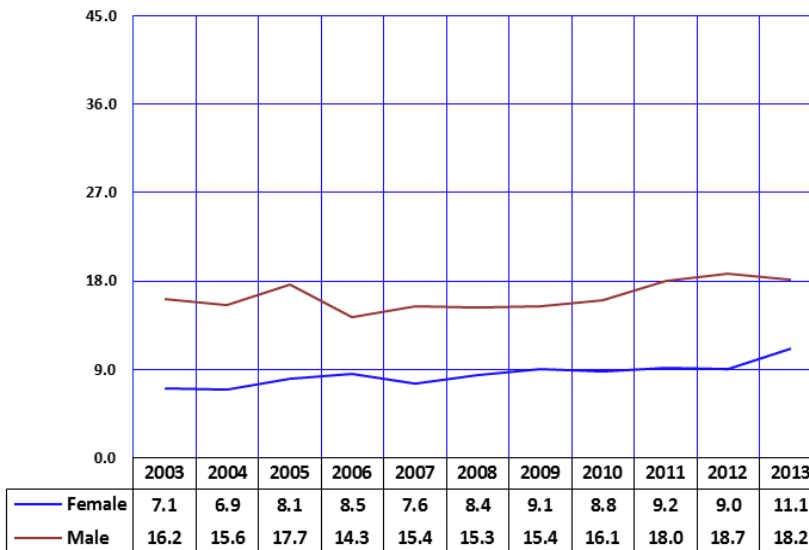


## 2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

### Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis

**Figure 2B-24**  
**Age-adjusted Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> for Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis**  
**by Gender and Year, Arizona, 2003-2013**



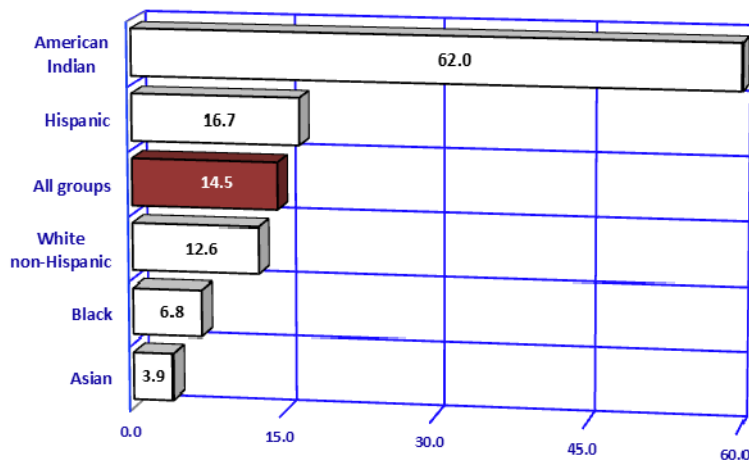
Notes: <sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per 100,000 population age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard.

Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was the 9<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in Arizona in 2013 (**Figure 2B-1, Table 2B-1**). Among the 1,040 deaths due to chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, 636 (61.2 percent) were males (**Table 2B-4**).

Among females, the age-adjusted mortality rate for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis slightly increased 23.3 percent from 2012 to 2013. Among males, the mortality rate decreased 2.7 percent from 18.7/100,000 in 2012 to 18.2/100,000 in 2013 (**Figure 2B-24, Table 2B-3**).

In 2013, Navajo, Apache, Gila, La Paz, Mohave, and Graham counties had the highest mortality rates for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (**Table 5E-11**).

**Figure 2B-25**  
**Age-adjusted Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> for Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis**  
**by Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2013**



Notes: <sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per 100,000 population age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard.

The 2013 death rate for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis among American Indians (62.0 deaths per 100,000) was 4.3 times greater than the state average (14.5/100,000; **Figure 2B-25, Table 2B-4**). The rate for Hispanics (16.7 deaths per 100,000 population) was the second highest among racial/ethnic groups in the State.

Compared to the median age at death from all causes (76 years), those who died from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis were on average 18 years younger (58 years, **Table 2D-3**). In 2013, the median age at death of American Indians who died from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was only 49 years (**Table 2D-3**).