

**GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL
TERRITORY OF DELHI**

**REPORT
ON
MEDICAL CERTIFICATION
OF
CAUSE OF DEATHS IN DELHI**

2007



**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
&
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF REGISTRAR (BIRTHS & DEATHS)
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PREFACE

This Present report on Medical Certification of Cause of Death is brought out by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics and office of Chief Registrar (Births & Deaths) Delhi. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 provides for certification of cause of death by the medical practitioners who have last attended the deceased. Section 10(2) of the act empowers the State Government to introduce the system of medical certification of cause of death in respective states. The medical certification of cause of death has been made compulsory in July 2003 by bringing all the hospitals, government as well as private in the purview of the provisions of 10(3) of the RBD Act, 1969.

The report has been prepared exclusively on the basis of data on institutional deaths in Delhi. In domiciliary cases MCCD is not reported, so the readers of this report may bear in mind that this study is confined to 59% of the deaths in Delhi which have taken place in hospitals.

The report is divided into four sections. First section is regarding the introduction of medical certification of cause of death (MCCD). Second section is for MCCD at a glance reflecting the level of death registration during 2001-2007 and distribution of institutional deaths by major causes during 2007. Third section is the Time Series analysis of MCC Deaths during the period 1996-2007. Detailed statistical tables are given in section four. In this section twelve year period from 1996 to 2007 is taken into consideration for the study. This part contains a study of institutional deaths- local body wise, sex-wise and age-wise. It has also been attempted to analyze the incidence of major causes of death during the period 1996-2007 in Delhi on the basis of ICD - 10 classification of WHO. This section is also includes analysis of deaths due to Heart attack, cancer, tuberculosis, pneumonia, diabetic mellitus etc. in Delhi.. Fourth section contains statistical tables.

It is hoped that this report will be a useful tool in the hands of policy makers of health related sectors, socio economic planners, health planners, researchers, scholars etc. Suggestions for further improvement in the report, if any, are welcomed.

I would like to bring on record my appreciation for the sincere efforts put in by the officers and officials of Vital Statistics Unit in the preparation of the report.

DELHI
December 08

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**REPORT ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATION
OF
CAUSE OF DEATHS (MCCD) IN DELHI 2007**

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SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

The Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 (RBD Act 1969) came into force in Delhi w.e.f. 1st July,1970. The Act aims at compulsory accounting of vital events which results in the issuance of certificates as well as generation of valuable data for plan and policy formulation on health sector. The Delhi Registration of Births and Deaths Rule 1970 have also been notified w.e.f. 1st January 1971. These rules have been modified and made more people friendly in December 1999 and came into force w.e.f. 1st January 2000. Directorate of Economics & Statistics Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi also functions as the office of Chief Registrar (Births & Deaths) for the N.C.T. of Delhi. The actual registration of Births & Deaths in Delhi is done by three local bodies viz MCD, NDMC, and Delhi Cantonment Board through the network of centre spread all over Delhi. Each local body has a notified Additional Chief Registrar to coordinate in the designated geographical area.

MEANING OF MCCD

Medical Certification of cause of death is a record of the cause of death i.e. the disease, abnormality or injury which has directly or indirectly contributed to the death of a person. Death often results from the combined effect of two or more conditions. Sometimes these conditions may be related or un-related. When the conditions are related the under lying cause of death is the disease or injury which initiated the sequence of events. All other conditions of death other than the underlying cause of death is termed as antecedent and immediate cause of death. The system of medical certification of cause of death provides cause specific mortality profiles which is a key indicator for analyzing the health trends of population in a scientific manner. The cause of death in different age groups are of immense value to the public health planners, administrators, medical professionals epidemiologists and research workers.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

The Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 Provides for Certification of cause of death by a medical practitioner, who has attended the deceased during the latter's last illness. Provision of section 10 (2) of the act empowers the State govt. to introduce the system of medical certification of cause of death in specified areas taking into consideration the facilities available and other related factors. Section 10(3) of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969 makes it mandatory for the medical practitioner, who attended the person during his last illness, to issue a medical certificate of cause of death, in the event of the death of the person, without charging any fee, in the prescribed format, stating to the best of

his knowledge and belief, the cause of death. The Certificate of cause of death will be delivered to the registrar by the informant along with the death report. Section 17 (1) (b) of the Act ensures the Confidentiality of cause of death which is reported by the medical practitioner. The particulars of cause of death will not be disclosed to any person, while issuing the extract of the death register. Further Section.23(3) of the RBD Act certificate under section 10(3) and any person who neglects or 1969 casts a responsibility on the medical practitioner by stating that any person who neglects or refuses to issue a refuses to deliver such certificate shall be punishable with a fine which may extend up to fifty rupees.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH IN DELHI

In the NCT of Delhi the medical certification of cause of death has been made compulsory for all the hospitals managed by Govt./Autonomous bodies including specialized hospital and all nursing homes managed by private organizations and societies of rural and urban areas since July 2003. However all domiciliary events have been kept out of the coverage of the Medical Certification of Cause of Death.

Two types of forms are circulated through the concerned registrars viz. Form No.4 and Form No. 4A. Form No. 4 is used for the purpose of reporting cause of death in case of death taken place in hospitals & Form No.4A is used for reporting the cause of death in domiciliary cases. Reporting of cause of death of domiciliary event is purely voluntary.

SYSTEM OF IMPLEMENTATION.

In the area under MCD all major hospitals/ health institutions both in public and private (including Charitable) are reporting death events on line. The remaining hospitals report the details of the events to the concerned registrar (B & D) along with the duly filled up form No4. In the NDMC & DCB areas the events are being reported manually at present. However NDMC is likely to introduce on line reporting in due course of time

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SECTION TWO

MCCD AT A GLANCE

MCCD AT A GLANCE

The successful implementation of scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death and the quality of data generated under it to a great extent depends on two factors Viz. level of death registration and proportion of institutional death events. Fortunately Delhi is on a sound footing in both respects.

Statement No 2.1: Level of Death Registration

YEAR	MID YEAR POPULATION (IN 000)	TOTAL REGISTRATED DEATH UNDER C R S	ESTIMATED NO. OF DEATHS UNDER SRS	LEVEL OF DEATH REGISTRATION %
1	2	3	4	5
2001	13950	81100	69750	116
2002	14383	86176	73353	117
2003	14843	87743	74215	118
2004	15279	85378	71811	119
2005	15718	94187	72303	130
2006	16175	98908	76023	130
2007	16641	100974	79872	126

Statement No 2.2: No .of Institutional Deaths

YEAR	TOTAL DEATHS	INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS	% OF INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS TO TOTAL
2001	81100	45034	55.53
2002	86176	44965	52.18
2003	87743	48473	55.24
2004	87378	48559	56.88
2005	94187	56390	59.87
2006	98908	60254	60.92
2007	100974	59256	58.68

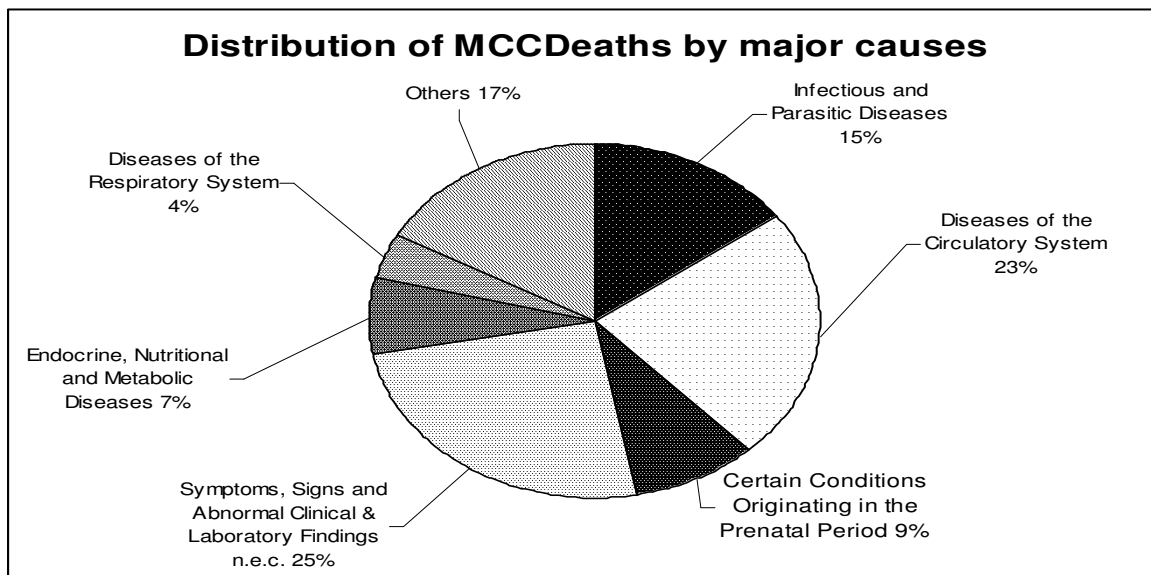
Deaths by Major Causes

During 2007, out of 100974 (63461 males and 37513 females) deaths, 59256 deaths (37341 males and 21915 females) were covered in the MCCD. The classification of medically certified deaths by leading causes during 2007 as per International classification of Disease 10th revision is presented as under:-

Statement No 2.3: Distribution of Institutional Deaths by major causes

ICD 10 Chapter No.	Name of Broad Disease Group	Total no.of Institutional Deaths			% to total
		Male	Female	Total	
I	Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (A00-B99)	5639	3460	9099	15.36
II	Neoplasms(C00-D48)	1160	751	1911	3.22
III	Diseases of the Blood & blood forming organs and certain disorders involvingthe immune mechanism (D50-D89)	300	232	532	0.90
IV	Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases (E00-E89)	2166	1708	3874	6.54
V	Mental and Behavioural disorders(F10-F99)	11	8	19	0.03
VI	Diseases of the Nervous System (G00-G98)	1034	608	1642	2.77
VII	Diseases of the eye and adnexa(H00 - H59)	0	0	0	0.00
VIII	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	0	0	0	0.00
IX	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	8524	4952	13476	22.74
X	Diseases of the Respiratory System (J00-J98)	1600	865	2465	4.16
XI	Diseases of the Digestive System (K00-K92)	1139	465	1604	2.71
XII	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue(L00 - L98)	43	18	61	0.10
XIII	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal system connective tissue (M00-M99)	54	39	93	0.16
XIV	Diseases of the Genitourinary System (N00 - N99)	873	522	1395	2.35
XV	Pregenancy, Childbirth and the puerperium (O 00 - O 99)	0	81	81	0.14
XVI	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	3315	1973	5288	8.92
XVII	Congenital Malformations, Deformations& chromosomal abnormalities(Q00-Q99)	89	53	142	0.24
XVIII	Symptoms, Signs and abnormal clinical &laboratory findings nec.,(R00 - R 99)	9407	5180	14587	24.62
XIX	Injury, poisoning and certain otherconsequences of external causes (S00-T98)	1275	771	2046	3.45
XX	External causes of Morbidity and Mortality (V01-Y89)	712	229	941	1.59
ALL		37341	21915	59296	100.00

The following diagram will further illustrate the major causes which have accounted for deaths during 2007:-



The category death due to infectious and parasitic diseases includes major diseases like Cholera, Typhoid, Diarrhea, Gastroenteritis, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Septicemia, Hepatitis B, HIV, Malaria etc. During 2007, deaths due to major infectious and parasitic diseases constituted 9099 deaths which works out to 15.36% of the total institutional deaths. Out of this 247 deaths are due to cholera 2018 deaths are due to Tuberculosis, 300 deaths are due to Tetanus, 4925 are due to Septicemia, and 289 are due to Hepatitis B.

The category neoplasm shows the deaths due to cancer and cancer related diseases. Total number of deaths due to cancerous diseases is 1911 which works out to 3.22% of the total institutional deaths during 2007. Cancer of oral cavity, digestive organs, respiratory and thorax organs, breast cancer, neoplasm of genitourinary organs, leukemia etc. are the important types of cancers, included in this category. Out of 1911 cancer deaths, 69 deaths are due to cancer of oral cavity, 225 deaths are due to cancer of digestive organs, 206 deaths are due to cancer of respiratory and intra thoracic organs, 119 deaths are due to breast cancer, 359 deaths are due to cancer of genito urinary organs and 186 deaths are due to leukemia.

Diseases like thalassaemia, anemia and disorders involving immune mechanism are included in the category of diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and disorders involving the immune mechanism. Total number of institutional deaths due to the above disease is 532 which work out to 0.90 % of the total institutional deaths. Out of 532 deaths 44 are due to thalassaemia and 430 are due to anaemia.

The category endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases include disorders of thyroid, diabetic mellitus etc. The deaths due to the above diseases are 3874, which works

out to 6.54 % of the total institutional deaths. Out of 38746 deaths 3761 deaths are due to diabetic mellitus.

The category diseases of the nervous system include diseases like meningitis, encephalitis, epilepsy etc. This category accounts for 1642 number of deaths during 2007, which is 2.77% of the total institutional deaths during the year. Out of 1642 deaths, 476 deaths are due to Meningitis, 754 deaths are due to encephalities and 61 deaths are due to epilepsy.

It is noticed that the diseases of the circulatory system i.e. heart and heart related problems account for a major cause of death in Delhi. In this category chronic rheumatic heart diseases, hypertensive heart diseases, acute myocardial infarction, pulmonary heart diseases, cerebrovascular heart diseases are included. heart diseases account for 13476 deaths of which 8524 are males and 4952 are females. It works out to 22.74% of the total institutional deaths during 2007. Out of 13476 deaths 261 deaths are due to chronic rheumatic heart diseases, and 792 deaths are due to hypertensive heart diseases, 718 deaths are due to acute myocardial infarction, 247 deaths are due to pulmonary heart diseases, 1268 deaths are due to cerebrovascular diseases.

Another major cause of death is the diseases of the respiratory system. This includes respiratory infections, bronchitis and acute bronchitis, asthma, influenza, pneumonia etc., which account for 2465 deaths of which 1600 are male deaths and 865 are female deaths. This is 4.16% of the total institutional deaths. Out of 2465 deaths, 122 deaths are due to bronchitis, and acute bronchitis, 90 deaths due to asthma 818 deaths are due to pneumonia.

Another major cause of death is the diseases that affect the digestive system. This category includes gastric and duodenal ulcer, gastroenteritis, appendicitis, hernia, hepatitis, disorder of liver, disorder of pancreas etc. A total of 1604 persons (1139 males and 465 females) died of diseases connected with the digestive system during the year, 2007. It is 2.71% of the total institutional deaths. Out of 1604 deaths 19 deaths are due to gastric and duodenal ulcer, 969 deaths are due to disorders of liver, and 91 deaths are due to disorders of pancreas.

The diseases connected with the genitourinary system has accounted for the death of a total of 1395 persons 873 are males and 522 are females. It is 2.35% of the total institutional deaths. This category includes 1026 deaths due to renal failure.

Certain conditions originating in the prenatal period have accounted for 5288 deaths of which 3315 are male deaths and 1973 are female deaths. It is 8.92% of total deaths in Delhi.

Death categorized under this head takes place in infants. Deaths under this category are due to complications of pregnancy, slow foetus growth, malnutrition & immaturity, hypoxia, birth asphyxia, infections of pre-natal period, hematological disorders etc. Out of 5288 deaths 1211 deaths are due to slow foetal growth, foetal malnutrition and immaturity, 1567 deaths are due to Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions 1507 deaths are due to infection specific to the prenatal period.

Symptoms signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings not elsewhere classified account for 14587 deaths out of which 9407 male deaths and 5180 are female deaths. 24.62% of the deaths institutional during 2007 are included in this category.

Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes are responsible for 2046 deaths of which 1275 are males and 771 are females. The main reasons of death under this category are burns and corrosions and later effects of injuries and poisoning and other consequences of external causes. The death under this category works out to 3.45% of the total institutional deaths.

External causes of morbidity and mortality include deaths due to transport accidents, railway accidents, drowning, exposure to smoke, fire and flames, bites of snakes etc. The external causes of morbidity and mortality account for 941 deaths of which 712 are males and 229 are females. This is 1.59% of the total institutional deaths.

Analysis of Medically Certified Deaths by Causes & Age groups Infant Deaths by Major Causes

Out of total 100974 deaths 8194 are infant deaths during 2007. Out of the 8194 infant deaths, 5094 are male infant deaths and 3100 are female infant deaths. The infant mortality rate is 25.44%. The neo natal mortality rate i.e. the number of infant deaths under the age of one month is 15.27 and the post natal mortality rate is 10.18. Further out of the total of 8194 infant deaths 8021 (97.89%) were in MCCD The following table gives the distribution of 8021 institutional infant deaths classified according to 6 leading causes of death.

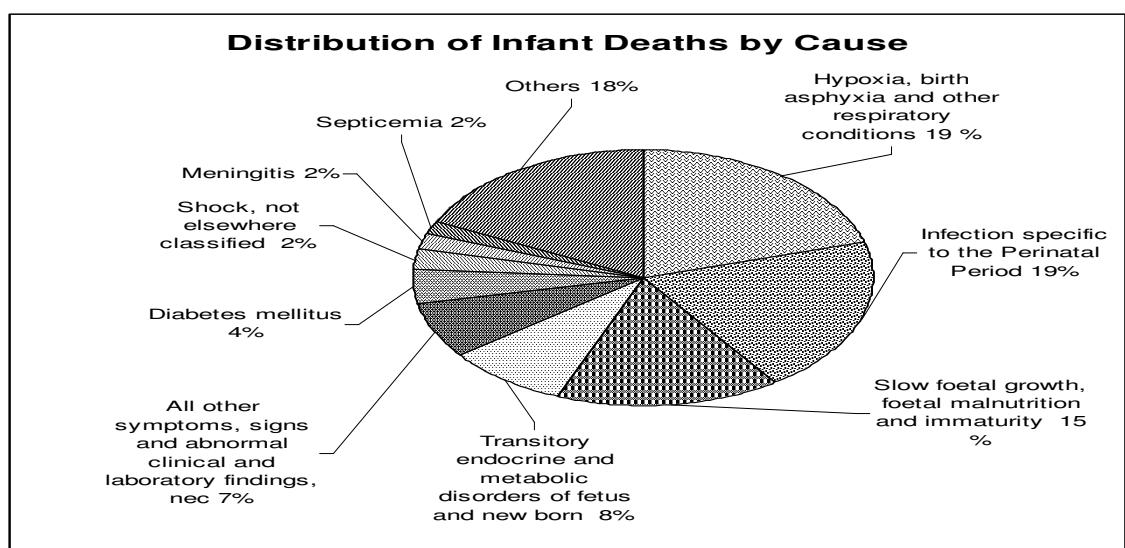
Statement no 2.4: Distribution of infant deaths by major causes

S.No	Cause of Death & ICD No. 10	No. of Infant Deaths			
		Male	Female	Total	% to total
1	Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions (P20-P29)	1003	564	1567	19.54
2	Infection specific to the Perinatal Period (P35-P39)	945	562	1507	18.79
3	Slow foetal growth, foetal malnutrition and immaturity (P05-P08)	744	467	1211	15.10
4	Transitory endocrine and metabolic disorders of fetus and new born (P70-P74)	389	252	641	7.99
5	All other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R09, R11-R17,R19-R39,R41-R49,R51-R53,R58-R99)	335	209	544	6.78
6	Disease of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease (I26-I58)	251	151	402	5.01
7	Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	196	141	337	4.20
8	Shock, not elsewhere classified (R58)	118	72	190	2.37
9	Meningitis (G00-G03)	93	46	139	1.73
10	Septicemia (A40-A41)	94	43	137	1.71
11	Others	837	509	1346	16.78
	Total	5005	3016	8021	100.00

It is observed that of the total institutional infant deaths during the year 2007, Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions account for 19.54%, Infection specific to the Perinatal Period account for 18.79%, slow Foetal growth, foetal malnutrition and immaturity account for 15.10%, Transitory endocrine and metabolic disorders of fetus and new born account for 7.99%, All other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified accounts for 6.78%.

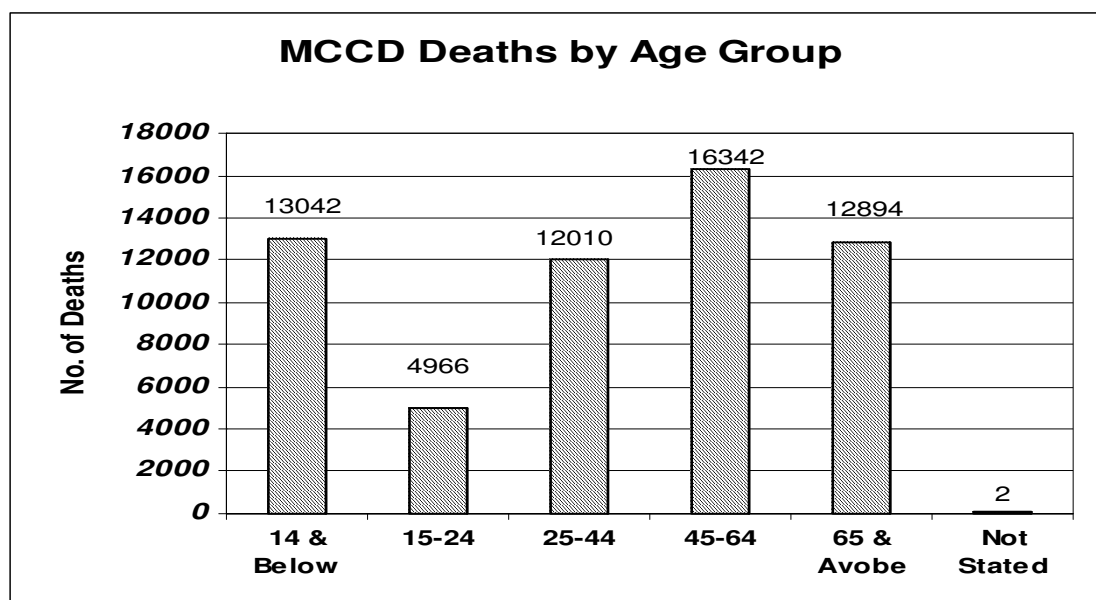
As per analysis of Medical Certification of Cause of Death, 5.01% children died due to Disease of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease, 4.20% due to Diabetes mellitus, 2.37% due to Shock, not elsewhere classified, 1.73% due to meningitis, 1.71% due to septicemia and 16.78% infants died due to other reasons.

The pie diagram represents the infant deaths by major causes.



MCC Deaths by age group:

The following Bar diagram depicts the number of MCC Deaths by age groups:



Obviously, Maximum number of Institutional Deaths during 2007 occurred in the age group of 45-64 years and the number of institutional deaths in age group of 14 years & below, 25-44 years and 65 years & above have no significant difference. It may also be noted that minimum number occurred in the age groups of 15-24 years.

Age group wise Institutional Deaths by causes:

Children aged 1-4 years:

Mortality among the children of this age group has been 3.99%. It is 2.23% for males and 1.76% for females. Of the total institutional deaths of 2364 (1321 males and 1045 females) children, the infectious and parasitic diseases caused 24.32% deaths. Another 7.57% died by diseases of the respiratory system; 25.34% by Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical & laboratory findings n.e.c., 9.69% by the diseases of nervous system, and 12.10% by diseases of circulatory system.

Children aged 5-14 years:

Mortality of this age group has been 4.48%. It is 2.55% for males and 1.93% for females. Of the total institutional deaths of 2655 (1512 males and 1143 females) in this age-group, the leading causes of mortality are infectious and parasitic diseases (23.77%); injury and poisoning (4.71%); symptoms, sign and abnormal clinical & laboratory findings n.e.c. (25.88%), Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (8.55%), by disease of circulatory system 15.40% and by diseases of the respiratory system 5.31%.

Persons aged 15-24 years:

Mortality of this age group has been 8.38%. It is 4.87% for males and 3.51% for females. Of the total institutional deaths of 4966 (2885 males and 2081 females) in this age group, predominant causes of mortality in both the sexes are injury and poisoning (8.28%); Infectious and parasitic diseases (23.80%) and Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical & laboratory findings n.e.c. (25.98%), 2.94% by diseases of nervous system, 18.28% by diseases of circulatory system, 2.78% by diseases of the respiratory system, 3.75% by external causes of morbidity and mortality. About 7.98% women of this age group died due to burns, 1.68% due to complication of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.

Persons aged 25-34 years:

There has been mortality of 9.62% in this age group. It is 5.88% for males and 3.74% for females. Of the total institutional deaths of 5702 (3482 males and 2220 females) in this age group, the important causes of mortality in both the sexes are injury & poisoning (8.14%); infectious and parasitic diseases (21.87%); diseases of the circulatory system (20.33%); and symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical & laboratory findings n.e.c. (26.45%), 2.63% by diseases of the respiratory system, 3.28% by external causes of morbidity and mortality. About 6.85% women of this age group died due to burns whereas complication of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium are causing mortality of 1.26% amongst women.

Persons aged 35-44 years:

There has been mortality of 10.65% in this age group. It is 7.23% for males and 3.42% for females. Of the total institutional deaths of 6308 (4282 males and 2026 females) in this age group, the important causes of mortality in both the sexes are infectious and parasitic diseases (19.80%) diseases of the circulatory system (22.69%); injury and poisoning (4.15%); and symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical & laboratory findings n.e.c. (27.25%), diseases of respiratory system (2.85%), diseases of digestive system (4.33%), external causes of morbidity and mortality (2.63%). About 2.81% women of this age group died due to burns.

Persons aged 45-54 years:

Mortality of this age group has been 13.50%. It is 9.33% for males and 4.17% for females. Of the total institutional deaths of 8002 (5528 males and 2474 females) in this age group, the important causes of mortality in both sexes are diseases of the circulatory system (25.34%); infectious and parasitic diseases (16.85%); symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical & laboratory findings n.e.c. (27.17%); and Injury & poisoning (2.65%), diseases of the respiratory system (3.96%), digestive system (4.14%), external causes of morbidity and mortality (1.36%).

Persons aged 55-64 years:

Mortality of this age group has been 14.07%. It is 9.27% for males and 4.80% for females. Of the total institutional deaths of 8340 (5493 are males and 2847 are females) in this age group, the important causes of mortality are diseases of the circulatory system (28.96%); symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical & laboratory findings n.e.c. (26.85%); and infectious and parasitic diseases (13.66 %), diseases of the respiratory system (5.20%).

Persons aged 65-69 years:

Mortality of this age group has been 6.48%. It is 3.97% for males and 2.51% for females. Of the total deaths of 3842 (2351 are males and 1491 are females) in this age group, the important causes of mortality are diseases of the circulatory system (32.34%); infectious and parasitic diseases (11.48%); and symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical & laboratory findings n.e.c. (26.24%), diseases of the respiratory system (6.27%).

70 years and above:

Mortality of this age group has been 15.27%. It is 9.25% for males and 6.02% for females. Of the total institutional deaths of 9052 (5482 males and 3570 females) in this age group, the important causes of mortality are diseases of the circulatory system (34.42%); and symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical & laboratory findings n.e.c. (27.91%), infectious and parasitic diseases (10.52%), diseases of the respiratory system (5.49%).

Medical Certification of Cause of Death in States/UTs

The Registrar General, India and the World Health Organization have time and again stressed the need to have a better system of reporting of cause of death along with the death report. Delhi is one of the few States which has successfully implemented the scheme. Delhi ranks fourth at all India level behind Tripura, Goa, and A & N Island. During the period 1996-2007, in Delhi, on an average 58% of the deaths have taken place in hospitals and cause of death was reported in all the cases.

The Following table reflect the Percentage of MCCDeaths to Registered Deaths in different States & UTs.

Statement No. 2.5 Percentage of MCCDeaths to Registered Deaths in States/ UTs

S.No	Name of State/ UT	No.Of Registered Death			Percentage of MCCDeaths		
		1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhara Pradesh	230,836	350,909	359,615	6.3	5.4	7.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,941	1,670	1,792	50.3	43.7	52.3
3	Goa	10,188	9,891	11,235	91.7	94.1	93.1
4	Gujrat	211,203	225,650	250,017	3.2	2.9	4.4
5	Haryana	113,761	112,285	114,136	10.8	11.8	11.8
6	Himachal Pradesh	31,384	32,213	34,980	2.8	2.2	5.2
7	Karnataka	346,451	351,736	365,181	15.6	16.0	15.7
8	Karela	186,828	178,795	182,059	7.1	10.2	9.8
9	Madhaya Prdesh	462,965	295,008	293,927	4.9	7.5	4.9
10	Maharashtra	479,114	512,330	528,808	35.6	33.7	32.7
11	Manipur	3,211	3,327	2,880	60.1	59.1	47.5
12	Meghalaya	8,774	10,772	8,093	14.5	10.1	15.0
13	Nagaland	4,431	5,204	5,614	3.6	3.6	3.0
14	Orissa	246,166	234,764	236,198	9.9	10.6	10.4
15	Punjab	154,516	146,555	152,666	1.5	3.9	3.7
16	Rajasthan	194,197	214,922	250,985	13.0	10.8	10.9
17	Sikkim	1,084	1,243	1,532	16.1	40.6	32.8
18	Tamilnadu	384,453	376,046	387,451	20.1	19.1	19.4
19	Tripura	NA	11,177	13,439	NA	92.6	100.0
20	Uttar Pradesh	444,095	364,154	293,623	0.4	0.7	0.7
21	A & N Islands	1,093	1,250	1,233	47.8	31.9	74.9
22	Delhi	78,713	79,858	81,100	55.9	55.9	54.1
23	Lakshdweep	231	NA	NA	48.1	NA	NA
24	Pondicherry	8,106	8,579	9,119	52.7	47.7	53.6
25	Chhatisgarh	NA	NA	122,332	NA	NA	4.0
	Total	3,603,741	3,528,338	3,708,015	13.6	14.5	14.4

Note: N.A: Data not available

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SECTION THREE

**TIME SERIES ANALYSIS
OF
MEDICALLY CERTIFIED
CAUSE OF DEATH**

Time series Analysis of Medically Certified Cause of Death

This Section is devoted to the analysis of trends in the deaths registered in Delhi during the period 1996 to 2007. This section also attempts an analysis of the trends in deaths due to specific causes like heart attack, cancer, tuberculosis, pneumonia and diabetic mellitus in Delhi during 1996-2007.

Medical Certification of deaths in retrospect (1996-2007)

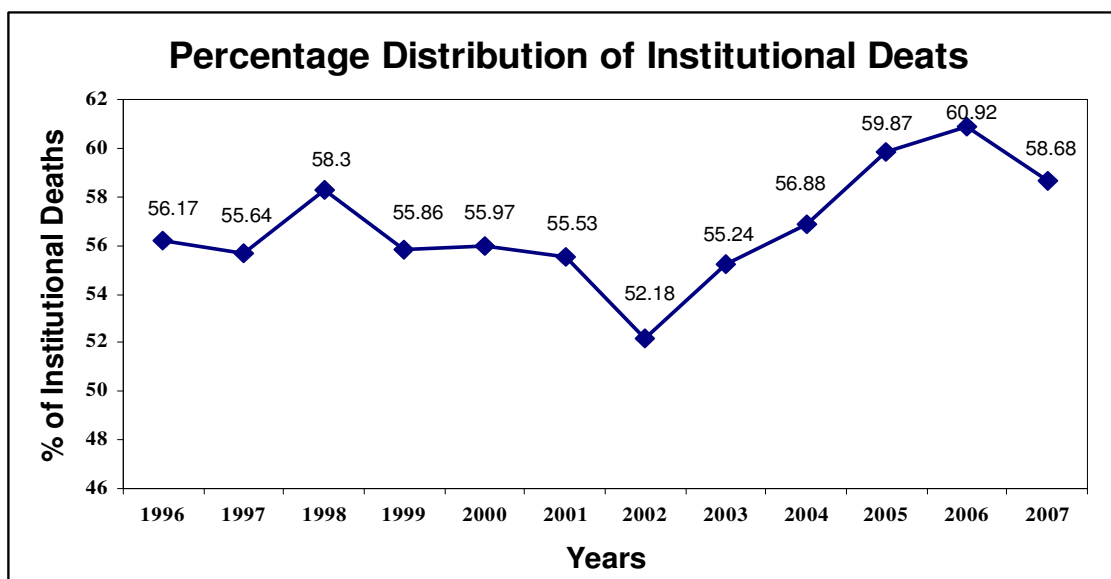
During the period from 1996-2007, it was noticed that the level of hospital deaths in Delhi has varied between 52 to 61 percent. The lowest level i.e. 52% hospital deaths was reported during the year 2002. The maximum level of hospital deaths i.e. 61% was reported during 2006. The following table shows the percentage distribution of medical certification of cause of death i.e. the number of deaths taken place in hospitals

Statement No 3.1: Distribution of Institutional Deaths during pre and post MCCD notification Years

Year	Total Deaths	Institutional Deaths	Percentage
A. Prior to Notification			
1996	76103	42747	56.17
1997	71125	39572	55.64
1998	80405	46876	58.30
1999	78713	43972	55.86
2000	79858	44698	55.97
2001	81100	45034	55.53
2002	86176	44965	52.18
B. After Notification			
2003	87743	48473	55.24
2004	85378	48559	56.88
2005	94187	56390	59.87
2006	98908	60254	60.92
2007	100974	59256	58.68

From the table, it is clear that the total no. of deaths in Delhi has increased from 76103 in 1996 to 100974 in 2007. However, deviating from the general trend, there was a comparative decrease in number of deaths during 1997, 1999 and 2004. The lowest number of deaths i.e. 71125 was reported in 1997 and the highest number i.e. 100974 was reported in 2007. Similarly the number of hospital deaths also increased from 42747 in 1996 to 59256 in 2007. However, in the intervening period, a mixed trend was observed as the number of hospital deaths has shown a decreasing trend in 1997, 1999, 2001, 2002 & 2007 and an increasing trend from the year 2003 to 2006. The lowest number of hospital deaths i.e. 39572 was reported in 1997 and the highest number of hospital deaths i.e. 60254 was reported in 2006.

The following diagram will show the trend in institutional deaths in Delhi :



From the graph, it is clear that the percentage of institutional deaths has continuously increased after notification in July 2003 making it compulsory the MCCD in Delhi, however decreased in 2007.

Local Body wise Institutional Deaths

In the NCT of Delhi maximum number of deaths are registered in MCD area followed by NDMC and DCB. Similarly, in case of hospital deaths also the maximum number is reported by MCD followed by NDMC and DCB.

During the period from 1996 to 2007, out of the total 10,20,670 deaths hospital deaths are 5,80,796. Out of this, MCD has reported 3,67,061 number of deaths, NDMC 2,00,596 number of deaths and DCB 13,139 number of deaths. The hospital deaths are 57% of the total deaths occurred during the period. Out of this, MCD reported 63% of the deaths while NDMC has reported 35% of the deaths and DCB has reported 2% of the deaths.

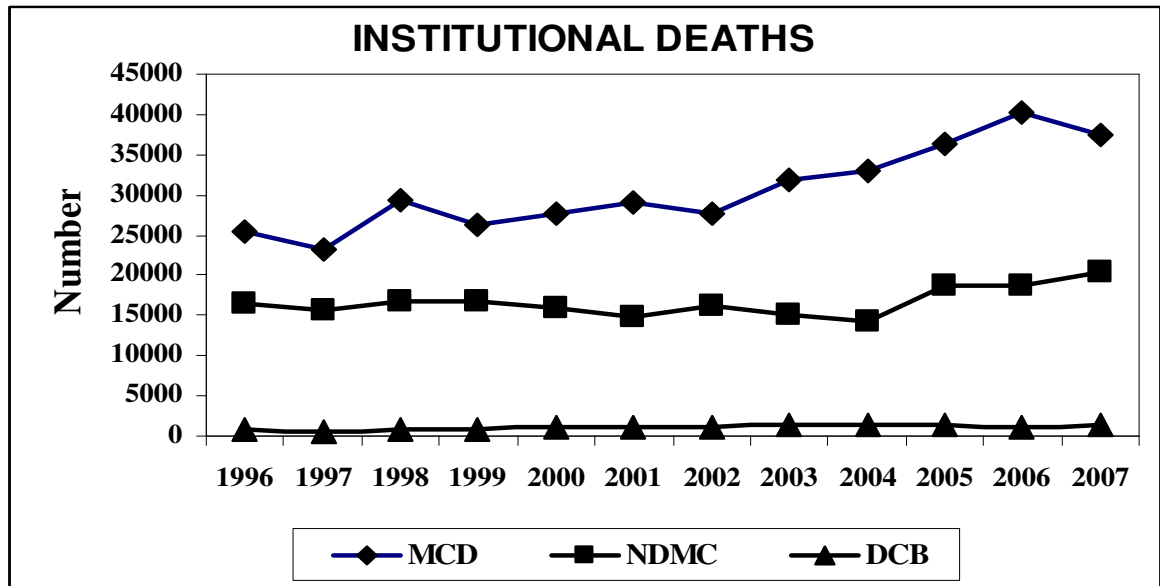
During the period 1996 to 2007, out of 5,80,796 institutional deaths 5,65,159(97.31%) has occurred in hospitals situated in urban area while 15,637(2.69%) institutional deaths has taken place in hospitals located in rural area. The following table shows the local body wise details of institutional deaths in Delhi during the period from 1996 to 2007.

Statement No 3.2 Distribution of Institutional Deaths Local body wise

Year	Institutional Deaths			Total
	MCD	NDMC	DCB	
1996	25347	16622	778	42747
1997	23206	15689	677	39572
1998	29235	16815	826	46876
1999	26203	16897	872	43972
2000	27593	16068	1037	44698
2001	29117	14866	1051	45034
2002	27632	16192	1141	44965
2003	31981	15195	1297	48473
2004	32892	14316	1351	48559
2005	36250	18744	1396	56390
2006	40226	18804	1224	60254
2007	37379	20388	1489	59296

The institutional deaths reported by MCD has increased from 25347 in 1996 to 40226 in 2006 however it has decreased to 37379 in 2007. The number of institutional deaths in NDMC area increased from 16622 to 18804 during the period from 1996 to 2007 and in DCB also the institutional deaths have increased from 778 to 1224. While the increase in number of institutional deaths in MCD is 47%, in NDMC it is 23% and in DCB it is 91%. This shows that number of patients undergoing hospital treatment at the time of death is increasing in Delhi.

The following diagram will make clear the trend on hospital treated deaths in MCD, NDMC and DCB areas.



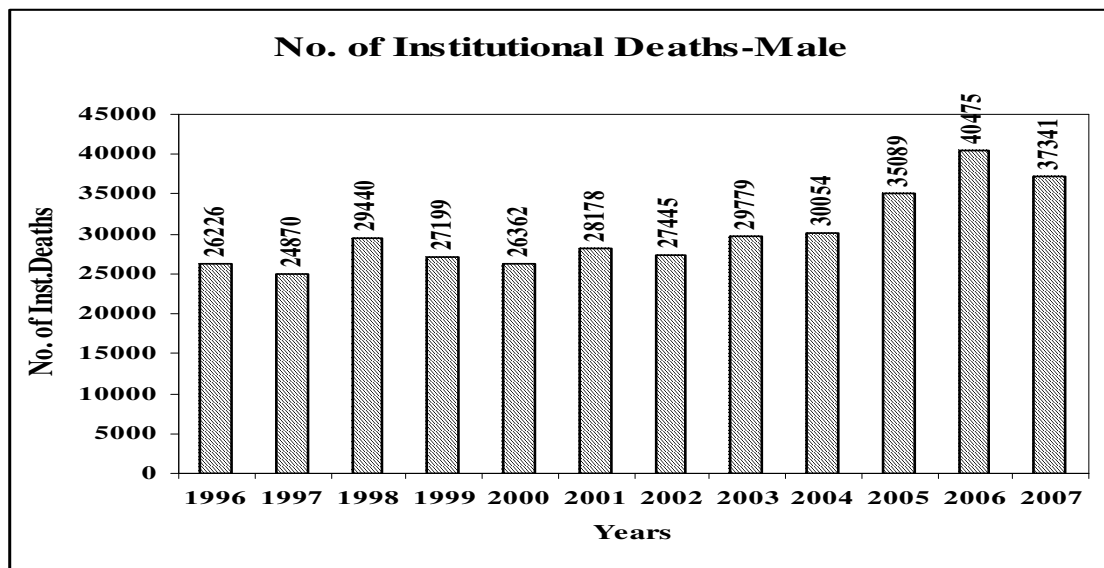
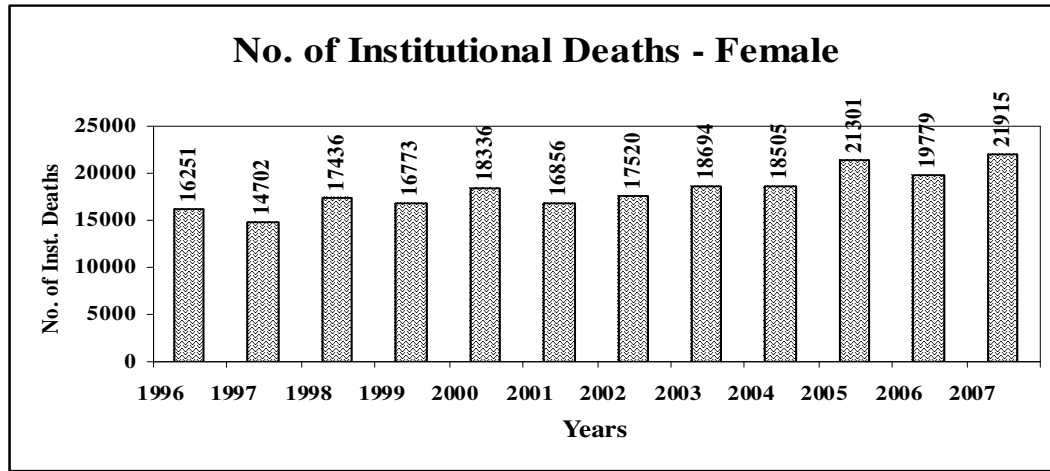
Sex-wise and age-wise analysis of institutional deaths during 1996-2007

The following table shows the number of institutional deaths sex-wise during the period 1996-2007:

Statement No 3.3: Distribution of Institutional Deaths by sex

Year	Male	Female	Total
1996	26226	16521	42747
1997	24870	14702	39572
1998	29440	17436	46876
1999	27199	16773	43972
2000	26362	18336	44698
2001	28178	16856	45034
2002	27445	17520	44965
2003	29779	18694	48473
2004	30054	18505	48559
2005	35089	21301	56390
2006	40475	19779	60254
2007	37341	21915	59296

From the table, it is clear that during the period 1996-2007 the trend is of more male deaths compared to female deaths. The maximum difference in number of male deaths to female deaths has been noticed during the year 2006 whereas it is the minimum during the year 2000. It shows that the difference in male death to female death has varied between 10.5% to 44% during the period.



It is observed that during the period both male institutional deaths as well as female deaths have an increase. The number of male deaths has increased from 26226 in 1996 to 37341 in 2007, whereas the female deaths increased from 16251 in 1996 to 21915 in 2007. Obviously, the percentage increase in number of male deaths is 42 % and it is 33 % in number of female deaths .

The age-wise analysis of the institutional deaths will make the picture more clear. For the purpose of the study, 5 age-groups are taken into consideration i.e. 14 and below, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65 and above. The following table shows the age-wise details of institutional deaths occurred during the period from 1996-2006.

Statement No 3.4 : Distribution of Institutional Deaths age group wise:

year	% of MCCD deaths age group wise						
	14 &Below	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & above	Age Not stated	ALL
1996	30.19	10.69	23.14	19.58	16.02	0.38	100.00
2000	19.81	5.60	13.76	24.88	25.99	9.96	100.00
2006	21.82	9.96	21.24	26.38	20.40	0.20	100.00
2007	22.01	8.38	20.27	27.58	21.76	0.00	100.00

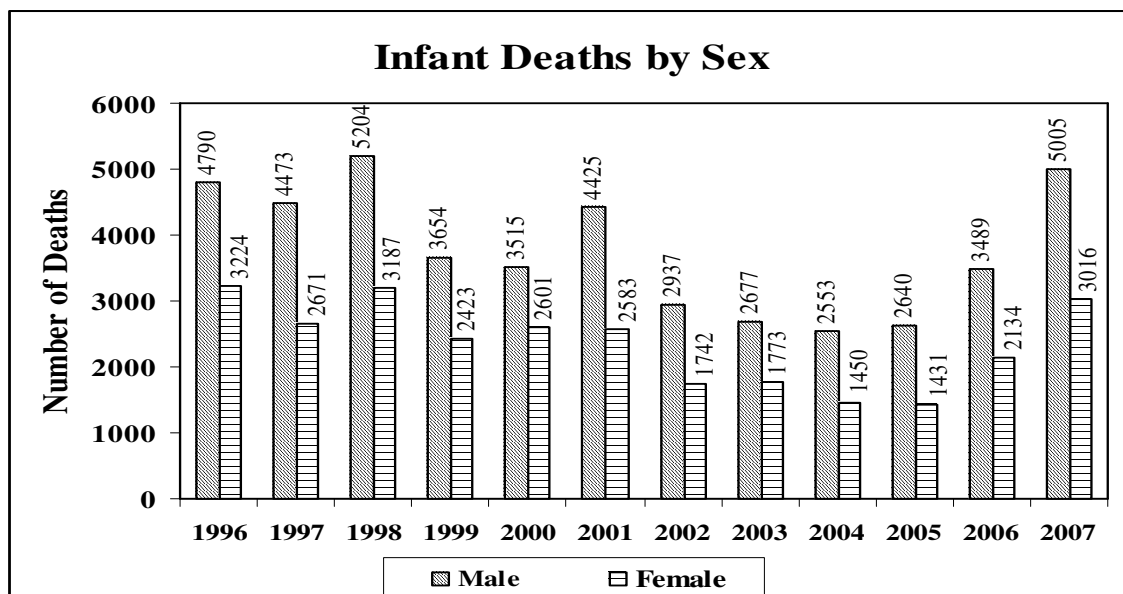
The age group wise analysis reflect that the percentage of number of deaths to total number of deaths has come down from 30.19% to 22.01% in the age group of 14 years & below during the period 1996-2007 whereas it has come down marginally in the age group of 15-24 years & 25-44 years . On the other hand, the percentage of number of deaths to total number of deaths has increased from 19.58 % to 27.58% in the age group of 45-64 years and 16.02% to 21.76% in the age group of 65 years & above.

Institutional infant deaths during the period 1996-2007:

During the period 1996-2006, the institutional infant deaths has decreased considerably in Delhi. It has decreased from 8014 in 1996 to 5623 in 2006 but increased to 8021 in 2007. The following table shows the institutional infant deaths sex wise.

Statement No 3.5: Distribution of Institutional infant Deaths by sex

Year	Infant Deaths		
	Male	Female	Total
1996	4790	3224	8014
1997	4473	2671	7144
1998	5204	3187	8391
1999	3654	2423	6077
2000	3515	2601	6116
2001	4425	2583	7008
2002	2937	1742	4679
2003	2677	1773	4450
2004	2553	1450	4003
2005	2640	1431	4071
2006	3489	2134	5623
2007	5005	3016	8021



An analysis of the major causes of infant death shows that during the period 15.10% of the infant death has occurred due to slow foetal growth, foetal mal-nutrition and immaturity. Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions account for 19.54% of the infant. Infection specific to the perinatal period have accounted for 18.79% of the total infant deaths. All other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings have accounted for 6.78% of the total infant deaths. Septicemia, meningitis and pneumonia have accounted for 1.71%, 1.73% and 1.26% infant deaths respectively.

Major causes of death during 1996-2007

Institutional deaths due to heart attack and related heart diseases

During the period 1996-2007, 114560 deaths have taken place in Delhi due to heart attack and heart related diseases. Out of this 77210 are male deaths and 37350 are female deaths. Death due to heart attack and heart related diseases account for 11.22% of the total deaths in Delhi.

Out of 114560 deaths 86351 (75.38%) have taken place in hospitals while 28209 (24.62%) have taken place in their homes. Deaths due to heart attack varied from 8.40% to 14.84% during 1996-2007. The maximum number of 15442 deaths was reported in 2007 and the minimum number of 6216 deaths was reported in 1997.

Statement No 3.6: Institutional deaths due to heart attack and related heart diseases:

Year	Deaths due to heart attack	Deaths taken place in Hospital	Hospital death (in % age)
1996	7211	4977	69.02
1997	6216	4184	67.31
1998	10078	6865	68.12
1999	6613	4976	75.25
2000	7170	4798	66.92
2001	8136	6960	85.55
2002	11892	7266	61.10
2003	11721	9577	81.71
2004	12669	9976	78.74
2005	8576	6448	75.19
2006	8836	6848	77.50
2007	15442	13476	87.27

The institutional deaths due to heart diseases varied between 61.10% to 87.27% during 1996-2007 . The maximum number of 13476 institutional deaths due to heart diseases was reported in 2007 whereas the lowest number of 4184 institutional deaths was reported in 1997.

Age group wise & Sex wise occurrence of deaths due to heart attack during 1996-2007 may be seen in the following table:

Statement No 3.7: : Distribution of Institutional Deaths due to heart attack by sex & age group:

Age Group	Male	% age	Female	% age	Total	% age
14years & Below	4393	7.93	2683	8.67	7076	8.19
15-24	2980	5.38	2084	6.73	5064	5.86
25-44	10040	18.12	5349	17.28	15389	17.82
45-64	20000	36.10	9411	30.41	29411	34.06
65years & above	17121	30.90	10967	35.44	28088	32.53
Not stated	870	1.57	453	1.47	1323	1.54
Total	55404	100.00	30947	100.00	86351	100.00

The institutional deaths due to heart attack are the maximum in the age group of 45-64 years followed by 65 years & above age group and 25 to 44 years age group. During 1996-2007, 29411 persons died of heart attack in the age group of 45 to 64 years, 28088 in the age group of 65 years & above and 15389 in the age group of 25 to 44 years. In case of males the death due to heart attack is maximum in the age group of 45-64 years whereas in female it is maximum in the age group of 65 years and above. The occurrence of heart attack in males in the age group of 45-64 years is more than double than that of heart attacks in females. 36% of the total heart attack deaths in males occur in the age group of 45-64 years.

Institutional deaths due to Pneumonia

The following table shows the number of deaths due to pneumonia and deaths taken place in hospitals in Delhi during the period 1996-2007.

Statement No 3.8: Institutional deaths due to Pneumonia :

Year	Deaths due to Pneumonia	Deaths taken place in Hospital	Hospital death (in % age)
1996	1273	1132	88.92
1997	1269	1221	96.22
1998	1767	1732	98.02
1999	1458	1450	99.45
2000	1658	1608	96.98
2001	1205	1200	99.58
2002	2250	1956	86.93
2003	2182	1753	80.34
2004	1234	1119	90.68
2005	1503	1294	86.09
2006	868	810	93.37
2007	879	818	93.06

The analysis of data reveals that the maximum number of 2250 deaths were reported in 2002 and the minimum number of 868 deaths were reported in 2006.

The institutional deaths due to Pneumonia varied between 80.34% to 99.58% during the 1996-2007. The maximum number of 1956 institutional deaths due to Pneumonia was reported in 2002 where as the lowest number of 810 institutional deaths was reported in 2006.

Age group wise & Sex wise occurrence of deaths due to Pneumonia during 1996-2007 may be seen in the following table:

Statement No 3.9: Distribution of Institutional Deaths due to Pneumonia by sex & age group:

Age Group	Male	% age	Female	% age	Total	% age
14 years & Below	4749	48.19	3317	53.16	8066	50.12
15-24	776	7.87	618	9.91	1394	8.66
25-44	1136	11.53	699	11.20	1835	11.40
45-64	1607	16.31	751	12.04	2358	14.65
65 & above	1347	13.67	751	12.04	2098	13.04
Not stated	239	2.43	103	1.65	342	2.13
Total	9854	100.00	6239	100.00	16093	100.00

The institutional deaths due to Pneumonia are the maximum in the age group of 14 years & below followed by 45-64 years age group and 65 & above age group. During the 1996-2007, 8066 persons died of pneumonia in the age group of 14 years & below, 2358 in

the age group of 45-64 years and 2098 in the age group of 65 years & above. In case of males and females death due to Pneumonia is maximum in the age group of 14 Years & below This shows that children 14 years & below are more affected by Pneumonia in Delhi, constituting more than half of the hospitals deaths due to Pneumonia.

Institutional deaths due to Tuberculosis

The following table shows the deaths due to tuberculosis and deaths taken place in hospitals in Delhi during the period 1996-2007.

Statement No 3.10: Institutional deaths due to Tuberculosis:

Year	Deaths due to Tuberculosis	Deaths taken place in Hospital	Hospital death (in % age)
1996	4193	3430	81.80
1997	4286	3280	76.53
1998	5005	4064	81.20
1999	4335	3504	80.83
2000	4264	3358	78.75
2001	1881	1473	78.31
2002	4683	3554	75.89
2003	4924	3597	73.05
2004	2315	1987	85.83
2005	3618	3279	90.63
2006	3510	3064	87.29
2007	2516	2018	80.21

The analysis of data reveals that the maximum number of 5005 deaths were reported in 1998 and the minimum number of 1881 deaths were reported in 2001.

The institutional deaths due to Tuberculosis varied between 73.05% to 90.63% during the 1996-2007. The maximum number of 4064 institutional deaths due to Tuberculosis were reported in 1998 where as the lowest number of 1473 institutional deaths were reported in 2001.

Age group-wise & Sex wise occurrence of Tuberculosis during 1996-2007 may be seen in the following table:-

Statement No 3.11: Distribution of Institutional Deaths due to Tuberculosis by sex & age group

Age Group	Male	% age	Female	% age	Total	% age
14 Years & below	1959	8.38	1925	14.54	3884	10.61
15-24	2274	9.73	2566	19.39	4840	13.22
25-44	7403	31.68	4071	30.76	11474	31.34
45-64	7551	32.31	2787	21.06	10338	28.24
65 & above	3988	17.06	1789	13.51	5777	15.78
Not stated	197	0.84	98	0.74	295	0.81
Total	23372	100.00	13236	100.00	36608	100.00

The institutional deaths due to Tuberculosis are the maximum in the age group of 25-44 years followed by 45-64 years age group and 65 years and above age group. During 1996-2007, 11474 persons died of tuberculosis in the age group of 25-44 years, 10338 in the age group of 45-64 years and 5777 in the age group of 65 years and above. In case of males the death due to Tuberculosis is maximum in the age group of 45-64 years where as in females it is maximum in the age group of 25-44 years. The occurrence of Tuberculosis in males in the age group of 45-64 years is more than double than that of Tuberculosis in females. 32.31% of the total Tuberculosis deaths in males occur in the age group of 45-64 years..

Institutional deaths due to Cancer

The following table shows the details of deaths due to Cancer and deaths taken place in hospitals in Delhi during the period 1996-2007.

Statement No 3.12: Institutional deaths due to Cancer:

Year	Deaths due to Cancer	Deaths taken place in Hospital	Hospital death (in % age)
1996	2038	1243	60.99
1997	1991	1068	53.64
1998	876	868	99.09
1999	2172	1163	53.56
2000	2090	1374	65.74
2001	1117	977	87.47
2002	1552	871	56.12
2003	1489	948	63.67
2004	1533	1093	71.30
2005	2009	1545	76.90
2006	2060	1471	71.41
2007	2597	1911	73.58

The analysis of data reveals that the maximum number of 2597 deaths were reported in 2007 and the minimum number of 876 deaths were reported in 1998.

The institutional deaths due to Cancer varied between 53.56% to 99.09% during 1996-2006. The maximum number of 1911 institutional deaths due to Cancer was reported in 2007 where as the lowest number of 868 institutional deaths was reported in 1998.

Age group wise & Sex wise occurrence of Cancer during the period 1996-2007 may be seen in the following table:-

Statement No 3.13: Distribution of Institutional Deaths due to Cancer by sex & age group

Age Group	Male	% age	Female	% age	Total	% age
14 Years & Below	708	8.33	354	5.87	1062	7.31
15-24	559	6.58	282	4.67	841	5.79
25-44	1569	18.46	1378	22.84	2947	20.28
45-64	3160	37.19	2461	40.78	5621	38.68
65 & above	2213	26.04	1392	23.07	3605	24.81
Not stated	289	3.40	167	2.77	456	3.13
Total	8498	100.00	6034	100.00	14532	100.00

The institutional deaths due to Cancer are the maximum in the age group of 45-64years followed by 65 years and above age group and 25-44years age group. During 1996-2007, 5621 persons died of Cancer in the age group of 45-64years, 3605 in the age group of 65years & above and 2947in the age group of 25-44years. In case of males and females, death due to Cancer is maximum in the age group of 45-64years.

Institutional deaths due to Diabetic Mellitus

The following table shows the details of deaths due to Diabetic Mellitus and deaths taken place in hospitals in Delhi during the period 1996-2007.

Statement No 3.14: Institutional deaths due to Diabetic Mellitus:

Year	Deaths due to Diabetic Mellitus	Deaths taken place in Hospital	Hospital death (in % age)
1996	1144	946	82.69
1997	904	703	77.77
1998	814	682	83.78
1999	1064	752	70.68
2000	991	596	60.14
2001	620	586	94.52
2002	657	591	89.95
2003	757	640	84.54
2004	782	640	81.84
2005	1133	1052	92.85
2006	5296	5118	96.64
2007	3920	3761	95.94

The above data reflect that the maximum number of 5296 deaths were reported in 2006 and the minimum number of 620 deaths were reported in 2001. The institutional deaths due to Diabetic mellitus varied between 60.14% to 96.64% during the 1996-2007. The maximum number of 5118 institutional deaths due to Diabetic Mellitus was reported in 2006 where as the lowest number of 586 institutional deaths was reported in 2001.

Age group wise & Sex wise occurrence of Diabetic Mellitus during 1996-2007 may be seen in the following table:-

Statement No 3.15: Distribution of Institutional Deaths due to Cancer by sex & age group

Age Group	Male	% age	Female	% age	Total	% age
14 years & Below	1301	14.27	1010	14.53	2311	14.38
15-24	445	4.88	334	4.81	779	4.85
25-44	1116	12.24	855	12.30	1971	12.27
45-64	3381	37.08	2393	34.44	5774	35.94
65 & above	2800	30.71	2314	33.30	5114	31.83
Not stated	75	0.82	43	0.62	118	0.73
Total	9118	100.00	6949	100.00	16067	100.00

The institutional deaths due to Diabetic Mellitus are the maximum in the age group 45-64 years followed by 65 years & above age group . During 1996-2007, 5774 persons died of diabetic Mellitus in the age group of 45-64 years, 5114 in the age group of 65 years & above and 1971 in the age group of 25-44 years. In case of males and females death due to Diabetic Mellitus is maximum in the age group of 45-64 years.

Institutional Burns deaths by Age and Sex

Institutional deaths from burns tabulated for the period 1991-2007 are given in the following table:-

Statement No 3.16: Distribution of medically certified Deaths due to burns by sex

Year	14 Years & Below		15-24 Years		25-44 Years		45-64 Years		65 & Above		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1991	93	82	166	385	249	492	59	54	13	24	580	1037	1617
1992	81	99	18	324	197	337	48	48	18	30	362	838	1200
1993	81	98	130	400	258	396	50	54	17	27	536	975	1511
1994	94	111	131	415	279	464	46	58	24	25	574	1073	1647
1995	77	104	156	404	298	376	59	69	17	32	607	985	1592
1996	4	6	20	44	38	71	8	8	8	7	78	136	214
1997	8	16	25	55	50	92	16	25	27	27	126	215	341
1998	28	30	39	164	105	190	22	13	18	13	212	410	622
1999	23	30	61	141	128	165	20	19	6	5	238	360	598
2000	12	11	11	39	21	47	7	7	258	318	309	422	731
2001	81	85	119	224	191	334	47	45	45	58	483	746	1229
2002	27	33	57	100	84	132	28	24	32	58	228	347	575
2003	32	35	37	45	54	132	28	24	32	58	183	294	477
2004	44	37	69	158	122	155	33	18	4	4	272	372	644
2005	76	65	104	207	177	229	73	60	31	42	461	603	1064
2006	57	52	114	149	193	180	68	39	20	10	453*	430	883
2007	65	44	64	166	148	209	40	37	12	17	329	473	802
Total	883	938	1321	3420	2592	4001	65	602	582	755	6031	9716	15747

* in case of one male death age has not been stated

During the period 1991 to 2007 total burn deaths in Delhi is 15747. Out of which 6031 are male deaths and 9716 are female deaths. The female burn death is much higher than that of the male burn deaths. The total burn deaths is 1.35% of the total deaths, taken place in the hospitals.

During the period 1991 to 2007, maximum number of burn deaths i.e. 1647 was reported in the year 1994 and the least number of burn deaths i.e. 214 was reported in the year 1996. The maximum number of male burn deaths i.e. 607 was reported during 1995 and female burn deaths is 1073 was reported during 1994. During the years 1991, 1993, 1994 and 1995, the total burn deaths have remained more than 1500.

The age-wise analysis of the deaths due to burn shows that the maximum number of burn deaths has taken place in age group of 25 to 44 years followed by 15-24 years and in both the age groups, the number of female deaths are much higher than the male deaths. The burn deaths in the age group 25-44 account for 41.87 % institutional burn deaths and in the age group 15-24 accounts for 30.11% institutional burn deaths. The burn deaths are the least in the age group of 45-64 followed by the age group of 65 years and above, except the exception of year 2000, when the maximum number of burn deaths has taken place in the age group of 65 and above. The burn deaths in the age group 45-64 and 65 and above account for 16.45% of total institutional burn deaths. The death of children in the age of 14 years & below due to burn works out to 11.57% of the total institutional burn deaths.

* * *

SECTION FOUR

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table-1														
Medically Certified Deaths by Cause and Sex, 2007 (According to the National List)														
S.No	Name of the Disease	Sex	Age in Years											Total
			<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	>=70	Not stated	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
I	CERTAIN INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (A00-B99)													
	I INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (A00-B99)	M	207	313	334	613	723	857	932	792	273	595	0	5639
		F	128	262	297	569	524	392	416	347	168	357	0	3460
1	INTestinal Infectious Diseases (A00-A09)	M	18	9	8	14	15	22	19	23	8	13	0	149
		F	24	14	10	11	4	9	11	8	2	5	0	98
1	Cholera (A00)	M	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	10
		F	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
2	Typhoid Fever and paratyphoid fevers(A01)	M	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	1	1	0	13
		F	3	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	17
3	Food Poisoning (A02,A05)	M	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	9
		F	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
4	Shigellosis (A03)	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Amoebiasis (A06)	M	0	0	1	3	4	6	6	0	3	4	0	27
		F	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
6	Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin (A09)	M	15	8	5	7	8	12	9	15	2	8	0	89
		F	20	11	5	5	3	6	8	6	1	5	0	70
7	Other intestinal infectious diseases (A04,A07-A08)	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	M	34	24	35	138	210	234	276	207	62	101	0	1321
		F	20	15	52	157	127	108	84	59	26	49	0	697
1	Respiratory Tuberculosis (A15-16)	M	5	4	5	12	15	20	32	20	12	23	0	148
		F	1	2	6	17	12	11	10	10	8	10	0	87
2	Tuberculosis of nervous system(A17)	M	21	6	15	97	159	189	185	149	39	60	0	920
		F	13	7	31	106	93	61	58	23	13	28	0	433
3	Tuberculosis of other organs (A18)	M	8	13	12	21	30	20	53	32	8	15	0	212
		F	3	5	9	29	15	28	15	18	2	10	0	135
4	miliary Tuberculosis (A19)	M	0	1	3	8	6	5	6	6	3	3	0	41
		F	3	1	6	5	7	7	1	8	3	1	0	42
3	Other bacterial diseases (A20-A49)	M	127	226	223	404	424	524	552	500	182	432	0	3594
		F	61	196	188	349	346	243	280	253	129	284	0	2329
1	Plague (A20)	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Leprosy (A30)	M	0	0	0	4	11	14	12	8	2	3	0	54
		F	0	0	4	5	4	4	4	3	1	3	0	28
3	Neonatal Tetanus (A33)	M	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
		F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	Other Tetanus (A34-A35)	M	18	7	4	18	20	19	23	28	13	24	0	174
		F	7	7	7	15	9	9	21	18	5	21	0	119
5	Diphtheria (A36)	M	3	10	11	39	56	78	68	52	18	30	0	365
		F	9	11	17	37	38	27	21	14	12	14	0	200
6	Whooping cough (A37)	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Meningococcal infection (A39)	M	6	3	3	6	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	28
		F	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	0	16
8	Septicaemia (A40-A41)	M	94	206	205	337	331	410	447	410	149	375	0	2964
		F	43	176	157	290	293	202	231	216	110	243	0	1961
9	All other types of bacterial Diseases (A21-A28,A31-A32,A38,A42-A49)	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
		F	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
4	Infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission (A50-A64)	M	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	6
		F	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	8
1	Syphilis(A50-53)	M	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	6
		F	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	8
2	Other Types of infections with a predominately SEXUAL MODE OF TRANSMISSION (A64-A64)	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Viral diseases (A70-A74 & A80-B34)	M	23	48	59	37	57	48	60	40	11	31	0	414
		F	18	33	41	41	35	20	27	15	7	11	0	248

Table-1															
Medically Certified Deaths by Cause and Sex, 2007 (According to the National List)															
S.No	Name of the Disease	Sex	Age in Years											Not stated	Total
			<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	>=70	(14)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
	X84)	F	0	0	2	14	8	7	2	4	0	1	0	38	
E54	Assault (Homicide) (X-85-Y09)	M	1	0	0	2	8	3	3	4	2	5	0	28	
		F	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	7	
E55	Other Violence (Y10-Y36)	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	
		F	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	1 Event of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34)	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2 Legal intervention (Y35)	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	3 Operations of war (Y36)	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		F	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
E56	Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40-Y84)	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1 Drugs, medicaments and biological substances causing adverse effects in therapeutic use (Y40-Y59)	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2 Misadvent during surgical & medical care, adverse incidents in diagnostic and therapeutic use, abnormal reactions and late complications (Y60-Y69, Y70-Y82 & Y83-Y84)	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
E57	Other external causes of accidental injury not elsewhere classified (W20-W64, W75-W99, X10-X39, X50-X59)	M	4	1	5	14	10	8	5	7	4	0	0	58	
		F	1	3	2	5	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	17	
	1 Accidents caused by machinery, and by cutting & piercing instruments (W24-W31)	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	2 Accidents caused by firearm missile (W32-W34)	M	0	1	0	4	3	5	0	1	2	0	0	16	
		F	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
	3 Bites of snakes & other venomous animals (X20-X27)	M	0	0	3	4	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	14	
		F	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	4 Sun stroke (X32)	M	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	5 All other accidents including late effects (W20-W23, W35-W64, W75-W99, X10-X19, X28-X29, X30-X31, X33-X39 & X50-X59)	M	3	0	2	4	6	2	2	2	2	0	0	23	
		F	1	3	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	11	
E58	Late effects of external causes of morbidity and mortality (Y85-Y89)	M	0	0	0	4	5	6	6	5	0	2	0	28	
		F	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	
	Total		5005	1321	1512	2885	3482	4282	5528	5493	2351	5482	0	37341	
			3016	1045	1143	2081	2220	2026	2474	2847	1491	3570	2	21915	

Table-2

LOCAL BODY WISE DETAILS OF MEDICALLY CERTIFIED CAUSE OF DEATH DURING (1996-2007)							
YEAR	TOTAL DEATH	INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS LOCAL BODY WISE					
		MCD(U)	MCD (R)	TOTAL	NDMC	DCB	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1996	76103	25052	295	25347	16622	778	42747
1997	71125	23088	118	23206	15689	677	39572
1998	80405	29049	186	29235	16815	826	46876
1999	78713	26016	187	26203	16897	872	43972
2000	79858	27071	522	27593	16068	1037	44698
2001	81100	29094	23	29117	14866	1051	45034
2002	86176	25948	1684	27632	16192	1141	44965
2003	87743	29451	2530	31981	15195	1297	48473
2004	85378	30876	2016	32892	14316	1351	48559
2005	94187	33564	2686	36250	18744	1396	56390
2006	98909	37789	2437	40226	18804	1224	60254
2007	100974	34426	2953	37379	20388	1489	59256

Table-3

SEX WISE DEATHS (1996-2007)						
Year	Total Deaths	Male	Female	Institutional Deaths		
				MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1996	76103	47098	29005	26226	16521	42747
1997	71125	44288	26837	24870	14702	39572
1998	80405	50205	30200	29440	17436	46876
1999	78713	47990	30723	27199	16773	43972
2000	79858	48532	31326	26362	18336	44698
2001	81100	51238	29862	28178	16856	45034
2002	86176	53405	32771	27445	17520	44965
2003	87743	54561	33182	29779	18694	48473
2004	85378	53016	32362	30054	18505	48559
2005	94187	58554	35633	35089	21301	56390
2006	98908	64028	34880	40475	19779	60254
2007	100974	63461	37513	37341	21915	59256

Table-4

Details of Institutional Deaths by Age & Sex (1996-2007)														
YEAR	Below 14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65 and above		Not stated		Total	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1996	7483	5421	2487	2083	6252	3639	5667	2704	4225	2625	112	49	26226	16521
1997	6725	4485	2119	1779	5388	3105	6178	2801	4335	2488	125	44	24870	14702
1998	7885	5453	2351	2058	6265	3482	7717	3393	5090	3014	132	36	29440	17436
1999	5851	4159	2261	1980	6054	3725	6688	3167	5217	3001	1128	741	27199	16773
2000	4937	3919	1228	1275	3604	2548	6849	4272	6724	4891	3020	1431	26362	18336
2001	6874	4545	2038	1803	5888	3418	7550	3509	5207	3071	621	510	28178	16856
2002	5532	3581	1844	1679	4661	2872	6972	3551	6963	4482	1473	1355	27445	17520
2003	6141	4228	2091	1689	5900	3543	7763	4274	7596	4812	288	148	29779	18694
2004	7394	4834	2559	2133	5972	3556	8001	3997	5895	3843	233	142	30054	18505
2005	7994	5394	2946	2315	7278	4152	9546	4714	6458	4210	867	516	35089	21301
2006	8357	4791	4013	1989	9032	3766	11217	4677	7778	4512	78	44	40475	19779
2007	7838	5204	2885	2081	7764	4246	11021	5321	7833	5061	0	2	37341	21915

Table-5

INSTITUTIONAL INFANT DEATHS DUE TO MAJOR DISEASES DURING (1996-2007)												
Cause of Death	Years											
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1 Slow foetal growth, foetal malnutrition and immaturity	3235 (40.37)	2602 (36.42)	2703 (32.21)	2298 (37.81)	3229 (52.79)	1014 (14.47)	1386 (29.62)	1626 (36.54)	1603 (40.04)	1140 (28.00)	995 (17.70)	1211 (15.10)
2 All other signs, symptoms and ill defined conditions	1038 (12.95)	1304 (18.25)	1010 (12.04)	1165 (19.17)	263 (4.28)	2275 (32.48)	353 (7.54)	66 (1.48)	197 (4.92)	86 (2.11)	327 (5.81)	544 (6.78)
3 All other signs, causes in perinatal period	637 (7.95)	727 (10.2)	385 (4.58)	34 (0.56)	7 (0.11)	20 (0.28)	134 (2.86)	109 (2.45)	935 (23.36)	2460 (60.43)	2195 (39.04)	4077 (50.83)
4 Septicemia	682 (8.51)	411 (5.75)	873 (10.4)	873 (14.36)	628 (10.27)	1015 (14.48)	352(7.52)	420(9.44)	420 (10.49)	22 (0.54)	294 (5.23)	137 (1.71)
5 Meningites	360 (4.49)	280 (3.92)	306 (3.65)	306 (5.03)	230 (3.76)	211 (3.01)	30 (0.64)	76 (1.71)	103 (2.57)	39 (0.96)	200 (3.56)	139 (1.73)
Pneumonia	343 (4.28)	368 (5.15)	530 (6.32)	530 (8.72)	445 (7.27)	341 (4.86)	105 (2.24)	99 (2.22)	317 (7.92)	9 (0.22)	115 (2.04)	101 (1.26)
7 Others	1719 (21.45)	1450 (20.3)	2584 (30.8)	871 (14.33)	1315 (21.5)	2132 (30.42)	2319 (49.56)	2054 (46.16)	428 (10.69)	315 (7.74)	1497 (26.62)	1812 (22.59)
8 Total	8014	7144	8391	6077	6116	7008	4679	4450	4003	4071	5623	8021

Table-6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LEADING MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH DURING (1996-2007)														
YEAR	I		IX		X		XVI		XVIII		OTHER		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			12	13
1996	7252	16.96	4977	11.64	2606	6.10	4440	10.39	15311	35.82	8161	19.09	42747	100.00
1997	6243	15.78	4184	10.57	1798	4.54	3791	9.58	17226	43.53	6330	16.00	39572	100.00
1998	9279	19.79	6865	14.65	2203	4.70	3703	7.90	12455	26.57	12371	26.39	46876	100.00
1999	8238	18.73	5015	11.4	2459	5.59	2361	5.37	14841	33.75	11058	25.15	43972	100.00
2000	7934	17.75	4798	10.73	2301	5.15	4089	9.15	16571	37.07	9005	20.15	44698	100.00
2001	5965	13.24	6960	15.45	3231	7.17	1982	4.40	18018	40.00	8893	19.74	45034	100.00
2002	8391	18.66	7266	16.16	3812	8.48	3252	7.23	13758	31.37	8486	18.87	44965	100.00
2003	10682	22.04	9577	19.76	3672	7.58	2738	5.65	13777	27.90	8027	16.56	48473	100.00
2004	9186	18.92	9976	20.54	2288	4.71	2479	5.11	16183	33.33	8447	17.40	48559	100.00
2005	12072	21.41	6448	11.43	2769	4.91	3632	6.44	19546	34.66	11923	21.15	56390	100.00
2006	8365	13.88	6848	11.37	2316	3.84	3190	5.30	23550	39.08	15985	26.53	60254	100.00
2007	9099	15.36	13476	22.74	2465	4.16	5288	8.92	14587	24.62	14341	24.20	59256	100.00

Table-7

DEATHS IN DELHI DUE TO HEART ATTACK											
Year	Total Deaths	Institutional Deaths	Domicillary Deaths	No. Of Deaths Due to Heart Attack			No. Of Heart Attack Deaths in which MCCD			% of Deaths Due to Heart Attack	% of Heart Attack Deaths in which MCCD Reported
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1996	76103	42747	33356	4728	2483	7211	3203	1774	4977	9.48	69.02
1997	71125	39572	31553	4189	2027	6216	2649	1535	4184	8.74	67.31
1998	80405	46876	33529	6985	3093	10078	4497	2368	6865	12.53	68.12
1999	78713	43972	34741	4383	2230	6613	3131	1845	4976	8.40	75.25
2000	79858	44698	35160	4684	2486	7170	2821	1977	4798	8.98	66.92
2001	81100	45034	36066	5232	2904	8136	4399	2561	6960	10.03	85.55
2002	86176	44965	41211	8986	2906	11892	5233	2033	7266	13.80	61.1
2003	87743	48473	39270	8285	3436	11721	6017	3560	9577	13.36	81.71
2004	85378	48559	36819	8148	4521	12669	6252	3724	9976	14.84	78.74
2005	94187	56390	37797	5504	3072	8576	3980	2468	6448	9.11	75.19
2006	98908	60254	38654	6112	2724	8836	4698	2150	6848	8.93	77.5
2007	100974	59256	41718	9974	5468	15442	8524	4952	13476	15.29	87.27

Table-8

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICALLY CERTIFIED HEART ATTACK DEATHS BY AGE & SEX															
YEAR	BELOW 14 YEARS		15-24 YEARS		25-44 YEARS		45-64 YEARS		65 & ABOVE		Not Stated		TOTAL		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1996	166	114	134	118	534	346	1243	537	1123	655	3	4	3203	1774	4977
1997	115	85	117	102	365	237	1074	500	975	608	3	3	2649	1535	4184
1998	494	276	246	176	821	419	1626	748	1272	743	38	6	4497	2368	6865
1999	223	132	132	124	528	282	1162	577	1045	708	41	22	3131	1845	4976
2000	168	166	96	113	334	280	950	558	861	681	412	179	2821	1977	4798
2001	470	313	220	145	746	487	1542	740	1315	794	106	82	4399	2561	6960
2002	218	134	222	119	1066	253	1988	654	1688	849	51	24	5233	2033	7266
2003	417	211	278	253	1138	631	2141	1074	2008	1372	35	19	6017	3560	9577
2004	654	404	404	302	1178	637	2103	1067	1885	1295	28	19	6252	3724	9976
2005	382	222	204	154	736	478	1453	780	1060	745	145	89	3980	2468	6448
2006	374	150	362	135	933	370	1719	732	1302	757	8	6	4698	2150	6848
2007	712	476	565	343	1661	929	2999	1444	2587	1760	0	0	8524	4952	13476

Table-9

DEATHS IN DELHI DUE TO PNEUMONIA											
YEAR	TOTAL DEATHS	INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS	DOMICILIARY DEATHS	NO. OF DEATHS DUE TO PNEUMONIA			NO. OF PNEUMONIA DEATHS IN WHICH MCD REPORTED			% OF DEATHS DUE TO PNEUMONIA	% OF PNEUMONIA DEATHS IN WHICH MCD REPORTED
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1996	76103	42747	33356	825	448	1273	734	398	1132	1.67	88.92
1997	71125	39572	31553	769	500	1269	736	485	1221	1.78	96.22
1998	80405	46876	33529	1082	685	1767	1064	668	1732	2.20	98.02
1999	78713	43972	34741	927	531	1458	919	531	1450	1.85	99.45
2000	79858	44698	35160	946	712	1658	896	712	1608	2.08	96.98
2001	81100	45034	36066	743	462	1205	794	406	1200	1.49	99.58
2002	86176	44965	41211	1259	991	2250	1122	834	1956	2.61	86.93
2003	87743	48473	39270	1264	918	2182	1053	700	1753	2.49	80.34
2004	85378	48559	36819	771	463	1234	697	422	1119	1.45	90.68
2005	94187	56390	37797	914	589	1503	801	493	1294	1.60	86.09
2006	98908	60254	38654	559	309	868	526	284	810	0.88	93.32
2007	100974	59256	41718	555	324	879	512	306	812	0.87	92.38

Table-10

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICALLY CERTIFIED PNEUMONIA DEATHS BY AGE & SEX															
Year	Below 14 Years		15-24 Years		25-44 Years		45-64 Years		65 & Above		Not Stated		Total		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1996	357	244	61	29	93	47	111	31	112	47	0	0	734	398	1132
1997	357	281	41	44	79	51	142	43	114	65	3	1	736	485	1221
1998	498	373	77	47	146	84	183	97	160	67	0	0	1064	668	1732
1999	462	226	43	49	104	84	156	80	112	72	42	20	919	531	1450
2000	433	372	44	53	76	90	128	75	89	71	126	51	896	712	1608
2001	381	210	39	35	107	47	131	48	116	55	20	11	794	406	1200
2002	675	558	137	117	78	40	111	56	115	61	6	2	1122	834	1956
2003	616	424	127	117	78	40	111	56	115	61	6	2	1053	700	1753
2004	337	202	50	46	97	60	140	62	65	49	8	3	697	422	1119
2005	299	190	70	45	123	79	151	90	134	76	24	13	801	493	1294
2006	169	120	43	12	89	36	120	50	101	66	4	0	526	284	810
2007	165	117	44	24	66	41	123	63	114	61	0	0	512	306	812

Table-11

DEATHS IN DELHI DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS											
YEAR	TOTAL DEATHS	INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS	DOMICILLARY DEATHS	NO. OF DEATHS DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS			NO. OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS IN WHICH MCCD REPORTED			% OF DEATHS DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS	% OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS IN WHICH MCCD REPORTED
				MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1996	76103	42747	33356	2772	1421	4193	2136	1294	3430	5.51	81.80
1997	71125	39572	31553	2863	1423	4286	2092	1188	3280	6.03	76.53
1998	80405	46876	33529	3304	1701	5005	2574	1490	4064	6.22	81.20
1999	78713	43972	34741	2891	1444	4335	2255	1249	3504	5.51	80.83
2000	79858	44698	35160	2833	1431	4264	2120	1238	3358	5.34	78.75
2001	81100	45034	36066	1219	662	1881	898	575	1473	2.32	78.31
2002	86176	44965	41211	2976	1707	4683	2315	1239	3554	5.43	75.89
2003	87743	48473	39270	3099	1825	4924	2354	1243	3597	5.61	73.05
2004	85378	48559	36819	1518	797	2315	1254	733	1987	2.71	85.83
2005	94187	56390	37797	2332	1286	3618	2066	1213	3279	3.84	90.63
2006	98908	60254	38654	2337	1173	3510	1987	1077	3064	3.55	87.29
2007	100974	59256	41718	1724	792	2516	1321	697	2018	2.49	80.21

Table-12

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICALLY CERTIFIED TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS BY AGE & SEX															
YEAR	BELOW 14 YEARS		15-24 YEARS		25-44 YEARS		45-64 YEARS		65 & ABOVE		Not Stated		TOTAL		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1996	255	220	237	250	747	384	596	202	298	238	3	0	2136	1294	3430
1997	217	223	223	253	761	400	635	205	251	105	5	2	2092	1188	3280
1998	287	305	245	296	814	462	838	259	385	167	5	1	2574	1490	4064
1999	120	134	221	225	853	442	666	262	388	185	7	1	2255	1249	3504
2000	117	145	178	198	748	420	580	258	422	182	75	35	2120	1238	3358
2001	91	85	105	135	319	192	265	104	103	50	15	9	898	575	1473
2002	101	80	209	258	424	237	891	385	666	263	24	16	2315	1239	3554
2003	107	91	172	177	454	254	905	432	682	273	34	16	2354	1243	3597
2004	168	159	151	158	425	241	354	110	153	64	3	1	1254	733	1987
2005	220	240	222	244	718	422	659	211	222	82	25	14	2066	1213	3279
2006	183	156	173	215	696	382	679	216	255	105	1	3	1987	1077	3064
2007	93	87	138	157	444	235	483	143	163	75	0	0	1321	697	2018

Table-13

DEATHS IN DELHI DUE TO CANCER											
YEAR	TOTAL DEATHS	INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS	DOMICILLARY DEATHS	NO. OF DEATHS DUE TO CANCER			NO. OF CANCER DEATHS IN WHICH MCCD REPORTED			% OF DEATHS DUE TO CANCER	% OF CANCER DEATHS IN WHICH MCCD REPORTED
				MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1996	76103	42747	33356	1248	790	2038	781	462	1243	2.68	60.99
1997	71125	39572	31553	1100	891	1991	631	437	1068	2.80	53.64
1998	80405	46876	33529	499	377	876	526	342	868	1.09	99.09
1999	78713	43972	34741	1219	953	2172	683	480	1163	2.76	53.56
2000	79858	44698	35160	1163	927	2090	604	770	1374	2.62	65.74
2001	81100	45034	36066	666	451	1117	605	372	977	1.38	87.47
2002	86176	44965	41211	894	658	1552	488	383	871	1.80	56.12
2003	87743	48473	39270	897	592	1489	522	426	948	1.70	63.67
2004	85378	48559	36819	923	610	1533	662	431	1093	1.79	71.30
2005	94187	56390	37797	1207	802	2009	956	589	1545	2.13	76.90
2006	98908	60254	38654	1236	824	2060	880	591	1471	2.08	71.41
2007	100974	59256	41718	1589	1008	2597	1160	751	1911	2.57	73.58

Table-14

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICALLY CERTIFIED CANCER DEATHS BY AGE & SEX																
Year	Below 14		15-24 Years		25-44 Years		45-64 Years		65 & Above		Not Stated		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1996	81	41	49	33	193	133	300	187	158	68	0	0	781	462	1243	
1997	61	30	56	19	147	123	233	187	131	78	3	0	631	437	1068	
1998	68	33	25	17	94	79	196	129	141	83	2	1	526	342	868	
1999	65	25	63	24	135	137	244	194	174	99	2	1	683	480	1163	
2000	36	21	28	43	123	220	193	263	126	177	98	46	604	770	1374	
2001	71	24	52	15	138	96	200	144	127	82	17	11	605	372	977	
2002	34	11	23	14	61	78	192	171	165	106	13	3	488	383	871	
2003	26	10	23	15	72	80	214	200	175	118	12	3	522	426	948	
2004	53	34	42	23	110	71	251	187	196	114	10	2	662	431	1093	
2005	75	36	62	29	153	116	311	192	231	123	124	93	956	589	1545	
2006	58	51	77	22	154	92	342	276	241	143	8	7	880	591	1471	
2007	80	38	59	28	189	153	484	331	348	201	0	0	1160	751	1911	

Table-15

DEATHS IN DELHI DUE TO DIABETIC MELLITUS											
Year	Total Deaths	Institutional Deaths	Domicillary Deaths	NO. of Deaths Due To Diabetic Mellitus			No. Of Diabetic MellitusDeaths In which MCCD Reported			% Of Deaths Due To Diabetic Mellitus	% Of Diabetic Mellitus Deaths in which MCCD Reported
				MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1996	76103	42747	33356	637	507	1144	533	413	946	1.50	82.69
1997	71125	39572	31553	524	380	904	408	295	703	1.27	77.77
1998	80405	46876	33529	481	333	814	388	294	682	1.01	83.78
1999	78713	43972	34741	617	447	1064	439	313	752	1.35	70.68
2000	79858	44698	35160	569	422	991	320	276	596	1.24	60.14
2001	81100	45034	36066	370	250	620	345	241	586	0.76	94.52
2002	86176	44965	41211	302	355	657	277	314	591	0.76	89.95
2003	87743	48473	39270	425	332	757	362	278	640	0.86	84.54
2004	85378	48559	36819	439	343	782	362	278	640	0.92	81.84
2005	94187	56390	37797	608	525	1133	568	484	1052	1.20	92.85
2006	98908	60254	38654	3082	2214	5296	2993	2125	5118	5.35	96.64
2007	100974	59256	41718	2202	1718	3920	2123	1638	3761	3.88	95.94

Table-16

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICALLY CERTIFIED DIABETIC MELLITUS DEATHS BY AGE & SEX															
YEAR	BELOW 14 YEARS		15-24 YEARS		25-44 YEARS		45-64 YEARS		65 & ABOVE		Not Stated		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			12	13	14
1996	3	8	9	5	79	39	257	185	184	176	1	0	533	413	946
1997	11	7	8	3	36	20	193	146	160	118	0	1	408	295	703
1998	14	11	7	7	59	23	184	135	122	118	2	0	388	294	682
1999	7	9	2	4	37	33	212	137	181	129	0	1	439	313	752
2000	10	15	9	11	37	25	121	112	107	100	36	13	320	276	596
2001	9	6	6	8	34	45	172	83	113	90	11	9	345	241	586
2002	5	5	3	6	23	45	144	140	99	114	3	4	277	314	591
2003	6	7	4	1	29	20	178	118	144	132	1	0	362	278	640
2004	6	7	4	1	29	20	178	118	144	132	1	0	362	278	640
2005	6	6	3	5	61	33	263	212	219	215	16	13	568	484	1052
2006	885	635	243	169	355	326	795	494	711	499	4	2	2993	2125	5118
2007	339	294	147	114	337	226	684	513	616	491	0	0	2123	1638	3761