# Outline

# 1) US Burden by State

2) County analysis



# **GBD 2015 analysis by state**

- Vital registration data by state
- Hospitalization data by state
- Claims data (private and public insurers) by state
- BRFSS by state (and county)
- Wide variety of risk and disease specific studies

# Leading causes of US disease burden

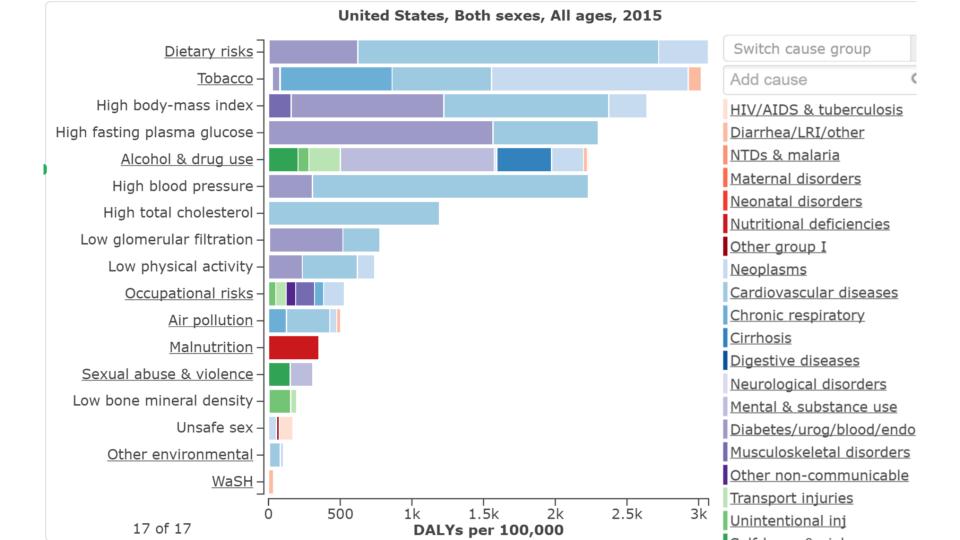
Both sexes, All ages, DALYs per 100,000 2005 rank 2015 rank				
1 Ischemic heart disease	]	1 Ischemic heart disease		
2 Low back & neck pain	]	2 Low back & neck pain		
3 Diabetes	]	3 Diabetes		
4 Lung cancer	]	4 Lung cancer		
5 COPD	/	5 Depressive disorders		
6 Road injuries		6 COPD		
7 Depressive disorders		7 Drug use disorders		
8 Other musculoskeletal		8 Alzheimer disease		
9 Alzheimer disease		9 Sense organ diseases		
10 Cerebrovascular disease		10 Other musculoskeletal		
11 Sense organ diseases		11 Cerebrovascular disease		
12 Drug use disorders	Y `	12 Road injuries		
13 Skin diseases	]	13 Skin diseases		
14 Anxiety disorders		14 Self-harm		
15 Self-harm		15 Anxiety disorders		

**United States** 

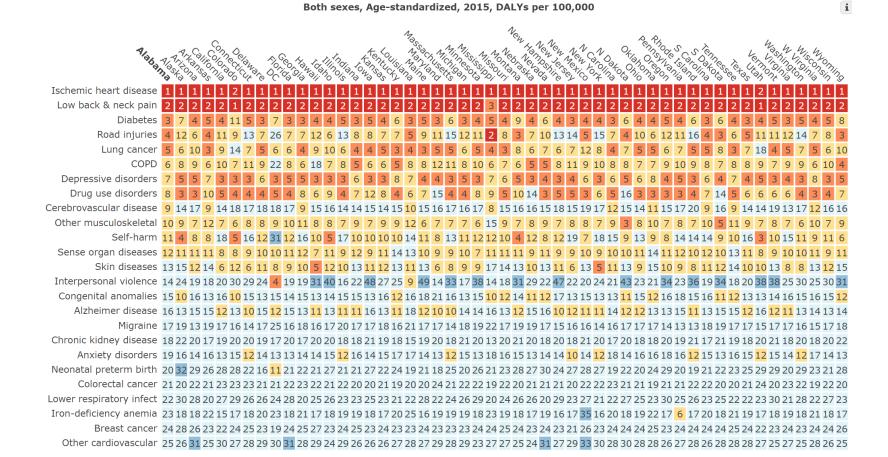
DALV- --- 400.000

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#### Rank order by states of leading causes of DALYs



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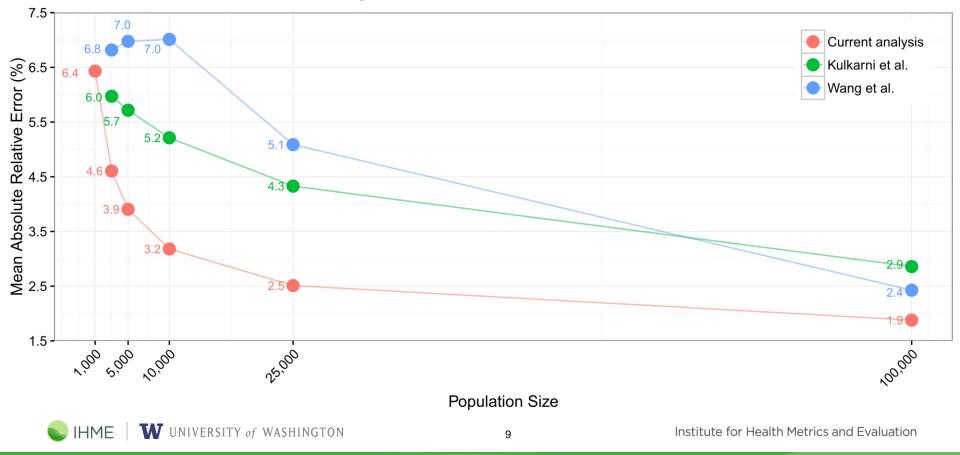
# Mortality analysis by county: methodological advancements

- In previous iterations of county-level life expectancy estimation, we had to fit separate models by age and year due to computational limitations
- With new software (TMB) we are now able to fit much more complex models on data for all years and ages combined
- This allows us to capitalize on temporal patterns and age patterns in addition to spatial patterns
- Objective validation tests show these models give more accurate estimates (and confidence intervals with better coverage)
- This has allowed us to expand beyond analyzing all-cause mortality to cause-specific mortality for 213 causes

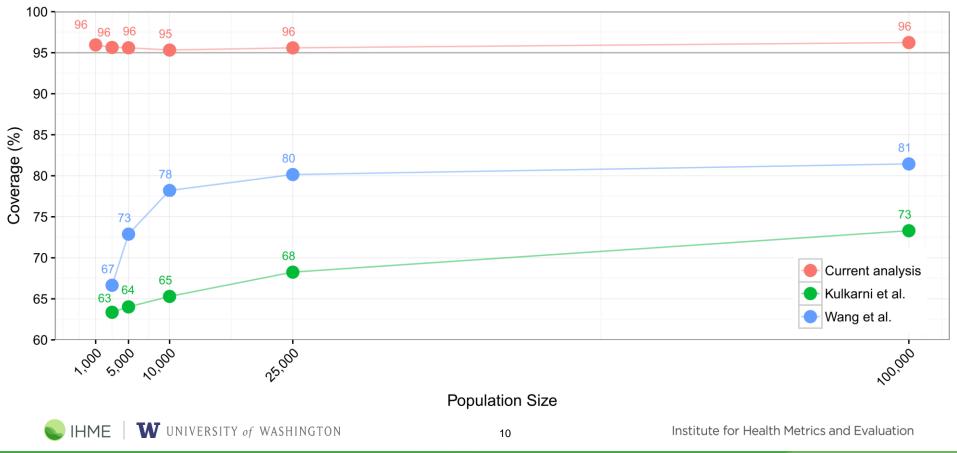
# Validation framework

- 1) Identify a validation set
- 2) Calculate the gold standard
- 3) Create validation datasets
- 4) Fit the model to each validation dataset and generate predictions for the validation set
- 5) Compare these predictions to the gold standard and calculate summary error metrics
  - Bias (mean error, mean relative error).
  - Precision (mean absolute error, mean absolute relative error, RMSE).
  - Accuracy of the uncertainty intervals (coverage).

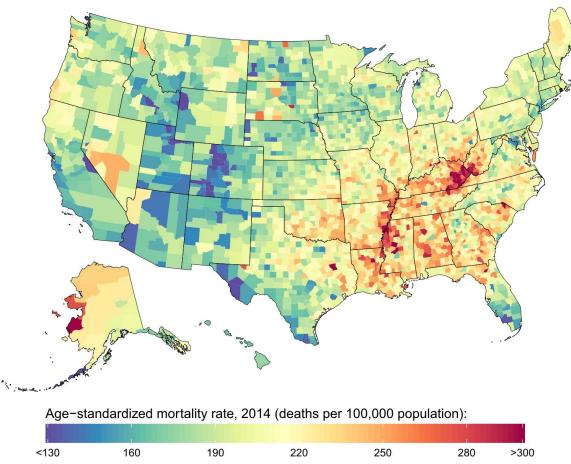
#### Validation results: precision

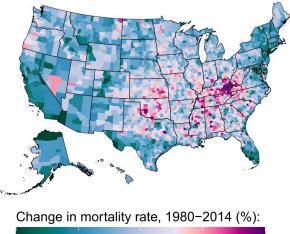


#### Validation results: coverage

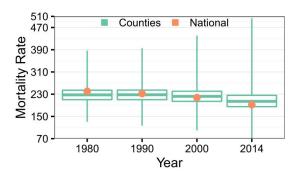


#### **Neoplasms**

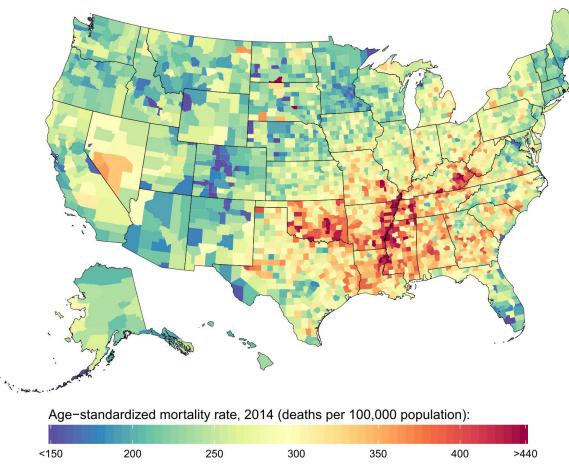


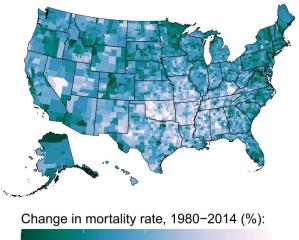




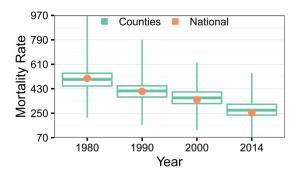


#### **Cardiovascular diseases**

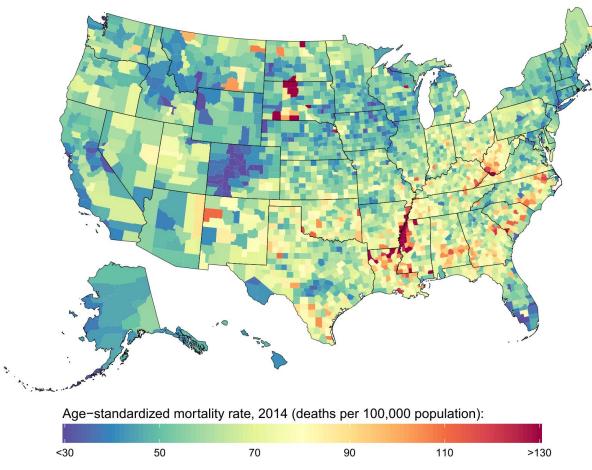


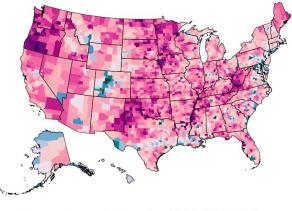


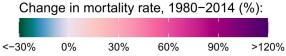
		1		
<-63%	-52%	-41%	-30%	>-19%

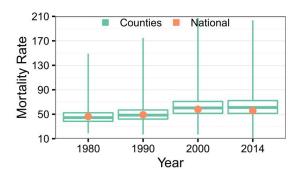


#### Diabetes, urogenital, blood, and endocrine disorders

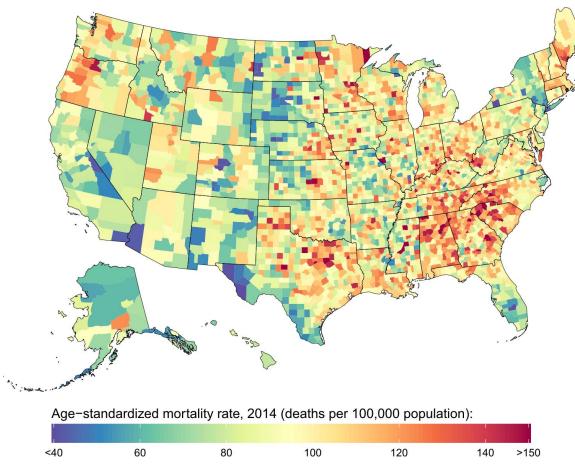


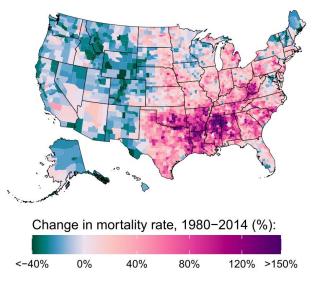


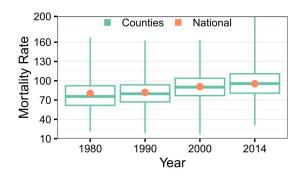




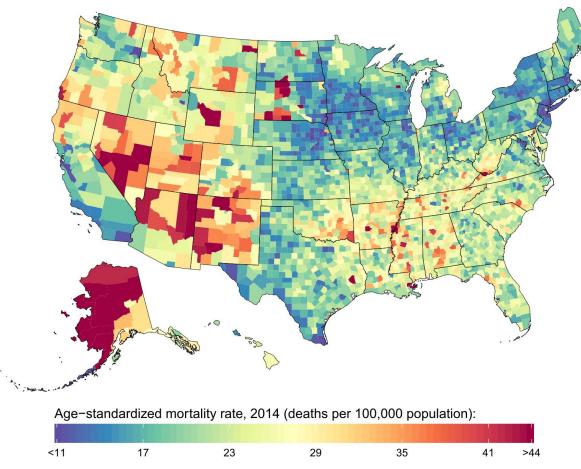
#### **Neurological disorders**

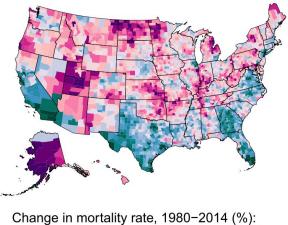




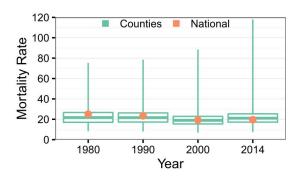


## **Self-harm and interpersonal violence**

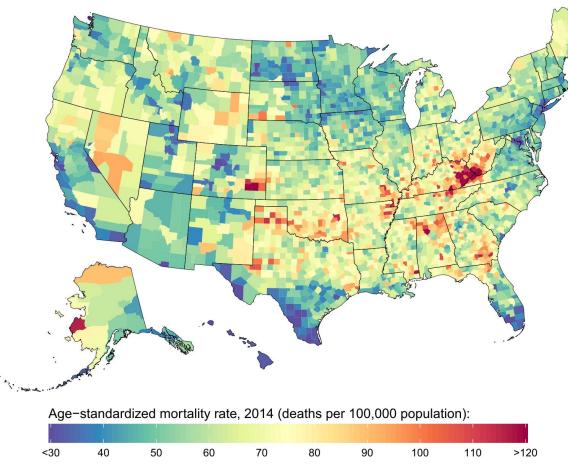


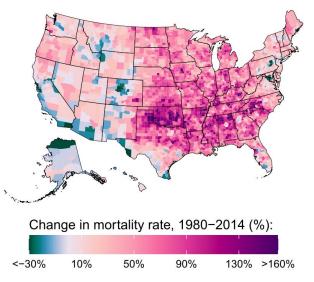


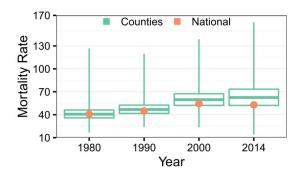
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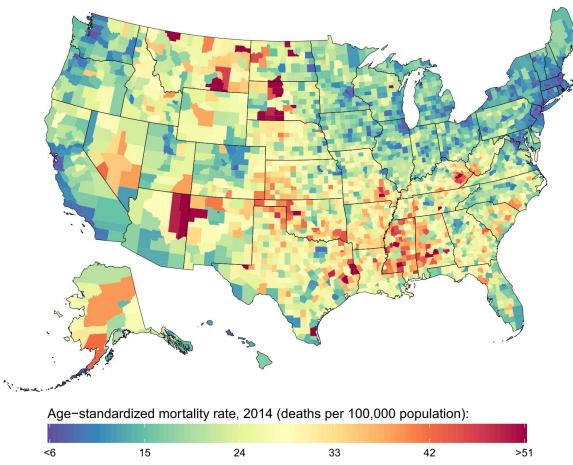
# **Chronic respiratory diseases**

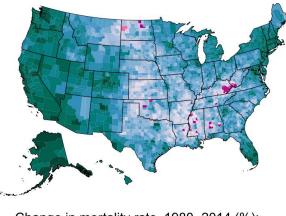


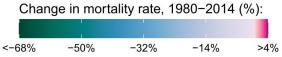


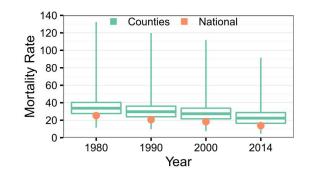


## **Transport Injuries**

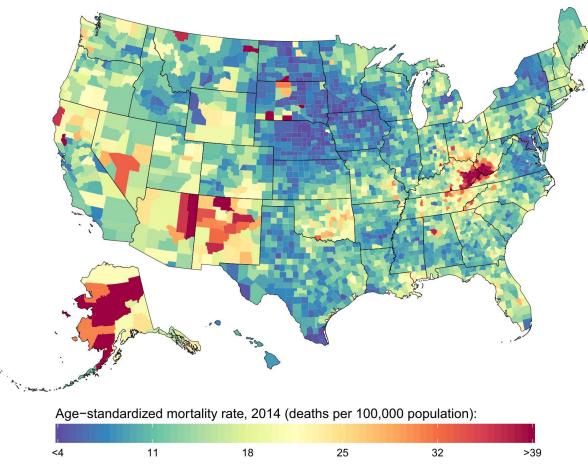


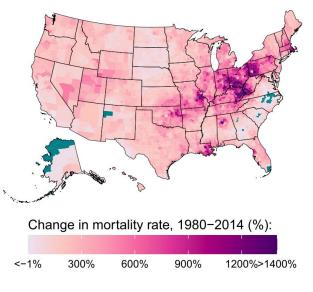


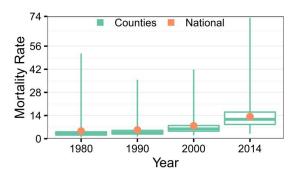




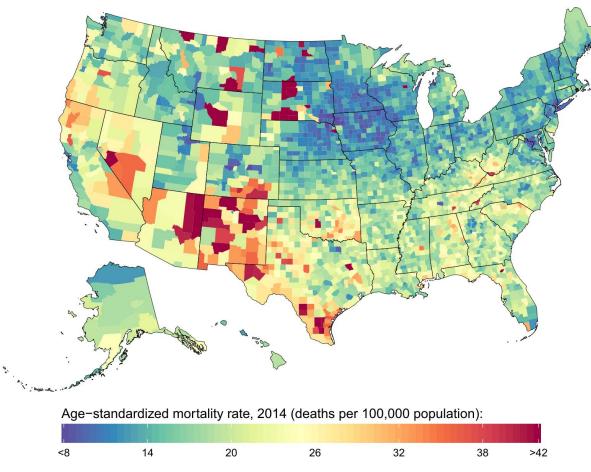
#### Mental and substance use disorders

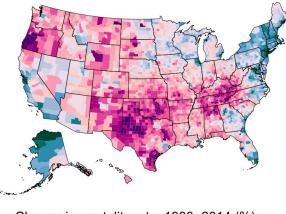


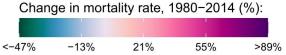


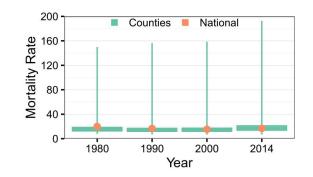


# **Cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases**









# Diarrhea, lower respiratory, and other common infectious diseases

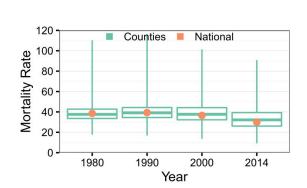
54

>66

Change in mortality rate, 1980–2014 (%):

-29%

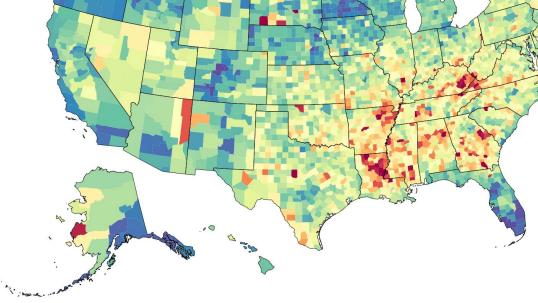
<-59%



1%

31%

>63%

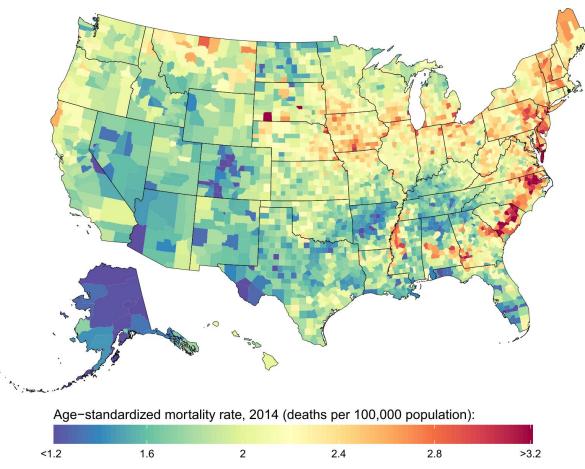


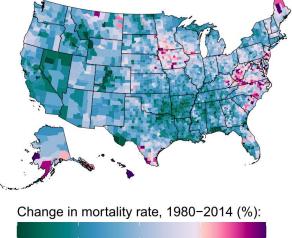
Age-standardized mortality rate, 2014 (deaths per 100,000 population):

44

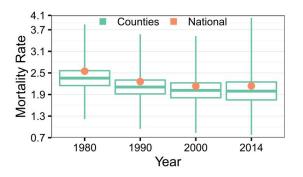
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#### **Uterine cancer**

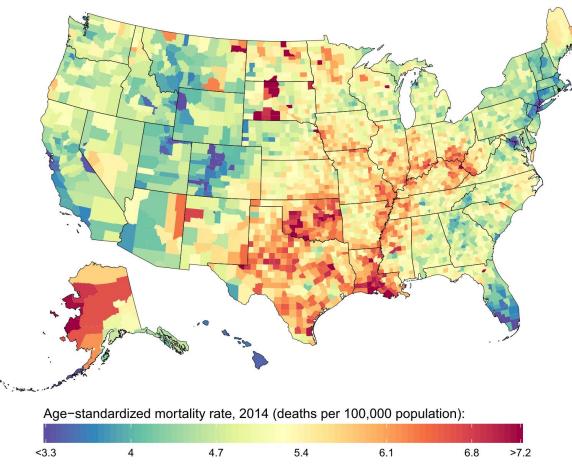


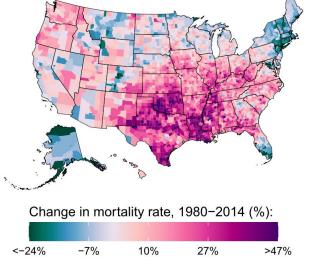


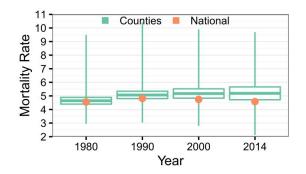




#### **Kidney cancer**







#### **Liver cancer**

