

Indicators of Health

- Health indicators are used for measuring health status of community
Ideal indicator should be Valid, Reliable, Sensitive, Specific, Feasible & Relevant

- 1. Mortality indicators- i. Life expectancy is a positive mortality indicator
Years of potential life lost (YPLL) is a mortality indicator
Age standardized death rate is best to compare the vital statistics of countries

- Crude death rate

$CDR = \frac{\text{Total deaths}}{\text{Midyear population}}$

x

1000

• Number of deaths per thousand population per year

ii. Age specific death rate

.ASDR = $\frac{\text{Total number of deaths occurring in a specific age group}}{\text{Midyear population of the same age group}} \times 1000$

Infant mortality rate.

IMR - $\frac{\text{Total infant death} \times 1000}{\text{Total live birth}}$ • Most universally accepted indicator of health status of whole population & their socio-economic conditions Best indicator for availability, utilization & effectiveness of health services

Child mortality

rate

CMR - Total death of 1-4 years/midyear population of 1-4 years $\times 1000$

- Under 5 proportionate mortality rate - Proportion of total death occurring in the under 5 age group

Adult mortality rate - Probability of dying between the age of 15 to 60 years per 1000 population

- Maternal (puerperal) mortality rate - Maternal deaths among women of reproductive age group

- Disease specific mortality rate - Mortality rates computed for specific

rate

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• Maternal (puerperal) mortality rate - Maternal deaths among women of reproductive age group

• Disease specific mortality rate - Mortality rates computed for specific

disease

$\text{DSMR} = \frac{\text{death from a specific disease}}{1000 / \text{midyear population}}$

- Proportional mortality rate

Measure of estimating the burden of a disease in a community
 $\text{PMR} = \frac{\text{death from specific disease}}{\text{Total deaths}} \times 1000$

- Case fatality rate

$\text{CFR} = \frac{\text{Total no. of death due to specific disease}}{\text{Total no. of cases due to that specific disease}} \times 100$

Represents killing power of the disease or virulence of the

organism

It's a proportion

Always expressed in percentage

CFR 1-Survival rate

CFR of Rabies-100% Yellow fever-
80% Japanese encephalitis-35% Chicken
pox - < Limitation Time interval is not
specified so usefulness is limited for
chronic disease (i.e., typically used in
acute infections)

Morbidity indicators •

2. Incidence rate

Prevalence rate it's

Attendance at