



ChemTech

International Journal of ChemTech Research

CODEN (USA): IJCRGG, ISSN: 0974-4290, ISSN(Online):2455-9555
Vol.11 No.11, pp 291-299, 2018

Inequalities from mortality related to Infectious according to socioeconomic indicators in Risaralda - Colombia

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Abstract : The impact of mortality due to infectious sicknesses, cancer, cardiovascular, external and nutritional causes requires the measurements of the relationship between socioeconomic conditions and unsatisfied basic needs. Study with empirical analytical and retrospective approach belonging to an Ecological type of study, where it was compared the mortality from diseases in the municipalities of Risaralda, based on their socio-economic status and the range of unsatisfied basic needs. The data previously mentioned was obtained from vital statistics of the National Administrative Department of Statistics. The risk of dying from Acute Respiratory Infection was higher in municipalities with lower economical incomes and higher Index of Unsatisfied Basic Needs, different from HIV/AIDS that occurred to have relevant presence in municipalities with higher economical incomes and Index of Unsatisfied Basic Needs. Furthermore, it is evident that the behavior of Neoplastic Diseases is lower in municipalities with less socio-economic status. Cardiovascular diseases show a high incidence in municipalities with better socioeconomic conditions and higher Index of Unsatisfied Basic Needs. In the case of self-inflicted Injuries - Suicides, mortality was higher in municipalities with lower socioeconomic status and higher NBI. From a different perspective mortality produced by Diabetes Mellifluous did not show an increase, but it did occur in municipalities with higher Index of Unsatisfied Basic Needs. Finally, Nutritional Deficiencies and Anemia increased in the municipalities with lower economical income and higher Index of Unsatisfied Basic Needs. Finally, all components and characteristics found throughout this study, make the results to be coherent with the literature, in contrast to an article published in Barcelona, Spain in 2010, where it was found that populations with higher socio-economic deprivation had higher rating of mortality.

Keywords : Diseases, Mortality, Health Inequalities, Socioeconomic indicators.

Pedro Pablo Cárdenas A *et al* /International Journal of ChemTech Research, 2018,11(11): 291-299.

DOI= <http://dx.doi.org/10.20902/IJCTR.2018.111131>
