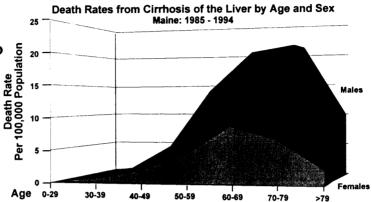
From 1985 - 1994, Maine men died from cirrhosis of the liver at a rate more than 2½ times the rate for women, a trend observed nationally

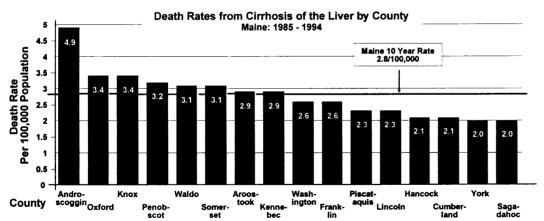
as well; men accounted for 295 deaths during that period compared to 128 deaths for women.

The death rate due to cirrhosis of the liver was higher for men than women in each age group; however, the rate peaked for



men when they were in their 70s, while for women the peak was 10 years earlier, during their 60s.

For the 10 year period, the death rate due to cirrhosis of the liver varied by county from a low of 2.0 deaths per 100,000 population in Sagadahoc county to a high of 4.9 in Androscoggin county. Only Androscoggin's rates were significantly different statistically\* from the national rate of 2.6 (1992) and the overall Maine rate for the period of 2.8.



Note: Deaths due to alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver are those attributed to ICD-9 cause of death code 571.2.

All rates are for underlying cause of death and are age-adjusted to the US 1940 standard population; these rates have been standardized to eliminate differences due solely to variations in the age composition of the populations. Age specific rates cannot be age adjusted. US rates are for whites only.

\* Unless noted, differences in rates are not statistically significant, i.e., they could be accounted for by chance alone.

For further data on this topic, please contact: the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, Bureau of Health at 35 Anthony Avenue, State House Station 11, Augusta, Maine 04333-0011 The contact person is: Catherine St. Pierre - (207) 624-5445

> Angus S. King, Jr. Governor



Kevin W. Concannon Commissioner

DS:FACTS7.FRPp11 VSD.022

## STATIS. OF DATA, RESEARCH, AND VIT

Number 9c

Series