The present work has as objective to trace the elderly mortality cause in that age group.

Methods The present work has as objective to trace the elderly epidemic profile assisted in the national health clinic of geriatrics of the Hospital Universitário Professor Alberto Antunes—HUPAA/UFAST, Maceió, Alagoas, Brazil. The crude CI means were higher in male (1.25) than in female (1.18). In final model, age (b=0.008), family history of stroke (b=0.004), years of smoking (b=0.012), alcohol dependence (b=0.011), and diet for weight loss (b=0.001) were inversely associated. The fraction of variance due to regions (p) was 14.1%. In both gender, CI adjusted means were high for nutritional status, smoking, alcohol dependence, and consumption of MUFA, mainly in north and east regions.

Results

Conclusions

The crude CI means were higher in male (1.25) than in female (1.18). In final model, age (b=0.008), family history of stroke (b=0.004), years of smoking (b=0.012), alcohol dependence (b=0.011), and diet for weight loss (b=0.001) were inversely associated. The fraction of variance due to regions (p) was 14.1%. In both gender, CI adjusted means were high for nutritional status, smoking, alcohol dependence, and consumption of MUFA, mainly in north and east regions.

Conclusion

The results depicted the contribution of the ecological level to the concinity index, pointing out the role of correlates liable to intervention, which should be taken into account in planning prevention strategies, even considering that Ribeirão Preto city has been classified in the upper levels of Human Development Index.

The crude CI means were higher in male (1.25) than in female (1.18). In final model, age (b=0.008), family history of stroke (b=0.004), years of smoking (b=0.012), alcohol dependence (b=0.011), and diet for weight loss (b=0.001) were inversely associated. The fraction of variance due to regions (p) was 14.1%. In both gender, CI adjusted means were high for nutritional status, smoking, alcohol dependence, and consumption of MUFA, mainly in north and east regions.

Conclusion

The results depicted the contribution of the ecological level to the concinity index, pointing out the role of correlates liable to intervention, which should be taken into account in planning prevention strategies, even considering that Ribeirão Preto city has been classified in the upper levels of Human Development Index.

The crude CI means were higher in male (1.25) than in female (1.18). In final model, age (b=0.008), family history of stroke (b=0.004), years of smoking (b=0.012), alcohol dependence (b=0.011), and diet for weight loss (b=0.001) were inversely associated. The fraction of variance due to regions (p) was 14.1%. In both gender, CI adjusted means were high for nutritional status, smoking, alcohol dependence, and consumption of MUFA, mainly in north and east regions.

Conclusion

The results depicted the contribution of the ecological level to the concinity index, pointing out the role of correlates liable to intervention, which should be taken into account in planning prevention strategies, even considering that Ribeirão Preto city has been classified in the upper levels of Human Development Index.

The crude CI means were higher in male (1.25) than in female (1.18). In final model, age (b=0.008), family history of stroke (b=0.004), years of smoking (b=0.012), alcohol dependence (b=0.011), and diet for weight loss (b=0.001) were inversely associated. The fraction of variance due to regions (p) was 14.1%. In both gender, CI adjusted means were high for nutritional status, smoking, alcohol dependence, and consumption of MUFA, mainly in north and east regions.

Conclusion

The results depicted the contribution of the ecological level to the concinity index, pointing out the role of correlates liable to intervention, which should be taken into account in planning prevention strategies, even considering that Ribeirão Preto city has been classified in the upper levels of Human Development Index.