

# Chronic Disease Summary: Nunavut (Fiscal Years 2004-2012)

The following chronic disease data was produced using the Canadian Chronic Disease Surveillance System (CCDSS), which is a federal initiative that uses administrative data sets and provides statistics based on nationally validated case definitions. The national data was obtained from the Public Health Agency of Canada, Data Cubes<sup>1</sup> and Nunavut data was produced by Population Health Information using the CCDSS methodology. National data is not available beyond fiscal year (FY) 2009-10.

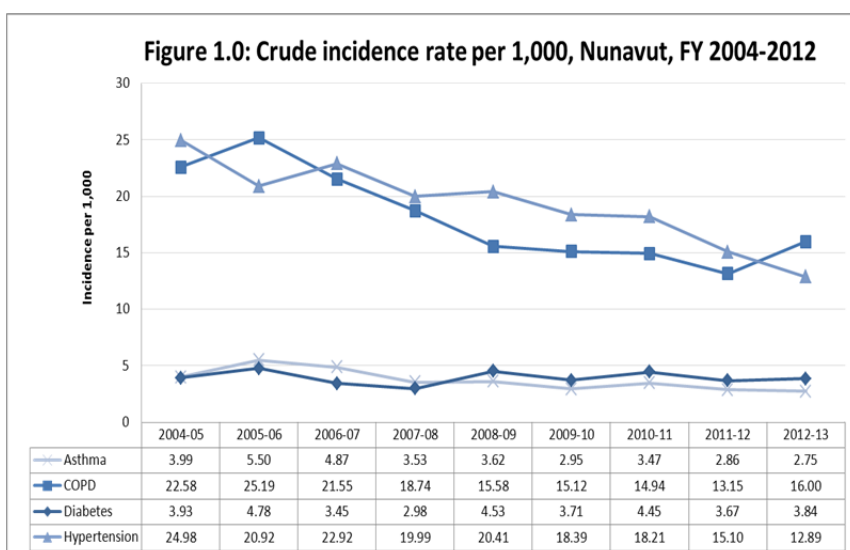
## Nunavut Incidence

Incidence measures new cases and communicates the current status of a condition.

Note: At this time it is not possible to accurately calculate the incidence rate for omnibus mental health.

In Nunavut:

- Hypertension and COPD incidence has generally trended down over time.
- Asthma and diabetes incidence has remained stable.
- COPD and hypertension incidence significantly exceeds that of asthma and diabetes.



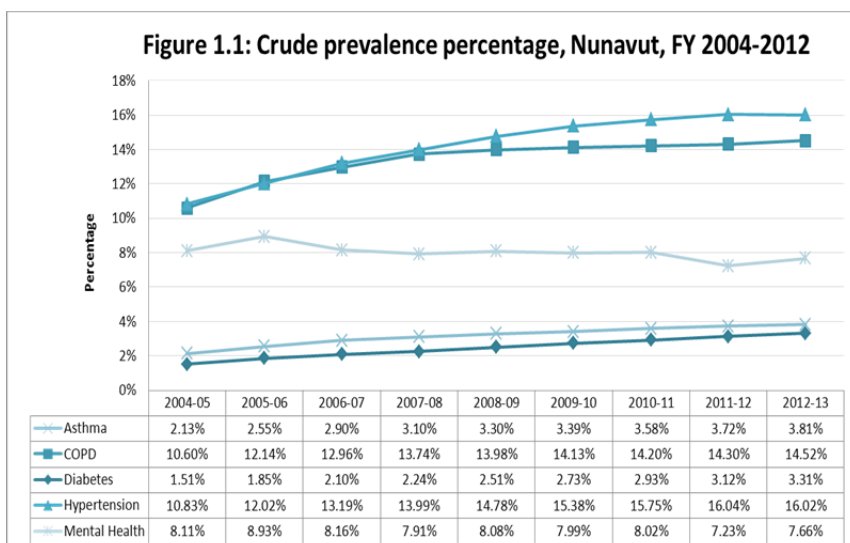
## Nunavut Prevalence

Prevalence is a measure of existing cases; this measure is often helpful in determining the burden to health services.

Incidence affects prevalence so as the number of new cases decreases the overall number of cases present in the population also decreases.

In Nunavut:

- Prevalence of all conditions has trended up over time except mental health, which has remained stable.
- COPD, hypertension and mental health prevalence exceeds that of asthma and diabetes.



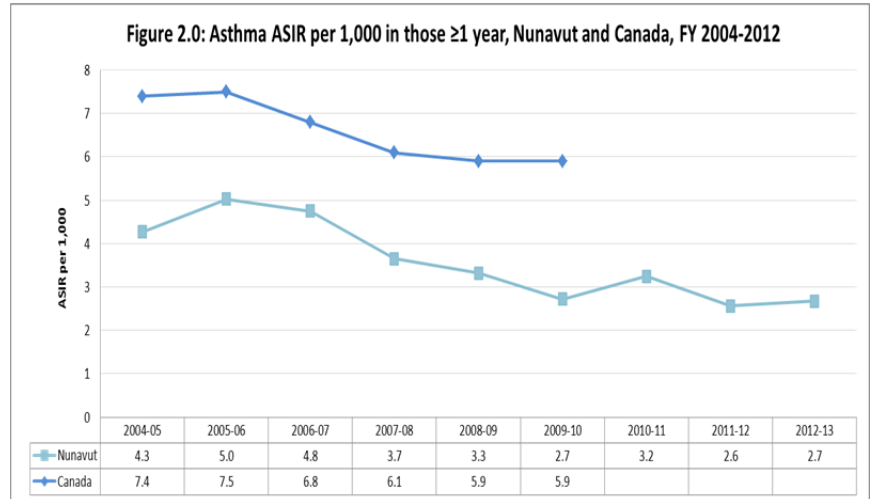
<sup>1</sup> Public Health Agency of Canada, Data Cubes ([http://66.240.150.17/ibmcognos/cgi-in/cognosisapi.dll?b\\_action=xts.run&m=portal/cc.xts&m\\_folder=iAF3217460576475AB5B4E66929E02EF6](http://66.240.150.17/ibmcognos/cgi-in/cognosisapi.dll?b_action=xts.run&m=portal/cc.xts&m_folder=iAF3217460576475AB5B4E66929E02EF6))

# Asthma: Nunavut versus Canada

An age-standardized incidence rate (ASIR) enables comparison between populations by accounting for differences in demographic distribution.

### In Nunavut:

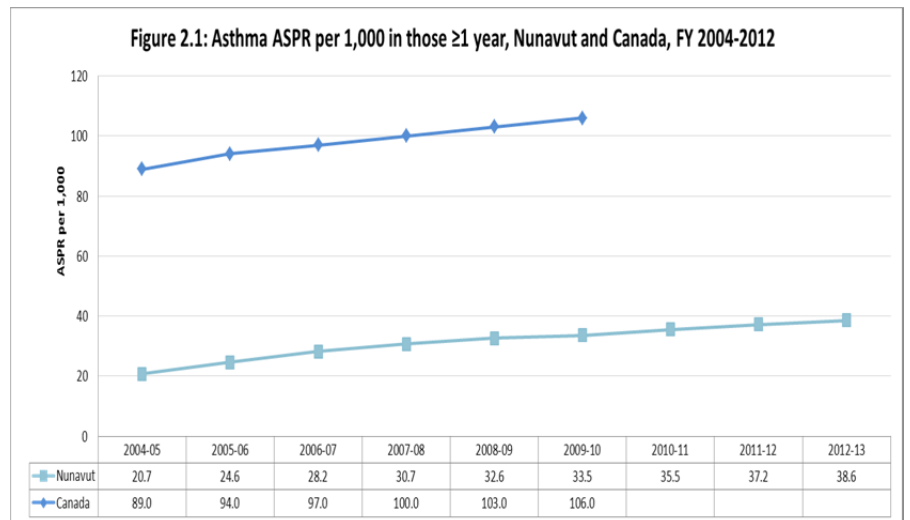
- Asthma ASIR is trending down in Nunavut and nationally.
- The ASIR is significantly lower than the national rate, with Nunavut being half the national rate in FY 2009-10.



An age-standardized prevalence rate (ASPR) enables comparison between populations by accounting for differences in demographic distribution.

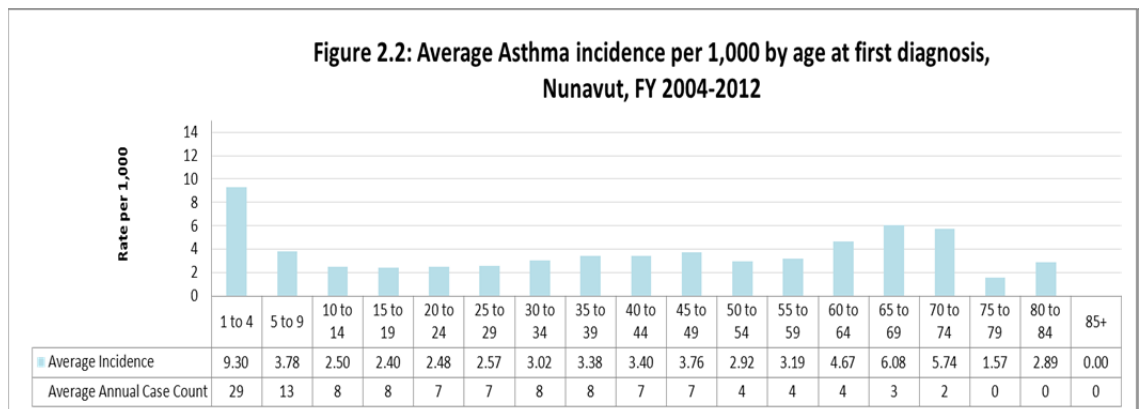
### In Nunavut:

Like Canada, the Nunavut ASPR is also trending up. However, the Nunavut rate is significantly lower at a third of the national rate in FY 2009-10.



### In Nunavut:

The average rate of asthma is highest in those 1 to 4 years. The rate then stabilizes, increasing again from 66 to 74 years.

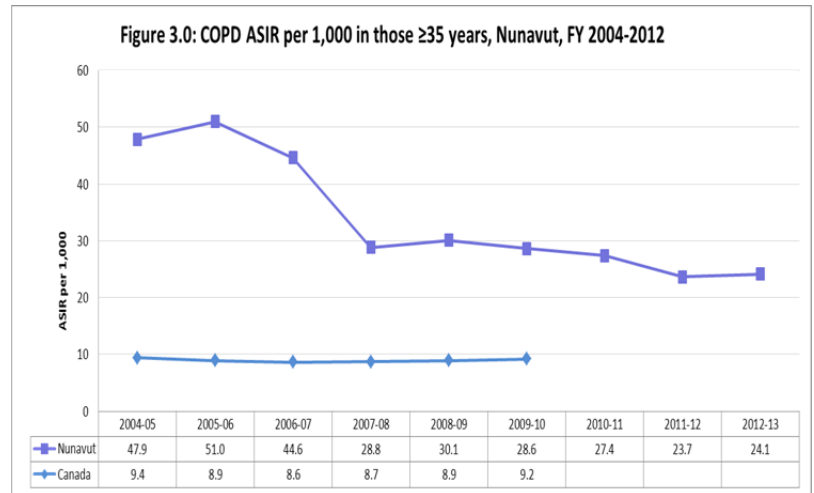


# Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD): Nunavut versus Canada

An age-standardized incidence rate (ASIR) enables comparison between populations by accounting for differences in demographic distribution.

In Nunavut:

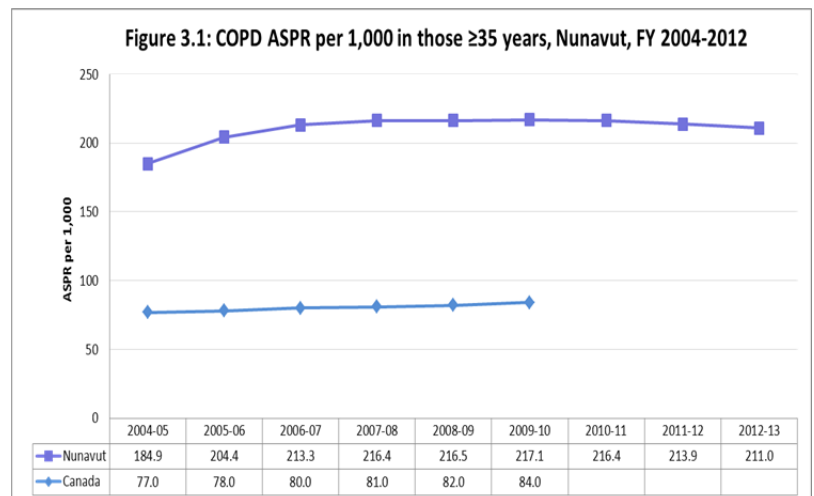
- COPD has trended down over time while the national rate has remained stable.
- The ASIR is significantly higher than the national rate.
- The rate was 3.1 times the national rate in FY 2009-10.



An age-standardized prevalence rate (ASPR) enables comparison between populations by accounting for differences in demographic distribution.

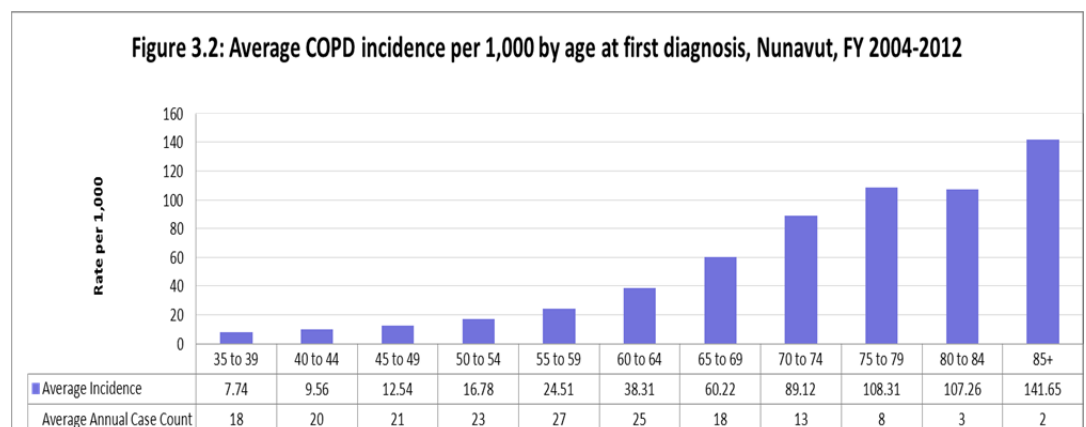
In Nunavut:

- Like the Canadian rate, Nunavut's ASPR has remained stable.
- The ASPR significantly exceeds the national rate.
- The ASPR was 2.6 times the national rate in FY 2009-10.



In Nunavut:

The average rate of COPD trends up with age.

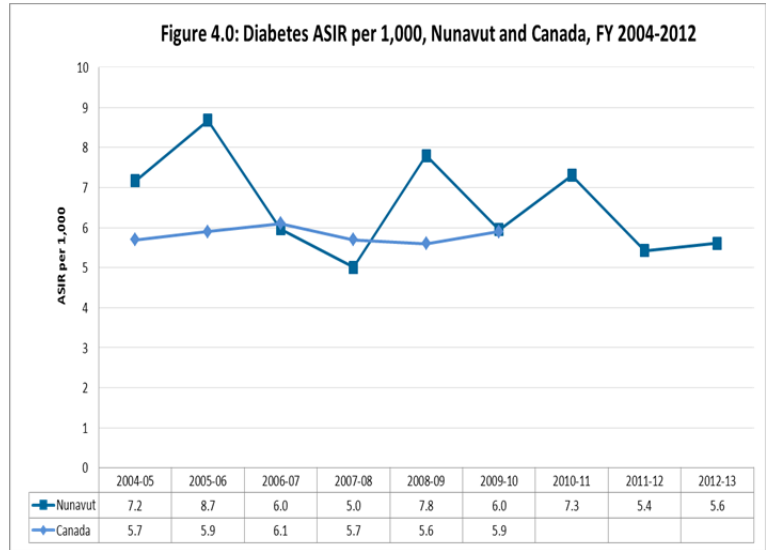


# Diabetes: Nunavut versus Canada

An age-standardized incidence rate (ASIR) enables comparison between populations by accounting for differences in demographic distribution.

In Nunavut:

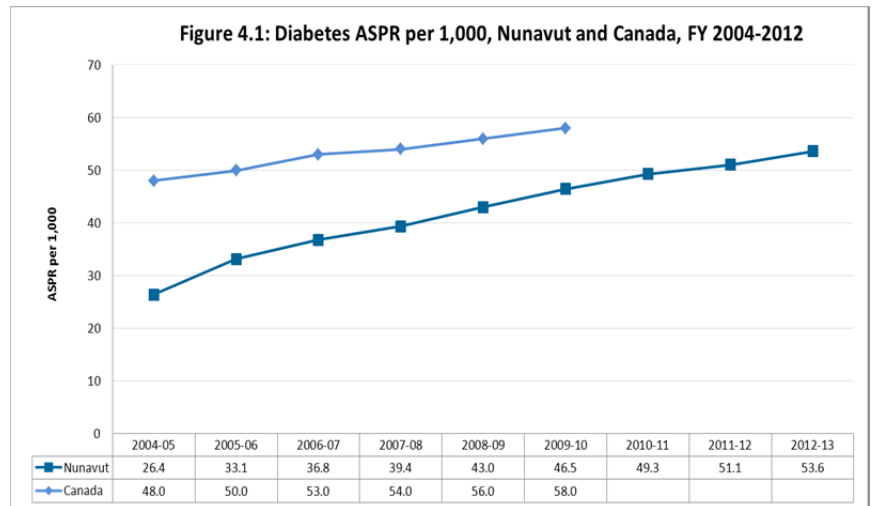
- Diabetes ASIR in Nunavut has trended down over time while the national rate has remained stable.
- The ASIR is comparable to the national rate.



An age-standardized prevalence rate (ASPR) enables comparison between populations by accounting for differences in demographic distribution.

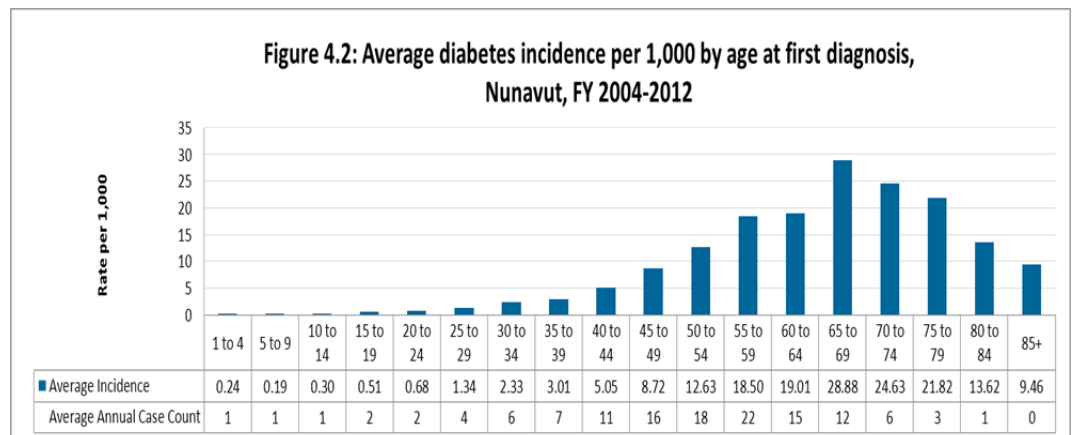
In Nunavut:

Like Canada, the Nunavut ASPR is also trending up. Nunavut's rate is significantly lower than the national rate. In FY 2009-10, Nunavut's rate was 1.3 times lower than the national rate.



In Nunavut:

The average rate of diabetes increases with age until 65-69 years then declines.

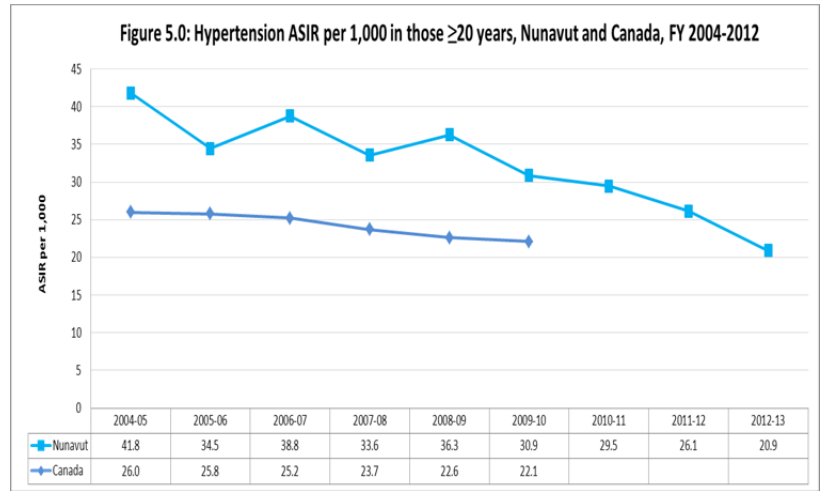


# Hypertension: Nunavut versus Canada

An age-standardized incidence rate (ASIR) enables comparison between populations by accounting for differences in demographic distribution.

In Nunavut:

- Hypertension ASIR in Nunavut and Canada has trended down over time.
- The ASIR is significantly higher than the national rate.
- The ASIR was 1.4 times the national rate in FY 2009-10.



An age-standardized prevalence rate (ASPR) enables comparison between populations by accounting for differences in demographic distribution.

In Nunavut:

- ASPR has slightly trended up.
- The ASPR is comparable to Canada.

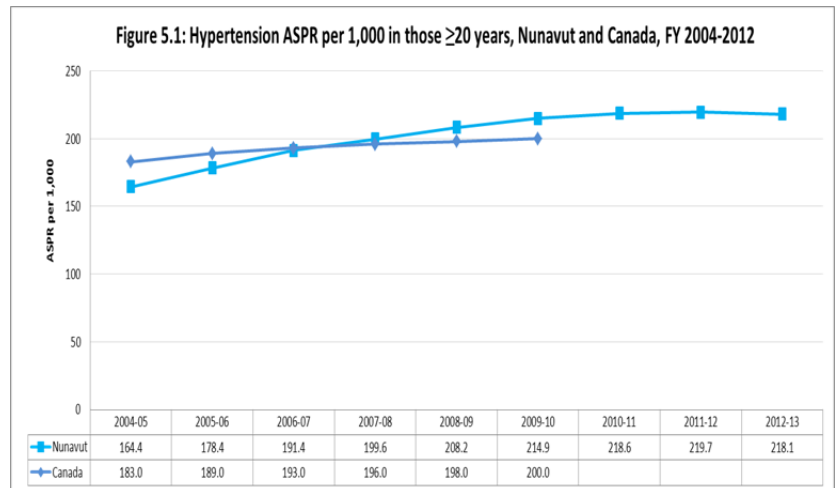
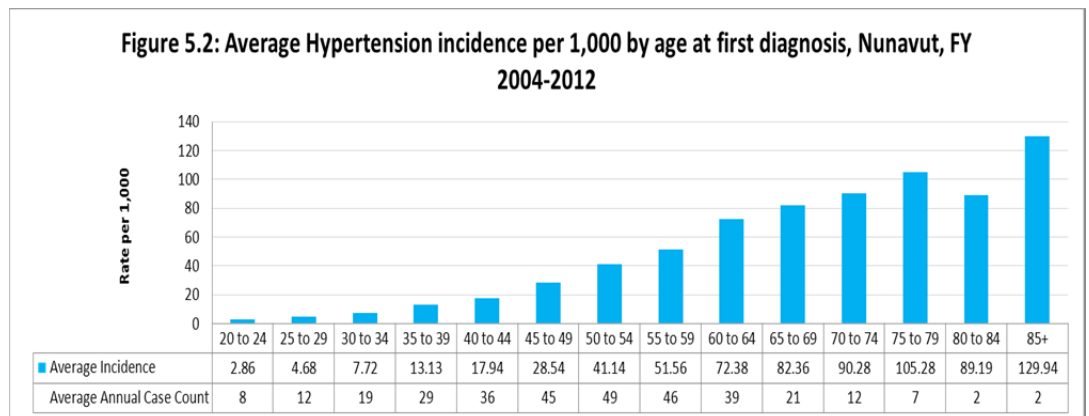


Figure 5.2: Average Hypertension incidence per 1,000 by age at first diagnosis, Nunavut, FY 2004-2012



In Nunavut:

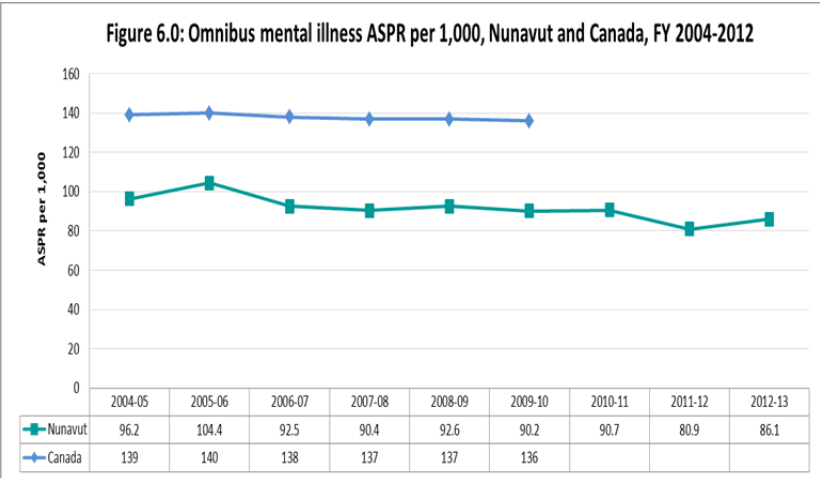
The average rate of hypertension trends up with age.

# Omnibus Mental Illness: Nunavut versus Canada

Note: Omnibus mental illness includes all mental health diagnoses with an ICD-10-CA diagnostic code prefix of “F” (F00-F99). At this time it is not possible to accurately calculate the incidence rate for omnibus mental health; prevalence rates are included below.

An age-standardized prevalence rate (ASPR) enables comparison between populations by accounting for differences in demographic distribution.

- In Nunavut:
- ASPR has remained stable.
  - The ASPR is significantly lower than Canada.
  - The ASPR was 1.5 times lower than the national rate in FY 2009-10.



In Nunavut:  
The average rate of all cause mental illness trends up at 15 years and then remains stable.

