

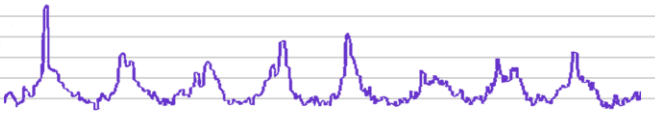
European Mortality Bulletin, Week 20, 2017:

The majority of participating European countries had a marked excess in all-cause mortality among the elderly in the first months of 2017, coincided with circulation of influenza A(H3N2), which usually leads to increased mortality among elderly.

Over the past weeks all-cause mortality has been quite low. This may partly be due to a compensation for premature deaths during the excess mortality in the beginning of the year, also known as harvesting effect. However, delay-adjustment may also still play a role.

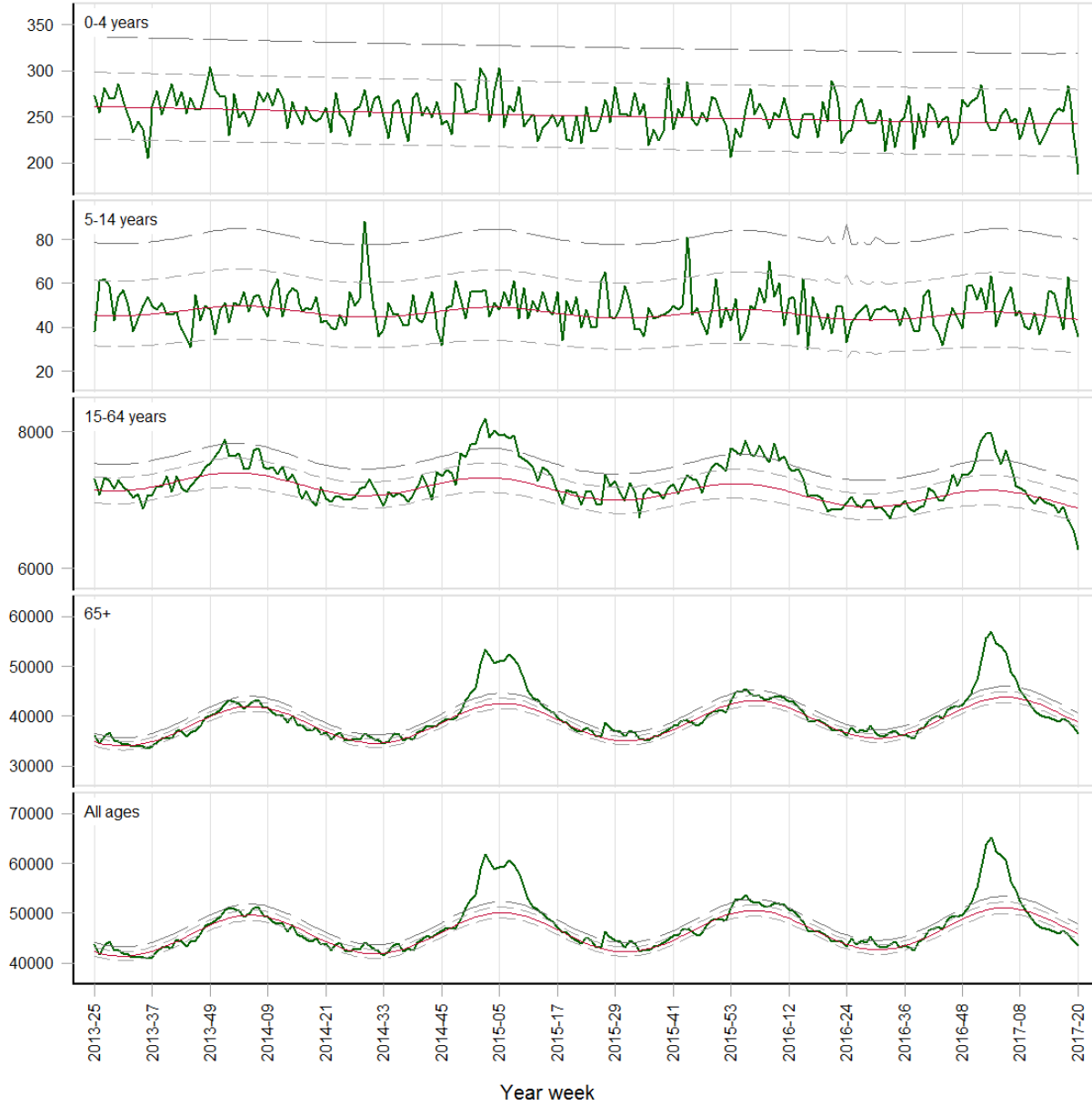
Data from 20 countries or regions were received this week and were all included in the pooled analysis of all-cause mortality.

Number of deaths in the past weeks should be interpreted with caution because adjustments for delayed registrations may be imprecise. Furthermore, results of pooled analyses may vary depending on countries included in the weekly analyses. Pooled analyses are adjusted for variation between the included countries and for differences in the local delay in reporting. Further details are available on <http://www.euromomo.eu>



Pooled number of deaths

EuroMOMO: week 20, 2017

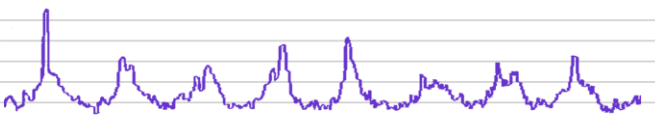


— Stratified baseline — Delay-adjusted number of deaths
- - - Normal range (+- 2 z-scores) . . . Substantial increase (4 z-scores)

Participating countries:

Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK (England), UK (Northern Ireland), UK (Scotland), UK (Wales)

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European monitoring of excess mortality for public health action

