



- ◆ 第2次世界大戦後、結核、肺炎などの感染症の死亡率は減少し、がん、心疾患などの生活習慣病の死亡率が増加。
- ◆ がんは1981年から死因の第1位で、最近では総死亡の約3割を占める。
- ◆ After the end of the World War II, the mortality of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and pneumonia decreased, while the mortality of life-style diseases such as cancer and heart diseases increased.
- ◆ Cancer has been the leading cause of death since 1981, accounting for 30% of all deaths recently.

わが国における死亡率の年次推移を死因別にみると、明治から昭和初期まで多かった結核、肺炎などの感染症が第2次世界大戦後急速に減少し、かわっていわゆる生活習慣病（がん、心疾患、脳血管疾患など）による死亡が上位を占めるようになった。

がん（悪性新生物）は昭和56（1981）年から死因の第1位を占め、平成21（2009）年には34万4,105人、人口10万対死亡率273.5であり、総死亡の30.1%を占めている。

1990年代半ばの急激な死亡率の増加および減少は、1995年の国際疾病分類（ICD）第9版から第10版への変更の影響である。

Until the middle of this century, deaths caused by infectious diseases such as pneumonia, tuberculosis and gastroenteritis pre-

ailed in Japan.

However, since the end of the World War II, these diseases have rapidly decreased and have been replaced by so-called life style related diseases such as malignant neoplasms (cancer), heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases.

Cancer ranks first in the causes of deaths since 1981. The number of cancer deaths in 2009 was 344,105, and the death rate per 100,000 was 273.5, accounting for 30.1% of the total number of deaths.

The sudden increases and decreases in mortality rate observed in the middle of 1990's were the artifact caused by the change from ICD version 9 to 10 in 1995.