



مركز الإحصاء - أبوظبي
STATISTICS CENTRE - ABU DHABI

Health

Statistics

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Introduction

Under the wise leadership of HH Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Abu Dhabi, and the unlimited support of HH General Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and Chairman of the Executive Council of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, who pay great attention to improve the quality of life of citizens by allocating resources and creating plans and strategies, the Statistic Centre - Abu Dhabi (SCAD) is pleased to present the health statistics bulletin of the population of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi to decision and policy makers, professionals, researchers and all those interested in social statistical figures and indicators.

This publication presents statistics on aspects of the health of the Abu Dhabi population, and the Explanatory Notes section at the end of this report provides an explanation of the key terms and technical concepts used in this publication. Readers are encouraged to refer to that section in conjunction with reading the statistics and information outlined in the publication.

As with other publications of Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, we acknowledge the cooperation of our strategic partners, which enables us to produce reliable, data-rich and high-quality statistical bulletins. In this regard, we are particularly grateful to the Health Authority - Abu Dhabi and the Ministry of Health for their support to the Centre through their supply of data.

Key Health Statistics in 2010

The following table summarises the key statistics of the health sector for the Emirate of Abu Dhabi for 2010.

Table 1: Key Health Statistics, Abu Dhabi, 2010

Hospitals	33
Hospital beds	3,579
Beds per 1,000 population	1.8
Health centres	435
Clinics	239
Pharmacies	468
Physicians	4,757
Physicians per 1,000 population	2.4
Nurses	8,221
Nurses per 1,000 population	4.2
Dentists	879
Dentists per 1,000 population	0.45

Source: Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

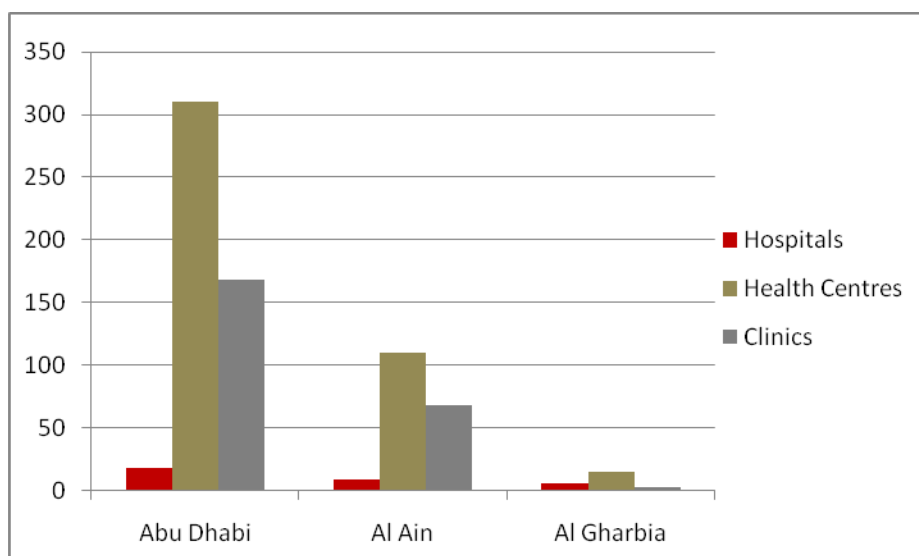
Health Facilities, 2009 and 2010

Figure (1) shows the number of health facilities in Abu Dhabi by region for 2010.

In accordance with the recent re-classification of one day surgery hospitals to the category of health centre, the number of hospitals fell from 39 in 2009 to 33 in 2010. One new hospital opened in 2010. The number of available hospital beds decreased from 3,621 in 2009 to 3,579 in 2010.

The number of health centres grew from 360 in 2009 to 435 in 2010 and the number of clinics increased from 207 in 2009 to 239 in 2010.

Figure 1: Numbers of Health Facilities, Abu Dhabi, by Region, 2010



Source: Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Health Service Classification by Region and Sector

Table (2) shows the distribution of health services by service classification for the regions of the Abu Dhabi Emirate, for the years 2008 to 2010. The table shows a significant growth in the number of health services classified as 'health centres' in all three regions over the three year time period. The largest growth in the number of health centres occurred in Abu Dhabi Region with an increase of 24 between 2008 and 2010, while the largest percentage increase was observed in Al Gharbia where health centres grew by three times between 2009 and 2010.

There was also a growth in the number of clinics in Abu Dhabi, growing from 125 in 2008 to 168 in 2010. Over this period there was also a small decline in the number of hospitals in the Abu Dhabi Region, falling from 24 hospitals in 2008 to 18 in 2010.

Hospital Types by Region and Sector

Table (3) presents a detailed view of the breakdown of hospitals by region and sector for the years 2008 to 2010. The table shows that private hospitals are the most prevalent type and they are most common in the Abu Dhabi region.

Further, it shows that the overall number of hospitals has reduced between 2008 and 2010 by six hospitals. The reduction in total hospital numbers are due to changes in the number of private hospitals in the Abu Dhabi region (due to reclassification), with the number dropping from 25 in 2009 to 19 in 2010.

Time series of Health Facilities and Beds from 1973 to 2010

Table (4) shows the number of hospitals, clinics and beds available within the Abu Dhabi Emirate between 1973 and 2010. The table charts the rapid growth in the availability of services, including a 547% increase in hospital beds available over the 38 year period between 1973 and 2010.

Bed usage and Admitted patients, 2008 - 2010

Table (5) indicates there were significant regional differences in the number of patients per bed. For example, this figure varies by close to 20 patients per bed between Al Gharbia (28.3) and Al Ain (47.2), although there are also large differences in the number of beds available between these two regions.

The data presented in table (5) enables calculation of a 'bed days' statistic, whereby the number of beds is multiplied by the number of days of the year. This is a more important figure because it enables an understanding of the degree of over or under supply of hospitals services.

Calculating this figure for the overall Emirate reveals there were a total of 942,430 bed days available in 2010. Dividing the number of admitted patients (105,200) by the total number of bed days for the year reveals that the overall bed usage for the Abu Dhabi Emirate in 2010 was around (11%) of capacity (appear to indicate an oversupply of beds), however, understanding of the separation of hospital services reveals this figure to be roughly appropriate. This is because hospitals retain specialised wards that focus on specific conditions or sub-populations such as, for example, paediatrics, burns, heart disease, and accident and emergency. In addition to providing care to specific conditions ward separation enables the provision of specialist services to men, women, and children, or mentally ill patients who may be vulnerable. Finally, dedicated wards hold specialist equipment and staff that are critical to the health of the Emirate.

Clinicians, 2008 to 2010

Table (6) shows the numbers of clinical staff for Abu Dhabi from 2008 to 2010. Overall it shows that the number of Physicians decreased from (312 per 100,000 population) in 2008 to (242 per 100,000 population) in 2010. Similarly, the number of Dentists also decreased from (49 per 100,000 population) in 2008 to (45 per 100,000 population) in 2010.

Conversely, the number of Nurses increased from (406 per 100,000 population) in 2008 to (418 per 100,000 population) in 2010.

Overall the population of Abu Dhabi retains the highest number of clinical staff overall with (741 per 100,000 population) during 2010 although this is only marginally higher than Al Ain with (737 per 100,000 population). Al Gharbia retains the lowest number with (375 per 100,000 population).

Table (7) details the time series of the number of health clinicians for the period from 1973 to 2010. Although the numbers change sporadically the time series tracks a significant growth in numbers of health professionals over the period. For example, the number of doctors has grown by approximately (276%) between 1984 and 2010, while nurses and assistants have grown by around (364%) over the same period.

Health Prevention and Engagement, 2008 and 2009

Table (8) details vaccinations by type for 2008 and 2009. It shows that the total number of vaccinations decreased from 750,881 in 2008 to 588,451 in 2009, as a result of some of the most common types of vaccinations falling. The most notable change amongst specific vaccination types was for Poliomyelitis, which decreased from 169,418 to 73,803.

Health Insurance

Significant growth has been observed in the rate of private health insurance in Abu Dhabi due to the legally mandatory requirement for all new employees to be privately insured. The number of people with enhanced health insurance increased from 981,744 in 2009 to 1,044,734 in 2010.

Patients, 2009 and 2010

The number of admitted patients increased slightly from 105,100 in 2009 to 105,200 in 2010 and the number of outpatients grew from 1,331,900 in 2009 to 1,386,700 in 2010. The differences in the frequency of admissions between the regions closely approximate disparities in the population distribution, with Abu Dhabi showing the highest number followed by Al Ain and then Al Gharbia.

Table (10) shows the annual number of out-patients presenting to government hospitals for the years from 2007 to 2010. It shows a clear downward trend in outpatient presentations from 2007 to 2009 of

approximately (5.5%). The number of outpatients has risen again for 2010 by approximately (4.1%) on the number recorded for 2009.

Causes of Death, 2010

The highest specific cause of most death in 2010 was 'Diseases of the circulatory system' with a death rate of (38.8 per 100,000 population). 'Diseases of the Circulatory System' were the second highest cause of death in 2010 with (27.7 per 100,000 population) followed by 'neoplasms' with (23.6 per 100,000 population).

Deaths by Cause of Death 2001-2010

Table (12) shows the percentage distribution of causes of death between 2001 and 2010. The table shows that 'diseases of the circulatory system' has been the most common known cause of death except for 2005, where a combination of 'external causes of morbidity and mortality' and 'Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes' (these two categories were split after 2005).

Of particular note is the consistent growth in the percentage of deaths attributable to neoplasms.

The many other causes that were too small for individual presentation here have been combined into the 'other causes' category.

The (13) range of tables show the percentage of deaths by citizenship, gender and cause of death for 2010. Table (13a) shows the percentages of causes of death for citizens, table (13b) non-citizens and (13c) shows the combined for citizens and non-citizens.

For citizens the biggest percentage is due to 'diseases of the circulatory system', for both males (25%) and females (24.4%). The second biggest cause of death for male citizens is due to 'external causes of morbidity and mortality' (17.1%), while for females it is due to 'neoplasms' (23.9%).

The third largest cause of death for male citizens was due to 'neoplasms' (15.7%), however as a larger number of deaths were recorded for male citizens the actual number of males that died due to 'neoplasm' was approximately the same as the number of female citizens.

The biggest percentage cause of death for male non-citizens in 2010 was due to 'diseases of the circulatory system' (29.4%), followed by 'external causes of morbidity and mortality' (26.1%) and 'neoplasms' (10.1%).

'Neoplasms' (30.8%) were also the biggest percentage cause of death for female non-citizens, followed by 'diseases of the circulatory system' (21.6%) and then by 'external causes of morbidity and mortality' with (10.6%).

Citizen Deaths by Age Groups and Cause of Deaths of the Deceased, 2010

The biggest percentage cause of death for citizens aged 0-14 years in 2010 was 'congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities' (40.7%). For the 15–29 and 30–44 age groups the biggest cause of death was due to 'external causes of morbidity and mortality', accounting for (60.2%) and (26.9%) respectively. 'Neoplasms' were the biggest cause of death for citizens aged 45–59 years (36.4%) and 'diseases of the circulatory system' (35.6%) were the most frequent cause for those aged 60+.

For non-citizens aged 0-14 years in 2010 the biggest cause was also 'congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities'. For the 15–29 and 30–44 aged non-citizens the biggest cause of death was also due to 'external causes of morbidity and mortality', with (57.9%) and (34.1%) respectively. 'Diseases of the circulatory system' were the most frequent cause for those aged 45-59 (38.5%) and 60+ (35.3%).

Death Rate by Cause of Death, Nationality and Gender

The death rate due to a particular cause of death in a certain year is defined here as the number of deaths attributed to that cause of death (per 100,000 population) in the same year.

Among male nationals in 2010, the highest cause-specific death rate pertains to 'disease of the circulatory system' (41.5 deaths per 100,000 population), followed in order by 'external causes of morbidity and mortality' (34.7 deaths per 100,000 population), by 'neoplasms' (17.3 deaths per 100,000 population), by 'endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases' (8.7 deaths per 100,000 population), by 'diseases of the respiratory system' (7.3 deaths per 100,000 population), and by other causes of death with lower levels of death rates.

Male non-nationals recorded a very similar pattern of cause-specific death rates male nationals in 2010. The 2010 highest cause-specific death rate pertains to 'disease of the circulatory system' (37 deaths per 100,000 population) followed in order, by 'external causes of morbidity and mortality' (32.8 deaths per 100,000 population), by 'neoplasms' (12.7 deaths per 100,000 population), by "endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases" (6.6 deaths per 100,000 population), by 'diseases of the respiratory system' (6.2 deaths per 100,000 population), and by other causes of death with lower rates of death.

Among female nationals in 2010, 'diseases of the circulatory system' rank first (44.5 deaths per 100,000 population), followed in order by 'neoplasms' (43.5 deaths per 100,000 population), by 'Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases' (17.6 deaths per 100,000 population), by 'Diseases of the respiratory system' (15.3 deaths per 100,000 population), and by other causes of death with much lower levels of death rates.

Among female non-nationals the ordering and levels of the 2010 cause-specific death rates are different from those described among female nationals above. The rate of deaths attributed to

'neoplasms' has the highest incidence (35.2 deaths per 100,000 population), followed in order, by the 'disease of the circulatory system' (24.7 deaths per 100,000 population), by "external causes of morbidity and mortality" (12.1 deaths per 100,000 population), and by other causes of death with much lower levels of death rates.

Death Rates by Citizenship and Age Groups

The (16) series of tables shows rates per 100,000 population of main causes of death by age group for citizens (16a), non-citizens (16b) and both citizens and non-citizens combined (16c).

Table 16a shows that the biggest percentage cause of death amongst those aged 0–14 years were 'Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities' (39 per 100,000 population), followed by 'Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period' (15.5 per 100,000 population). The biggest cause for both the 15–29 and 30–44 years age groups were 'External causes of morbidity and mortality', with (39.5 and 29 per 100,000 population). Although external causes were the only main cause for 15-29 year olds, it was closely followed in the 30–44 group by 'neoplasms' (26.2 per 100,000 population), and 'Diseases of the circulatory system' (23.4 per 100,000 population),.

The biggest percentage cause for 45–59 year olds were 'neoplasms' (131.7 per 100,000 population), followed by 'Diseases of the circulatory system' (87.8 per 100,000 population), and those age 60 years or more died mostly from 'Diseases of the circulatory system' (1222 per 100,000 population), followed by 'Neoplasms' (755.5 per 100,000 population),.

Non-citizens suffered from a similar pattern of causes of deaths as to citizens. The disease with the highest incidence amongst those aged 0–14 years were also 'Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities' (29.6 per 100,000 population), followed by 'Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period' (13.7 per 100,000 population).

The biggest cause for both the 15–29 and 30–44 years age non-citizens were also 'External causes of morbidity and mortality', with (35.2 and 26.8 per 100,000 population respectively). Although external causes were the only main cause for 15-29 year olds, it was closely followed in the 30–44 group by 'Diseases of the circulatory system' (21 per 100,000 population).

The highest rate for 45–59 year olds was 'Diseases of the circulatory system' (91.4 per 100,000 population), followed by 'neoplasms' (42.1 per 100,000 population), and those age 60 years or more died mostly from 'Diseases of the circulatory system' (1003.1 per 100,000 population) followed by 'Neoplasms' (805.1 per 100,000 population).

Communicable Diseases, 2010

Throughout the world, communicable diseases are assuming increasing importance both in terms of morbidity (disease) and mortality (death). This is due to increasing incidence rates of communicable diseases, the emergence of many new or evolving diseases with a high risk of mortality, and perhaps most importantly their preventable nature.

The total number of cases in 2010 was 14,287. Chicken Pox showed the highest incidence of all communicable disease detected amongst both citizens and non-citizens contributing (52.0%) of the total number of cases. The second highest incidence was Malaria, contributing around (9.9%) of all cases. Tables (17a), (17b) and (17c) show the percentage of communicable disease infection types by age group, with the first table (17a) showing UAE citizens, the second showing UAE non-citizens (17b) and the third showing combined citizens (17c).

Comparing citizens and non-citizens the age infection distribution reveals a similar pattern of diminishing infection rates, although citizens contracted a higher rate of Chicken Pox overall with (62.3%) of cases versus (47.9%). However, due to differences in the size of the relative sub-populations the actual numbers of non-citizens contracting Chicken Pox was far higher, with approximately 4925 cases compared to roughly 2494 amongst citizens.

The second highest incident of communicable disease types for non-citizens was Malaria, affecting approximately 1,408 people or (13.7%) of all communicable disease diagnoses, followed by Hepatitis C and Scabies, both occurring in (5.3%) of all diagnosed cases or 545 people each.

Conversely, there were effectively no diagnoses of Malaria for UAE citizens, thus Hepatitis B showed the second highest incidence for 2010, with (5.8%) of all communicable infections or approximately 232 people. The comparative rate of Hepatitis B infection is roughly similar to that seen amongst non-citizens. As a percentage of the overall number of communicable disease diagnoses Scabies shows almost the same incidence rate as Hepatitis C, both conditions observing (2.6%) of all diagnoses.

In terms of age group specific infections for the overall population, Chicken Pox shows the highest incidence of diagnosis for the 0-14 age group (78.8%), as well as 15-34 (42.3%), and 35-54 (22.9%). Hepatitis C is the most frequently diagnosed condition for those aged 55-64 with (27.5%) of cases for this group, while Hepatitis B and C share the highest incidence for the 65+ age group, both with (17.1%) of cases respectively.

These patterns are roughly similar between citizens and non-citizens up until the 15-34 age group. Comparison of the 35-54 age group shows that the highest incidence for citizens 35-54 is Other STD's (24.4%), while for non-citizens Chicken Pox is most prevalent with (24.6%). For citizens aged 55-64 the highest incidence was Hepatitis B and C both showing (24.3%) while Hepatitis C was most prevalent for non-citizens with (28.2%). Finally, for citizens aged 65+ the highest incident communicable disease type was Hepatitis B at (21.2%), while for non-citizens it was Hepatitis C at (17.6%).

Incidence Rate (per 100,000 population) of Communicable Diseases by Citizenship, Age Groups and Type of Disease, 2010

Tables (18a), (18b) and (18c) below show the incidence rate (per 100,000 population) of communicable disease infection types by age group, with the first table (18a) showing UAE citizens, the second showing UAE non-citizens (18b) and the third showing combined citizens (18c).

The (18) series of tables shows that when infection rates are standardized by their relative populations UAE citizens have a significantly higher rate of Chicken Pox infection than non-citizens, at more than 50% higher. Although the rate of Malaria infection for citizens is almost non-existent, there is a much higher prevalence of STD infection for this sub-population.

The 2010 overall incidence rate among citizens was (923 infections per 100,000 population). Incidence rates differ by age groups, with the highest level observed among citizens aged 0-14 years (1561.5 infections per 100,000 population) and the lowest level observed among citizens aged 55-64 years (236.3 infections per 100,000 population).

The incidence rate of “chickenpox” is the highest among citizens aged 0-14 years (1271 infections per 100,000 population), followed in order, by ‘other food poisoning’ (43 infections per 100,000 population), by “scarlet fever” (32 infections per 100,000 population), and by incidence rates of ‘seasonal influenza’ (31.5 infections per 100,000 population).

The incidence rate of ‘chicken pox’ is also the highest among citizens in the age groups 15-34 years (176 infections per 100,000 population), followed by ‘Other STDs’ (125 infections per 100,000 population) followed by ‘viral hepatitis B’ (101.5 infections per 100,000 population).

The incidence rate of ‘viral hepatitis B’ and ‘hepatitis C’ are the equal highest among citizens aged 55-64 years (57 infections per 100,000 population), with incidence rates of other communicable diseases with far lower rates.

The incidence rate of ‘hepatitis B’ is the highest among citizens aged 65+ years (92 infections per 100,000 population), followed in order, by ‘viral hepatitis C’ (72 infections per 100,000 population), by ‘scabies’ (53 infections per 100,000 population), followed by ‘pulmonary tuberculosis’ (46 infections per 100,000 population).

Among non-citizens, the 2010 age-pattern of incidence rates of communicable diseases is different from that just described among citizens. While ‘chicken pox’ had the highest incidence rate in the age groups 0-14, 15-34 and 35-54 years (929, 480 and 92 infections per 100,000 population respectively), for non-citizens aged 55-64 and 65+ ‘viral hepatitis C’ had the highest incidence rate (38 and 86 infections per 100,000 population respectively).

‘Other food poisoning’ had the second highest incidence rate among non-citizens in the 0-14 age group, with ‘malaria’ for the 15-34, 35-54 and 55-64 age groups (182, 80 and 35 infections per 100,000 population respectively). The second highest incidence rate among non-citizens in the 65+ age group were equally ‘Hepatitis B’ and ‘Pulmonary Tuberculosis’ (both with 66 infections per 100,000 population).

Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 2005 to 2010

Table 19 shows notifications of infectious disease at selected points in time for Abu Dhabi. The figures tabulated make no adjustment for fluctuations in population, and therefore may simply reflect changes in the number of people living in Abu Dhabi.

There is no consistent trend evident in the table in terms of the total number of infectious notifications, while 2010 is approximately 16 per cent higher than the recorded number in 2005, it is also approximately 23 per cent lower than 2008.

Table (19) shows that 'chickenpox' is overwhelmingly the most frequent notification, consistently accounting for more than 50 per cent of the total number in 2010 (51.9%). The second most frequently notified infectious disease in 2010 'malaria', which accounted for (9.9%). The top two disease types were followed by a range of diseases that were much smaller percentages.

Blood Donation

Table (20) shows blood bank donors and units donated by type for the period from 2008 to 2010. The total number of blood donors in Abu Dhabi Emirate increased from (21,834) individuals in 2008 to (25,850) in 2010, an (18.4%) increase in two years. The corresponding increase among citizens and non- citizens was 408 (10.6%) and 3,608 donors (16.7%) respectively.

The total number of blood units donated in Abu Dhabi Emirate increased from 22,379 units in 2007 to 25,850 in 2010, a 15.5% increase in two years. The number of blood units donated in 2008 exceeds the number of donors, thus suggesting that some blood donors have donated more than once during the same year.

Regarding the type of blood units donated in 2008, 2009 and 2010, more than one-third of the blood units donated were of type O+ (37.15%, 36.2%, and 36.5% respectively). While the percentage of donated blood units of type A+ ranks second in 2008 and 2010 (26.1% and 25.6% respectively), donated blood units of type B+ ranks second in 2009 (25.9%).

Statistical Tables

Table 2: Number of Hospitals, Health Centres and Clinics by Region, 2008 to 2010

Region and Sector	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Total			
Hospitals	39	39	33
Health Centre	386	360	435
Clinics	196	207	239
Abu Dhabi			
Hospitals	24	23	18
Health Centres	286	260	310
Clinics	125	134	168
Al Ain			
Hospitals	9	10	9
Health Centres	95	95	110
Clinics	66	68	68
Al Gharbia			
Hospitals	6	6	6
Health Centres	5	5	15
Clinics	5	5	3

Source: Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

1. In 2010, one day surgery hospitals were re-classified as health centres in accordance with the applicable Health Facilities Licensing Criteria. In addition, one new hospital was granted a license to operate.

Table 3: Hospitals by Region and Sector, 2008 to 2010

Region and Sector	2008	2009	2010
Total	39	39	33
Government	12	12	12
Private	25	25	19
Military	2	2	2
Abu Dhabi	24	23	18
Government	4	4	4
Private	19	18	13
Military	1	1	1
Al Ain	9	10	9
Government	3	3	3
Private	5	6	5
Military	1	1	1
Al Gharbia	6	6	6
Government	5	5	5
Private	1	1	1
Military	0	0	0

Source: Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 4: Number of Health Facilities and Beds, 1973 to 2010

YEAR	Hospitals	Clinics	Beds
1973	2	n.a	472
1974	2	n.a	517
1975	2	22	616
1976	2	23	859
1977	4	27	1,046
1978	5	23	1,482
1979	5	24	1,605
1980	5	29	1,759
1981	5	35	2,149
1982	7	36	1,897
1983	7	44	2,014
1984	10	42	2,383
1985	10	45	2,495
1986	10	45	2,515
1987	13	49	2,733
1988	13	44	2,602
1989	13	44	2,451
1990	13	45	2,551
1991	13	47	2,466
1992	13	48	2,425
1993	13	48	2,419
1994	13	48	2,443
1995	13	52	2,541
1996	13	52	2,623
1997	13	50	2,504
1998	15	51	2,469
1999	16	49	2,529
2000	14	49	2,491
2001	15	49	2,801
2002	15	48	2,790
2003	16	48	2,865
2004	16	47	2,922
2005	13	48	2,343
2006	14	48	2,367
2007	12	51	2,439
2008	12	52	2,596
2009	12	n.a	2,652
2010	12	n.a	2,582

Source: Ministry of Health (1973-2005), Health Authority - Abu Dhabi (2006-2010).

Table 5: Beds and Admitted Patients in Government Hospitals by Region, 2008 to 2010

Region	2008	2009	2010
Total			
Beds	2,596	2,652	2,582
Admitted patients	106,200	105,100	105,200
Admitted patients per bed	40.9	39.6	40.7
Abu Dhabi Region			
Beds	1,492	1,550	1,504
Admitted patients	59,000	58,700	59,100
Admitted patients per bed	39.5	37.9	39.3
Al Ain Region			
Beds	831	851	824
Admitted patients	39,100	38,400	38,900
Admitted patients per bed	47.1	45.1	47.2
Al Gharbia			
Beds	273	251	254
Admitted patients	8,100	8,000	7,200
Admitted patients per bed	29.7	31.9	28.3

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 6: Clinicians (per 100,000 population) by Region, 2008 to 2010

Region	2008	2009	2010
Total			
Doctors	312	237	242
Nurses	406	446	418
Dentists	49	45	45
Abu Dhabi Region			
Doctors	n.a	271	258
Nurses	n.a	458	433
Dentists	n.a	52	50
Al Ain Region			
Doctors	n.a	211	243
Nurses	n.a	491	449
Dentists	n.a	39	45
Al Gharbia			
Doctors	n.a	104	118
Nurses	n.a	233	244
Dentists	n.a	14	13

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 7: Clinicians, Abu Dhabi, 1973 to 2010

YEAR	Doctors	Pharmacists	Dentists	Nurses and Assistants
1973	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974	131	n.a.	9	n.a.
1975	288	n.a.	34	n.a.
1976	379	n.a.	34	n.a.
1977	398	n.a.	30	n.a.
1978	462	n.a.	31	n.a.
1979	608	n.a.	37	n.a.
1980	586	n.a.	46	n.a.
1981	751	n.a.	49	n.a.
1982	655	47	44	n.a.
1983	710	62	43	1,867
1984	733	49	43	2,255
1985	773	58	50	2,343
1986	688	48	46	2,043
1987	807	106	51	2,235
1988	837	111	58	2,404
1989	879	97	56	2,460
1990	808	74	58	2,421
1991	849	86	57	2,527
1992	964	95	68	2,752
1993	968	111	102	2,765
1994	1,035	113	105	2,891
1995	1,103	136	113	3,088
1996	1,161	138	131	3,264
1997	1,241	139	127	3,385
1998	1,308	159	139	3,615
1999	1,381	174	142	3,747
2000	1,306	110	137	3,769
2001	1,578	172	161	4,432
2002	1,563	175	159	4,519
2003	1,659	180	174	4,836
2004	1,184	178	152	4,034
2005	1,246	178	51	3,812
2006	1,784	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2007	1,662	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2008	2,786	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2009	1,822	405	n.a.	8,142
2010	2,026	408	n.a.	8,221

Source: Ministry of Health (1973-2005), Health Authority - Abu Dhabi (2006-2010).

Table 8: Vaccinations by Type, 2008 and 2009

Vaccinations	2008	2009
Total	750,881	588,451
Poliomyelitis	169,418	73,803
Pneumococcal Conjugate	87,429	75,462
Homophiles Influenza Type B	84,049	74,927
Diphtheria	83,271	74,480
Tetanus	83,271	74,480
Pertussis	82,836	74,225
Measles	27,421	18,539
Rubella	27,421	18,539
Meningococcal C - Conjugate	6	19
Mumps	27,421	18,539
Hepatitis A	399	433
Hepatitis – B	26,687	68,846
Bacilla Calmette-Guerin	26,318	12,410
Tetavalent	8,683	-
Rotavirus	769	1,730
Varicella (Chicken pox)	505	573
Influenza	217	360
Others	14,760	1,086

Source: Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 9: Patient Admissions in Government Hospitals by Region, 2008 to 2010

Region	2008	2009	2010
Total Patient Admissions	106,200	105,100	105,200
Abu Dhabi	59,000	58,700	59,100
Al Ain	39,100	38,400	38,900
Al Gharbia	8,100	8,000	7,200

Source: Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 10: Out-patients, Government hospitals, 2007 to 2010

YEAR	Out-patients
2007	1,409,500
2008	1,379,800
2009	1,331,900
2010	1,386,700

Source: Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 11: Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population) by Causes of Death, 2010

Causes of Death	Rate
Diseases of the Circulatory System	38.8
External Causes of Morbidity and Mortality	27.7
Neoplasms	23.6
Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal	7.2
Injury, Poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	2.1
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic diseases	9.9
Diseases of the respiratory System	7.6
Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	2.8
Certain conditions originating in the prenatal period	3.1
Diseases of the digestive system	2.9
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2.4
Diseases of the nervous system	1.9
Factor influencing health status and contact with health services	0.3
Diseases of the blood and blood - forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	0.9
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues	0.5
Mental and behavioural disorders	0.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissues	0.2
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperum	0.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings not elsewhere classified	12.8
Causes of death not identified	1.2

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 12: Percentage Distribution of Deaths by Cause of Death 2001-2010

	2001	2005	2009	2010
Total Number of Deaths	2,574	2,446	2,988	2,879
Cause of Death	Percentage			
Total	100	100	100	100
Diseases of the circulatory system	24.2	17.3	24.3	26.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality	23.3	23.1	21.6	19.0
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			2.0	1.5
Neoplasms	9.8	12.0	13.4	16.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2.5	5.4	7.1	6.7
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	7.4	6.4	7.0	4.9
Other	32.8	35.7	24.7	25.3

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, adapted from Health Authority - Abu Dhabi: Health Statistics 2010 (p13).

Table 13a: Percentage of Deaths by Citizenship, Gender and Cause of Death of the Deceased, 2010

Cause of Death	Citizens		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Number of Deaths*	965	572	393
	Percentages		
Total	100	100	100
Diseases of the circulatory system	24.8	25.0	24.4
External causes of morbidity and mortality	11.8	17.1	4.1
Neoplasms	19.1	15.7	23.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	8.4	7.5	9.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	6.4	5.1	8.4
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	7.2	6.5	8.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2.6	2.4	2.8
Diseases of the digestive system	2.2	2.8	1.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.0	2.1	1.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system	3.0	3.1	2.8
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1.7	2.6	0.3
Diseases of the nervous system	1.7	1.6	1.8
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	0.4	0.5	0.3
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.3	0.3	0.3
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mental and behavioural disorders	0.3	0.3	0.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.2	0.0	0.5
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	6.9	5.9	8.4
Causes of death not defined	1.0	1.0	1.0

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 13b: Percentage of Deaths by Citizenship, Gender and Cause of Death of the Deceased, 2010 (continued)

Cause of Death	Non-Citizens		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Number of Deaths*	1,888	1,462	426
	Percentages		
Total	100	100	100
Diseases of the circulatory system	27.6	29.4	21.6
External causes of morbidity and mortality	22.6	26.1	10.6
Neoplasms	14.8	10.1	30.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	5.9	5.3	8.2
Diseases of the respiratory system	4.6	4.9	3.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	3.8	2.9	6.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1.7	1.2	3.5
Diseases of the digestive system	1.9	1.9	1.9
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.9	1.8	2.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1.0	0.9	1.4
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1.4	1.7	0.2
Diseases of the nervous system	1.1	0.9	1.9
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	0.7	0.4	1.6
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.4	0.3	0.7
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	0.3	0.4	0.0
Mental and behavioural disorders	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.2	0.1	0.2
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.0	0.0	0.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	9.7	11.1	4.7
Causes of death not defined	0.5	0.4	0.7

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 13c: Percentage of Deaths by Citizenship, Gender and Cause of Death of the Deceased, 2010 (continued)

Cause of Death	Citizens and non-Citizens		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Number of Deaths*	2,853	2,034	819
	Percentages		
Total	100	100	100
Diseases of the circulatory system	26.67	28.17	22.95
External causes of morbidity and mortality	18.93	23.55	7.45
Neoplasms	16.23	11.70	27.47
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6.76	5.90	8.91
Diseases of the respiratory system	5.19	4.97	5.74
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	4.91	3.93	7.33
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2.03	1.57	3.17
Diseases of the digestive system	2.00	2.16	1.59
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.93	1.92	1.95
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1.68	1.52	2.08
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1.47	1.97	0.24
Diseases of the nervous system	1.30	1.08	1.83
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	0.60	0.44	0.98
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.35	0.29	0.49
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	0.21	0.29	0.00
Mental and behavioural disorders	0.11	0.10	0.12
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.14	0.15	0.12
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.07	0.00	0.24
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	8.76	9.69	6.47
Causes of death not defined	0.67	0.59	0.85

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

* Deaths with not stated nationality or gender are excluded (26 cases).

Table 14a: Percentage of Deaths by Citizenship, Age Groups and Cause of Deaths of the Deceased, 2010

Cause of Death	Citizens					
	Total	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Total number of Deaths*	967	167	93	78	107	522
	Percentages					
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Diseases of the circulatory system	24.7	3.6	4.3	21.8	24.3	35.6
External causes of morbidity and mortality	11.8	13.8	60.2	26.9	3.7	1.9
Neoplasms	19.0	4.2	4.3	24.4	36.4	22.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	8.4	0.6	1.1	2.6	9.3	12.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	6.4	3.0	3.2	3.8	0.9	9.6
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	7.1	40.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of the digestive system	2.2	1.8	0.0	2.6	6.5	1.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.0	0.6	2.2	1.3	5.6	1.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system	3.0	1.8	1.1	0.0	2.8	4.2
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1.7	1.8	8.6	1.3	1.9	0.4
Diseases of the nervous system	1.7	4.8	1.1	3.8	0.9	0.6
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	0.4	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mental and behavioural disorders	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	6.9	4.8	9.7	3.8	6.5	7.7
Causes of death not defined	1.0	0.0	1.1	2.6	0.9	1.1

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 14b: Percentage of Deaths by Citizenship, Age Groups and Cause of Deaths of the Deceased, 2010 (continued)

Cause of Death	Total	Non-Citizens				
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Total Number of Deaths*	1,888	180	266	487	524	431
		Percentages				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Diseases of the circulatory system	27.6	2.8	12.4	26.7	38.5	35.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality	22.6	11.1	57.9	34.1	13.5	3.5
Neoplasms	14.8	4.4	4.1	9.2	17.7	28.3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	5.9	2.2	0.4	1.6	8.0	13.2
Diseases of the respiratory system	4.6	2.2	3.8	5.3	4.4	5.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	3.8	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1.7	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of the digestive system	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	1.0	2.1
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1.4	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.7	0.5
Diseases of the nervous system	1.1	3.3	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.5
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	0.7	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5
Mental and behavioural disorders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	9.7	4.4	13.5	15.4	7.6	5.6
Causes of death not defined	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 14c: Percentage of Deaths by Citizenship, Age Groups and Cause of Deaths of the Deceased, 2010 (continued)

Cause of Death	Citizens and Non-Citizens					
	Total	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Total Number of Deaths*	2,855	347	359	565	631	953
	Percentages					
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Diseases of the circulatory system	26.7	3.2	10.3	26.0	36.1	35.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality	18.9	12.4	58.5	33.1	11.9	2.6
Neoplasms	16.2	4.3	4.2	11.3	20.9	24.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6.8	1.4	0.6	1.8	8.2	13.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	5.2	2.6	3.6	5.1	3.8	7.7
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	4.9	40.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2.1	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of the digestive system	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.6	3.0	2.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.0	1.3	3.3
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1.5	1.2	3.1	2.1	1.7	0.4
Diseases of the nervous system	1.3	4.0	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.5
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
Mental and behavioural disorders	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	8.8	4.6	12.5	13.8	7.4	6.7
Causes of death not defined	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

* Deaths with not stated nationality are excluded (24 Cases).

Table 15a: Death Rate (per 100,000 population) by Citizenship, Gender and Cause of Death of the Deceased, 2010

Cause of Death	Citizens		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Number of Deaths*	965	572	393
	Death Rate (per 100,000 population)		
All Causes	222.46	262.58	181.99
Diseases of the circulatory system	55.10	65.64	44.45
External causes of morbidity and mortality	26.28	44.99	7.41
Neoplasms	42.42	41.31	43.53
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	18.67	19.74	17.60
Diseases of the respiratory system	14.29	13.31	15.28
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	15.91	16.99	14.82
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	5.76	6.43	5.09
Diseases of the digestive system	4.84	7.34	2.32
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	4.38	5.51	3.24
Diseases of the genitourinary system	6.69	8.26	5.09
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	3.69	6.89	0.46
Diseases of the nervous system	3.69	4.13	3.24
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	0.92	1.38	0.46
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.69	0.92	0.46
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mental and behavioural disorders	0.69	0.92	0.46
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.23	0.46	0.00
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.46	0.00	0.93
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	15.45	15.61	15.28
Causes of death not defined	2.31	2.75	1.85

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 15b: Death Rate (per 100,000 population) by Citizenship, Gender and Cause of Death of the Deceased, 2010 (continued)

Cause of Death	Non-Citizens		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Number of Deaths*	1,888	1,462	426
	Death Rate (per 100,000 population)		
All Causes	123.09	125.84	114.49
Diseases of the circulatory system	34.03	37.01	24.73
External causes of morbidity and mortality	27.77	32.79	12.09
Neoplasms	18.19	12.74	35.21
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	7.30	6.63	9.41
Diseases of the respiratory system	5.61	6.20	3.76
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	4.63	3.70	7.53
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2.15	1.55	4.03
Diseases of the digestive system	2.35	2.41	2.15
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.35	2.32	2.42
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1.24	1.12	1.61
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1.70	2.15	0.27
Diseases of the nervous system	1.37	1.12	2.15
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	0.85	0.52	1.88
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.46	0.34	0.81
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	0.39	0.52	0.00
Mental and behavioural disorders	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.20	0.17	0.27
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.00	0.00	0.00
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	11.93	14.03	5.38
Causes of death not defined	0.59	0.52	0.81

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 15c: Death Rate (per 100,000 population) by Citizenship, Gender and Cause of Death of the Deceased, 2010 (continued)

Cause of Death	Citizens and Non-Citizens		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Number of Deaths*	2,853	2,034	819
	Death Rate (per 100,000 population)		
All Causes	144.99	147.43	139.28
Diseases of the circulatory system	38.68	41.53	31.97
External causes of morbidity and mortality	27.44	34.72	10.37
Neoplasms	23.53	17.25	38.26
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	9.81	8.70	12.41
Diseases of the respiratory system	7.52	7.32	7.99
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	7.12	5.80	10.20
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2.95	2.32	4.42
Diseases of the digestive system	2.90	3.19	2.21
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.80	2.83	2.72
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2.44	2.25	2.89
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	2.13	2.90	0.34
Diseases of the nervous system	1.88	1.59	2.55
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	0.86	0.65	1.36
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.51	0.43	0.68
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	0.30	0.43	0.00
Mental and behavioural disorders	0.15	0.14	0.17
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.20	0.22	0.17
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.10	0.00	0.34
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	12.71	14.28	9.01
Causes of death not defined	0.97	0.87	1.19

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

* Deaths with not stated nationality or gender are excluded (26 cases).

Table 16a: Death Rate (per 100,000 population) by Citizenship, Age Groups and Cause of Death of the Deceased, 2010

Cause of Death	Citizens					
	Total	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Total Number of Deaths*	967	167	93	78	107	522
	Death Rate (per 100,000 population)					
All causes	222.9	95.7	65.5	107.5	361.2	3,429.4
Diseases of the circulatory system	55.1	3.4	2.8	23.4	87.8	1222.0
External causes of morbidity and mortality	26.3	13.2	39.5	29.0	13.5	65.7
Neoplasms	42.4	4.0	2.8	26.2	131.7	755.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	18.7	0.6	0.7	2.8	33.8	440.2
Diseases of the respiratory system	14.3	2.9	2.1	4.1	3.4	328.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	15.9	39.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	6.2	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of the digestive system	4.8	1.7	0.0	2.8	23.6	59.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	4.4	0.6	1.4	1.4	20.3	59.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system	6.7	1.7	0.7	0.0	10.1	144.5
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	3.7	1.7	5.6	1.4	6.8	13.1
Diseases of the nervous system	3.7	4.6	0.7	4.1	3.4	19.7
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mental and behavioural disorders	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	13.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	15.4	4.6	6.3	4.1	23.6	262.8
Causes of death not defined	2.3	0.0	0.7	2.8	3.4	39.4

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 16b: Death Rate (per 100,000 population) by Citizenship, Age Groups and Cause of Death of the Deceased, 2010 (continued)

Cause of Death	Non- Citizens					
	Total	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Total Number of Deaths*	1,888	180	266	487	524	431
	Death Rate (per 100,000 population)					
All causes	123.1	75.0	60.8	78.5	237.2	2,844.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	34.0	2.1	7.5	21.0	91.4	1,003.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality	27.8	8.3	35.2	26.8	32.1	99.0
Neoplasms	18.2	3.3	2.5	7.3	42.1	805.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	7.3	1.7	0.2	1.3	19.0	376.2
Diseases of the respiratory system	5.6	1.7	2.3	4.2	10.4	151.8
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	4.6	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2.2	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of the digestive system	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.1	5.4	72.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	4.5	66.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.0	2.3	59.4
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1.7	0.4	0.7	1.8	4.1	13.2
Diseases of the nervous system	1.4	2.5	0.9	1.1	0.9	13.2
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	13.2
Mental and behavioural disorders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	11.9	3.3	8.2	12.1	18.1	158.4
Causes of death not defined	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	13.2

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 16c: Death Rate (per 100,000 population) by Citizenship, Age Groups and Cause of Death of the Deceased, 2010 (continued)

Cause of Death	Citizens and Non-Citizens					
	Total	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Total No. of Deaths*	2855	347	359	565	631	953
	Death Rate (per 100,000 population)					
All causes	145.1	83.7	62.0	81.5	251.8	3137.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	38.7	2.7	6.4	21.2	91.0	1112.8
External causes of morbidity and mortality	27.4	10.4	36.3	27.0	29.9	82.3
Neoplasms	23.5	3.6	2.6	9.2	52.7	780.3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	9.8	1.2	0.3	1.4	20.8	408.2
Diseases of the respiratory system	7.5	2.2	2.2	4.2	9.6	240.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	7.1	33.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diseases of the digestive system	2.9	1.4	0.5	1.3	7.6	65.8
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	6.4	62.6
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2.4	1.4	0.5	0.0	3.2	102.1
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	2.1	1.0	1.9	1.7	4.4	13.2
Diseases of the nervous system	1.9	3.4	0.9	1.4	1.2	16.5
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.6
Mental and behavioural disorders	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.6
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.3
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	12.7	3.9	7.8	11.3	18.8	210.7
Causes of death not defined	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	2.0	26.3

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

* Deaths with not stated nationality and age are excluded (24 cases).

Table 17a: Percentage of Infected With Communicable Diseases by Citizenship, Age Groups and Type of Disease, 2010

Type of Disease	Cases (Citizens persons), by Age Group					
	Total	0-14	15-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Total Number of Cases*	4,004	2,725	873	270	70	66
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chicken Pox	62.3	81.4	28.6	8.1	4.3	4.5
Malaria	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis B Cases	5.8	0.1	16.5	20.0	24.3	21.2
Hepatitis C Cases	2.6	-	2.4	20.0	24.3	16.7
Scabies	2.6	1.5	4.1	6.3	7.1	12.1
Other food poisoning	3.3	2.8	6.1	1.1	2.9	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1.1	0.3	2.2	3.3	5.7	10.6
Typhoid Fever	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.7	5.7	1.5
Other STD	6.1	-	20.3	24.4	-	-
Seasonal Influenza	2.5	2.0	2.5	5.2	5.7	7.6
Mumps	1.6	1.9	1.6	-	-	-
Hepatitis A	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.6	-	-
Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.9	1.4	3.0
Scarlet Fever	1.4	2.1	0.1	-	-	-
Salmonella Others	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.5
Whooping Cough	1.1	1.7	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	1.0	0.0	4.1	0.7	2.9	-
Gonorrhoea	0.4	-	0.7	2.2	2.9	3.0
Giardia Lambia	0.2	0.1	0.6	-	-	3.0
Brucellosis	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.1	7.1	7.6
Bacillary Dysentery	0.8	0.7	1.4	-	-	1.5
Measles	0.3	0.5	0.1	-	-	-
Viral Mening	0.3	0.4	0.2	-	-	-
V Hepatitis Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	1.4	-
Rubella	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.0	-	0.1	-	-	-
Acute Flaccid Paralysis	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalites	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.5
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schistosomiasis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1.5	1.1	2.4	1.5	2.9	4.5

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 17b: Percentage of Infected With Communicable Diseases by Citizenship, Age Groups and Type of Disease, 2010 (Continued)

Type of Disease	Cases (Non-Citizens persons), by Age Group					
	Total	0-14	15-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Total Number of Cases*	10,283	2,918	4,683	2,314	294	74
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chicken Pox	47.9	76.5	44.8	24.6	6.5	16.2
Malaria	13.7	1.4	17.0	21.3	26.2	10.8
Hepatitis B Cases	4.6	0.3	4.7	8.9	12.2	13.5
Hepatitis C Cases	5.3	0.2	2.6	13.9	28.2	17.6
Scabies	5.3	1.3	7.2	6.6	5.4	5.4
Other food poisoning	3.3	3.3	3.6	2.9	2.0	1.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3.9	0.2	5.1	5.8	5.8	13.5
Typhoid Fever	3.0	1.3	4.2	2.9	2.7	-
Other STD	0.7	-	1.0	1.2	-	-
Seasonal Influenza	1.4	2.2	0.6	1.9	2.7	4.1
Mumps	1.5	3.0	0.9	1.1	-	-
Hepatitis A	1.3	2.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.4
Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1.5	0.3	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.4
Scarlet Fever	0.5	1.6	-	-	-	-
Salmonella Others	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.4
Whooping Cough	0.3	0.9	-	0.0	-	-
Syphilis	0.2	-	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.7
Gonorrhoea	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.4
Giardia Lambia	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	-	1.4
Brucellosis	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	-
Bacillary Dysentery	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	-
Measles	0.4	0.6	0.4	-	-	-
Viral Mening	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	1.4
V Hepatitis Other	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.4
Rubella	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	-
Acute Flaccid Paralysis	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalites	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	-	-
Tetanus	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-
Schistosomiasis	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-
Other	2.5	2.0	2.2	3.5	2.0	5.4

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 17c: Percentage of Infected With Communicable Diseases by Citizenship, Age Groups and Type of Disease, 2010 (continued)

Type of Disease	Cases (combined Citizens and Non- Citizens persons), by Age Group					
	Total	0-14	15-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Total Number of Cases*	14.287	5.643	5.556	2.584	364	140
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chicken Pox	52.0	78.8	42.3	22.9	6.0	10.7
Malaria	9.9	0.7	14.3	19.1	21.2	5.7
Hepatitis B Cases	5.0	0.2	6.5	10.1	14.6	17.1
Hepatitis C Cases	4.5	0.1	2.6	14.5	27.5	17.1
Scabies	4.6	1.4	6.7	6.5	5.8	8.6
Other food poisoning	3.3	3.0	4.0	2.7	2.2	0.7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3.1	0.2	4.6	5.6	5.8	12.1
Typhoid Fever	2.3	0.8	3.7	2.7	3.3	0.7
Other STD	2.2	-	4.0	3.6	-	-
Seasonal Influenza	1.7	2.1	0.9	2.2	3.3	5.7
Mumps	1.5	2.5	1.0	1.0	-	-
Hepatitis A	1.4	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1.2	0.2	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.1
Scarlet Fever	0.7	1.8	0.0	-	-	-
Salmonella Others	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.4
Whooping Cough	0.5	1.3	-	0.0	-	-
Syphilis	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.4
Gonorrhoea	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.1
Giardia Lambia	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	-	2.1
Brucellosis	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.6	3.6
Bacillary Dysentery	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.7
Measles	0.3	0.5	0.4	-	-	-
Viral Mening	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	0.7
V Hepatitis Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7
Rubella	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	-
Acute Flaccid Paralysis	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalites	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	-	0.7
Tetanus	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-
Schistosomiasis	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-
Other	2.2	1.6	2.2	3.3	2.2	5.0

Sources: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

* Cases with not stated age records are excluded (35 cases).

Table 18a: Incidence Rate (per 100,000 population) of Communicable Diseases by Citizenship, Age Groups and Type of Disease, 2010

Type of Disease	Citizens					
	Total	0-14	15-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Overall Incidence Rate (per 100,000 population)	923.0	1561.5	615.2	372.2	236.3	433.6
Chicken Pox	575.4	1271.0	176.2	30.3	10.1	19.7
Malaria	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hepatitis B Cases	53.7	2.3	101.5	74.4	57.4	92.0
Hepatitis C Cases	23.7	0.0	14.8	74.4	57.4	72.3
Scabies	24.4	22.9	25.4	23.4	16.9	52.6
Other food poisoning	30.7	43.0	37.3	4.1	6.8	0.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10.6	4.0	13.4	12.4	13.5	46.0
Typhoid Fever	5.5	2.9	8.5	2.8	13.5	6.6
Other STD	56.0	0.0	124.7	91.0	0.0	0.0
Seasonal Influenza	23.1	31.5	15.5	19.3	13.5	32.8
Mumps	15.2	29.8	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hepatitis A	14.1	21.8	11.3	9.7	0.0	0.0
Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5.1	2.3	7.0	6.9	3.4	13.1
Scarlet Fever	13.1	32.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella Others	7.1	11.5	4.9	2.8	3.4	6.6
Whooping Cough	10.6	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Syphilis	9.5	0.6	25.4	2.8	6.8	0.0
Gonorrhoea	3.7	0.0	4.2	8.3	6.8	13.1
Giardia Lambia	2.3	1.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.1
Brucellosis	6.2	4.6	4.2	4.1	16.9	32.8
Bacillary Dysentery	7.1	10.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	6.6
Measles	3.2	7.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viral Meningitis	3.0	6.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
V Hepatitis Other	1.6	2.9	0.7	0.0	3.4	0.0
Rubella	1.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paratyphoid Fever	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acute Flaccid Paralysis	1.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acute Encephalitis	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
Tetanus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Schistosomiasis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	14.1	17.8	14.8	5.5	6.8	19.7

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi.

Table 18b: Incidence Rate (per 100,000 population) of Communicable Diseases by Citizenship, Age Groups and Type of Disease, 2010 (Continued)

Type of Disease	Non- Citizens					
	Total	0-14	15-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Overall Incidence Rate (per 100,000 population)	670.4	1215.2	1070.8	373.0	133.1	488.4
Chicken Pox	321.3	929.1	479.7	91.7	8.6	79.2
Malaria	92.1	16.7	181.6	79.6	34.9	52.8
Hepatitis B Cases	31.2	3.3	49.8	33.2	16.3	66.0
Hepatitis C Cases	35.5	2.1	28.1	51.7	37.6	85.8
Scabies	35.6	16.2	76.6	24.5	7.2	26.4
Other food poisoning	22.0	39.6	38.4	11.0	2.7	6.6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	26.3	2.1	54.2	21.8	7.7	66.0
Typhoid Fever	20.2	16.2	44.8	10.8	3.6	0.0
Other STD	4.9	0.0	10.7	4.5	0.0	0.0
Seasonal Influenza	9.6	26.7	6.9	6.9	3.6	19.8
Mumps	10.1	36.2	9.8	4.0	0.0	0.0
Hepatitis A	8.6	33.3	8.7	1.9	0.5	6.6
Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10.0	3.7	23.1	5.8	2.7	6.6
Scarlet Fever	3.1	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella Others	3.8	9.6	3.7	2.6	1.4	6.6
Whooping Cough	1.8	10.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Syphilis	1.4	0.0	3.4	0.5	0.5	13.2
Gonorrhoea	2.5	0.8	4.1	2.4	0.9	6.6
Giardia Lambia	2.9	6.2	4.8	1.3	0.0	6.6
Brucellosis	1.6	0.8	3.0	1.5	0.5	0.0
Bacillary Dysentery	1.3	2.9	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.0
Measles	2.3	7.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viral Meningitis	1.5	2.9	2.5	0.6	0.0	6.6
V Hepatitis Other	1.2	0.4	2.7	0.6	0.5	6.6
Rubella	1.1	1.7	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Paratyphoid Fever	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.0
Acute Flaccid Paralysis	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acute Encephalitis	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
Tetanus	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Schistosomiasis	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other	16.6	24.6	23.8	13.1	2.7	26.4

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi.

Table 18c: Incidence Rate (per 100,000 populations) of Communicable Diseases by Citizenship, Age Groups and Type of Disease, 2010 (continued)

Type of Disease	Combined Citizens and Non-Citizens					
	Total	0-14	15-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Overall Incidence Rate (per 100,000 population)	726.1	1,360.9	959.2	373.0	145.3	460.9
Chicken Pox	377.4	1073.0	405.4	85.3	8.8	49.4
Malaria	71.9	10.1	137.1	71.3	30.7	26.3
Hepatitis B Cases	36.1	2.9	62.5	37.5	21.2	79.0
Hepatitis C Cases	32.9	1.2	24.9	54.1	39.9	79.0
Scabies	33.1	19.1	64.0	24.4	8.4	39.5
Other food poisoning	23.9	41.0	38.2	10.2	3.2	3.3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	22.9	2.9	44.2	20.8	8.4	56.0
Typhoid Fever	17.0	10.6	35.9	10.0	4.8	3.3
Other STD	16.2	0.0	38.7	13.6	0.0	0.0
Seasonal Influenza	12.6	28.7	9.0	8.2	4.8	26.3
Mumps	11.2	33.5	9.8	3.6	0.0	0.0
Hepatitis A	9.8	28.5	9.3	2.7	0.4	3.3
Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8.9	3.1	19.2	5.9	2.8	9.9
Scarlet Fever	5.3	25.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella Others	4.6	10.4	4.0	2.6	1.6	6.6
Whooping Cough	3.7	17.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Syphilis	3.2	0.2	8.8	0.7	1.2	6.6
Gonorrhoea	2.7	0.5	4.1	3.0	1.6	9.9
Giardia Lambia	2.8	4.3	4.5	1.2	0.0	9.9
Brucellosis	2.6	2.4	3.3	1.7	2.4	16.5
Bacillary Dysentery	2.6	6.0	3.5	0.4	0.8	3.3
Measles	2.5	7.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viral Meningitis	1.8	4.3	2.2	0.6	0.0	3.3
V Hepatitis Other	1.3	1.4	2.2	0.6	0.8	3.3
Rubella	1.1	2.2	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
Paratyphoid Fever	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.0
Acute Flaccid Paralysis	0.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acute Encephalitis	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	3.3
Tetanus	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Schistosomiasis	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	16.0	21.7	21.6	12.3	3.2	23.0

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi.

Table 19: Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 2005 to 2010

Infectious Diseases	2005	2008	2009	2010
Total	12,345	18,489	13,355	14,322
Acute Flaccid Paralysis	14	11	11	11
Chicken Pox	6,307	15,161	7,219	7,429
Measles	18	24	34	50
Mumps	117	184	200	221
Rubella	23	19	48	22
Tetanus	0	1	3	1
Whooping Cough	10	29	40	73
Influenza	53	0	0	248
Campylobacter food poisoning	0	13	0	0
Para Typhoid	15	12	30	12
Salmonella food poisoning	105	39	205	0
Salmonella Others	0	8	0	90
Staphylococcus food poisoning	0	3	0	0
Other food poisoning	111	85	309	471
Typhoid Fever	45	117	133	335
Hepatitis A	186	212	181	193
Hepatitis B Cases	384	585	518	711
Hepatitis C Cases	191	425	479	668
V Hepatitis Other	0	8	12	26
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	6	0	0
H Influenza Meningitis	0	1	0	0
Viral Meningitis	76	0	0	36
Viral Meningitis Asep	0	23	33	0
Other Bacterial Meningitis	15	22	24	0
Leprosy	3	7	0	0
Malaria	570	991	1,393	1,415
Scabies	42	317	495	654
Scarlet Fever	71	162	175	105
Cholera	2	0	0	0
Seasonal Influenza	0	0	951	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	239	0	192	450
Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0	0	79	175
Syphilis	335	0	145	62
Other STD	51	0	65	318
Ascariasis	1,037	0	0	0
Bacillary Dysentery	32	0	52	51
Other bacterial Dysentery	0	0	123	0
Amoebic Dysentery	470	0	0	0
Gonorrhoea	25	0	27	62
Brucellosis	28	0	45	52
Ancylostomiasis	193	0	0	0
Strep-pneumonia	6	0	0	0
Schistosomiasis	5	0	36	1
Other intestinal parasites	672	0	0	0
Acute Encephalitis	6	0	10	10
Giardia Lambia	863	0	36	55
Other	24	24	52	315

Source: Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Table 20: Blood Bank Donors and Units Donated by Type, 2008 to 2010

	2008	2009	2010
Donors	21,834	24,758	25,850
Citizens	3,832	4,116	4,240
Non- Citizens	18,002	20,642	21,610
Units donated by Type			
Total	22,379	24,758	25,850
O +	8,314	8,960	9,441
A +	5,840	1,430	6,620
B +	4,294	6,421	5,423
AB +	1,302	705	1,727
O -	1,346	5,130	1,274
A -	667	483	711
B -	501	1,493	521
AB -	115	136	133

Source: Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Explanatory Notes

Glossary

This report contains certain terms specific to health statistics. They include the following terms:

Clinic

This is a health care facility that includes one clinic or more staffed by general practitioner GP (one or more), or a specialist (one or more). A clinic shall be mainly used for health consultations and simple treatment. It does not provide emergency services but provides first aid services.

Health centre

This is a health care facility that is structured as a polyclinic. A centre provides support services in addition e.g. Laboratory, radiology etc. A centre does not provide emergency services

Hospital

A health facility in a standalone building with inpatient services for 24 hours use or longer by patients in the treatment of diseases, injuries, deformities, abnormal physical or mental status, maternity cases, nurseries and dispensaries.

Patient admission

This is the official reception of a patient to inpatient services of a hospital.

Out-patient

This is a non-admitted patient receiving services at a hospital.

Incidence rate

The rate of new cases of a disease in a specified population over a defined period.

Prevalence

The number of cases of a specific disease present in a given population at a certain time.

Data sources

Data are obtained from Ministry of Health and Health Authority- Abu Dhabi. The data are processed and passed to Statistic Centre – Abu Dhabi for further editing and compilation.

Abbreviations used

SCAD: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

HAAD: Health Authority- Abu Dhabi

MOH: Ministry of Health, UAE

n.a.: not available

Technical notes

Calculation of rates and ratios

Item	Calculation method
Death rate	$\frac{\text{Number of deaths of people in each age/gender/nationality group in the calendar year} * 100,000}{\text{Population for each appropriate age/gender/nationality population group as at 30 June each year}}$
Incidence rate	$\frac{\text{Number of reported cases in each age/nationality group in the calendar year} * 100,000}{\text{Population for each appropriate age/nationality population group as at 30 June each year}}$

Cause of death is based on ICD9 – International Classification of Diseases

Notes on tables

Changes (levels and per cent) in all tables are based on unrounded numbers.

Totals in some tables may not add up due to rounding.

Symbols used

“> 100%” rate of change exceeds one hundred per cent.

More information and next release

For more information about health statistics and other official statistics, please visit the statistics link on the SCAD website at <http://www.scad.ae>

The next release is expected in September 2012 for the year 2011.

