

The specifics of Argentina in mortality from infectious and parasitic diseases in the context of Latin America

Abstract

This work deals with mortality from infectious and parasitic diseases in Argentina at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries. During this period, there was a high level of mortality from infectious diseases in Argentina, which is not common in countries where an epidemiological transition has already taken place. This thesis tries to theoretically explain the higher level of mortality from infectious diseases by describing the situation of infectious diseases in the Latin American region. It deals with the course of the demographic revolution and the epidemiological transition in the Latin American region, which had a significant impact on changes in mortality and describes the development of the incidence of specific infectious diseases in Argentina. The theoretical part is followed by an analytical explanation of mortality from infectious and parasitic diseases using the resulting indicators of mortality tables and decomposition methods used in the work. The main aim of this work was to find out what influenced the high and almost constant level of mortality from infectious diseases in Argentina at the turn of the century. The analysis was also made for selected Latin American countries, which were chosen, because of several similarities or differences in mortality, due to the finding of where and what makes Argentina different from the Latin American region. An important finding of the work is also which of the selected infectious diseases affected mortality from infectious diseases the most. The most frequent fluctuations in mortality rates were recorded for HIV/AIDS. In the case of intestinal infectious diseases, there were significant positive changes in the youngest age group in the observed period, but a high level of mortality was significant in the oldest one. These two groups of infectious diseases greatly influenced the specific progression of infectious disease mortality in Argentina at the turn of the century. Other selected groups of infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, viral hepatitis and the consequences of infectious and parasitic diseases did not register significant mortality rates in all age groups, thus influencing the almost constant progression of infectious and parasitic disease mortality rates in Argentina at the turn of the century.

Keywords: mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases, Argentina, the turn of the century, the specifics of Argentina, decomposition method, life expectancy at birth