Common chronic diseases in MEN compared to women

Chronic disease incidence among Canadians aged 65 years and older

Compared to women the same age, **MEN** aged 65+ are more likely to be newly diagnosed with these chronic diseases:

	MEN*	WOMEN*
HYPERTENSION	5,142.1	4,407.7
ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE	2,306.9	1,537.0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE	1,750.6	1,411.4
DIABETES	1,795.4	1,267.5
HEART FAILURE	1,475.3	1,278.9
GOUT	602.6	321.9
PARKINSONISM	189.2	109.6

* Crude incidence rates per 100,000 persons aged 65 years and older

Source: Public Health Agency of Canada, using Canadian Chronic Disease Surveillance System data files contributed by provinces and territories, August 2019 (data from fiscal year 2016–2017). This infographic was developed by the Public Health Agency of Canada. No endorsement by the provinces or territories should be inferred.

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A number of factors may influence the differences in **CHRONIC DISEASES** newly diagnosed in **men** and **women**. Age also plays an important role since these differences evolve with older age.[1,2] In general, these factors include:

- Biological and physical differences between **men** and **women**
- Lifestyle behaviours such as physical activity (e.g. being physically inactive), diet (e.g. unhealthy food choices), smoking and alcohol use
- Socio-economic factors (e.g. differences in education or income)
- Presence of more than one chronic disease or condition

The impact of **CHRONIC DISEASES** and conditions can be reduced through policies and programs that:

- Support healthy behaviours and choices such as exercise or healthy eating
- Create age-friendly, safe and supportive social environments
- Reduce health differences due to race, gender, education, income and other socio-economic factors

Learn more about chronic diseases and aging in Canada:

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT CHRONIC DISEASE AND AGING, VISIT:
Aging and Chronic Diseases: A Profile of Canadian seniors

CHRONIC DISEASES SHARE COMMON RISK FACTORS. LEARN MORE:
Chronic Disease Risk Factors

EXPLORE THE LATEST DATA:
Canadian Chronic Disease Surveillance System— Public Health Infobase

COVID-19 has had unprecedented consequences for Canada's senior population. The Public Health Agency of Canada is using multiple data sources to examine the impact of COVID-19 and chronic diseases on seniors.

References:

1. Crimmins EM, Kim JK, Solé-Auró A. Gender differences in health: results from SHARE, ELSA and HRS. Eur J Public Health. 2011 Feb;21(1):81–91. doi: 10.1093/eurpub/ckq022.
2. Gordon EH, Hubbard RE. Do sex differences in chronic disease underpin the sex-frailty paradox? Mech Ageing Dev. 2019 Apr;179:44–50. doi: 10.1016/j.mad.2019.02.004.

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