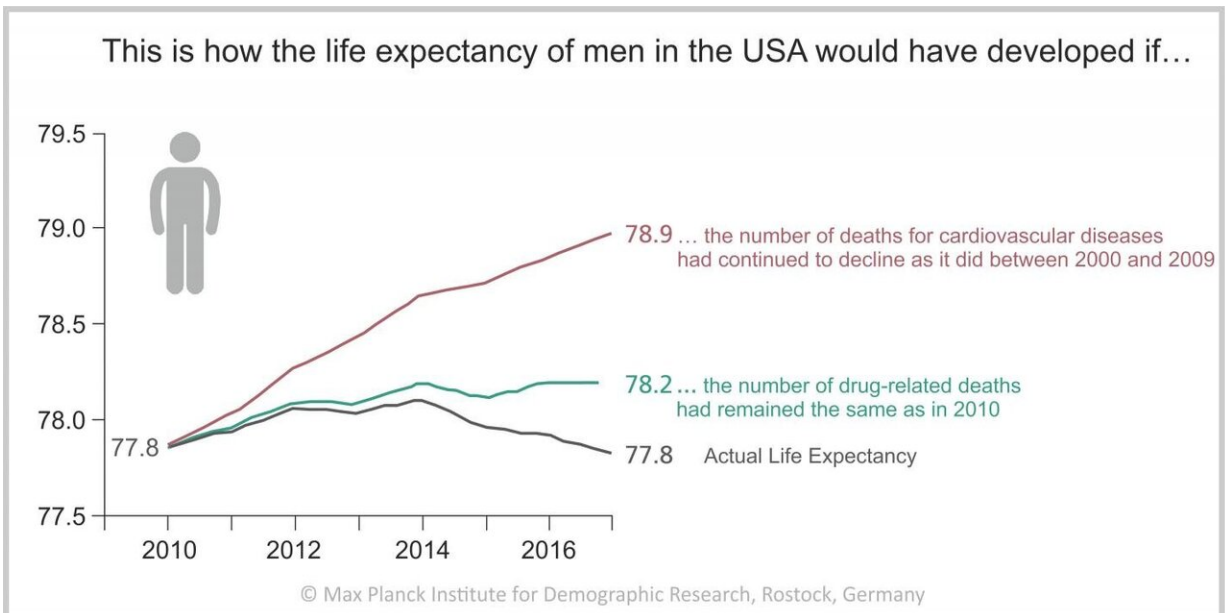


# Life expectancy crisis in the USA: The opioid crisis is not the decisive factor

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The figure displays the results of a simulation that examines the size of the influence of each of the two causes of death. The simulation shows how the life expectancy of 25-year-old American men would have developed between 2010 and 2017 if the number of drug-related deaths had remained constant, and how it would have developed if the number of deaths from cardiovascular diseases had declined to the same extent as it did between 2000 and 2009. (The simulation calculates the remaining life expectancy of 25-year-olds; in the figure, these 25 years are added to the total life expectancy.) Credit: MPIDR

Life expectancy in the USA is no longer rising. This stagnation has long

been largely attributed to increasing numbers of drug deaths due to the opioid crisis. But Mikko Myrskylä and colleagues have now shown that deaths due to cardiovascular diseases are in fact having a much larger impact on life expectancy.

Over each decade of the past century, [life expectancy](#) in the USA rose by two years. This is no longer the case. Since 2010, life expectancy has not improved. Until now, this fact has mainly been attributed to the rising number of drug deaths due to the opioid crisis.

But Mikko Myrskylä, Director of the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in Rostock, together with Neil Mehta and Leah Abrams from University of Michigan have shown a stall in declining cardiovascular deaths is a more likely explanation for the end of stagnation of life expectancy. They have published their findings in the scientific journal *PNAS*.

## **Drug-related deaths have little influence on life expectancy**

The remaining life expectancy of 25-year-old Americans would have risen by 1.1 years between 2010 and 2017 if deaths from cardiovascular diseases had declined as much over that period as they did between 2000 and 2009.

By contrast, the rising number of drug-related deaths had a much smaller influence on life expectancy. "If the number of drug-related deaths had remained constant after 2010, male life expectancy would have risen just 0.4 years, or by around five months," Mikko Myrskylä explained. Thus, over the long run, reducing the [number](#) of [drug-related deaths](#) will not be sufficient to ensure that life expectancy in the USA resumes its upward trajectory.

**More information:** Neil K. Mehta et al, US life expectancy stalls due to cardiovascular disease, not drug deaths, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2020). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1920391117](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1920391117)

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