

Temporal Trends in Mortality Related to Diverticular Disease of Intestine and Septicemia in United States

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Abstract:

Diverticular disease of the intestine is a major cause of mortality, and its association with septicemia remains underexplored. Understanding this relationship is essential to identify high-risk population and develop targeted public health interventions. A retrospective observational study was conducted using CDC MCD database to assess mortality trends in individuals aged 25 years and older in the United States From 1999–2020. A total 28,320 deaths were recorded with the crude mortality rate: 5.2 per 1,000,000. Females accounted for 67.4% of deaths and experienced higher mortality than males. Most deaths occurred among White individuals (91%), in metropolitan areas (80.2%), and in medical facilities (84.7%). Age-adjusted mortality declined significantly from 1999–2011, followed by stagnation through 2020. Declines were steeper in males; post-2011 mortality plateaued in Whites but modestly increased in Black adults. This study highlights significant mortality trends increasing in diverticular disease of intestine with septicemia, with disparities by gender, age and location. Findings underscore the need for targeted prevention strategies and improved healthcare success.