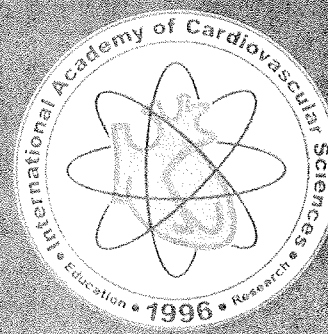
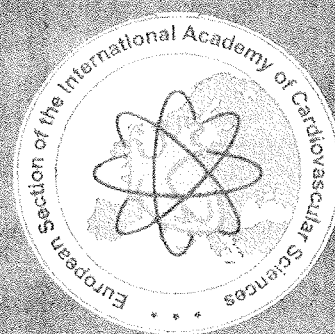


**2<sup>ND</sup> EUROPEAN SECTION MEETING OF THE  
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**"HEART DISEASES: HOW NEW RESEARCH  
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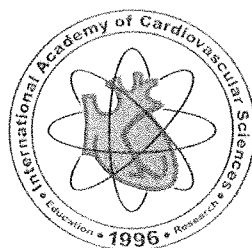
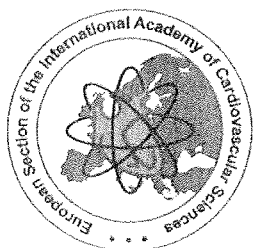
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**ABSTRACT BOOK WITH FINAL PROGRAM**

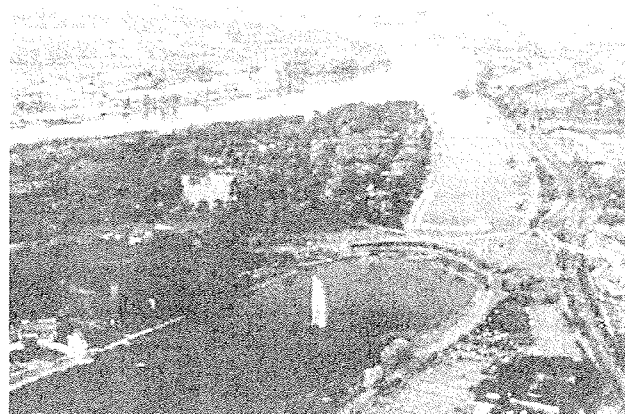
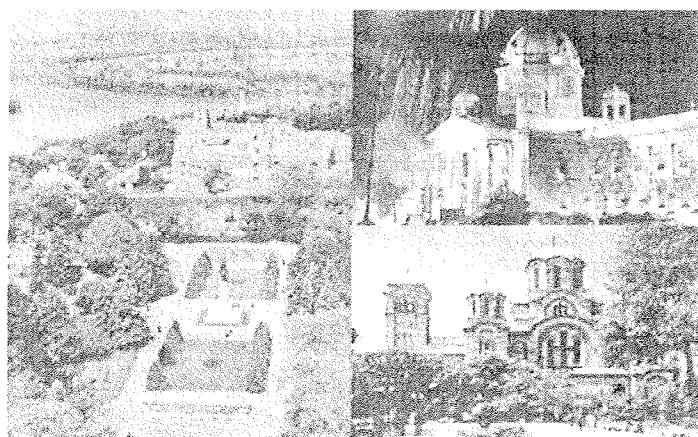
**Venue: Hotel Crowne Plaza, Belgrade, Serbia  
Date: October 8th – 10th, 2015**

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<http://www.heartacademy.org/>  
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# **CORONARY HEART DISEASE AND STROKE MORTALITY IN MIDDLE AGED IN SERBIA: JOINPOINT ANALYSIS**

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*Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Kragujevac, Kragujevac, Serbia*

Coronary heart disease and stroke are the leading killers in the world during the past decades. The aim of this study was to assess the coronary heart disease and stroke mortality trends in middle aged (age 40-59 years) in Serbia from 1991 to 2010. Age- and sex-specific mortality rates (per 100,000) were calculated. Joinpoint regression analysis was used to estimate average annual percent change (AAPC) with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI). The average age-specific rate for coronary heart disease in elderly was higher in men (135.3 per 100,000) than in women (37.2), as well as rates for stroke (74.8 in men and 53.5 in women). In both genders, the mortality rates from coronary heart disease in elderly in Serbia have declined significantly during the entire study period; trends in men (AAPC = - 0.9%, 95% CI -1.4 to -0.5) and in women (AAPC = - 1.4%, 95% CI -1.8 to -0.9) were parallel (final selected model failed to reject parallelism,  $P = 0.2876$ ). Mortality rates from stroke in elderly initially increased before decreasing: AAPC = + 0.3% (95% CI -0.8 to 1.3) between 1991 and 2000 and AAPC = - 3.1% (95% CI -4.1 to 2.2) from 2000 to onwards. Stroke mortality trends significantly decreased in both men (by - 1.6% per year) and women (by - 2.6% per year), but these were not parallel (final selected model rejected parallelism,  $P = 0.0013$ ). Further efforts to reduce mortality from coronary heart disease and stroke in Serbian elderly population are required.