

Appendix 3: Mortality and excess mortality related to drug use, viral hepatitis and liver disease, and HIV infection among 617 participants with unknown HCV or HIV status* in a community-based cohort in the inner city of Vancouver

Cause of death	No. of observed deaths	Rate of death per 10 000 person-years (95% CI)	Standardized mortality ratio† (95% CI)
All	75	213 (170–267)	4.9 (3.9–6.2)
Men	59	218 (169–281)	4.6 (3.6–6.0)
Women	16	197 (120–321)	6.5 (4.0–10.5)
Drug-related‡	4	11 (4–30)	4.3 (1.6–11.6)
Men	3	11 (4–34)	3.6 (1.2–11.3)
Women	1	12 (2–87)	10.1 (1.4–71.4)
Liver-related§	4	11 (4–30)	4.1 (1.5–10.9)
Men	4	15 (6–39)	4.6 (1.7–12.3)
Women	0	–	–
HIV-related¶	1	3 (0–20)	1.5 (0.2–10.9)
Men	1	4 (1–26)	1.6 (0.2–11.6)
Women	0	–	–

Note: CI = confidence interval; ICD-10 = International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision.
 *Includes participants whose HCV status and HIV status were both unknown, and those whose status was unknown for either HCV or HIV and who had a negative HIV or HCV result, respectively.
 †The reference group was the population of Vancouver.
 ‡Consists of mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (ICD-10 codes F11–16, F19), accidental poisoning by drugs (X40–44), suicide by drugs (X60–64), assault by drugs and medicaments (X85), poisoning by drugs or medicaments undetermined if accidental or intentional (Y10–14), and adverse effects of drugs and medicaments (Y40–574, Y577–79, Y598, Y880).
 §Deaths from viral hepatitis (B15–19), liver cancer (C22), alcoholic liver disease (K70) and nonalcoholic liver disease (K71–77).
 ¶ICD-10 codes B20–24.