**Vocabulary Issues page 69 paragraph 3 of *Kathimerini’*s article**

**From:**

[**https://www.dictionary.com/e/morbidity-vs-mortality/**](https://www.dictionary.com/e/morbidity-vs-mortality/)

**How to use these words**

***To recap***: if someone’s mental state is in question or being described, stick to *morbidity*. *Morbidity* can also refer to a state of disease in an individual or community. (Νοσηρότητα)

For example:

* After the war, the writer seemed to embrace *morbidity* and his works became quite disturbing.
* Minimally invasive surgery decreases *morbidity* associated with this type of injury.
* The increase in *morbidity* among low-income adults is concerning.

*Morbidity* and *mortality* can be related. For example, here is another version of an example used above:

*Minimally invasive surgery decreases****morbidity****and****mortality****associated with this type of injury.*The surgery decreases the risk of disease and the risk of dying.

The key is to [remember](https://www.dictionary.com/browse/remember) *mortality* is related to death. (Θνησιμότητα)

Here are some additional examples:

* The *mortality* rate reveals how many died due to the flu last year.
* Her father started thinking seriously about his own *mortality* during a midlife crisis.
* Cardiovascular disease is a leading cause of *mortality*among adults.

Medical practitioners are familiar with both these words and likely use them more regularly than most of us, as they must consider the morbidity and mortality of their patients.

**Additional explanation/clarification From:**

<https://www.verywellhealth.com/what-is-morbidity-2223380>

What Is Morbidity?

***Morbidity*** is any physical or psychological state considered to be outside the realm of normal well-being. The term is often used to describe illness, impairment, or degradation of health.

Morbidity is often used in discussing chronic and [age-related diseases](https://www.verywellhealth.com/age-related-diseases-2223996), which can worsen over time and impact your quality of life. (cancer, diabetes, stroke Alzheimer’s disease, kidney disease, pneumonia, influenza, chronic lower respiratory diseases)

In addition, the higher a person's morbidity, the shorter the expected lifespan compared to healthy individuals. However, morbidity doesn't necessarily mean that your ill-health is immediately life-threatening. Over time, if an illness progresses it may increase your risk of mortality.