

TITLE OF STORY?

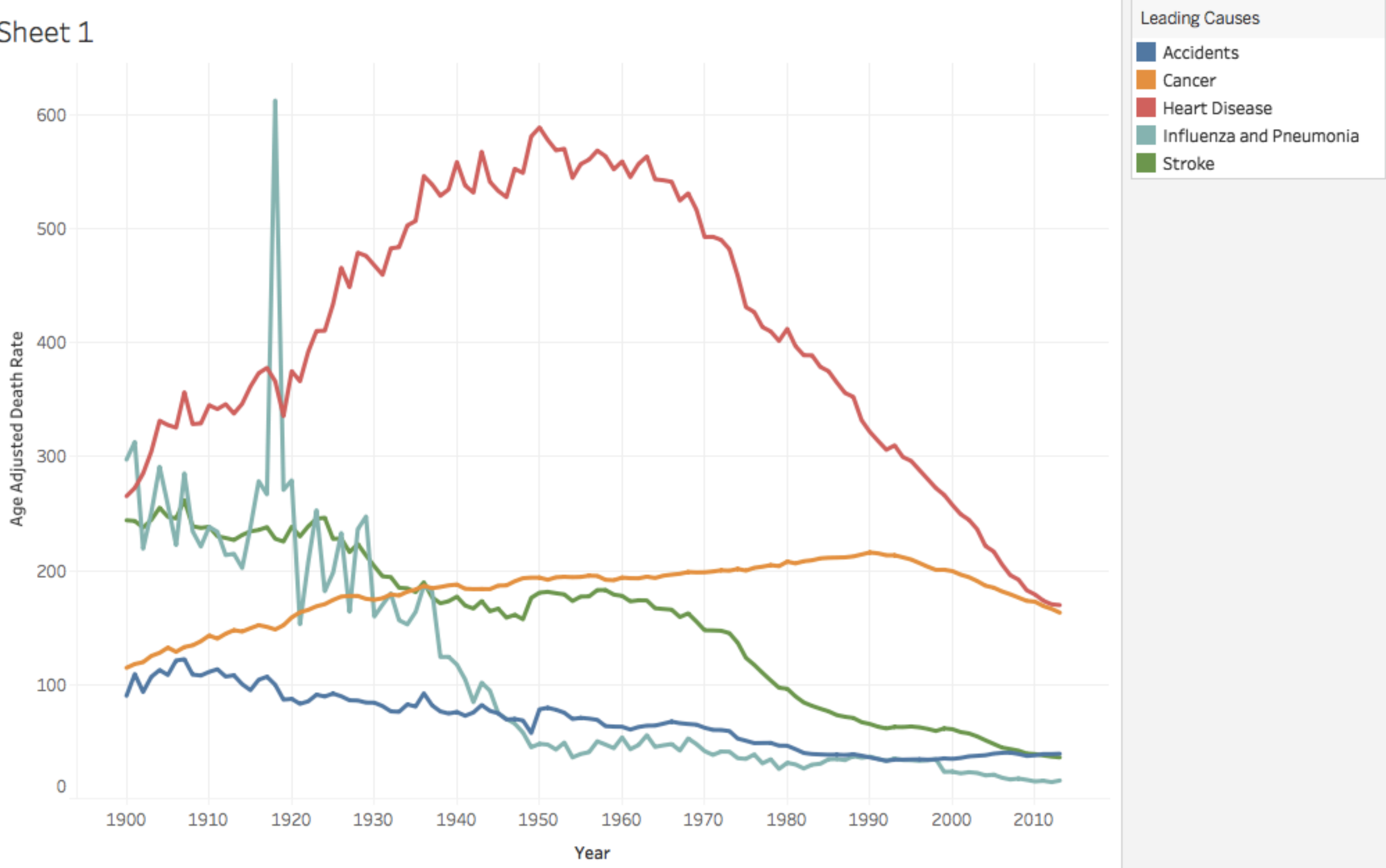
# Age Adjusted Death Rate

**Age adjustment** can make the different groups more comparable. A "standard" population distribution is used to **adjust death** and hospitalization **rates**. The **age-adjusted rates** are **rates** that would have existed if the population under study had the same **age** distribution as the "standard" population.

# **What did I discover in the data**

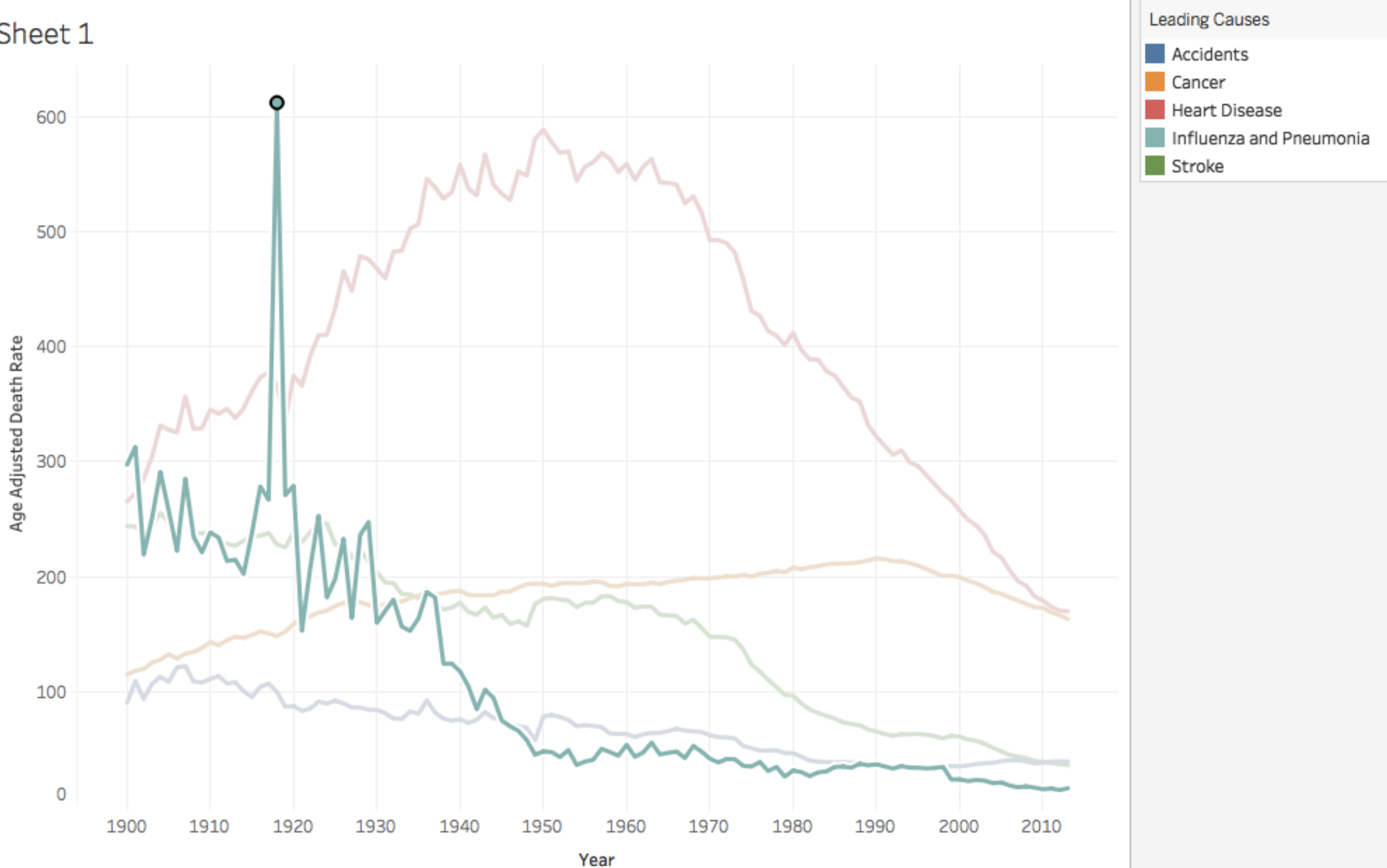
Patterns, Facts, and Correlation.

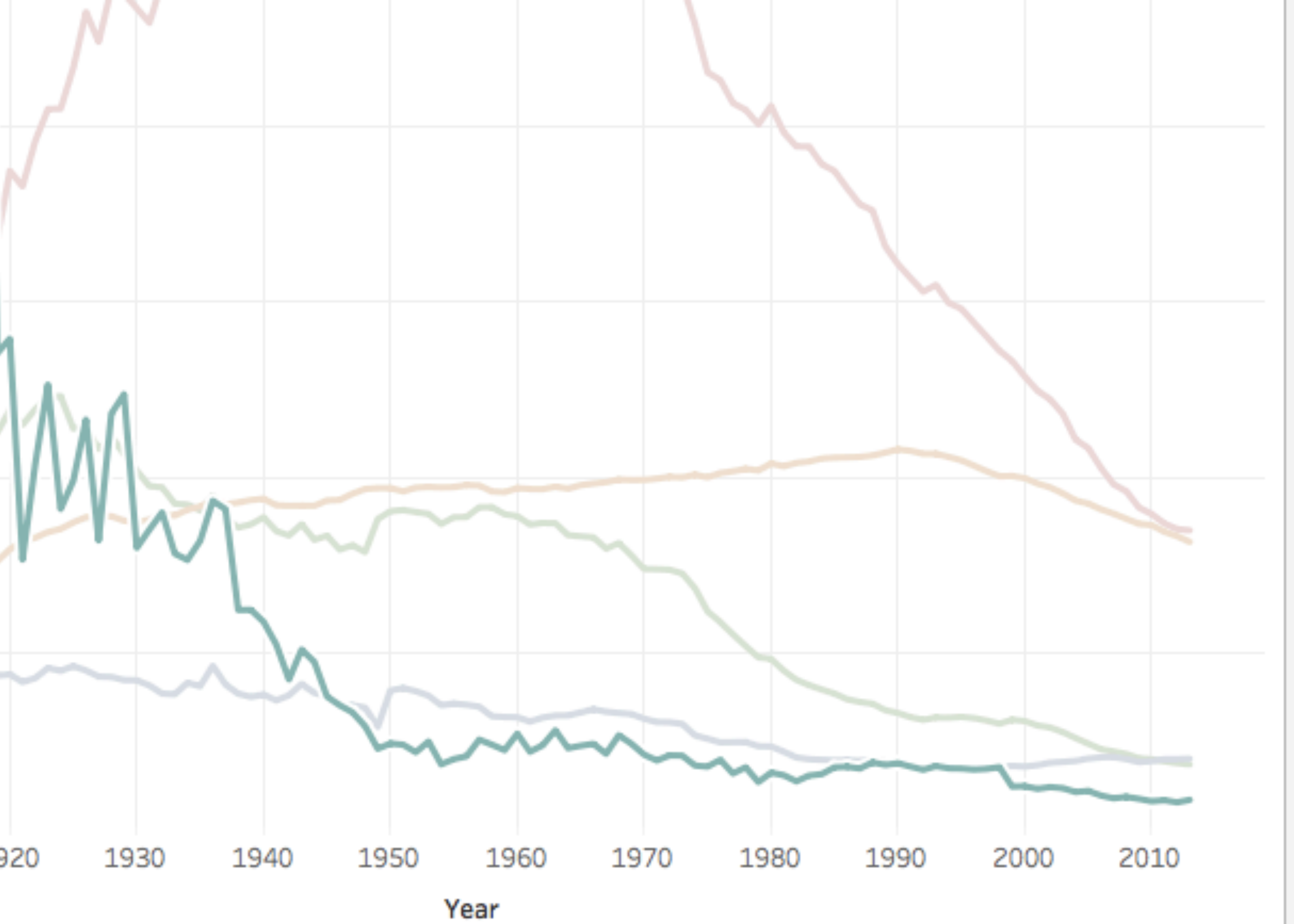
Sheet 1



# The Influenza Pandemic of 1918

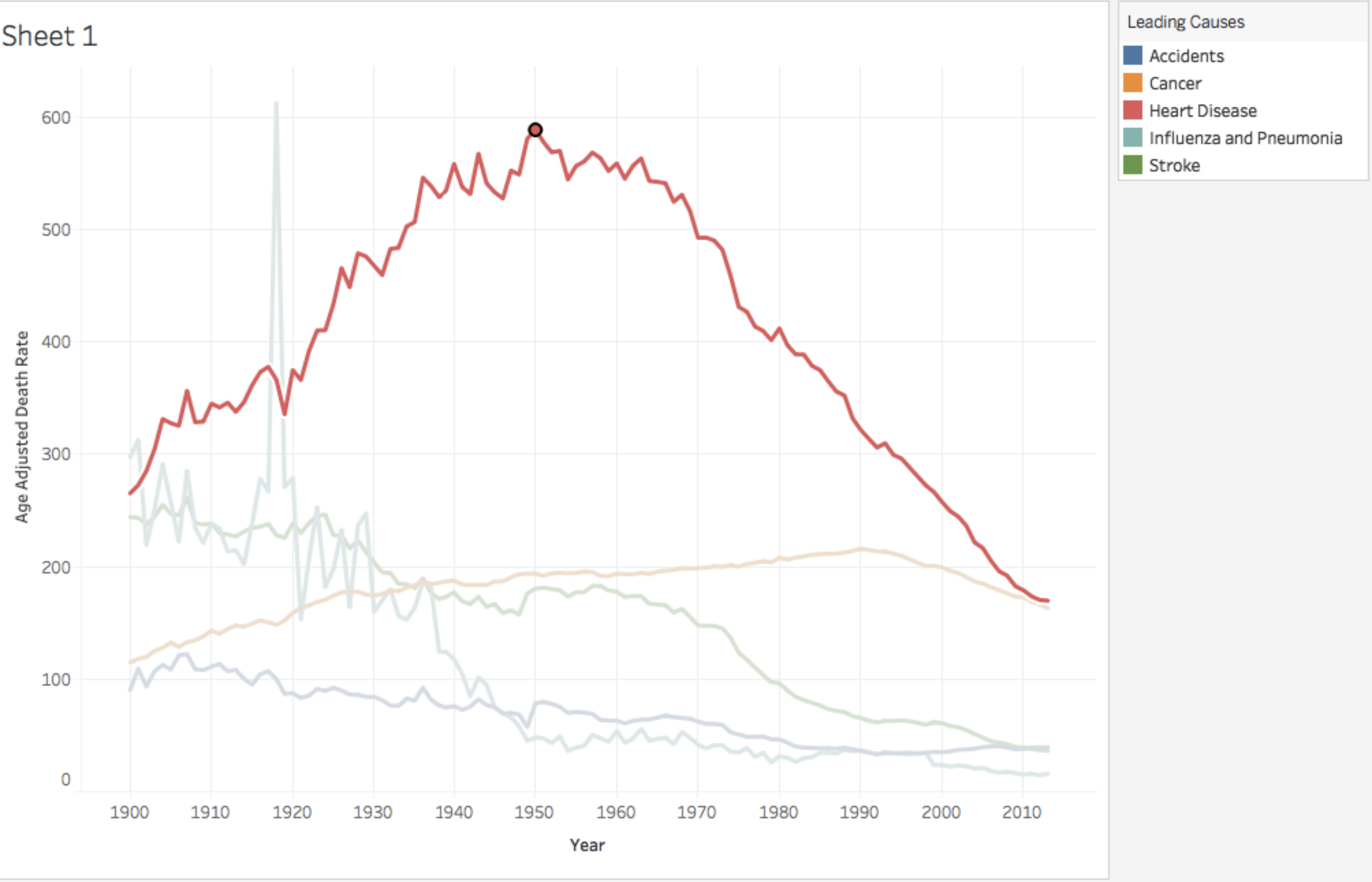
Sheet 1



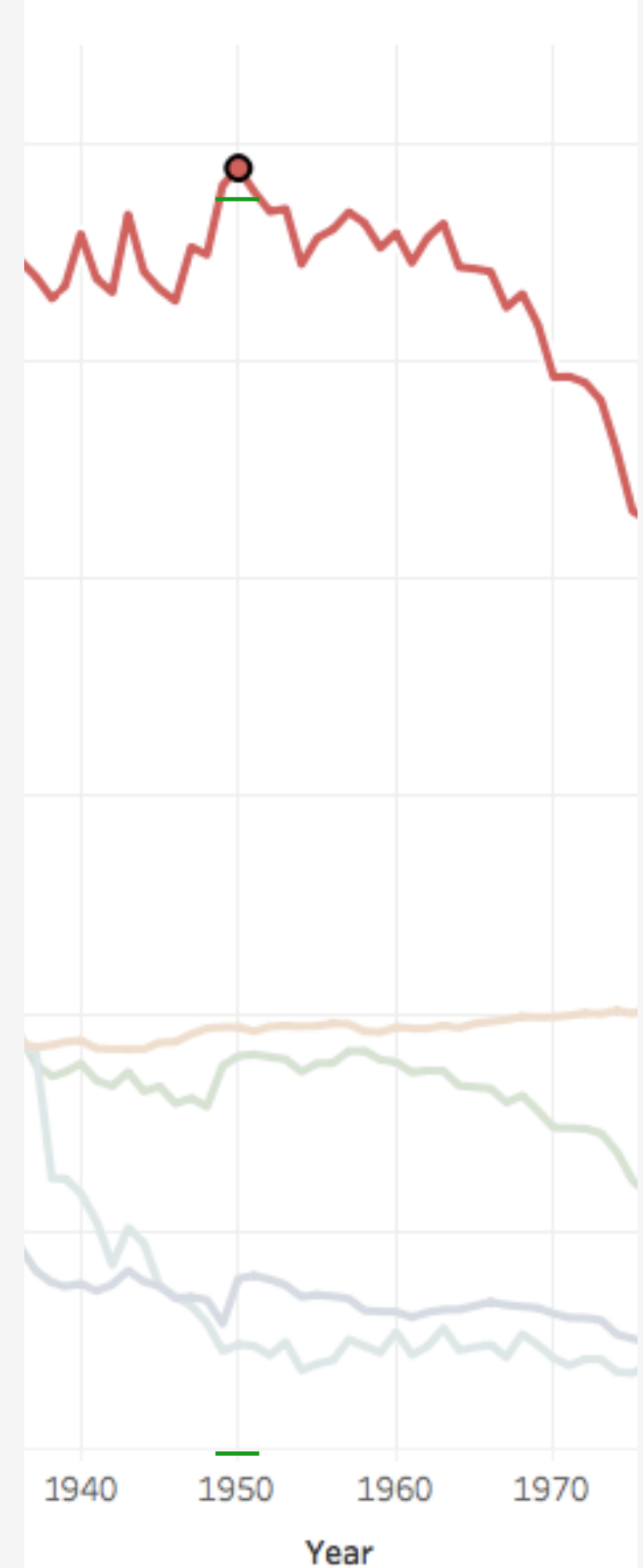


# Heart Disease Research

Sheet 1



The highest point of Heart Disease related death was also the time with the most discoveries and studies.



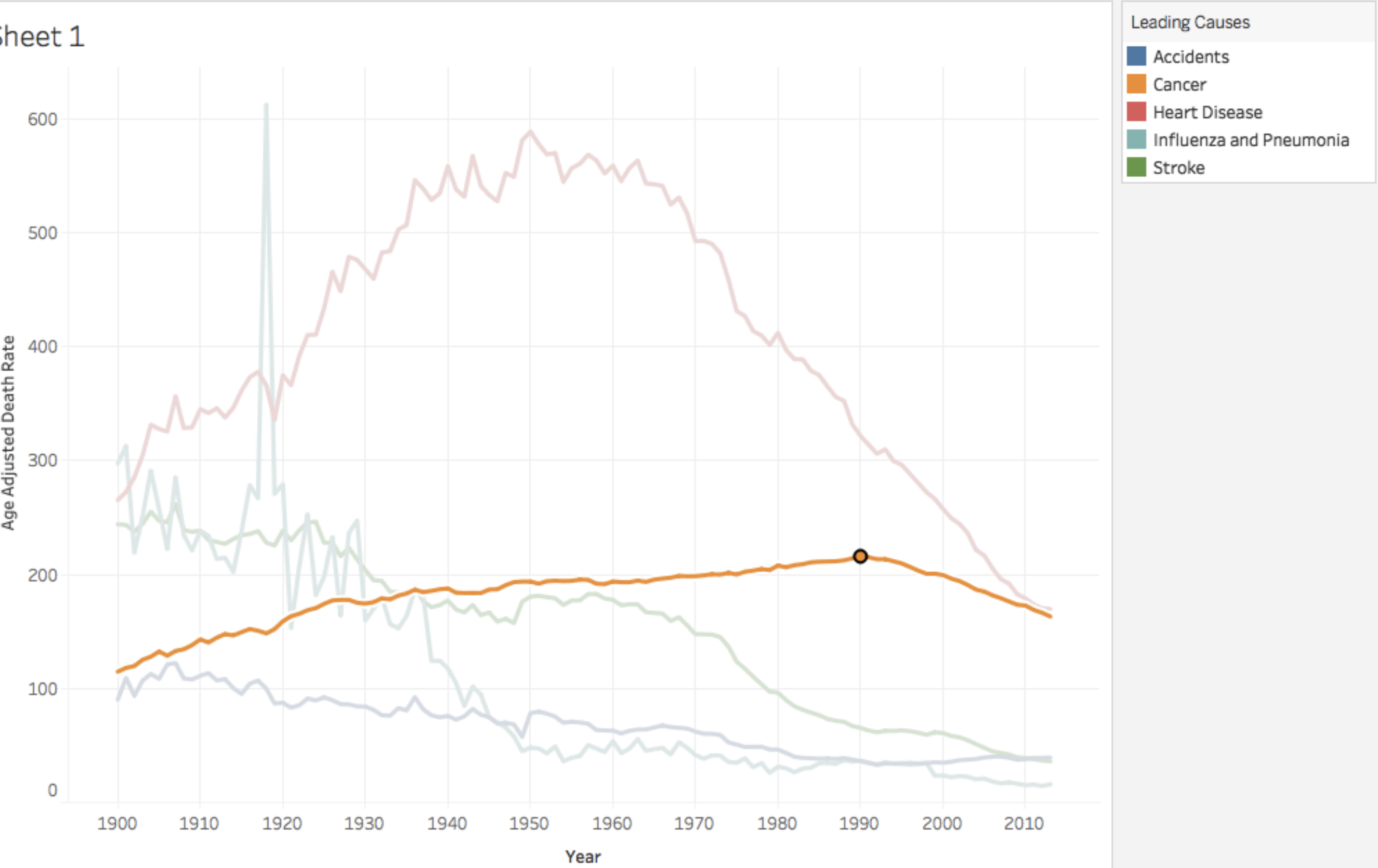


# Heart Disease Research

1948	Study	The <a href="#">Framingham Heart Study</a> is initiated under the direction of the <a href="#">National Heart Institute</a> to better understand <a href="#">atherosclerosis</a> and cardiovascular disease. 1,980 male and 2,421 female volunteers are recruited. The study identifies several factors that put a person at risk for atherosclerosis: among them, high levels of <a href="#">cholesterol</a> . Over 1000 medical papers will have been published related to the Framingham Heart Study. <sup>[14][15]</sup>	<a href="#">Framingham, Massachusetts</a>
1949–1958	Development	<a href="#">Scottish epidemiologist</a> <a href="#">Jerry Morris</a> performs studies on cardiovascular health, later establishing the importance of <a href="#">physical activity</a> in preventing <a href="#">cardiovascular disease</a> . <sup>[16]</sup>	
1950	Organization	The First <a href="#">World Congress of Cardiology</a> (WCC) is held. <sup>[17]</sup>	<a href="#">Paris</a>
1950	Discovery	Team led by American scientist <a href="#">John Gofman</a> demonstrates the role of <a href="#">lipoproteins</a> in the causation of heart disease. <sup>[14][18]</sup>	<a href="#">University of California, Berkeley</a>
1950-1958	Development	Scientists <a href="#">Karl H. Beyer</a> , <a href="#">James M. Sprague</a> , <a href="#">John E. Baer</a> , and <a href="#">Frederick C. Novello</a> of <a href="#">Merck and Co</a> develop <a href="#">thiazides</a> for treatment of <a href="#">hypertension</a> and <a href="#">heart failure</a> .	
1950–1959	Development	<a href="#">Scottish pharmacologist</a> <a href="#">James Black</a> develops <a href="#">propranolol</a> , a <a href="#">beta blocker</a> used for the treatment of heart disease. Black is awarded the <a href="#">Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine</a> in 1988 for this work. <sup>[12]</sup>	<a href="#">Imperial Chemical Industries, London</a>
1950–1959	Discovery	American scientist <a href="#">Ancel Keys</a> discovers that heart disease is rare in some Mediterranean populations where fat diet has slow consumption. <sup>[2]</sup>	<a href="#">Southern Europe</a>
1952	Development	<a href="#">Swedish cardiologist</a> <a href="#">Inge Edler</a> and German physicist <a href="#">Carl Hellmuth Hertz</a> adapt for human use a sonar device for detecting submarines in <a href="#">World War II</a> and record echoes from the walls of a human heart, thereby launching the field of <a href="#">echocardiography</a> . <sup>[12]</sup>	
1952	Development	American cardiologist <a href="#">Paul Zoll</a> develops the first external <a href="#">cardiac pacemaker</a> . <sup>[12]</sup>	<a href="#">Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts</a>
1953	Achievement	American surgeon <a href="#">John Gibbon</a> performs the first open-heart operation using cardiopulmonary bypass. <sup>[12]</sup>	<a href="#">Thomas Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia</a>

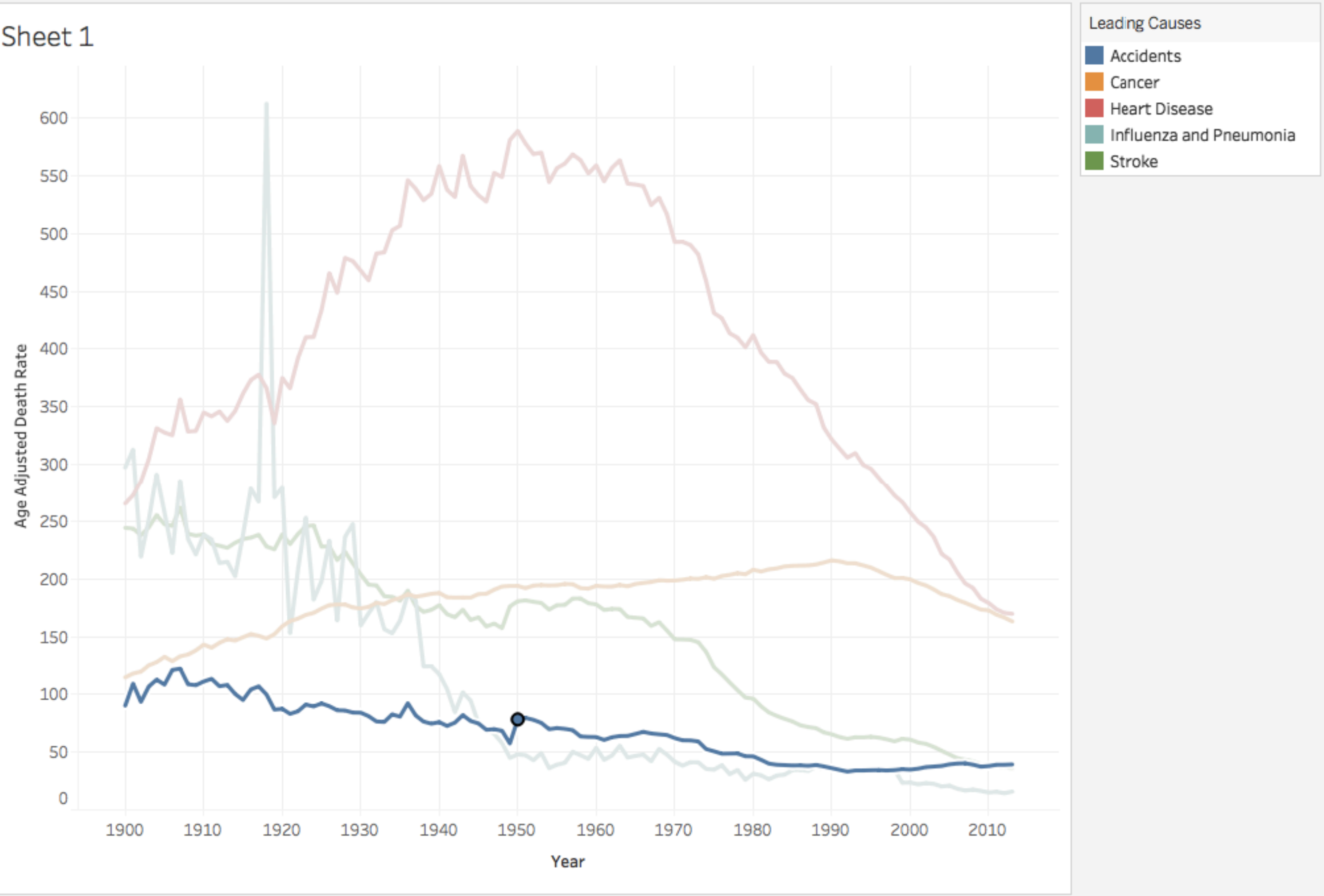
# Cancer Death Rates

Sheet 1



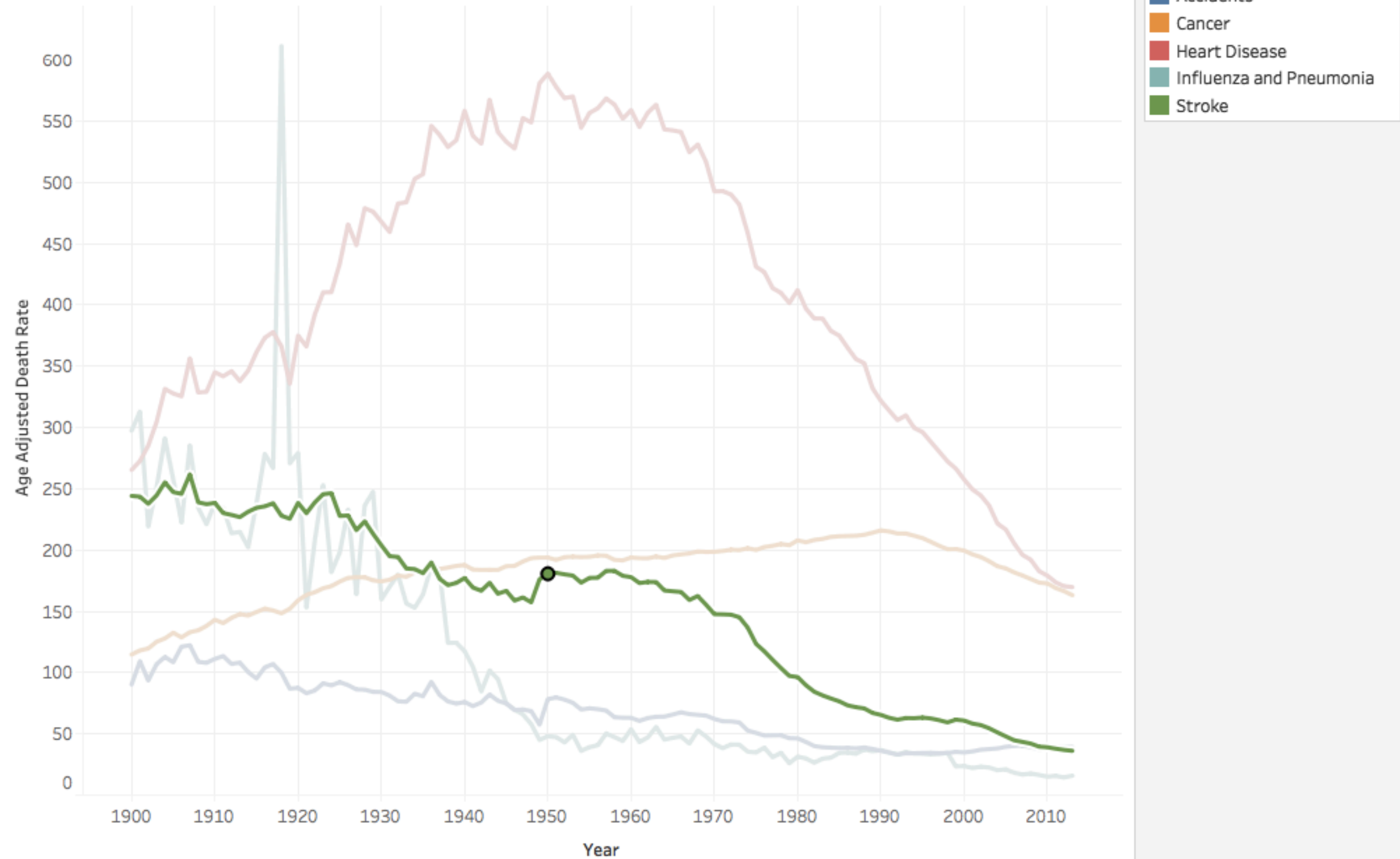
# Accidents

Sheet 1



# Stroke

Sheet 1



# What is the Direction

Show the 5 major causes of death in the past 100 years

Show the progression of medicine, as well as high points in death tolls

Compare statistics with each other

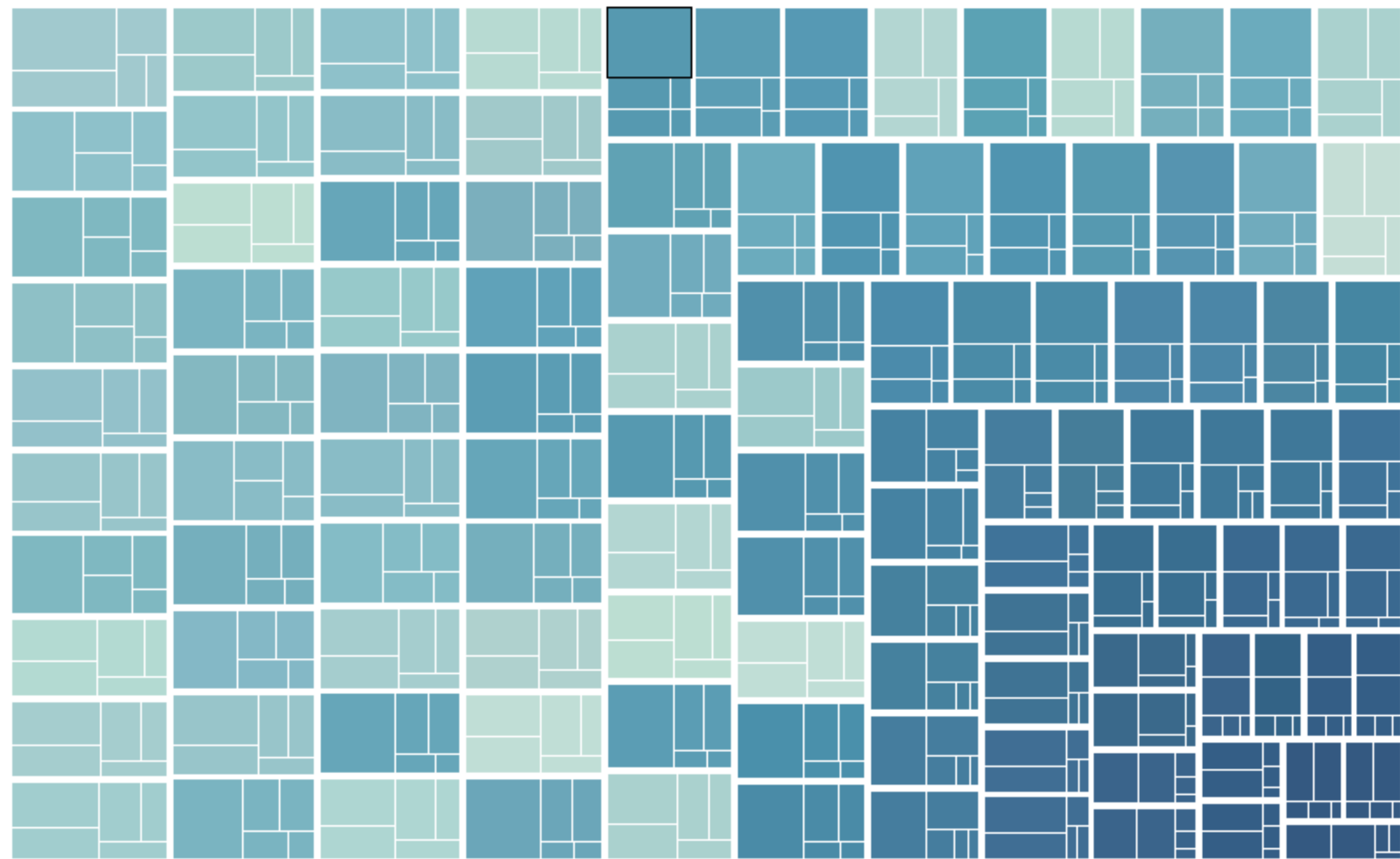
# What is the Story

The evolution of medicine and reasons of decline in deaths from each of the 5 main causes of death.

The interface will show important historical events and findings that had something to do with the shift in death rates

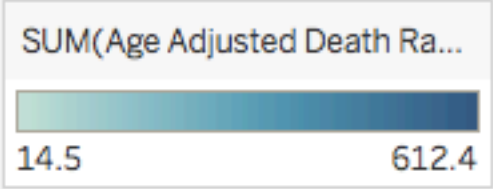
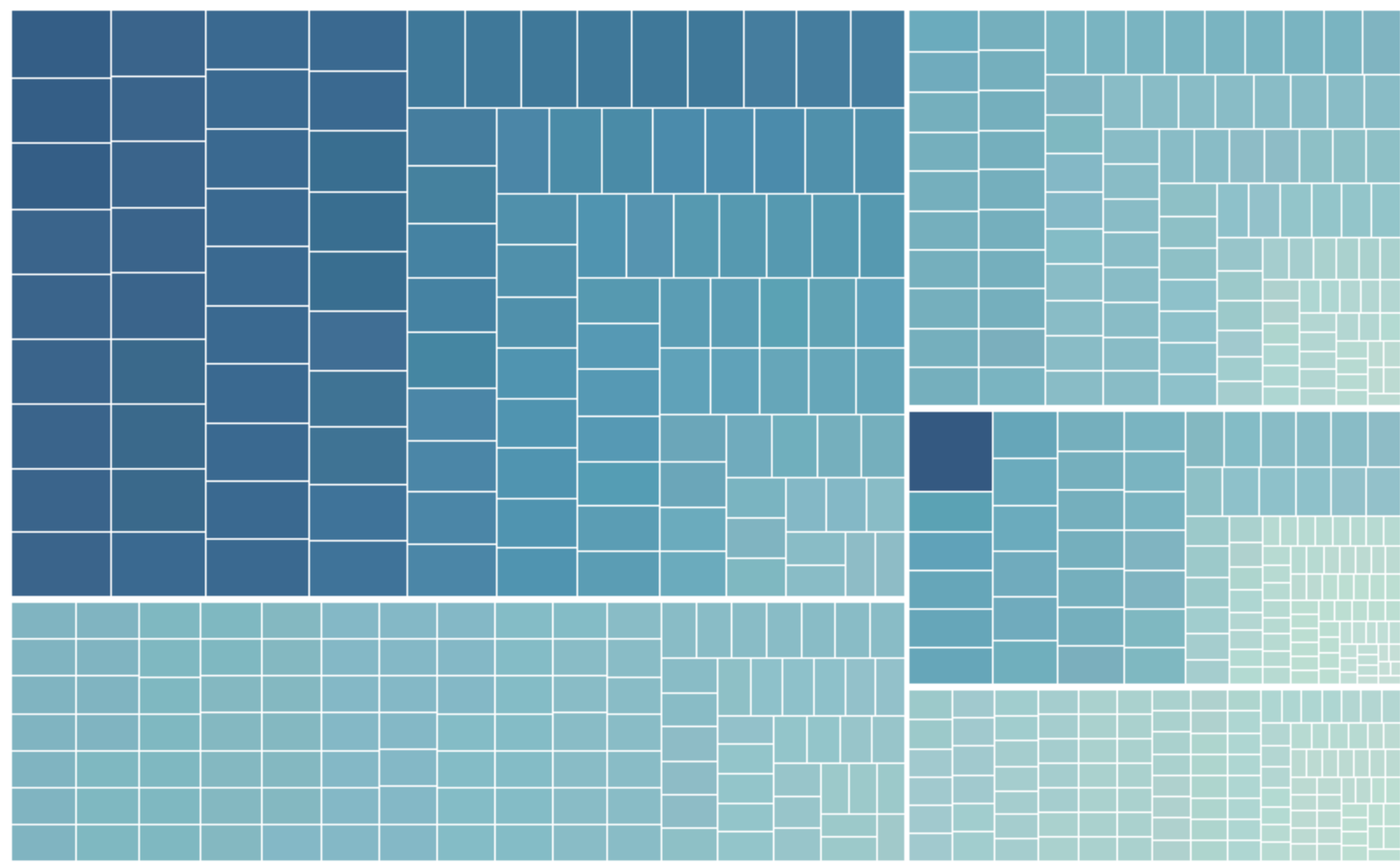
# More Visualizations

Sheet 1

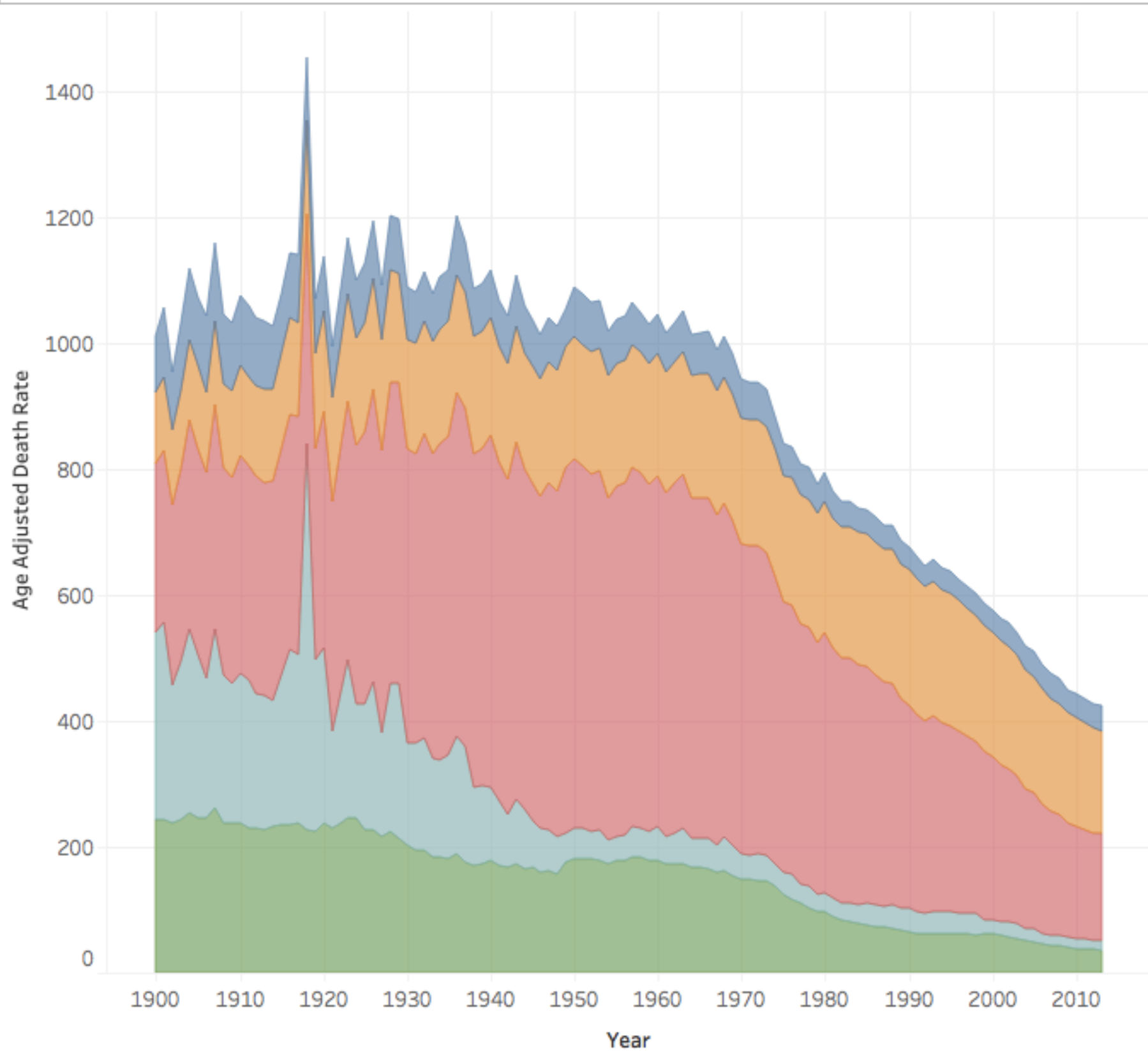




Sheet 1



Sheet 1



#### Leading Causes

- Accidents
- Cancer
- Heart Disease
- Influenza and Pneum..
- Stroke

# Sheet 1

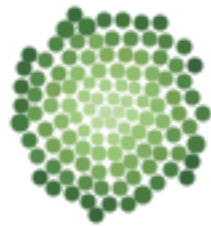
Leading Ca..

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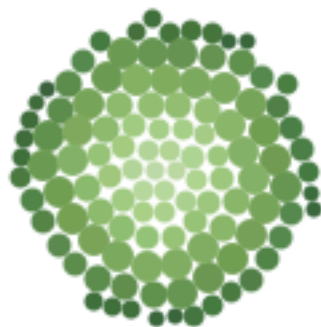
Accidents



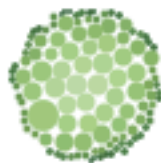
Cancer



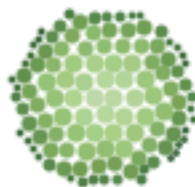
Heart  
Disease



Influenza  
and  
Pneumonia



Stroke



Year



Sheet 1

