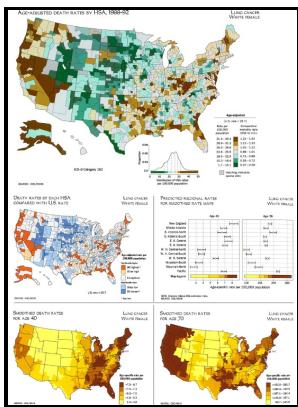


Atlas of respiratory disease mortality, United States: 1982-1993

U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health - Trends and Patterns of Differences in Chronic Respiratory Disease Mortality Among US Counties, 1980



Description: -

Respiratory Tract Diseases -- mortality -- United StatesAtlas of respiratory disease mortality, United States: 1982-1993

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Tags: #Trends #in #Respiratory #Diseases

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Try selecting a dimension with unique values or apply an aggregation function to the measure. NLR has been extensively evaluated and shown to be associated with outcome and predict disease course among patients with a variety of medical conditions including ischemic stroke,, cerebral hemorrhage,, major cardiac events, and sepsis and infectious diseases.

Atlas of Respiratory Disease Mortality, United States: 1982

Between 1980 and 2014, there were important differences in mortality rates and changes in mortality by county, sex, and particular chronic respiratory disease type. Unsupported browsers will soon be unable to access Socrata sites. Although county-level information on rates of diagnosis and treatment of COPD and other chronic respiratory diseases is unavailable, large differences have been documented for other chronic conditions, , suggesting that similar differences may exist with respect to chronic respiratory diseases.

Silica, General Publications

Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio predicts poor prognosis in ischemic cerebrovascular disease.

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PB was the principal investigator on the research grant that supported the study, helped to design the survey instrumentation, provided clinical input in the design of the analyses, reviewed the analyses, and assisted in the preparation of the manuscript. By extension, NLR may be predictive of mortality in the general population, and thus the overall impact of inflammation and immunity on health.

Measuring Disease

Since the analysis was done retrospectively, there was no right censorship due to loss-to-follow-up, but those respondents who continued to be employed as of the interview year or as of age 65 the typical retirement age were right censored for the discontinuation of work. In addition, it is important to evaluate associations of NLR with cause-specific mortality over different intervals of follow-up time, because associations over short intervals after baseline measurement of NLR predominantly reflect the effects of disordered inflammation or immunity for people who already have these medical conditions.

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NIOSH intends to pursue partnerships with other federal agencies and stakeholders to help focus the scope of the research that can contribute to the scientific understanding of asbestos and other mineral fibers, to fund and conduct the research activities, and to develop and disseminate educational materials describing results from the mineral fiber research and their implications for occupational and public health policies and practices.

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