

Table 4—Available comparability ratios for thromboembolic causes of deaths: ratios of numbers of deaths by Seventh Revision of the International Lists over those by Sixth, by age and sex, when available⁸

Color and sex	Decedent age group					All ages
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
I. Prevalence by color, age, and sex						
A. Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System, 330-4						
White men	1.05	0.92	0.93	0.97	1.00	1.00
White women	—	1.00	0.89	1.00	0.99	1.00
Nonwhite men	—	—	0.91	0.97	1.00	1.00
Nonwhite women	—	0.93	0.89	0.95	1.00	0.97
B. "Other Diseases of Circulatory System," 451-68						
White men	—	—	0.90	1.05	1.03	1.01
White women	—	—	1.00	0.98	1.06	1.08
Nonwhite men	—	—	—	—	1.05	1.04
Nonwhite women	—	—	—	1.19	—	1.08
C. Arteriosclerotic heart disease, including coronary disease, 420						
White men	—	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.99
White women	—	1.00	1.02	0.99	0.98	0.97
Nonwhite men	—	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.97
Nonwhite women	—	—	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.95
II. Ratios not available specific for age, sex, or color						
A. Cerebral embolism and thrombosis, 332						1.02
B. Diseases of the veins and other diseases of the circulatory system, 460-8						1.15
C. Mesenteric thrombosis, 570-2						1.17

The results of the four different comparisons were then averaged for each five-year age and color group for each diagnosis. These means are presented as bar graphs in Figure 1. The mortality trends from which these statistics are derived are presented in Figures 2-9 only for ICD 460-8.

Results

I. Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis, ICD 332—Figure 1 indicates that death rates for most five-year age groups of women ages 15 through 64 have been decreasing for both the white and the nonwhite in relation to the four comparison groups used. The four sizable exceptions are: (1) a 6 per cent mean annual per cent increase for the 25-29-year-old white; (2) a 2 per cent increase for the 45-49-year-old white; (3) a 16 per cent increase for the 25-29-

year-old nonwhite; and (4) a 25 per cent increase for the 30-34-year-old nonwhite.

All but one of these increases are based on an average of less than 20 deaths per year. Table 5 indicates that each of the four increases occurred with each of four comparison groups.

II. Phlebitis and Thrombophlebitis of the Intracranial Venous Sinuses, ICD 341 (Table 3)—There have been few deaths of women age 15-44 in this category, and no apparent tendency since 1962 for the numbers to increase.

III. Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease, Including Coronary Disease, ICD 420—In Figure 1 all five-year age groups from 15-39 of white, and all nonwhite five-year age groups from 20-49, show at least some relative increase. Most of these increases, however, are either small or based on relatively small numbers of