

Calculate the following rates using the information provided.

1. The total death in County Z last year was 6,092. The population of County Z last year was 524,263. What was the crude death rate? Use 100,000 as the multiplier. Round to the nearest whole number.

Crude = any

$$\frac{\# \text{ deaths in IL}}{\text{total pop in IL}} \times 100,000$$
$$\frac{6,092}{524,263} \times 100,000 = 1,161.5 = 1,162$$

2. There were 4,953 deaths from neoplasms in City B during the past year. The year-end population was 3,495,678. What was the specific cancer death rate for last year? Use 100,000 as the multiplier. Round to the nearest whole number.

specific

$$\frac{4,953}{3,495,678} \times 100,000 = 141.6 = 142$$

3. The population of the US in 2000 was 99,421,906. The number of deaths from heart disease in the US in 2000 was 710,760. The total number of deaths in the US in 2000 was 2,403,351.

- a Calculate the percentage (%) of heart disease deaths for the US in 2000. Round to the nearest whole number.

$$\frac{\text{specific deaths} \times 100}{\text{total deaths}} = \frac{710,760}{2,403,351} \times 100 = 29.6\% = 30\%$$

- b Calculate the rate of heart disease deaths in the US in 2000 for the US. Use 100,000 as the multiplier. Round to the nearest whole number.

$$\frac{710,760}{99,421,906} \times 100,000 = 715$$

4. In Illinois in 2000, the population was 12,419,293. The number of Salmonella cases in 2000 was 1,502 in Illinois. Calculate the incidence rate for Salmonella for Illinois in 2000. Use 100,000 as the multiplier. Round to the nearest whole number.

$$\frac{1,502}{12,419,293} \times 100,000 = 12$$

5. There were 45,238 neonatal deaths out of 5,672,000 live births in City F. Calculate the neonatal mortality (death) rate. Use 1,000 as the multiplier. Round to the nearest whole number.

$$\frac{45,238}{5,672,000} \times 1,000 = 8$$

6. The population in Sangamon county in 2000 was 188,951

a The number of live births in Sangamon County in 2000 was 2,646. Figure the Live Birth rate for Sangamon country for 2000. Use 1,000 as the multiplier. Round to the nearest whole number.

$$\frac{2646}{188951} \times 1,000 = 14$$

b The number of infant deaths in Sangamon County in 2000 was 18. Figure the infant mortality rate for Sangamon country for 2000. Use 1,000 as the multiplier. Round to the nearest whole number.

$$\frac{18}{14} \times 1000 = 1286$$

7. A city has a population of 250,000. Of these, 10,000 have disease X, which is incurable. There are 1,000 new cases and 400 deaths each year from this disease. There are 2,500 deaths per year from all causes. What is the prevalence rate based on a multiplier 100,000. Round to the nearest whole number.

Population 250,000
disease X = 10,000
new cases = 1,000
deaths = 400
all cause deaths = 2,500

$$\frac{1,000}{250,000} \times 100,000 = 400$$

$$\frac{10,000}{250,000}$$

	1	2	3	4	5
	0.49 mg/dL	>0.49-1.08 mg/dL	>1.08-2.09 mg/dL	>2.09-4.19 mg/dL	>4.19 mg/dL
Relative Risk	1.0	1.8	2.3	3.2	4.5
Number of women	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000

8. Based on the relative risk data above, one can conclude:
- There is no risk of heart attack/stroke for women with CRP levels in the first quintile.
 - Decreasing CRP level appears to increase the risk of heart attack/stroke.
 - Increasing CRP level appears to increase the risk of heart attack/stroke.
 - There appears to be no association between CRP levels and heart attack/stroke.
9. In 2020, the population of Illinois is 12.63 million. Total cases of COVID-19 is 900,370. Using 100,000 as a multiplier, what is the period prevalence rate? Round to the nearest whole number.

$$\frac{900,370}{12.63} \times 100,000 = 7129$$

10. In 2020, the population of Illinois is 12.63 million. The total deaths from COVID-19 is 128,000. Using 100,000 as a multiplier, what is the cause-specific mortality rate? Round to the nearest whole number.

$$\frac{128,000}{12.63} \times 100,000 = 1014$$

7
 DEMIOLOGY EXERCISES
 TABLE 1 INFANT MORTALITY, CHICAGO COMMUNITY AREAS

	COMMUNITY AREA	# of LIVE BIRTHS	DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR	
			#	RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS
01.	Rogers Park	1,054		
02.	West Ridge	966	13	
03.	Uptown	1,340	5	12.3
04.	Lincoln Square	760	26	5.2
05.	North Center	610	13	19.4
27.	East Garfield Park	763	7	17.1
28.	Near West Park	1,338	19	11.5
36.	Oakland	295	34	24.9
39.	Grand Boulevard	1,209	8	25.4
40.	Washington Park	735	24	27.1
68.	Englewood	1,303	17	19.9
73.	Washington Heights	507	27	23.1
	CHICAGO		17	20.7
	CHICAGO	55,216		33.5
	UNITED STATES	--	914	16.6
			--	12.5

A. Fill in the blank columns in Table 1 using the formula to calculate infant mortality rate. Use 1,000 as your multiplier and round the answer to the nearest tenth.

$$\frac{\# \text{ deaths}}{\text{live births}} \times 1000$$

B. Compare the infant mortality rate you calculated for Lincoln Square with that of East Garfield Park. Are they the same or different?

They are different

C. What general trends, if any, are apparent from these data?

Some areas had the same amount of infant deaths.

D. Compare the infant mortality rate of the City of Chicago with that of the United States. Are the rates the same or different? What factors may account, between Chicago and the United States, affect these rates?

They are different.

The United States has a greater population than Chicago, so the rates may be skewed.