June 24, 1974

Dr. Robert L. Levy, Director Division of Heart and Vascular Disease National Heart and Lung Institute Bldg. 31, Rm. 4A19 Bethesda, MD 20014

Dear Bob:

Here are the slides in which you expressed an interest. in Spokene

The first year mortality reference is from my imagination, as published in #1 below. The subsequent MI mortality risk is from real data from ref. #2 below. The U.S. Life Expectancy Table is a bit tricky, but a rough guide based on many assumptions and some data, and the reference is #3. I use the contrasting serum cholesterol distributions as the most effective way I know to demonstrate the phenomenon of mays high risk, due to elevated lipids and diet, é.e., the "epidemic" problem of the U.S. and Finland, etc. irrespective of individual types of lipid problem and of individual risk. It too points out the fallacy in our use of U.S. "norms" of serum cholesterol.

Regards,

Henry Blackburn, M.D.

HB:jp

- Ref. 1. Progress in the epidemiology and prevention of coronary heart disease. Henry Blackburn. Chap. 1 in Progress in Cardiology, Eds. Paul Yu and John Goodwin, Lea & Fabiger, Philadelphia, 1974.
- Ref. 2. Survivorship after myocardial infarction. E. A. Lew. Amer. J. Public Health 57:118, 1967.
- Ref. 3. Uses of the life table in public health. E. A. Lew and F. Seltzer.

 Milbank Mem. Fund Quart. 48:15, 1970.