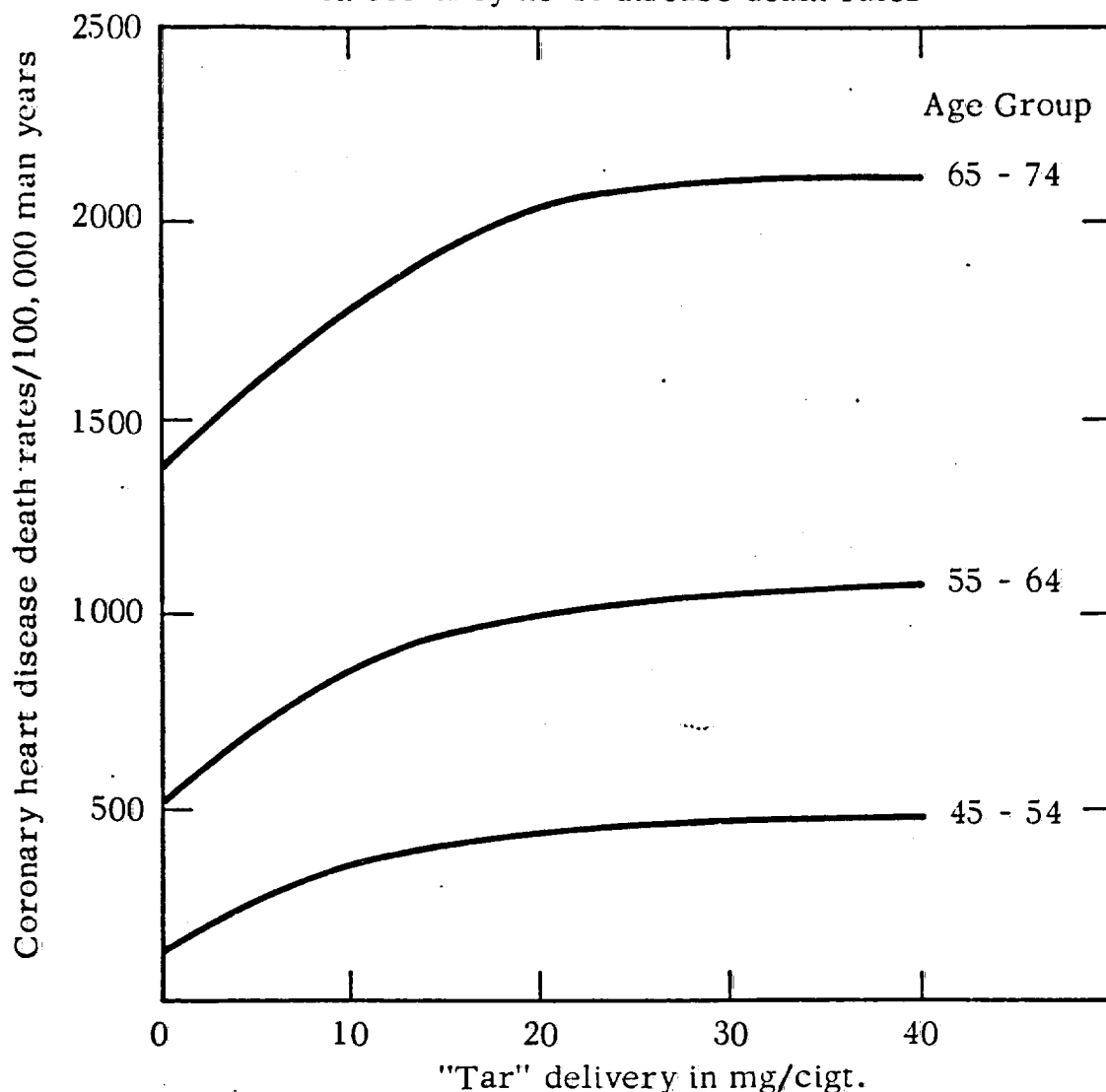


Estimated effects of cigarette delivery
on coronary heart disease death rates



Note: To derive these curves, the following calculations were done using data from E. Cuyler Hammond's study "Smoking in Relation to Death Rates" printed in NCI Monograph #19, 1966.

- 1) There were three age groups and four categories of smokers. For each of these the midpoint was chosen. The assumption was made that smoking started at age 20 and that the delivery of the cigarette was 40 mg. From these it was possible to calculate a life-time dose of "tar." This was the independent variable for each age group and the death rate (per 100,000 man-years) was the dependent variable.
- 2) With this information, it was now possible to calculate what the death rates would be (dependent variable) using various deliveries of cigarettes from zero through 40 mg as the independent variable and assuming that the average smoker smoked 23 cigarettes per day.

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