

Texas ICD-9 Mortality (1980 - 1998) VitalPro User's Guide



Expert Health Data Programming, Inc.

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1: Introduction

Vitalnet is a comprehensive, integrated system for analyzing health data. Texas Epigram is the Vitalnet module for analyzing Texas underlying cause mortality data. The software is designed to be easily used without a user's guide. However, many users learn better from a written text, and all users will benefit from an overview of what the software can do before using it.

This user's guide describes Epigram Professional Version (VitalPro), which runs directly on a PC or LAN, or remotely by telnet or modem. Web Versions of Vitalnet (VitalWeb) are described at the <http://www.ehdp.com/> web site. Either Vitalnet system will greatly ease and speed your work.

Notes for Adobe Acrobat pdf version: The screen snapshots are best viewed at a 125% magnification, and will be somewhat fuzzy at other magnifications. The snapshots will be sharp when printed.

This user's guide incorporates a tutorial. Carrying out the tutorial will help you quickly become an expert at using Vitalnet. All procedures you are expected to carry out as part of the tutorial are highlighted by a different text appearance, as shown in this example:

Sample Tutorial Step - Press 'A' to add Texas as one area set.

Here's how this user's guide is organized:

Chapter 1: Introduction - Describes general characteristics of Texas Epigram, access methods, and confidentiality requirements.

Chapter 2: Understanding Results - Explains the organization and content of Epigram tables (the results you get from using Epigram). Shows and explains typical tables.

Chapter 3: Using the Epigram Interface - Describes how to use Epigram menus to select parameters, produce tables, and save output, with examples. Guides you step-by-step to produce your first table. Outlines available menus.

Chapter 4: Texas Epigram Parameters - Describes allowed selections for age groups, area sets (counties and regions), ICD-9 sets (causes of death), race groups, years, and other options.

Glossary - Defines terms related to analyzing underlying cause mortality data and using Epigram.

Citation for Epigram - Expert Health Data Programming, Inc., Texas VitalPro User's Guide: Data Warehouse Software for Analyzing Texas ICD-9 Mortality. Seattle, Washington. 1998-2004. Browse <http://www.ehdp.com/vitalnet/> for more information about the software or to contact EHDP.

Acknowledgements - We gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of staff from the Texas Department of Health and other users.

Advantages and Benefits

Epigram makes it easy to analyze Texas underlying cause mortality data.

- **Fast** - You get results in seconds or minutes. Depending on the analysis, alternate methods could easily require hours to weeks to complete.
- **Flexible** - A wide variety of tables may be produced. Set rows and columns however you want. Standard parameters may be selected and combined as needed.
- **Efficient** - You can make a whole series of tables with one keystroke (multi-tables). Bar graphs allow for quick scanning for trends.
- **Easy to use** - Operations are menu-driven. Scrolling windows are used to select items from lists. You don't need to know any special codes such as FIPS codes.
- **Well-documented** - Although Epigram has been designed to be self-explanatory, it also includes extensive on-line help. Each menu has its own help screen. Also, you may select from a list of on-line help topics, providing advice on all topics related to Epigram. The on-line help complements the information included in this user's guide. Useful on-line reference materials are also provided, such as tables of standard populations used for age-adjustment. Finally, all output is fully documented.
- **Integrates with other software** - Tables may be saved to a log file in ASCII format for subsequent editing and printing with any editor. You may also save Epigram tables in tab-delimited format or as a dBASE III file, for easy importing into data analysis, spreadsheet, mapping, graphing or other presentation software. Or, tables may be saved as HTML for display in a web browser.

Data Within Epigram

Epigram links and analyzes geographic, population, mortality, and ICD-9 data.

- **Geographic information** - Epigram includes a database of Texas counties and regions, linked to the population and underlying cause mortality data sets.
- **Population data** - The Center for Health Statistics at TDH provides 1980-1999 Texas population data. The Texas State Data Center at Texas A&M provides Texas population data for 2000 and beyond. The Texas State Data Center periodically revises its estimates for years between censuses, but the changes are typically small. The population variables included within Epigram are age, county of residence, race, sex, and year. Population figures are used for calculating mortality rates. A separate Vitalnet interface, PopTrend, analyzes population data for demographic trends and to obtain denominators for analyzing other data sets.
- **Mortality data** - The Bureau of Vital Statistics at the Texas Department of Health provides all Texas underlying cause mortality data. For an estimate on when the next data file will be loaded, contact the Bureau. Mortality variables within Epigram include age of deceased, cause of death, county of residence, race, sex, and year.

Epigram analyzes by place of residence of the deceased. For example, if a Dallas resident died in a motor vehicle collision in Houston, Epigram would classify the death under Dallas. Standard mortality reports usually use place of residence (the other system is "place of occurrence").

Epigram analyzes by underlying cause (the cause which initiated the sequence of events leading to death). For example, if a death certificate lists rheumatoid arthritis, myocardial infarction (MI), and cardiac arrhythmia secondary to MI, the underlying cause is MI. Standard mortality reports usually use underlying cause.

- **Data linking** - Four data sets (geographic data, population data, mortality data, and ICD data) are linked with each other, so the Epigram data warehouse is greater than the sum of its parts.

Access Methods

Both local and remote access are available for Texas Epigram.

- **Local access (PC's and local area networks)** - If you are a Texas Department of Health employee, you will typically use Texas Epigram from the TDH local area networks. Texas Epigram may also be installed to a stand-alone IBM-compatible PC or laptop running any version of Windows.

Execution speed - Epigram is fast. Analyses that might otherwise take hours to weeks to set up and run are done in seconds or minutes. For those who access Texas Epigram on a PC network, the program execution speed depends on the type of PC you are using and the characteristics of the network you are working on. The program has been tested to work well on all IBM-compatible PC's, and simply runs faster on faster PC's.

TDH Network Access

TDH employees may access Texas Epigram from the TDH networks.

Windows - The following assumes that you are a Texas Department of Health employee, and are using a PC attached to a TDH network. Using any version of Windows, click on the Epigram icon to start the program. The icon looks like a doctor's bag. If you do not have an icon, request that your network manager set things up so that Epigram can be run from your network.

When you are done - After you finish using Texas Epigram, you will still be logged on to your own server, so you do not need to reboot your PC. If you have a problem accessing Texas Epigram from a TDH network, ask your local network manager for help first.

Confidentiality Policy

Texas Epigram users must comply with confidentiality requirements.

Confidentiality policy - Your use of Texas Epigram indicates your agreement to the following conditions: You will not try to use Texas Epigram results nor let anyone else use Texas Epigram results to learn the identity of a reported death, or for any purpose other than statistical analysis. If you discover the identity of a reported death, you will advise the Director of the Bureau of Vital Statistics at the Texas Department of Health of the incident, will safeguard or delete the information that would identify the individual, will make no use of the knowledge, and will inform no one else of the discovered identity.

Cell suppression - If you so desire, Texas Epigram can suppress cells that have fewer than a user-defined number of deaths. Cell suppression can increase the confidentiality of written reports in some cases. Cell suppression [is described more fully later](#).

2: Understanding Results

Review - Texas Epigram is a powerful tool for analyzing Texas underlying cause mortality data. The program compares just about anything with anything, and makes just about any kind of output table you want. Chapter 1 explained how Epigram makes analyzing underlying cause mortality data easy, listed the linked data sets used by Texas Epigram, described the access methods, and spelled out the confidentiality policy.

What's in this chapter - Before jumping in and using the program (Chapter 3), it is advised to get a good understanding of the results of the program. This chapter explains the organization and content of Epigram tables (the results you get from using Epigram). This chapter explains the four sections of a table:

- **Header** - Basic analysis parameters.
- **Data section** - Numerical results.
- **Bar graphs** - Graphical results.
- **Footnotes** - Other analysis parameters.

In addition, this chapter shows examples of actual Texas Epigram tables, to give you an idea of what is possible. You are given an opportunity to practice interpreting sample tables.

Typical Epigram Table

A typical Epigram table has a header, data section, bar graphs, and footnotes.

```

Deaths
Tabulated by Age and Sex
Years: 1993
Place of Residence: Galveston, Harris
ICD 490-496: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Age          Male    Female   Total
-----
Birth-19      2       2        4
20-39         1       8        9
40-59         34      25       59
60-99+       320     298     618
-----
Total         357     333     690

Horizontal Bar Graphs (X = 21.3 Deaths, x = 10.7):

Age          Male          Female
-----
Birth-19
20-39                          x
40-59          Xx              X
60-99+       XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
-----

Analysis Footnotes:
Unique ID, for Keeping Track of Analyses: 405TSRQM
Output Produced: Thu Apr 05 11:39:08 2001, by Texas VitalNet
Deaths Classified By: ICD-9, Underlying Cause, Place of Residence
Mortality Data Source: TDH Bureau of Vital Statistics
    
```

This is a typical Epigram table. It has 4 parts:

The **header** documents the basic type of analysis that was done. The table analyzes deaths for 1993 for two counties: Galveston and Harris. Deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (ICD 490-496) are counted.

The **data section** contains the results, organized into columns and rows. The columns and rows can be set however you want. In this example, there is one column for each sex and one row for each of four age groups. Verify for yourself that there were 25 deaths in women age 40-59, 357 deaths in males, and a total of 690 deaths. By the way, each result, such as 25, 357, and 690, is called a "cell".

The **horizontal bar graphs** represent the results in a useful graphical format, with a legend. In this example, the legend indicates that each 'X' (big X) symbol represents 21.3 deaths. Although the bar graphs are optional, you should usually include them, because they make it so easy to scan and understand the results. The bar graphs show that the great majority of deaths from chronic obstructive lung disease in the two counties were in the 60-99+ age group, for both sexes.

The **footnote** documents less important aspects of the analysis, such as when the table was produced, and assigns a unique ID to the table for future reference.

Table #1 to Interpret

Here is a sample table (footnotes omitted) for you to practice on. Try interpreting the table by filling in the spaces below. Then, check your answers with those on the next page.

Death Rate (per 100,000)			
Tabulated by Area Set and Sex			
Age: 20-39 Years			
Years: 1991-1993			
Place of Residence: PHR 3, PHR 6, PHR 7, PHR 8			
ICD 042-044: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection			
Area Set	Male Rate, Deaths	Female Rate, Deaths	Total Rate, Deaths
PHR 3	54.2 1,290	2.9 67	28.8 1,357
PHR 6	68.6 1,490	6.8 142	38.3 1,632
PHR 7	41.6 427	2.9 27	23.1 454
PHR 8	37.0 323	1.0 9	18.8 332
Total	54.7 3,530	3.9 245	29.7 3,775

Horizontal Bar Graphs (X = 4.6 Deaths / 100,000, x = 2.3):

Area Set	Male Rate	Female Rate	Total Rate
PHR 3	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	x	XXXXXXx
PHR 6	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Xx	XXXXXXXXXx
PHR 7	XXXXXXXXXX	x	XXXXX
PHR 8	XXXXXXXXXX		XXXX
Total	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	X	XXXXXXx

Header Basic result type (statistic): _____

Years analyzed: _____

Geographic areas analyzed: _____

ICD groups analyzed: _____

Age groups analyzed: _____

Data Section Rows variable: _____

Columns variable: _____

How many females died in PHR 6: _____

Death rate for males in PHR 7: _____

Bar Graphs Death rate symbolized by big 'X': _____

Table #1, Interpreted

Here is the same table, and a suggested interpretation. If you had a problem, try reading through the answers again or ask a local data analyst for help.

Death Rate (per 100,000)							
Tabulated by Area Set and Sex							
Age: 20-39 Years							
Years: 1991-1993							
Place of Residence: PHR 3, PHR 6, PHR 7, PHR 8							
ICD 042-044: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection							
Area Set	Male		Female		Total		
	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	
PHR 3	54.2	1,290	2.9	67	28.8	1,357	
PHR 6	68.6	1,490	6.8	142	38.3	1,632	
PHR 7	41.6	427	2.9	27	23.1	454	
PHR 8	37.0	323	1.0	9	18.8	332	
Total	54.7	3,530	3.9	245	29.7	3,775	

Horizontal Bar Graphs (X = 4.6 Deaths / 100,000, x = 2.3):

Area Set	Male Rate	Female Rate	Total Rate
PHR 3	XXXXXXXXXXXX	x	XXXXXXx
PHR 6	XXXXXXXXXXXX	Xx	XXXXXXXXx
PHR 7	XXXXXXXXXX	x	XXXXX
PHR 8	XXXXXXXXXX		XXXX
Total	XXXXXXXXXXXX	X	XXXXXXx

Header	Basic result type (statistic):	Death rate (per 100,000)
	Years analyzed:	1991-1993
	Geographic areas analyzed:	Public Health Regions 3, 6-8
	ICD groups analyzed:	ICD 42-44 (HIV/AIDS)
	Age groups analyzed:	20-39
Data Section	Rows used in this example:	Row for each area set
	Columns used in this example:	Column for each sex
	How many females died in PHR 6:	142
	Death rate for males in PHR 7:	41.6 per 100,000
Bar Graphs	Death rate symbolized by big 'X':	4.6 per 100,000

Table #2, Interpreted

Here is the second table again, and our interpretation of the results. If you had difficulty, carefully read the answers again and consult with local data experts for more help.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate (per 100,000)						
Age Adjustment Standard Population: 2000 US						
Tabulated by Race-Ethnicity and Sex						
Years: 1997-1998						
Place of Residence: Texas						
ICD 162: Cancer Of Trachea, Bronchus, Or Lung						
Race	Male		Female		Total	
	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths
White	91.2	8,999	46.1	6,011	65.0	15,010
Black	131.9	1,517	44.5	754	79.3	2,271
Hispanic	47.6	1,043	16.7	498	29.6	1,541
Other	38.3	76	23.9	60	30.2	136
Total	86.2	11,635	40.4	7,323	59.6	18,958

Horizontal Bar Graphs (X = 8.8 Deaths / 100,000, x = 4.4):

Race	Male Rate	Female Rate	Total Rate
White	XXXXXXXXXXx	XXXXX	XXXXXXXXXx
Black	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
Hispanic	XXXXXXx	XX	XXXx
Other	XXXXXx	XXx	XXXXx
Total	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXx	XXXXXXXX

Header	Basic result type (statistic):	Age-adjusted rate
	Years analyzed:	1997-1998
	Geographic areas analyzed:	Texas
	ICD groups analyzed:	ICD 162
Data Section	Rows used in this example:	Row for each race
	Columns used in this example:	Column for each sex
	How many Black males died:	1,517
	Death rate for Hispanic females:	16.7 per 100,000
	Overall death rate:	59.6 per 100,000
Bar Graphs	Death rate symbolized by big 'X':	8.8 per 100,000

3: Using the Epigram Interface

Review - Chapter 1 explained how Epigram makes it easy to analyze Texas underlying cause mortality data, listed the linked data sets contained within Texas Epigram, discussed the access methods, and described the confidentiality policy. Chapter 2 explained the layout of an output table, and presented sample tables for discussion and interpretation.

What's in this chapter - Finally, you will get to use the program! This is probably what you have been waiting for! You will learn to navigate the interface, select parameters, and produce a few tables like those you learned about in the previous chapter. The chapter also has a schematic overview of all Texas Epigram menus, for your reference.

Access the program - A tutorial runs through this chapter. All procedures you are expected to do as part of the tutorial are highlighted in a different type style, as shown below. At this point, do the following:

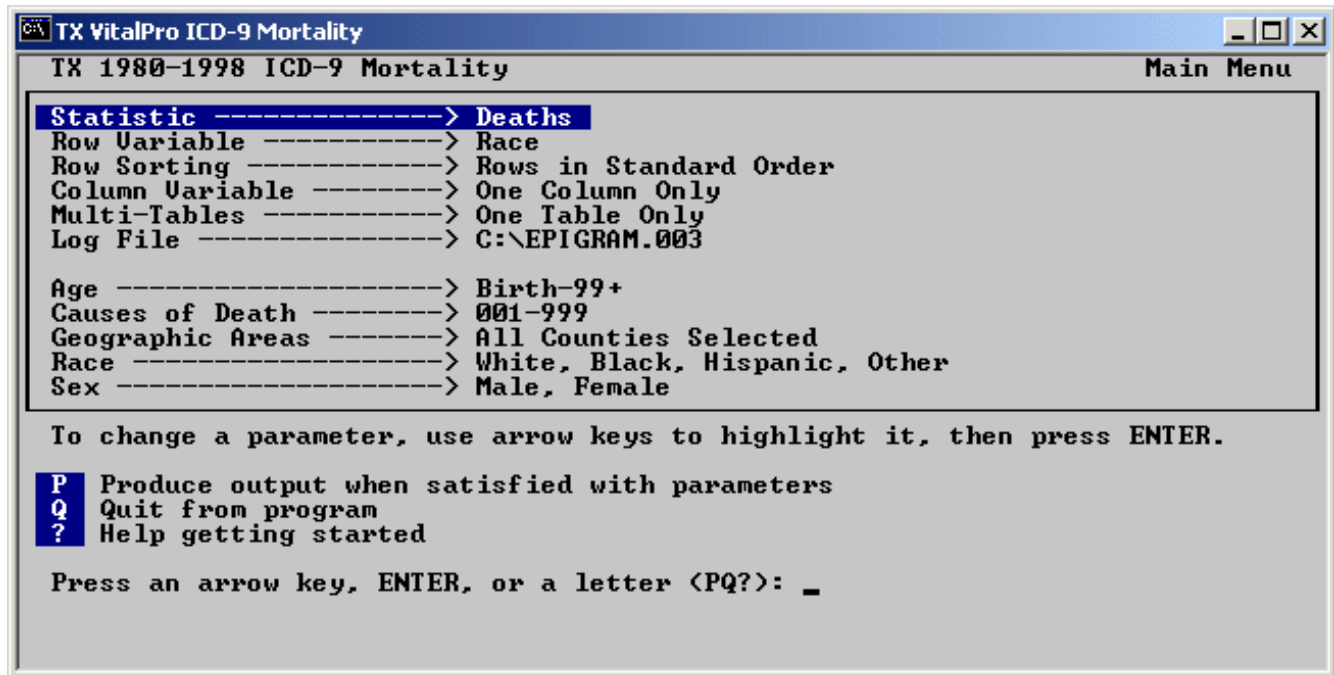
Access and start Texas Epigram using [one of the methods](#) listed previously.

You will either click on a **Windows icon**, select a item from the **TDH menus**, dial a number with your **modem**, or **telnet** to an Internet address. If needed, get assistance from another Texas Epigram user. You will start at the Main Menu (shown on next page).

Epigram Main Menu

You will constantly return to the Main Menu.

After Epigram starts, you are presented with the Main Menu, similar to the following:



```
TX VitalPro ICD-9 Mortality
TX 1980-1998 ICD-9 Mortality Main Menu
Statistic -----> Deaths
Row Variable -----> Race
Row Sorting -----> Rows in Standard Order
Column Variable -----> One Column Only
Multi-Tables -----> One Table Only
Log File -----> C:\EPIGRAM.003

Age -----> Birth-99+
Causes of Death -----> 001-999
Geographic Areas -----> All Counties Selected
Race -----> White, Black, Hispanic, Other
Sex -----> Male, Female

To change a parameter, use arrow keys to highlight it, then press ENTER.

P Produce output when satisfied with parameters
Q Quit from program
? Help getting started

Press an arrow key, ENTER, or a letter <PQ?>: _
```

The Main Menu is the "command center" - You move to submenus to modify parameters, but return to the Main Menu to make a table. The Main Menu lists all parameters currently selected, providing an overview.

Highlighting a parameter - One of the parameters, such as "Outcome", is highlighted with a "light bar" that you move by pressing an arrow key. The parameter list will scroll when you reach the bottom. Note that you do not use a mouse to run the program. Do the following:

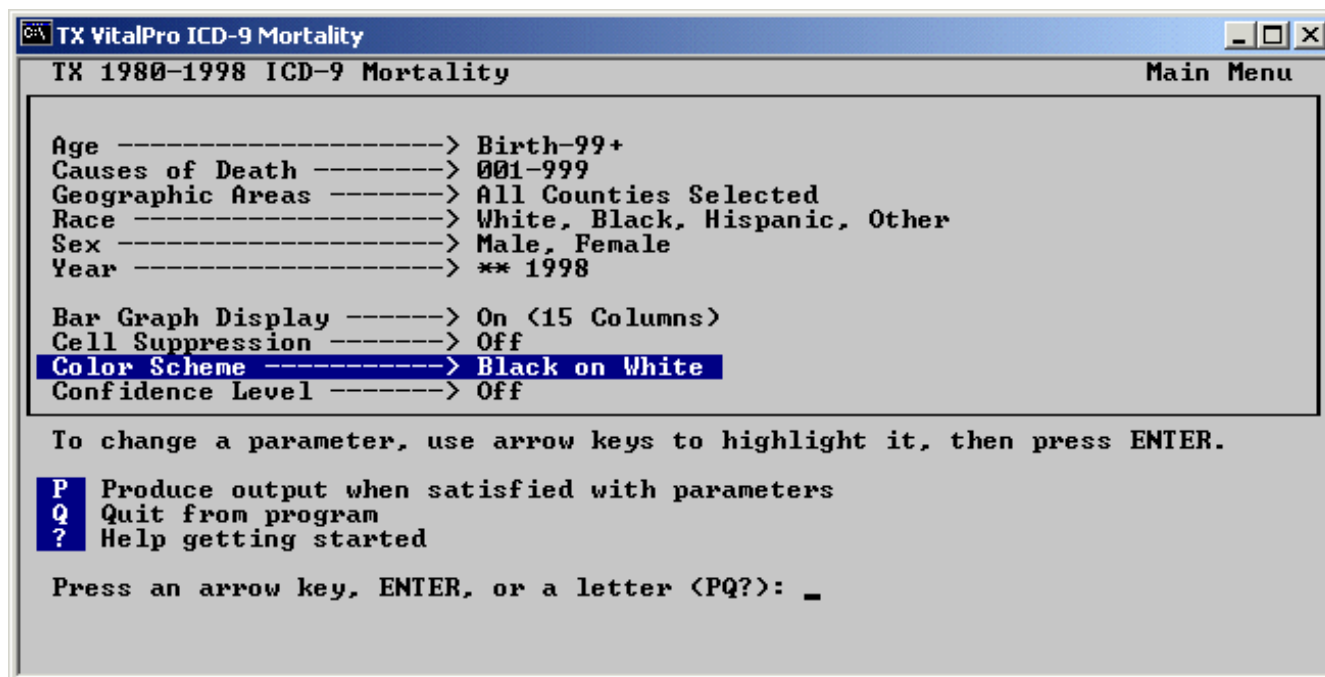
Press down arrow key to move light bar down. Keep pressing to see the parameter list scroll down.

The prompt is worth reading - The Main Menu (and every other Epigram menu) has a prompt at the bottom with guidance on what to do next. In this situation you can press an arrow key, the ENTER key, one of two letters (P or Q), or '?' for help.

Changing window appearance if running directly on PC - The font size for the window running VitalPro may be changed from the Windows toolbar, to suit your screen. The size "8 x 12", as shown, is a reasonable size. The window running VitalPro may be toggled to full screen (and back) by pressing ALT-ENTER (hold down the ALT key and press the ENTER key).

Epigram Submenus

Access a submenu by highlighting an item and pressing ENTER.



Selecting parameter to change - To change one of the parameters, highlight the parameter (using the arrow keys) and press ENTER.

Quick changes - Some parameters have a very simple submenu. Try this:

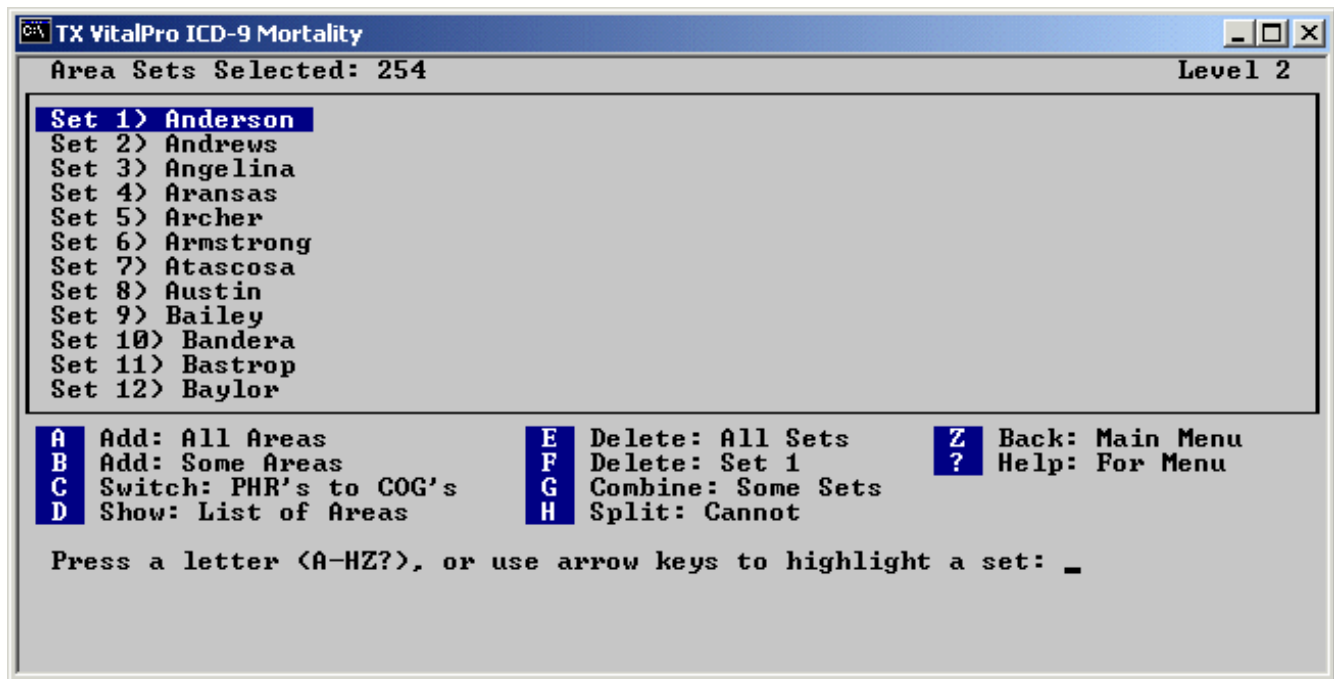
Highlight "Color Scheme" parameter by using the arrow keys. Press ENTER key to access simple submenu. Select different color scheme. Press ESCAPE key or 'Z' to return to main menu.

More complex changes - For more complex parameters, a more complicated submenu will appear and help you change the parameter. For example, to change the geographic selection, you would highlight the parameter "Geographic Areas", and press ENTER. Do the following:

Use arrows keys to highlight "Geographic Areas". Then, press ENTER to access the submenu.

Geographic Submenu

Submenus guide you step-by-step in selecting parameters.



Submenu with scrolling window - This is a typical Epigram submenu. It has a scrolling window with a list of items (currently list of selected Counties). One or more of the items may be highlighted by using the arrow keys.

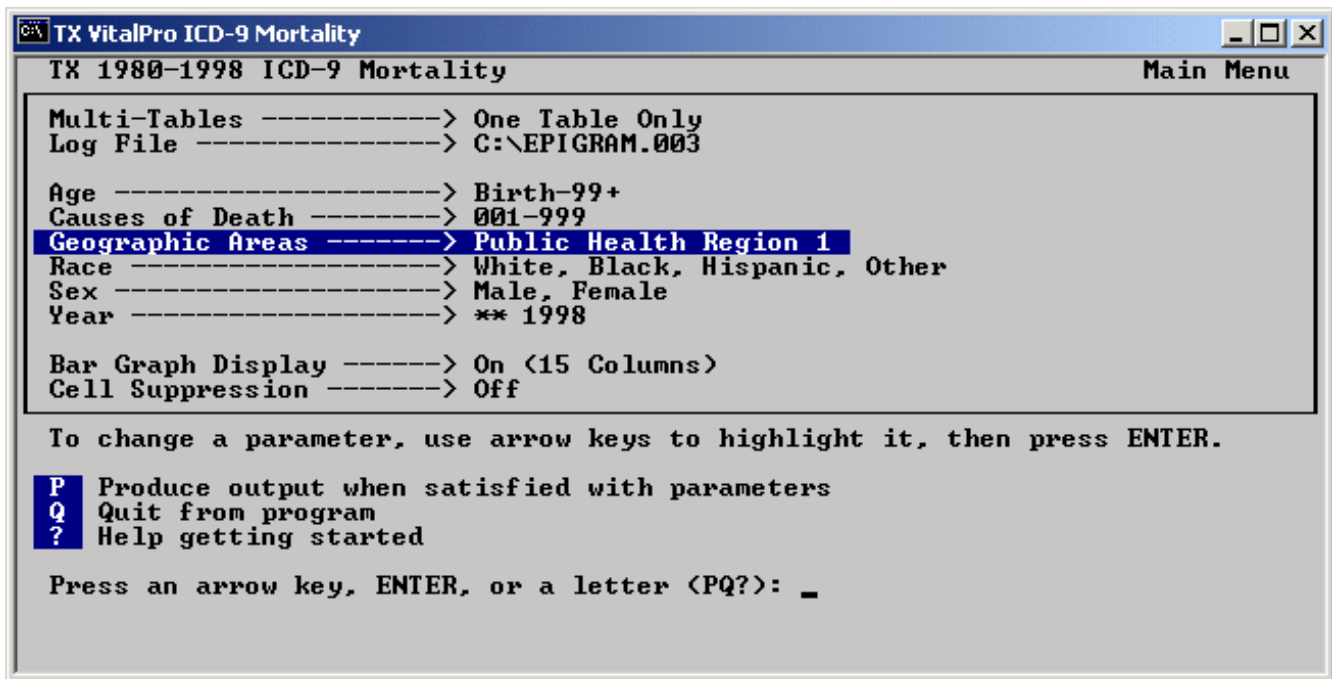
Letters are action items - This submenu has a list of actions, such as " E Delete all sets". Pressing the letter (such as 'E') carries out the action.

Adding an area - Carry out the following steps to add an area:

1. Press 'E' to delete all areas sets. You may be asked to confirm.
2. Then, press 'B' to add some areas.
3. Highlight "Public Health Region 1", and press ENTER to add.
4. Then, press ESCAPE key to return to previous menu.
5. Note that an item is added to the scrolling window.
6. Finally, press ESCAPE key to return to the Main Menu.

Select Another Submenu

Access another submenu by highlighting an item and pressing ENTER.

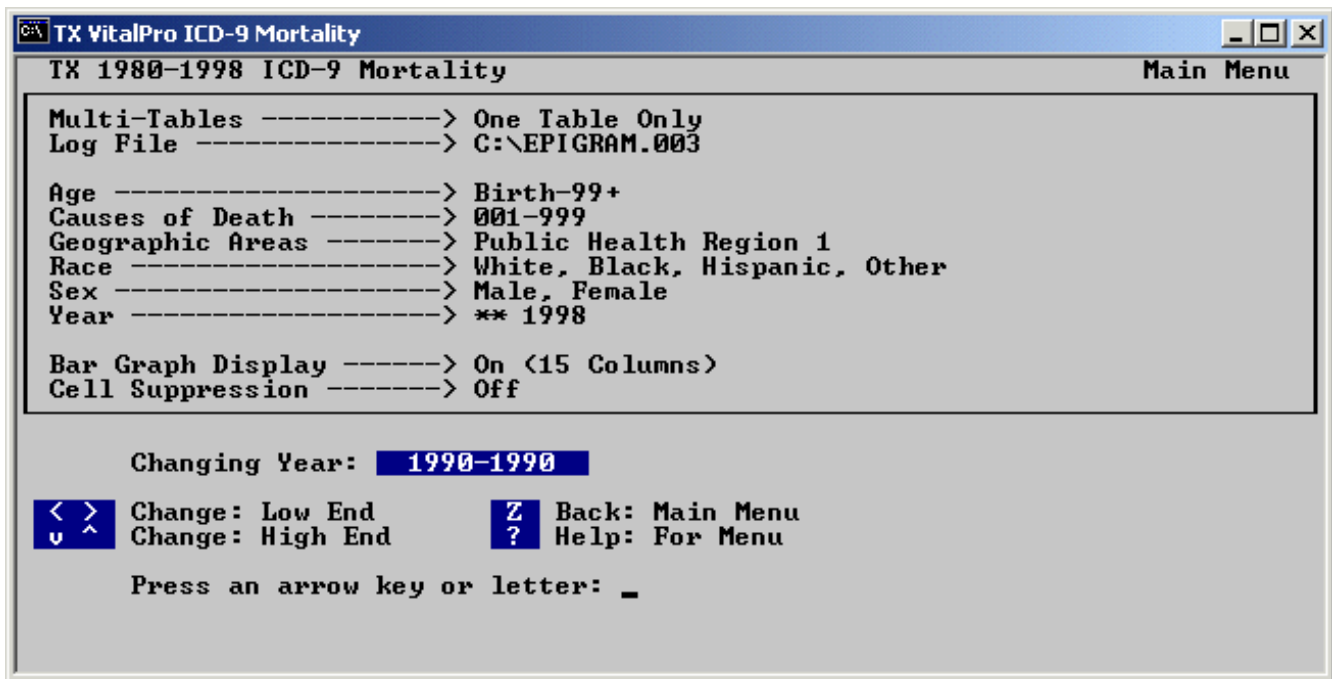


Make sure you're back - You should now be back at the Main Menu. Note that "Geographic Areas" has been modified (it is now set to Public Health Region 1). If you are not back at the Main Menu, get assistance from a coworker familiar with using Texas Epigram. Next, do the following steps, to access the submenu for modifying years:

1. Use the arrow keys to highlight "Year of Death".
2. Then, press ENTER to move to a submenu for modifying the years.

Years Submenu

Submenus help you quickly and easily change parameters.



Submenu for a single range - Your screen should look similar to that shown above. This is the type of submenu used to modify a single range, such as a range of years. Next, do the following to modify the range and return to the Main Menu:

1. Press LEFT or RIGHT arrow key to change the low end.
2. Next, press the UP or DOWN arrow key to change the high end.
3. Or, press HOME or END key to select the maximum range.
4. Keep modifying range until you have selected a single year, such as 1998.
5. When satisfied, press 'Z' (or ESCAPE key) to return to the Main Menu.

Produce a Table

Press 'P' at Main Menu when you are ready to make a table.

Check that you at the Main Menu - You should now be back at the Main Menu. You have used the submenus to select a few parameters, and are now ready to produce your first table!

Produce a table - From the Main Menu, you can press 'P' to produce output. Go ahead and do it:

Press the letter 'P' to produce a table similar to the following:

```
TX VitalPro ICD-9 Mortality
Deaths
Tabulated by Race
Year: 1990
Place of Death: Public Health Region 1
Cause of Death: ICD (All Causes Of Death 001-999)

Race          Total
-----
White         5,423
Black         328
Hispanic      556
Other         14
-----
Total         6,321

Horizontal Bar Graphs (X = 361.5 Deaths, x = 180.8):

Race          Total
-----
White         xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Black         x

<1/2> Press cursor key, or Z <Done>: _
```

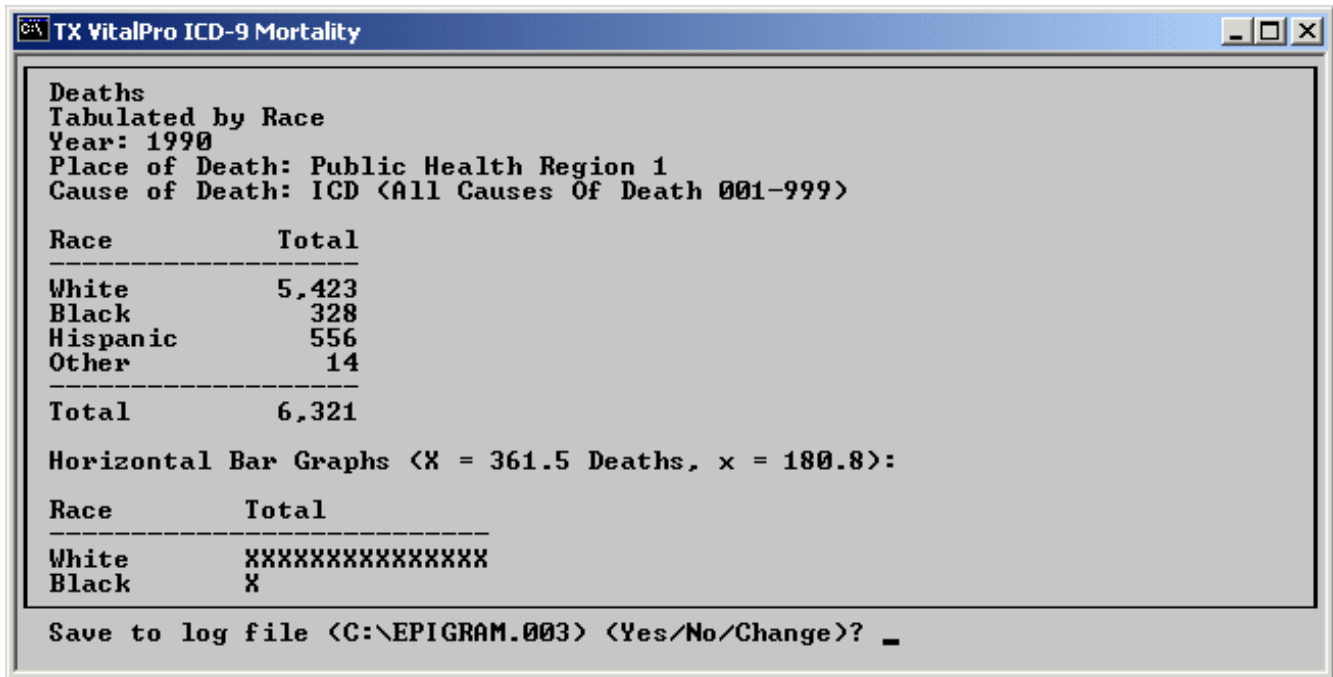
Time required - After you press 'P' from the Main Menu, Epigram calculates the results. The amount of time required depends on which parameters are selected and what kind of computer you are using, but is typically seconds. When Epigram finishes calculating the results, the output table will appear in a new window, as shown above.

Examining the table - You may browse the table with the arrow keys and other cursor keys (PgUp, PgDn, HOME, END). When you are finished examining the table, press the ESCAPE key (or 'Z'). Epigram will ask if you want to save the table to your log file (see next page). Depending on your access method and which menu options are selected, you may also be asked if you want to print the table or to save to an [alternate format](#) (tab-delimited, dBASE III, HTML). Try this:

Press down arrow key and other cursor keys to examine the results. Press ESCAPE or 'Z' when you are finished viewing the results. For now, press 'N' when asked to save or print the table.

Save Results to Log File

Each table may be saved to your log file.



```
TX VitalPro ICD-9 Mortality
Deaths
Tabulated by Race
Year: 1990
Place of Death: Public Health Region 1
Cause of Death: ICD (All Causes Of Death 001-999)

Race          Total
-----
White         5,423
Black         328
Hispanic      556
Other         14
-----
Total         6,321

Horizontal Bar Graphs (X = 361.5 Deaths, x = 180.8):

Race          Total
-----
White         XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Black         X

Save to log file (C:\EPIGRAM.003) (Yes/No/Change)? _
```

Purpose of the log file - Epigram always has a log file ready for saving the results exactly as you see them on the screen. After you finish viewing a table, Epigram always asks if you want to save it to your log file. If you press 'Y' the table will be appended to the log file (added to the end) as ASCII text. At any time, you may close the current log file and open a new one with a new name.

Log file location (local PC or LAN access) - If you are using Texas Epigram on a PC local area network or a stand-alone PC, the log file will be saved directly on a network disk or local disk. You can save to any directory where you have write permission. Epigram always tells you the location, such as "C:\EPIGRAM.001". If you are accessing the software by telnet, the log file will be located on the UNIX computer, and another method will be used to transfer the log file to you.

Word processing hints - After you finish using Epigram, you may edit and print the log files using any word processor. Use a non-proportional font such as Courier to keep the columns aligned. If needed, adjust the page orientation, margins or font size so the text does not wrap to the next line.

Directly printing the results - Local users (stand-alone PC, LAN PC, possibly UNIX) have the additional option of immediately printing an output table. After you view the output, Epigram may ask if you want to print the results. By the way, if you never want to print, you may disable printing from the Main Menu. NOTE: If you are connected to a network printer, your local network manager may need to enable printing from command windows.

Formats for Exporting

Results may be saved to a tab-delimited, database, or HTML file.

Saving to a second format - After you finish viewing the results, Epigram may ask if you want to save to a tab-delimited (tsv), HTML (htm), or dBASE III (dbf) file. If you never want to save to these optional file formats, set the "Second Format" option on the Main Menu to "None".

Tab-delimited file (best for spreadsheets) - As shown below, tab-delimited output has a tab between each output item, and each text item is surrounded by "double quotes". Bar graphs are not included in tab-delimited output since the purpose of tab-delimited output is usually to import into presentation software capable of more sophisticated graphics. Tab-delimited output is ideal for importing into spreadsheet software. Tab-delimited output can also be imported into other types of software, but dBASE III format is usually better.

```
"Deaths"
"Tabulated by Race-Ethnicity and Sex"
"Years: 1990"
"Place of Residence: PHR 1"
"Causes of Death (ICD-9):"
"ICD 001-999: All Causes Of Death"

"Race" "Male" "Female" "Total"
"-----"
"White" 2797 2627 5424
"Black" 185 143 328
"Hispanic" 348 207 555
"Other" 6 8 14
"-----"
"Total" 3336 2985 6321

"======"

"Analysis Footnotes:"
"Unique ID, for Keeping Track of Analyses: 405MFAQB"
"Output Produced: Thu Apr 05 21:28:10 2001, by Texas VitalNet"
"Deaths Classified By: ICD-9, Underlying Cause, Place of Residence"
"Mortality Data Source: TDH Bureau of Vital Statistics"
```

Example of Tab-Delimited Output

dBASE III file (useful for many other applications) - Results may also be saved to a dBASE III database file (dbf extension). Database files are excellent for importing into almost any data analysis, graphics, spreadsheet, mapping or other presentation software. Field names are automatically imported along with the data. Suppressed cells are represented by the number "-1".

dBASE III limitations - 1) Header and footer information listing analysis parameters is not included in database files. To help out, you may want to make the name of the dBASE file the same as the table ID, such as "405MFAQB.DBF" so you can refer to the table later. 2) No more than 128 output columns may be saved to a dBASE III file. This rarely presents a problem, because an unlimited number of rows is allowed.

Explore the Data

Epigram allows rapid exploratory data analysis.

The analysis cycle - Exploratory data analysis means you systematically refine your analyses. Once you have made a table, look it over. If it meets your needs, save it to your log file. Possibly save the results to a tab-delimited file or a dBASE III file. Next, look over the parameters on the Main Menu, highlight the parameter you want to change, and press ENTER. A submenu will lead you through the modification process. After setting all parameters as desired, return to the Main Menu and produce another table by pressing 'P'. Try it:

At the Main Menu, modify a parameter or two. Then press 'P' to produce and view another output table. Try some of the [sample analyses](#) shown later.

Hints for avoiding misinterpretation -

- Double-check the header and footer of each table to verify it was the analysis you intended.
- Double-check the ICD codes to make sure they are the diseases and injuries of interest.
- Find the right balance between:
 - Aggregation (fewer rows and columns, easier to present, more stable rates).
 - Stratification (more rows and columns, more information, shows differences).
- Acknowledge limitations in mortality data, including:
 - Misdiagnosis of the cause of death.
 - Changes in coding practices by certifiers.
- Acknowledge limitations in population data, including:
 - Possible census miscounts.
 - Difficulty projecting estimates to years between censuses.
- Use confidence intervals to help decide if differences and trends are statistically significant.
- If uncertainties remain, contact local data experts for advice.

Continue with Analyses

Epigram lets you quickly carry out a wide variety of analyses.

It's easy - Once you get the hang of it, using Epigram is a snap. If you have gotten this far, you should be able to carry out about any analysis you desire. Explore the menus - that way, you'll know what is available. Don't be afraid to experiment and try out different options. Refer to the help files and to other sections of this user's guide.

On-line help - Although Epigram has been designed to be as self-explanatory as possible, it also includes extensive on-line help. To access on-line help from any menu, press '?'. A help screen will appear, with information related to the current menu. After viewing the help screen, a scrolling list of help topics may be viewed, for your selection. Try it:

At the Main Menu, press '?' and explore the help system.

Quitting Epigram - The 'Z' or ESCAPE key always returns to the previous menu. Later, when you are done, you may press the 'Q' key from the Main Menu to quit Epigram.

What other menus and options are available? - If you have done the examples in this chapter, you should have a good understanding of how to use Epigram menus to select parameters. However, you have just scratched the surface of the capabilities and power of Epigram. For your reference, the following pages list all of the Texas Epigram menus. The purpose of the list of menus is to help you become aware of what is available so that you can take fullest advantage of the software. Do this:

Referring to the outline on the next pages, explore the menus to learn what is available.

Outlines of Submenus

Using Texas Epigram, explore the menus listed below.

Main Menu allows you to:

1. First, design table layout:

- [Statistic Menu](#)
- [Row Variable Menu](#)
- [Row Sorting Menu](#)
- [Column Variable Menu](#)
- [Multi-Tables Menu](#)

2. Next, modify data variables:

- [Age Groups Menu](#)
- [Area Sets Menu](#)
- [Cause of Death Menu](#)
- [Race Groups Menu](#)
- [Sex Menu](#)
- [Year Ranges Menu](#)
- [Other Settings from Main Menu](#)

3. When ready, carry out an action:

- Produce Table (s)
- Exit Epigram

Submenus for Designing Table Layout

Using Texas Epigram, explore menus for designing table layout.

Statistic Menu sets type of result:

- Age-adjusted death rates
- Crude death rates
- Death counts
- Standardized mortality ratios
- Years of potential life lost (YPLL)
- YPLL rates

Row / Column / Multi-Table Menus.

Row / Column / Table for each selected:

- Only one row / column / table
- Age group
- Area set
- ICD set (cause of death)
- Race group
- Sex
- Year

Row Sorting Menu options:

- Rows unsorted
- Rows sorted by total data, high to low
- Rows sorted by total data, low to high

Submenus for Modifying Data Variables, Other Settings

Using Texas Epigram, explore menus for modifying variables.

Race Menu / Sex Menu:

- Select categories as sets
- Delete one / all sets
- Combine sets into new set
- Split previously combined set

Year Ranges Menu:

- Select a standard set, such as 2-year
- Extend upper / lower end of year range
- Split year range into individual years
- Delete a year range

Age Groups Menu:

- Select standard set, such as 10-year
- Extend upper / lower end of age group
- Split age group into separate groups
- Delete an age group

Cause of Death (ICD) Menu:

- Add causes from simple menu (includes most common causes)
- Add from detailed menus (includes complete ICD system)
- Add an ICD range (includes complete ICD system)
- Show list of ICD codes, for display and printing
- Delete one / all ICD sets
- Combine ICD sets into new set
- Split ICD set into component sets

Area Sets Menu:

- Add all areas
- Add areas / area sets (submenu)
- Change area grouping (region type)
- Show list of areas, possibly print
- Delete one / all area sets
- Combine area sets into new set
- Split area set into component sets

Other settings from Main Menu:

- Change log file for saving output
- Enable display of bar graphs
- Enable dBASE, delimited, HTML output
- Enable row / column percents in output
- Set color scheme
- Set confidence level, or turn off
- Set level of detail for unknowns / trends
- Set number of decimal places to show

More Practice Analyses

For additional practice, and to gain more understanding of how Texas Epigram can speed and simplify data analysis, carry out the following sample analyses. Columns are by sex for each practice table, unless otherwise noted. Do the following:

1. For each practice analysis, select the parameters as shown below.
2. Then, press 'P' from the Main Menu to produce output.

1. Current leading causes of death for Texas:

ICD sets - NCHS rankable causes	Area sets - Texas	Statistic - Deaths
Row sort - Sorted high to low	Row for each - ICD set	Races - All
Table for each - One only	Years - Most recent year	

2. 1995 HIV (ICD 42-44) age-specific death rates for one county:

Statistic - Death rate	ICD sets - 42-44	Years - 1995
Row for each - Age group	Area sets - Travis	Races - All
Table for each - One only	Ages - 10-year groups	

3. 1994-95 lung cancer (ICD 162) death rates ranked by area:

Statistic - Age-adjusted rate	Row for each - Area set	ICD sets - 162
Adjustment standard - 2000 US	Table for each - One only	Races - All
Row sort - Sorted high to low	Area sets - All counties	Years - 1994-95

4. Texas diabetes (ICD 250) time trends, one table for each race:

Statistic - Age-adjusted rate	Row for each - Year	ICD sets - 250
Adjustment standard - 2000 US	Table for each - Race	Races - All
Area sets - Texas	Years - All years	

4: Epigram Parameters

Review - In the previous chapters, you have learned what Epigram is and how to use it. Chapter 1 explained that Epigram analyzes Texas underlying cause mortality data, listed the linked data sets, discussed access methods, and outlined confidentiality requirements. Chapter 2 described the layout and interpretation of an Epigram output table. Chapter 3 showed how to use the interface to select parameters and produce output tables.

What's in this chapter - This chapter lists and explains the parameters and special options you may modify using the Texas Epigram interface. Epigram allows great flexibility in selecting and modifying parameters. The program allows you to mix and match parameters just about any way needed. Also, Epigram prevents you from selecting incompatible parameters.

Here are the parameters, options and concepts covered in this chapter:

- Age groups
- Causes of death (ICD sets)
- Cell suppression
- Confidence intervals
- Decimal places
- Geographic selection (area sets)
- Multi-tables
- Race
- Sex
- Statistic (outcome)
- Table columns
- Table rows
- Table row sort settings
- Trend analysis
- Years

Statistic [Outcome]

The statistic is the basic type of number in a table.

What is a statistic? - Every table has a statistic. The statistic (or outcome) is the basic type of data generated in an output table. Each statistic is defined in the glossary, and on-line help files give calculation methods.

Reliability Indicator		Statistic
Number of Deaths	Confidence Interval	
--	Y	Number of deaths
Y	Y	Death rate per 100,000
Y	Y	Age-adjusted death rate per 100,000
Y	Y	Standardized mortality ratio (SMR)
Y	Y	Years of potential life lost (YPLL)
Y	Y	YPLL rate per 100,000

Reliability indicator - As shown in the table above, a reliability indicator (either number of deaths or confidence interval) is displayed along with most statistics. The **number of deaths** is normally displayed along with each rate and YPLL. Optionally, you may request that **confidence intervals** also be displayed as a reliability indicator.

Row Variable, Row Sorting, Column Variable

Table rows and columns may be set however you want.

Rows and columns - Rows are horizontal lines in a data table. Columns go up and down.

Every table has a row variable and a column variable. Rows and columns may be set to any of the following:

- Only one row / column (not set to a variable)
- One row / column per selected age group
- One row / column per selected area set
- One row / column per selected sex
- One row / column per selected ICD set
- One row / column per selected race group
- One row / column per selected year

Sorted rows - Any table may be sorted as follows:

- Rows in standard order (not sorted by data):
 - For example, area sets in alphabetical order, such as Bexar before El Paso.
 - For example, ICD sets in numerical order, such as ICD 162 before ICD 410.
- Rows sorted from high to low, by total data
- Rows sorted from low to high, by total data

Multi-Tables

You may automatically produce a series of tables.

```
Deaths
Tabulated by Race-Ethnicity and Sex
Years: 1995
Place of Residence: Anderson
ICD 001-999: All Causes Of Death

Race          Male    Female  Total
-----
White         212     190     402
Black         38       51       89
Hispanic       2        2        4
Other          1        1        2
-----
Total         253     244     497

*** Tables omitted to save space ***

Deaths
Tabulated by Race-Ethnicity and Sex
Years: 1995
Place of Residence: Zavala
ICD 001-999: All Causes Of Death

Race          Male    Female  Total
-----
White         12       8        20
Black          0        0         0
Hispanic      48       23       71
Other          0        0         0
-----
Total         60       31       91
```

Purpose of multi-tables - Suppose you want to make a separate table for each county. It would be tedious to select the first county, make a table, select the second county, make a table, etc. Multi-tables automates the production of such a series of tables into one operation. The multi-table setting may be one of the following:

- Only one table (the default)
- One table per selected age group
- One table per selected area set
- One table per selected ICD set
- One table per selected race group
- One table per selected year

Geo Selection [Area Sets]

Every table has a geographic specification.

Geographical Areas - Texas Epigram analyzes data to the county level. Texas has 254 counties, organized into regions (a group of several counties), as follows:

- 11 Public Health Regions (PHR's) (Effective 3/1/93)
- 24 Councils of Government (COG's)

You may select any combination of areas - Epigram makes it easy to compare results between different groupings ("sets") of geographic areas (Counties and County groupings), or limit analysis to specific geographic areas. One or more geographic areas may be combined into an area set, and compared with other sets.

Selection is quick and easy - All geographic operations are grouped together on one submenu, to allow quick and easy selection of any combination of areas desired. [A previous interface snapshot](#) shows the main geographic menu.

Causes of Death [ICD]

Mortality tables always include causes of death.

ICD codes - Epigram classifies causes of death with ICD codes. ICD stands for "International Classification of Diseases", the standard system for classifying causes of illness and death. Each disease or condition has a separate 3-digit ICD code (for example, 250 for diabetes mellitus), or 4-digit ICD code (for example, 005.1 for botulism). Data from 1980 to 1998 use the 9th revision of the ICD system (ICD-9). As of 1999, mortality data use ICD-10.

ICD groups and sets - An ICD group is one or more consecutive ICD codes (for example, 410-414 for ischemic heart disease). An ICD set is one or more ICD groups combined. For example, ICD 174 for breast cancer and ICD 180 for cervical cancer may be combined into an ICD set.

At the broadest level, the ICD-9 system has 17 major disease categories. At the most detailed level, there are about 5,000 four-digit codes. For codes 800-999 (injury and poisoning), Epigram uses external cause codes (E-codes), standard for mortality analysis.

Selecting ICD groups - Epigram allows you to easily select and combine ICD groups to meet your analysis needs. All ICD operations are grouped together on one menu, to allow quick and easy selection of any combination of ICD groups desired.

You may select ICD sets by entering the range (for example, enter 162 for lung cancer, or 42-44 for HIV/AIDS). Or, you may select from ICD selection menus, organized to allow you to narrow your focus without having to know the specific code. Or, you may select one of several standard ICD lists. For example, for easily calculating leading causes of death, select the NCHS list of 38 leading causes.

Texas Epigram automatically formats leading cause reports, to save you the trouble of converting ICD codes such as "ICD 250" and set numbers such as "Set #18" to descriptive terms such as "Diabetes" and "Heart Disease".

Other Variables

Race Groups

You may select any combination of race groups to analyze. Races may be combined into "sets" as needed. A separate submenu allows easy selection. When analyzing data by race, keep in mind that differences in health status between races may be due to socio-economic differences. Each death or population count is classified as White, Black, Hispanic, or Other, according to the following method:

1. If race is reported as Black, the category is "Black".
2. If race is reported as Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino, Asian Indian, Korean, Samoan, Vietnamese, or Guamanian, the category is "Other".
3. Of the remainder, those said to be of Hispanic origin are counted as "Hispanic".
4. Of the remainder, if race is reported as Other, North American Indian, Central or South American Indian, or not classifiable, the category is "Other".
5. All remaining are classified as "White".

Age Groups

Epigram lets you combine and analyze age groups in just about any way needed. You may select any contiguous (adjoining) range of one or more age groups to analyze, such as 22-34. In addition, you may select a set of age ranges, such as birth-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40-64, and 65-99+.

The program will let you know which age groups are available for use. Standard age groupings, such as 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year age groups are easily selected. Age groups may be combined in just about any way desired.

Up to age 21, an age group may be any range of 1-year ages (for example, 3 or 11-17). For 22 and over, an age group may use any combination of 5-year groups (for example, 40-44 or 30-49). Due to availability of population data, the highest group is currently 75-99+ (75 and over).

Sex

You may select Male, Female, or both sexes combined.

Years

You may select any continuous range of one or more years to analyze, such as 1980-1983. In addition, you may select a set of year ranges for comparing, such as 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995. The program will let you know which years are available for use. Standard groupings, such as 1-year, 2-year, and 3-year groups are easily selected. Year groups may be combined in just about any way desired.

Multi-year death rates are calculated by adding all of the deaths over the time period, and dividing by the sum of the populations over that same period.

Other Settings

Confidence Intervals

Statistical reliability - Results that are based on a smaller number of events are less reliable than those based on a larger number. Confidence intervals allow you to estimate the statistical reliability of your results.

Confidence interval definition - A confidence interval (also known as confidence limits) is the range of values within which the true value of a variable is thought to occur, with a specified confidence level (95%, 90%, 80%, etc.). A higher confidence level (for example, 99%) is more stringent and results in a smaller interval than a lower confidence level (for example, 80%). Use the 95% confidence level unless you have a reason to do otherwise.

Methods for confidence intervals - Epigram uses the Poisson distribution to calculate most confidence intervals, using the method described in "Scientific Tables", Diem and Lentner (ed), Geigy, 1970 (equations 802a and 802b on page 189). Confidence intervals for standardized mortality ratios are calculated using the method of Rothman and Boice described in "Research Methods in Occupational Epidemiology", Checkoway, Pearce, and Crawford-Brown, Oxford University Press, 1989, (equations 5.7 and 5.8 on page 127). Confidence intervals for trend analysis are calculating using Student's t-distribution.

Decimal Places

Epigram also allows specification of the number of decimal places in your results. For example, the number 64.29 has two decimal places. The number 64 has zero decimal places.

Cell Suppression

You may suppress cells with low numbers of deaths.

How cell suppression works - If desired, cells with low numbers of deaths may be blanked out with an asterisk (*). You set the level at which results will be suppressed. Bar graphs are not included if any cells are suppressed, because the bar graphs would not be accurate.

Suppression of row / column totals - A row total will be **suppressed** if there is exactly one suppressed cell in the row, or if the row total is low. A row total will be **displayed** if there is more than one suppressed cell in the row, unless the row total is low. The same rules apply to columns.

Use of cell suppression - Cell suppression may be used for certain data tables to be released to the public where there is a concern that low numbers should not be published due to potential confidentiality issues. Concerns about reliability of small numbers are usually better addressed by using confidence intervals, or by including the number of deaths as a reliability indicator.

Cell suppression in dBASE III files - Data saved to a dBASE III file has suppressed data indicated as the number "-1".

```
Deaths
Tabulated by Age and Sex
Years: 1995
Place of Residence: Travis
ICD 042-044: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection

Age          Male    Female   Total
-----
Birth-4      *        *        *
5-14         *        *        *
15-24        *        *        *
25-34        75       10       85
35-44        83       11       94
45-54        27       4        31
55-64        6        *        *
65-74        *        *        *
75-99+       *        *        *
-----
Total        194      29       223

=====

Analysis Footnotes:
Unique ID, for Keeping Track of Analyses: 405SSEZA
Output Produced: Thu Apr 05 21:38:26 2001, by Texas VitalNet
Deaths Classified By: ICD-9, Underlying Cause, Place of Residence
Suppress Cell [*]: If 3 or Fewer Deaths In Cell
Suppress Row/Column Total [*]: If Exactly One Suppressed Cell in Row/Column
Mortality Data Source: TDH Bureau of Vital Statistics
```

Table with Suppressed Cells

Trend Analysis

Epigram automatically carries out trend analyses.

Purpose of trend analysis - When analyzing data with a year for each row, you usually want to know: Is there a trend up or down? Is the rate increasing or decreasing? Statistical analysis is helpful in quantifying the answer.

Least-squares line shows the trend - Epigram automatically carries out a "least-squares" analysis for a time series. This finds the best straight line to describe the data for each data column. The line is defined by the value for the first year ("Y-intercept"), and the amount of change per year ("slope").

Confidence intervals show if significant trend - Epigram also calculates a confidence interval for the slope. If the confidence interval does not include 0, there is a significant trend.

Simplified presentation - Epigram allows the user to substitute a simplified presentation (not shown) that only says whether the trend is significantly up or down for each column.

```

Death Rate (per 100,000)
Tabulated by Year and Sex
Age: Birth-11m Years
Place of Residence: Texas
ICD 001-999: All Causes Of Death

Horizontal Bar Graphs (X = 64.6 Deaths / 100,000, x = 32.3):

Year      Male      Female      Total
Rate      Rate      Rate

-----
1990      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXx  XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXx
1991      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXx    XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXx  XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1992      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1993      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXx    XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXx    XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXx
1994      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXx    XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXx    XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1995      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
-----
Total     XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXx    XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXx

Detailed Least-Squares Analysis, to Detect Linear Trend:

Column    1990 Y-intercept      Slope      95% CI (4 df, t=2.7764)
-----
Male      941.1                  -41.76     -59.37 to -24.16 **
Female    742.9                  -29.64     -44.32 to -14.96 **
Total     844.1                  -35.81     -50.58 to -21.05 **
-----

Y-intercept and slope may be used to draw least-squares line.
If confidence interval (CI) does not include 0, trend is significant [**].
    
```

Significant Downward Trends for Death Rate Under One

Glossary

Age-adjusted death rate - Deaths per 100,000 population, adjusted to a standard population (such as US 1940 or US 2000), by the direct method. Age-adjusted rates are often better for making comparisons than unadjusted rates, because they adjust for differences in age distribution between populations. An age-adjusted rate is a summary measure. Besides calculating overall age-adjusted rates, it is also recommended to compare age-specific rates.

Age-adjustment standard - A standard population for calculating an age-adjusted death rate. The 1940 and 2000 US Census population are the most common standards.

Area set - One or more areas combined.

ASCII file - A text file, with only alphabetical, numerical, and punctuation characters, like you would see in normal text. Vitalnet can produce output in ASCII format.

Bar graphs - A section of a Vitalnet table. Gives a useful graphical representation of the data. May be omitted from the output table.

Cause of death - Any condition which leads to or contributes to death and is classifiable according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) system.

CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. US federal health agency.

Cell - A space for a single numerical result in a table, at a row-column intersection.

Cell suppression - An asterisk "*" is placed in cells with fewer deaths than a limit set by the user. Row / column totals with exactly one suppressed cell in the row / column are also suppressed. If more than one cell in the row / column is suppressed, the row / column total is displayed.

Columns - Vertical groupings of data in a Vitalnet table, such as a column for each race group.

Confidence interval (confidence limits) - A range of values within which the true value of a variable is thought to lie, with a specified level of confidence. For a result of 23.5, a confidence interval might be (23.1-23.9). The smaller the interval, the more reliable the result. If the 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, there is a statistically significant difference. Vitalnet uses several methods to calculate confidence intervals. The output table documents which method was used.

Confidence level - The likelihood that the true value of a variable is within a confidence interval. For example, for confidence intervals at the 95% level, we are statistically 95% certain that the actual value of the variable is within the interval.

Councils of Government (COG's) - Groupings of Texas counties. There are 24 COG's.

Cursor key - Arrow key, PgDn, or PgUp key. Used to navigate a web page or computer program.

Data mining - Finding unexpected relationships in a data set. Similar to exploratory data analysis. Vitalnet is excellent at data mining. Of course, keep in mind that the more you look, the more unusual events you will find, just by chance.

Data warehouse - Software system, such as Vitalnet, making large complex databases readily available for querying and analysis.

dBASE III format - A widely used file format derived from the database software of the same name. Files in this format may be readily imported into almost any data analysis, graphing, mapping, or other presentation software. Has dbf extension. Suppressed cells are represented as the number "-1". Vitalnet produces dBASE III output.

Death rate - Deaths per 100,000 population. May be used to compare the burden of disease between different groups. Also called crude death rate.

Denominator - The number on the bottom of a fraction. Population data are often referred to as "denominator data", as they are used as denominators to calculate population-based rates.

E codes - "External" causes of death such as injuries and poisonings. E codes range from ICD 800 to ICD 999.

ENTER key - A key on your keyboard. Sometimes called RETURN key. Often used to select an item or complete an operation.

ESCAPE key - A key on your keyboard, often on the upper left. Tells Vitalnet to return to a higher-level (previous) menu. Pressing 'Z' usually does the same thing.

Export - Produce output that can be read into other computer programs. Vitalnet produces ASCII text, tab-delimited (tsv extension), HTML (htm extension), and dBASE III (dbf extension) files for export.

Footer - Last part of a Vitalnet table. Lists other details of the analysis, such as the date and time produced, and the data sources. Each table is assigned a unique ID, listed in the footer, to assist you in keeping track of and organizing analyses.

Header - First part of a Vitalnet table. Lists basic parameters you selected to define the table, such as years analyzed.

ICD - International Classification of Diseases. A widely used system of classifying diseases and injuries. Each disease or set of diseases has an ICD code or ICD group assigned to it. Vitalnet uses the ICD-9 system, which has been in use since 1979, and the ICD-10 system, which started with 1999 mortality data.

ICD-9 code - A single ICD number representing a single disease or injury (for example, ICD 250 for diabetes). Note - ICD codes for HIV / AIDS first came into use in 1987.

ICD-9 group - A range of continuous ICD-9 codes (for example, ICD 10-18 for tuberculosis).

ICD-9 set - One or more ICD-9 groups or codes combined, for example ICD 174 (female breast cancer) and ICD 180 (cervical cancer).

Import - Read information into a computer program. ASCII text, tab-delimited files, HTML, and dBASE III files from Vitalnet are easily imported into word processing, spreadsheet, data analysis, mapping, graphing, and other presentation software programs.

Leading causes for ICD-9 - The ten causes of death with the highest number of deaths, out of a standard National Center for Health Statistics list of 38 rankable causes. Vitalnet makes it easy to select and rank the 38 cause list.

Least-squares - A standard method for fitting the best straight line to a set of points. Produces a Y-intercept and a slope defining the least-squares line.

Light bar - A highlighted area on the computer screen that you can move by pressing an arrow key or other cursor keys. The light bar highlights an item that you may select, add or delete.

Local area network (LAN) - A computer networking product, such as Novell Netware or Windows NT. Vitalnet may be accessed from a local area network.

Log file - A computer file for saving Vitalnet tables, and other Vitalnet output.

Main Menu - The top level Vitalnet menu. All parameters are summarized on the Main Menu, and you will always return to the Main Menu before producing a table.

Multiple age groups - One age group for each row or column of a table. Example: Birth-19, 20-39, 40-59, 60-99+.

Multiple cause mortality data - Data which include all causes of death listed on the death certificate. Contrast with underlying cause mortality data.

Multiple causes of death - All diseases or injuries which led directly to death, or all circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.

Multi-tables - Vitalnet option to automatically produce a series of tables. For example, there may be one table for each selected race.

NCHS - National Center for Health Statistics. US health statistics agency. Part of the CDC.

Outcome - Same as "Statistic".

PHR - Public Health Region. Groupings of Texas counties. There are 11 PHRs.

Place of occurrence mortality data - Data compiled by the location where the death occurred, without regard to the place of residence of the deceased. Vitalnet does not currently analyze for place of occurrence.

Place of residence mortality data - Data compiled by the usual place of residence of the deceased, without regard to the location where the death occurred. Vitalnet analyzes mortality data by place of residence.

Population - The number of people living in an area.

Public Health Regions (PHR) - Groupings of Texas counties. There are 11 Public Health Regions.

Rows - Horizontal lines in a Vitalnet table, such as a row for each race group.

Row sort settings - Vitalnet rows may be sorted in ascending or descending order.

Set - A combination of one or more things. For example, several areas may be combined into an area set.

Single age group - Only one age group (30-49, for example) is selected. A single age group is used for tables that do not have age columns or age rows.

Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) - The ratio of the expected number of deaths in a population to the observed number of deaths. The expected number of deaths is derived from applying a standard set of rates (usually state or national rates) to the population. SMRs are useful for assessing whether the mortality in a population is higher than expected.

Stand-alone PC - A desktop or laptop computer running off its own local hard disk. Vitalnet may be run from a stand-alone PC.

Statistic - Outcome. The basic type of number displayed in a table or map, such as death rate.

Submenu - A menu accessed from a higher level menu. A submenu helps select or modify a parameter listed on the higher level menu.

Tab-delimited format - Also called tab-separated format. A type of computer output that is readily imported into other software, especially spreadsheet software. Each output item is separated by a tab from surrounding items, and each output text item is surrounded by "double quotes". Vitalnet produces tab-delimited output. A tab-delimited file has "tsv" extension.

Table - A set of results produced by Vitalnet. A table has several parts:

1. Header - lists basic analysis settings
2. Data section - numerical results
3. Horizontal bar graphs - graphical representation of the data
4. Footer - lists other analysis settings

Underlying cause - The disease or injury that initiated the train of events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury. A single underlying cause is assigned to each death.

Underlying cause mortality data - Data which include only the underlying cause of death listed on the death certificate. Contrast with multiple cause mortality data.

UNIX - A widely used computer operating system. Vitalnet can run on UNIX, either remotely, locally, or by client-server.

Windows - A widely used set of PC operating systems, including Windows 3.1, 95, 98, NT, 2000, and XP. Vitalnet will run under any version of Windows.

World Wide Web (WWW) - A widely used part of the internet that may be easily accessed with a web browser. Vitalnet runs on the WWW.

Years of potential life lost (YPLL) - Sum of the years of life lost by persons who suffered early deaths. Early death is usually defined as death occurring before the age of 65 (the YPLL age limit). For example, death at age 40 (40.5) results in 24.5 YPLL to age 65. YPLL is a widely used measure of premature mortality.

YPLL age limit - The age used for calculating YPLL. The most common age limit is 65, but other age limits may be selected from within Vitalnet.

YPLL rate - YPLL per 100,000 population in the appropriate age category. For example, the YPLL rate up to age 65 is calculated as follows: (YPLL up to age 65) / (population for age group 0-64). YPLL rate is not commonly used.