Biggest diseases and causes of death before WW2

Just over a century ago the average life expectancy at birth for a man was 48.4 years, whereas women could expect to live to 54.0

Fast forward from 1915 to 2015 and a man's life span extended by 31 years and almost 29 years for a woman (79.3 and 82.9 respectively).

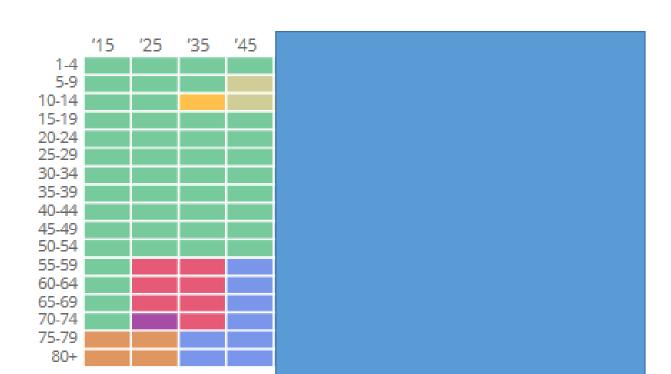
1900 Largest killers in the West were:

Influenza
Tuberculosis
Pneumonia

Tiles	Туре	Causes such as:
	Infections	Tuberculosis, Bronchopneumonia
	Cancer	Malignant neoplasm of breast, lung, brain, etc.
	Heart conditions	Myocardial infarction, coronary disease
	External	Drug misuse, suicides, self-harm
	Motor vehicle incidents	Collisions with vehicles, cycles, pedestrians
	Conditions of the nervous system	Cerebral palsy, Epilepsy
	Dementia	Unspecified dementia
	Senile decay	Senile decay, other forms of senile decay
	Other	Other ill-defined and unspecified causes

Most common cause of male death:

Total



<u>WW2</u>



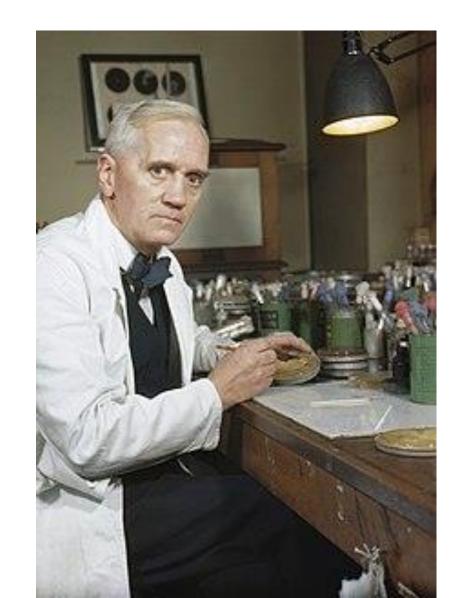
Antibiotics

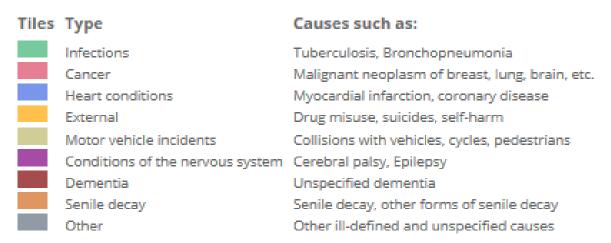


Penicillin



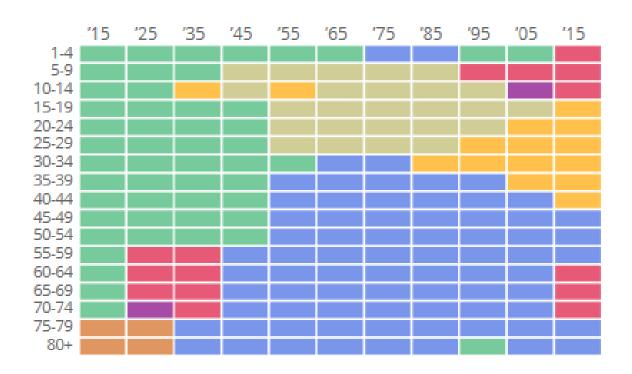
Sir Alexander Fleming





Most common cause of male death:

Total



Largest causes of death 2019

Heart Disease

Cancer

Henrietta Lacks

August 1, 1920 – October 4, 1951



Henrietta Lacks

Born 1920 in Virginia

Mother died when she was 4

Worked on a tobacco plantation with grandparents

Had 5 children (first when she was 14)

Died aged 31 from cervical cancer – almost untreatable at the time

Buried in an unmarked grave



Henrietta's Treatment

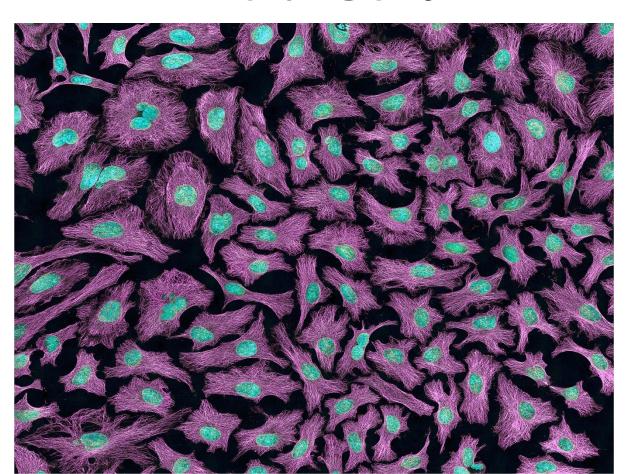
Lacks was treated with radium tube inserts as an inpatient and discharged a few days later with instructions to return for X-ray treatments as a follow-up.

During her treatments, two samples were taken from Lacks' cervix without her permission or knowledge; one sample was of healthy tissue and the other was cancerous.

These samples were given to George Otto Gey, a physician and cancer researcher at Johns Hopkins.

Cancer Research

Hela Cells



Hela Cells

- George Otto Gey, the first researcher to study Lacks's cancerous cells, observed that her cells were unique in that they reproduced at a very high rate and could be kept alive long enough to allow more in-depth examination. [
- Until then, cells cultured for laboratory studies survived for only a few days at most, which wasn't long enough to perform a variety of different tests on the same sample.
- Lacks's cells were the first to be observed that could be divided multiple times without dying, which is why they became known as "immortal."
- Gey was able to start a cell line from Lacks's sample by isolating one specific cell and repeatedly dividing it, meaning that the same cell could then be used for conducting many experiments. They became known as HeLa cells, because Gey's standard method for labelling samples was to use the first two letters of the patient's first and last names

Hela Cells

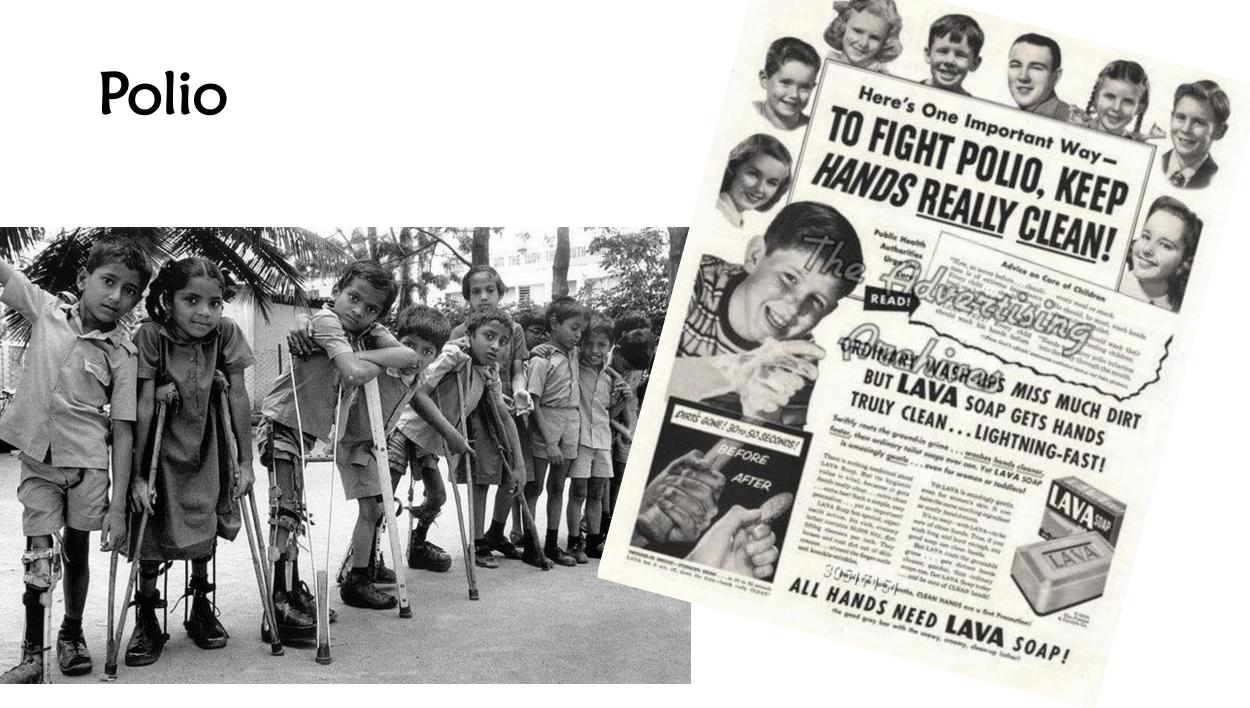
- HeLa cells were in high demand and put into mass production. They
 were mailed to scientists around the globe for research into cancer,
 AIDS, the effects of radiation and toxic substances, gene mapping, and
 countless other scientific pursuits.
- HeLa cells were the first human cells successfully cloned in 1955, and have since been used to test human sensitivity to tape, glue, cosmetics, and many other products.
- Since the 1950s, scientists have grown as much as 50 million metric tons of her cells, and there are almost 11,000 patents involving HeLa cells
- Pharmaceutical companies have made millions of dollars creating treatments based on research from Hela Cells

50 million metric tons....

One ton



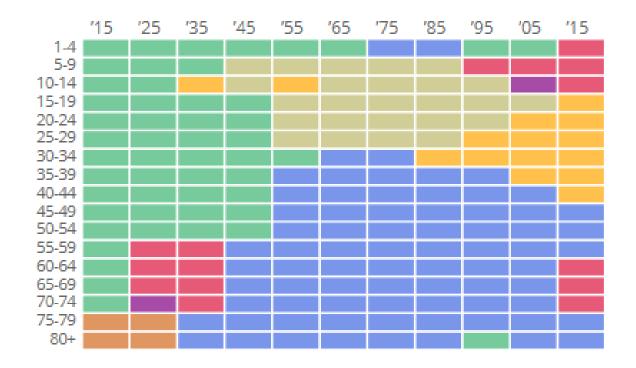


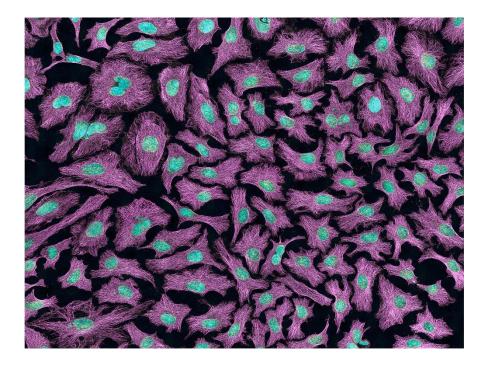


Causes such as: Tiles Type Infections Tuberculosis, Bronchopneumonia Malignant neoplasm of breast, lung, brain, etc. Cancer Heart conditions Myocardial infarction, coronary disease External Drug misuse, suicides, self-harm Motor vehicle incidents Collisions with vehicles, cycles, pedestrians Conditions of the nervous system Cerebral palsy, Epilepsy Dementia Unspecified dementia Senile decay Senile decay, other forms of senile decay Other ill-defined and unspecified causes

Most common cause of male death:

Total





Henrietta never gave her consent nor was she informed that her cells had been taken in 1951

Dr Gey lied and stated the cells had been taken from a patient called 'Helen Lane'

- Henrietta never gave her consent nor was she informed that her cells had been taken in 1951
- Her family only began to find out in the 1970s when researchers mysteriously started to contact family members asking for blood samples.
- Only in 1976 did the story come to public attention
- No-one from her family or children have ever received any financial benefit or profit directly as a result of this research

Henrietta Lacks

