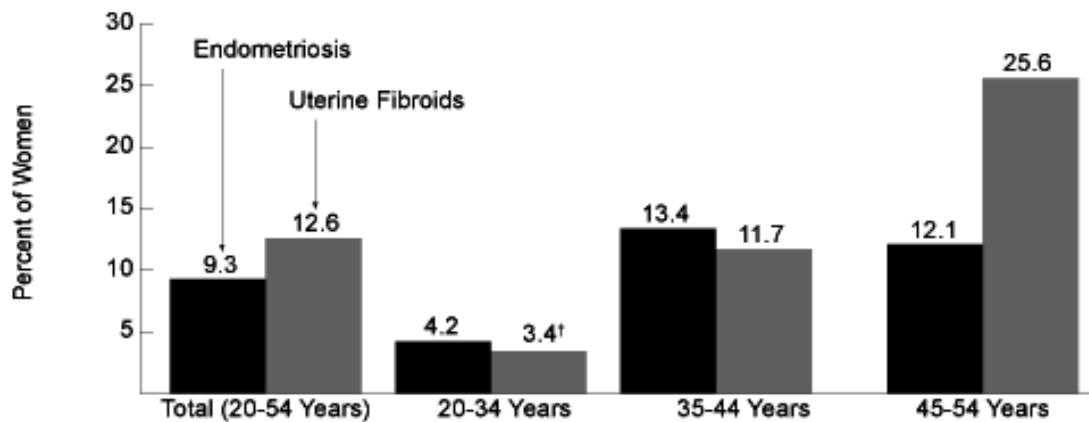


B2 SZÓBELI
ÁBRAELEMZÉS
MINTAFELADAT

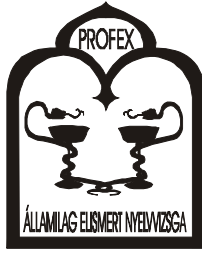
**Endometriosis and Uterine Fibroids Among Women Aged 20–54,*
by Age, 2005–2006**

Source 1.5: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics,
National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey



*Reported a health professional had ever told them they have endometriosis or uterine fibroids.

[†]This result should be interpreted with caution; the relative standard error was greater than 30 percent.



B2 SZÓBELI

ÁBRAELEMZÉS

MINTAMEGOLDÁS

This is a bar graph which shows the incidence of endometriosis and uterine fibroids among women aged 22-54, by age, 2005-2006.

The data is taken from research conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

The vertical axis shows the number of women from ages 20-54 measured in percentage points. The horizontal axis provides data about the occurrence of both endometriosis (shown in purple) and uterine fibroids (indicated in pink).

As the graph shows clearly, the maximum at which the majority of women experience endometriosis occurs between the ages of 35-44, whereas the minimum rate occurs at ages 20-34. If we take a look at the prevalence of uterine fibroids in the population we can see that the minimum frequency occurs in women aged 20-34, versus the maximum frequency of 25.6 at the ages of 45-54.

Taking a look again at the development of the endometriosis data from younger to older women, we see that from ages 20-34 to ages 35-44 there is a sharp increase of approximately 9 percent. From 35-44 to ages 45-54 there is a slight decrease of just over 1 percentage point.

The development of presence of uterine fibroids begins at its minimum point of 3.4 percent, increasing to 11.7 percent, and finally rockets very noticeably to its 25.6 maximum point.

If we compare the data we can see that the minimums for both endometriosis and uterine fibroid rates occur at the ages of 20-34 years. The rates of these diseases differ only slightly for women in this age group. Later, as it can readily be seen, for the middle-age group, rates of endometriosis are slightly higher. Later, however, for women reaching the age of 45-54, the endometriosis rate remains more or less stable at 12.1 percent while the uterine fibroid percentage rate rockets screamingly to 25.6 percent, approximately 14 percentage points higher than those reported for women in the middle group, and more than 21 percent of those women aged 20-34 years, or the minimum reported rate.

From the graph the following conclusion can be drawn: based on the evidence provided, it is reasonable to conclude that age, most likely the aging process exerts a strong and decisive influence upon the reported rates of uterine fibroids.