Changing life expectancy throughout history

Rowbotham and Clayton (JRSM 2008;101:454–62) make a very important point when they draw attention to the life expectancy at birth compared to life expectancy at 5+ years of age. They state '... life expectancy in the mid-Victorian period was not markedly different from what it is today. Once infant mortality is stripped out, life expectancy at 5 years was 75 for men and 73 for women.' In 1995 Griffin² produced a comparison of life expectancy of mature men (15+years of age) at different points in history over the last 3000 years (Table 1).

Montagu³ excluded from his calculations any who died violently; no such exclusion was made from any of the other figures presented in Table 1. Montagu noted a dip in life expectancy in Roman figures and attributed this to lead plumbing. The change in life expectancy of mature men has not changed as dramatically over 3000 years as might be expected, although this data must of necessity refer to privileged members of society.

Life expectancy of women at the age of 15 years has however changed dramatically over the last 600 years (Table 2) and by a decade and a half since the mid-Victorian period. For men, Rowbtham and Clayton have a point but are incorrect as far as women's life expectancy is concerned.

JP Griffin FRCP

Quartermans, Digswell Lane, Welwyn, Herts AL6 0SP, UK

E-mail: Jqmans5@aol.com

Conflicting interests
None declared

References

- Rowbotham J, Clayton P. An unsuitable degraded diet? Part three: Victorian consumption patterns and their health benefits. J R Soc Med 2008;101:454–62
- 2 Griffin JP. Changing life expectancy throughout history. *Int Pharm J* 1995;9:199–202
- Table 2 Life expectancy of mature women taken from Hollingsworth⁸ and **OPCS data for England and Wales** Date Life expectancy of women at 15 years (years) 1480-1679 48.2 1680-1779 56.6 1780-1879 64.6 1891 61.6 1901 62.6 1911 66.4 1921 68.1 1951 73.4 1961 75.7 1971 76.8 1981 78.0

79.2

1989

- 3 Montagu JD. Length of life in the ancient world: a controlled study. J R Soc Med 1994;87:25–7
- 4 The Bible. I Chronicles and II Chronicles
- 5 Garrar FW. *The Lives of the Fathers. Volumes* 1 and 2. Edinburgh: A&C Black; 1989
- 6 Vasari G. *The Lives of the Artists*. Florence: Publisher unknown; 1568
- 7 Benet WR. *The Reader's Encyclopedia*. 2nd edn. Edinburgh: A&C Black; 1972
- 8 Hollingsworth TH. Demographic study of the British Ducal Families. In: M Drake, (ed.) *Population in Industrialisation*. London: Methuen & Co; 1969. p. 73–102

DOI 10.1258/jrsm.2008.08k037

EBM and CAM

How wonderful to have 'Confusion in equal measure', 'Evidence-based medicine' and 'How the public is being misled about complementary/alternative medicine' all published close together. A couple of years ago Ecas, a charity working with people with physical disabilities, did some work using aromatherapy on the long-stay wards of a hospital. I have no evidence to explain why it made people feel and sleep better; all I know is that the patients said they felt relaxed afterwards and they slept better. So it was not EBM.

However, we encouraged the NHS to use endowment funds, not public funds, to expand the service as it made patients feel better. The response from the medical profession was depressing and contradicts Edzard Ernst's assertion that there is no evidence that the establishment wishes to suppress CAM. An FRS, no less, wrote to a national paper thus 'Of course some people will be cheered up by nice smells, but where do you stop? I expect some people would love Chanel Number 5 on the NHS too.' And from a Consultant Clinical Scientist, 'The truth is that virtually no scientists believe aromatherapy works, because the evidence does not exist' and 'I do not doubt for a moment that having one's feet massaged is a distraction from the effects of illness, in which case let us admit court jesters to the wards'. Hardly ringing endorsements from the professionals.

David M Griffiths

Chief Executive, Ecas
E-mail: david.griffiths@ecas-edinburgh.org

Conflicting interests
None declared

References

1 Barrie M. Confusion in equal measure. *J R Soc Med* 2008;**101**:527

Table 1 Calculations of life expectancy throughout history			
	Date	Mean age ± SD	Sample (n)
Kings of Judah ⁴	1000–6000 BC	52 ± 15.29	15
Greek philosophers, poets and politicians ³	450–150 BC	68 ± 13.3	29
	Post 100 BC	71.5	30
Roman philosophers, poets and politicians ³	30 BC- 120 AD	56.2 ± 15.5	39
Christian Church Fathers ⁵	150-400 AD	63.4 ± 10.7	18
Italian painters ⁶	1300-1570 AD	62.7 ± 17.4	21
Italian philosophers ⁷	1300-1600 AD	68.9 ± 15.2	27
Monks Roll of Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians	1500–1640 AD	67 ± 8.8	37
	1720-1800 AD	62.8 ± 16.6	99
OPCS life span at 15 years	1800–1840 AD 1931 1951 1981	71.2 ± 9.8 66.2 68.9 72.0	109

- 2 Ross N. Evidence-based medicine. J R Soc Med 2008;101:434
- 3 Ernst E. How the public is being misled about complementary/alternative medicine. J R Soc Med 2008;101:528–30

DOI 10.1258/jrsm.2008.08k038

Curious consent

This month's edition of *JRSM* was as entertaining and educating as usual, and made the journey from Portsmouth to Waterloo pass more quickly.

In the spirit of Bufale Spotting¹ and at risk of being too pedantic, I am bound to wonder how the unfortunate octogenerian who died from an haemorrhaging varicose vein² was able to consent to publication.

Christopher R Pearson

Consultant ENT Surgeon, Royal Navy E-mail: chris.pearson@ent.co.uk

Competing interests
None declared

References

- 1 Jefferson T, Zarra L, Stoica L. Attenti alle bufale ('beware of red herrings'), or, how to make evidence-based medicine work for you. J R Soc Med 2006;99:625–7
- 2 Cocker CM, Nyamekye IK. Fatal haemorrhage from varicose veins: is the correct advice being given? J R Soc Med 2008;101:515–16

DOI 10.1258/jrsm.2008.08k035



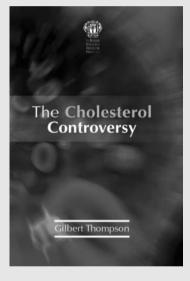
NEW General Medicine Title

The Cholesterol Controversy

Gilbert Thompson
Emeritus Professor of Clinical Lipidology

Detailing the history and issues behind the cholesterol debate, *The Cholesterol Controversy* spans over 50 years of research and development into the relationship between cholesterol levels and heart disease, beginning with the first research at Hammersmith Hospital during the 1950s, and taking us right up to the modern day.

£17.50 - 978-1-85315-802-5 - 128pp - Pbk - Sept 2008



For more information, please visit www.rsmpress.co.uk