## ARIC MANUSCRIPT PROPOSAL FORM

## Manuscript #483

1. Full Title: NSAIDs and Cognition

Abbreviated title (length 26): NSAIDs and Cognition

2. Writing Group (list individual with lead responsibility first):

Lead: James M. Peacock

Address: University of Minnesota, Division of Epidemiology

1300 South Second Street, Suite 300, Minneapolis, MN 55454-1015

Phone: (612) 626-7772 FAX: (612) 624-0315

Email: peacock@epivax.epi.umn.edu

A. Folsom M. Szklo D. Knopman T. Mosley

3. Timeline: Summer 1997

## 4. Rationale:

Recent studies have indicated a significant protective association of prescription NSAIDs and (to a lesser extent) Aspirin in both incidence and progression of Alzheimer+s disease. There are 2 studies addressing role of NSAIDs on cognitive function, 1 prospective (Ann Epidemiol 1997;7:87-94) and 1 X-sectional (Neurology 1995;45: 1441-5.), showing little to no protective association.

## 5. Main Hypothesis:

Compared to non-use, use of NSAIDs and/or Aspirin is associated with better cognitive function at visit 2.

6. Data (variables, time window, source, inclusions/exclusions):

Independent variables: NSAID and ASA use (obtained from visit 2 med survey and/or AMH questionnaire to determine duration of use).

Dependent variables: Cognitive function W at visit 2--1) Word recall; 2) Digit/Symbol; 2) Word Flyoney.

3) Word Fluency.

Covariates: age, race, sex, center, education, marital status, employment status, depression score, smoking, hypertension, diabetes, fibrinogen, carotid artery wall thickness, FEV-1, HRT.