ARIC Manuscript Proposal # 904

 PC Reviewed: 08/14/02
 Status: _A_
 Priority: _2_

 SC Reviewed: 08/15/02
 Status: _A_
 Priority: _2_

1.a. Full Title: The relationship between ischemic stroke incidence and alcohol consumption

b. Abbreviated Title (Length 26 characters): Alcohol & stroke incidence

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

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3. Timeline:

Submit proposal to publications committee August 2002
Preliminary data analysis November 2002
Complete data analysis January 2003
Submit manuscript to publications committee April 2003

4. Rationale:

Several studies have previously examined the relationship between alcohol consumption and ischemic stroke risk. The evidence for increased stroke risk among heavy drinkers has been fairly consistent; however, the data for stroke risk among those consuming light to moderate amounts of alcohol have been inconclusive. The results of studies examining stroke risk and light to moderate amounts of consumption report either no association or a protective effect (a "J" shaped relationship). Biologically plausible mechanisms support the notion that light to moderate alcohol consumption may reduce stroke risk by increasing HDL cholesterol levels or by decreasing platelet aggregation and fibrinogen levels. The proposed study will improve upon prior analyses via the prospective follow-up study design, the geographic and racial diversity of the study population, and the detailed alcohol consumption data collected at visit 1.

5. Main Hypothesis/Study Questions:

This study will prospectively examine the relationship between alcohol consumption and ischemic stroke incidence among participants in the ARIC cohort. We hypothesize that ischemic stroke incidence will be reduced among those who consume light amounts of alcohol and that

ischemic stroke incidence will be increased among those who consume heavy amounts of alcohol (reference group = those who consume no alcohol).

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