

ARIC MANUSCRIPT PROPOSAL FORM

Manuscript #453

1. a. Full Title: Helicobacter pylori and CVD

b. Abbreviated Title: H pylori and CVD

2. Writing Group:

Lead: Aaron R. Folsom, M.D.
Address: University of Minnesota, Division of Epidemiology
1300 South Second Street, Suite 300
Minneapolis, MN 55454-1015
Phone: (612) 626-8862
Fax: (612) 624-0315
E-mail: folsom@epivax.epi.umn.edu

L.E. Chambless
J. Nieto
P. Sorlie
D. Graham (lab)
G. Heiss
T. Skelton

3. Timeline:

Begin analysis at CSCC 1/97

4. Rationale:

Infection may play a role in atherosclerosis. Two cross-sectional studies (Br Heart J 1994;71:437-9) and BMJ 1995;311:711-4) reported higher prevalence of Helicobacter pylori antibody in CHD cases than controls. H. pylori also has been associated with elevations of some risk factors (e.g., fibrinogen). No prospective data exists. We measured H. pylori antibody on Visit 1 serum in our case-cohort sample and can address this hypothesis.

5. Main Hypothesis:

Incident CHD and MRI stroke are associated with prospective Visit 1 antibody titer to H. pylori, independent of other risk factors.

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

Case-cohort dataset at CSCC

Independent variable: H. pylori antibody (yes/no, as well as level)

Dependent variables: 1) CHD incidence, 2) MRI stroke prevalence

Covariates: age, race, sex, center, smoking, hypertension, lipids, diabetes, alcohol intake, fibrinogen. May want to look at overlap with C. pneumonia, CMV, Herpes