The primary prevention study 1980-1983

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Creator/Principal investigator(s)

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Research principal

University of Gothenburg - Department of Emergency and Cardiovascular Medicine

Description

The Primary Prevention Trial in Goteborg is a multifactorial intervention programme on coronary heart disease, stroke incidence and total mortality. The study is administered by the Section for Preventive Cardiology, Institution of Medicine, University of Gothenburg. The study started in 1970. The intervention group consisted of 10 004 men. Two control groups were of similar size. The participants were all men in Gothenburg born in 1915-1922 and 1924-1925. The first examined group was men born in 1915 and the first screening was completed 1973 with those born in 1925. A second examination started in 1974 and was completed in early spring 1977, and the final examination was performed ten years after the first one, that is between 1980 and 1983. The participants were 47-55 years of age when the study started, and accordingly 57-65 years of age at the final examination. Participation rate at the first screening examination was 75% (n=7495). The intervention group and a 2% sample of the control group 1 received an illustrated postal guestionnaire dealing with family history of heart disease and stroke, the subject's own heart symptoms, known hypertension, smoking habits, physical activity during work and leisure time, and stress. Subjects of the intervention group and the 2% sample of control group 1 were invited to a screening examination at which height, weight, total serum cholesterol, blood pressure, ECG, and some interview responses were recorded. In the control groups no further action was taken. Treatment of the risk factors of elevated serum cholesterol, elevated blood pressure and smoking was given for subjects in the intervention group. The whole intervention group was invited for a second examination. The effects of the intervention on risk factors were measured in all participants of the intervention group (n=7517), and in an 11% random sample of control group 1 (n=826) four years after they entered the study. Ten years after entry new 20% random samples of the intervention group and control group 1 were invited. Of these, 1473 in the intervention group and 1404 in control group 1 participated in the investigations. Data from the intervention group are available from SND.

Purpose:

1 - to analyse the extent to which it was possible to induce changes in risk factors in a randomly selected population sample of middle-aged Swedish men by means of a population-based intervention programme which could be managed by a limited number of physicians and paramedical personnel. 2
- to measure the effect of this intervention programme on the incidence of non-fatal and fatal myocardial infarction, stroke and the total death rate in the intervention group compared with two control groups also randomly selected from the general population.

Data contains personal data

No

Language

Swedish

Unit of analysis Individual

Population Men born 1915-1922 och 1924-1925

Time Method

Study design Experimental study

Sampling procedure

Probability: Simple random

Time period(s) investigated 1970 - 1983

Variables

114

Number of individuals/objects 1465

Response rate/participation rate 75%

Data format / data structure Numeric

Data collection 1

- Mode of collection: Physical measurements and tests
- Time period(s) for data collection: 1970 1973

- Data collector: University of Gothenburg, Department of Emergency and Cardiovascular Medicine
- Source of the data: Population group, Biological samples

Data collection 2

- Mode of collection: Physical measurements and tests
- Time period(s) for data collection: 1980 1983
- Data collector: University of Gothenburg, Department of Emergency and Cardiovascular Medicine
- Source of the data: Population group, Biological samples

Data collection 3

- Time period(s) for data collection: 1980 1980
- Source of the data: Population group, Biological samples

Geographic spread

Geographic location: <u>Sweden</u> Geographic description: The municipality of Gothenburg

Lowest geographic unit

Municipality

Responsible department/unit

Department of Emergency and Cardiovascular Medicine

Research area

<u>Medical and health sciences</u> (Standard för svensk indelning av forskningsämnen 2011) <u>Clinical medicine</u> (Standard för svensk indelning av forskningsämnen 2011) <u>Cardiac and cardiovascular systems</u> (Standard för svensk indelning av forskningsämnen 2011) <u>Health</u> (CESSDA Topic Classification)

Keywords

Physical examination, Body composition, Electrocardiography, Heart failure, Longitudinal studies, Exercise, Population surveillance, Socioeconomic factors, Drug therapy, Risk factors, Middle aged, Overweight, Mortality, Myocardial infarction, Stroke, Medical history taking, Blood glucose, Diabetes mellitus, Epidemiology, Obesity, Cardiovascular diseases, Health, Hypertension, Insulin, Coffee, Cholesterol, Coronary disease, Body height, Body weight, Angina pectoris, Smoking, Disease, Morbidity, Delivery of health care, Stress, psychological, Sleep wake disorders, Triglycerides, Heredity, Swedish cohort consortium (scc), Cohorts.se

Publications

Jood K, Jern C, Wilhelmsen L, Rosengren A. Body mass index in mid-life is associated with a first stroke in men: a prospective population study over 28 years. Stroke 2004;35:2764-9.

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Molnár P, Stockfelt L, Barregard L, Sallsten G. Residential NOx exposure in a 35-year cohort study. Changes of exposure, and comparison with back extrapolation for historical exposure assessment. Atmospheric Environment 115 (2015) 62e69. doi:10.1016/j.atmosenv.2015.05.055. <u>Read full text</u>

Stockfelt L, Andersson EM, Molnár P, Rosengren A, Wilhelmsen L, Sallsten G, Barregard L. Long term effects of residential NOx exposure on total and cause-specific mortality and incidence of myocardial infarction in a Swedish cohort. EnvironmentalResearch142(2015)197-206. doi:10.1016/j.envres.2015.06.045 Read full text

Contact for questions about the data

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This resource has the following relations

Is obsoleted by The primary prevention study

Related research data in SND's catalogue

50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of men born in 1933, 1983 study 50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of men born in 1913 The primary prevention study 50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of men born in 1923 50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of men born in 1933 50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of Sons to Men born in 1913 50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of men born in 1943 50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of men born in 1953 50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of men born in 1933, 1991 study The BEDA survey BEDA-survey 1997 The MONICA survey in Gothenburg The MONICA survey in Gothenburg 1990 The MONICA survey in Gothenburg 1995 50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of women born in 1953 50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of men born in 1913, 1963 study 50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of men born in 1913, 1967 study 50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of men born in 1913 and their sons and men born in 1923, 1973 study 50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of men born in 1913 and men born in 1923, 1988 study 50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of men born in 1913 and their sons, and men born in 1923 and 1943, 1993 study 50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of Men born in 1943 and Men and Women born in 1953, 2004 survey 50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of men born in 1913 and men born in 1923, 1980 study

The primary prevention study 1974-1977

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