

BEDA-survey 1997

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Creator/Principal investigator(s)

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Research principal

[University of Gothenburg](https://www.gu.se/) - Department of Emergency and Cardiovascular Medicine

Description

The BEDA study is a study of cardiovascular disease in women, administered by the Section for Preventive Cardiology, University of Gothenburg. The background is that coronary heart disease and diabetes are important and common reasons for too early death in both women and men, but risk factors for coronary heart disease has not been so well described in women. Of those invited, 1413 women (81%) were investigated between November 1979 and February 1981. A new examination took place in 1997. Of 1201 invited women, 875 (73%) participated. The procedures for the second screening were similar to those of the first examination. The material has been used in both longitudinal analyses and as control groups in different case-control studies.

Purpose:

To study risk factors for cardiovascular disease and other diseases in women

Data contains personal data

No

Language

[Swedish](#)

Unit of analysis

[Individual](#)

Population

Women in Gothenburg born 1915-1941

Time Method

[Longitudinal: Cohort/Event-based](#)

Sampling procedure

[Probability: Simple random](#)

A random sample (n=1746) of the female population in Göteborg born between 1915 and 1941 (n=69569 in 1979) were invited to the screening 1980. Women of younger ages were oversampled so that twice as many women below the age of 55 years were invited to the screening examination as compared to those above this age.

Time period(s) investigated

1980 - 1997

Variables

433

Number of individuals/objects

875

Response rate/participation rate

73%

Data format / data structure

[Numeric](#)

Data collection 1

- Mode of collection: Self-administered questionnaire: paper
- Time period(s) for data collection: 1997-01 - 1997-12
- Source of the data: Registers/Records/Accounts: Medical/Clinical, Population group, Biological samples, Registers/Records/Accounts

Data collection 2

- Mode of collection: Self-administered questionnaire
- Time period(s) for data collection: 1997-01 - 1997-12
- Source of the data: Registers/Records/Accounts: Medical/Clinical, Population group, Biological samples, Registers/Records/Accounts

Data collection 3

- Mode of collection: Physical measurements and tests
- Time period(s) for data collection: 1997-01 - 1997-12
- Source of the data: Registers/Records/Accounts: Medical/Clinical, Population group, Biological samples, Registers/Records/Accounts

Data collection 4

- Time period(s) for data collection: 1998 – 1999
- Source of the data: Registers/Records/Accounts: Medical/Clinical, Population group, Biological samples, Registers/Records/Accounts

Geographic spread

Geographic location: [Sweden](#)

Geographic description: The municipality of Gothenburg

Lowest geographic unit

Municipality

Responsible department/unit

Department of Emergency and Cardiovascular Medicine

Contributor(s)

Annika Dotevall - University of Gothenburg, Department of Emergency and Cardiovascular Medicine

Research area

[Medical and health sciences](#) (Standard för svensk indelning av forskningsämnen 2011)

[Clinical medicine](#) (Standard för svensk indelning av forskningsämnen 2011)

[Cardiac and cardiovascular systems](#) (Standard för svensk indelning av forskningsämnen 2011)

[Public health, global health, social medicine and epidemiology](#) (Standard för svensk indelning av forskningsämnen 2011)

[Health](#) (CESSDA Topic Classification)

Keywords

[Physical examination](#), [Body composition](#), [Dyspnea](#), [Electrocardiography](#), [Heart failure](#), [Longitudinal studies](#), [Exercise](#), [Population surveillance](#), [Radiography](#), [Socioeconomic factors](#), [Anemia](#), [Climacteric](#), [Estrogens](#), [Body mass index](#), [Glucose tolerance test](#), [Arthritis, rheumatoid](#), [Hormone replacement therapy](#), [Menopause](#), [Risk factors](#), [Women's health](#), [Middle aged](#), [Women](#), [Overweight](#), [Waist-hip ratio](#), [Mortality](#), [Myocardial infarction](#), [Myocardial ischemia](#), [Neoplasms](#), [Stroke](#), [Diet](#), [Alcoholism](#), [Blood glucose](#), [Bronchitis, chronic](#), [Diabetes mellitus](#), [Cause of death](#), [Epidemiology](#), [Obesity](#), [Lipids](#), [Pregnancy](#), [Cardiovascular diseases](#), [Health](#), [Hypertension](#), [Insulin](#), [Coffee](#), [Cholesterol](#), [Coronary disease](#), [Body height](#), [Body weight](#), [Angina pectoris](#), [Mental health](#), [Smoking](#), [Disease](#), [Insurance, health](#), [Morbidity](#), [Delivery of health care](#), [Triglycerides](#), [Occupational exposure](#), [Heredity](#), [Fundus oculi](#), [Swedish cohort consortium \(scc\)](#), [Cohorts.se](#)

Publications

Dotevall A, Johansson S, Wilhelmsen L, Rosengren A. Increased levels of triglycerides, BMI and blood pressure and low physical activity increase the risk of diabetes in Swedish women. A prospective 18-year follow-up of the BEDA study. *Diabet Med*. 2004;21:615-22.

Johansson S, Wilhelmsen L, Lappas G, Rosengren A. High lipid levels and coronary disease in women in Göteborg - outcome and secular trends: a prospective 19 year follow-up in the BEDA study. *Eur Heart J*. 2003 Apr;24(8):704-16.

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Björck L, Rosengren A, Bennett K, Lappas G, Capewell S. Modelling the decreasing coronary heart disease mortality in Sweden between 1986 and 2002. Eur Heart J. 2009 May;30(9):1046-56.

Dotevall, Annika. Women, diabetes and coronary heart disease. Thesis, University of Gothenburg, 2004.

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Dudas, Kerstin. Manifestations and survival in coronary heart disease. Thesis, University of Gothenburg, 2009.

Shafazand M, Schaufelberger M, Lappas G, Swedberg K, Rosengren A. Survival trends in men and women with heart failure of ischaemic and non-ischaemic origin: data for the period 1987-2003 from the Swedish Hospital Discharge Registry. Eur Heart J 2009;30:671-8

Johansson S, Wilhelmsen L, Welin C, Eriksson H, Welin L, Rosengren A. Obesity, smoking and secular trends in cardiovascular risk factors in middle-aged women: data from population studies in Göteborg from 1980 to 2003. J Intern Med. 2010 Dec;268(6):594-603

Contact for questions about the data

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This resource has the following relations

Is obsoleted by [The BEDA survey](#)

Related research data in SND's catalogue

[The primary prevention study](#)

[50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of Sons to Men born in 1913](#)

[50-year-olds in Gothenburg - Study of men born in 1943](#)

[The BEDA survey](#)

[The MONICA survey in Gothenburg](#)

[The MONICA survey in Gothenburg 1990](#)

[The MONICA survey in Gothenburg 1995](#)

[Prospective Population Study of Women in Göteborg \(PPSW\)](#)

[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](#)

[The primary prevention study 1980-1983](#)

[Prospective Population Study of Women in Göteborg \(PPSW\) - 1974](#)

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