BEDA-survey 1997

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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 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)

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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)

<u>Public health, global health, social medicine and epidemiology</u> (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.

Rosengren A, Dotevall A, Wilhelmsen L, Thelle D, Johansson S. Coffee and incidence of diabetes in Swedish women: a prospective 18-year follow-up study. J Intern Med. 2004 Jan;255(1):89-95.

Johansson Saga. Female Myocardial Infarction in Göteborg, Sweden. Thesis, University of Gothenburg, 1983.

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

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Accessibility level

Access to data through an external actor Access to data is restricted

Contact for questions about the data

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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 1970-1973

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 1980

The MONICA survey in Gothenburg 1985

The MONICA survey in Gothenburg 1990

The MONICA survey in Gothenburg 1995

Prospective Population Study of Women in Göteborg (PPSW) - 1968

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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