1. **Title (length 26):** Japan-ARIC fibrinogen diff.

2. **Writing Group (list individual with lead responsibility first):**
   
   (lead) A. Folsom          H. Iso          K. Wu
   
   Other Japanese

3. **Timeline:** Must wait until Year 3 closure and available Japanese data. Approximate start of analyses Fall, 1990.

4. **Rationale:** A pilot study by Minnesota showed higher fibrinogen levels in the U.S. than Japan, despite lower levels of smoking. Dr. Iso is measuring fibrinogen in population-based samples in Japan and will soon be standardized with the ARIC hemostasis lab. We therefore have the opportunity to verify in larger samples whether fibrinogen is higher in the U.S. Although ecologic, this study is important because lower fibrinogen levels may contribute to Japan’s lower CHD rate.

5. **Main Hypothesis:** Fibrinogen levels are higher in the U.S. than Japan, after accounting for the main environmental determinants of fibrinogen (e.g., smoking, body mass, etc.).

6. **Data (variables, time window, source, inclusions/exclusions):** Unfortunately, fibrinogen is not being measured in Visit 2. Therefore, Year 3 ARIC data will be merged with Japan data.

   Variables: fibrinogen, age, sex, race, smoking, body mass index, diabetes, ethanol, lipids