1. Title (length 26):
Use and Misuse of the Ratio FEV1/ht^2

2. Writing Group (list individual with lead responsibility first):
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3. Timeline:
Data Analysis                 Jan. 1992
First Draft                      Feb. 1992
Third Draft                    Sept. 1992
NIH Clearance              Jan. 1993

4. Rationale:
Preliminary analysis of CHS data (ages 65-90) shows that prediction of FEV1 is not improved by ht^2 term added to ht, but this could be confirmed by a wider range of ages.

5. Main Hypothesis:
The cross-sectional slope of the regression line of FEV1 over height is not different for men versus women. FEV1/ht^2 is a misleading ratio, when used as an independent predictor variable.

6. Data (variables, time window, source, inclusions/exclusions):
Include all participants with valid spirometry data.
Use baseline spirometry results: FEV1 and FVC
Additional variables needed: gender, age, standing height, weight, race, smoking status (current, former, never, pk yrs.)
Optional exclusions for a healthy group: emphysema or chronic bronchitis dx (ATS 18C, 19C), wheezing during colds (ATS #10A1), dyspnea grades (3-5), major ECG abnormality, sys BP greater than 174