1. Full Title: NSAIDs and Cognition
   Abbreviated title (length 26): NSAIDs and Cognition

2. Writing Group (list individual with lead responsibility first):
Lead: James M. Peacock
Address: University of Minnesota, Division of Epidemiology
        1300 South Second Street, Suite 300, Minneapolis, MN 55454-1015
Phone: (612) 626-7772       FAX: (612) 624-0315
Email: peacock@epivax.epi.umn.edu
A. Folsom   M. Szklo   D. Knopman   T. Mosley

3. Timeline:
   Summer 1997

4. Rationale:
   Recent studies have indicated a significant protective association of prescription NSAIDs
   and (to a lesser extent) Aspirin in both incidence and progression of Alzheimer's disease.
   There are 2 studies addressing role of NSAIDs on cognitive function, 1 prospective (Ann
   Epidemiol 1997;7:87-94) and 1 X-sectional (Neurology 1995;45: 1441-5.), showing little
   to no protective association.

5. Main Hypothesis:
   Compared to non-use, use of NSAIDs and/or Aspirin is associated with better cognitive
   function at visit 2.

6. Data (variables, time window, source, inclusions/exclusions):
   Independent variables: NSAID and ASA use (obtained from visit 2 med survey and/or
   AMH questionnaire to determine duration of use).
   Dependent variables: Cognitive function W at visit 2--1) Word recall; 2) Digit/Symbol;
   3) Word Fluency.
   Covariates: age, race, sex, center, education, marital status, employment status,
   depression score, smoking, hypertension, diabetes, fibrinogen, carotid artery wall
   thickness, FEV-1, HRT.