1. Title: Lipids and MRI Defined Stroke

2. Writing Group (list individual with lead responsibility first).
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3. Timeline: A first draft will be completed by mid January, 1998

4. Rationale:

   The role of lipids in the etiology of stroke is confusing. Cerebral MRI data from Jackson and Forsyth County
   offer hard evidence of cerebral infarction and data are available for a variety of lipids. This paper will
   address the association between the latter and MRI defined cerebral infarctions >3mm in the Jackson and
   Forsyth cohorts with the goal of clarifying the role of lipids in the genesis of cerebral interaction.

5. Main Hypothesis:

   Visit 1 lipids will be predictive of PRI defined cerebral infarction at visit 3. (V-1 lipids were chosen because
   awareness of abnormal lipids and/or the development of symptoms may cause dietary changes so that lipids
   at Visit 3 may not reflect what the individual has experienced for most of his or her life.)

6. Data (variables, time window, source, inclusion/exclusions): Visit 1: total cholesterol (lipa01),
   triglycerides (lipa02), HDL (lipx03) HDL3 cholesterol (lipx04), HDL-2 cholesterol (lipx05), apolipoprotein
   A-t (lipao6), apolipoprotein B (lipa07), apolipoprotein (a) (lipa08), LDL cholesterol (lipx09) BMI (BMI01);
   ethnicity (racegrp); age (Viage01); ARIC Field Center (center); sex (gender); education (elevel 01):
   hypertension (hypert05); smoking status (cigt01); diabetes (diabts02); Visit 3: mri large infarcts (>3mF,)
   (mrilginf).