1. a. Full Title: The Relationship of Excess Fatigue to Incident Myocardial Infarction.
b. Abbreviated title: Excess Fatigue and MI

2. Writing Group (list individual with lead responsibility first):

   Lead: Paul G. McGovern, Ph.D.
   Address: University of Minnesota, Division of Epidemiology
   1300 South Second Street, Suite 300, Minneapolis, MN 55454-1015
   Phone: (612)626-9096 Fax: (612)624-0315
   Email: mcgovern@pivax.epi.umn.edu
   Eyal Shahar
   Aaron R Folsom
   Wayne D. Rosamond
   Carla C. Hewitt
   Moyses Szklo

3. Timeline:

   Data analysis: 12/97
   Manuscript preparation: 1/98
   Circulate to co-authors: 2/98

4. Rationale:
A previous prospective study* has reported a negative association between a measure of excess fatigue (Maastricht Questionnaire) and coronary heart disease (CHD) mortality.

*Appels A, Mulder P. Excess fatigue as a precursor or myocardial infarction. European Heart J, 1988;9:758-64.

5. Main Hypothesis

After adjustment for the classical risk factors, there will be a negative association between excess fatigue and incident MI/fatal CHD

6. Data (variables, time window, source, inclusions/ exclusions):

V2 values of excess fatigue, age, race, ARIC field center, total and HDL cholesterol, pack-years of smoking, systolic blood pressure, anti-hypertensive medication, fibrinogen, BMI, and diabetes, and follow-up through 1994 of MI/fatal CHD including time under observation.

Analysis: Poisson regression

Inclusions: V2 participant without prevalent CHD (including silent MI at V2)