1. Full Title: Association of diabetic retinopathy with CHD
   Abbreviated Title (length 26): Diabetic retinopathy -- CHD

2. Writing Group (list individual with lead responsibility first):
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3. Timeline:
   11/97 - 5/98

4. Rationale:
   Individuals with diabetes have increased risk of CHD even after controlling for
   traditional risk factors. Diabetes causes microvascular disease, which has only recently
   been described in more detail with regard to the heart.(1)

   The objective of this proposal is to investigate the association of diabetic retinopathy with
   the presence of angina and CHD.

   (1) Akasaka T et al. Retinopathy identifies marked restriction of coronary flow reserve in

5. Main Hypotheses:
   The presence of diabetic retinopathy, both non-proliferative and proliferative, associates
   with prevalent coronary heart disease.

6. Data (variables, time window, source, inclusions/exclusions):
   ARIC participants: Diabetic subjects at Visit 3.
   Identifying data: To define diabetes at Visit 3 (fast0833, medication use, physician
   history, lipids)
Exposure variables: diabetic retinopathy (RLBA31)
Covariates: gender, age, center, ethnicity, smoking, BMI, WHR, physical activity, blood pressure, lipids, alcohol, aspirin use, hormone replacement therapy, menopause status, age first told had diabetes, glucose visits 1-3.
Outcomes: Prevalent CHD and Rose angina at V3.