Evidence Table 1: Articles containing evidence on key question arranged by key question, type of research design, and level of quality

1.01 Exercise tolerance testing

Systematic Review

[a]Fleischmann KE, Hunink MG, Kuntz KM, Douglas PS. Exercise echocardiography or exercise SPECT imaging? A meta-analysis of diagnostic test performance. JAMA 1998;280(10):913-2.

[a]Kwok Y, Kim C, Grady D, Segal M, Redberg R. Meta-analysis of exercise testing to detect coronary artery disease in women. Am J Cardiol 1999;83(5):660-6.

Cross Sectional

Iskandrian AE, Heo J, Nallamothu N. Detection of coronary artery disease in women with use of stress single-photon emission computed tomography myocardial perfusion imaging. J Nucl Cardiol 1997;4:329-35.

Miller TD, Roger VL, Milavetz JJ, Hopfenspirger MR, Milavetz DL, Hodge DO, et al. Assessment of the exercise electrocardiogram in women versus men using tomogrphic myocardial perfusion imaging as the reference standard. Am J Cardiol 2001;87:868-73.

1.02 Exercise echocardiogram

Systematic Review

[a]Fleischmann KE, Hunink MG, Kuntz KM, Douglas PS. Exercise echocardiography or exercise SPECT imaging? A meta-analysis of diagnostic test performance. JAMA 1998;280(10):913-20.

[a]Kwok Y, Kim C, Grady D, Segal M, Redberg R. Meta-analysis of exercise testing to detect coronary artery disease in women. Am J Cardiol 1999;83(5):660-6.

1.03 Coronary artery calcification score

Cross-sectional

[a]Budoff MJ, Shokooh S, Shavelle RM, Kim HT, French WJ. Electron beam tomography and angiography: sex differences. Am Heart J 2002;143(5):877-82.

[a]Detrano R, Hsiai T, Wang S, Puentes G, Fallavollita J, Shields P, et al. Prognostic value of coronary calcification and angiographic stenoses in patients undergoing coronary angiography. J Am Coll Cardiol 1996;27(2):285-90.

[a]indicates "good quality" article

Evidence Table 1: Articles containing evidence on key question arranged by key question, type of research design, and level of quality (continued)

2.01 Aspirin

Systematic Review

[a]Collaborative overview of randomised trials of antiplatelet therapy--I: Prevention of death, myocardial infarction, and stroke by prolonged antiplatelet therapy in various categories of patients. Antiplatelet Trialists' Collaboration. BMJ 1994;308(6921):81 106.

Clinical Trial

[a]Randomised trial of intravenous streptokinase, oral aspirin, both, or neither among 17,187 cases of suspected acute myocardial infarction: ISIS-2. ISIS-2 (Second International Study of Infarct Survival) Collaborative Group. Lancet 1988;2(8607):349-60.

[a]de Gaetano G. Low-dose aspirin and vitamin E in people at cardiovascular risk: a randomised trial in general practice. Collaborative Group of the Primary Prevention Project. Lancet 2001;357(9250):89-95.

[a]Hansson L, Zanchetti A, Carruthers SG, Dahlof B, Elmfeldt D, Julius S, et al. Effects of intensive blood-pressure lowering and low-dose aspirin in patients with hypertension: principal results of the Hypertension Optimal Treatment (HOT) randomised trial. HOT Study Group. Lancet 1998;351(9118):1755-62.

[a]Kjeldsen SE, Kolloch RE, Leonetti G, Mallion JM, Zanchetti A, Elmfeldt D, et al. Influence of gender and age on preventing cardiovascular disease by antihypertensive treatment and acetylsalicylic acid. The HOT study. Hypertension Optimal Treatment. J Hypertens 2000;18(5):629-42.

Prospective Cohort

[a]Manson JE, Stampfer MJ, Colditz GA, Willett WC, Rosner B, Speizer FE, et al. A prospective study of aspirin use and primary prevention of cardiovascular disease in women. JAMA 1991;266(4):521-7.

2.02 Beta-blockers

Systematic Review

The Beta-Blocker Pooling Project (BBPP): subgroup findings from randomized trials in post infarction patients. The Beta-Blocker Pooling Project Research Group. Eur Heart J 1988;9(1):8-16.

Leizorovicz A, Lechat P, Cucherat M, Bugnard F. Bisoprolol for the treatment of chronic heart failure: a meta-analysis on individual data of two placebo-controlled studies--CIBIS and CIBIS II. Cardiac Insufficiency Bisoprolol Study. Am Heart J 2002;143(2):301-7.

Olsson G, Wikstrand J, Warnold I, Manger Cats V, McBoyle D, Herlitz J, et al. Metoprolol-induced reduction in postinfarction mortality: pooled results from five double-blind randomized trials. Eur Heart J 1992;13(1):28-32.

[a]indicates "good quality" article

Evidence Table 1: Articles containing evidence on key question arranged by key question, type of research design, and level of quality (continued)

Clinical Trial

Ghali JK, Pina IL, Gottlieb SS, Deedwania PC, Wikstrand JC. Metoprolol CR/XL in female patients with heart failure: analysis of the experience in Metoprolol Extended-Release Randomized Intervention Trial in Heart Failure (MERIT-HF). Circulation 2002;105(13):1585-91.

2.03 Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors

Systematic Review

[a]Indications for ACE inhibitors in the early treatment of acute myocardial infarction: systematic overview of individual data from 100,000 patients in randomized trials. ACE Inhibitor Myocardial Infarction Collaborative Group. Circulation 1998;97(22):2202-12.

[a]Flather MD, Yusuf S, Kober L, Pfeffer M, Hall A, Murray G, et al. Long-term ACE-inhibitor therapy in patients with heart failure or left-ventricular dysfunction: a systematic overview of data from individual patients. ACE-Inhibitor Myocardial Infarction Collaborative Group. Lancet 2000;355(9215):1575-81.

[a]Garg R, Yusuf S. Overview of randomized trials of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors on mortality and morbidity in patients with heart failure. Collaborative Group on ACE Inhibitor Trials. JAMA 1995;273(18):1450-6.

Clinical Trial

GISSI-3: effects of lisinopril and transdermal glyceryl trinitrate singly and together on 6-week mortality and ventricular function after acute myocardial infarction. Gruppo Italiano per lo Studio della Sopravvivenza nell'infarto Miocardico. Lancet 1994;343(8906):1115-22.

[a]Dagenais GR, Yusuf S, Bourassa MG, Yi Q, Bosch J, Lonn EM, et al. Effects of ramipril on coronary events in high-risk persons: results of the Heart Outcomes Prevention Evaluation Study. Circulation 2001;104(5):522-6.

[a]Lonn E, Roccafort R, Yi Q, Dagenais G, Sleight P, et al. Effect of long-term therapy with ramipril in high-risk women. J Am Coll Cardiol 2002;40:6930702.

[a]Yusuf S, Sleight P, Pogue J, Bosch J, Davies R, Dagenais G. Effects of an angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor, ramipril, on cardiovascular events in high-risk patients. The Heart Outcomes Prevention Evaluation Study Investigators. N Engl J Med 2000;342(3):145-53.

2.05 Nitrates

Clinical Trial

GISSI-3: effects of lisinopril and transdermal glyceryl trinitrate singly and together on 6-week mortality and ventricular function after acute myocardial infarction. Gruppo Italiano per lo Studio della Sopravvivenza nell'infarto Miocardico. Lancet 1994;343(8906):1115-22.

[a]indicates "good quality" article

Evidence Table 1: Articles containing evidence on key question arranged by key question, type of research design, and level of quality (continued)

[a]ISIS-4: a randomised factorial trial assessing early oral captopril, oral mononitrate, and intravenous magnesium sulphate in 58,050 patients with suspected acute myocardial infarction. ISIS-4 (Fourth International Study of Infarct Survival) Collaborative Group. Lancet 1995;345(8951):669-85.

Six-month effects of early treatment with lisinopril and transdermal glyceryl trinitrate singly and together withdrawn six weeks after acute myocardial infarction: the GISSI-3 trial. Gruppo Italiano per lo Studio della Sopravvivenza nell'Infarto Miocardico. J Am Coll Cardiol 1996;27(2):337-44.

2.07 Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa Drugs

Systematic Review

[a]Boersma E, Harrington RA, Moliterno DJ, White H, Theroux P, Van de Werf F, et al. Platelet glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors in acute coronary syndromes: a meta-analysis of all major randomised clinical trials. Lancet 2002;359(9302):189-98.

Cho L, Topol EJ, Balog C, Foody JM, Booth JE, Cabot C, et al. Clinical benefit of glycoprotein IIb/IIIa blockade with Abciximab is independent of gender: pooled analysis from EPIC, EPILOG and EPISTENT trials. Evaluation of 7E3 for the Prevention of Ischemic Complications. Evaluation in Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty to Improve Long-Term Outcome with Abciximab GP IIb/IIIa blockade. Evaluation of Platelet IIb/IIIa Inhibitor for Stent. J Am Coll Cardiol 2000;36(2):381-6.

2.08 Thrombolysis

Systematic Review

[a]Indications for fibrinolytic therapy in suspected acute myocardial infarction: collaborative overview of early mortality and major morbidity results from all randomised trials of more than 1000 patients. Fibrinolytic Therapy Trialists' (FTT) Collaborative Group. Lancet 1994;343(8893):311-22.

Clinical Trial

Stone GW, Grines CL, Browne KF, Marco J, Rothbaum D, O'Keefe J, et al. Comparison of in-hospital outcome in men versus women treated by either thrombolytic therapy or primary coronary angioplasty for acute myocardial infarction. Am J Cardiol 1995;75(15):987-92.

2.10 Clopidogrel

Clinical Trial

[a]Mehta SR, Yusuf S, Peters RJ, et al. Effects of pretreatment with clopidogrel and aspirin followed by long-term therapy in patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention: the PCI-CURE study. Lancet 2001;358(9281):527-33.

[a]Yusuf S, Zhao F, Mehta SR, et al. Effects of clopidogrel in addition to aspirin in patients with acute coronary syndromes without ST-segment elevation. N Engl J Med 2001;345(7):494-502

[a]indicates "good quality" article

Evidence Table 1: Articles containing evidence on key question arranged by key question, type of research design, and level of quality (continued)

2.11 Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) and stenting

Clinical Trial

Stone GW, Grines CL, Browne KF, Marco J, Rothbaum D, O'Keefe J, et al. Comparison of in-hospital outcome in men versus women treated by either thrombolytic therapy or primary coronary angioplasty for acute myocardial infarction. Am J Cardiol 1995;75(15):987-92.

[a]First-year results of CABRI (Coronary Angioplasty versus Bypass Revascularisation Investigation). CABRI Trial Participants. Lancet 1995;346(8984):1179-84.

Coronary angioplasty versus medical therapy for angina: the second Randomised Intervention Treatment of Angina (RITA-2) trial. RITA-2 trial participants. Lancet 1997;350(9076):461-8.

Prospective Cohort

Bell MR, Grill DE, Garratt KN, Berger PB, Gersh BJ, Holmes DR, Jr. Long-term outcome of women compared with men after successful coronary angioplasty. Circulation 1995;91(12):2876-81.

Bell MR, Holmes DR, Jr., Berger PB, Garratt KN, Bailey KR, Gersh BJ. The changing in-hospital mortality of women undergoing percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty. JAMA 1993;269(16):2091-5.

[a]Ellis SG, Roubin GS, King SB, 3rd, Douglas JS, Jr., Shaw RE, Stertzer SH, et al. In-hospital cardiac mortality after acute closure after coronary angioplasty: analysis of risk factors from 8,207 procedures. J Am Coll Cardiol 1988;11(2):211-6.

[a]Holmes DR, Jr., Holubkov R, Vlietstra RE, Kelsey SF, Reeder GS, Dorros G, et al. Comparison of complications during percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty from 1977 to 1981 and from 1985 to 1986: the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty Registry. J Am Coll Cardiol 1988;12(5):1149-55.

[a]Kelsey SF, James M, Holubkov AL, Holubkov R, Cowley MJ, Detre KM. Results of percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty in women. 1985-1986 National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's Coronary Angioplasty Registry. Circulation 1993;87(3):720-7.

[a]Mehilli J, Kastrati A, Dirschinger J, Bollwein H, Neumann FJ, Schomig A. Differences in prognostic factors and outcomes between women and men undergoing coronary artery stenting. JAMA 2000;284(14):1799-805.

Shaw LJ, Miller DD, Romeis JC, Kargl D, Younis LT, Chaitman BR. Gender differences in the noninvasive evaluation and management of patients with suspected coronary artery disease. Ann Intern Med 1994;120(7):559-66.

[a]Weintraub WS, Wenger NK, Kosinski AS, Douglas JS, Jr., Liberman HA, Morris DC, et al. Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty in women compared with men. J Am

[a]indicates "good quality" article

Evidence Table 1: Articles containing evidence on key question arranged by key question, type of research design, and level of quality (continued)

Coll Cardiol 1994;24(1):81-90.

2.12 Coronary artery bypass surgery (CABG)

Clinical Trial

[a]First-year results of CABRI (Coronary Angioplasty versus Bypass Revascularisation Investigation). CABRI Trial Participants. Lancet 1995;346(8984):1179-84.

[a]Jacobs AK, Kelsey SF, Brooks MM, Faxon DP, Chaitman BR, Bittner V, et al. Better outcome for women compared with men undergoing coronary revascularization: a report from the bypass angioplasty revascularization investigation (BARI). Circulation 1998;98(13):1279-85.

Prospective Cohort

[a]Davis KB, Chaitman B, Ryan T, Bittner V, Kennedy JW. Comparison of 15-year survival for men and women after initial medical or surgical treatment for coronary artery disease: a CASS registry study. Coronary Artery Surgery Study. J Am Coll Cardiol 1995;25(5):1000-9.

3.01a Hypertension as a risk factor for CHD in women

Propsective Cohort

[a]Fiebach NH, Hebert PR, Stampfer MJ, Colditz GA, Willett WC, Rosner B, et al. A prospective study of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease in women. Am J Epidemiol 1989;130(4):646-54.

[a]Kannel WB. Blood pressure as a cardiovascular risk factor: prevention and treatment. JAMA 1996;275(20):1571-6.

Nielsen WB, Vestbo J, Jensen GB. Isolated systolic hypertension as a major risk factor for stroke and myocardial infarction and an unexploited source of cardiovascular prevention: a prospective population-based study. J Hum Hypertens 1995;9:175-80.

Perlman JA, Wolf PH, Ray R, Lieberknecht G. Cardiovascular risk factors, premature heart disease, and all-cause mortality in a cohort of Northern California women. Am J Obstet Gynecol. 1988;158:1568-74.

3.01b Treatment of hypertension to reduce risk of CHD events in women

Systematic Review

Gueyffier F, Boutitie F, Boissel JP, Pocock S, Coope J, Cutler J, et al. Effect of antihypertensive drug treatment on cardiovascular outcomes in women and men. A meta-analysis of individual patient data from randomized, controlled trials. The INDANA Investigators. Ann Intern Med 1997;126(10):761-7.

[a]Quan A, Kerlikowske K, Gueyffier F, Boissel JP. Efficacy of treating hypertension in women. J Gen Intern Med 1999;14(12):718-29.

[a]indicates "good quality" article

Evidence Table 1: Articles containing evidence on key question arranged by key question, type of research design, and level of quality (continued)

[a]Quan A, Kerlikowske K, Gueyffier F, Boissel JP. Pharmacotherapy for hypertension in women of different races. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2000(3):CD002146.

Clinical Trial

Wang J, Staessen JA, Gong L, Liu L. Chinese trial on isolated systolic hypertension in the elderly. The Systolic Hypertension in China (Syst-China) Collaborative Group. Arch Intern Med 2000;160:211-220.

3.02a Diabetes as a risk factor for CHD in women

Systematic Review

[a]Lee WL, Cheung AM, Cape D, Zinman B. Impact of diabetes on coronary artery disease in women and men: a meta-analysis of prospective studies. Diabetes Care 2000;23(7):962-8.

Orchard TJ. The impact of gender and general risk factors on the occurrence of atherosclerotic vascular disease in non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. Ann Med 1996;28(4):323-33.

Prospective Cohort

[a]Abbott RD, Donahue RP, Kannel WB, Wilson PW. The impact of diabetes on survival following myocardial infarction in men vs women. The Framingham Study. JAMA 1988;260(23):3456-60.

[a]Brand FN, Abbott RD, Kannel WB. Diabetes, intermittent claudication, and risk of cardiovascular events. The Framingham Study. Diabetes 1989;38(4):504-9.

[a]Donahue RP, Goldberg RJ, Chen Z, Gore JM, Alpert JS. The influence of sex and diabetes mellitus on survival following acute myocardial infarction: a community-wide perspective. J Clin Epidemiol 1993;46(3):245-52.

[a]Hu FB, Stampfer MJ, Solomon CG, Liu S, Willett WC, Speizer FE, et al. The impact of diabetes mellitus on mortality from all causes and coronary heart disease in women: 20 years of follow-up. Arch Intern Med *Kannel WB, D'Agostino RB, Wilson PW,

[a]Kannel WB, D'Agostino RB, Wilson PW, Belanger AJ, Gagnon DR. Diabetes, fibrinogen, and risk of cardiovascular disease: the Framingham experience. Am Heart J 1990;120(3):672-6.

[a]Malmberg K, Yusuf S, Gerstein HC, Brown J, Zhao F, Hunt D, et al. Impact of diabetes on long-term prognosis in patients with unstable angina and non-Q-wave myocardial infarction: results of the OASIS (Organization to Assess Strategies for Ischemic Syndromes) Registry. Circulation 2000;102(9):1014-9.

[a]Manson JE, Colditz GA, Stampfer MJ, Willett WC, Krolewski AS, Rosner B, et al. A prospective study of maturity-onset diabetes mellitus and risk of coronary heart disease and stroke in women. Arch Intern Med 1991;151(6):1141-7.

[a]indicates "good quality" article

Evidence Table 1: Articles containing evidence on key question arranged by key question, type of research design, and level of quality (continued)

3.03a Hyperlipidemia as a risk factor for CHD in women

Systematic Review

[a]Austin MA, Hokanson JE, Edwards KL. Hypertriglyceridemia as a cardiovascular risk factor. Am J Cardiol 1998;81(4A):7B-12B.

Craig WY, Neveux LM, Palomaki GE, Cleveland MM, Haddow JE. Lipoprotein(a) as a risk factor for ischemic heart disease:metaanalysis of prospective studies. Clin Chem 1998;44(11):2301-6.

[a]Hokanson JE, Austin MA. Plasma triglyceride level is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease independent of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol level: a meta-analysis of population-based prospective studies. J Cardiovasc Risk 1996;3(2):213-9.

Jacobs D, Blackburn H, Higgins M, Reed D, Iso H, McMillan G, et al. Report of the Conference on Low Blood Cholesterol: Mortality Associations. Circulation 1992;86(3):1046-60.

Manolio TA, Pearson TA, Wenger NK, Barrett-Connor E, Payne GH, Harlan WR. Cholesterol and heart disease in older persons and women. Review of an NHLBI workshop. Ann Epidemiol 1992;2(1-2):161-76.

3.03b Treatment of hyperlipidemia to reduce risk of CHD events in women

Systematic Review

Byington RP, Jukema JW, Salonen JT, Pitt B, Bruschke AV, Hoen H, et al. Reduction in cardiovascular events during pravastatin therapy. Pooled analysis of clinical events of the Pravastatin Atherosclerosis Intervention Program. Circulation 1995;92(9):2419-25.

Buchwald H, Campos CT, Boen JR, Nguyen P, Williams SE, Lau J, et al. Gender-based mortality follow-up from the Program on the Surgical Control of the Hyperlipidemias (POSCH) and meta-analysis of lipid intervention trials. Women in POSCH and other lipid trials. Ann Surg 1996;224(4):486-98; discussion 498-500.

[a]LaRosa JC, He J, Vupputuri S. Effect of statins on risk of coronary disease: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. JAMA 1999;282(24):2340-6.

Walsh JM, Grady D. Treatment of hyperlipidemia in women. JAMA 1995;274(14):1152-8.

Clinical Trial

[a]MRC/BHF Heart Protection Study of cholesterol lowering with simvastatin in 20,538 high-risk individuals: a randomized placebo controlled trial. Heart Protection Study Collaborative Group. Lancet 2002; 360:7-22.

[a]Miettinen TA, Pyorala K, Olsson AG, Musliner TA, Cook TJ, Faergeman O, et al. Cholesterol-lowering therapy in women and elderly patients with myocardial infarction or angina pectoris: findings from the Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Study (4S). Circulation 1997;96(12):4211-8.

[a]indicates "good quality" article

Evidence Table 1: Articles containing evidence on key question arranged by key question, type of research design, and level of quality (continued)

3.04a Elevated homocysteine as a risk factor for CHD in women

Systematic Review

Boushey CJ, Beresford SA, Omenn GS, Motulsky AG. A quantitative assessment of plasma homocysteine as a risk factor for vascular disease. Probable benefits of increasing folic acid intakes. JAMA 1995;274(13):1049-57.

3.05a C-reactive protein as a risk factor for CHD events in women

Prospective Cohort

[a]Ridker PM, Buring JE, Shih J, Matias M, Hennekens CH. Prospective study of C-reactive protein and the risk of future cardiovascular events among apparently healthy women. Circulation 1998;98(8):731-3.

[a]Ridker PM, Hennekens CH, Buring JE, Rifai N. C-reactive protein and other markers of inflammation in the prediction of cardiovascular disease in women. N Engl J Med 2000;342(12):836-43.

3.06a Smoking as a risk factor for CHD in women

Prospective Cohort

[a]Freund KM, Belanger AJ, D'Agostino RB, Kannel WB. The health risks of smoking. The Framingham Study: 34 years of follow-up. Ann Epidemiol 1993;3(4):417-24.

[a]Kannel WB, D'Agostini RB, Belanger AJ. Fibrinogen, Cigarette smoking, and risk of cardiovascular disease: insights from the Framingham Study." Am Heart J 1987;113:1006-1010.

[a]Kawachi I, Colditz GA, Stampfer MJ, Willett WC, Manson JE, Rosner B, et al. Smoking cessation and time course of decreased risks of coronary heart disease in middle-aged women. Arch Intern Med 1994;154(2):169-75.

[a]LaCroix AZ, Lang J, Scherr P, Wallace RB, Cornoni-Huntley J, Berkman L, et al. Smoking and mortality among older men and women in three communities. N Engl J Med 1991;324(23):1619-25.

[a]Njolstad I, Arnesen E, Lund-Larsen PG. Smoking, serum lipids, blood pressure, and sex differences in myocardial infarction. A 12-year follow-up of the Finnmark Study. Circulation 1996;93(3):450-6.

[a]Paganini-Hill A, Hsu G. Smoking and mortality among residents of a California retirement community. Am J Public Health 1994;84(6):992-5.

[a]Prescott E, Hippe M, Schnohr P, Hein HO, Vestbo J. Smoking and risk of myocardial infarction in women and men: longitudinal population study. BMJ 1998;316(7137):1043-7.

[a]indicates "good quality" article

[a]Willett WC, Green A, Stampfer MJ, Speizer FE, Colditz GA, Rosner B, et al. Relative and absolute excess risks of coronary heart disease among women who smoke cigarettes. N Engl J Med 1987;317(21):1303-9.

3.06b Smoking cessation to reduce risk of CHD in women

Prospective Cohort

[a]Kawachi I, Colditz GA, Stampfer MJ, Willett WC, Manson JE, Rosner B, et al. Smoking cessation in relation to total mortality rates in women. A prospective cohort study. Ann Intern Med 1993;119(10):992-1000.

[a]Kawachi I, Colditz GA, Stampfer MJ, Willett WC, Manson JE, Rosner B, et al. Smoking cessation and time course of decreased risks of coronary heart disease in middle-aged women. Arch Intern Med 1994;154(2):169-75.

[a]LaCroix AZ, Lang J, Scherr P, Wallace RB, Cornoni-Huntley J, Berkman L, et al. Smoking and mortality among older men and women in three communities. N Engl J Med 1991;324(23):1619-25.

[a]Njolstad I, Arnesen E, Lund-Larsen PG. Smoking, serum lipids, blood pressure, and sex differences in myocardial infarction. A 12-year follow-up of the Finnmark Study. Circulation 1996;93(3):450-6.

[a]Omenn GS, Anderson KW, Kronmal RA, Vlietstra RE. The temporal pattern of reduction of mortality risk after smoking cessation. Am J Prev Med 1990;6(5):251-7.

[a]Paganini-Hill A, Hsu G. Smoking and mortality among residents of a California retirement community. Am J Public Health 1994;84(6):992-5.

[a]Prescott E, Hippe M, Schnohr P, Hein HO, Vestbo J. Smoking and risk of myocardial infarction in women and men: longitudinal population study. BMJ 1998;316(7137):1043-7.

[a]Willett WC, Green A, Stampfer MJ, Speizer FE, Colditz GA, Rosner B, et al. Relative and absolute excess risks of coronary heart disease among women who smoke cigarettes. N Engl J Med 1987;317(21):1303-9.

Systematic Review

[a]Wilson K, Gibson N, Willan A, Cook D. Effect of smoking cessation on mortality after myocardial infarction: meta-analysis of cohort studies. Arch Intern Med 2000;160(7):939-44.

3.07a Obesity as a risk factor for CHD in women

Prospective Cohort

[a]Field AE, Coakley EH, Must A, Spadano JL, Laird N, Dietz WH, et al. Impact of overweight on the risk of developing common chronic diseases during a 10-year period. Arch Intern Med 2001;161(13):1581-6.

[a]Folsom AR, Stevens J, Schreiner PJ, McGovern PG. Body mass index, waist/hip ratio, and coronary heart disease incidence in African Americans and whites. Atherosclerosis

[a]indicates "good quality" article

Risk in Communities Study Investigators. Am J Epidemiol 1998;148(12):1187-94.

[a]Folsom AR, Burke GL, Byers CL, Hutchinson RG, Heiss G, Flack JM, et al. Implications of obesity for cardiovascular disease in blacks: the CARDIA and ARIC studies. Am J Clin Nutr 1991;53(6 Suppl):1604S-1611S.

[a]Folsom AR, French SA, Zheng W, Baxter JE, Jeffery RW. Weight variability and mortality: the Iowa Women's Health Study. Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord 1996;20(8):704-9.

[a]Folsom AR, Kushi LH, Anderson KE, Mink PJ, Olson JE, Hong CP, et al. Associations of general and abdominal obesity with multiple health outcomes in older women: the Iowa Women's Health Study. Arch Intern Med 2000;160(14):2117-28.

[a]French SA, Folsom AR, Jeffery RW, Zheng W, Mink PJ, Baxter JE. Weight variability and incident disease in older women: the Iowa Women's Health Study. Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord 1997;21(3):217-23.

[a]Harris T, Cook EF, Garrison R, Higgins M, Kannel W, Goldman L. Body mass index and mortality among nonsmoking older persons. The Framingham Heart Study. JAMA 1988;259(10):1520-4.

[a]Kannel WB, Cupples LA, Ramaswami R, Stokes J, 3rd, Kreger BE, Higgins M. Regional obesity and risk of cardiovascular disease; the Framingham Study. J Clin Epidemiol 1991;44(2):183-90.

[a]Manson JE, Willett WC, Stampfer MJ, Colditz GA, Hunter DJ, Hankinson SE, et al. Body weight and mortality among women. N Engl J Med 1995;333(11):677-85.

[a]Manson JE, Colditz GA, Stampfer MJ, Willett WC, Rosner B, Monson RR, et al. A prospective study of obesity and risk of coronary heart disease in women. N Engl J Med 1990;322(13):882-9.

[a]Rexrode KM, Carey VJ, Hennekens CH, Walters EE, Colditz GA, Stampfer MJ, et al. Abdominal adiposity and coronary heart disease in women. JAMA 1998;280(21):1843-8.

[a]Willett WC, Manson JE, Stampfer MJ, Colditz GA, Rosner B, Speizer FE, et al. Weight, weight change, and coronary heart disease in women. Risk within the 'normal' weight range. JAMA 1995;273(6):461-5.

3.08a Inactivity as a risk factor for CHD in women

Prospective Cohort

[a]Blair SN, Kohl HW, 3rd, Paffenbarger RS, Jr., Clark DG, Cooper KH, Gibbons LW. Physical fitness and all-cause mortality. A prospective study of healthy men and women. JAMA 1989;262(17):2395-401.

[a]Lee IM, Rexrode KM, Cook NR, Manson JE, Buring JE. Physical activity and coronary heart disease in women: is "no pain, no gain" passe? JAMA 2001;285(11):1447-54.

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[a]Manson JE, Hu FB, Rich-Edwards JW, Colditz GA, Stampfer MJ, Willett WC, et al. A prospective study of walking as compared with vigorous exercise in the prevention of coronary heart disease in women. N Engl J Med 1999;341(9):650-8.

[a]Rockhill B, Willett WC, Manson JE, Leitzmann MF, Stampfer MJ, Hunter DJ, et al. Physical activity and mortality: a prospective study among women. Am J Public Health 2001;91(4):578-83.

[a]Sherman SE, D'Agostino RB, Cobb JL, Kannel WB. Physical activity and mortality in women in the Framingham Heart Study. Am Heart J 1994;128(5):879-84.

3.09 Age as a risk for CHD events in women

Systematic Review

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Prospective Cohort

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Evidence Table 1: Articles containing evidence on key question arranged by key question, type of research design, and level of quality (continued)

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Evidence Table 1: Articles containing evidence on key question arranged by key question, type of research design, and level of quality (continued)

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