Alcohol drinking habits, alcohol dehydrogenase genotypes and risk of acute coronary syndrome - DTU Orbit (03/08/2019)

**Alcohol drinking habits, alcohol dehydrogenase genotypes and risk of acute coronary syndrome**

Aims: The risk of myocardial infarction is lower among light-to-moderate drinkers compared with abstainers. Results from some previous studies, but not all, suggest that this association is modified by variations in genes coding for alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH). We aimed to test this hypothesis, including alcohol as both the amount of alcohol and the frequency of drinking. Methods: we conducted a nested case-cohort study within the Danish Diet, Cancer and Health study, including 1,645 men (770 incident cases of acute coronary syndrome from 1993-1997 through 2004 and 875 randomly selected controls). Results: Higher alcohol intake (measured as amount or drinking frequency) was associated with lower risk of acute coronary syndrome; however, there was no evidence that these finding were modified by ADH1B or ADH1C genotypes. Conclusions: The importance of functional variation in alcohol dehydrogenase for the association between alcohol drinking habits and the risk of developing acute coronary syndrome, if any, is very limited.

**General information**

Publication status: Published
Organisations: Division of Toxicology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Pages: 489-494
Publication date: 2010
Peer-reviewed: Yes

**Publication information**

Volume: 38
Issue number: 5
ISSN (Print): 1403-4948
Ratings:
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.784 SNIP 0.945
Web of Science (2010): Impact factor 1.487
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: alcohol, Acute coronary syndrome, genetic epidemiology, cohort study
DOIs:
10.1177/1403494810371248
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 269986
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2010 › Research › peer-review