Association between consumption of beer, wine, and liquor and plasma concentration of high-sensitivity C-reactive protein in women aged 39 to 89 years.

Submitted by elevitan on Mon, 09/08/2014 - 11:46am

Association between consumption of beer, wine, and liquor and plasma concentration of high-sensitivity C-reactive protein in women aged 39 to 89 years.

Title
Association between consumption of beer, wine, and liquor and plasma concentration of high-sensitivity C-reactive protein in women aged 39 to 89 years.

Publication Type
Journal Article

Year of Publication
2005

Authors
Levitan, EB, Ridker, PM, Manson, JE, Stampfer, MJ, Buring, JE, Cook, NR, Liu, S

Journal
Am J Cardiol

Volume
96

Issue
1

Pagination
83-8

Date Published
2005 Jul 1

ISSN
0002-9149

Keywords
Adult, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Alcohol Drinking, Alcoholic Beverages, C-Reactive Protein, Central Nervous System Depressants, Ethanol, Female, Humans, Middle Aged

Abstract
Although cross-sectional studies have shown an inverse or U-shaped relation between alcohol consumption and plasma concentration of high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), the associations between specific types of alcoholic beverages--beer, wine, and liquor--and hs-CRP concentrations are less clear. Plasma concentrations of hs-CRP were measured in 11,815 participants in the Women's Health Study who had never used postmenopausal hormones. Alcohol intake was measured using a semiquantitative food-frequency questionnaire. Alcohol consumption had an inverse association with geometric mean hs-CRP concentrations (nondrinkers 1.43 mg/L, 0.1 to 6 g alcohol/day 1.37 mg/L, 6.1 to 12 g alcohol/day 1.29 mg/L, >12 g alcohol/day 1.28 mg/L, p for trend = 0.003). In age-adjusted analyses, beverage preference was a significant predictor of geometric mean hs-CRP concentration. However, after adjustment for body mass index (BMI), beer drinkers who consumed 6.1 to 12 g alcohol/day had a geometric mean hs-CRP concentration of 1.03 mg/L, wine drinkers 1.09 mg/L, liquor drinkers 1.28 mg/L, and combination drinkers 1.09 mg/L (p = 0.43). The association between alcohol and hs-CRP concentration appears to be mediated primarily by ethanol and was independent of the type of alcoholic beverage consumed once BMI was taken into account.

DOI
10.1016/j.amjcard.2005.03.031

Alternate Journal
Am. J. Cardiol.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PubMed ID</th>
<th>15979440</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Grant List | CA47988 / CA / NCI NIH HHS / United States  
|           | HL43851 / HL / NHLBI NIH HHS / United States |