



Österreichische Gesellschaft
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Unstoppable Public Health - Denken über Grenzen hinweg

**18. Wissenschaftliche Tagung
der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Public Health**

St. Pölten, 28. und 29. Mai 2015

Detailprogramm für die Parallel Sessions und Poster Sessions

in Kooperation
mit der Niederösterreichischen Gebietskrankenkasse



Donnerstag, 28. Mai 2015

15:30-17:00	<p>Parallel Session IIa</p> <p>Risk Factors of Chronic Diseases: Epidemiological Analyses of Health Examinations in Vorarlberg: Symposium der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Epidemiologie</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Motivating regression analysis: Confounding, moderation and mediation (<i>Hanno Ulmer</i>)- The Metabolic Syndrome and Cancer Project (Me-Can): The rationale and ambitions (<i>Michael Edlinger</i>)- The Metabolic Syndrome and Cancer Project (Me-Can): Results on incident risks of main cancer types (<i>Michael Edlinger</i>)- Metabolic mediators of sex/gender: Do risk factors explain the gender gap in coronary heart disease? (<i>Josef Fritz</i>)- Metabolic mediators of body mass index: Are published results reliable? (<i>Josef Fritz</i>)- The use of routinely collected health examination data for medical research: The VHM&PP (<i>Hans Concin</i>) <p>Moderation: Hans Concin, Hanno Ulmer</p>

The use of routinely collected health examination data for medical research: The VHM&PP

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Abstract:

In 1976, the general practitioner Leopold Bischof wrote an article in Methods of Information in Medicine entitled "Die Datenverarbeitung für die Gesundheitsvorsorge in Vorarlberg". In this work, Bischof laid the visionary foundation of a system of populationbased, datadriven health examinations in Vorarlberg, the westernmost province of Austria.

The Agency for Preventive and Social Medicine began to routinely document health examinations, from 1985 onwards with an IT system that functions to this day. In the beginning, contrarily to Bischof's intent, the datarecording was mainly used for accounting purposes. It was only in 2003, that the data started to be applied for medical research under the name of "Vorarlberg Health Monitoring & Promotion Programme" (VHM&PP).

During the last decade, the research output from analyses of the VHM&PP database was considerable. Original publications on how risk factors track over time, on the way patterns of heart diseases vary by season, and on gender differences and secular trends in chronic disease have all made important contributions to medical literature.

The research has provided a novel understanding of how gammaglutamyltransferase and uric acid are associated with both cardiovascular and cancer outcomes. Recently VHM&PP contributed to several international pooled analyses which enhanced the understanding on how metabolic factors are involved in the risk of chronic diseases.

Topic: 09 Gesundheitsprobleme / Epidemiologie

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