

Web-only References

1. Bronte-Stewart B. The role of dietary fats in ischemic heart disease. *Br Med Bull* 1958;34:243–51.
2. St Leger AS, Cochrane AL, Moore F. Ischaemic heart-disease and wine. *Lancet* 1979;1(8129):1294.
3. Richard JL. Coronary risk factors. The French paradox. *Arch Mal Coeur Vaiss* 1987;80 Spec No:17–21.
4. Tunstall-Pedoe H, Kuulasmaa K, Mähönen M, et al. For the WHO MONICA (monitoring trends and determinants in cardiovascular disease) Project. Contribution of trends in survival and coronary-event rates to changes in coronary heart disease mortality: 10 year results from 37 WHO MONICA Projects populations. *Lancet* 1999;353:1547–57.
5. Ruidavets JB, Bongard V, Bataille V, et al. Eating frequency and body fatness in middle-aged men. *Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord* 2002;26(11):1476–83.
6. Criqui MH, Ringel BL. Does diet or alcohol explain the French paradox? *Lancet* 1994;344(8939–8940):1719–23.
7. Law M, Wald N. Why heart disease mortality is low in France: the time lag explanation. *BMJ* 1999;318(7196):1471–6.
8. McMichael J. French wine and death certificates. *Lancet* 1979;1(8127):1186–7.
9. St Leger AS, Cochrane AL, Moore F. Factors associated with cardiac mortality in developed countries with particular reference to the consumption of wine. *Lancet* 1979;1(8124):1017–20.
10. Marques-Vidal P, Ducimetière P, Evans A, et al. Alcohol consumption and myocardial infarction: a case-control study in France and Northern Ireland. *Am J Epidemiol* 1996;143(11):1089–93.
11. Ducimetière P, Ruidavets JB, Montaye M, et al. On behalf of The PRIME Study Group. Five-year incidence of angina pectoris and other forms of coronary heart disease in healthy men aged 50–59 in France and Northern Ireland: the Prospective Epidemiological Study of Myocardial Infarction (PRIME) Study. *Int J Epidemiol* 2001;30:1057–62.
12. Hennekens CH, Buring JE. Epidemiology in Medicine. Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Company, 1987.
13. Menotti A, Kromhout D, Blackburn H, et al. Food intake patterns and 25-year mortality from coronary heart disease: cross-cultural correlations in the Seven Countries Study. The Seven Countries Study Research Group. *Eur J Epidemiol* 1999;15(6):507–15.
14. Kromhout D, Menotti A, Bloomberg B, et al. Dietary saturated and trans fatty acids and cholesterol and 25-year mortality from coronary heart disease: the Seven Countries Study. *Prev Med* 1995;24(3):308–15.
15. Schaefer EJ. Lipoproteins, nutrition, and heart disease. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2002;75(2):191–212.
16. Jost JP, Simon C, Nuttens MC, et al. Comparison of dietary patterns between population samples in the three French MONICA nutritional surveys. *Rev Epidémiol Santé Publique* 1990;38:517–23.

17. Marques-Vidal P, Arveiler D, Evans A, *et al*. Patterns of alcohol consumption in middle-aged men from France and Northern Ireland. The PRIME Study. *Eur J Clin Nutr* 2000;54:321–8.
18. Di Castelnuovo A, Rotondo S, Iacoviello L, *et al*. Meta-analysis of wine and beer consumption in relation to vascular risk. *Circulation* 2002;105(24):2836–44.
19. Mukamal KJ, Conigrave KM, Mittleman MA, *et al*. Roles of drinking pattern and type of alcohol consumed in coronary heart disease in men. *N Engl J Med* 2003;348(2):109–18.
20. Gaziano JM, Buring JE, Breslow JL, *et al*. Moderate alcohol intake, increased levels of high-density lipoprotein and its subfractions, and decreased risk of myocardial infarction. *N Engl J Med* 1993;329(25):1829–34.
21. Rimm EB, Stampfer MJ. Wine, beer, and spirits: are they really horses of a different color? *Circulation* 2002;105(24):2806–7.
22. Gronbaek M, Deis A, Sorensen TI, *et al*. Mortality associated with moderate intakes of wine, beer, or spirits. *BMJ* 1995;310(6988):1165–9.
23. Renaud SC, Gueguen R, Schenker J, *et al*. Alcohol and mortality in middle-aged men from eastern France. *Epidemiology* 1998;9(2):184–8.
24. Renaud SC, Gueguen R, Siest G, *et al*. Wine, beer, and mortality in middle-aged men from eastern France. *Arch Intern Med* 1999;159(16):1865–70.
25. Frankel EN, Kanner J, German JB, *et al*. Inhibition of oxidation of human low-density lipoprotein by phenolic substances in red wine. *Lancet* 1993;341(8843):454–7.
26. Fuhrman B, Lavy A, Aviram M. Consumption of red wine with meals reduces the susceptibility of human plasma and low-density lipoprotein to lipid peroxidation. *Am J Clin Nutr* 1995;61(3):549–54.
27. Howard A, Chopra M, Thurnham D, *et al*. Red wine consumption and inhibition of LDL oxidation: what are the important components? *Med Hypotheses* 2002;59(1):101–4.
28. Ruidavets JB, Ducimetière P, Arveiler D, *et al*. Types of alcoholic beverages and blood lipids in a French population. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 2002;56:24–8.
29. Marques-Vidal P, Montaye M, Haas B, *et al*. Relationships between alcoholic beverages and cardiovascular risk factor levels in middle-aged men, the PRIME study. *Atherosclerosis* 2001;157(2):431–40.
30. Rimm EB, Williams P, Fosher K, *et al*. Moderate alcohol intake and lower risk of coronary heart disease: meta-analysis of effects on lipids and haemostatic factors. *BMJ* 1999;319(7224):1523–8.
31. Marques-Vidal P, Arveiler D, Amouyel P, *et al*. Myocardial infarction rates are higher on weekends than on weekdays in middle-aged French men. *Heart* 2001;86:341–2.
32. Ferrières J. Coronary heart disease epidemiology: a look towards the South. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 1998;52:706.
33. Ducimetière P, Lang T, Amouyel P, *et al*. Why mortality from heart disease is low in France. Rates of coronary events are similar in France and Southern Europe. *BMJ* 2000;320(7229):249–50.

34. de Lorgeril M, Salen P, Paillard F, *et al*. Mediterranean diet and the French paradox: two distinct biogeographic concepts for one consolidated scientific theory on the role of nutrition in coronary heart disease. *Cardiovasc Res* 2002;54(3):503–15.
35. Wilson PW, D'Agostino RB, Levy D, *et al*. Prediction of coronary heart disease using risk factor categories. *Circulation* 1998;97(18):1837–47.
36. Assmann G, Cullen P, Schulte H. Simple scoring scheme for calculating the risk of acute coronary events based on the 10-year follow-up of the prospective cardiovascular Munster (PROCAM) study. *Circulation* 2002;105(3):310–5.
37. D'Agostino RB Sr, Grundy S, Sullivan LM, *et al*. Validation of the Framingham coronary heart disease prediction scores: results of a multiple ethnic groups investigation. *JAMA* 2001;286(2):180–7.
38. Menotti A, Puddu PE, Lanti M. Comparison of the Framingham risk function-based coronary chart with risk function from an Italian population study. *Eur Heart J* 2000;21(5):365–70.
39. Thomsen TF, McGee D, Davidsen M, *et al*. A cross-validation of risk-scores for coronary heart disease mortality based on data from the Glostrup Population Studies and Framingham Heart Study. *Int J Epidemiol* 2002;31(4):817–22.
40. Bastuji-Garin S, Deverly A, Moyse D, *et al*. The Framingham prediction rule is not valid in a European population of treated hypertensive patients. *J Hypertens* 2002;20(10):1973–80.
41. Diverse populations collaborative group. Prediction of mortality from coronary heart disease among diverse populations: is there a common predictive function? *Heart* 2002;88(3):222–8.
42. Kuulasmaa K, Tunstall-Pedoe H, Dobson A, *et al*. Estimation of contribution of changes in classic risk factors to trends in coronary-event rates across the WHO MONICA Project populations. *Lancet* 2000;355(9205):675–87.
43. Yancy WS Jr, Westman EC, French PA, *et al*. Diets and clinical coronary events: the truth is out there. *Circulation* 2003;107(1):10–6.
44. Ravnskov U. A hypothesis out-of-date. the diet-heart idea. *J Clin Epidemiol* 2002;55(11):1057–63.
45. de Lorgeril M, Salen P, Martin JL, *et al*. Mediterranean diet, traditional risk factors, and the rate of cardiovascular complications after myocardial infarction: final report of the Lyon Diet Heart Study. *Circulation* 1999;99(6):779–85.
46. van den Hoogen PC, Feskens EJ, Nagelkerke NJ, *et al*. The relation between blood pressure and mortality due to coronary heart disease among men in different parts of the world. Seven Countries Study Research Group. *N Engl J Med* 2000;342(1):1–8.
47. Wagner A, Simon C, Evans A, *et al*. Physical activity and coronary event incidence in Northern Ireland and France: the Prospective Epidemiological Study of Myocardial Infarction (PRIME). *Circulation* 2002;105(19):2247–52.
48. Barefoot JC, Gronbaek M, Feaganes JR, *et al*. Alcoholic beverage preference, diet, and health habits in the UNC Alumni Heart Study. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2002;76(2):466–72.
49. Sykes DH, Arveiler D, Salters CP, *et al*. Psychosocial risk factors for heart disease in France and Northern Ireland: the Prospective Epidemiological Study of Myocardial Infarction (PRIME). *Int J Epidemiol* 2002;31(6):1227–34.

50. Stampfer MJ, Hu FB, Manson JE, *et al*. Primary prevention of coronary heart disease in women through diet and lifestyle. *N Engl J Med* 2000;343(1):16–22.