

ALCOHOL USE AND SERUM URIC ACID USING MENDELIAN RANDOMIZATION

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Background: Alcohol consumption is associated with serum uric acid (SUA) levels. We used Mendelian randomization (MR) to investigate the causal relationship between alcohol consumption and SUA levels. Methods: We used genetic variants associated with alcohol consumption as instrumental variables in a two-sample MR analysis. The primary outcome was the change in SUA levels per standard deviation (SD) increase in alcohol consumption. Results: The MR analysis showed that a 10% increase in alcohol consumption was associated with a 0.64 μmol/L (10 μmol/L) increase in SUA levels (95% CI 0.58-0.70) ($P=0.046$), independent of body mass index (BMI) ($P=0.266$). Conclusion: Our findings suggest that alcohol consumption has a causal effect on SUA levels. (Epidemiology (Sunnyvale) 2016, 6:5(Suppl):C2686).

Biography

Jee is a professor of the Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Graduate School of Public Health, Yonsei University, where he teaches epidemiology. His current research is focused on large scaled prospective cohort study for smoking, obesity, metabolic syndrome, CVD and cancer. He developed the Korean Cancer Prevention Study (KCPS) in 2001. The cohort consists of over one million adult Koreans who had a physical examination as part of their care by the national health program.

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