

Table A1 Summary of methods for studies measuring frequency of coronary heart disease in communities

Study number	Author and date of publication	Place and date of field work	Main aim	Criteria for diagnosis (number of CHD cases)	Denominator (number of respondents)	Response rates and sample selection method
1	Incidence Gupta 1981 ⁴¹	Urban Rohtak 1977–1978	Determine incidence of MI	Cases obtained from admission records of hospital and nursing homes). CHD based on history, ECG and cardiac enzymes (n=158)	All adults aged ≥30 years residing in Rohtak (n=37689)	Not applicable
2	Chadha 1993 ⁴²	Urban Delhi 1990–1991	Determine new cases of CHD in a previously studied population	ECG (n=172)	Original study cohort with no CHD aged 25–64 years (n=4151, of which 3378 had repeat ECGs)	Original study is number 7 in this table
3	Trivedi 1996 ³⁸	Rural Gujarat 1987–1992	Determine incidence of CHD over 5 years	New York Heart Association criteria, confirmed by medical records (n=18)	Random sample of village aged 30–62 years (n=3800) with additional 172 volunteers	95% of initial sample followed over 5 years (714 persons studied)
4	Prevalence Deewan 1974 ¹¹	Haryana, dates not given	Determine prevalence of CHD and risk factors	ECG (n=23)	Adults aged ≥30 years in village (n=1504)	99%, all adults in alternate houses
5	Gupta 1975 ²²	Haryana, dates not given	Compare prevalence of CHD in urban and rural community	ECG (n=54)	Adults aged ≥30 years in urban and rural areas of Haryana (urban, n=1407; rural, n=1504)	98%, all adults in alternate houses
6	Jajoo 1988 ²³	Sevagram, dates not given	Determine prevalence of CHD from 12 villages in central India	ECG (n=60)	Adults >30 years (n=2433)	86%
7	Chadha 1990 ³⁹	Delhi, 1985–1986	Determine prevalence of CHD and risk factors	ECG (n=376)	Adults aged 25–64 years (n=13723) of which 5621 had ECGs	93%, ECGs from alternate houses
8	Sharma 1990 ²⁵	Himachal Pradesh, dates not given	Determine clinical, lipid, ECG, echocardiogram assessment of Himalayan residents	ECG (suggestive of CHD, not Minnesota coded) (n=3)	Adults aged 26–60 years in village (n=500) of which 160 had ECGs	
9	Gopianth 1992 ⁴⁰	Delhi, 1985–1987	Determine prevalence of CHD in asymptomatic subjects	ECG (n=376)	Adults aged 25–64 years (n=5621)	93%, ECGs from alternate houses
10	Chadha 1992 ¹²	Delhi, 1988	Compare general population CHD prevalence with Gujaratis in Delhi	ECG (n=612)	Gujarati families in Delhi (n=1317)	Every second and fifth Gujarati household
11	Kutty 1993 ²⁴	Thiruvananthapuram, dates not given	Determine prevalence of CHD and risk factors	ECG (n=41)	Adults aged 25–64 years in village (n=1130)	90%, based on voters lists
12	Gupta 1994 ¹⁵	Rajasthan, dates not given	Determine prevalence of CHD by educational level	ECG (n=93)	Adults aged ≥20 years in three villages (n=3133)	Male=91%, female=59%, based on voters lists
13	Gupta 1994 ¹⁶	Rajasthan, dates not given	Determine prevalence of CHD and risk factors	ECG (n=51)	All adults aged ≥25 years in three villages (n=1150)	Not given and not calculable
14	Wander 1994 ¹⁹	Punjab, dates not given	Determine prevalence of CHD and risk factors	ECG (n=34)	Adults aged ≥30 years in three villages (n=1100)	68%, based on census
15	Kaushal 1995 ²⁶	Himachal Pradesh, dates not given	Conduct ECG survey of Himalayan village	ECG (n=6, suggestive of IHD)	Adults aged ≥15 years (n=984) in whole Himalayan village (9000ft)	82%
16	Gopianth 1995 ³⁶	Delhi, 1985–1987	Determine prevalence of CHD and risk factors in religious communities	ECG (n=376)	Adults aged 25–64 years (n=5621: Hindu, n=4352; Muslim n=693; Sikhs n=527; Christian, n=40)	93%, based on census
17	Gupta 1995 ¹³	Rajasthan, dates not given	Determine prevalence of CHD and risk factors	ECG (n=116)	Adults aged ≥20 years in Jaipur (n=2212)	Male=88%, female=57%, based on voters lists
18	Singh 1995 ²⁷	Moradabad, dates not given	Determine prevalence of CAD and risk factors in elderly population	ECG (n=38)	Random sample of adults aged 50–84 years (n=561)	90%, based on census
19	Beegom 1995 ²⁸	Moradabad and Trivandrum, dates not given	Compare prevalence of CHD in North and South India	ECG/Rose/known (North, n=13; South, n=64)	Sample of adults aged 25–64 years in two cities (North, n=152; South, n=460)	South=91%, North=not calculable
20	Gupta 1996 ¹⁷	Rajasthan, dates not given	Determine ECG abnormalities in asymptomatic individuals	ECG (n=53)	Asymptomatic individuals aged >20 years in three villages (n=3148)	91% males, 59% females
21	Gupta 1996 ²⁹	Urban and rural Rajasthan, dates not given	Determine influence of CHD risk factors on CHD prevalence in urban and rural men	ECG (urban, n=49; rural, n=55)	All adults >20 years (urban, n=1415; rural, n=1982)	Urban=88%, rural=91%

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22	Singh 1997 ¹⁸	Moradabad, dates not given	Determine prevalence of CHD and risk factors in urban and rural areas of Moradabad	ECG (urban, n=35; rural, n=26)	Adults aged 25–64 years residing in village and city (urban, n=1806; rural, n=1769)	Urban=87%, rural=91%, blind selection of cards representing streets
23	Singh 1997 ³⁰	Moradabad, dates not given	Determine prevalence of CHD and risk factors by socioeconomic group	ECG (n=48)	Adults aged 25–64 years in two villages (n=1764)	91%, random number technique
24	Gupta 1997 ³¹	Rajasthan, dates not given	Determine prevalence of CHD and risk factors	ECG (n=93)	Adults aged >20 years in three villages (n=3148)	91% males, 59% females
25	Chadha 1997 ¹⁴	Delhi, 1984–1987	Compare prevalence of CHD in urban and rural communities	ECG (n=22)	Adults aged 25–64 years in Delhi and local rural area (urban, n=13723; rural, n=1047)	Urban=93% [50], rural=not calculable, Every 2nd and 5th house selected
26	Singh 1998 ³²	Urban Moradabad, dates not given	Determine association between fast intake and prevalence of CHD	ECG (n=137)	Adults 25–64 years (n=1806)	91%, blind selection of cards representing streets
27	Ramachadran ²⁰	Urban Madras, 1994	Report clustering of CVD risk factors in South Indian population	ECG (number not given), rates do not include t wave inversion ECG data	Adults >40 years (n=953)	Not given and not calculable
28	Mohan 2001 ³³	Chennai, formerly Madras, dates not given	Determine prevalence of CAD in South India and its relationship with risk factors	ECG (n=125)	Adults >20 years (n=1175)	90%, adults from two residential colonies
29	Gupta 2002 ³⁴	Urban Rajasthan, dates not given	Compare coronary risk factors in Hindus and Muslims	ECG (Hindus, n=108; Muslims, n=8)	Adults >20 years (Hindus, n=1777; Muslims, n=363)	88% males, 57% females, random sample from voters lists (method not stated)
30	Gupta 2002 ³⁵	Urban Rajasthan	Determine prevalence of CHD and risk factors in the same urban population [13] (but not same individuals) some years later	ECG (n=62)	Adults >20 years (n=1123)	57% males, 68% females, based on random number technique on voters lists
31	Mortality Malhotra 1967 ³⁷	Different railway zones of India, 1958–1962	Determine CHD mortality in Indian railway workers	Death certificates (n=679)	Railway employees aged 18–55 years (1.15 million)	

CAD, coronary artery disease; CHD, coronary heart disease; CVD, cardiovascular disease; MI, myocardial infarction.