Because cigarette smoking increases the risk of death and/or institutionalization, it may have contributed to the survival bias in the Leroi et al. (1) study. Because cognitive decline has so few known modifiable risk factors, it would be very useful to see the associations after adjustment and stratification for cigarette smoking.

REFERENCES

Donna Kritz-Silverstein and Elizabeth Barrett-Connor
Division of Epidemiology, Department of Family and Preventive Medicine, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92037

THE AUTHORS REPLY

We thank Drs. Kritz-Silverstein and Barrett-Connor for their observations (1). Edelstein et al. (2) reported that smoking is a confounding factor in the association between alcohol drinking and cognitive function. In our analysis (3), we used age, race, and education as covariates to adjust for the effect of variables other than alcohol use that might be associated with cognitive decline. We deliberately omitted drug use and cigarette smoking from the analysis because of previous reports, based on the Epidemiologic Catchment Area data set, of a lack of association between these factors and cognitive decline as measured by the Mini-Mental State Examination (4; K. Mehta, University of California, San Francisco, unpublished data). The use of the Mini-Mental State Examination may itself be a limiting factor in finding an association between smoking and cognitive decline using Epidemiologic Catchment Area data.

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Iracema Leroi, Jeannie-Marie Sheppard, and Constantine G. Lyketsos
Neuropsychiatry and Memory Group, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21205