

T.Hallman et al. Journal of Cardiovascular risk Feb (2001) Vol.8 #1 p.39.

A study of 538 people (441 men) recovering from coronary heart disease, compared with 10485 controls (5177 men).

All participants completed a questionnaire, which sought to measure psychosocial parameters.

Results were reported as significant. The principle risk categories were family relationships, physical stress, burn-out, daily hassles and being female.

Comment

A difficult subject to study, results inconclusive but tend to point away from occupational risk factors.

