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Excluded Studies

| Author, Year | Title | Reason |
|--|---|---|
| Bainton, 1992 British Heart Journal, 68:60-66 | Plasma triglyceride and high density lipoprotein cholesterol as predictors of ischaemic heart disease in British men. The Caerphilly and Speedwell Collaborative Heart Disease Studies. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid) |
| Bairati, 1993 Canadian Journal of Cardiology, 9:225-230 | Measurement errors in standard visual analysis of coronary angiograms: consequences on clinical trials. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid) |
| Bang, 1980 American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 33:2657-2661 | Personal reflections on the incidence of ischaemic heart disease in Oslo during the Second World War. | No outcome of interest |
| Bang, 1981 Acta Medica Scandinavia, 210:245-248 | The consumption of the Eskimo food in north Western Greenland. | Review (not primary study) |
| Bates, 1985 Prostaglandins Leukotrienes & Medicine, 17:77-84 | Plasma essential fatty acids in pure and mixed race American Indians on and off a diet exceptionally rich in salmon. | Measurements of serum fatty acid |
| Baylin, 2003 Circulation, 17:1586-1591 | Adipose tissue alpha-linolenic acid and nonfatal acute myocardial infarction in Costa Rica. | Adipose tissue |
| Berg, 1991 Clinica Chimica Acta, 198:271-277 | The effect of n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids on Lp(a). | No outcome of interest |
| Boniface, 2002 European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 56:786-792 | Dietary fats and 16-year coronary heart disease mortality in a cohort of men and women in Great Britain. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid) |
| Brox, 2002 European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 56:694-700 | Blood lipids, fatty acids, diet and lifestyle parameters in adolescents from a region in northern Norway with a high mortality from coronary heart disease. | No outcomes of interest; age less than "adult" |
| Burr, 2001 European Heart Journal Supplements, 3:D75-D78 | Evidence and perspectives on n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in cardiovascular disease 2001; biological background, and research priorities on n-3 fatty acids. | Review (not primary study) |
| Crombie, 1987 European Heart Journal, 6:560-563 | International differences in coronary heart disease mortality and consumption of fish and other foodstuffs. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No fish intake data) |
| Das, 1995 Prostaglandins Leukotrienes & Essential Fatty Acids, 52:387-391 | Essential fatty acid metabolism in patients with essential hypertension, diabetes mellitus and coronary heart disease. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No fish or omega-3 fatty acid intake data) |
| Dayton, 1968 Lancet, 2:1060-1062 | Controlled trial of a diet high in unsaturated fat for prevention of atherosclerotic complications. | Serum composition |
| Djouisse, 2003 American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 77:819-825 | Dietary linolenic acid and carotid atherosclerosis: the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute Family Heart Study. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure |
| Guallar, 1995 Journal of the American | A prospective study of plasma fish oil levels and incidence of myocardial infarction in U.S. male physicians. | Plasma fish oil level |

| Author, Year | Title | Reason |
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| College of Cardiology, 25:387-394 | | |
| Guallar, 1999 Arteriosclerosis Thrombosis & Vascular Biology, 19:1111- 1118 | Omega-3 fatty acids in adipose tissue and risk of myocardial infarction: the EURAMIC study. | Adipose tissue level |
| Haligren, 2001 British Journal of Nutrition, 86:397-404 | Markers of high fish intake are associated with decreased risk of a first myocardial infarction. | No outcome of interest |
| Hardarson, 1989 Journal of Internal Medicine, 226:33-37 | Cod liver oil does not reduce ventricular extrasystoles after myocardial infarction. | No outcome of interest |
| Hu, 1999 American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 70:1001-1008 | Dietary saturated fats and their food sources in relation to the risk of coronary heart disease in women. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No fish or omega-3 fatty acid data) |
| Hunter, 1988 American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 4:5-10 | Fish consumption and cardiovascular mortality in Canada: an inter-regional comparison. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No fish intake data quantified) |
| Iso, 2002 Stroke, 22:2086-2093 | Linoleic acid, other fatty acids, and the risk of stroke. | Serum composition |
| Joossens, 1989 Acta Cardiologica, 44:157- 182 | Nutrition and cardiovascular mortality in Belgium. For the B.I.R.N.H. study group. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid data) |
| Lancet, 1968 2:693-699 | Controlled trial of soya-bean oil in myocardial infarction. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid data) |
| Laurenzi, 1989 Preventive Medicine, 18:35- 44 | Is Italy losing the "Mediterranean advantage?" Report on the Gubbio population study: cardiovascular risk factors at baseline. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid data) |
| Lemaitre, 2002 Circulation, 105:697-701 | Cell membrane trans-fatty acids and the risk of primary cardiac arrest. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid data) |
| Lemaitre, 2003 Am J Clin Nutr, 77:319-325 | n-3 Polyunsaturated fatty acids, fatal ischemic heart disease, and nonfatal myocardial infarction in older adults: the Cardiovascular Health Study. | Serum composition |
| Leng, 1999 Vascular Medicine, 4:219-226 | Essential fatty acids and cardiovascular disease: the Edinburgh Artery Study. | Serum composition |
| Martinez- Gonzalez, 2002 European Journal of Nutrition, 41:153-160 | Mediterranean diet and reduction in the risk of a first acute myocardial infarction: an operational healthy dietary score. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No fish intake data) |
| Mehta, 1988 American Journal of Medicine, 84:45-52 | Dietary supplementation with omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in patients with stable coronary heart disease. Effects on indices of platelet and neutrophil function and exercise performance. | No outcome of interest |
| Miettinen, 1982 British Medical Journal, 285:993-996 | Fatty-acid composition of serum lipids predicts myocardial infarction. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid data) |
| Nakamura, 2003 | Serum fatty acid levels, dietary style and coronary heart | Serum composition |

| Author, Year | Title | Reason |
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| Br J Nutr, 89:267-272 | disease in three neighboring areas in Japan: the Kumihama study. | |
| Nobmann, 1998 International Journal of Circumpolar Health, 57:4-17 | Dietary intakes among Siberian Yupiks of Alaska and implications for cardiovascular disease. | No outcome of interest |
| Norell, 1986 BMJ, 293:436 | Fish consumption and mortality from coronary heart disease. | No outcome of interest (letter only) |
| Omoto, 1984 Nippon Eiseigaku Zasshi – Japanese Journal of Hygiene, 38:887-898 | Dietary habits and cardiovascular diseases (I). The mortality rate from cerebrovascular and cardiovascular diseases and the eicosapentaenoic acid and arachidonic acid ratio in the blood of the inland- and coast-dwellers in Japan. | No outcome of interest |
| Paganelli, 2001 International Journal of Cardiology, 78:27-32 | Altered erythrocyte n-3 fatty acids in Mediterranean patients with coronary artery disease. | Serum composition |
| Pedersen, 1999 Lancet, 353:812-813 | N-3 fatty acids as a risk factor for haemorrhagic stroke. | N<=5 in omega-3 treatment arm (4 cases) |
| Pitsavos, 2002 Coronary Artery Disease, 13:295-300 | The effect of Mediterranean diet on the risk of the development of acute coronary syndromes in hypercholesterolemic people: a case-control study. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (Mediterranean diet, fish intake not quantified) |
| Rodriguez, 1998 Stroke, 29:1556-1561 | Consumption of fruit and wine and the decline in cerebrovascular disease mortality in Spain. | Review (not primary studies) |
| Schmidt, 1988 Scandinavian Journal of Clinical & Laboratory Investigation, 48:469-473 | Antithrombin III and protein C in stable angina pectoris— influence of dietary supplementation with polyunsaturated fatty acids. | No outcomes of interest |
| Simon, 1995 American Journal of Epidemiology, 142:469-476 | Serum fatty acids and the risk of coronary heart disease. | Serum composition |
| Singh, 1991 Nutrition, 7:125-129 | The effect of diet and aspirin on patient outcome after myocardial infarction. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid) |
| Singh, 1995 Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 95:775-780 | Effect of antioxidant-rich goods on plasma ascorbic acid, cardiac enzymes, and lipid peroxide levels in patients hospitalized with acute myocardial infarction. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid) |
| Stampfer, 2000 New England Journal of Medicine, 343:16-22 | Primary prevention of coronary heart disease in women through diet and lifestyle. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid) |
| Tornwall, 1996 Nutritional Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 6:73-80 | Effect of serum and dietary fatty acids on the short-term risk of acute myocardial infarction in male smokers. | Serum composition |
| Vacek, 1989 Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy, 43:375-79 | Short-term effects of mega-3 fatty acids on exercise stress test parameters, angina and lipoproteins. | No outcome of interest; Dose>5 g/d |
| Watts, 1995 Canadian Journal of | Relationships between nutrient intake and progression/regression of coronary atherosclerosis as | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No |

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|---|---|---|
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| Yamori, 1994 Health Reports, 6:22-27 | Nutritional factors for stroke and major cardiovascular diseases: international epidemiological comparison of dietary prevention. | Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No intake data) |
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