Table 2. Description of measures of potentially confounding variables.

measure	levels	level 1	level 2	level 3	level 4
alcohol  RCP recommended weekly limits for men and women of 21 and 14 units respectively <sup>a</sup>	4	non-drinker	up to half the RCP limit	more than half but not beyond the RCP limit	greater than the RCP limit
smoking	2	light, non- or ex-smokers	moderate or heavy cigarette smokers		
exercise number of episodes of 20+ minutes of moderate or vigorous activity in past 2 weeks <sup>b</sup>	2	none	one or more		
body shape low BMI <sup>g</sup> is ≤25.0 in men and ≤23.8 in women <sup>c</sup> ; low WHR <sup>h</sup> is ≤0.90 in men and ≤0.80 in women. <sup>d</sup>	2	lean (low BMI and low WHR)	not lean		
blood pressure <sup>e</sup> mm Hg	3	normotensive (≤140/90)	borderline (141/91 to 159/94)	hypertensive (≥160/95)	
social class based on UK Registrar General's Social Class classifications	2	non-manual (I, II and IIIN)	manual (IIIM, IV and V)		
deprivation index f larger value implies greater deprivation  (Payal College of Physicians, 1995) b (Whi	continuous	or et al. 1005) d (Egger 1	992) <sup>©</sup> (WHO 1978) <sup>f</sup>	(Duncan, et al. 1999)	

a (Royal College of Physicians, 1995) b (White et al, 1993) c (Oshaug et al, 1995) d (Egger, 1992) e (WHO, 1978) f (Duncan, et al, 1999) BMI (body mass index)=weight(kg)/height<sup>2</sup>(m<sup>2</sup>) WHR (waist-to-hip ratio)=waist(cm)/hips(cm)