STUDY PROTOCOL

Study protocol: The INTERMAP China Prospective (ICP) study
[version 1; peer review: 1 approved with reservations]

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Abstract

Background: Unfavourable blood pressure (BP) level is an established risk factor for cardiovascular diseases (CVD), while the exact underlying reasons for unfavourable BP are poorly understood. The INTERMAP China Prospective (ICP) Study is a prospective cohort to investigate the relationship of environmental and nutritional risk factors with key indicators of vascular function including BP, arterial stiffness, and carotid-intima media thickness.

Methods: A total of 839 Chinese participants aged 40-59 years from three diverse regions of China were enrolled in INTERMAP in 1997/98; data collection included repeated BP measurements, 24-hour urine specimens, and 24-hour dietary recalls. In 2015/16, 574 of these 839 persons were re-enrolled along with 208 new participants aged 40-59 years that were randomly selected from the same study villages. Participant’s environmental and dietary exposures and health outcomes were assessed in this open cohort study, including BP, 24-hour dietary recalls, personal exposures to air pollution, grip strength, arterial stiffness, carotid-media thickness and plaques, cognitive function, and sleep patterns. Serum and plasma specimens were collected with 24-hour urine specimens.
Discussion: Winter and summer assessments of a comprehensive set of vascular indicators and their environmental and nutritional risk factors were conducted with high precision. We will leverage advances in exposome research to identify biomarkers of exposure to environmental and nutritional risk factors and improve our understanding of the mechanisms and pathways of their hazardous cardiovascular effects. The ICP Study is observational by design, thus subject to several biases including selection bias (e.g., loss to follow-up), information bias (e.g., measurement error), and confounding that we sought to mitigate through our study design and measurements. However, extensive efforts will apply to minimize those limitations (continuous observer training, repeated measurements of BP, standardized methods in data collection and measurements, and on-going quality control).

Keywords
INTERMAP, Nutrition, Air Pollution, Exposome, Blood Pressure, China

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Introduction

Unfavourable blood pressure (BP) level is an established risk factor for cardiovascular disease (CVD), and is the single largest risk factor for disease burden globally. Associations between BP level and CVD are positive, independent, strong, graded, and continuous with no apparent threshold. Although adverse levels of BP are highly prevalent in middle and older-aged individuals worldwide, the exact underlying reasons are poorly understood. Environmental and dietary risk factors such as air pollution and sodium intake have emerged as potentially important contributors that warrant further, coordinated investigation. CVD is the leading cause of death in China with 3.97 million deaths attributed to it in 2016; previous studies in China show large regional differences in the incidence of CVD and in the prevalence of environmental and dietary risk factors. Studies that rigorously quantify exposures to these modifiable risk factors and evaluate their associations with BP and other cardiovascular outcomes may help to explain these geographical variations and inform the development of region-specific interventions to prevent CVD.

The International Study of Macro/Micronutrients and Blood Pressure (INTERMAP) has produced extensive findings on cross-sectional associations between multiple dietary factors (e.g., macro- and micro-nutrients/food groups) and urinary metabolites with BP in individuals. The findings from INTERMAP indicate the cumulative effects of individual nutrients may be sizable and important in accounting for the high prevalence of adverse BP patterns in populations. However, INTERMAP was cross-sectional and thus causal associations could not be inferred regarding the role of dietary factors in the development of adverse BP or to assess the influence of nutrient intakes on dynamic BP change. Prospective follow-up of the INTERMAP participants will enable investigation of patterns in nutrients, food groups, metabolites and diet, and their associations with BP over time. It will also achieve a better understanding of the mechanisms by which diets lead to adverse BP levels.

Since the inception of INTERMAP, substantial epidemiologic and toxicological evidence has linked particle air pollution exposure (e.g., particulate matter with aerodynamic diameters less than 2.5 µm [PM$_{2.5}$], black carbon) to higher BP and increased risk of CVDs and related mortality. Air pollution from household biomass and coal (i.e., solid fuel) stoves – used by over 600 million Chinese for cooking, heating, and other energy needs – has emerged as a potentially important environmental determinant of adverse BP levels and central haemodynamics, but is far less studied compared with urban and traffic-related air pollution. Adding detailed measurements of exposure to air pollution in settings of household solid fuel use to the existing profile of INTERMAP cohort could provide deeper insights into the aetiology of adverse BP patterns by studying their environmental and nutritional risk factors and related interactions.

Methods

The INTERMAP Study was a cross-sectional epidemiological investigation of 4,680 men and women aged 40 to 59 years from 17 diverse population samples that were surveyed between 1996 and 1999 in China, Japan, the United Kingdom, and United States. The main aim of INTERMAP was to investigate the aetiology of adverse BP and its associations with diet. Three participated INTERMAP rural populations in China were selected from geographically diverse regions: two in the north (Pinggu County, Beijing, and Yu County, Shanxi Province) and one in the south (Wuming County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region) of China. These three sites were chosen to represent low-income areas with environmental and nutritional risk factor patterns that are considered characteristic of rural northern and southern China. The INTERMAP China Prospective (ICP) Study was initiated in 2014, and the prospective follow-up of those 3 INTERMAP populations in China would be one of the most critical tasks.

The aims of ICP Study are to: 1) extend the observations of profiles of CVD risk factors and health outcomes from INTERMAP to the present day; 2) produce evidence for region-specific environmental and nutritional interventions to address adverse BP profiles; and 3) leverage advances for identifying biomarkers of air pollution exposure and nutritional risk factors and for understanding the mechanisms and pathways of their effects on CVD. Overall, this cohort study will investigate the transitions in nutrients, food groups, dietary patterns, household energy use, urinary sodium, and vascular indicators between baseline and follow-up visits. Results and findings from ICP Study will provide better insight into the evolution of raised BP and CVD in China, and its underlying environmental and nutritional risk factors.

Recruitment and enrolment

The ICP enrols an open cohort to study the risk factors for CVDs. In 1997–1998, participants of the INTERMAP study were randomly selected from each target population of three rural sites in China. The recruitment programme for each site was stratified by age/gender and approximate 65 persons were randomly selected from each of four age/gender subgroups of population lists: men and women, aged 40–49 and 50–59 years. Selected participants from population lists were then contacted and invited to participate by staff in local collaborating centres. Only one person per household was to be included. Extensive efforts were made to recruit participants who were randomly selected at the beginning. For the ICP study data collection, if substitute participants were needed at follow-up to replace persons who refused to participate or did not satisfactorily complete full data collection, these participants were also invited to participate in a similar manner.

In 2014, we contacted the 680 surviving men and women of INTERMAP participants in China for the enrolment of the ICP Study and 575 of them were enrolled with a response rate of 85%. In addition, to facilitate comparisons of risk factors and biomarkers with INTERMAP data (1997–1998) influenced by aging and enable analyses of temporal trends of risk factors and biomarkers (e.g., urinary sodium) in these populations, new participants were recruited into the open cohort of the ICP Study. We randomly selected and recruited an additional 240 individuals aged 40–59 (matching the age group of INTERMAP in 1997–1998) from each study site.
using population lists, and 212 were enrolled (Table 1) and the response rate was 88%. A total of 782 participants completed the full data collection for at least one visit (574 from the INTERMAP Study and 208 from new recruitment), including the health measurements, questionnaires (main questionnaire and fuel and stove use questionnaire, see Extended data\(^2\)), and air pollution exposure monitoring (Table 1). There were five additional participants (one individual from the INTERMAP Study and four individuals newly enrolled into the ICP Study) who only contributed energy use and air pollution exposure data. Thus, the sample size is 787 when the air pollution exposure data are reported in the future.

**Ethics approval and consent to participate**

INTERMAP was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Northwestern University (STU00204462-CR0002) and the Research Ethics Committee of the Health Research Authority (United Kingdom, #EC3169).

The ICP Study standardised operation protocols (SOPs) were approved by ethical review boards at all investigator institutions including Fu Wai Cardiovascular Hospital (China #2015–650), Imperial College London (United Kingdom #15IC3095), McGill University (Canada #A08-M37-16B), Peking University (China #IRB00001052-15017), and Tsinghua University (China #20140077). All participant signed an informed consent form for prior to enrolment.

**Data collection**

Data collection of the ICP Study were conducted in 2015–2016 (Shanxi: August 2015 and November 2015; Beijing: December 2015 and September 2016; Guangxi: November 2016), and a follow-up of the ICP cohort is planned for 2020–2021 (Figure 1).

All measurements and biological samples are conducted using the same SOP for both the INTERMAP and ICP Study to ensure comparability and aggregation of data and all research staff must attend a compulsory, hands-on training programme and be certified before data collection. The measurements conducted in INTERMAP and ICP Study are summarized in Table 2. Trained staff collected information on household demographics, education, employment, tobacco smoking, alcohol use, medical history, family history, medication use, and physical activity using a structured questionnaire (Extended data: Main questionnaire\(^2\))\(^19\).

**Visit schedule**

Participants visited the clinics four times for INTERMAP in 1997–1998, with at least one visit conducted on a weekend day or equivalent rest day\(^2\). For the first follow-up visit of the ICP Study, participants at Shanxi and Beijing sites completed four clinic visits in 2015–2016, and participants at Guangxi completed two clinic visits in 2016. A second follow-up visit for the ICP Study participants has been planned for 2020–2021.

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**Table 1. Description of population samples of the INTERMAP-China and INTERMAP China Prospective (ICP) Studies (number and %).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERMAP</th>
<th>Pinggu County, Beijing</th>
<th>Yu County, Shanxi</th>
<th>Wuming County, Guangxi</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed data collection (1997–1998)</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deceased (2015)</td>
<td>31 (23.3%)</td>
<td>15 (10.8%)</td>
<td>46 (16.9%)</td>
<td>26 (18.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost to follow-up (2015)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>2 (1.4%)</td>
<td>2 (0.7%)</td>
<td>4 (2.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contacted for ICP (2015)</td>
<td>102 (76.7%)</td>
<td>122 (87.8%)</td>
<td>224 (82.4%)</td>
<td>113 (79.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICP Study</td>
<td>Total enrolled for ICP (2015–2016)(^*)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolled from INTERMAP</td>
<td>90 (83.3%)</td>
<td>106 (70.7%)</td>
<td>196 (76.0%)</td>
<td>99 (74.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newly enrolled</td>
<td>18 (16.7%)</td>
<td>44 (29.3%)</td>
<td>62 (24.0%)</td>
<td>34 (25.6%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^*\) The number of participants including those 5 additional participants who only contributed energy use and air pollution exposure data.

\(^**\) The number of participants who completed the full data collection for at least one visit.
Figure 1. Timeline for data collection of the open cohorts in the INTERMAP and ICP Studies.

Table 2. Measurements in the INTERMAP and INTERMAP China Prospective studies to date, and planned for the future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demographic variables</td>
<td>Structured questionnaire</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifestyle and behaviour variables</td>
<td>Structured questionnaire</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical history and medication use</td>
<td>Structured questionnaire</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrients, food groups, dietary pattern, dietary supplements</td>
<td>2 to 4, 24-hour dietary recall</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropometric variables&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Scale, measuring tape</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachial sitting systolic and diastolic blood pressure</td>
<td>INTERMAP: random zero sphygmomanometer</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor temperature</td>
<td>Digital temperature sensor (Tianjianhuayi Inc.)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary electrolytes, metabolites and biomarkers</td>
<td>Timed 24-hour urine collection</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood biochemistry</td>
<td>Serum</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood metabolites and biomarkers</td>
<td>Serum and plasma, dried blood spots</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal exposure to fine particulate matter (PM&lt;sub&gt;2.5&lt;/sub&gt;) and black carbon</td>
<td>2 to 4 24-hour air samples collected on 37 mm PTFE&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt; filters (Zefluor)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive performance</td>
<td>Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical activity</td>
<td>Pedometers, worn for 2-4 24-hour periods</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropometric variables&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Scale, measuring tape</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grip strength</td>
<td>Jamar J00105 hydraulic hand dynamometer</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central blood pressure and haemodynamics</td>
<td>Brachial-femoral pulse wave analysis (Vicorder)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carotid intima-media thickness and plaques</td>
<td>Ultrasound (Z6 Mindray Medical)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality information for deceased participants</td>
<td>Verbal autopsy</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household fuel and stove use patterns</td>
<td>Structured questionnaire</td>
<td>Y&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Obtained during the first follow-up study during 2015–2016.  
<sup>b</sup> Polytetrafluoroethylene.  
<sup>c</sup> Added waist, hip, and arm circumference.
to administer questionnaires that evaluate any changes household fuel use or cardiovascular risk factors (i.e., alcohol use), and conduct measurements of height, weight, weight circumference, BP, and carotid intima-media thickness.

**Anthropometric measurements**

Anthropometric measurements, i.e., weight and height, circumference of waist and hip, to be measured according to standardised procedures (*Extended data: Supplementary material, Appendix 1*) at each clinic visit by clinical staff of ICP Study, according to SOP32,29.

**Blood pressure measurement**

Staff conducted measurements of systolic and diastolic BP with seated participants following at least 5 minutes of quiet rest, using a random zero sphygmomanometer49 for the INTERMAP and an oscillometric device (Omron HEM-907)30 for ICP Study (*Extended data: Supplementary material, Appendix 2*).

**Grip strength measurement**

Grip strength to be measured using a Jamar J00105 hydraulic hand dynamometer in each clinic visit of the first and second follow-up of ICP Study following SOP29 (*Extended data: Supplementary material, Appendix 3*).

**Dietary data collection**

Four 24-hour dietary recalls were collected by trained staff for all participants, two pairs of visits in two consecutive days (one pair collected in summer and the other in winter during the first follow-up of ICP Study). Each recall ascertained in depth all foods, non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages, and dietary supplements consumed over the prior 24 hours (*Extended data: Supplementary material, Appendix 4*). At the first and third visits, information will be obtained on the amount and type of alcoholic beverages consumed each day over the preceding 7 days4,8,13.

**Air pollution exposure measurements**

For the first follow-up of the ICP Study, we measured integrated personal exposures to particulate matter <2.5-microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM2.5), collecting PM1.5 mass on 37 mm Teflon (PTFE) filters for later gravimetric and optical analysis32. We conducted two consecutive 24-hour personal PM1.5 and black carbon (a combustion-related pollutant) exposure measurements in each campaign, according to methods described elsewhere33. Simultaneous daily (24-hour) measurement of outdoor PM1.5 concentrations were conducted using the same air pollution monitors (*Extended data: Supplementary material, Appendix 5*).

**Pulse wave velocity measurements**

We measure brachial-femoral pulse wave velocity (PWV), an indicator of arterial stiffness34, and augmentation index, using pulse wave analysis (Vicorder, Smart Medical, Moreton in Marsh, UK) of the first and second follow-up of ICP Study (*Extended data: Supplementary material, Appendix 6*).

**Intima-media thickness measurements**

Carotid intima-media thickness (IMT) and carotid plaque are to be measured at the first and second follow-up of ICP Study using a Z6 Ultrasound System (Mindray Medical International Limited, Shenzhen, China) (*Extended data: Supplementary material, Appendix 7*).

**Urine collection and measurements**

Timed 24-hour urine samples were collected twice for both studies following the same protocol for both INTERMAP and ICP Study35. For the first follow-up of the ICP Study, spot urine samples were also been collected (*Extended data: Supplementary material, Appendix 8*).

**Blood collection and measurements**

We collected dried blood spot samples (five spots) in each ICP measurement campaign (*Extended data: Supplementary material, Appendix 9*), and fasting whole-blood samples (centrifuged and stored as plasma and serum samples) once during the winter campaigns (*Extended data: Supplementary material, Appendix 10*).

**Other measurements for ICP Study**

We assessed physical activity levels of participants during ICP campaigns using a pedometer (Omron HJ-328). We also collected historical (INTERMAP) and current (first follow-up of ICP Study) household energy use including fuel and stove types (to assess historical exposure to air pollution) using structured questionnaires36 (*Extended data: Fuel and stove use questionnaire*). Sleep patterns were assessed using structured questionnaires (*Extended data: Main questionnaire*). We measured cognitive function in the Beijing and Shanxi study populations using the Montreal Cognitive Assessment4. For the second follow-up, data on household energy use and cognitive function will be collected.

**Causes of mortality**

In addition to active follow-up, passive follow-ups will be carried out as well. Medical information of participants is being collected via linkages with their medical records in county hospitals using the health insurance database of the New Rural Cooperative Medical Scheme and the Disease Surveillance Point System managed by the Centre for Disease Prevention and Control38. For deceased participants, mortality data were collected using a verbal autopsy instrument, which was developed and validated in the Population Health Metrics Research Consortium (PHMRC) project39.

**Sample and data storage and handling**

Air pollution and biological samples were stored immediately in an on-site freezer at -30°C after collection. Air pollution samples were then transferred to the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, USA) for gravimetric (mass) and black carbon analysis. Dried blood spots, fasting blood samples (both serum and plasma), and urine samples were transferred to a laboratory freezer in Kuwait.
Hospital (Beijing, China) for long-term storage at -80°C. All hand-copied primary data (e.g. questionnaires and forms) were entered electronically in duplicate at the end of each field campaign and the original data collection forms were electronically scanned. Electronic data were securely stored in a locked office on two password-protected project computers and hard drives at each site and later transferred to Imperial College London (London, UK), Peking University Clinical Research Institute (Beijing, China), Fuwai Hospital, and McGill University (Montreal, Canada).

Statistical analysis and sample size
The goal of analyses of nutrient/metabolite/environmental exposure-BP associations in INTERMAP and ICP is to estimate associations between average daily nutrient/metabolite/environ mental exposure levels of individuals and their average systolic BP and diastolic BP.

For descriptive statistics, means, standard deviations, and medians were computed for nutrients, metabolites, environmental exposure levels and other variables for the three population samples, by gender and age. BP of each individual was the average of eight measurements from the four visits (INTERMAP) or four measurements from two visits in each season (ICP). To examine relationships of dietary, environmental, and other variables to BP, quantile and multiple regression analyses were used, with control for age and gender, then control for other potential confounding variables in sequential linear regression models.

Estimates of power are based on coefficients uncorrected for regression/dilution bias, corresponding to uncorrected partial correlations of nutrients/metabolites with BP. INTERMAP was designed to detect partial correlations of 0.06 or greater; with regression dilution bias resulting from day-to-day variability in nutrient/metabolite levels, an observed partial correlation of 0.06 can be expected to correspond to a true correlation of 0.10 or greater. Regarding the ICP Study, we may not have adequate sample size to detect the association between nutrients and BP in three Chinese populations; however, we should have adequate sample to test other hypotheses as this study generates a considerable amount of both environmental exposure and CVD outcome data. For examining the association between personal exposure to PM$_{2.5}$ and BP with cross-sectional data collected in 2015–16, we assumed difference of exposure to PM$_{2.5}$ was 80 ug/m$^3$ between higher and lower exposure groups and this led to a systolic BP difference of 3.1 mmHg using the predicted dose-response curve from previous study; therefore, nearly 90% power are expected for ICP Study (standard deviation=14 mmHg, $\alpha=0.05$). When comparing BP and urinary sodium differences between north and south sites, we assumed differences were 3.5 mmHg for systolic BP and 80 mmol for urinary sodium, with the sample size in this study, nearly 91% and 99% would be achieved (standard deviation=14 mmHg and 80 mmol, $\alpha=0.05$).

The demographic and health characteristics of ICP participants that completed at least one season of data collection are presented in Table 3.

Discussion
For both INTERMAP and the ICP Study, data collection procedures have been extensively tested and validated to minimise systematic and random error$^{37,38,40}$. For example, a random 10% of urine samples were split locally and sent to the laboratory with different identification numbers to evaluate the precision of urine analysis$^{38}$; all dietary recall data were assessed independently by trained staff$^{41}$.

The main strengths of this cohort include:

1. Populations from three different regions enable investigation of the environmental and nutritional risk factors for higher BP and other cardiovascular outcomes across China.

2. Data collection followed the same SOP at baseline and follow-up visits to generate high-quality data, and thus enables comparisons of patterns in diet, household energy use, and other lifestyle factors over time.

3. Comprehensive assessment of environmental and nutritional risk factors in the winter and summer seasons with high precision: ambient air temperature; standardised multi-pass 24-hour dietary recalls; timed 24-hour urine collection; questionnaire-based assessment of current and historical stove and fuel use; multiple 24-hour measurements of personal exposure to air pollution; and blood specimens were also collected for biochemical analyses.

4. Although the sample size of this cohort is relatively small compared with other biobank studies, our high precision in measurement of exposure and key cardiovascular risk factors may lead to less biased associations, and thus contribute new insights in the emerging field of exposome research.

The ICP Study is observational by design, thus subject to several biases that we sought to mitigate. To minimize the potential for selection bias, our participants were randomly selected from village rosters and we achieved high participation rates at baseline. We maintained the cohort through home visits by dedicating staff at each site and were able to follow up 84% of living INTERMAP participants. We also collected verbal autopsy reports for deceased participants to investigate the influence of survivor bias. To reduce the impact of information bias arising from measurement error, we conducted repeated measurements of cardiovascular outcomes (e.g., BP) dietary and environmental exposure variables, and urinary/blood biomarkers using validated instruments and adhered to strict quality assurance and quality control practices during data collection. We also collected detailed information on the
Table 3. Characteristics of participants in the INTERMAP China Prospective (ICP) Study at follow-up in 2015–2016 (N=782).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables as Mean (SD) or n (%)</th>
<th>Enrolled from INTERMAP</th>
<th>Independent enrolment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men (n=268)</td>
<td>Women (n=306)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years), mean (SD)</td>
<td>66.6 (5.9)</td>
<td>67.0 (5.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>20 (7.5)</td>
<td>92 (30.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>133 (49.6)</td>
<td>157 (51.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>114 (42.5)</td>
<td>57 (18.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>1 (0.4)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual household income, n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;¥20,000 (3,150 USD)</td>
<td>124 (46.3)</td>
<td>116 (37.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¥20,000 – ¥35,000 (3,150 – 5,500 USD)</td>
<td>31 (11.6)</td>
<td>58 (19.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;¥35,000 (5,500 USD)</td>
<td>86 (32.1)</td>
<td>90 (29.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not disclosed</td>
<td>27 (10.1)</td>
<td>42 (13.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation, n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>159 (59.3)</td>
<td>160 (52.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housekeeping</td>
<td>5 (1.9)</td>
<td>48 (15.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory worker</td>
<td>6 (2.2)</td>
<td>2 (0.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>3 (1.1)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>84 (31.3)</td>
<td>93 (30.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other occupations*</td>
<td>11 (4.1)</td>
<td>3 (1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking status, n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>117 (43.7)</td>
<td>7 (2.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>108 (40.3)</td>
<td>7 (2.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>43 (16.0)</td>
<td>292 (95.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol consumption, n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never#</td>
<td>100 (37.3)</td>
<td>269 (87.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasional$</td>
<td>67 (25.0)</td>
<td>30 (9.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular$</td>
<td>101 (37.7)</td>
<td>7 (2.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currently taking anti-hypertensive medication, n (%)</td>
<td>85 (31.7)</td>
<td>148 (48.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body mass index (kg/m²)</td>
<td>24.2 (3.4)</td>
<td>25.6 (3.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current household fuel use, n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 1 solid fuel for cooking</td>
<td>161 (62.9)</td>
<td>185 (64.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 1 solid fuel for heating</td>
<td>147 (57.4)</td>
<td>159 (55.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 1 clean fuel for cooking</td>
<td>234 (91.4)</td>
<td>262 (90.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 1 clean fuel for heating</td>
<td>113 (44.1)</td>
<td>115 (39.8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\* This category includes service and service workers, professionals and technicians, self-employed worker, unemployment, and other occupations that were not specified.

\# This includes people who quit drinking alcohol; \$ less than once per week; \$ at least once per week;

\dagger Solid fuels defined as coal, charcoal, wood, and crop residues;

\ddagger N=256 as denominator; \* N=289 as denominator;

\* Clean fuels defined as liquefied petroleum gas, biogas, natural gas, and electricity.
major risk factors for BP and cardiovascular risk at each visit, including physical activity, tobacco smoke, and alcohol consumption that can be evaluated as potential confounders in the statistical analysis.

**Data availability**

Underlying data

All data underlying the results are available as part of the article and no additional source data are required.

**Extended data**

Open Science Framework: Study Protocol: The INTERMAP China Prospective (ICP) Study. https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/7P3JB.

This project contains the following extended data:

- Fuel and stove use questionnaire (this folder contains the fuel and stove use questionnaires used for each region).
- Main questionnaire
- ICP Protocol Paper Extended data_Supplementary Materials v1 (this file contains appendices 1–10).

**Reporting guidelines**

Open Science Framework. STROBE checklist for ‘Study protocol: The INTERMAP China Prospective (ICP) Study’. https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/7P3JB.

Extended data and the reporting guidelines checklist are available under the terms of the Creative Commons Zero “No rights reserved” data waiver (CC0 1.0 Public domain dedication).

**Acknowledgements**

We thank all INTERMAP and ICP staff at local, national, and international centres for their invaluable efforts. A partial listing of these colleagues is given in Reference 18 for INTERMAP Study. We thank every participant in the study for their invaluable contributions. The PhD work of L.Y. was supported by Lee Family Scholarship. F.K. and P.E. acknowledge support from the Medical Research Council and Public Health England for the MRC-PHE Centre for Environment and Health (MR/L01341X/1).

**References**


22. Holmes E, Los RL, Stamler J, et al.: Human metabolic phenotype diversity and


Open Peer Review

Summary

The paper describes the protocol of the INTERMAP China Prospective (ICP) study which is to investigate the relationship of environmental and nutritional risk factors. A total of 839 Chinese participants aged 40-59 years from three diverse regions of China were enrolled in INTERMAP in 1997/98. In 2015/16, 574 of these 839 persons were re-enrolled along with 208 new participants aged 40-59 years that were randomly selected from the same study villages. Participant’s environmental and dietary exposures and health outcomes were assessed in this open cohort study, including BP, 24-hour dietary recalls, personal exposures to air pollution, grip strength, arterial stiffness, carotid-media thickness and plaques, cognitive function, and sleep patterns. Serum and plasma specimens were collected with 24-hour urine specimens. The second follow-up will be performed in 2020/21.

The study is a follow-up of well-examined cohorts from the INTERMAP China Study. The reviewer has only minor comments which are meant to be constructive.

1) Second follow-up
In the text, the second follow-up was described as one important component whereas it was not described in the abstract. This component should be added in the abstract.

2) Exposome Research
Exposome research is one key term. However, very few was described or discussed in the text. Add more description/discussion on exposome.

3) Study aim
The third aim of the study was described as 'leverage advances for identifying biomarkers of air pollution exposure and nutritional risk factors and for understanding the mechanisms and pathways of their effects on CVD.' Since the study was not designed and powered to monitor CVD morbidity and mortality, this should be effects on BP?
4) Air pollution exposure measurements
The study collected two consecutive 24-hour personal PM2.5 and black carbon. Questions are (1) China has an air pollution-monitoring system which is zip-code based, thus the investigators should be able to calculate zip-code based past exposures to air pollution in each participant from the existing database. Air pollution has seasonality and large day-to-day variations, thus estimate of past cumulative measures appears to represent exposure to air pollution than two consecutive 24-hour personal exposure. (2) There are many other pollutants that may potentially be associated with blood pressure than PM2.5 and black carbon.

5) Pulse wave velocity measurements
The study evaluated arterial stiffness using brachial-femoral PWV. Measurement of arterial stiffness is important in hypertension research partly because some studies show that arterial stiffness precedes incident hypertension whereas other studies show the opposite. These studies typically use either carotid-femoral PWV (regarded as the gold standard) or brachial-ankle PWV. More recently some studies have started to report using cardio-ankle vascular index. Considering these backgrounds, it would be better to provide some references for brachial-femoral PWV in terms of (1) difference among this and other widely-used techniques, and (2) how to manage quality control of the measurements throughout the study period across the different sites. Though the reviewer has read the Supplemental material, it was not described well.

6) Intima-media thickness measurements
In the protocol or in supplemental material, quality control procedures of the measurements should be clearly described. How to monitor intra-examiner, inter-examiner variations, throughout the study period and study sites and to what extent, the variation would be permitted.

7) Cardiovascular outcome/CVD outcome
Throughout the text, a term ‘cardiovascular outcome’ or ‘CVD outcome’ is used five times. In some places, it referred to BP and other places it referred to outcome other than BP. Please clarify.

8) The sample size of this cohort is relatively small compared with other biobank studies
Biobank was used only once in the text. In the reference, UK biobank was referenced. China has many biobank studies, e.g., Kddorie Biobank, Shanghai Zhangjing Biobank. Either drop the term ‘biobank’ or define biobanks with some examples in China.

9) Kidney function
The initial INTERMAP study recruited subjects aged 40-59 where the kidney function can be assumed normal. The mean age of the follow-up cohort is 65 years old, thus mention on kidney function (whether it would be assessed or not, if assessed, how it would be assessed, or if not, why) is necessary.

10) Other nutrients/metabolites other than sodium/salt
The INTERMAP was developed to examine the association of macro- and micro-nutrients with blood pressure after the INTERSALT study. Thus, the focus shifted from salt to other micro-nutrients as well as macro-nutrients. In fact, as the author referenced, the INTERMAP and INTERMAP China reported some urinary metabolites and nutrients and their association with blood pressure. Adding a little description of this aspect would strengthen the paper.

Is the rationale for, and objectives of, the study clearly described?
Yes
Is the study design appropriate for the research question?  
Partly

Are sufficient details of the methods provided to allow replication by others?  
Partly

Are the datasets clearly presented in a useable and accessible format?  
Not applicable

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

**Reviewer Expertise:** cardiovascular epidemiology, arterial stiffness, subclinical atherosclerosis, international studies, nutrients, dementia

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.