

The Three-City Study

<https://neurodegenerationresearch.eu/cohort/the-three-city-study/>

Cohort Acronym

3C study

Cohort type

General population-based cohort

Disease

Alzheimer's disease, Dementia (unclassified), Mild cognitive impairment (MCI), Subjective memory complaints (SMC) or subjective cognitive decline (SCD), Vascular dementia

Participant type

No diagnosis

Profile

Recruitment Period 1999-2000

Sample size at start or planned sample size if still recruiting

Estimated Current Sample Size

Age at Recruitment >65

Gender Male and Female

Abstract

The Three-City Study (3C Study) is a population-based longitudinal study of the relation between vascular diseases and dementia in persons aged 65 years and older. A total of 9,294 participants (3,649 men and 5,645 women) were recruited from three French cities: Bordeaux (2,104), Dijon (4,931) and Montpellier (2,259).

The principal objective is to estimate the risk of dementia (Alzheimer's disease and other types) that may be attributed to vascular factors.

In follow up 1 and 2 (2001-2004) participants were interviewed and subjected to physical and cognitive testing. In follow up 3 (2005-2012) participants completed a postal questionnaire. The third, fourth, and fifth waves of follow-up examinations started in 2006 and finished in 2012. A sixth follow-up is ongoing.

Last update – 03/02/2017

Country France

Contact details

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Funders (Core support) Medical Research Foundation

Sanofi-Synthelabo company

Inserm

Variables Collected

Brain related measures:

Cognitive function, Mental health, Neurological

Functional rating:

Individual psychological

Anthropometric:

Blood pressure, Height, Hip circumference, Waist circumference, Weight

Physical:

Cardiovascular, Hearing and Vision, Respiratory

Biological samples:

Blood

Genotyping:

Gene screening

Brain imaging:

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

Brain banking:

N/A

Lifestyle:

Alcohol, Dietary habits, Physical activity, Smoking

Socio-economic:

Education, Ethnic group, Family circumstances, Housing and accommodation, Income and finances, Marital status, Occupation and employment

Health service utilisation:

Formal health and social care service utilisation including private care