

Time is the most intriguing variable in the universe as it affects irreversibly biological life, but, when dealing with diseases that are recurrent during time, as AF and GERD are, with a certain seasonality, any observation, forward or backward, can connect the two diseases according to a timeline that can, inevitably, vary depending on our point of view. For this I have prepared a naïve explanatory drawing (Figure 1). Possibly we are still looking at the etiological model expecting a cause-effect relationship forgetting that we are definitively moving in a multifactorial context where the relationship between events is much more fluid and follows non-linear dynamics⁵ and, often, misunderstanding the fact that in statistics correlation does not imply causation.

Michele M Ciulla, MD, PhD

Laboratory of Clinical Informatics and Cardiovascular Imaging; Department of Clinical Sciences and Community Health, University of Milan, Milan, Italy; Cardiovascular Diseases Unit, Fondazione IRCCS Câ Granda Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, Milan (Italy).

E-mail: michele.ciulla@unimi.it

causal links. This cheeper approach has often been criticized³ for the possible sources of errors due to bias and confounding the are more common if compared with prospective studies⁴; furthermore, it must be admitted that a positive association between two diseases is more likely among hospitalized patients than in the general population simply because the subjects that require hospitalization have often a combination of clinical issues.

ve the separation between past, present, and future is only an illusion, although a convincing "...believe the separ one." Albert Einstein

REFERENCES

- Nehrences

 1. Hwang JJ, Lee DH, Yoon H, Shin CM, Park YS, Kim N. Is Atrial Fibrillation a Risk Factor for Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease Occurrence? Medicine (Baltimore).

 2015 Oct;94 (43):e1921. doi: 10.1097/MD.000000000001921. PubMed PMID: 26512618.

 2. Huang CC, Chan WL, Luo JC, Chen PC, Chen TJ, Chung CM, Huang PH, Lin SJ, Chen JW, Leu HB. Gastroesophageal reflux disease and atrial fibrillation: a nationwide population-based study. PLoS One. 2012;7(10):e47575. doi:1 0.1371/journal.pone.0047575. Epub 2012 Oct 15. PubMed PMID: 23077642;
- 2012;7(10):e47575. doi:1 0.1371/journal.pone.0047675. Epub 2012 Oct 15. PubMed PMID: 23077642; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3471851.
 3. Mantel N, Haenszel W. Statistical aspects of the analysis of data from retrospective studies of disease. J Natl Cancer Inst. 1959 Apr;22(4):719-48. PubMed PMID: 13655060.
 4. Nagurney JT, Brown DF, Sane S, Weiner JB, Wang AC, Chang Y. The accuracy and completeness of data collected by prospective and retrospective methods. Acad Emerg Med. 2005 Sep;12(9):884-95. PubMed PMID: 16141025.
- 5. Ciulla MM. (2015) The biological side of randomness. A starting point to rethink causation of disease and prevention as a strategy PeerJ PrePrints 3:e1440 https://dx.doi.org/10.7287/peerj.preprints.1147v2

Is Atrial Fibrillation a Risk Factor for Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease Occurrence?

Posted by Tom Pacific at 7:59 AM

Be the first to comment

Post a Comment

