# **ANNALS JOURNAL CLUB**



# Association Between Alcohol Consumption and Nocturnal Leg Cramps

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Ann Fam Med 2018;16(4):iii. https://doi.org/10.1370/afm.2142.

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## **HOW IT WORKS**

In each issue, the *Annals* selects an article and provides discussion tips and questions. Take a RADICAL approach to these materials and post a summary of your conversation in our online discussion. (Open the article and click on "TRACK Discussion/ Submit a comment.") Discussion questions and information are online at: http://www.annfammed.org/site/AJC/.

# **CURRENT SELECTION**

### **Article for Discussion**

Delacour C, Chambe J, Lefebrvre F, et al. Association between alcohol consumption and nocturnal leg cramps in patients over 60 years old: a case-control study. *Ann Fam Med.* 2018;16(4):296-301.

# **Discussion Tips**

Case-control studies can be useful to explore associations when diseases are rare or not well understood.<sup>2</sup> Nocturnal leg cramps are a common but relatively self-limited condition of unclear pathophysiology, although associations with various medications (such as diuretics and quinine) have been proposed. This case-control study explores an interesting and novel association between nocturnal leg cramps and alcohol consumption.

### **Discussion Questions**

- What question is asked by this study and why does it matter to a family physician?
- What is a case-control study?<sup>2</sup> How is this different from a cohort study?

- What are the strengths and weaknesses of a casecontrol study design to answer a study question?
- How did the researchers find cases and match to control subjects? How did the case and control groups compare in terms of demographics and medical history?
- What are the main study findings? How were these calculated? What was the credibility interval around the point estimate?
- To what degree might the findings be affected by:
  - Ohow patients were selected, excluded, or lost to follow-up?
  - ° The size of the study? How many matches were included of the 4 different combinations (Supplemental Appendix 5)?
  - How the main variable of alcohol consumption was measured and categorized?
  - Confounding (false attribution of causality because 2 variables discovered to be associated actually are associated with a 3rd factor)?
  - ° Chance?
- What is a dose-effect relationship? Did they find a dose-effect relationship with alcohol? Does this strengthen or weaken the findings of the study?
- How comparable is the study sample to patients in your practice with nocturnal leg cramps?
- Is this study likely to change your clinical practice? In what way?
- What are the next steps to further investigate these findings?

### References

- Stange KC, Miller WL, McLellan LA, et al. Annals Journal Club: It's time to get RADICAL. Ann Fam Med. 2006;4(3):196-197. http:// annfammed.org/cgi/content/full/4/3/196.
- Coggon D, Rose G, Barker DJP. Case-control and cross-sectional studies. In: Epidemiology for the Uninitiated. 4th ed. London, UK: The BMJ. https://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/resources-readers/publications/epidemiology-uninitiated/8-case-control-and-cross-sectional. Accessed Apr 12, 2018.