

5. Rothman KJ. *Modern epidemiology*. Boston: Little Brown, 1986.
6. Last JM. *Diccionario de epidemiología*. Barcelona: Salvat, 1989.
7. Schlesselmann J. Case-Control Studies: design, conduct, analysis. New York: Oxford, 1982: 40-9.
8. Cole P, MacMahon B. Attributable risk percent in case-control studies. *Brit J Prev Soc Med* 1971; 25: 242-4.
9. Bruzz P, Green SB, Byar DP, Britton LA, Schairer C. Estimating the population attributable risk for multiple risk factors using case-control data. *Am J Epidemiol* 1985; 122: 904-14.
10. Kuritz SK, Landis JR. Attributable risk ratio estimation from matched pairs case-control data. *Am J Epidemiol* 1987; 125: 324-8.
11. Walter SD. The estimation and interpretation of attributable risk in health research. *Biometrics* 1976; 32: 829-49.
12. Wahrendorf J. An estimate of the proportion of colo-rectal and stomach cancers which might be prevented by certain changes in dietary habits. *Int J Cancer* 1987; 40: 625-8.
13. Wonnacott RJ, Wonnacott TH. *Introductory statistics*. 4^a ed. New York: Wiley, 1985.
14. Walter SD. The distribution of Levin's measure of attributable risk. *Biometrika* 1975; 62: 371-4.
15. Greenland S. Variance estimators for attributable fraction estimates consistent in both large strata and sparse data. *Stat Med* 1987; 6: 701-8.
16. Denman DW, Schlesselmann JJ. Interval estimation of the attributable risk for multiple exposure levels in case-control studies. *Biometrics* 1983; 39: 185-92.
17. Miettinen OS. Estimability and estimation in case-referent studies. *Am J Epidemiol* 1976; 103: 226-35.
18. Lilienfield AM, Lilienfield DE. Foundations of epidemiology. 2^a ed. New York: Oxford, 1980.
19. González CA, López-Abente G, Erreza M et al. Occupation and bladder cancer in Spain: a multi-centre case-control study. *Int J Epidemiol* 1989; 18: 569-77.
20. OMS/IARC. Cancer incidence in five continents, vol. V Lyon: IARC Sci Publ 1987; 88.
21. Rothman KJ. Synergy and antagonism in cause-effect relationships. *Am J Epidemiol* 1974; 99: 385-8.
22. Walker AM. Proportion of disease attributable to the combined effect of two factors. *Int J Epidemiol* 1981; 10: 81-5.
23. Sasco AJ. Etiologic fraction in case-control studies for the evaluation of screening. *J Chron Dis* 1987; 40: 368.
24. Walter SD. Prevention for multifactorial diseases. *Am J Epidemiol* 1980; 112: 409-16.
25. Walter SD. Effects of interaction, confounding and observational error on attributable risk estimation. *Am J Epidemiol* 1983; 117: 598-604.
26. Duffy SW, Tabar L. Screening for breast cancer (letter). *J Chron Dis* 1987; 40: 907-8.
27. Greenland S, Robins JM. Conceptual problems in the definition and interpretation of attributable fractions. *Am J Epidemiol* 1988; 128: 1185-97.
28. Dawber TR. *The Framingham study: the epidemiology of atherosclerotic disease*. Cambridge: Harvard, 1980.
29. Kannel WB. Hypertension, blood lipids, and cigarette smoking as co-risk factors for coronary heart disease. *Ann NY Acad Sci* 1978; 304: 128-39.
30. Shultz, JM. *Smoking-Attributable mortality, morbidity, and economic costs. Computer software and documentation center for nonsmoking and health*. Minneapolis, Minnesota: Minnesota Department of Health, 1985.
31. The steering committee of the physicians health study research group. Preliminary report: findings from the aspirin component of the ongoing physicians health study. *New Eng J Med* 1988; 318: 262-4.

Premio de la Sociedad Española de Epidemiología al mejor trabajo de investigación original publicado en *Gaceta Sanitaria*

Con el fin de estimular la producción científica de calidad en nuestro país, la *Sociedad Española de Epidemiología* convoca un premio de 100.000 pesetas a los autores del mejor artículo original publicado en *Gaceta Sanitaria*.

Serán candidatos al mismo todos los artículos aparecidos en la sección de *Originals* de la revista. El premio será otorgado por un tribunal independiente designado a tal efecto por la *Sociedad Española de Epidemiología y Gaceta Sanitaria*, y será entregado al primer autor del artículo durante la Reunión anual de la Sociedad.

La convocatoria tendrá carácter anual, y se concederá por primera vez al mejor artículo publicado durante el año 1990.