

The Swedish Twin Registry in the Third Millennium: An Update

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The Swedish Twin Registry was first established in the late 1950s. Today it includes more than 170,000 twins — in principle all twins born in Sweden since 1886. In this article we describe some ongoing and recently completed projects based on the registry. In particular, we describe recent efforts to screen all twins born between 1959 and 1985, and young twin pairs when they turn 9 and 12 years of age. For these studies, we present initial frequencies of common conditions and exposures.

The Swedish Twin Registry (STR) is a unique resource for the scientific community. It was first established in the late 1950s to study the importance of smoking and alcohol consumption on cancer and cardiovascular diseases while controlling for genetic propensity to disease. Today the STR includes 170,176 twins in 85,088 pairs (Table 1), in principle all twins born in Sweden between 1886 and 2000. Of these, 137,414 twins are still alive and living in Sweden. The number of twin pairs where both twins are alive and living in Sweden is 61,508 (Table 1). Previous data collection by the STR comprised several questionnaires during the 1960s and 1970s, and the SALT telephone interviews conducted from 1998 to 2002. These have been described in detail previously (Lichtenstein et al., 2002; Pedersen et al., 2002). The STR database is regularly updated with current addresses, as well as information about cancer diagnoses, hospital discharges and inpatient diagnoses, cause of death, conditions during birth, and vital status (all this information is passed on from the relevant national health care registries). Zygosity is assigned based on questions about inpair similarities in childhood. This method has been validated

repeatedly with DNA as having 98% or higher accuracy (Lichtenstein et al., 2002).

In 2002 we described the history and structure of the STR, including a summary of much of the STR research prior to 2002 (Lichtenstein et al., 2002; Pedersen et al., 2002). Several recently completed and ongoing projects have also been described in other publications (Cameron et al., 2002; Evengard et al., 2005; Finkel & Pedersen, 2004; Gatz et al., 2005; Kato et al., 2006a; Lichtenstein et al., in press; Michaelsson et al., 2005; Wirdefeldt et al., 2004). Here, we describe the progress and updates of the registry since 2002, focusing on older twins born before 1958 (Screening Across the Lifespan Twin Study: SALT), young adult to middle-aged twins born 1959 to 1985 (Study of Twin Adults: Genes and Environment: STAGE), twin children born since 1992 (Child and Adolescent Twin Study in Sweden: CATSS), and a study in which birth information has been collected for all twins born 1926 to 1958.

The SALT Study: Screening of Diseases in Older Twins

The SALT study was initiated in 1998, with the purpose of screening all twins born before 1958 for most common complex diseases, regardless of the status of their twin partner. The computer assisted telephone interview focused first on twins over 65 years of age at interview, and then proceeded to younger twins, and was completed in 2002. Since our last report about SALT (Lichtenstein et al., 2002),

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Table 1

Number of Pairs in the Swedish Twin Registry

Birth cohort	Number of twin pairs in the Swedish Twin Registry			Number of twin pairs still alive and living in Sweden		
	Same-sexed pairs		Opposite-sexed pairs	Same-sexed pairs		Opposite-sexed pairs
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
1886–1925	4813	1654	6059	655	1441	688
1926–1958	8855	10,474	9097	7189	7907	5735
1959–1986	8845	8688	7653	6889	6874	6133
1987–1992 ¹	2749	2608	2326	2081	2207	1758
1992–2000 ²	3768	3948	3551	4025	3757	4169
Total	29,030	27,372	28,686	20,839	22,186	18,483

Note: ¹Until June 1992.²From July 1992.

which described the design, procedure, and prevalence rates for respondents over the age of 55, we have now completed data collection for the entire cohort of twins born 1886 to 1958. The number of individual twins and complete twin pairs that have responded in the SALT study are presented in Table 2. Response rates for those eligible (still alive and living in Sweden) were 65% for the cohort born 1886 to 1925, and 74% for the cohort born 1926 to 1958. Notably, data are available in the SALT for both same-sex and opposite-sex twins. For same sex-twins, data from the STR are also available from the 1960s and 1970s. Thus, many analyses use information from both the STR and SALT to understand lifespan origins of chronic diseases later in life.

Since the completion of SALT, four studies with additional data collection from twins with a specific disease or syndrome have been initiated, and in some cases, completed (the HARMONY study of dementia, Gatz et al., 2005; Parkinson's disease in Swedish twins,

Wirdefeldt et al., 2004; chronic fatigue syndrome, Evengard et al., 2005; and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease). In addition, a number of analyses of the SALT cohort have been published (e.g., Bulik et al., 2006; Cameron et al., 2002; Crowe, et al., in press; Gatz et al., 2006; Kato et al., 2006a, 2006b; Kendler, et al., 2006; Mackintosh, et al., 2006; Michaelsson et al., 2005; Mucci, et al., 2005; Rasgon et al., 2005; Soldani, et al., 2005; Svensson, et al., 2004; Wirdefeldt, et al., 2004). As these studies have been described elsewhere, we focus here on a new initiative involving the SALT cohort, establishing a biobank.

Biobanking SALT

One of the key goals of the STR is to obtain DNA from as many twins as possible and to establish a biobank. Toward that end, we are obtaining whole blood samples for DNA extraction and serum for clinical chemistries from at least 10,000 pairs of twins who have participated in SALT. As of August 2006, we have collected serum and DNA from 5350 individ-

Table 2

Number of Individuals and Pairs in Recent Data-Collection Efforts

Birth cohort	Data collection	Number of individuals who responded to the latest data collection		Number of complete twin pairs who responded to the latest data collection						
		Male	Female	Male			Female			Unlike sexed pairs
				Monozygotic	Dizygotic	Unknown zygosity	Monozygotic	Dizygotic	Unknown zygosity	
1886–1925	SALT	2544	3655	177	305	3	344	577	8	443
1926–1958	SALT	18,335	20,385	1970	3061	205	2385	3450	154	4238
1959–1986 ¹	STAGE	11,251	14,113	838	527	81	1483	952	83	2582
1987–1992 ²										
1992–2000 ³	CATSS	4074 ⁴	3860 ⁴	581 ⁴	616 ⁴	181 ⁴	585 ⁴	501 ⁴	185 ⁴	1318 ⁴

Note: ¹ For twins born between May 1985 and December 1986 these number are from the TCHAD-study (Lichtenstein et al., in press).²Until June 1992.³From July 1992.⁴Number of response as of June 1, 2006. Data collection is ongoing.

uals, of whom 2150 are twin pairs. Through collaboration with GenomEUtwin (Peltonen, 2003), genome scans (1000 marker set) have been completed on 510 same-sex dizygotic (DZ) pairs and through EuroClot, 391 individuals have provided plasma for evaluation of clotting factors. Our strategy has been to start with the oldest intact pairs and collect samples from pairs in successively younger ages.

The Study of Twin Adults: Genes and Environment (STAGE) — Exposures and Illnesses in Middle Age Twins

For the first time, we contacted cohorts of twins in the STR born after 1958. STAGE is, at this time, the

world's largest web-based survey, including 43,000 monozygotic (MZ), same- and opposite-sex DZ twins born in Sweden 1959–1985. Much like SALT, the purpose was to screen for most common complex diseases, although a great deal of attention was put into evaluating exposure relevant during young adulthood and midlife (Table 3). Because this cohort of twins is the same age the middle cohort of the STR was when contacted in 1972 (i.e., those born 1926–1958), we have a unique opportunity to test for cohort differences in both exposure to, and prevalence of, diseases.

Procedures

All twins born from 1959 to 1985 were contacted with an invitation letter containing information about

Table 3

Sections included in the Study of Twin Adults: Genes and Environment (STAGE)

1.	Twin information
2.	Demographics and family composition
3.	Education and occupation
4.	Physical activity ¹
5.	Smoke and snuff
6.	Nicotine dependence
7.	Coffee and tea
8.	Alcohol
9.	Illicit drugs
10.	Medical history and life quality ¹
11.	Eating disorders and weight history
12.	Menstrual and reproductive history
13.	Incontinence/interstitial cystitis
14.	Sexual risk behaviour ¹
15.	Reflux
16.	Irritable bowel syndrome
17.	Arthritis, arthrosis
18.	Chronic fatigue
19.	Performance/capacity
20.	Burn-out
21.	Asthma, respiratory symptoms, allergy, eczema
22.	Headache
23.	Epilepsy
24.	Personality (neuroticism, extraversion, impulsivity, perfectionism, self-directedness, personality disorders) ¹
25.	Depressive symptoms
26.	Major depression
27.	Generalized anxiety disorder
28.	Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder ¹
29.	Tourette's
30.	Stressful and traumatic life events ¹
31.	Questions about genetic research ²
32.	Sleep patterns ²
33.	Leadership ²
34.	Nutrition ²

Note: ¹Section included in paper questionnaire mailed to the 7030 twins who responded to the telephone interview.

²These sections were presented as 'voluntary sections' at the end of the questionnaire. Thus, the twins were informed that the formal questionnaire was completed, but that the extra sections could be completed if they wanted to. Fifty-eight per cent of those who responded to the web questionnaire also responded to these 'extra' questions.

Table 4
Lifetime Prevalence of Common Conditions Based on Self-Reports During STAGE

	Women	Men	Total	Kappa*
High blood pressure	8.8%	6.0%	7.7%	0.69
Lipid disorders	2.2%	4.3%	3.1%	—
Angina pectoris	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	—
Myocardial infarction	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	—
Claudication	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	—
Venous thrombosis	2.0%	0.5%	1.4%	—
Narrowing of neck arteries	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	—
Irregular cardiac rhythms/atrial fibrillation	3.5%	4.1%	3.8%	—
Chronic bronchitis	5.7%	2.8%	4.2%	0.26
Rheumatoid arthritis	1.2%	0.6%	0.9%	—
Knee joint problem	12.7%	14.3%	13.4%	0.53
Sciatica	14.8%	8.2%	12.2%	0.47
Hip joint problem	5.6%	2.6%	4.4%	0.56
Disabled	3.4%	3.0%	3.2%	—
Bechterew's disease	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	—
Back pain	35.7%	33.9%	34.9%	0.58
Neck pain	21.2%	13.8%	18.2%	0.29
Shoulder pain	15.3%	12.7%	14.0%	0.49
Scoliosis	6.0%	2.1%	4.4%	0.69
Stomach or intestinal problems	25.4%	17.3%	22.1%	0.46
Crohn's disease	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	—
Ulcerative colitis	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	—
Recurring urinary tract problems	12.2%	1.1%	7.7%	0.60
Prostate problem		1.9%	1.9%	—
Multiple sclerosis	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	—
Psoriasis	3.4%	3.0%	3.2%	0.71
Diabetes	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	—
Goiter	2.5%	0.2%	1.6%	—
Other glandular disease	1.5%	0.7%	1.2%	—
Gall bladder problem	5.1%	1.3%	3.5%	0.58
Liver disease	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	—
Gout	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	—
Kidney disease	1.7%	1.3%	1.5%	—
Glandular fever/infectious mononucleosis	9.1%	7.1%	8.3%	0.75
Migraine	28.9%	14.6%	23.1%	0.77
Dizziness	27.7%	12.7%	21.6%	0.51
Cancer	1.8%	1.1%	1.5%	—
Depression	25.9%	16.6%	22.1%	0.60
Bipolar disorder	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	—
Anxiety attacks	15.5%	9.1%	12.9%	0.83
Specific phobia	12.0%	5.9%	9.5%	0.53
Problems with drugs or alcohol	2.0%	3.2%	2.5%	0.66
Eating Disorder	9.3%	0.8%	5.9%	0.76
Obsessive compulsive disorder	4.2%	2.8%	3.7%	1.00
Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder/deficits in attention, motor control and perception/minimal brain dysfunction	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	—
Tourette's disease	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	—
Schizophrenia	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	—
Autism spectrum disease	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	—
Cramp attacks	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%	0.26
Minor epileptic seizures	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	0.74
Herpes	29.2%	25.4%	27.7%	0.84
Lip fissure, jaw fissure or cleft palate	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	—

Note: *Calculations based on responses from 100 individuals who completed both the web questionnaire and telephone interview (for the purpose of retest).

the project. They were provided with the website address of the project's homepage and given a personal login. The letter also contained a response form where respondents could indicate if they preferred a telephone interview. For logistic purposes, the mailing was done in four batches between May 20, 2005 and June 1, 2005. Three reminders were sent out to twins who did not respond to the web-based survey. The first reminder was sent 2 weeks after the information letter, the second 2 weeks after the first reminder, and the last after summer had ended (September 2005). Two reminders were also sent to twins who began, but failed to complete, the web questionnaire. In addition, an electronic reminder was sent to twins who had given us their email addresses. In the final reminder, twins were phoned and asked to complete the questionnaire.

After the three reminders, respondents who still had not responded were phoned and offered the opportunity to participate in a telephone interview instead. These interviews started in November 2005 and were completed in March 2006. For individuals who chose to participate in a telephone interview (performed by trained interviewers, using a computer-based data collection system), a supplementary paper questionnaire was mailed (see Table 3 for sections completed over the phone and those done via paper questionnaire).

One hundred twins were recontacted after 2 to 5 months in order to assess test-retest reliability, as well as to compare methods of data collection (i.e., web versus telephone interview).

Participation Rates

The sex distribution of the 42,582 eligible twins (i.e., pairs where both twins survived their first birthday) in the target population is approximately equal. The total response rate was 59.6% ($N = 25,364$; Table 2). The response rate for the web questionnaire was 43.1% (49.9% for women, 36.2% for men), and an additional 16.5% (16.0% women, 17.0% men) completed a telephone interview.

Questionnaires and telephone interview

The entire questionnaire contained approximately 1300 questions, in 34 sections (Table 3). Many sections in the questionnaire are presented in a 'branching' format, meaning that the individuals are asked follow-up questions if they respond positively to key introductory items. On average, respondents answered around 800 to 900 questions. The average time to complete either the web questionnaire or the telephone interview was 80 to 85 minutes. Respondents had the opportunity to take a break while responding — if they were participating via the web interview, when they logged on again they automatically began where they left off.

Table 4 describes the prevalence rates (by gender) from the STAGE study for some major health problems. Prevalent conditions were back and neck pain,

stomach and intestinal problems, migraine, dizziness, depression, and herpes. The last column of Table 4 shows the agreement between web questionnaires and telephone interviews for the 100 individuals who were retested. The kappa-values were moderate, good, or excellent for most of the conditions, indicating that it will be possible to combine questionnaire and interview data for many analyses.

Biobanking STAGE

During 2005 we also performed a pilot study of DNA collection for determining zygosity from 200 twin pairs in the STAGE study. This feasibility study was successful; after one email reminder, 75.3% ($N = 301$) donated DNA via finger-prick drops of blood on filter paper cards sent through ordinary mail. An additional five individuals preferred to donate DNA via saliva. We are currently evaluating the quality and quantity of the samples donated. If they are sufficient, the STR will probably soon approach all STAGE participants for DNA collection.

STAGE follow-up

Funding for STAGE follow-up has been obtained through grants from the National Cancer Institute (Genetic and environment determinants of smoking cessation, Patrick Sullivan, principal investigator) and from the National Institute of Digestive Disorders and Kidney Diseases (Interstitial Cystitis in Swedish Twins, Nancy Pedersen, principal investigator). Because the main goal of the smoking cessation project is the follow-up of individuals who are smokers or former smokers, all ever-tobacco users in this cohort will be recontacted three times at yearly intervals. The first recontact was launched during the summer of 2006.

The Child and Adolescent Twin Study in Sweden (CATSS)

The Child and Adolescent Twin Study in Sweden (CATTS), which aims to contact all twins in Sweden born since 1992, commenced in July 2004. In this study, a telephone interview is conducted with parents of all twins, not more than one month before or after their 9th and 12th birthdays. Approximately 1400 twin pairs are born in Sweden each year. All screening data are collected over the telephone by trained interviewers using a computer-based data collection system. In this screening phase we collect as much information as necessary to screen for most somatic and mental conditions. Special emphasis is put on symptoms that can determine whether a twin is likely to have a disease or a syndrome.

Pilot Study and Participation Rates

A pilot study testing the feasibility of the CATSS was performed on all 464 twin pairs born in July and August 1992 and 1995 (i.e., twins turning 9 or 12 during the summer of 2004). We were able to contact

Table 5

Sections Included in the CATSS

98% of the families ($N = 457$), either by phone or by a home visit. Of the 457 twin families with contact information, 80.5% ($N = 368$) completed the telephone interview. The pilot study was completed successfully, and the full-scale CATSS has been ongoing since September 2004. Interviews with parents of twins have now been completed for twins born from July 1992 to December 1993 (12 years old), and for twins born July

1995 to December 1996 (9 years old). Response rates continue to be high (81.2%), and, as of June 2006, responses have been received from parents of 3967 twin pairs (Table 2).

Telephone interview

The entire interview contains 484 questions in 10 sections (Table 5). One section asks for demographic information about the parents. Birth information requested about the twins includes birth order and birthweight. Further, information about twins regarding current and past illnesses, prescribed medications, symptoms of somatic and psychiatric problems, problematic personality traits, and environments (physical activity, parenting, life events) is collected. The average time to complete the telephone interview is 64 minutes.

Table 6 describes the prevalence of some of the major health problems, and exposure by gender, found in the CATSS study. Common problems were different types of allergies and headache. Three per cent of parents reported a psychiatric diagnosis in their children; Twenty-five per cent of the children

Table 6

Lifetime Prevalence Rate (%) of Major Conditions and Exposures Based on Parent Reports During CATSS (as of June 1, 2006)

	Girls $N = 3860$ %	Boys $N = 4074$ %	Total $N = 7934$ %
Allergy			
Asthma	10.0	16.3	13.2
Hay fever	11.3	16.8	14.1
Atopic eczema	15.6	13.2	14.3
Hives	1.5	1.3	1.4
Food allergy	13.4	14.7	14.1
Headache			
Headache	25.8	24.6	25.2
Psychiatric diagnosis by a physician or psychologist			
Any psychiatric diagnosis	1.8	4.6	3.2
ADHD	0.3	1.4	0.9
Autism	0.3	1.0	0.6
Anxiety	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tourette's syndrome	0	0.2	0.1
Compulsion	0.1	0.2	0.1
Physical activity			
4–5 times a week or more	43.2	50.9	47.1
Life events			
Life events (any)	23.4	26.9	25.2
Car accident	0.8	0.9	0.8
Other serious accident	14.7	17.6	16.2
Witness to car accident	1.8	2.1	1.9
Robbed	1.6	2.3	1.9
Been hit more than once	2.2	4.6	3.4
Witness to fire accident	4.0	3.8	3.9
Witness to any violent crime	1.3	0.8	1.1

were reported to have been in, or witnessed, a major traumatic life event.

Birth Characteristics of Twins in the STR

It has been suggested that intrauterine exposure may influence subsequent risk of several psychiatric and chronic diseases (Barker, 1998). Although this hypothesis has been supported by previous research, these studies generally suffer from failure to adjust for possible confounds, such as genetic or early environmental factors, and they may also have limited power or low range of exposure. Twin studies present an ideal opportunity to disentangle associations between birth characteristics and diseases with regard to intrauterine environment, genetic factors, and environment early in life. We are now augmenting the registry with information on birth characteristics retrieved from birth records of all twin pairs born in Sweden from 1926 to 1958.

At birth, information about maternal and birth characteristics is routinely collected and documented in individual birth records by the attending midwife. These birth records are kept at local delivery archives throughout Sweden. This procedure of recording birth information and preserving the records is enforced by law. The birth records include information about maternal age at delivery, number of previous births, father's and/or mother's occupation (used to define socioeconomic status at birth), name (if baptized at birth), birthweight, birth length, head circumference, and gestational age (based on the last menstrual period). Correct birth identification of each twin within same-sex twin pairs has been ensured by only including same-sex twin pairs who were both baptized and named at birth, or who reported birth order with mutual within pair agreement in SALT. Information about birth order was validated in 2713 same-sex twin pairs who were both baptized at birth and responded to the question on birth order in SALT. There was a 95% agreement between birth order as stated in SALT and as stated on birth records. We retrieved birth records in 22,097 twin pairs (81 % retrieval rate among the eligible twin pairs), and were able to identify birth characteristics of each twin in 12,166 same sex-twin pairs and 8533 opposite-sex twin pairs.

Collaboration

The STR is a resource for the international scientific community. We are therefore receptive to collaboration with academic and industry based researchers. Regardless of the type of research interest, all potential collaborations or data access agreements must first be reviewed by the Steering Committee of the STR. If the applicant is not based at a Swedish university, to assure that the Swedish research community benefits from this national resource, we require them to have a collaborator based at a Swedish university.

Today the STR collaborates scientifically with researchers all over the world. For our data sharing

policy see http://www.meb.ki.se/twinreg/info/twinreg_pol_stat.pdf, and for further inquiries and applications please contact the coordinator for the Swedish Twin Registry: tvillingregistret@meb.ki.se

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