Elevated serum lipoprotein (a) concentrations appear to be a risk factor for the development of both coronary and cerebral atherosclerosis. Peripheral vascular disease can cause symptoms of intermittent claudication or non-healing ulcers. This study will evaluate the relationship between serum Lp (a) concentrations and peripheral atherosclerosis.

An elevated serum Lp (a) level is associated with an increased prevalence of peripheral vascular disease.

We are requesting 100 controls who are individually matched to 50 cases previously obtained from Johns Hopkins Hospital. These cases were recruited from individuals undergoing peripheral angiography. Matching criteria will be age, gender, smoking, and a history of diabetes, myocardial infarction, or stroke. Matching ARIC variables are V1H01, CIGT01 (group 3 vs 1 and 2) HOM10E HMO10C HOM10D.