Manuscript #165

1. Title:
Dyslipidemic Hypertension Prevalence and its Correlates: Comparison of Blacks and Whites

2. Writing Group:
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3. Timeline:
The data from the latest Visit 1 files will be used. The writing group has the necessary resources to undertake the analyses. Conditional upon acceptance of the Publications Committee, analyses will begin immediately. Expected time of completion is December.

4. Rationale:
Dyslipidemic hypertension (DH) is a syndrome involving dyslipidemia and essential hypertension. Further understanding of this relationship among blacks and whites will contribute to better definitions of subgroups of hypertensives affected by this association and to more effective treatment. Adopting the algorithms used by Williams and colleagues (1988) to investigate familial aggregation of this syndrome, the writing group proposes to examine the prevalence of DH and its correlates among blacks and whites.

5. Main Hypotheses:
a) There is no difference between the expected and observed prevalence of dyslipidemia among hypertensives, independent of antihypertensive medication.
b) There is no difference in the prevalence of dyslipidemia nor its associated correlates among black vs. white hypertensives, independent of antihypertensive medication.

6. Data Requested:
Data needed for this manuscript include the derived variable for hypertension, total cholesterol, HDL, HDL$_2$, HDL$_3$, LDL, total triglycerides, apoprotein A$_1$, apoprotein B, Lp$_a$, fibrinogen (factor I), factor VII, factor VIII, and medication survey data. Correlates of interest include family history of hypertension, the derived variable for diabetes, insulin and glucose measurements, anthropometric measurements (including weight, height, and waist-to-hip ratio), and demographic characteristics. Inclusion criteria for examinees will follow algorithms used by Williams (1988).

Reference: