1. Title (length 26):
Fat Distribution and PPL

2. Writing Group (list individual with lead responsibility first):
(lead) Folsom                Sharrett
            Crouse                    Chambless
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3. Timeline:

4. Rationale:
One of the key abnormalities of abdominal adiposity is disordered insulin and triglyceride metabolism. Numerous studies have shown elevated fasting triglyceride levels with abdominal adiposity, but few studies have examined postprandial levels. It is of special interest to examine differences between men and women because of sex differences in regional adiposity. It is also of interest to examine race differences because in ARIC cross-sectional data, obesity seemed to be more strongly related to fasting triglycerides in whites than blacks.

5. Main Hypothesis:
Increased abdominal adiposity, hyperinsulinemia, and hyperglycemia will be positively and independently associated with postprandial triglyceride peak. Furthermore, these associations will differ between blacks and whites, men and women.

6. Data (variables, time window, source, inclusions/exclusions):
Data: Visit 2 PPL sample, with appropriate stratification for case/control status.
Dependent variables: PPL variables (primarily fasting and peak triglycerides)
Independent variables: BMI, WHR, insulin, glucose, diabetes
Covariates: Age, race, sex, smoking status, fasting triglyceride level