Cardiometabolic Risk Factor Profile of U.S and Caribbean-born Blacks

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Background

▪African Americans have the highest coronary heart disease [CHD] mortality rate of all ethnic groups in the U.S. Caribbean-born blacks [CBB] have been reported to have lower CHD mortality than U.S-born blacks [UBB] and whites. In this study, we evaluated the burden of cardiac and cardiometabolic risk factors in UBB versus CBB

Methods

▪We prospectively studied consecutive patients hospitalized with symptoms suggestive of myocardial ischemia for cardiac and cardiometabolic risk factors during a one-year period.Patients agreed to participate in our Cardiovascular Outcomes Research Group [CORG] registry developed at 4 SUNY downstate affiliated hospitals.

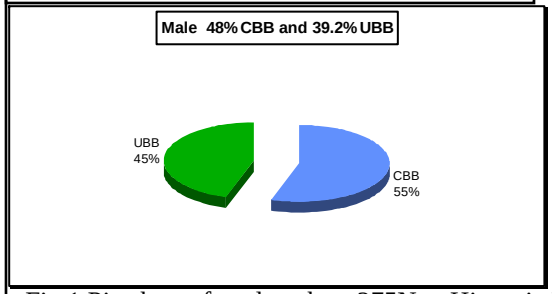
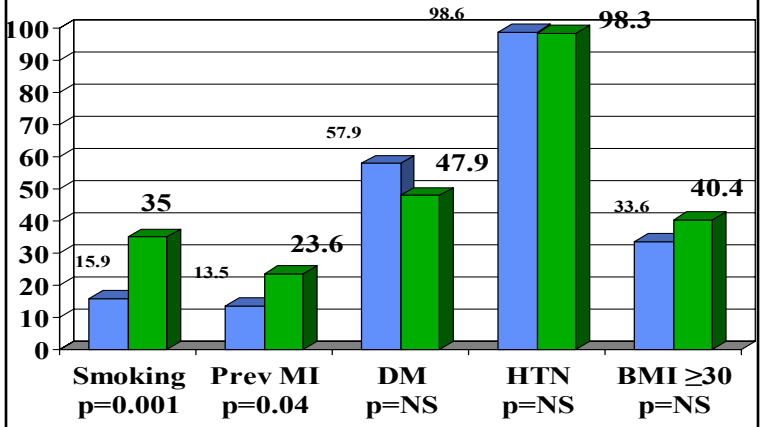


Fig 1:Pie chart of study cohort 275Non Hispanic Blacks

Fig 2 Chart showing prevalence of risk factors



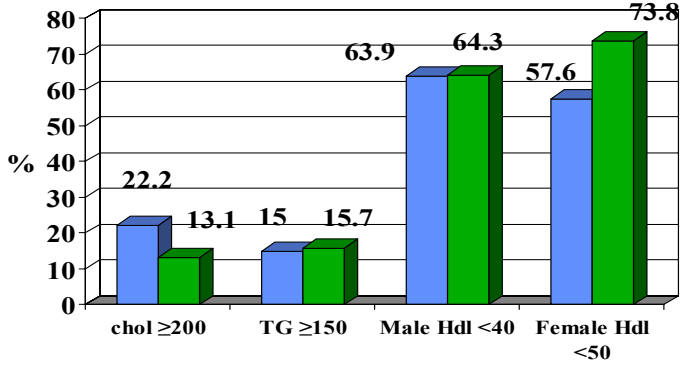


Fig.3 Chart comparing lipid profiles

Conclusions

▪Although CBB smoke less, they have a similarly high prevalence of cardiac and metabolic risk factors as UBB. Diabetes is particularly prevalent. These findings suggest that CBB in the U.S have very high CHD risk factor burdens and portend a CHD mortality rate similar to or greater than their U.S-born counterparts.

Limitations

Non inclusion of other known parameters of the cardiometabolic risk profile.

Acknowledgments

▪NIH 1 R24 MD001090 -01