

Race–Sex Differences in the Management of Hyperlipidemia: The REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke Study

Appendix Table 1. Characteristics of REGARDS participants by race-sex stratum

Anderson Model Domain	Category	Variable	White Men (n=7,809)	White Women (n=7,712)	Black Men (n=4,096)	Black Women (n=6,594)	P Value ^a
Predisposing Factors	CHD risk group, no. (%)	CVD/risk equivalent	3,295 (42.2)	2,194 (28.4)	1,920 (46.9)	2,711 (41.1)	<0.001
		FRS >20%	428 (5.5)	61 (0.8)	214 (5.2)	58 (0.9)	
		FRS 10-20%	2,989 (38.3)	467 (6.1)	1,405 (34.3)	439 (6.7)	
		FRS <10%	1,097 (14.0)	4,990 (64.7)	557 (13.6)	3,386 (51.3)	
		Age, mean (SD)	66.1 (9.2)	64.5 (9.5)	64.2 (9.1)	63.6 (9.2)	<0.001
	REGARDS Region, no. (%)	Stroke Belt	2,748 (35.2)	2,815 (36.5)	1,321 (32.3)	2,242 (34.0)	<0.001
		Stroke Buckle	1,537 (19.7)	1,946 (25.2)	639 (15.6)	1,218 (18.5)	
		Neither Belt/Buckle	3,524 (45.1)	2,951 (38.3)	2,136 (52.1)	3,134 (47.5)	
		Annual income, no. (%)	>\$75,000	2,018 (25.8)	1,278 (16.6)	551 (13.5)	
	\$35,000-\$75,000	2,908 (37.2)	2,235 (29.0)	1,275 (31.1)	1,551 (23.5)		
	\$20,000-\$34,999	1,661 (21.3)	1,876 (24.3)	1,129 (27.6)	1,731 (26.3)		
	<\$20,000	574 (7.4)	1,201 (15.6)	785 (19.2)	2,018 (30.6)		
	Education, no. (%)	Declined to report	648 (8.3)	1,122 (14.5)	356 (8.7)	855 (13.0)	<0.001
High school or more		7,297 (93.4)	7,152 (92.7)	3,336 (81.4)	5,336 (80.9)		
Less than high school		512 (6.6)	560 (7.3)	760 (18.6)	1,258 (19.1)		
Enabling Factors	Health insurance, no. (%)	No	272 (3.5)	386 (5.0)	361 (8.8)	693 (10.5)	<0.001
	Living in zip code in lowest tertile of poverty, no. (%)	Lowest tertile	3,749 (48.0)	3,487 (45.2)	723 (17.7)	840 (12.7)	<0.001
	Rural county residence, no. (%)	Not rural	5,939 (76.1)	5,771 (74.8)	3,694 (90.2)	5,834 (88.5)	<0.001
Rural		1,085 (13.9)	1,079 (14.0)	125 (3.1)	261 (4.0)		
Missing		785 (10.1)	862 (11.2)	277 (6.8)	499 (7.6)		
Perceived Need Factors	Morisky medication adherence, no. (%)		5,059 (64.8)	5,015 (65.0)	2,553 (62.3)	4,122 (62.5)	<0.001
	Aware of hyperlipidemia ^b , no. (%)		3,639 (69.1)	2,879 (78.4)	1,577 (60.5)	2,463 (71.7)	<0.001
	Current smoking, no. (%)		905 (11.6)	1,039 (13.5)	809 (19.8)	1,040 (15.8)	<0.001
Actual Need Factors	Depressive symptoms, no. (%)	CES-D score ≥4	440 (5.6)	901 (11.7)	415 (10.1)	1,038 (15.7)	<0.001
	Elevated High Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol, no. (%)	HDL-C >60 mg/dL	821 (10.5)	2,917 (37.8)	683 (16.7)	2,328 (35.3)	<0.001
	Obesity, no. (%)	BMI >30 kg/m ²	2,334 (29.9)	2,485 (32.2)	1,514 (37.0)	3,661 (55.5)	<0.001
	Physical Component Summary Score, mean (SD)		48.3 (9.6)	46.5 (10.9)	46.8 (9.8)	44.4 (11.0)	<0.001

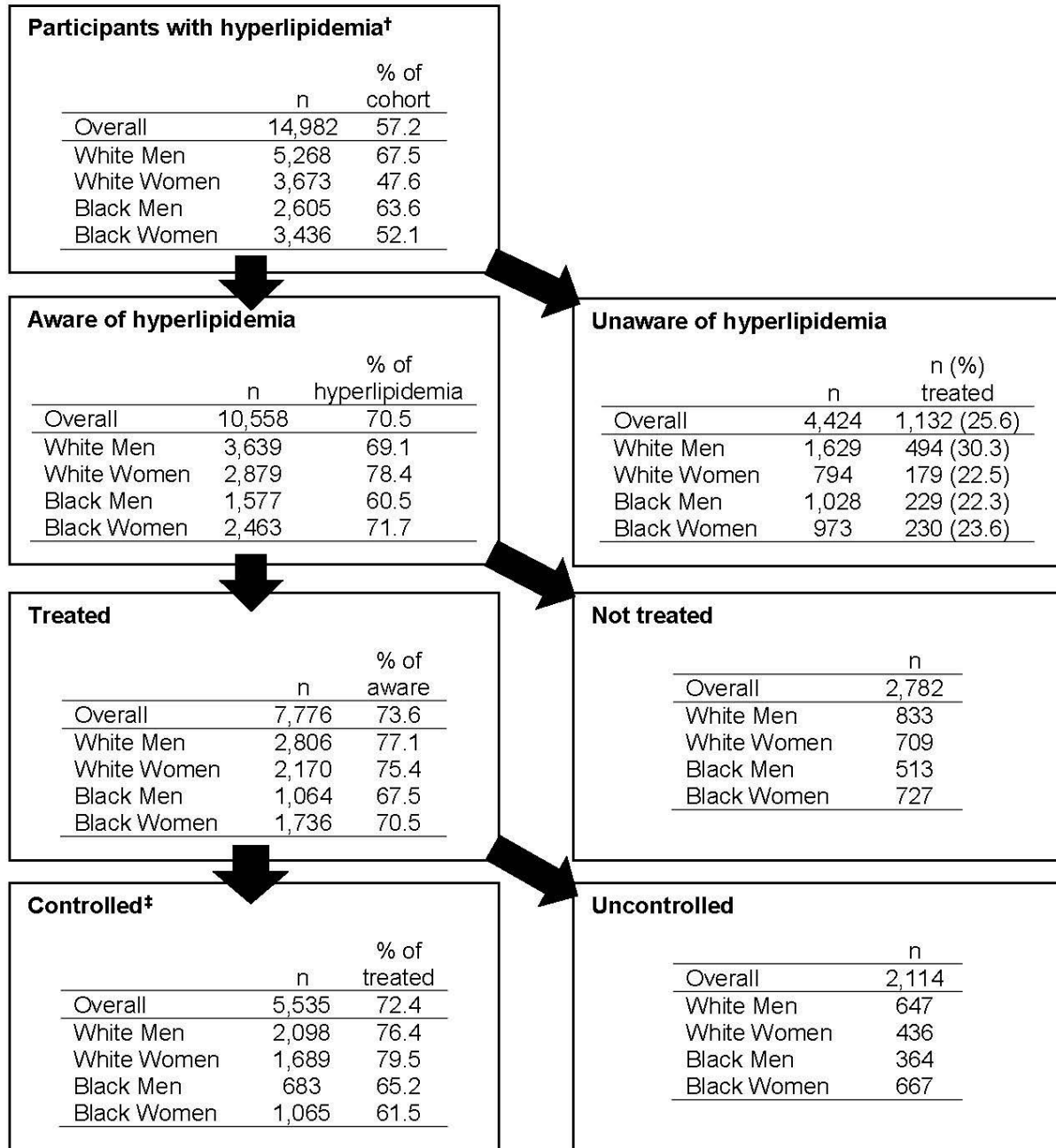
CES-D, Centers for Epidemiology Studies – Depression; CVD, Cardiovascular disease; FRS, Framingham risk score; HDL-C, High density lipoprotein cholesterol

^aP-values were calculated using chi-square tests for categorical variables and ANOVA for continuous variables.

^bAwareness of hyperlipidemia was calculated among participants with hyperlipidemia.

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Appendix Figure 1. Prevalence-Awareness-Treatment-Control (PATC) diagram, overall and by race-sex group



† Hyperlipidemia prevalence estimated out of 26,211 participants, including 7,809 white men, 7,712 white women, 4,096 black men, and 6,594 black women.

‡ 127 participants excluded due to missing LDL-C values.