



() -

*

**

: _____

BRFSS

, ()

(Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System)

()

NCEP ATP III

(National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III)

()

HDL

LDL

: _____

.($P > /$)

(/)

(/)

: _____

*

Email: nabipour@bpums.ac.ir

- :

**

.()

.(-)

)

(

.()

(

)

.()

-

ICD-10

()

.()

.()

.(-)

-

()
 .() BRFSS .()
 (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System)
)
 ()
)
 .() ()

- (Population-based)

()
)
 (

HDL .

:
 SPSS) LDL .
 .(SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA)
 () ()

1

 $)$.
$$\cdot \left(\quad \right)$$

/ P value (

•

(n =)	(n =)		
(/)	(/)*	(>= mg/dl)	
(/)	(/)	(>= mg/dl)	- LDL
(/)ζ	(/)	(>= mg/dl)	- HDL
(/)ζ	(/)	(>= mg/dl)	
(/)	(/)		
(/)	(/)		
(/)	(/)		
(/)ζ	(/)		
(/)	(/)		
1Λ(33/6)	13(33/3)	(BMI>=25)	
1Λ(33/6)	Λ(2·/Δ)	(BMI>=3·)	
		()	*
			P< / ζ

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ | \rangle \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sigma_z}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ | \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$
$$) \quad , \quad / (\quad)$$

HDL

.(p = / p = /)

[illegible]
$$\cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right)$$
 $\log (\text{TG}/\text{HDL-C})$

HDL

LDL

$$/ (\pm /)$$

I							
(p= / ; % / % /)				.(p= /)			
(p= / ; % / % /)				:			
.(				(			

I

I

[LP (a)] a

.()

a

B

.

.()

Apo B

()

.()

()

LP(a)

.

.

.()

LDL

.(-)

LDL

.

.

-

()

.

CVD

(Cardiovascular Disease)

(Coronary Artery Disease) CAD

.()

()

.()

() :

()

.()

CAD

)

(

/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	-LDL
/	/	/	/	/	-HDL
/	/	/	/	/	

)

(

.()

.() (P< /)

Apo B

LP (a)

References:

1. Ebrahim S, Smith GD. Exporting failure? Coronary heart disease and stroke in developing countries. *Int J Epidemiol* 2001; 30: 201-5
2. World health organization. The world health report 2002: Reducing risks, promoting healthy life Geneva, world health organization, 2002.
3. Kannel WB, Dawber TR. Atherosclerosis as a pediatric problem. *J Pediatr* 1972; 80: 544-54
4. Tracy RE, Newman WP, Wattingey WA, et al. Risk factors and Atherosclerosis in youth: autopsy finding of the Bogalusa heart study. *Am J Med Sci* 1995; 310 Suppl; 37 – 41.
5. Wissler RW. An overview of the quantitative influence of several risk factors on progression of atherosclerosis in young people in the United States. Pathobiological Determinants of Atherosclerosis in Youth (PDAY) Research Group. *Am J Med Sci* 1995; 310 Suppl: 29-36.
6. Natural history of aortic and coronary atherosclerotic lesions in youth. Findings from the PDAY Study. Pathobiological Determinants of Atherosclerosis in Youth (PDAY) Research Group. *Arterioscler Thromb* 1993; 13:1291-8.
7. Kelder SH, Perry CL, Klepp KI, et al. Longitudinal tracking of adolescent smoking, physical activity, and food choice behaviors. *Am J Public health* 1994; 84: 1121-6.
8. Lenfant C. Improving The health of america's Youth, The NHLBI Perspective. *J Health Educ* 1995; 26: 6-8.
9. Hoit BD, Gilpin EA, Henning H, et al. Myocardial infarction in young patient: an analysis by age subsets. *Circulation* 1986; 74: 712-21.
10. Bao W, Srinivasan SR, Valdez R. Longitudinal change in cardiovascular risk from childhood in offspring of parents with coronary artery disease: the Bogalusa heart study. *JAMA*, 1997; 278; 1749-54.
11. National Cholesterol Education Program: High lights of the report of the expert panel on blood cholesterol levels in children and adolescents. *Pediatrics*, 1992; 89: 495-501.
12. Couch SC. Cross AT, Kida K. Rapid westernization of children's blood cholesterol in 3 countries: evidence from nutrient-gene interactions? *Am J Clin Nutr* 2000; 72; 1266-74.
13. WHO MONICA Project. MONICA manual. 1999, ([http://www.ktl.fi/publication/monica/manual / index.htm](http://www.ktl.fi/publication/monica/manual/index.htm)).
14. CDC. Behavioral risk factors surveillance system, 2004. (<http:// www.cdc.gov/brfss/>).
15. Third report of the expert panel on Detection, Evaluation, and treatment of high blood cholesterol in adult (adult treatment Panel III), 2004. (<http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/ guidelines/cholesterol/>).

19. Kelishadi R, Zadegan NS, Naderi GA, et al. Atherosclerosis risk factors in children and adolescents with or without family history of premature coronary artery disease. *Med Sci Monit* 2002; 8: CR 425-9. (at www.MEDSCIMONIT.com).
20. Romaldini C, Issler H, Cardoso A, et al. Risk factors for Atherosclerosis in children And adolescents with family history of PCAD. *J Pediatr* 2004; 80: 135-40.
21. Cuomo S, Guarini P, Gaeta G, et al. Carotid intima-media thickness in children and adolescents, and young adult with a parental history of PMI. *Euro Heart J* 2002; 23:1345-50.
22. Freedman DS, Srinivasan SR, Shear CL, et al. The relation of apolipoproteins A-I and B in children – adolescents to parental MI. *N Eng J Med* 1986; 315: 721-6.
23. Srinivasan SR, Dahlen GH, Jarpa RA, et al. Racial (block-with) differences in serum lipoprotein (a) distribution and its relation to parental MI in children. Bogalusa heart study, *Circulation* 1991; 84: 160-7.
24. Chan MY, Woo KS, Wong HB, et al. Antecedent risk factors and their controls in young patient with a first MI. *Singapore Med J* 2006;47: 27-30.
25. Ismail J, Jafar TH, Jafary FH, et al. Risk factors for non-fatal myocardial infarction in young South Asian adults. *Heart* 2004; 90: 259-63.
26. Tewari S, Kumar S, Kapoor A, et al. PCAD in north India: An angiography study of 1971 patient. *Indian heart J* 2005; 57: 311-8.
27. National Cholesterol Education Program: report of the expert panel on blood Cholesterol levels in children and adolescents. 1992; 89: 525-84.
28. III diretrizes brasileiras sobre dislipidemias e diretrizes de prevenção da aterosclerose do departamento de aterosclerose da sociedade brasileira de cardiologia. *Arq Bras Cardiol* 2001;77Suppl: 1-48.
29. Pais P, Pogue J, Gerstein H, et al. Risk factors for Acute MI in Indians: a case-control study. *Lancet* 1996; 348: 358-63.