

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table 1. Criteria for High LDL-cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol Control in Individuals Without Coronary Heart Disease or Coronary Heart Disease Risk Equivalents other than Diabetes as Defined by the 2004 Updated Adult Treatment Panel III Guidelines [11].

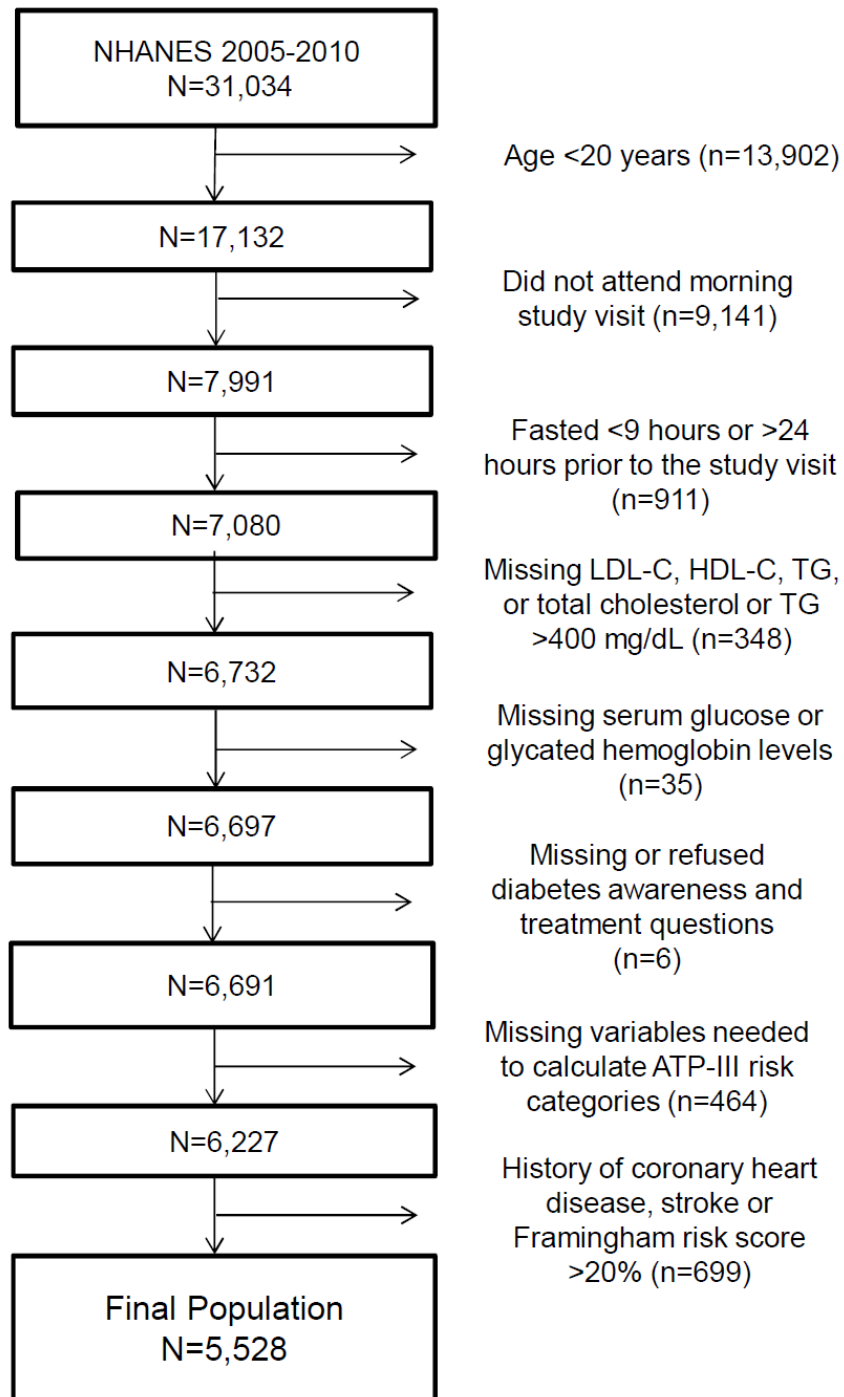
	High LDL-C	Control
Diabetes	LDL-C \geq 100 mg/dL or use of lipid-lowering therapy	LDL-C <100 mg/dL
2+ CHD risk factors and		
10 year Framingham risk of 10 – 20%	LDL-C \geq 100 mg/dL or use of lipid-lowering therapy	LDL-C <100 mg/dL
10 year Framingham risk < 10%	LDL-C \geq 130 mg/dL or use of lipid-lowering therapy	LDL-C <130 mg/dL
<2 CHD risk factors	LDL-C \geq 160 mg/dL or use of lipid-lowering therapy	LDL-C <160 mg/dL

LDL-C=low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; CHD=coronary heart disease

CHD risk factors include older age (\geq 55 years for women and \geq 45 years for men), current cigarette smoking, hypertension, family history of CHD (history of myocardial infarction or angina before age 50 years among first-degree relatives), and low high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C). HDL-C \geq 60 mg/dL is considered protective and offsets the presence of one these risk factors.

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Supplementary Figure 1. Selection of Participants for the Current Analysis Among NHANES Participants from 2005 to 2010.



ATP=Adult Treatment Panel, HDL=high density lipoprotein, LDL=low density lipoprotein, TG=triglycerides