P10.4: EARLY LIFE PREDICTORS OF BLOOD PRESSURE IN AFRO-CARIBBEAN YOUNG ADULTS: THE JAMAICA 1986 BIRTH COHORT STUDY


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in several population-based studies participating in the MARE (Metabolic syndrome and Arteries REsearch) Consortium the occurrence of specific clusters of MetS differed markedly across Europe and the US. The aim of the present study was to investigate whether specific clusters of MetS are consistently associated with stiffer arteries in different populations. We studied 20,570 subjects from 9 cohorts representing 8 different European countries and the US participating in the MARE Consortium. MetS was defined in accordance with NCEP ATP III criteria as the simultaneous alteration in ≥ 3 of the 5 components: abdominal obesity (W), high triglycerides (T), low HDL cholesterol (H), elevated blood pressure (B), and elevated fasting glucose (F). PWV measured in each cohort was "normalized" to account for different acquisition methods. MetS had an overall prevalence of 24.2% (4985 subjects). MetS accelerated the age-associated increase in PWV levels at any age, and similarly in men and women. MetS clusters TBW, GBW, and GTBW are consistently associated with significantly stiffer arteries to an extent similar or greater than observed in subjects with alteration in all the five MetS components even after controlling for age, sex, smoking, cholesterol levels, and diabetes mellitus in all the MARE cohorts. In conclusion, different component clusters of MetS showed varying associations with arterial stiffness (PWV).

P10.4 EARLY LIFE PREDICTORS OF BLOOD PRESSURE IN AFRO-CARIBBEAN YOUNG ADULTS: THE JAMAICA 1986 BIRTH COHORT STUDY

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Objective: In this study we examined the effects of birth weight (BWT) and early life socioeconomic circumstances (SEC) on systolic and diastolic blood pressure (SBP, DBP) among Jamaican young adults.

Study Design and Setting: Longitudinal study of 364 men and 430 women from the Jamaica 1986 Birth Cohort Study. Information on maternal SEC at birth and BWT were linked to information collected at 18-20 years old.

Sex-specific multilevel linear regression models were used to examine whether adult SBP and DBP were associated with BWT and maternal SEC.

Results: In unadjusted models, SBP was inversely related to BWT z-score in both men and women (beta = -0.82 and -1.19, respectively) but achieved statistical significance for women only. After adjustments for current age, current BMI, current height, maternal age and mother’s occupation at child’s birth, a one standard deviation (SD) unit increase in BWT was associated with 1.16 mmHg reduction in SBP among men (95%CI: -2.15, -0.17; p = 0.021) and a 1.34 mmHg reduction in SBP among women (95%CI: -2.21, -0.47; p = 0.003).

Conclusion: SBP at 18-20 years-old was lowest among those whose mothers had high SEC at birth and was inversely related to BWT.

P10.5 WITHDRAWN

P10.6 ARTERIAL WAVEFORM MEASURES IN THE VITAMIN D ASSESSMENT (VIDA) STUDY: RELATIONSHIPS WITH LIFESTYLE AND CARDIOVASCULAR FACTORS

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Objectives: Identifying determinants of aortic waveform measures may help to define suitable strategies for improving arterial function. Our aim was to examine associations between lifestyle/cardiovascular risk factors and waveform measures as little is known about these.

Methods: Cross-sectional (baseline) analysis of 4830 adults aged 50-84 years participating in a vitamin D trial. Demographic and lifestyle variables were collected from questionnaires. Body mass index (BMI), cholesterol and brachial blood pressure (BP) were measured. Aortic systolic...