

Relations between hemostasis variables and cardiovascular risk factors in middle-aged adults

Aaron R. Folsom, Maureen G. Conlan, C. E. Davis, and Kenneth K. Wu, for the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study Investigators

The relations between hemostatic variables and cardiovascular risk factors were examined in a biracial population sample of middle-aged adults. Fibrinogen, factor VII, factor VIII, von Willebrand factor, protein C, and antithrombin III levels varied considerably by age, sex, and race. Hemostatic variables also were associated with higher levels of the hemostatic variables. The findings point to potential confounders that warrant consideration in cardiovascular disease studies, and/or mechanisms by which cardiovascular risk is conferred. They also suggest that modification of the cardiovascular risk factors may have the potential to alter the risk of thrombosis.

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