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Byron C. Jaeger, PhD,1

1Department of Biostatistics and Data Science, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC.

Table 1. Characteristics of US adults by blood pressure levels and antihypertensive medication use based on the 2013-2020 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

|  | **SBP/DBP categories in mm Hg among US adults not taking antihypertensive medication\*** | | | | **Taking antihypertensive medication (n = 3,012)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristic†** | **<120/80 (n = 3,795)** | **120-129/<80 (n = 1,420)** | **130-139/80-89 (n = 1,703)** | **≥140/90 (n = 1,236)** |
| Age, years | 44.8 (44.2, 45.5) | 49.9 (49.0, 50.7) | 49.6 (48.8, 50.5) | 54.0 (53.3, 54.8) | 58.9 (58.3, 59.4) |
| Male gender, % | 41.3 | 58.1 | 55.0 | 59.8 | 43.7 |
| Race/ethnicity, % | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White | 66.1 | 65.9 | 65.8 | 61.8 | 67.7 |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 7.0 | 8.2 | 10.1 | 13.3 | 14.0 |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 6.6 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 4.6 |
| Hispanic | 16.6 | 18.3 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 10.6 |
| Other | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| Cigarette smoking, % | 17.2 | 18.6 | 17.2 | 19.6 | 16.2 |
| Total cholesterol, mg/dL | 194 (192, 196) | 199 (196, 201) | 203 (200, 205) | 208 (205, 211) | 194 (191, 196) |
| HDL cholesterol, mg/dL | 55.6 (54.9, 56.4) | 53.2 (52.2, 54.3) | 53.3 (52.3, 54.3) | 53.0 (51.6, 54.4) | 52.4 (51.6, 53.1) |
| Non-HDL cholesterol, mg/dL | 138 (137, 140) | 145 (143, 148) | 149 (147, 152) | 155 (152, 158) | 141 (139, 143) |
| Statin use, % | 7.5 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 38.5 |
| HbA1c, % | 5.4 (5.4, 5.5) | 5.6 (5.6, 5.7) | 5.7 (5.6, 5.8) | 5.8 (5.7, 5.9) | 6.0 (6.0, 6.1) |
| Diabetes, % | 4.3 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 11.7 | 25.2 |
| eGFR, ml/min/1.73 m2 | 99.4 (98.3, 100) | 95.7 (94.4, 96.9) | 96.2 (94.9, 97.4) | 93.2 (91.9, 94.6) | 86.3 (85.5, 87.2) |
| Albumin-to-creatinine ratio, mg/g | 5.7 (5.5, 5.9) | 6.0 (5.7, 6.2) | 6.9 (6.6, 7.2) | 8.7 (8.0, 9.4) | 8.5 (8.0, 8.9) |
| Chronic kidney disease, % | 6.0 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 17.0 | 20.9 |
| Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg | 110 (110, 110) | 124 (124, 125) | 129 (129, 130) | 149 (148, 150) | 131 (130, 132) |
| Diastolic blood pressure, mm Hg | 67 (67, 68) | 71 (71, 72) | 79 (79, 80) | 84 (83, 85) | 73 (73, 74) |
| †Population characteristics in the table are percentage or mean (95% confidence interval). For albumin-to-creatinine ratio, the table value is median (95% confidence interval). | | | | | |
| \*US adults were grouped into the higher category of systolic and diastolic blood pressure. For example, if a person had systolic blood pressure of 146 mm Hg and diastolic blood pressure of 82 mm Hg, they were grouped into the ≥140/90 mm Hg category. | | | | | |
| ACR – albumin to creatinine ratio; DBP – diastolic blood pressure; eGFR – estimated glomerular filtration rate. HDL – high density lipoprotein; SBP – systolic blood pressure | | | | | |

Table 2. Distribution of 10-year predicted risk by blood pressure levels and antihypertensive medication use based on the 2013-2020 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

|  | **SBP/DBP categories in mm Hg among US adults not taking antihypertensive medication** | | | | **Taking antihypertensive medication** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Distribution characteristic** | **<120/80** | **120-129/<80** | **130-139/80-89** | **≥140/90** |
| Pooled cohort equations - ASCVD | | | | | |
| Mean (95% CI) | 2.5 (2.3, 2.8) | 5.3 (4.8, 5.8) | 5.4 (5.0, 5.9) | 10.2 (9.5, 11.0) | 13.4 (12.8, 13.9) |
| <5% | 85.3 | 65.8 | 64.7 | 37.5 | 28.1 |
| 5% to <10% | 9.5 | 18.5 | 19.4 | 24.6 | 23.1 |
| 10% to <15% | 3.2 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 14.0 | 15.6 |
| ≥ 15% | 2.0 | 9.5 | 7.8 | 23.9 | 33.3 |
| PREVENT base equation - ASCVD | | | | | |
| Mean (95% CI) | 1.5 (1.4, 1.6) | 2.8 (2.6, 3.0) | 2.9 (2.7, 3.1) | 5.4 (5.0, 5.7) | 6.5 (6.3, 6.8) |
| <5% | 94.9 | 82.9 | 83.9 | 58.0 | 45.8 |
| 5% to <10% | 4.2 | 14.4 | 12.7 | 28.3 | 33.9 |
| 10% to <15% | 0.9 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 10.3 | 14.7 |
| ≥ 15% | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 5.6 |
| PREVENT base equation - Total CVD | | | | | |
| Mean (95% CI) | 2.4 (2.2, 2.5) | 4.4 (4.1, 4.7) | 4.5 (4.1, 4.8) | 8.3 (7.8, 8.8) | 11.2 (10.9, 11.6) |
| <5% | 87.4 | 69.6 | 69.6 | 38.8 | 24.9 |
| 5% to <10% | 9.0 | 17.9 | 20.0 | 30.3 | 27.5 |
| 10% to <15% | 2.0 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 15.2 | 20.0 |
| ≥ 15% | 1.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 15.8 | 27.6 |

Table 3. Cross-categorization of 10-year predicted risk by the PREVENT and pooled cohort equations based on the 2013-2020 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

|  | | **SBP/DBP categories in mm Hg among US adults not taking antihypertensive medication** | | | | **Taking antihypertensive medication** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PCE** | **PREVENT** | **<120/80** | **120-129/<80** | **130-139/80-89** | **≥140/90** |
| PREVENT base equation - ASCVD | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% | 94.8 | 84.2 | 84.1 | 61.7 | 51.0 |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% | 4.3 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 24.6 | 28.7 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.9 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 13.3 | 20.2 |
| PREVENT base equation - Total CVD | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% | 94.6 | 83.7 | 83.4 | 60.6 | 46.2 |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 5.0 |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% | 1.9 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 8.5 | 6.2 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% | 3.3 | 12.0 | 9.7 | 29.5 | 42.6 |
| < 10% | < 15% | 94.8 | 84.2 | 84.1 | 61.7 | 50.7 |
| < 10% | ≥ 15% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| ≥ 10% | < 15% | 3.7 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 22.5 | 21.7 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 15% | 1.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 15.4 | 27.2 |

Table 4: Prevalence ratios for 10-year total cardiovascular disease risk ≥ 15% on the PREVENT base equation among US adults with 10-year atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk ≥ 10% by the Pooled Cohort equations and systolic blood pressure of 130-139 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure of 80-89 mm Hg.

|  | | | **Prevalence ratio (95% CI)†** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristic‡** | **PCE ≥ 10% Prevent <15%** | **PCE ≥ 10% Prevent ≥15%** | **Unadjusted** | **Adjusted§** |
| Age, years | 62.0 (60.7, 63.3) | 73.4 (72.0, 74.8) | 2.48 (1.92 3.22) | 2.62 (2.07, 3.32) |
| Men | 76.7 (67.7, 83.8) | 73.7 (60.8, 83.5) | 0.88 (0.49 1.58) | 1.88 (1.07, 3.30) |
| Race/ethnicity, % | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White | 71.2 (62.7, 78.4) | 65.9 (48.6, 79.7) | 1 (ref) | 1 (ref) |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 9.7 (6.6, 13.8) | 8.8 (4.1, 17.8) | 0.98 (0.45 2.15) | 1.48 (0.81, 2.71) |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 5.0 (3.2, 7.7) | 4.7 (2.0, 10.7) | 1.01 (0.42 2.46) | 1.67 (0.96, 2.91) |
| Hispanic | 13.4 (8.8, 19.9) | 13.4 (6.9, 24.4) | 1.06 (0.57 1.96) | 2.18 (1.34, 3.54) |
| Cigarette smoking, % | 28.0 (21.7, 35.4) | 18.9 (10.0, 33.0) | 0.66 (0.36 1.21) | 3.05 (1.82, 5.12) |
| Non-HDL cholesterol, mg/dL | 160 (153, 166) | 145 (135, 154) | 0.86 (0.76 0.97) | 1.02 (0.89, 1.17) |
| Statin use, % | 16.2 (10.8, 23.4) | 16.0 (9.6, 25.5) | 0.99 (0.52 1.88) | 0.71 (0.44, 1.14) |
| Diabetes, % | 18.8 (12.6, 27.1) | 39.4 (25.1, 55.7) | 2.13 (1.12 4.04) | 2.59 (1.80, 3.72) |
| Chronic kidney disease, % | 12.4 (6.4, 22.8) | 20.6 (12.2, 32.7) | 1.57 (0.81 3.02) | 1.28 (0.85, 1.93) |
| SBP, mm Hg | 132 (131, 133) | 134 (133, 135) | 2.01 (1.17 3.47) | 1.17 (0.70, 1.96) |
| DBP, mm Hg | 75 (74, 77) | 71 (68, 74) | 0.86 (0.77 0.95) | 1.04 (0.94, 1.16) |
| †Prevalence ratios for continuous variables are per 5 years of age, per 40 mg/dL of total cholesterol, 20 mg/dL of HDL cholesterol, 20 mg/dL of non-HDL cholesterol, per 5 ml/min/1.73 m2 of estimated glomerular filtration rate, per 1 log mg/g of albumin-to-creatinine ratio, 10 mm Hg of systolic blood pressure, 5 mm Hg of diastolic blood pressure. | | | | |
| ‡Population characteristics in the table are percentage or mean (95% confidence interval). For albumin-to-creatinine ratio, the table value is median (95% confidence interval). | | | | |
| §Adjusted for age and sex. | | | | |
| ACR – albumin to creatinine ratio; DBP – diastolic blood pressure; eGFR – estimated glomerular filtration rate. HDL – high density lipoprotein; SBP – systolic blood pressure | | | | |

Table 5. Mean 30-year predicted total cardiovascular disease risk estimated by the PREVENT equations within level of predicted atherosclerotic and total cardiovascular disease 10-year risk categories by blood pressure category among adults 30 to <60 years of age.

|  | | **SBP/DBP categories in mm Hg among US adults not taking antihypertensive medication** | | | | **Taking antihypertensive medication** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PCE** | **PREVENT** | **<120/80** | **120-129/<80** | **130-139/80-89** | **≥140/90** |
| PREVENT base equation - ASCVD | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% | 9.3 (9.0, 9.6) | 13.9 (13.2, 14.6) | 15.4 (14.8, 16.0) | 21.5 (21.0, 22.1) | 23.1 (22.4, 23.7) |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% | 44.7 (44.7, 44.7) | 41.9 (41.9, 41.9) | -- | 48.9 (46.1, 51.8) | 54.4 (49.8, 59.0) |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% | 27.6 (24.8, 30.5) | 34.0 (31.6, 36.3) | 32.9 (31.0, 34.8) | 37.6 (36.6, 38.5) | 38.5 (37.3, 39.6) |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% | 45.6 (35.8, 55.4) | 46.6 (44.5, 48.7) | 50.3 (47.3, 53.2) | 55.8 (51.7, 59.9) | 54.0 (52.1, 55.9) |
| PREVENT base equation - Total CVD | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% | 9.3 (9.0, 9.6) | 13.9 (13.2, 14.6) | 15.4 (14.8, 16.0) | 21.4 (20.8, 21.9) | 22.1 (21.4, 22.7) |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% | 41.1 (38.2, 44.1) | 40.6 (39.8, 41.4) | 38.3 (36.3, 40.4) | 47.1 (45.2, 49.0) | 43.8 (42.3, 45.4) |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% | 27.1 (24.3, 29.9) | 30.6 (29.8, 31.5) | 31.2 (29.3, 33.2) | 34.2 (33.1, 35.4) | 33.6 (32.7, 34.5) |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% | 42.2 (37.5, 46.8) | 39.9 (36.2, 43.5) | 43.4 (40.1, 46.6) | 47.0 (43.8, 50.2) | 45.8 (44.6, 47.1) |
| < 10% | < 15% | 9.3 (9.0, 9.6) | 13.9 (13.2, 14.6) | 15.4 (14.8, 16.0) | 21.5 (21.0, 22.1) | 23.0 (22.3, 23.6) |
| < 10% | ≥ 15% | 41.1 (38.2, 44.1) | 41.9 (41.9, 41.9) | -- | 48.9 (46.1, 51.8) | 46.1 (39.1, 53.1) |
| ≥ 10% | < 15% | 27.9 (24.6, 31.2) | 34.0 (31.6, 36.3) | 34.8 (31.7, 37.8) | 37.4 (36.4, 38.4) | 37.9 (36.7, 39.1) |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 15% | 56.9 (56.9, 56.9) | 46.6 (44.5, 48.7) | 50.4 (42.1, 58.7) | 55.8 (51.8, 59.7) | 52.1 (50.2, 53.9) |

Figure 1: Cross-categorization of 10-year atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk, 10-year total cardiovascular disease risk, and 30-year total cardiovascular disease risk.

| **PCEs** | **%** | **PREVENT 10-year CVD** | **%** | **PREVENT 30-year CVD** | **%** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <120/80 | | | | | |
| < 10% | 94.8 | < 15% | 94.8 | < 30% | 93.9 |
| ≥ 30% | 0.9 |
| ≥ 15% | 0.0 | < 30% | -- |
| ≥ 30% |
| ≥ 10% | 5.2 | < 15% | 3.7 | < 30% | 1.8 |
| ≥ 30% | 1.9 |
| ≥ 15% | 1.5 | < 30% | -- |
| ≥ 30% |
| 120-129/<80 | | | | | |
| < 10% | 84.2 | < 15% | 84.1 | < 30% | 81.3 |
| ≥ 30% | 2.9 |
| ≥ 15% | 0.1 | < 30% | -- |
| ≥ 30% |
| ≥ 10% | 15.8 | < 15% | 12.1 | < 30% | 2.2 |
| ≥ 30% | 10.0 |
| ≥ 15% | 3.7 | < 30% | 0.0 |
| ≥ 30% | 3.7 |
| 130-139/80-89 | | | | | |
| < 10% | 84.1 | < 15% | 84.1 | < 30% | 80.3 |
| ≥ 30% | 3.8 |
| ≥ 15% | 0.0 | < 30% | -- |
| ≥ 30% |
| ≥ 10% | 15.9 | < 15% | 12.4 | < 30% | 3.6 |
| ≥ 30% | 8.8 |
| ≥ 15% | 3.5 | < 30% | -- |
| ≥ 30% | 3.5 |
| ≥140/90 | | | | | |
| < 10% | 62.1 | < 15% | 61.7 | < 30% | 52.2 |
| ≥ 30% | 9.5 |
| ≥ 15% | 0.4 | < 30% | -- |
| ≥ 30% |
| ≥ 10% | 37.9 | < 15% | 22.5 | < 30% | 1.9 |
| ≥ 30% | 20.6 |
| ≥ 15% | 15.4 | < 30% | -- |
| ≥ 30% | 15.2 |
| Taking antihypertensive medication | | | | | |
| < 10% | 51.2 | < 15% | 50.8 | < 30% | 33.3 |
| ≥ 30% | 17.5 |
| ≥ 15% | 0.4 | < 30% | -- |
| ≥ 30% |
| ≥ 10% | 48.8 | < 15% | 21.7 | < 30% | 1.3 |
| ≥ 30% | 20.4 |
| ≥ 15% | 27.1 | < 30% | 0.0 |
| ≥ 30% | 27.1 |

**SUPPLEMENT**

Supplemental Figure 1: Participant cascade

| **Inclusion criteria** | **Total** | **2013-2014** | **2015-2016** | **2017-2020** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NHANES participants from 2013-2020 | 35,706 | 10,175 | 9,971 | 15,560 |
| Completed the interview and examination | 33,657 | 9,813 | 9,544 | 14,300 |
| Age 30-79 years | 15,235 | 4,337 | 4,200 | 6,698 |
| No history of CVD | 13,582 | 3,922 | 3,756 | 5,904 |
| Have information on SBP and DBP | 12,758 | 3,789 | 3,643 | 5,326 |
| Have information on self-reported antihypertensive medication use | 12,743 | 3,785 | 3,639 | 5,319 |
| Have information on other variables in the PCEs and PREVENT equations | 11,948 | 3,581 | 3,423 | 4,944 |
| All variables in range for PREVENT equations | 11,166 | 3,377 | 3,194 | 4,595 |

Supplemental Table 1: Distribution of 10-year predicted risk by blood pressure levels and antihypertensive medication use based on the 2013-2020 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

|  | **SBP/DBP categories in mm Hg among US adults not taking antihypertensive medication** | | | | **Taking antihypertensive medication** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Distribution characteristic** | **<120/80** | **120-129/<80** | **130-139/80-89** | **≥140/90** |
| Pooled cohort equations - ASCVD | | | | | |
| Mean (95% CI) | 2.5 (2.3, 2.8) | 5.3 (4.8, 5.8) | 5.4 (5.0, 5.9) | 10.2 (9.5, 11.0) | 13.4 (12.8, 13.9) |
| <5% | 85.3 | 65.8 | 64.7 | 37.5 | 28.1 |
| 5% to <10% | 9.5 | 18.5 | 19.4 | 24.6 | 23.1 |
| 10% to <15% | 3.2 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 14.0 | 15.6 |
| ≥ 15% | 2.0 | 9.5 | 7.8 | 23.9 | 33.3 |
| PREVENT full equation - ASCVD\* | | | | | |
| Mean (95% CI) | 1.3 (1.2, 1.4) | 2.6 (2.4, 2.8) | 2.7 (2.5, 2.9) | 5.1 (4.7, 5.4) | 5.9 (5.7, 6.2) |
| <5% | 95.8 | 85.6 | 85.3 | 61.6 | 52.5 |
| 5% to <10% | 3.5 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 26.5 | 31.3 |
| 10% to <15% | 0.7 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 8.7 | 11.8 |
| ≥ 15% | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 4.3 |
| PREVENT full equation - Total CVD\* | | | | | |
| Mean (95% CI) | 2.2 (2.1, 2.4) | 4.2 (3.9, 4.5) | 4.4 (4.1, 4.8) | 8.2 (7.6, 8.9) | 11.0 (10.6, 11.4) |
| <5% | 88.9 | 73.3 | 72.8 | 42.4 | 27.1 |
| 5% to <10% | 7.5 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 29.5 | 28.8 |
| 10% to <15% | 2.4 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 13.7 | 18.0 |
| ≥ 15% | 1.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 14.5 | 26.2 |
| \*Incorporates information on glycated hemoglobin and albumin-to-creatinine ratio | | | | | |

Supplemental Table 2: Cross-categorization of 10-year predicted risk by the pooled cohort equations and PREVENT equations after excluding people age ≥65 years, with diabetes or chronic kidney disease (ACR > 30 mg/g or eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m2).

|  | | **SBP/DBP categories in mm Hg among US adults not taking antihypertensive medication** | | | | **Taking antihypertensive medication** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PCE** | **PREVENT** | **<120/80** | **120-129/<80** | **130-139/80-89** | **≥140/90** |
| PREVENT base equation - ASCVD | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% | 99.0 | 95.2 | 94.1 | 80.4 | 82.3 |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% | 1.0 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 18.8 | 17.5 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| PREVENT base equation - Total CVD | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% | 99.0 | 95.2 | 94.1 | 80.0 | 81.1 |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% | 0.9 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 11.4 | 8.2 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 8.3 | 9.5 |
| < 10% | < 15% | 99.0 | 95.2 | 94.1 | 80.4 | 82.3 |
| < 10% | ≥ 15% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ≥ 10% | < 15% | 1.0 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 18.8 | 17.1 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 15% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 |

Supplemental Table 3: Cross-categorization of 10-year predicted risk by the pooled cohort equations and PREVENT equations among US adults < 60 years of age and ≥ 60 years of age.

|  | | **SBP/DBP categories in mm Hg among US adults not taking antihypertensive medication** | | | | **Taking antihypertensive medication** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PCE** | **PREVENT** | **<120/80** | **120-129/<80** | **130-139/80-89** | **≥140/90** |
| PREVENT base equation - ASCVD; Age < 60 years | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% | 98.9 | 96.0 | 95.1 | 82.8 | 80.9 |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% | 1.1 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 13.6 | 16.0 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| PREVENT base equation - ASCVD; Age ≥ 60 years | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% | 65.8 | 48.1 | 41.4 | 19.1 | 23.5 |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% | 27.0 | 41.6 | 44.5 | 46.9 | 40.4 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% | 7.1 | 10.3 | 14.1 | 34.1 | 36.0 |
| PREVENT base equation - Total CVD; Age < 60 years | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% | 98.9 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 82.2 | 77.1 |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 4.0 |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% | 1.0 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 8.0 | 7.7 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 8.6 | 11.3 |
| PREVENT base equation - Total CVD; Age ≥ 60 years | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% | 64.3 | 47.0 | 38.7 | 16.9 | 17.7 |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 5.9 |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% | 7.8 | 8.2 | 17.4 | 9.4 | 4.8 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% | 26.4 | 43.7 | 41.2 | 71.5 | 71.6 |
| PREVENT base equation - Total CVD; Age < 60 years | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 15% | 98.9 | 96.0 | 95.1 | 82.8 | 80.5 |
| < 10% | ≥ 15% | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| ≥ 10% | < 15% | 1.1 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 13.5 | 14.9 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 15% | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 4.0 |
| PREVENT base equation - Total CVD; Age ≥ 60 years | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 15% | 65.8 | 48.1 | 41.4 | 19.1 | 23.3 |
| < 10% | ≥ 15% | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| ≥ 10% | < 15% | 22.0 | 37.5 | 42.0 | 40.7 | 27.9 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 15% | 12.1 | 14.4 | 16.6 | 40.2 | 48.5 |

Supplemental Table 4. Prevalence ratios for 10-year total cardiovascular disease risk ≥ 15% on the PREVENT base equation among US adults with 10-year atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk ≥ 10% by the Pooled Cohort equations and systolic blood pressure of < 120 mm Hg and diastolic blood pressure < 80 mm Hg.

|  | | | **Prevalence ratio (95% CI)†** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristic‡** | **PCE ≥ 10% Prevent <15%** | **PCE ≥ 10% Prevent ≥15%** | **Unadjusted** | **Adjusted§** |
| Age, years | 63.7 (60.8, 66.7) | 73.1 (71.9, 74.4) | 2.23 (1.81 2.74) | 2.40 (1.92, 3.02) |
| Men | 79.2 (69.7, 86.4) | 79.6 (61.6, 90.5) | 1.02 (0.50 2.05) | 1.88 (1.03, 3.43) |
| Race/ethnicity, % | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White | 75.8 (67.8, 82.3) | 83.2 (72.3, 90.3) | 1 (ref) | 1 (ref) |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 3.5 (1.8, 6.8) | 2.3 (0.9, 6.1) | 0.69 (0.28 1.66) | 1.00 (0.41, 2.40) |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 5.7 (3.2, 10.1) | 5.6 (2.2, 13.6) | 0.92 (0.50 1.69) | 1.59 (1.03, 2.44) |
| Hispanic | 11.6 (7.7, 17.1) | 6.5 (3.4, 12.2) | 0.60 (0.38 0.96) | 0.90 (0.61, 1.34) |
| Cigarette smoking, % | 33.8 (24.4, 44.6) | 29.3 (15.1, 49.0) | 0.86 (0.44 1.69) | 2.81 (1.75, 4.52) |
| Non-HDL cholesterol, mg/dL | 151 (139, 163) | 134 (122, 147) | 0.87 (0.73 1.02) | 1.03 (0.90, 1.18) |
| Statin use, % | 30.8 (19.2, 45.5) | 36.2 (21.9, 53.3) | 1.18 (0.56 2.49) | 0.95 (0.52, 1.73) |
| Diabetes, % | 23.2 (15.7, 32.9) | 32.5 (17.7, 51.9) | 1.38 (0.78 2.45) | 1.85 (1.27, 2.70) |
| Chronic kidney disease, % | 10.1 (3.6, 25.6) | 27.1 (15.2, 43.6) | 2.08 (1.12 3.87) | 1.61 (1.08, 2.40) |
| SBP, mm Hg | 113 (112, 114) | 111 (109, 114) | 0.67 (0.46 0.98) | 0.86 (0.56, 1.34) |
| DBP, mm Hg | 66 (65, 68) | 64 (62, 65) | 0.84 (0.73 0.96) | 0.98 (0.86, 1.11) |
| †Prevalence ratios for continuous variables are per 5 years of age, per 40 mg/dL of total cholesterol, 20 mg/dL of HDL cholesterol, 20 mg/dL of non-HDL cholesterol, per 5 ml/min/1.73 m2 of estimated glomerular filtration rate, per 1 log mg/g of albumin-to-creatinine ratio, 10 mm Hg of systolic blood pressure, 5 mm Hg of diastolic blood pressure. | | | | |
| ‡Population characteristics in the table are percentage or mean (95% confidence interval). For albumin-to-creatinine ratio, the table value is median (95% confidence interval). | | | | |
| §Adjusted for age and sex. | | | | |
| ACR – albumin to creatinine ratio; DBP – diastolic blood pressure; eGFR – estimated glomerular filtration rate. HDL – high density lipoprotein; SBP – systolic blood pressure | | | | |

Supplemental Table 5. Prevalence ratios for 10-year total cardiovascular disease risk ≥ 15% on the PREVENT base equation among US adults with 10-year atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk ≥ 10% by the Pooled Cohort equations and systolic blood pressure of 120 to 129 mm Hg and diastolic blood pressure < 80 mm Hg.

|  | | | **Prevalence ratio (95% CI)†** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristic‡** | **PCE ≥ 10% Prevent <15%** | **PCE ≥ 10% Prevent ≥15%** | **Unadjusted** | **Adjusted§** |
| Age, years | 65.1 (63.8, 66.4) | 72.6 (70.8, 74.4) | 2.03 (1.61 2.57) | 2.40 (1.81, 3.17) |
| Men | 76.7 (65.1, 85.4) | 72.0 (56.3, 83.7) | 0.83 (0.44 1.57) | 2.32 (1.41, 3.83) |
| Race/ethnicity, % | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White | 73.1 (64.5, 80.3) | 81.9 (67.9, 90.6) | 1 (ref) | 1 (ref) |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 6.4 (3.8, 10.5) | 3.2 (0.9, 10.6) | 0.52 (0.21 1.32) | 0.93 (0.44, 1.98) |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 5.3 (3.0, 9.2) | 2.1 (0.5, 8.4) | 0.43 (0.14 1.27) | 0.43 (0.17, 1.10) |
| Hispanic | 10.1 (6.9, 14.4) | 10.1 (5.1, 19.1) | 0.92 (0.53 1.61) | 1.53 (0.85, 2.75) |
| Cigarette smoking, % | 27.9 (17.9, 40.7) | 25.4 (13.1, 43.3) | 0.90 (0.46 1.77) | 3.29 (1.99, 5.46) |
| Non-HDL cholesterol, mg/dL | 159 (150, 168) | 146 (131, 162) | 0.88 (0.72 1.08) | 1.03 (0.86, 1.23) |
| Statin use, % | 20.9 (13.9, 30.3) | 38.5 (24.7, 54.4) | 1.88 (1.18 2.98) | 1.42 (0.88, 2.29) |
| Diabetes, % | 17.9 (11.2, 27.5) | 36.1 (19.3, 57.1) | 1.98 (1.03 3.82) | 3.97 (2.04, 7.72) |
| Chronic kidney disease, % | 8.0 (4.2, 15.0) | 24.4 (14.2, 38.6) | 2.41 (1.40 4.13) | 1.50 (0.81, 2.78) |
| SBP, mm Hg | 125 (125, 126) | 126 (125, 127) | 2.69 (0.85 8.55) | 2.60 (1.14, 5.92) |
| DBP, mm Hg | 69 (67, 70) | 65 (63, 67) | 0.80 (0.70 0.91) | 0.96 (0.83, 1.10) |
| †Prevalence ratios for continuous variables are per 5 years of age, per 40 mg/dL of total cholesterol, 20 mg/dL of HDL cholesterol, 20 mg/dL of non-HDL cholesterol, per 5 ml/min/1.73 m2 of estimated glomerular filtration rate, per 1 log mg/g of albumin-to-creatinine ratio, 10 mm Hg of systolic blood pressure, 5 mm Hg of diastolic blood pressure. | | | | |
| ‡Population characteristics in the table are percentage or mean (95% confidence interval). For albumin-to-creatinine ratio, the table value is median (95% confidence interval). | | | | |
| §Adjusted for age and sex. | | | | |
| ACR – albumin to creatinine ratio; DBP – diastolic blood pressure; eGFR – estimated glomerular filtration rate. HDL – high density lipoprotein; SBP – systolic blood pressure | | | | |

Supplemental Table 6. Prevalence ratios for 10-year total cardiovascular disease risk ≥ 15% on the PREVENT base equation among US adults with 10-year atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk ≥ 10% by the Pooled Cohort equations and systolic blood pressure of ≥ 140 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mm Hg.

|  | | | **Prevalence ratio (95% CI)†** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristic‡** | **PCE ≥ 10% Prevent <15%** | **PCE ≥ 10% Prevent ≥15%** | **Unadjusted** | **Adjusted§** |
| Age, years | 61.0 (59.7, 62.3) | 69.1 (67.8, 70.4) | 1.46 (1.34 1.59) | 1.46 (1.32, 1.61) |
| Men | 72.1 (65.2, 78.0) | 56.7 (47.9, 65.1) | 0.68 (0.52 0.89) | 1.00 (0.76, 1.32) |
| Race/ethnicity, % | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White | 61.7 (52.1, 70.4) | 64.5 (56.2, 71.9) | 1 (ref) | 1 (ref) |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 17.0 (12.0, 23.5) | 10.3 (6.9, 15.1) | 0.70 (0.48 1.02) | 0.95 (0.67, 1.36) |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 4.4 (2.6, 7.2) | 7.6 (5.0, 11.4) | 1.30 (0.95 1.79) | 1.21 (0.92, 1.60) |
| Hispanic | 13.5 (9.9, 18.0) | 12.3 (8.5, 17.5) | 0.92 (0.71 1.21) | 1.13 (0.89, 1.43) |
| Cigarette smoking, % | 26.9 (21.0, 33.7) | 26.1 (19.5, 34.0) | 0.98 (0.72 1.32) | 1.85 (1.47, 2.33) |
| Non-HDL cholesterol, mg/dL | 161 (154, 167) | 151 (143, 159) | 0.93 (0.85 1.03) | 1.03 (0.95, 1.12) |
| Statin use, % | 15.4 (10.3, 22.4) | 20.3 (13.6, 29.1) | 1.21 (0.81 1.79) | 0.93 (0.62, 1.38) |
| Diabetes, % | 9.8 (5.8, 16.2) | 40.3 (32.3, 48.7) | 2.36 (1.76 3.16) | 3.12 (2.47, 3.95) |
| Chronic kidney disease, % | 9.9 (6.7, 14.3) | 40.5 (31.1, 50.6) | 2.37 (1.86 3.02) | 2.17 (1.69, 2.80) |
| SBP, mm Hg | 152 (151, 154) | 157 (154, 159) | 1.16 (1.06 1.28) | 1.20 (1.11, 1.30) |
| DBP, mm Hg | 83 (81, 85) | 77 (75, 80) | 0.91 (0.86 0.95) | 1.00 (0.95, 1.06) |
| †Prevalence ratios for continuous variables are per 5 years of age, per 40 mg/dL of total cholesterol, 20 mg/dL of HDL cholesterol, 20 mg/dL of non-HDL cholesterol, per 5 ml/min/1.73 m2 of estimated glomerular filtration rate, per 1 log mg/g of albumin-to-creatinine ratio, 10 mm Hg of systolic blood pressure, 5 mm Hg of diastolic blood pressure. | | | | |
| ‡Population characteristics in the table are percentage or mean (95% confidence interval). For albumin-to-creatinine ratio, the table value is median (95% confidence interval). | | | | |
| §Adjusted for age and sex. | | | | |
| ACR – albumin to creatinine ratio; DBP – diastolic blood pressure; eGFR – estimated glomerular filtration rate. HDL – high density lipoprotein; SBP – systolic blood pressure | | | | |

Supplemental Table 7. Prevalence ratios for 10-year total cardiovascular disease risk ≥ 15% on the PREVENT base equation among US adults with 10-year atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk ≥ 10% by the Pooled Cohort equations and taking antihypertensive medication.

|  | | | **Prevalence ratio (95% CI)†** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristic‡** | **PCE ≥ 10% Prevent <15%** | **PCE ≥ 10% Prevent ≥15%** | **Unadjusted** | **Adjusted§** |
| Age, years | 61.4 (60.4, 62.5) | 69.9 (69.4, 70.4) | 1.40 (1.34 1.45) | 1.41 (1.36, 1.47) |
| Men | 59.8 (53.3, 66.0) | 49.7 (45.2, 54.3) | 0.84 (0.72 0.97) | 1.13 (0.99, 1.29) |
| Race/ethnicity, % | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White | 66.4 (60.2, 72.1) | 68.3 (63.0, 73.1) | 1 (ref) | 1 (ref) |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 20.4 (16.1, 25.5) | 13.7 (11.0, 17.0) | 0.81 (0.72 0.92) | 1.11 (1.00, 1.24) |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 4.8 (3.2, 7.1) | 4.2 (2.8, 6.2) | 0.93 (0.73 1.18) | 0.98 (0.80, 1.19) |
| Hispanic | 7.5 (5.5, 10.1) | 10.7 (8.0, 14.2) | 1.14 (1.01 1.29) | 1.26 (1.13, 1.41) |
| Cigarette smoking, % | 20.2 (15.8, 25.4) | 17.5 (14.2, 21.5) | 0.92 (0.78 1.10) | 1.56 (1.34, 1.83) |
| Non-HDL cholesterol, mg/dL | 145 (141, 150) | 137 (134, 140) | 0.95 (0.92 0.98) | 1.00 (0.97, 1.03) |
| Statin use, % | 45.2 (39.2, 51.4) | 48.2 (43.7, 52.8) | 1.06 (0.94 1.18) | 0.98 (0.89, 1.08) |
| Diabetes, % | 22.2 (17.4, 27.9) | 47.9 (44.1, 51.7) | 1.60 (1.40 1.82) | 2.05 (1.85, 2.28) |
| Chronic kidney disease, % | 17.9 (14.2, 22.2) | 39.7 (36.3, 43.3) | 1.54 (1.38 1.71) | 1.37 (1.24, 1.52) |
| SBP, mm Hg | 135 (133, 137) | 138 (136, 141) | 1.04 (1.00 1.09) | 1.05 (1.01, 1.09) |
| DBP, mm Hg | 74 (72, 75) | 70 (69, 71) | 0.94 (0.92 0.96) | 1.00 (0.98, 1.02) |
| †Prevalence ratios for continuous variables are per 5 years of age, per 40 mg/dL of total cholesterol, 20 mg/dL of HDL cholesterol, 20 mg/dL of non-HDL cholesterol, per 5 ml/min/1.73 m2 of estimated glomerular filtration rate, per 1 log mg/g of albumin-to-creatinine ratio, 10 mm Hg of systolic blood pressure, 5 mm Hg of diastolic blood pressure. | | | | |
| ‡Population characteristics in the table are percentage or mean (95% confidence interval). For albumin-to-creatinine ratio, the table value is median (95% confidence interval). | | | | |
| §Adjusted for age and sex. | | | | |
| ACR – albumin to creatinine ratio; DBP – diastolic blood pressure; eGFR – estimated glomerular filtration rate. HDL – high density lipoprotein; SBP – systolic blood pressure | | | | |