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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 = 2,579)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **<120/80 (n = 3,528)** | **120-129/<80 (n = 1,321)** | **130-139/80-89 (n = 1,536)** | **≥140/90 (n = 1,104)** |
| % (95% CI) of US population | 38.8 (37.4, 40.3) | 13.8 (12.7, 15.0) | 14.9 (13.8, 16.1) | 9.61 (8.68, 10.6) | 22.9 (21.6, 24.2) |
| Characteristics† | | | | | |
| Age, years | 45.0 (44.3, 45.7) | 50.1 (49.3, 50.9) | 50.2 (49.3, 51.0) | 54.8 (54.0, 55.6) | 59.5 (58.9, 60.1) |
| Male gender, % | 42.7 | 60.2 | 57.7 | 61.2 | 45.6 |
| Race/ethnicity, % | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White | 66.5 | 65.9 | 65.2 | 61.6 | 68.5 |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 6.59 | 8.12 | 10.1 | 12.9 | 12.7 |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 6.73 | 4.90 | 6.33 | 6.25 | 5.25 |
| Hispanic | 16.7 | 18.1 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 10.6 |
| Other | 3.52 | 3.01 | 2.75 | 3.83 | 2.94 |
| Cigarette smoking, % | 16.7 | 18.3 | 17.8 | 19.7 | 16.5 |
| Total cholesterol, mg/dL | 194 (193, 196) | 200 (197, 203) | 204 (201, 207) | 209 (206, 213) | 195 (193, 197) |
| HDL cholesterol, mg/dL | 55.9 (55.1, 56.7) | 53.4 (52.2, 54.5) | 53.8 (52.7, 54.9) | 54.0 (52.5, 55.5) | 52.9 (52.1, 53.6) |
| Non-HDL cholesterol, mg/dL | 138 (137, 140) | 146 (144, 149) | 150 (147, 153) | 155 (152, 159) | 142 (140, 144) |
| Statin use, % | 7.68 | 11.0 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 39.5 |
| HbA1c, % | 5.42 (5.39, 5.45) | 5.62 (5.55, 5.68) | 5.69 (5.62, 5.77) | 5.75 (5.66, 5.83) | 5.97 (5.91, 6.02) |
| Diabetes, % | 3.90 | 7.23 | 8.16 | 10.4 | 23.6 |
| eGFR, ml/min/1.73 m2 | 99.1 (98.1, 100) | 95.3 (94.2, 96.4) | 95.8 (94.6, 97.0) | 92.4 (90.8, 93.9) | 86.0 (85.0, 87.0) |
| eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m2, % | 1.28 | 1.90 | 1.26 | 4.46 | 10.5 |
| ACR, mg/g | 12.1 (10.4, 13.8) | 13.0 (8.80, 17.3) | 22.7 (16.2, 29.2) | 43.7 (29.2, 58.2) | 44.0 (29.2, 58.9) |
| ACR > 30 mg/g | 4.76 | 4.54 | 7.92 | 13.2 | 13.1 |
| SBP, mm Hg | 110 (110, 110) | 124 (124, 125) | 129 (129, 130) | 149 (148, 150) | 131 (130, 132) |
| DBP, mm Hg | 67.2 (66.8, 67.6) | 71.2 (70.7, 71.6) | 79.4 (78.9, 80.0) | 84.1 (82.9, 85.2) | 73.1 (72.5, 73.8) |
| †Population characteristics in the table are percentage or mean (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; SBP – systolic blood pressure; DBP – diastolic blood pressure; eGFR - estimated glomerular filtration rate. | | | | | |

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** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **<120/80** | **120-129/<80** | **130-139/80-89** | **≥140/90** |
|  | Mean (95% CI) 10-year risk | | | | |
| Pooled cohort equations - ASCVD | 2.55 (2.31, 2.78) | 5.48 (4.99, 5.97) | 5.73 (5.20, 6.26) | 10.5 (9.76, 11.3) | 13.8 (13.1, 14.4) |
| PREVENT - ASCVD | 1.50 (1.39, 1.61) | 2.91 (2.69, 3.12) | 3.01 (2.80, 3.23) | 5.42 (5.11, 5.73) | 6.68 (6.42, 6.93) |
| PREVENT – Total CVD | 2.37 (2.18, 2.55) | 4.50 (4.16, 4.83) | 4.65 (4.30, 5.00) | 8.42 (7.92, 8.92) | 11.5 (11.0, 11.9) |
|  | Distribution of 10-year risk, % | | | | |
| Pooled cohort equations - ASCVD | | | | | |
| <5% | 85.3 | 64.4 | 62.7 | 35.0 | 26.8 |
| 5% to <10% | 9.60 | 18.8 | 20.5 | 25.6 | 22.3 |
| 10% to <15% | 3.18 | 6.58 | 8.25 | 14.6 | 16.0 |
| ≥ 15% | 1.97 | 10.2 | 8.63 | 24.7 | 34.8 |
| PREVENT base equation - ASCVD | | | | | |
| <5% | 94.9 | 82.1 | 83.0 | 56.5 | 44.0 |
| 5% to <10% | 4.14 | 15.1 | 13.2 | 29.7 | 35.1 |
| 10% to <15% | 0.93 | 2.37 | 3.36 | 10.7 | 15.0 |
| ≥ 15% | 0.06 | 0.46 | 0.39 | 3.12 | 5.82 |
| PREVENT base equation - Total CVD | | | | | |
| <5% | 87.4 | 69.2 | 67.7 | 37.1 | 24.4 |
| 5% to <10% | 9.04 | 17.6 | 21.5 | 31.3 | 26.0 |
| 10% to <15% | 1.95 | 9.35 | 6.96 | 15.8 | 21.0 |
| ≥ 15% | 1.62 | 3.88 | 3.81 | 15.8 | 28.6 |

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% |  |  |  |  |  |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| PREVENT base equation - Total CVD | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% | 94.6 | 82.8 | 82.7 | 59.2 | 44.4 |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.22 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 1.45 | 4.77 |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% | 1.80 | 3.99 | 6.56 | 9.22 | 6.06 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% | 3.35 | 12.8 | 10.3 | 30.2 | 44.8 |
| PREVENT base equation - Total CVD | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 15% | 94.8 | 83.2 | 83.1 | 60.2 | 48.8 |
| < 10% | ≥ 15% | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.43 | 0.31 |
| ≥ 10% | < 15% | 3.56 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 24.0 | 22.6 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 15% | 1.59 | 3.88 | 3.81 | 15.4 | 28.3 |

Table 4. 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% |  |  |  |  |  |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| PREVENT base equation - Total CVD | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% | 9.27 (8.95, 9.58) | 13.9 (13.2, 14.6) | 15.6 (15.0, 16.3) | 21.6 (21.0, 22.2) | 21.8 (21.0, 22.6) |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% | 41.1 (38.2, 44.1) | 40.2 (40.2, 40.3) | 38.3 (36.3, 40.4) | 47.6 (45.4, 49.9) | 43.9 (42.1, 45.7) |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% | 26.8 (23.7, 29.9) | 30.5 (29.7, 31.3) | 31.1 (29.9, 32.4) | 34.3 (33.1, 35.5) | 33.5 (32.6, 34.4) |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% | 42.1 (36.3, 47.8) | 39.9 (36.2, 43.5) | 43.2 (39.6, 46.7) | 45.3 (43.4, 47.3) | 45.4 (43.9, 46.9) |
| PREVENT base equation - Total CVD | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 15% | 9.27 (8.95, 9.58) | 14.0 (13.3, 14.7) | 15.7 (15.0, 16.3) | 21.7 (21.1, 22.3) | 22.7 (21.9, 23.6) |
| < 10% | ≥ 15% | 41.1 (38.2, 44.1) | -- | -- | 48.9 (46.1, 51.8) | 45.1 (36.0, 54.3) |
| ≥ 10% | < 15% | 27.5 (23.9, 31.2) | 34.0 (31.6, 36.4) | 34.8 (31.7, 37.9) | 37.4 (36.4, 38.5) | 37.9 (36.5, 39.3) |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 15% | 56.9 (56.9, 56.9) | 46.6 (44.5, 48.7) | 50.4 (42.1, 58.7) | 53.5 (51.4, 55.6) | 52.2 (49.9, 54.6) |

Numbers in this table are mean (95% confidence interval)

-- There were no participants in this cell.

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 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 | 62.6 (61.3, 63.8) | 73.4 (72.0, 74.9) | 2.44 (1.90 3.14) | 2.58 (2.04 3.26) |
| Men, % | 77.3 | 74.4 | 0.88 (0.50 1.56) | 1.93 (1.10 3.39) |
| Race/ethnicity, % | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White | 70.8 | 64.8 | 1 (ref) | 1 (ref) |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 9.95 | 9.03 | 0.99 (0.44 2.23) | 1.53 (0.81 2.89) |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 5.32 | 4.82 | 0.99 (0.40 2.44) | 1.69 (0.96 2.99) |
| Hispanic | 13.1 | 13.8 | 1.12 (0.60 2.06) | 2.28 (1.38 3.77) |
| Other | 0.80 | 7.55 | 3.48 (1.77 6.84) | 2.21 (1.37 3.57) |
| Cigarette smoking, % | 26.8 | 19.5 | 0.72 (0.38 1.36) | 3.03 (1.79 5.13) |
| Total cholesterol, per 40 mg/dL | 209 (203, 215) | 196 (189, 204) | 0.75 (0.59 0.95) | 0.85 (0.62 1.16) |
| HDL cholesterol, per 20 mg/dL | 50.7 (48.2, 53.2) | 50.5 (46.8, 54.3) | 0.99 (0.70 1.39) | 0.46 (0.34 0.61) |
| Non-HDL cholesterol, per 20 mg/dL | 159 (152, 165) | 146 (136, 155) | 0.88 (0.78 0.99) | 1.04 (0.90 1.20) |
| Statin use, % | 16.8 | 16.5 | 0.98 (0.52 1.85) | 0.71 (0.43 1.15) |
| HbA1c, % | 6.05 (5.76, 6.35) | 6.47 (6.03, 6.91) | 1.10 (0.99 1.24) | 1.44 (1.30 1.60) |
| Diabetes, % | 17.9 | 40.6 | 2.28 (1.23 4.23) | 2.62 (1.80 3.80) |
| eGFR, per 5 ml/min/1.73 m2 | 86.3 (83.5, 89.1) | 79.0 (75.3, 82.7) | 0.87 (0.80 0.94) | 0.98 (0.90 1.07) |
| eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m2, % | 1.33 | 9.92 | 3.26 (2.02 5.26) | 1.65 (1.11 2.45) |
| ACR, per log mg/g | 2.30 (2.00, 2.60) | 2.55 (2.24, 2.86) | 1.14 (0.90 1.46) | 1.20 (0.94 1.54) |
| ACR > 30 mg/g | 11.3 | 11.6 | 1.02 (0.42 2.44) | 1.04 (0.60 1.81) |
| SBP, per 10 mm Hg | 132 (131, 133) | 134 (133, 135) | 1.92 (1.11 3.31) | 1.15 (0.68 1.94) |
| DBP, per 5 mm Hg | 75.4 (73.8, 77.0) | 70.7 (67.4, 74.0) | 0.86 (0.77 0.96) | 1.04 (0.93 1.16) |
| ACR – albumin-to-creatinine ratio; DBP – diastolic blood pressure; eGFR – estimated glomerular filtration rate; SBP – systolic blood pressure.  †Population characteristics in the table are percentage or mean (95% confidence interval).  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.  ‡Adjusted for age and sex. | | | | |

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

Panel A. Each column sums to 100%.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PCE < 10% |  | PREVENT < 15% |  | 30-year < 30% |  |
| PCE < 10% | PREVENT < 15% | 30-year ≥ 30% |  |
| PCE < 10% | PREVENT ≥ 15% |  | 30-year < 30% |  |
| PCE < 10% | PREVENT ≥ 15% | 30-year ≥ 30% |  |
| PCE ≥ 10% |  | PREVENT < 15% |  | 30-year < 30% |  |
| PCE ≥ 10% | PREVENT < 15% | 30-year ≥ 30% |  |
| PCE ≥ 10% | PREVENT ≥ 15% |  | 30-year < 30% |  |
| PCE ≥ 10% | PREVENT ≥ 15% | 30-year ≥ 30% |  |

Panel B. Each pair of cells that represent a split from the column to their left sum to 100%.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PCE < 10% |  | PREVENT < 15% |  | 30-year < 30% |  |
| PCE < 10% | PREVENT < 15% | 30-year ≥ 30% |  |
| PCE < 10% | PREVENT ≥ 15% |  | 30-year < 30% |  |
| PCE < 10% | PREVENT ≥ 15% | 30-year ≥ 30% |  |
| PCE ≥ 10% |  | PREVENT < 15% |  | 30-year < 30% |  |
| PCE ≥ 10% | PREVENT < 15% | 30-year ≥ 30% |  |
| PCE ≥ 10% | PREVENT ≥ 15% |  | 30-year < 30% |  |
| PCE ≥ 10% | PREVENT ≥ 15% | 30-year ≥ 30% |  |

**SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES**

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 |  |  |  |  |
| Have information on self-reported antihypertensive medication use |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 10,068 | 3,084 | 2,889 | 4,095 |

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** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **<120/80** | **120-129/<80** | **130-139/80-89** | **≥140/90** |
|  | Mean (95% CI) 10-year risk | | | | |
| PREVENT full equation - ASCVD | 1.50 (1.39, 1.61) | 2.91 (2.69, 3.12) | 3.01 (2.80, 3.23) | 5.42 (5.11, 5.73) | 6.68 (6.42, 6.93) |
| PREVENT full equation – Total CVD | 2.37 (2.18, 2.55) | 4.50 (4.16, 4.83) | 4.65 (4.30, 5.00) | 8.42 (7.92, 8.92) | 11.5 (11.0, 11.9) |
|  | Distribution of 10-year risk, % | | | | |
| PREVENT full equation - ASCVD | | | | | |
| <5% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5% to <10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10% to <15% |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≥ 15% |  |  |  |  |  |
| PREVENT full equation - Total CVD | | | | | |
| <5% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5% to <10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10% to <15% |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≥ 15% |  |  |  |  |  |

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 full equation - ASCVD | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% | 99.0 | 94.9 | 93.7 | 78.6 | 81.5 |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% | 0.95 | 5.13 | 6.31 | 20.5 | 18.2 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.86 | 0.24 |
| PREVENT base equation - Total CVD | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% | 99.0 | 94.9 | 93.7 | 78.2 | 80.7 |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.43 | 0.83 |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% | 0.93 | 3.81 | 5.10 | 12.3 | 8.03 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% | 0.02 | 1.33 | 1.23 | 9.06 | 10.4 |
| PREVENT base equation - Total CVD | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 15% | 99.0 | 94.9 | 93.7 | 78.6 | 81.5 |
| < 10% | ≥ 15% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| ≥ 10% | < 15% | 0.95 | 5.13 | 6.33 | 20.5 | 17.8 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 15% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.93 | 0.69 |

Numbers in the table are column percentage.

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 - 10-year ASCVD risk; Age < 60 years | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| PREVENT base equation - 10-year ASCVD risk; Age ≥ 60 years | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| PREVENT base equation - 10-year total CVD risk; Age < 60 years | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| PREVENT base equation - 10-year total CVD risk; Age ≥ 60 years | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| < 10% | ≥ 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≥ 10% | < 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 10% |  |  |  |  |  |
| PREVENT base equation - 10-year total CVD risk; Age < 60 years | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 15% | 99.0 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 81.9 | 80.6 |
| < 10% | ≥ 15% | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.65 | 0.41 |
| ≥ 10% | < 15% | 0.96 | 4.06 | 4.86 | 14.9 | 15.3 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 15% | 0.01 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 2.50 | 3.66 |
| PREVENT base equation - 10-year total CVD risk; Age ≥ 60 years | | | | | | |
| < 10% | < 15% | 66.2 | 46.8 | 41.1 | 19.1 | 22.0 |
| < 10% | ≥ 15% | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.23 |
| ≥ 10% | < 15% | 21.3 | 38.5 | 42.1 | 41.1 | 28.7 |
| ≥ 10% | ≥ 15% | 12.3 | 14.7 | 16.8 | 39.7 | 49.0 |

Numbers in the table are column percentage.

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, per 5 years |  |  |  |  |
| Men, % |  |  |  |  |
| Race/ethnicity, % | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White |  |  | 1 (ref) | 1 (ref) |
| Non-Hispanic Black |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Hispanic Asian |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic |  |  |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarette smoking, % |  |  |  |  |
| Total cholesterol, per 40 mg/dL |  |  |  |  |
| HDL cholesterol, per 20 mg/dL |  |  |  |  |
| Non-HDL cholesterol, per 20 mg/dL |  |  |  |  |
| Statin use, % |  |  |  |  |
| HbA1c, % |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes, % |  |  |  |  |
| eGFR, per 5 ml/min/1.73 m2 |  |  |  |  |
| eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m2, % |  |  |  |  |
| ACR, per log mg/g |  |  |  |  |
| ACR > 30 mg/g |  |  |  |  |
| SBP, per 10 mm Hg |  |  |  |  |
| DBP, per 5 mm Hg |  |  |  |  |
| ACR – albumin-to-creatinine ratio; DBP – diastolic blood pressure; eGFR – estimated glomerular filtration rate; SBP – systolic blood pressure.  †Population characteristics in the table are percentage or mean (95% confidence interval).  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.  ‡Adjusted for age and sex. | | | | |

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, per 5 years |  |  |  |  |
| Men, % |  |  |  |  |
| Race/ethnicity, % | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White |  |  | 1 (ref) | 1 (ref) |
| Non-Hispanic Black |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Hispanic Asian |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic |  |  |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarette smoking, % |  |  |  |  |
| Total cholesterol, per 40 mg/dL |  |  |  |  |
| HDL cholesterol, per 20 mg/dL |  |  |  |  |
| Non-HDL cholesterol, per 20 mg/dL |  |  |  |  |
| Statin use, % |  |  |  |  |
| HbA1c, % |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes, % |  |  |  |  |
| eGFR, per 5 ml/min/1.73 m2 |  |  |  |  |
| eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m2, % |  |  |  |  |
| ACR, per log mg/g |  |  |  |  |
| ACR > 30 mg/g |  |  |  |  |
| SBP, per 10 mm Hg |  |  |  |  |
| DBP, per 5 mm Hg |  |  |  |  |
| ACR – albumin-to-creatinine ratio; DBP – diastolic blood pressure; eGFR – estimated glomerular filtration rate; SBP – systolic blood pressure.  †Population characteristics in the table are percentage or mean (95% confidence interval).  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.  ‡Adjusted for age and sex. | | | | |

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, per 5 years |  |  |  |  |
| Men, % |  |  |  |  |
| Race/ethnicity, % | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White |  |  | 1 (ref) | 1 (ref) |
| Non-Hispanic Black |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Hispanic Asian |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic |  |  |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarette smoking, % |  |  |  |  |
| Total cholesterol, per 40 mg/dL |  |  |  |  |
| HDL cholesterol, per 20 mg/dL |  |  |  |  |
| Non-HDL cholesterol, per 20 mg/dL |  |  |  |  |
| Statin use, % |  |  |  |  |
| HbA1c, % |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes, % |  |  |  |  |
| eGFR, per 5 ml/min/1.73 m2 |  |  |  |  |
| eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m2, % |  |  |  |  |
| ACR, per log mg/g |  |  |  |  |
| ACR > 30 mg/g |  |  |  |  |
| SBP, per 10 mm Hg |  |  |  |  |
| DBP, per 5 mm Hg |  |  |  |  |
| ACR – albumin-to-creatinine ratio; DBP – diastolic blood pressure; eGFR – estimated glomerular filtration rate; SBP – systolic blood pressure.  †Population characteristics in the table are percentage or mean (95% confidence interval).  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.  ‡Adjusted for age and sex. | | | | |

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, per 5 years |  |  |  |  |
| Men, % |  |  |  |  |
| Race/ethnicity, % | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White |  |  | 1 (ref) | 1 (ref) |
| Non-Hispanic Black |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Hispanic Asian |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic |  |  |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarette smoking, % |  |  |  |  |
| Total cholesterol, per 40 mg/dL |  |  |  |  |
| HDL cholesterol, per 20 mg/dL |  |  |  |  |
| Non-HDL cholesterol, per 20 mg/dL |  |  |  |  |
| Statin use, % |  |  |  |  |
| HbA1c, % |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes, % |  |  |  |  |
| eGFR, per 5 ml/min/1.73 m2 |  |  |  |  |
| eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m2, % |  |  |  |  |
| ACR, per log mg/g |  |  |  |  |
| ACR > 30 mg/g |  |  |  |  |
| SBP, per 10 mm Hg |  |  |  |  |
| DBP, per 5 mm Hg |  |  |  |  |
|  | | | | |

ACR – albumin-to-creatinine ratio; DBP – diastolic blood pressure; eGFR – estimated glomerular filtration rate; SBP – systolic blood pressure.

†Population characteristics in the table are percentage or mean (95% confidence interval).

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.

‡Adjusted for age and sex.