

STUDY REPORT SUMMARY

ASTRAZENECA PHARMACEUTICALS

FINISHED PRODUCT: None

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: None

Study No: NIS-CES-DUM-2009/1

Dyslipaemia, atherosclerosis risk and increased hsCRP and inflammatory and oxidative status in the Spanish population. The DARIOS Study

Developmental Phase: Phase IV

Study Completion Date: 19 October 2011

Date of Report: 14 June 2012

OBJECTIVES:

Primary Objective:

Determine the variability of the distribution of lipid fractions, the prevalence of dyslipidemia defined by the criteria of current guidelines and treatment, among the regions represented by the participating population studies.

The secondary objectives included:

- To determine the prevalence of simultaneous increase in the concentrations of LDL-C and hsCRP in the Spanish population and their risk of CHD.
- To analyze temporal trends in the last 10 years of the distribution of lipid fractions, the prevalence of dyslipidemia and its treatment in Spain.
- Determine the correlation between inflammatory biomarkers and the strata resulting from the combination of LDL-C, HDL-C and hsCRP.
- Determine the inflammatory, procoagulant, adipocrin and hemodynamic profiles of the subgroups of obese patients, those with metabolic syndrome, diabetes and individuals without these characteristics.

METHODS:

The DARIOS study is a pooled analysis with individual data from 11 population-based studies of different geographical areas of Spain with similar methodological designs: ARTPER (Catalonia-Barcelona), CDC de Canarias (the Canary Islands), CORSAIB (Balearic Islands), DINO (Region of Murcia), DRECA-2 (Andalusia), HERMEX (Extremadura), PREDIMERC (Community of Madrid), RECCyL (Castile and Leon), REGICOR (Catalonia-Girona), RIVANA (Community of Navarra) and TALAVERA (Castile-La Mancha)

Age-standardized prevalence was determined for each RF in each component study. To do this, individuals were categorized in 5-year age groups and a rough prevalence figure calculated. This was later standardized by the direct method, with reference to the European population. These figures were accompanied by the 95% confidence interval for the cardiovascular risk factors, stratified by sex for each component study and for the combined studies. Heterogeneity between individual studies was determined with the Levene test for homogeneity of variances between all participating centers for the principle variables. Individuals were classified in 8 groups by age and sex. To calculate the mean or general prevalence of each cardiovascular risk factors and the corresponding confidence intervals, we combined the estimates obtained individually for each study using the DerSimonian-Laird random-effects method to compensate for differences in sample size. Prevalences were compared by age group with NHS results for 2006. Continuous variables are described as mean and 95% confidence interval, also standardized for the European population. The standardized ratio of prevalences was calculated, centering the mean of all component studies to 100% and calculating deviations from this point for each component study and risk factor: tobacco use, systolic blood pressure >140 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure >90 mmHg, total cholesterol >250 and >190 mg/dL, BMI >30, and glucose level >126 mg/dL.

The coefficient of variation (CV) was estimated to determine variability between component studies in the prevalence of each risk factor, calculating the percentage deviation of each study versus the average of all studies. This CV corresponded to the standard deviation of the 11 studies.

Pearson's correlation coefficients were calculated to analyze deviations in each study with respect to mortality from ischemic heart disease for 2007, standardized for the

European population, in each autonomous community. Data from ARTPER were excluded because of differences in the age distribution (individuals aged > 49 years) with respect to the other studies.

Concordance of lipid measurements with the reference laboratory was measured using the coefficient of determination R², intraclass correlation coefficient, and Bland-Altman graphics that analyze the relation between mean values of the original measurement and the reference mean, and the differences between the two. The effect of outliers was analyzed through a graphic representation of residuals. Points that differed by > 40 mg/dL for total cholesterol, > 10 mg/dL for HDLc, and > 40 mg/dL for triglycerides, between the original measurement and that of the reference laboratory were considered sampling errors and eliminated; the graphics were redrawn. When 95% of differences were within + 5% of the reference laboratory mean determination, participating center and reference laboratory results were considered equivalent. When the value range was outside of + 5%, the Deming regression was used to correct the original values if systematic bias was observed in the figures.

Statistical Analysis was conducted with R Version 2.10 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria).

RESULTS:

The general characteristics of the DARIOS Study and Each Components Study are described in table 1.

Significant heterogeneity was found for systolic blood pressure in all age groups of women, whereas in men it was found in all age groups except the 55-64 year range. Significant heterogeneity was found for diastolic blood pressure in men aged < 45 years and in all age groups in women. For total cholesterol, we found heterogeneity only in women aged > 45 years.

Table 2 presents values of glucose level, blood pressure and prevalences of impaired fasting glucose, diabetes mellitus and diagnosed and real HBP by sex.

Prevalence of obesity, overweight, high waist circumference, and tobacco use is shown in Table 3.

Prevalence of real dyslipidemia varied notably between total cholesterol or LDLc and the chosen cutoff point (Table 4).

In the Spanish population, standardized prevalence of HBP and dyslipidemia was > 40%; for obesity and tobacco use, 27%; and for diabetes, 13%. Variability between autonomous communities in prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors was relatively low, although differences between those areas with the most extreme levels of prevalence were considerable. The Canary Islands, Extremadura, and Andalusia had a greater accumulation of significantly more prevalent factors than the mean for the 11 component studies.

Table 1. General Characteristics of the DARIOS Study and Each Components Study

	ARTPER	CDC	CORSAIB	DINO	DRECA-2	HERMEX	PREDIMERC	RECCyL	REGICOR	RIVANA	TALAVERA	General
Participants N (%)	3232 (11)	4715 (16)	1669 (6)	945 (3)	1599 (6)	2204 (8)	2003 (7)	2436 (8)	5694 (20)	3862 (13)	528 (2)	28887 (100)
Age, Years (SD)	62 (7)	49 (9)	54 (11)	53 (12)	53 (11)	52 (11)	53 (12)	54 (12)	54 (11)	52 (11)	57 (12)	54 (11)
Men, %	46	44	48	47	46	48	48	50	47	46	46	46
Age Groups												
35-44, n(%)	--	1772 (38)	442 (26)	304 (32)	489 (31)	671 (30)	684 (34)	698 (29)	1346 (24)	1193 (31)	104 (20)	7703 (27)
45-54, n(%)	572 (18)	1424 (30)	442 (26)	239 (25)	422 (26)	615 (28)	444 (22)	554 (23)	1566 (28)	1124 (29)	123 (23)	7525 (26)
55-64, n(%)	1476 (46)	1347 (29)	425 (25)	200 (21)	380 (24)	502 (23)	443 (22)	585 (24)	1514 (27)	880 (23)	121 (23)	7873 (27)
65-74, n(%)	1184 (37)	172 (4)	360 (22)	202 (21)	308 (19)	416 (19)	432 (22)	599 (25)	1268 (22)	665 (17)	180 (34)	5786 (20)
Geographical area	Two districts in Barcelona province	Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands	Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands	Region of Murcia	Autonomous Community of Andalusia	HCA D. Benito-Villanueva de la Serena (Badajoz)	Autonomous Community of Madrid	Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon	6 districts in Girona province	Community of Navarra	HCA Talavera de la Reina (Toledo)	--
Reference population (35-74)	178.624	1.055.370	340.675	516.609	3.695.353	54.098	3.129.232	1.201.873	290.336	268.470	29.773	10.760.413
Response rate, %	63	70	77	63	95	81	58	81	72	74	75	73
Sample type	Random	Random	Random	Random	Random	Random	Random	Random	Random	Random	Random	--
Context of sampling	Healthcare ID Card census	Population census	Healthcare ID Card census	Healthcare ID Card census	Population census	Healthcare ID Card census	Healthcare ID Card census	Healthcare ID Card census	Population census	Population census	Municipal census	--
Enrollment period	2006-08	2000-05	2000	2001-03	2006-07	2008-09	2007	2004	2004-06	2004-05	2006	--

Table 2. Glucose Level, Systolic Blood Pressure and Diastolic Blood Pressure and Prevalence of Diabetes and High Blood Pressure Standardized to the European Population by Component Study and General Study in Men and Women Aged 35-74 Years

Men	ARTPER ^a	CDC	CORSAIB	DINO	DRECA-2	HERMEX	PREDIMERC	RECCyL	REGICOR	RIVANA	TALAVERA	General
	N=1493	N=2054	N=804	N=443	N=736	N=1046	N=966	N=1198	N=2685	N=1765	N=235	N=13425
Glucose level, mg/dl	110 (108-112)	105 (104-106)	106 (104-109)	105 (102-108)	100 (97-103)	109 (107-110)	104 (102-106)	102 (101-104)	102 (101-103)	106 (104-107)	103 (100-106)	105 (103-106)
IFG, %	13 (11-15)	12 (10-14)	12 (9-14)	11 (8-14)	5 (4-7)	20 (18-23)	11 (8-13)	12 (10-14)	9 (8-10)	17 (15-18)	11 (6-16)	12 (10-14)
Diagnosed DM, %	25 (22-27)	13 (12-15)	12 (10-14)	14 (10-17)	14 (12-16)	11 (9-13)	10 (8-11)	7 (6-9)	12 (11-14)	10 (9-11)	13 (8-17)	13 (10-15)
Real DM, %	27 (25-30)	17 (15-19)	17 (14-19)	16 (12-19)	17 (15-20)	16 (14-18)	13 (11-15)	11 (10-13)	15 (14-16)	13 (11-14)	15 (10-20)	16 (14-18)
SBP, mmHg	137 (136-138)	128 (127-129)	131 (130-133)	132 (131-134)	124 (123-125)	130 (129-131)	131 (130-132)	130 (129-131)	127 (126-127)	133 (132-134)	132 (130-134)	131 (128-133)
DBP, mmHg	79 (79-80)	80 (80-81)	81 (81-82)	81 (80-82)	75 (74-76)	76 (75-77)	80 (79-81)	79 (79-80)	80 (79-80)	80 (79-80)	80 (79-82)	79 (78-80)
Diagnosed HBP, %	44 (42-47)	31 (29-33)	27 (24-29)	25 (21-29)	30 (27-33)	30 (27-33)	35 (32-38)	19 (17-22)	31 (29-33)	27 (25-29)	23 (18-28)	29 (26-33)
Real HBP, %	64 (61-66)	50 (47-52)	46 (42-49)	46 (42-51)	42 (39-45)	43 (40-45)	47 (44-50)	44 (41-46)	41 (39-43)	45 (43-48)	44 (38-50)	47 (42-45)
Women	ARTPER ^a	CDC	CORSAIB	DINO	DRECA-2	HERMEX	PREDIMERC	RECCyL	REGICOR	RIVANA	TALAVERA	General
	N=1739	N=2661	N=865	N=502	N=863	N=1158	N=1037	N=1238	N=3009	N=2097	N=293	N=15462
Glucose level, mg/dl	102 (101-103)	100 (98-101)	99 (97-101)	96 (94-99)	91 (89-93)	101 (100-103)	96 (95-97)	96 (94-97)	94 (93-94)	97 (96-98)	97 (94-101)	97 (95-99)
IFG, %	7 (5-8)	6 (5-8)	8 (6-9)	5 (3-7)	4 (2-5)	9 (7-11)	6 (5-8)	6 (5-8)	4 (4-5)	6 (5-7)	3 (1-5)	6 (5-7)
Diagnosed DM, %	16 (14-18)	13 (12-15)	10 (8-12)	11 (8-14)	11 (9-13)	10 (9-12)	6 (5-7)	5 (4-6)	8 (7-9)	7 (6-8)	8 (5-10)	10 (8-11)
Real DM, %	18 (16-20)	14 (13-16)	11 (9-12)	11 (8-13)	13 (11-15)	13 (11-15)	7 (5-8)	7 (6-8)	10 (9-11)	8 (7-10)	10 (7-13)	11 (9-13)
SBP, mmHg	133 (132-133)	123 (122-124)	126 (125-127)	121 (119-122)	118 (117-119)	119 (118-120)	121 (120-122)	127 (126-128)	120 (120-121)	123 (123-124)	126 (124-129)	122 (121-126)
DBP, mmHg	78 (77-78)	76 (76-76)	79 (78-79)	74 (73-75)	71 (70-72)	71 (71-72)	74 (74-75)	77 (77-78)	76 (76-76)	76 (76-77)	78 (77-79)	75 (74-77)
Diagnosed HBP, %	45 (42-47)	32 (30-34)	25 (23-28)	27 (23-30)	29 (27-32)	28 (26-30)	33 (30-36)	22 (20-24)	27 (25-28)	22 (20-24)	25 (21-30)	29 (25-33)
Real HBP, %	57 (55-60)	42 (40-44)	39 (36-41)	36 (32-40)	35 (33-38)	34 (32-36)	38 (35-41)	39 (36-41)	32 (31-34)	32 (30-34)	40 (34-45)	39 (34-43)

DBP, diastolic blood pressure; DM, diabetes mellitus; HBP, high blood pressure; IFG; impaired fasting glucose, baseline glucose level in participants without diagnosed DM 100-125 mg/dL; Real DM, diagnosed DM + glucose level ≥ 126 mg/dL; Real HBP, diagnosed HBP + SBP/DBP $\geq 140/90$ mmHg; SBP, systolic blood pressure. Values are expressed as mean (95% confidence interval).

Table 3. Body Mass Index, Waist Circumference, and Prevalence of Obesity and Tobacco Use Standardized to the European Population by Component Study and General Study in Men and Women Aged 35-74 Years

Men	ARTPER N=1493	CDC N=2054	CORSAIB N=804	DINO N=443	DRECA-2 N=736	HERMEX N=1046	PREDIMERC N=966	RECCyL N=1198	REGICOR N=2685	RIVANA N=1765	TALAVERA N=235	General N=13425
BMI	29 (28-29)	28 (28-28)	28 (27-28)	28 (28-28)	29 (28-29)	29 (29-30)	28 (28-28)	28 (28-28)	28 (27-28)	28 (27-28)	28 (28-29)	28 (28-28)
BMI 25-29,9, %	49 (46-52)	48 (45-50)	48 (45-52)	56 (51-61)	50 (46-53)	47 (44-50)	52 (49-55)	50 (47-53)	53 (51-55)	55 (52-57)	50 (43-57)	51 (49-52)
BMI ≥30, %	34 (32-37)	32 (29-34)	25 (22-28)	27 (23-31)	34 (31-37)	38 (35-41)	26 (23-29)	26 (23-29)	23 (22-25)	22 (20-24)	30 (24-37)	29 (26-32)
WC	101 (100-102)	98 (98-99)	97 (96-98)	100 (99-101)	101 (100-102)	101 (100-101)	96 (95-96)	96 (96-97)	96 (95-97)	98 (97-98)	100 (98-102)	99 (97-100)
WC>102cm, %	42 (40-45)	34 (31-36)	29 (26-32)	39 (34-43)	42 (38-45)	39 (36-42)	25 (22-28)	27 (24-29)	27 (24-30)	30 (28-32)	39 (33-46)	34 (30-38)
Smoker, %	33 (30-36)	31 (29-33)	39 (35-42)	33 (28-37)	32 (29-36)	39 (36-42)	29 (26-32)	34 (31-37)	33 (31-35)	35 (32-37)	29 (22-35)	33 (32-35)
Non-smoker, %	22 (19-24)	34 (31-36)	21 (19-24)	50 (45-54)	34 (31-37)	28 (25-30)	33 (30-36)	32 (29-34)	30 (28-31)	38 (36-40)	31 (25-38)	32 (28-36)
Ex smoker, %	45 (43-48)	35 (33-38)	40 (36-43)	17 (14-22) ^a	34 (30-37)	33 (31-36)	38 (35-41)	34 (32-37)	37 (36-39)	27 (25-29)	40 (34-47)	36 (33-40)
Women	ARTPER ^a N=1739	CDC N=2661	CORSAIB N=865	DINO N=502	DRECA-2 N=863	HERMEX N=1158	PREDIMERC N=1037	RECCyL N=1238	REGICOR N=3009	RIVANA N=2097	TALAVERA N=293	General N=15462
BMI	29 (29-30)	29 (28-29)	27 (27-28)	28 (28-28)	29 (28-29)	28 (28-29)	27 (27-27)	27 (27-28)	27 (26-27)	26 (26-26)	28 (27-29)	28 (27-28)
BMI 25-29,9, %	41 (39-44)	38 (36-40)	33 (30-36)	41 (37-46)	37 (34-40)	35 (32-38)	37 (34-40)	35 (32-38)	33 (31-35)	33 (31-35)	41 (35-47)	36 (34-38)
BMI ≥30, %	40 (37-42)	36 (33-38)	27 (25-30)	30 (26-34)	35 (32-38)	35 (32-37)	23 (21-26)	28 (25-30)	22 (21-24)	20 (18-22)	28 (22-33)	29 (25-34)
WC	95 (94-95)	91 (90-91)	87 (86-87)	91 (90-91)	96 (95-96)	96 (95-96)	83 (83-84)	91 (91-92)	88 (87-89)	88 (87-88)	94 (93-96)	91 (88-93)
WC>88cm	68 (65-70)	56 (54-58)	41 (38-44)	56 (52-60)	68 (65-71)	66 (64-69)	29 (27-32)	56 (53-58)	43 (40-46)	42 (40-44)	62 (56-67)	53 (46-61)
Smoker, %	11 (10-13)	18 (17-19)	20 (18-23)	21 (18-25)	26 (23-29)	26 (24-29)	25 (22-27)	20 (18-23)	19 (18-21)	24 (22-26)	20 (15-25)	21 (18-24)
Non-smoker, %	80 (78-82)	72 (70-74)	66 (63-69)	74 (71-78)	63 (60-66)	59 (56-61)	54 (51-57)	64 (62-67)	66 (64-67)	60 (58-62)	66 (60-71)	66 (61-70)
Ex smoker, %	9 (7-10)	10 (9-11)	14 (12-16)	5 (3-6) ^a	11 (9-13)	15 (13-17)	21 (18-23)	15 (13-18)	15 (13-16)	16 (15-18)	15 (10-19)	14 (12-16)

BMI, body mass index; WC, waist circumference.

Values are expressed as mean (95% confidence interval).

^a a Ex-smoker for >6 months.

Table 4. Lipid Profile and Prevalence of Dyslipidemia Standardized to the European Population by Component Study and General Study in Men and Women Aged 35-74 Years

Men	ARTPER N=1493	CDC N=2054	CORSAIB N=804	DINO N=443	DRECA-2 N=736	HERMEX N=1046	PREDIMERC N=966	RECCyL N=1198	REGICOR N=2685	RIVANA N=1765	TALAVERA N=235	General N=13425
TC, mg/dl	212 (210-214)	211 (209-213)	217 (214-219)	215 (211-219)	214 (212-217)	226 (224-229)	222 (220-225)	207 (205-209)	210 (208-211)	217 (215-219)	227 (222-233)	216 (213-229)
HDLc, mg/dl	50 (49-51)	48 (47-48)	47 (47-48)	49 (48-50)	50 (49-50)	53 (52-53)	46 (45-47)	48 (48-49)	47 (47-48)	49 (49-50)	52 (51 - 53)	49 (48-50)
HDLc <40mg/dl, %	18 (16-20)	23 (21-25)	25 (22-28)	19 (16-23)	17 (15-20)	10 (9-12)	26 (23-29)	20 (17-22)	27 (25-29)	18 (16-20)	11 (7-16)	20 (16-23)
LDLc, mg/dl	136 (134-138)	134 (132-136)	139 (136-141)	142 (138-145)	134 (132-137)	149 (146-151)	150 (148-153)	130 (128-132)	138 (137-140)	143 (141-145)	151 (147-156)	140 (137-144)
Triglycerides, mg/dl	140 (135-145)	152 (147-157)	163 (155-170)	140 (130-151)	158 (151-166)	133 (127-138)	139 (133-144)	150 (144-155)	130 (126-133)	132 (128-136)	125 (115-136)	142 (135-149)
Diagnosed DL, %	59 (57-62)	35 (33-37)	25 (22-28)	33 (28-38)	34 (30-37)	31 (28-34)	36 (33-39)	27 (24-29)	34 (32-36)	36 (34-38)	39 (32-46)	35 (30-41)
Real DL, %												
TC ≥190 mg/dl, %	85 (83-87)	75 (73-78)	75 (72-78)	81 (78-85)	81 (78-84)	88 (86-90)	87 (84-89)	73 (71-76)	75 (73-77)	81 (79-83)	88 (84-93)	81 (78-84)
TC ≥240 mg/dl, %	64 (61-66)	44 (41-46)	40 (37-43)	46 (41-51)	48 (44-51)	53 (50-56)	50 (47-53)	35 (32-38)	42 (40-44)	46 (43-48)	53 (46-60)	47 (42-52)
TC ≥250 mg/dl, %	62 (59-64)	41 (38-43)	34 (31-38)	41 (36-46)	43 (40-47)	46 (43-49)	46 (42-49)	33 (30-35)	40 (38-42)	42 (40-45)	49 (42-56)	43 (38-48)
LDLc ≥115 mg/dl, %	84 (82-86)	73 (71-75)	73 (70-76)	81 (77-84)	78 (75-81)	87 (84-89)	86 (83-88)	69 (66-71)	73 (72-75)	79 (77-81)	88 (83-93)	79 (75-83)
LDLc ≥160 mg/dl, %	65 (62-67)	44 (42-47)	40 (37-44)	50 (45-55)	48 (44-51)	55 (52-58)	54 (51-57)	36 (33-39)	45 (43-47)	49 (46-51)	56 (49-63)	49 (44-54)
Women	ARTPER N=1739	CDC N=2661	CORSAIB N=865	DINO N=502	DRECA-2 N=863	HERMEX N=1158	PREDIMERC N=1037	RECCyL N=1238	REGICOR N=3009	RIVANA N=2097	TALAVERA N=293	General N=15462
TC, mg/dl	222 (221-224)	210 (209-212)	215 (213-218)	216 (213-219)	216 (214-219)	225 (223-227)	225 (222-227)	204 (202-206)	209 (208-211)	216 (215 - 218)	219 (215-224)	216 (212-220)
HDLc, mg/dl	60 (59-61)	54 (54-55)	56 (55-57)	59 (58-60)	59 (58-59)	60 (59-61)	54 (54-55)	56 (55-56)	57 (56-57)	59 (59-60)	60 (59-62)	58 (56-59)
HDLc <40mg/dl, %	25 (23-27)	41 (39-43)	31 (27-34)	24 (20-28)	24 (22-27)	21 (19-23)	39 (36-42)	31 (28-33)	32 (30-33)	21 (20-23)	19 (14-24)	28 (24-32)
LDLc, mg/dl	140 (138-141)	132 (131-134)	136 (134-139)	137 (134-140)	135 (133-137)	145 (143-147)	150 (147-152)	126 (124-128)	134 (132-135)	138 (137-140)	141 (137-145)	138 (134-141)
Triglycerides, mg/dl	118 (115-121)	123 (120-126)	117 (113-121)	101 (97-106)	117 (113-121)	102 (99-105)	108 (105-112)	113 (110-115)	98 (96-100)	97 (94-99)	94 (88-101)	108 (102-114)
Diagnosed DL, %	58 (55-60)	39 (37-41)	25 (22-27)	31 (27-36)	28 (25-31)	29 (26-31)	30 (28-33)	24 (21-26)	29 (27-31)	30 (28-32)	26 (21-31)	32 (26-38)
Real DL, %												
TC ≥190 mg/dl, %	89 (87-90)	75 (74-77)	76 (73-79)	83 (79-86)	78 (76-81)	86 (84-88)	84 (82-86)	70 (68-73)	71 (69-72)	79 (77-80)	82 (77-87)	79 (75-83)
TC ≥240 mg/dl, %	65 (62-67)	45 (43-47)	36 (33-39)	43 (38-47)	42 (39-45)	49 (46-52)	47 (44-50)	32 (29-34)	38 (36-40)	42 (40-44)	43 (38-49)	44 (38-49)
TC ≥250 mg/dl, %	62 (60-64)	43 (41-45)	32 (29-35)	39 (34-43)	38 (35-42)	43 (41-46)	42 (39-45)	28 (25-30)	35 (34-37)	37 (35-39)	37 (32-43)	40 (34-45)
LDLc ≥115 mg/dl, %	85 (83-87)	72 (70-74)	71 (68-74)	78 (75-82)	73 (70-76)	84 (82-86)	82 (80-84)	66 (63-68)	67 (65-69)	76 (74-77)	79 (74-84)	76 (71-80)
LDLc ≥160 mg/dl, %	64 (62-66)	45 (43-47)	35 (32-38)	43 (39-48)	42 (38-45)	49 (46-51)	49 (46-52)	31 (29-34)	39 (37-41)	42 (40-44)	41 (35-47)	44 (38-49)

DL, dyslipidemia; HDLc, high density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDLc, low density lipoprotein cholesterol; Real DL, diagnosed DL + TC or LDLc above the limit indicated or HDLc below the value indicated; TC, total cholesterol.

Values are expressed as mean (95% confidence interval).