



() -

*

**

BRFSS

()

(Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System)

()

NCEP ATP III

(National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III)

()

HDL

LDL

/ / / /

(P> /)

(/ /)

(/ /)

:

/ / : / / :

*

.()

.()

)

(

.()

(

)

.()

ICD

()

.()

:

.()

.()

()

()

BRFSS

()

(Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System)

)

(

)

()

(

(Population-based)

()

)

(

HDL

SPSS

)

LDL

(SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA)

()

(

		(p= / ;% / % /)	(p= / ;% / % /)	(p= /)
		()		:
				()
				:
(n=)	(n=)			
(/)	(/)*	(>= mg/dl)		/ (± /) / (± /) ()
(/)	(/)	(>= mg/dl)	LDL	/ (/) (/) *
(/)	(/)	(>= mg/dl)	HDL	/ (/) / (/) * LDL
(/)	(/)	(>= mg/dl)		/ (/) / (/) * HDL
(/)	(/)			/ (/) / (/) *
(/)	(/)			(/) / (/) §
(/)	(/)			(/) / (/) §
(/)	(/)			(/) / (/) §
(/)	(/)			
(/)	(/)			
(/)	(/)	(BMI>=25)		
(/)	(/)	(BMI>=30)		
				() *

PMI

.(P< /)

		()
(n=)	(n=)	
(/)	(/)*	(>= mg/dl)
(/)	(/)	(>= mg/dl) LDL
(/)	(/)	(>= mg/dl) HDL
(/)	(/)	(>= mg/dl)
(/)	(/)	
(/)	(/)	
(/)	(/)	
(/)	(/)	
(/)	(/)	
(/)	(/)	(BMI>=25)
(/)	(/)	(BMI>=30)
		() *

/

/

[LP (a)] a

.()

a

B

.()

Apo B

()

.()

()

LP(a)

.()

F

LDL

.()

LDL

()

CVD

(Cardiovascular Disease)

(Coronary Artery Disease) CAD

.()

()

.()

()

:

()

.()

CAD

)

(

/	/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/	/

-LDL

HDL

)
(

.()

.() (P < /)

Apo B

LP (a)

References:

١. Ebrahim S, Smith GD. Exporting failure? Coronary heart disease and stroke in developing countries. *Int J Epidemiol* ٢٠٠١; ٣٠: ٢٠١-٥
٢. World health organization. The world health report ٢٠٠٢: Reducing risks, promoting healthy life Geneva, world health organization, ٢٠٠٢.
٣. Kannel WB, Dawber TR. Atherosclerosis as a pediatric problem. *J Pediatr* ١٩٧٢; ٨٠: ٥٤٤-٥٤
٤. Tracy RE, Newman WP, Wattingey WA, et al. Risk factors and Atherosclerosis in youth: autopsy finding of the Bogalusa heart study. *Am J Med Sci* ١٩٩٥; ٣١٠ Suppl; ٣٧ - ٤١.
٥. Wissler RW. An overview of the quantitative influence of several risk factors on progression of atherosclerosis in young people in the United States. *Pathobiological Determinants of Atherosclerosis in Youth (PDAY) Research Group. Am J Med Sci* ١٩٩٥; ٣١٠ Suppl: ٢٩-٣٦.
٦. Natural history of aortic and coronary atherosclerotic lesions in youth. Findings from the PDAY Study. *Pathobiological Determinants of Atherosclerosis in Youth (PDAY) Research Group. Arterioscler Thromb* ١٩٩٣; ١٣: ١٢٩١-٨.
٧. Kelder SH, Perry CL, Klepp KI, et al. Longitudinal tracking of adolescent smoking, physical activity, and food choice behaviors. *Am J Public health* ١٩٩٤; ٨٤; ١١٢١-٦.
٨. Lenfant C. Improving The health of america's Youth, The NHLBI Perspective. *J Health Educ* ١٩٩٥; ٢٦: ٦-٨.
٩. Hoit BD, Gilpin EA, Henning H, et al. Myocardial infarction in young patient: an analysis by age subsets. *Circulation* ١٩٨٦; ٧٤: ٧١٢-٢١.
١٠. Bao W, Srinivasan SR, Valdez R. Longitudinal change in cardiovascular risk from childhood in offspring of parents with coronary artery disease: the Bogalusa heart study. *JAMA*, ١٩٩٧; ٢٧٨; ١٧٤٩-٥٤.
١١. National Cholesterol Education Program: High lights of the report of the expert panel on blood cholesterol levels in children and adolescents. *Pediatrics*, ١٩٩٢; ٨٩: ٤٩٥-٥٠١.
١٢. Couch SC, Cross AT, Kida K. Rapid westernization of children's blood cholesterol in ٣ countries: evidence from nutrient-gene interactions? *Am J Clin Nutr* ٢٠٠٠; ٧٢; ١٢٦٦-٧٤.
١٣. WHO MONICA Project. MONICA manual. ١٩٩٩, (<http://www.ktl.fi/publication/monica/manual/index.htm>).
١٤. CDC. Behavioral risk factors surveillance system, ٢٠٠٤. (<http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>).
١٥. Third report of the expert panel on Detection, Evaluation, and treatment of high blood cholesterol in adult (adult treatment Panel III), ٢٠٠٤. (<http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/cholesterol/>).

19. Kelishadi R, Zadegan NS, Naderi GA, et al. Atherosclerosis risk factors in children and adolescents with or without family history of premature coronary artery disease. *Med Sci Monit* 2002; 8: CR 420-9. (at www.MEDSCIMONIT.com).
20. Romaldini C, Issler H, Cardoso A, et al. Risk factors for Atherosclerosis in children And adolescents with family history of PCAD. *J Pediatr* 2004; 80: 130-40.
21. Cuomo S, Guarini P, Gaeta G, et al. Carotid intima-media thickness in children and adolescents, and young adult with a parental history of PMI. *Euro Heart J* 2002; 23:1340-00.
22. Freedman DS, Srinivasan SR, Shear CL, et al. The relation of apolipoproteins A-I and B in children – adolescents to parental MI. *N Eng J Med* 1986; 310: 221-6.
23. Srinivasan SR, Dahlen GH, Jarpa RA, et al. Racial (black-white) differences in serum lipoprotein (a) distribution and its relation to parental MI in children. Bogalusa heart study, *Circulation* 1991; 84: 160-7.
24. Chan MY, Woo KS, Wong HB, et al. Antecedent risk factors and their controls in young patient with a first MI. *Singapore Med J* 2006; 47: 27-30.
25. Ismail J, Jafar TH, Jafary FH, et al. Risk factors for non-fatal myocardial infarction in young South Asian adults. *Heart* 2004; 90: 209-13.
26. Tewari S, Kumar S, Kapoor A, et al. PCAD in north India: An angiography study of 1971 patient. *Indian heart J* 2000; 52: 311-8.
27. National Cholesterol Education Program: report of the expert panel on blood Cholesterol levels in children and adolescents. 1992; 89: 020-84.
28. III diretrizes brasileiras sobre dislipidemias e diretriz de prevenção da aterosclerose do departamento de aterosclerose da sociedade brasileira de cardiologia. *Arq Bras Cardiol* 2001; 77Suppl: 1-48.
29. Pais P, Pogue J, Gerstein H, et al. Risk factors for Acute MI in Indians: a case-control study. *Lancet* 1996; 348: 308-13.