

**Source :** Cardiovascular Risk Factors and Venous Thromboembolism Incidence

The Longitudinal Investigation of Thromboembolism Etiology

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**Table 3. Multivariate Hazard Ratios for Venous Thrombosis or Pulmonary Embolic (VTE) Events by Risk Factor Level\***

Characteristic	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
Age, y	
45 to <55	1.00
55 to <65	2.12 (1.48-3.06)
65 to <75	3.99 (2.66-6.01)
75 to <85	5.66 (3.44-9.30)
≥85	14.8 (6.26-35.1)
Race	
White	1.00
Black	1.40 (1.02-1.93)
Sex	
Female	1.00
Male	1.43 (1.09-1.89)
ADA diabetes status	
No diabetes	1.00
Diabetes mellitus	1.46 (1.03-2.05)
BMI†	
<25	1.00
25 to <30	1.47 (1.04-2.10)
30 to <35	2.23 (1.50-3.11)
35 to <40	1.52 (0.78-2.96)
≥40	2.71 (1.26-5.84)

\*Subjects with self-reported history of VTE at baseline, self-reported use of warfarin at baseline, or history of cancer at baseline were excluded.

CI indicates confidence interval; ADA, American Diabetes Association.

†BMI indicates body mass index, which is calculated as the weight in kilograms divided by the height in meters squared.

**Source:** The concentrations of soluble vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 and lipids are independently associated with venous thromboelism. Angel Jose Gonzalez-ordonez et al. Haematologica/Journal of Hematology vol.88(09): Sep. 2003

**Table 1. Population characteristics of the series.**

	VTE patients	Controls	p
N	126	125	
Age, mean (SD) (range)	62.7 (13.7)(25-80)	62.3 (11.3)(26-83)	NS
Male gender (%)	49.2	48.8	NS
Ethnicity (% Caucasians)	99.2	100	NS
Obesity (%)	54.0	26.4	< 0.0001
Current smokers (%)	14.3	20.0	NS
Active cancer (%)	6.3*	0	0.01
Diabetes mellitus (%)	10.3	13.6	NS
Arterial disease (%)	16.7	8.8	0.06
Treatment with statins (%)	4.8	8.0	NS
Isolated venous thrombosis (location)	86 (22 distal and popliteal) (64 proximal)	—	
Pulmonary embolism	40 (31.7%)	—	
Recurrent VTE	35 (27.8%)	—	

\*Excluding two cases of polycythemia vera. NS indicates not significant.

**Source:** An Association between Atherosclerosis and Venous Thrombosis Paolo Prandoni, M.D., Ph.D., Franca Bilora, M.D., Antonio Marchiori, M.D., Enrico Bernardi, M.D., Francesco Petrobelli, M.D., Anthonie W.A. Lensing, M.D., Ph.D., Martin H. Prins, M.D., Ph.D., and Antonio Girolami, M.D. The New England Journal of Medicine

**Table 2. Characteristics of the Plaque Producing the Largest Degree of Obstruction in Subjects with at Least One Plaque.**

Characteristic	Patients with Spontaneous Thrombosis (N=72)	Patients with Secondary Thrombosis (N=40)	Control Subjects (N=48)
Stenosis			
≤30%	45 (62.5)	25 (62.5)	29 (60.4)
31–50%	22 (30.6)	13 (32.5)	14 (29.2)
51–70%	5 (6.9)	1 (2.5)	5 (10.4)
>70%	0	1 (2.5)	0
Location			
Common carotid artery	5 (6.9)	2 (5.0)	3 (6.2)
Carotid bifurcation	14 (19.4)	14 (35.0)	15 (31.2)
Internal carotid artery	44 (61.1)	22 (55.0)	26 (54.2)
External carotid artery	9 (12.5)	2 (5.0)	4 (8.3)