



Nutrition

Gender difference in the relationship between lipid accumulation product index and pulse pressure in nondiabetic Korean adults: The Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2013-2014

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Abstract

The present study was conducted to assess the association between the lipid accumulation product index (LAP) and pulse pressure (PP) by gender in nondiabetic Korean adults. This study used the data of 8,240 nondiabetic adults (3,577 men and 4,663 women) aged ≥ 20 years from the Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2013-2014. Key findings from the study were as follows: first, the mean values of age for the overall population, men, and women were 49.59 \pm 15.73 years, 49.26 \pm 16.04 years, and 49.85 \pm 15.47 years, respectively. Second, in women ($n = 4,663$), after adjustment for related variables and with quartile 1 of LAP as a reference, the odds ratios (ORs) of high PP (PP > 60 mmHg) were significantly higher in quartile 3 [1.735 (95% confidence interval [CI], 1.064-2.831)] and quartile 4 of LAP [2.271 (95% CI, 1.325-3.893)]. Third, high PP in men ($n = 3,577$) was not associated with the quartiles of LAP. Forth, after adjustment for related variables, the PP level was positively associated with the quartiles of LAP in women ($p < .001$) but not in men ($p = .400$). PP was positively associated with LAP in nondiabetic Korean women but not in men.

Keywords



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Author Keywords

[Pulse pressure](#)[aortic stiffness](#)[lipid accumulation](#)[product index](#)[non-diabetic](#)[gender difference](#)

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