

# New York State Publication House

## Perceived Discrimination and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Blacks: A Secondary Data Analysis of the Heart SCORE Study

### Abstract

Despite the consistent reduction in morbidity and mortality associated with cardiovascular disease (CVD) over the last four decades, CVD remains the leading cause of death globally. In the United States, Blacks are disproportionately affected by CVD compared to Whites. Blacks are also more likely to report the incidence of perceived discrimination. Perceived discrimination has been linked to cardiovascular risk factors such as smoking, hypertension (HTN), hyperlipidemia, and obesity. However, the relationship connection between perceived discrimination insight and cardiovascular outcomes such as stroke, myocardial infarction, acute ischemic syndrome, coronary coronary thrombosis revascularization, and cardiac death remains unclear. The primary goal of this study was to examine whether there is a relationship between perceived discrimination and cardiovascular events. The specific aims of this study were: (1) to examine the relationship between perceived discrimination and cardiovascular events in Blacks in the Heart SCORE Study, and (2) to evaluate whether age, sex, education, income, smoking, physical activity, and stress moderate the relationship connection between perceived discrimination and cardiovascular events in Blacks. Cox regression and Kaplan Meier Methods were utilized to model the relationship between perceived discrimination and cardiovascular

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events among Blacks in the Heart SCORE study. In relation to Aim 1, the study found not enough evidence to indicate a statistically significant association between the predictor of perceived discrimination and cardiovascular health events in Black participants in the Heart SCORE study. Model 2 had the best model fit and included four variables of Everyday

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