**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CANCER AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE - NHANES 2011-2012**

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*Introduction*: Recent studies suggested that the increased platelet activation, endothelial dysfunction and venous thromboembolism seen in cancer may as well contribute to the development of atherosclerosis. We conducted a study to evaluate the association between cancer and CHD in the US population.

*Methods*: We obtained data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) for the most recent cycle available from CDC and examined all adults aged 20 years and older who provided cancer related information on the survey. We performed standard parametric tests of association and created a multivariable logistic regression model to evaluate the association between self reported cancer diagnosis and clinical CHD (coronary artery disease, myocardial infarction and angina). All analyses were conducted using SAS survey procedures for complex sample data and evaluated at a=0.05.

*Results*: Approximately 9% of the study population had been diagnosed with cancer. In unadjusted models, cancer appeared to be associated with an increased likelihood of CHD (2.19 95% CI: 1.38 - 3.48); however this association was lost after controlling for confounding factors (0.72 95% CI: 0.43 - 1.19). Limitations include small sample size of adults with cancer in our study sample and the inability to stratify by cancer type. *Conclusion:* Our results did not show a significant association between cancer and CHD after adjusting for confounding factors. Limitations include the observational nature of our study and inability to assess the temporal relationship between cancer and CHD. Additional prospective studies of patients with cancer are needed to further evaluate this association.