

Risk Factor	Literature Support
Abnormal lipoprotein profiles	(Brenes et al. 1986, Dearwater et al. 1986, Bauman et al. 1992b, Krum et al. 1992, Maki et al. 1995, Dallmeijer et al. 1997, Bauman et al. 1998, Bauman et al. 1999a, Bauman et al. 1999b)
Abnormal glucose homeostasis	(Myllynen et al. 1987, Bauman and Spungen 2001)
Increased relative adiposity, elevated body fat and/or reduced lean body mass	(Bauman et al. 1999c, Spungen et al. 2003)
Reduced peripheral vascular function and/or arterial compliance	(Wecht et al. 2000, Hopman et al. 2002, Wecht et al. 2003, de Groot et al. 2005, Zbogor et al. 2008, Wong et al. 2012, Phillips et al. 2012)
Increased risk for deep vein thrombosis	(Miranda and Hassouna 2000)
Abnormal haemostatic and inflammatory markers	(Vaidyanathan et al. 1998, Kahn 1999, Roussi et al. 1999, Kahn et al. 2001, Frost et al. 2005, Lee et al. 2005b)
Excessive homocysteine (an amino acid)	(Bauman et al. 2001)
Depressed endogenous anabolic hormone levels (e.g. serum testosterone and growth hormone)	(Claus-Walker and Halstead 1982b, Bauman and Spungen 2000)
Increased activation of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (a hormone system that regulates blood-pressure and fluid balance).	(Claus-Walker and Halstead 1982a)
Hypertension	(Lee et al. 2005a)
Reduced aerobic fitness	(Hoffman 1986)