Cover Letter

*26th June, 2020*

Dear Editor,

We are pleased to submit our manuscript entitled: **‘Awareness, treatment, control, and determinants of dyslipidemia among adults in China: results from the China National Stroke Screening and Prevention Project (CNSSPP).’**, for consideration as an original article for publication in the Lipids in Health and Disease Journal.

This manuscript has not been published or presented elsewhere in part or in entirety, and is not under consideration by another journal. There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

The study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committees of the Tongji Medical College Institutional Review Board, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China, and the Ethics Committee of the Xuanwu Hospital Institutional Review Board, Capital Medical University (Beijing, China). All authors have read and approved the manuscript submitted.

I believe this manuscript is appropriate for Lipids in Health and Disease Journal since it publishes articles on all aspects of lipids including epidemiology and material relevant to the social sciences from professions concerned with health care and clinical practice.

This study used vigorous methodology and a large nationally representative sample of Chinese adults’ ≥ 40 years old to determine dyslipidemia awareness, treatment and control for the first time with such a large sample and several determinants. This representative feature makes our results generalizable and significant for national policy considerations. We compared dyslipidemia awareness, treatment and control with the ‘Rule of Halves Framework’. When we juxtaposed the results with the ‘Rule of Halves’, the present study showed that dyslipidemia awareness level was high among adults, however, the levels of treatment and control were markedly low. With regards to the determinants of dyslipidemia, our study showed significant associations between dyslipidemia awareness and women, urban residents, having family history, and central obesity.

Being a woman, having personal history of stroke or CHD, a drinker, having health insurance, and persons who lived in high-income regions had higher odds of receiving treatment. In addition, persons in the 50 - 59 years age group, having health insurance, central and general obesity, living in a stroke belt or a northern zone, urban area, and women showed statistically significant relationships dyslipidemia control in China.

We believe that this study findings would provide recent update on dyslipidemia management and inform health authorities on the need to intensify care to improve treatment and control levels, and thereby help reduce the likelihood of (ASCVD) among adults in this country.

 I look forward to hearing from you soon. Thank you!

Kind regards,

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