African-Americans are at a greater risk of CV events. Differential race vulnerability to early subclinical atherosclerosis disease is likely; few studies have addressed this relationship.

To study the impact of race on the presence of early subclinical atherosclerosis in adults enrolled in the FAMILIA study.

A total of 431 adults, including caregivers and staff, recruited in the FAMILIA study from 15 Head Start preschools in Harlem (New York) and with no previous history of CV disease:

- Underwent bilateral carotid and femoral 3D vascular ultrasound.
- The 10-year Framingham CV risk was calculated.
- The relationship between race and the presence of subclinical atherosclerosis was analysed by using:
  - Multivariate logistic regression models
  - Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves.

For the same predicted CV risk, non-Hispanic Blacks seem more vulnerable to early subclinical atherosclerosis as compared to Hispanic/Latino, placing them at enhanced risk for clinical CV disease.

These results may be important for the implementation of prevention programs in different populations.