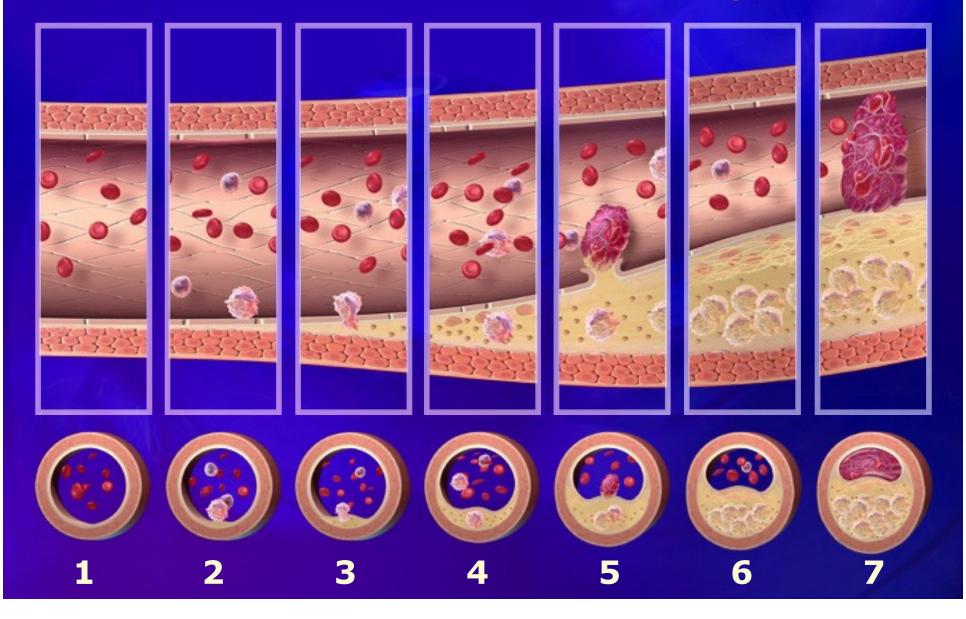
How to Avoid Needing a Cardiologist

Steven L Schwartz, MD, FACC

Foundation Cardiology
Tufts University School of Medicine

Atherosclerotic Plaque Pathogenesis



Atherosclerotic Vascular Disease

- CAD: Angina pectoris, myocardial infarction (heart attack)
- Peripheral arterial disease
- Chronic Kidney disease
- Cerebrovascular disease, stroke

Prevention

- Primary prevention: avoiding the 1st episode of disease
- Secondary prevention: disease already present, avoiding repeat episode or worsening

CHD Risk Factors

Modifiable

- Dyslipidemia
- Cigarette smoking
- Hypertension

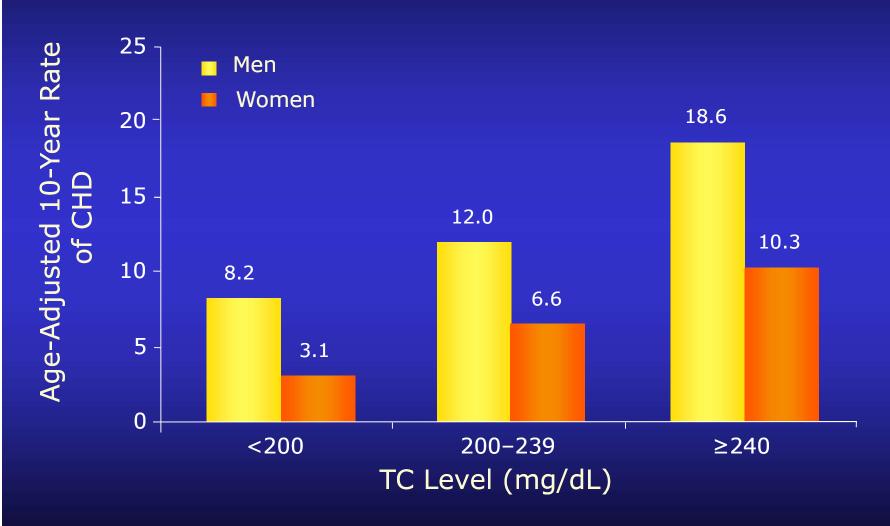
- Diabetes mellitus
- Obesity
- Sedentary lifestyle

Nonmodifiable

- Advancing age
 - -Men ≥45 years
 - -Women ≥55 years

- Male gender
- Family history of premature CHD

Framingham Heart Study Relation of TC to CHD Risk



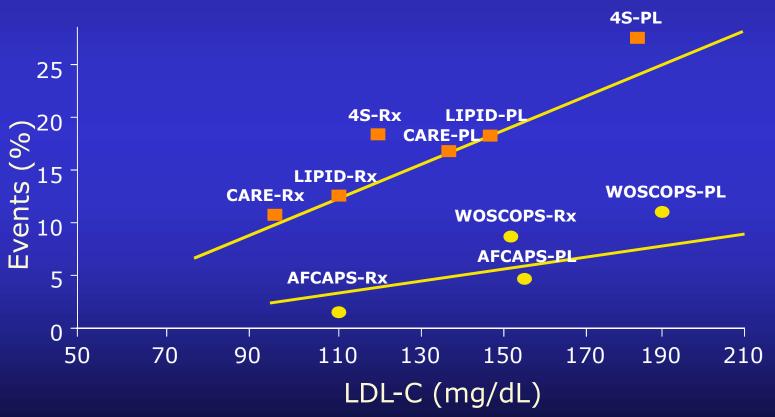
Cholesterol

- Total cholesterol
- High Density Cholesterol
- Low Density Cholesterol
- Triglycerides

LDL-C Lowering With Statins







PL, placebo groups; Rx, treatment groups. Adapted with permission from Illingworth DR. *Med Clin North Am.* 2000;84:23-42.

How low should my LDL cholesterol be?

- The lower the better
- LDL targets depend upon baseline risk
- There is no such thing as LDL level being too low

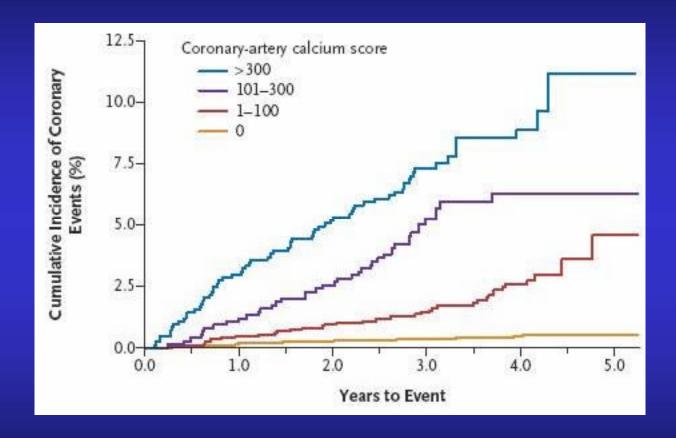
Risk of ASHD event

- Age
- Sex
- Diabetes
- Tobacco use
- Blood pressure
- Cholesterol levels

10 yr risk Risk of ASHD event

- < 5% : low risk</p>
- •5% 7.5%: borderline
- 7.5 20% : high risk, treat to LDL < 100 or 30% reduction of baseline
- > 20%, prior event, or multiple risk factors: very high risk. Target LDL < 70 or 50% reduction of baseline. Target < 50 for highest risk





Metabolic Syndrome as a Secondary Target: Clinical Identification

Risk Factor

Defining Level

Abdominal obesity (waist circumference)

Men >102 cm (>40 in)

Women >88 cm (>35 in)

Triglycerides ≥150 mg/dL

HDL-C

Men <40 mg/dL

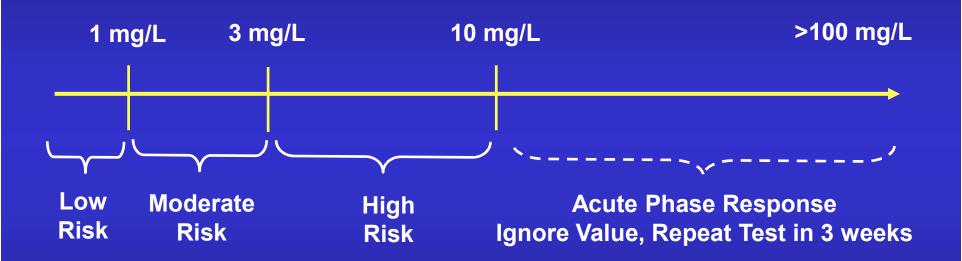
Women <50 mg/dL

Blood pressure ≥130/≥85 mm Hg

Fasting glucose ≥110 mg/dL

Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults. *JAMA*. 2001;285:2486-2497.

Clinical Application of hs-CRP for Cardiovascular Risk Prediction



Treatment

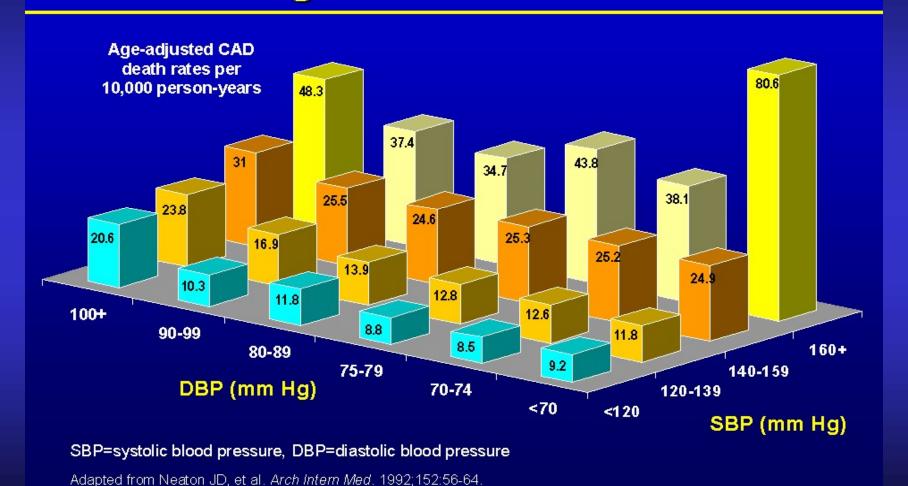
- Healthy diet, exercise
- Statin medications
- Ezetamibe
- Bemepedoic acid
- PCSK9 inhibitors

Cholesterol Lowering Medication

- Well tolerated
- Reduce risk of MI, stroke, death by
 20 25%
- Muscle aches / pains 5 10%
- Rhabdomyolysis, liver disease rare
- Trials of statin intolerant patients:
 30% are intolerant of placebo



Increasing SBP Linked to CHD Risk



Complications of Hypertension

- Coronary disease
- Heart Failure
- Chronic Kidney disease
- Cerebrovascular disease, stroke
- Peripheral arterial disease

Blood Pressure Classification

BP Classification	SBP mmHg		DBP mmHg
Normal	<120	and	<80
Elevated BP	120–129	or	80–89
Stage 1 Hypertension	130-139	or	80-89
Stage 2 Hypertension	<u>≥</u> 140	or	<u>></u> 90

Treatment of Hypertension

- Prior CV event, DM <130/80
- •Risk > 10% < 130/80
- \bullet Risk < 10% < 140/90

Benefits of Treating Systolic BP

- An average reduction of 12-13 mm Hg in SBP is associated with a
 - 21% reduction in coronary heart disease
 - 37% reduction in stroke
 - 25% reduction in total cardiovascular mortality
 - 13% reduction in all-cause mortality

Treatment of Hypertension

- Weight loss, exercise, low sodium diet
- Medication
- Diuretics
- Calcium channel blockers
- Renin / aldosterone/ angiotensin inhibitors
- Beta blockers

Treatment of Hypertension

- All agents work
- Most people need 2 or more drugs
- Tailor therapy to the individual and other medical problems

Improving Cardiovascular Risk

- Lifestyle Modification
 - -Diet
 - -Exercise
 - -Avoid tobacco
 - -Moderate alcohol consumption
- Medication

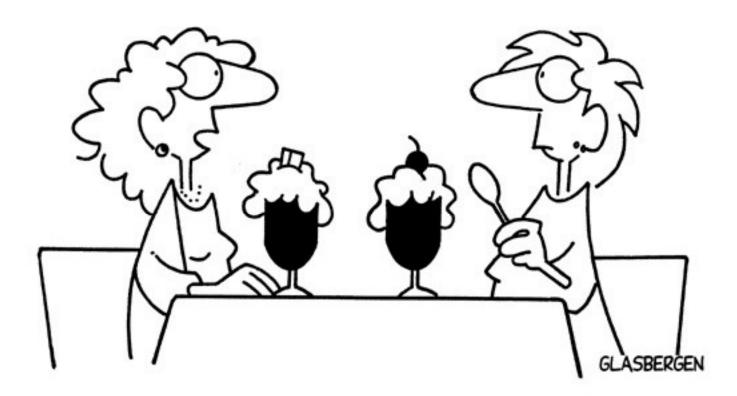
How and Why to Keep Your New Year's Resolution

Diet and Cardiovascular Risk Profile

We decide our risk for developing coronary artery disease 21 times per week.

W. Roberts

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"If you put a crouton on your sundae instead of a cherry, it counts as a salad."

Carbohydrates

Low Glycemic Index

- Fruits
- Vegetables
- Beans, Legumes
- Low fat yogurt
- High fiber content

High Glycemic Index

- Bread
- Pasta
- Rice
- Potato
- Low fiber content

Protein

- White meat chicken, turkey
- Fish
- Low fat or non fat dairy
- Lean pork
- Veal
- Lean beef

Fats

Good Fats

- Monounsaturated, polyunsaturated
- Raise HDL
- Olives, olive oil
- Nuts
- Canola oil
- Fish oil

Bad Fats

- Saturated, trans-
- Raise LDL
- Animal fats
- Tropical oils

Diet and Cardiovascular Risk Profile

	Atkins	Ornish	WtW	Zone
Compl	52%	50%	65%	65%
Wt	-3.9%	-6.2%	-4.5%	-4.6%
FRS	-12.3%	-6.6%	-14.7%	-10.5%
LDL	-8.6%	-16.7%	-7.7%	-6.7%
HDL	14.6%	2.2%	18.5%	15.4%

Mediterranean Diet

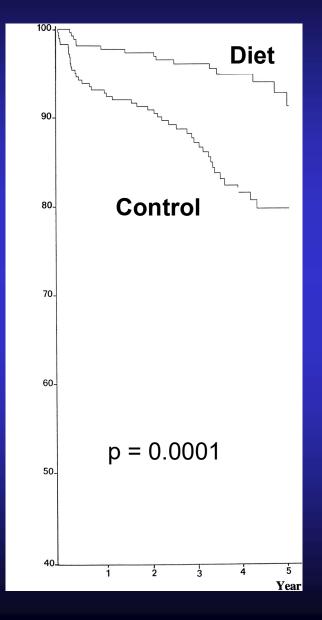
- Fruits, vegetables, legumes, whole grains
- Fish, poultry, beans, eggs
- Moderate amount of dairy products
- Limited red meat

Mediterranean Diet

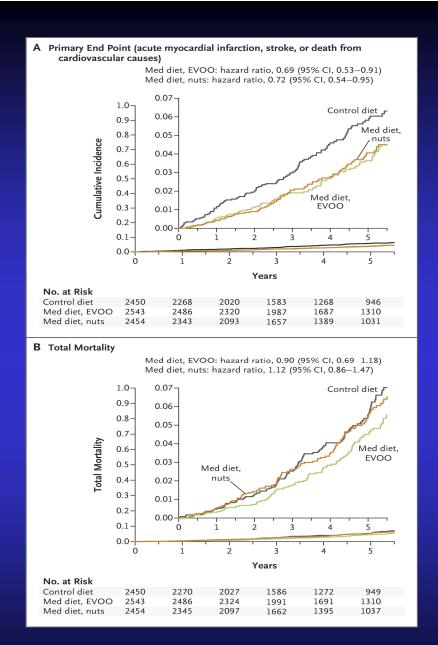


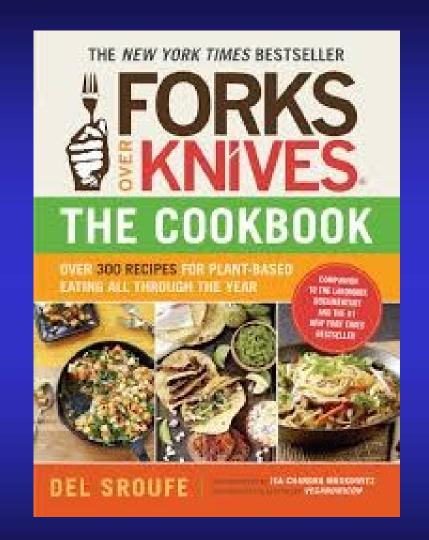
Free

Survival



Lorgeril et al. Circulation 1999





Plant Based Diets

- Lower Calories
- Reduce obesity
- Improve cholesterol profile
- Challenge is protein intake

Common Factors to all Eating Plans

- They only work if you stick to them
- No sweets
- Minimize high glycemic carbohydrates
- Restrict caloric intake
- Portion control

Non - fat foods



Benefits of exercise

- Weight reduction
- Lowers LDL cholesterol
- Raises HDL cholesterol
- Lowers CRP
- Increases anti oxidants
- Improved efficiency of skeletal muscles

Benefits of Exercise

Lowers risk

- Diabetes
- Coronary disease
- Hypertension
- Osteoporosis
- Arthritis
- Sudden Cardiac Death

How much exercise?

- Aerobic exercise: > 150 minutes moderate acitivity or 75 minute vigorous activity per week
- Resistance exercise: at least twice per week

Aging

- Reduction in skeletal muscle mass
- Reduction in basal metabolic rate
- If you weigh the same at age 60 as age 30, your body fat content is higher, waste is larger, and clothes will not fit

Aerobic Exercise

- Burns calories
- Lowers LDL, raises HDL
- Improves cardiovascular fitness and skeletal muscle efficiency
- 150 minutes / week
- Maintain 65% predicted max HR (appx 110-120)
- Example brisk walk

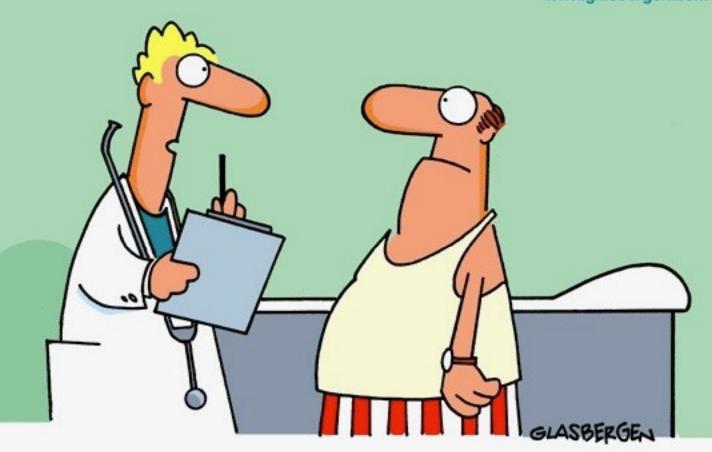
Resistance Exercise

- Maintains or improves muscle mass
- Raises basic metabolic rate
- Reduction in body fat
- Reduces falling
- At least 2 x week
- Don't forget to stretch

I have no time

- Make time
- Break it up, everything counts
- 3 ten minute walks = one 30 minute walk

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"What fits your busy schedule better, exercising one hour a day or being dead 24 hours a day?"



Alcohol

- Apparent benefit from low moderate alcohol consumption*
- 1 2 drinks per day
- 4-6 oz wine, 12 oz beer, 1 oz hard liquor
- Calories, dependence, liver disease, heart disease
- Cancer risk



Tobacco / Nicotine

- Harmful in any form, ie smoking, vaping, smokeless
- Number 1 preventable cause of death
- Increases blood pressure
- Increases inflammatory markers
- Increases plaque build up and rupture

Tobacco / Nicotine

- Major cause of CAD, PAD, stroke, ED
- Tobacco substitutes may be useful as an aide to quitting but long term use is harmful

How to avoid seeing a cardiologist

- Pick healthy parents
- Avoid aging
- Don't smoke or use tobacco
- Treat hypertension, diabetes
- Exercise regularly
- Healthy diet

