

ALERTA TEMÁTICA SELECTIVA: ENFERMEDADES CARDIOMETABÓLICAS

Tendencia de consejerías en actividad física y enfermedades cardiometabólicas en el Maule, Chile: estudio previo a pandemia por COVID-19 entre 2012 y 2019 / Trend in Physical Activity Counseling and Cardiometabolic Diseases in Maule, Chile: COVID-19 Pre-Pandemic Study between 2012 and 2019
[Vásquez-Gómez, Jaime](#); [Álvarez, Cristian](#); [Cigarroa, Igor](#); [Godoy-Cumillaf, Andrés](#); [Castillo-Retamal, Marcelo](#).
Rev. méd. Chile; 150(12): 1596-1604, dic. 2022. *ilus, tab*

BACKGROUND:
 Physical activity (PA) practice reduces the adverse effects of COVID-19. PA counseling promotes healthy lifestyles and prevents cardiometabolic diseases.
AIM:
 To assess the trend in cases of PA counseling and the cardiometabolic disease between 2012 and 2019 (before COVID-19) in a southern Chilean region. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:**
 Records of Maule Region Health Service for 731.163 men, and 829.097 women aged < 10 to ≥ 65 years were analyzed. The average annual percentage change (AAPC) during the study period and the annual percentage change (APC) during intermediate periods, were calculated. **RESULTS:**
 There was a significant decrease in PA counseling in women in the study period (AAPC -13.6%). In the 2012-2017 period a significant decrease in counseling for total, men and women were observed (APC -18.7, -16.3 and -14.3%, respectively). Obesity increased significantly in total, men and women in the 2012-2019 period (AAPC 10.1, 8.5 and 10.7%, respectively). The same trend was observed for hypertension (AAPC 8.1, 8.4 and 7.6% respectively) and elevated blood glucose (AAPC 10.1, 11.5 and 9.6%, respectively). **Conclusions:**
 In the study period PA counseling decreased along with an increase in obesity, hypertension and high blood glucose. Increasing PA counseling is a mainstay in the prevention of cardiometabolic diseases and probably to prevent cardiovascular and complement the treatment of COVID-19.
Rev. Méd. Chile 2022; 150: 1596-1604
Key words: Chronic Disease; COVID-19; Counseling; Epidemiology; Physical Fitness.

Tendencia de consejerías en actividad física y enfermedades cardiometabólicas en el Maule, Chile: estudio previo a pandemia por COVID-19 entre 2012 y 2019
 JAIME VÁSQUEZ-GÓMEZ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100}, CRISTIAN ÁLVAREZ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100}, IGOR CIGARROA^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100}, ANDRÉS GODOY-CUMILLAF^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100}, MARCELO CASTILLO-RETAMAL^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100}

Este evidencia que la práctica de actividad física (AF) es una variable que se ha asociado con menor riesgo de morbilidad y mortalidad, así como la importancia de la AF en el ámbito de la salud pública. Estudios locales en Chile han evaluado esta interacción y reportado los beneficios de algunas variables de la AF sobre la presencia de enfermedades no transmisibles del tipo biológico y sin efecto de la práctica de AF sobre el síndrome metabólico. Por lo tanto, el estudio de las enfermedades y la AF se ha presentado de forma permisiva desde

[ENLACE A OTROS TÍTULOS BVS REGIONAL](#)

ARTICLE IN PRESS
 Rev. Esp. Cardiol. 2024; 65(10): 1000-1000

Artículo de revisión
Avances en nutrición de precisión y enfermedades cardiometabólicas
 Miguel A. Martínez-González^{a,b,c,d}, Francisco J. Planes^e, Miguel Ruiz-Canela^{a,b,c}, Estefanía Toledo^{a,b,c}, Ramón Estruch^{a,f}, Jordi Salas-Salvadó^{a,g}, Rafael Valdés^{a,h}, Pedro Mira^a, Olga Castañer^a, Montse Fitó^a, Clary Clishⁱ, Rikard Landberg^j, Clemens Wittenbecher^k, Liming Liang^l, Marta Guasch-Ferré^m, Rosa M. Lamuela-Raventósⁿ, Dong D. Wang^o, Nita Forouhi^p, Cristina Raquini^q y Frank B. Hu^r

Resumen
 Un número creciente de investigaciones sobre las ómicas ha dado lugar a recientes avances en la nutrición de precisión y la prevención de las enfermedades cardiometabólicas. En el ensayo PREDIMED se identificaron asociaciones significativas entre las intervenciones dietéticas con la dieta y las enfermedades cardiometabólicas. Estas asociaciones identificadas destacan las concentraciones plasmáticas de ceramidas, acilcarnitinas, aminoácidos de cadena ramificada, triptófano, vías del ciclo de la urea y el lipídoma. Estos metabolitos y sus vías asociadas se han relacionado con la incidencia tanto de enfermedades cardiovasculares como de diabetes mellitus tipo 2.

Recient advances in precision nutrition and cardiometabolic diseases
 A growing body of research on nutrition omics has led to recent advances in cardiometabolic disease epidemiology and prevention. Within the PREDIMED trial, significant associations between diet-related metabolites and cardiovascular disease were identified, which were independently registered in independent cohorts. Some notable metabolites identified include plasma levels of ceramides, acylcarnitines, branched-chain amino acids, tryptophan, urea cycle pathway, and the lipiome. These metabolites and their related pathways have been associated with incidence of both cardiovascular disease and type 2 diabetes. Recent directions in precision nutrition research include developing more robust metabolite-based scores to predict long-term risk of cardiovascular disease and mortality.

Artículo de revisión
Avances en nutrición de precisión y enfermedades cardiometabólicas
Avances recientes en nutrición de precisión y enfermedades cardiometabólicas
 Miguel A. Martínez-González^{a,b,c,d}, Francisco J. Planes^e, Miguel Ruiz-Canela^{a,b,c}, Estefanía Toledo^{a,b,c}, Ramón Estruch^{a,f}, Jordi Salas-Salvadó^{a,g}, Rafael Valdés^{a,h}, Pedro Mira^a, Olga Castañer^a, Montse Fitó^a, Clary Clishⁱ, Rikard Landberg^j, Clemens Wittenbecher^k, Liming Liang^l, Marta Guasch-Ferré^m, Rosa M. Lamuela-Raventósⁿ, Dong D. Wang^o, Nita Forouhi^p, Cristina Raquini^q y Frank B. Hu^r

Resumen
 Un número creciente de investigaciones sobre las ómicas ha dado lugar a recientes avances en la nutrición de precisión y la prevención de las enfermedades cardiometabólicas. En el ensayo PREDIMED se identificaron asociaciones significativas entre las intervenciones dietéticas con la dieta y las enfermedades cardiometabólicas. Estas asociaciones identificadas destacan las concentraciones plasmáticas de ceramidas, acilcarnitinas, aminoácidos de cadena ramificada, triptófano, vías del ciclo de la urea y el lipídoma. Estos metabolitos y sus vías asociadas se han relacionado con la incidencia tanto de enfermedades cardiovasculares como de diabetes mellitus tipo 2.

[ENLACE A OTROS TÍTULOS SCIENCE DIRECT](#)



Article in Press
 Hipertensión y riesgo vascular xxx (xxxx) xxx-xxx



ORIGINAL ARTICLE
Cardiovascular risk markers in apparently healthy young adults: Evaluation according to optimal or non-optimal office blood pressure
 W. Espeche^{1,2}, O.A. Pinilla¹, G. Cerri^{1,2}, N. Stavile^{1,2}, J. Minetto^{1,2,3}, M.R. Salazar^{1,2}, I.L. Ennis^{1,2,4}

¹ Unidad de Enfermedades Cardiometabólicas, Department of Internal Medicine, General Hospital San Martín, La Plata, Argentina
² Facultad de Ciencias Médicas, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina
³ Centro de Investigaciones Cardiovasculares "Dr. Horacio E. Cingolani" CONICET-UNLP, Argentina
 Received 29 August 2024; accepted 28 November 2024

KEYWORDS
 Non optimal blood pressure; Ideal cardiovascular health; Youth; Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring

Abstract
Background: Blood pressure (BP) is linearly related to the incidence of cardiovascular disease from values as low as 115/75mmHg, even at young ages. A particularly concerning issue is the decrease representation of optimal BP among children and youth. The mechanisms by which minimal elevations in BP increase cardiovascular risk are not defined. The limitations of office BP measurements could be a possible explanation since 24-h ambulatory measurements (ABPM) better detect the risk of future cardiovascular events. Therefore, we aimed to compare healthy normotensive undergraduate students with optimal vs. non-optimal BP, ABPM, the cardiometabolic risk profile, and echocardiographic characteristics.
Methods: Medical students from La Plata voluntarily completed a survey to collect personal and family data on cardiovascular risk factors. Subsequently, anthropometric, BP (office and ABPM), and echocardiography determinations were recorded. Cholesterol, triglycerides, and glucose were measured in fasting blood samples. Statistical analyses were performed blinded, using SPSS software.
Results: Data from 135 students were analyzed (78% female, age 22.5 ± 3.5 years). Mean office BP was 114.5 ± 10.4 and 73.7 ± 7.5 mmHg. Forty percent of students had non-optimal BP (41% females) showing significantly higher BP values in all ABPM periods and higher left ventricular mass index, cardiac wall thicknesses, fasting glucose, TG index, TG/HDL-c ratio. Seven students met diagnostic criteria for nocturnal hypertension, six of whom were in the non-optimal BP group (11.1% vs 1.2%).

^{*} Corresponding authors.
 E-mail addresses: jminetto@hotmail.com (J. Minetto), lennis@med.unlp.edu.ar (I.L. Ennis).
 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hipert.2024.11.006
 1889-1837/© 2024 SEH-LELHA. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. All rights reserved, including those for text and data mining, AI training, and similar technologies.
 Please cite this article as: W. Espeche, O.A. Pinilla, G. Cerri et al., Cardiovascular risk markers in apparently healthy young adults: Evaluation according to optimal or non-optimal office blood pressure, Hipertensión y riesgo vascular, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hipert.2024.11.006

Artículo • Artículo en prensa

Marcadores de riesgo cardiovascular en adultos jóvenes aparentemente sanos: evaluación según presión arterial óptima o no óptima en consulta | Marcadores de riesgo cardiovascular en adultos jóvenes normotensos sanos: evaluación según presión arterial óptima o no óptima en consultorio

Espeche, W., Pinilla, OA, Cerri, G., ... Salazar, Sr., Ennis, Illinois

Background: Blood pressure (BP) is linearly related to the incidence of cardiovascular disease from values as low as 115/75 mmHg, even at young ages. A particularly concerning issue is the decrease representation of optimal BP among children and youth. The mechanisms by which minimal elevations in BP increase cardiovascular risk are not defined. The limitations of office BP measurements could be a possible explanation since 24-h ambulatory measurements (ABPM) better detect the risk of future cardiovascular events. Therefore, we aimed to compare healthy normotensive undergraduate students with optimal vs. non-optimal BP: ABPM, the cardiometabolic risk profile, and echocardiographic characteristics. **Methods:** Medical students from La Plata voluntarily completed a survey to collect personal and family data on cardiovascular risk factors. Subsequently, anthropometric, BP (office and ABPM), and echocardiography determinations were recorded. Cholesterol, triglycerides, and glucose were measured in fasting blood samples. Statistical analyses were performed blinded, using SPSS software. **Results:** Data from 135 students were analyzed (78% female, age 22.5 ± 3.5 years). Mean office BP was 114.5 ± 10.4 and 73.7 ± 7.5 mmHg. Forty percent of students had non-optimal BP (41% females) showing significantly higher BP values in all ABPM periods and higher left ventricular mass index, cardiac wall thicknesses, fasting glucose, TG index, TG/HDL-c ratio. Seven students met diagnostic criteria for nocturnal hypertension, six of whom were in the non-optimal BP group (11.1% vs 1.2%).

[ENLACE A OTROS TÍTULOS SCOPUS](#)


 Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
Intermittent fasting for the prevention of cardiovascular disease (Review)
 Allaf M, Elghazaly H, Mohamed OG, Fareen MF, Zaman S, Salmasi AM, Tsilidis K, Dehghan A

Allaf M, Elghazaly H, Mohamed OG, Fareen MF, Zaman S, Salmasi AM, Tsilidis K, Dehghan A.
 Intermittent fasting for the prevention of cardiovascular disease.
 Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2021, Issue 3, Art. No.: CD013496.
 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD013496.pub2.

www.cochranelibrary.com
 Intermittent fasting for the prevention of cardiovascular disease (Review)
 Copyright © 2021 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Ayuno intermitente para la prevención de enfermedades cardiovasculares
 Mohammed Allaf^a, Hussein Elghazaly^a, Omer G Mohamed, Mohamed Firas Khan Fareen, Sadia Zaman, Abdul-Majeed Salmasi, Kostas Tsilidis, Abbas Dehghan

Resumen - Antecedentes
 La enfermedad cardiovascular (ECV) es la principal causa de muerte en todo el mundo. Los cambios en el estilo de vida son una de las principales medidas de prevención de la enfermedad. Esto incluye consejos como aumentar la actividad física y tener una dieta sana y equilibrada para reducir los factores de riesgo. El ayuno intermitente (AI) es una dieta popular...

[ENLACE A OTROS TÍTULOS COCHRANE \(FORMULAR BÚSQUEDA\)](#)