Rolul interventiei dietetice si medicamentoase in controlul profilului lipidic in practica curenta

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Regiuni cu risc privind rata mortalității cardiovasculare a Organizației Mondiale a Sănătății

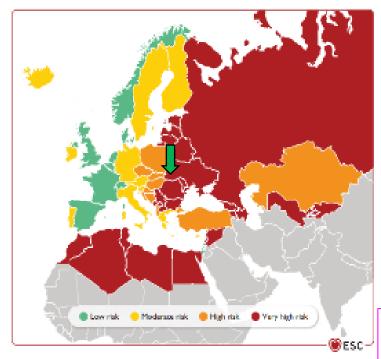
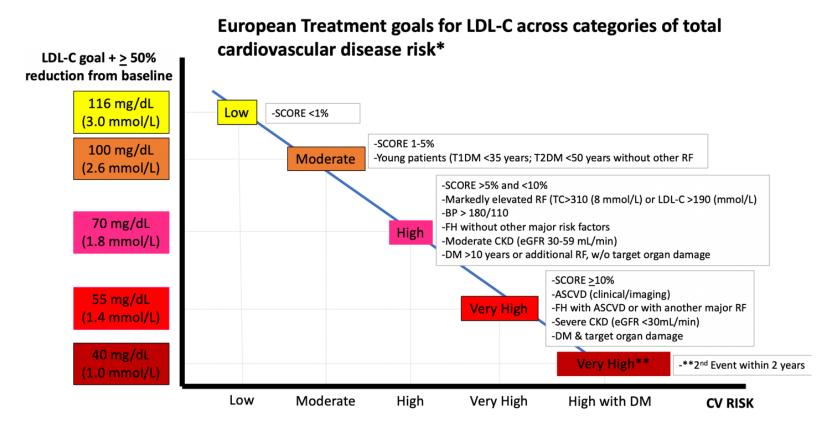


Figure 4 Rola regions based on World Health Organization conflows outer mortality rates. (6,703)

SCORE2 & SCORE2-OP Harta de risc fatal sau non-fatal (infarct miocardic, boală aterostclerotică)

10-year ris	REZ & SCOREZ- is of (fatal and non- ulations at very hig	tiral) CV)	25 to -71% S	## 15% 15% -15% 15 10% 15 to 11% 200 -15%
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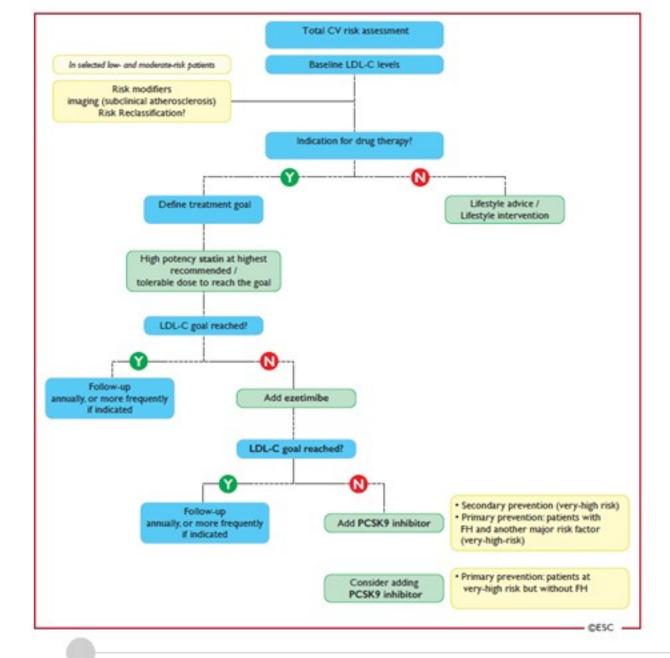


^{*}Adapted from slideset available on www.escardio.org/guidelines which is from 2019 ESC/EAS Guidelines for the management of dyslipidaemias: lipid modification to reduce cardiovascular risk

Intervention strategies as a function of total cardiovascular risk and untreated low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels



	Total CV			Untreated	LDL-C levels		
,	risk (SCORE) %	<1.4 mmol/L (55 mg/dL)	1.4 to <1.8 mmol/L (55 to <70 mg/dL)	1.8 to <2.6 mmol/L (70 to <100 mg/dL)	2.6 to <3.0 mmol/L (100 to <116 mg/dL)	3.0 to <4.9 mmol/L (116 to <190 mg/dL)	≥4.9 mmol/L (≥ 190 mg/dL)
	< low-risk	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle intervention, consider adding drug if uncontrolled	Lifestyle intervention and concomitant drug intervention
	Class*/Level*	I/C	I/C	I/C	I/C	IIa/A	IIa/A
, ou	≥I to <5, or moderate risk	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle intervention, consider adding drug if uncontrolled	Lifestyle intervention, consider adding drug if uncontrolled	Lifestyle intervention and concomitant drug intervention
Primary Prevention	Class*/Levelb	I/C	I/C	IIa/A	IIa/A	IIa/A	IIa/A
Pre	≥5 to <10, or high- risk	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle intervention, consider adding drug if uncontrolled	Lifestyle intervention and concomitant drug intervention	Lifestyle intervention and concomitant drug intervention	Lifestyle intervention and concomitant drug intervention
	Class*/Levelb	IIa/A	IIa/A	IIa/A	I/A	I/A	I/A
	≥10, or at very-high risk due to a risk condition	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle intervention, consider adding drug if uncontrolled	Lifestyle intervention and concomitant drug intervention	Lifestyle intervention and concomitant drug intervention	Lifestyle intervention and concomitant drug intervention	Lifestyle intervention and concomitant drug intervention
	Class*/Levelb	IIa/B	IIa/A	I/A	I/A	I/A	I/A
Secondary	Very-high risk	Lifestyle intervention, consider adding drug if uncontrolled	Lifestyle intervention and concomitant drug intervention	Lifestyle intervention and concomitant drug intervention	Lifestyle intervention and concomitant drug intervention	Lifestyle intervention and concomitant drug intervention	Lifestyle intervention and concomitant drug intervention
N. F.	Class*/Level ^b	IIa/A	I/A	I/A	I/A	I/A	I/A





Central Illustration Lower panel: Treatment algorithm for pharmacological LDL-C lowering

LDL

	Magnitude of the effect
Lifestyle interventions to reduce TC and LDL-C levels	
Avoid dietary trans fats	++
Reduce dietary saturated fats	++
Increase dietary fibre	++
Use functional foods enriched with phytosterols	++
Use red yeast rice nutraceuticals	++
Reduce excessive body weight	++
Reduce dietary cholesterol	+
Increase habitual physical activity	+

Non LDL

Lifestyle interventions to reduce TG-rich lipoprotein levels				
Reduce excessive body weight	+			
Reduce alcohol intake	+++			
Increase habitual physical activity	++			
Reduce total amount of dietary carbohydrates	++			
Use supplements of n-3 polyunsaturated fats	++			
Reduce intake of mono- and disaccharides	++			
Replace saturated fats with mono- or polyunsaturated fats	+			
Lifestyle interventions to increase HDL-C levels				
Avoid dietary trans fats	++			
Increase habitual physical activity	+++			
Reduce excessive body weight	++			
Reduce dietary carbohydrates and replace them with unsaturated fats	++			
Modest consumption in those who take alcohol may be continued	++			
Quit smoking	+			

Food choices to lower low-density lipoprotein EAS cholesterol and improve the overall lipoprotein profile (1)



Food choices	To be preferred	To be used with moderation	To be chosen occasionally in limited amounts	
Cereals	Whole grains	Refined bread, rice and pasta, biscuits, corn flakes	Pastries, muffins, pies, croissants	
Vegetables	Raw and cooked vegetables	Potatoes	Vegetables prepared in butter or cream	@BC

Food choices to lower low-density lipoprotein EAS cholesterol and improve the overall lipoprotein profile (2)



Food choices	To be preferred	To be used with moderation	To be chosen occasionally in limited amounts
Legumes	Lentils, beans, fava beans, peas, chickpeas, soybean		
Fruit	Fresh or frozen fruit	Dried fruit, jelly, jam, canned fruit, sorbets, popsicles, fruit juice	
Sweets and sweeteners	Non-caloric sweeteners	Sucrose, honey, chocolate, candies	Cakes, ice creams, fructose, soft drinks

Food choices to lower low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and improve the overall lipoprotein profile (3)



Food choices	To be preferred	To be used with moderation	To be chosen occasionally in limited amounts	
Meat and fish	Lean and oily fish, poultry without skin	Lean cuts of beef, lamb, pork or veal, seafood, shellfish	Sausages, salami, bacon, spare ribs, hot dogs, organ meats	
Dairy food and eggs	Skim milk and yogurt	Low-fat milk, low-fat cheese and other milk products, eggs	Regular cheese, cream, whole milk and yogurt	©BC

2019 ESC/EAS Guidelines for the management of dys lipidaemias. Iipid modification to reduce cardiovascular risk (European Heart Journal 2019 - doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehz455)

Food choices to lower low-density lipoprotein the cholesterol and improve the overall lipoprotein profile (4)



Food choices	To be preferred	To be used with moderation	To be chosen occasionally in limited amounts
Cooking fat and dressings	Vinegar, mustard, fat- free dressings	Olive oil, non-tropical vegetable oils, soft margarines, salad dressing, mayonnaise, ketchup	Trans fats and hard margarines (better to avoid them), palm and coconut oils, butter, lard, bacon fat
Nuts/seeds		All, unsalted (except coconut)	Coconut
Cooking procedures	Grilling, boiling, steaming	Stir-frying, roasting	Frying

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Summary of lifestyle measures and healthy food choices for managing total cardiovascular risk (1)



Dietary recommendations should always take into account local food habits; however, interest in healthy food choices from other cultures should be promoted.

A wide variety of foods should be eaten. Energy intake should be adjusted to prevent overweight and obesity.

Consumption of fruits, vegetables, legumes, nuts, wholegrain cereal foods and fish (especially oily) should be encouraged.

Foods rich in trans fatty acids should be avoided totally; foods rich in saturated fatty acids (SFAs) (tropical oils, fatty or processed meat, sweets, cream, butter, regular cheese) should be replaced with the above foods and with monounsaturated fat (extra virgin olive oil) and polyunsaturated fat (non-tropical vegetable oils) in order to keep SFA intake <10% (<7% in the presence of high plasma cholesterol values).

Summary of lifestyle measures and healthy food choices for managing total cardiovascular risk (2)



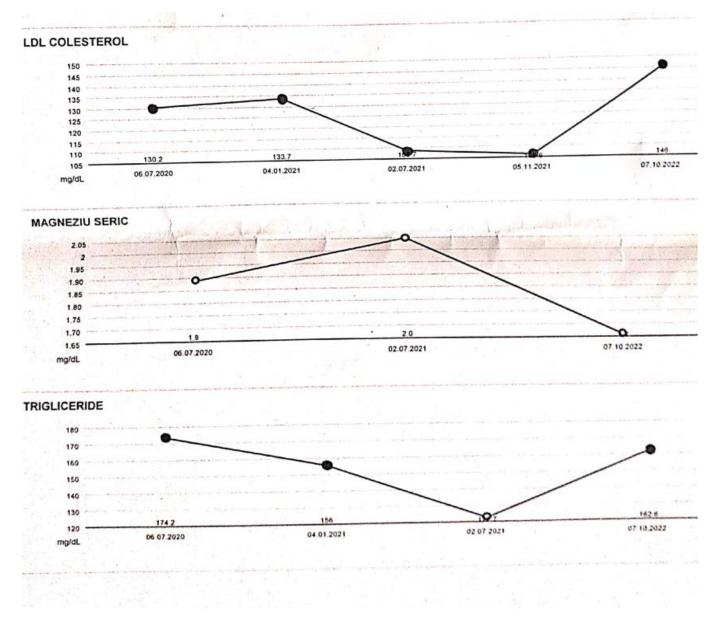
Salt intake should be reduced to <5 g/day by avoiding table salt and limiting salt in cooking, and by choosing fresh or frozen unsalted foods; many processed and convenience foods, including bread, are high in salt.

For those who drink alcoholic beverages, moderation should be advised (<10g/day for women and for men) and patients with hypertriglyceridaemia should abstain.

The intake of beverages and foods with added sugars, particularly soft drinks, should be discouraged, especially for persons who are overweight, have hypertriglyceridaemia, metabolic syndrome or diabetes.

Physical activity should be encouraged, aiming at regular physical exercise for at least 30 min/day every day.

Use of and exposure to tobacco products should be avoided.



Va multumesc!