## DO WE KNOW OUR FRIENDS AND FOES IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE PREVENTION?



ediTec







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#### **ATHEROSCLEROSIS – LIPID HYPOTHESIS**

 19th century – Anitschkow – high cholesterol diet feeded rabbits - development of atherosclerotic lessions

 epidemiological data showing clear relationship between LDL-cholesterol and atherosclerosis (Framingham, Seven Countries Study, Munster PROCAM, etc.)

 Brown and Goldstein – Nobel price in 1985 – lipid hypothesis of atherogenesis

#### **ATHEROSCLEROSIS - ONLY LIPIDS?**

 Anitschkow – high cholesterol diet feeded rabbits - have you ever seen rabbits to eat meat or some food containing cholesterol ???

 atherosclerotic plaques – cholesterol content inside the plaques is approximately only 10-15%...

 there are many people (e.g. Greenland Eskimos) with elevated cholesterol, but they are not suffering from atherosclerosis...

 on the other hand there are many people with "normal" cholesterol already after acute myocardial infarction or stroke...

### NON-ATHEROGENIC HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA

 subjects with documented hypercholesterolemia - increased total cholesterol (> 5.0 mmol/l) and LDL cholesterol (>3.0mmol/l)

 very large particles of LDL-cholesterol – not able to penetrate into arterial wall

these LDL particles are not prone to oxidation

 subjects with ""such LDL profile" are not suffering from cardiovascular diseases

Oravec S, et al. Curr Med Chem 2014

#### ATHEROGENIC NORMOLIPIDEMIA

 subjects with lipid values within "normal range" - total cholesterol (<4.5 mmol/l) and LDL cholesterol (<1.80mmol/l)</li>

 very small particles of LDL-cholesterol – rapidly penetrate into arterial wall (higher concentration of apolipoprotein B)

these LDL particles are more prone to oxidation

 subjects with ""such LDL profile" are more frequently suffering from cardiovascular diseases

## AIR POLLUTION - NOT ONLY RESPIRATORY BUT CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE RISK AS WELL



## LIGHT POLLUTION









**Solution? Pills....** 

# HEAVY LIGHT AND AIR POLLUTION (CANCER, INFARCTION, STROKE, COPD)



### **NOISE POLLUTION - INCREASED STRESS**



### HARD WATER OR SOFT WATER?

 "Experts" recommend even to soften hard water – it is better for machines, no calcium stones



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### HARD WATER OR SOFT WATER?

 "Experts" recommend even to soften hard water – it is better for machines, no calcium stones

- soft water bad taste, bad for human vessels
- concentration of calcium and magnesium is of the highest importance
- geographical regions with soft drinking water higher prevalence of cardiovascular disease
- drinking of soft water may result in "hard vessels"

### TABLE OF WATER HARDNESS

Hardness of water	German grades (N°)	Ca and Mg (mmol/l)
very soft	0-4.0	0.7
soft	4.01-8.0	0.71-1.42
medium hard	8.01-12.0	1.43-2.14
hard	12.01-18.0	2.15-3.2
very hard	18.01-30.0	3.21-5.4
extremely hard	> 30.01	> 5.41

The most soft is distilled water – disgusting taste

#### **VERY SOFT WATER – HIGH HEALTH RISKS**

- increased incidence of cardiovascular diseases
- possible increased toxicity (frequently poluted with heavy metals)
- sometimes recommended "by experts for detoxication" – associated with life threating hyponatriemia, or other minerals deficit
- moreover, even good drinks could be distasteful (coffee, tea, beer) if based on soft water

### TEA - GREEN OR BLACK, OR NO TEA?

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 "Experts" recommend green tea, because it is healthier than black tea. Some do not recommend drinking of tea due to content of caffeine

- there exist several types of tea white, green, oolong,black...
- green tea contains the highest concentration of antioxidants (but almost the same like black tea – difference only 0.9 mmol/l)
- black tea contains more broad spectrum of antioxidants like green one

### ANTIOXIDANTS IN TEA (WINE)

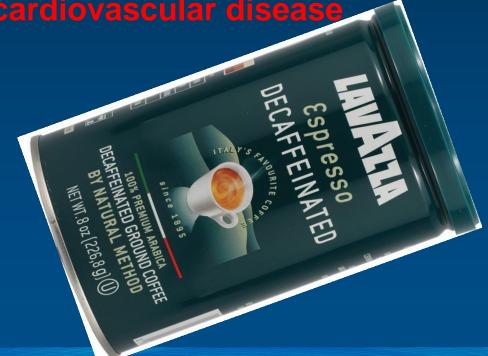
Antioxidants	green tea	black tea
catechins	30-42	1-3
teaflavins	-	2-6
simple polyphenols	2	3
other polyphenols	6	23
tanins	3	3
caffeine	3-6	3-6
total antioxidant activity	7.7 mmol/l	6.8 mmol/l

Total antioxidant activity of dry red wine is approx. 8.4 mmol/l

## COFFEE – YES OR NO? DECAFFEINATED?

"1000-times repeated lie becomes true."

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- "typical coffee drinkers" are smoking subjects (can be seen in caffee bars, etc.)
- Coffee drinking is frequently associated with unhealthy dietary and lifestyle habits

## COFFEE - YES OR NO? DECAFFEINATED?

- coffee (up to 3-4 cups of espresso daily) has no effect on blood pressure, arrhythmias
- positive vasodilatory effects on coronary circulation





## COFFEE - YES OR NO? DECAFFEINATED?

 Mediterranean diet - espresso coffee (very short contact of coffee with superheated steam – needed coffee machine with high pressure)

Soluble coffee is something strange (like e.g for Italians "ketchup on pizza" (they will never do so)

Coffee with caffeine is strong antioxidant

 "Experts" evaluated their effects in general and negatively – increased risk of diabetes and dyslipidemia





 "Experts" evaluated their effects in general and negatively – increased risk of diabetes and dyslipidemia



 "Experts" evaluated their effects in general negatively – increased risk of diabetes and dyslipidemia

- Carl von Linné (1773) Theobromma cacao (theobromma – "food for Gods")
- Panama Indians drinking a lot of cocoa (5-6 cups daily) sweetened with bananas (9-times less CV disease, 17-times less cancer disease like other Panama citizens)

 Van Houten in 1882 – developed hydraulic mangle – decreased content of cocoa butter from 57% to 27% and later on there was no cocoa butter in chocolate !!!

today – many "chocolates" are selled and containing no cocoa

white chocolate - no chocolate

 "chocolates" frequently contain a lot of margarines – they are proofed against high temperatures, have good sensoric properties, looks like real chocolate and tastes like real chocolate

 chocolates based on margarines containing small ammount of cocoa butter (or none) are associated with higher risk of diabetes type 2

cocoa butter ( or cocoa) is rich in antioxidants, minerals and vitamin D

 healthy chocolate may prevent myocardial infarction and stroke (antiinflammatory effects, effects againts insulin resistance and diabetes type 2, antithrombotic properties)

healthy chocolate – must contain at least 70 % of cocoa

# Obesity "guarantee" bad health, not only development of atherosclerosis

#### Diseases associated with obesity:

- Hypertension
- Diabetes mellitus type 2
- Dyslipidaemia
- Cardiovascular disease
- Gall-bladder and pancreatic diseases

- Osteoarthritis and osteoarthrosis
- Stroke
- Respiratory diseases (Pickwick sy.)
- Cancer (uterus, breast, colon, prosthatic gland)

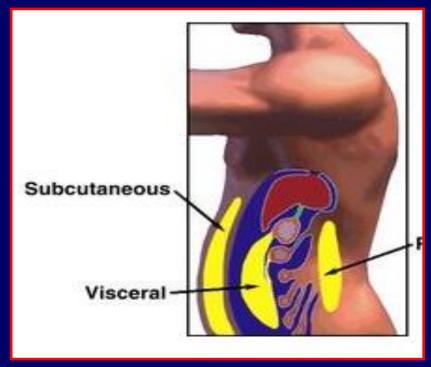
"During evolution was important: eat as much as possible in order to increase chance for survival. Today, many people are dying due to morbid obesity." – Dr. Bruce Spiegelman, Harvard Medical School

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Surgeon General's call to action to prevent and decrease overweight and obesity: what you can do; 2001.



### **Metabolic syndrome**





### hypertriglyceridaemic waist

European Guidelines on Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in Clinical Practice European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation 2003; 10 : S1-

YES, but....

YES, but....

only in association with change of lifestyle

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otherwise, visceral fat will be increased

# DIABETES MELLITUS AND CARDIOVASCULAR RISK

Hyperglycaemia ???

Dyslipidemia ???

Hypertension ???

Which parameter is the most important for CV disease prevention ?

# DIABETES MELLITUS AND CARDIOVASCULAR RISK

hyperglycaemia (3)

dyslipidemia (1)

hypertension (2)

Uncontrolled dyslipidemia is responsible for majority of cardiovascular events not hypertension, not blood glucose control

### **CONCLUSIONS I.**

- perform physical activity at least 4-5 times weekly
- drink hard water, do not avoid coffee, black or green tea and chocolate (alcohol – "drink responsibly" – preferably red wine)
- avoid food containing margarines (high ammount of unhealthy n-6 PUFA, trans-fatty acids)
- do not smoke, prevent obesity and diabetes
- eat a lot of vegetables, fruits and food containing n-3 PUFA

#### **CONCLUSIONS II.**

 treatment of dyslipidemia remained the basic pillar in preventive cardiology

(both pharmacological and non-pharmacological !!!)

- novel diagnostic markers are needed (size of LDL particles, apoB, hs CRP, etc.)
- healthy lifestyle

(if possible, daily exercise and eating of recognized healthy foods)

## THANK YOU!