



# Importance of cardiovascular disease prevention in primary healthcare



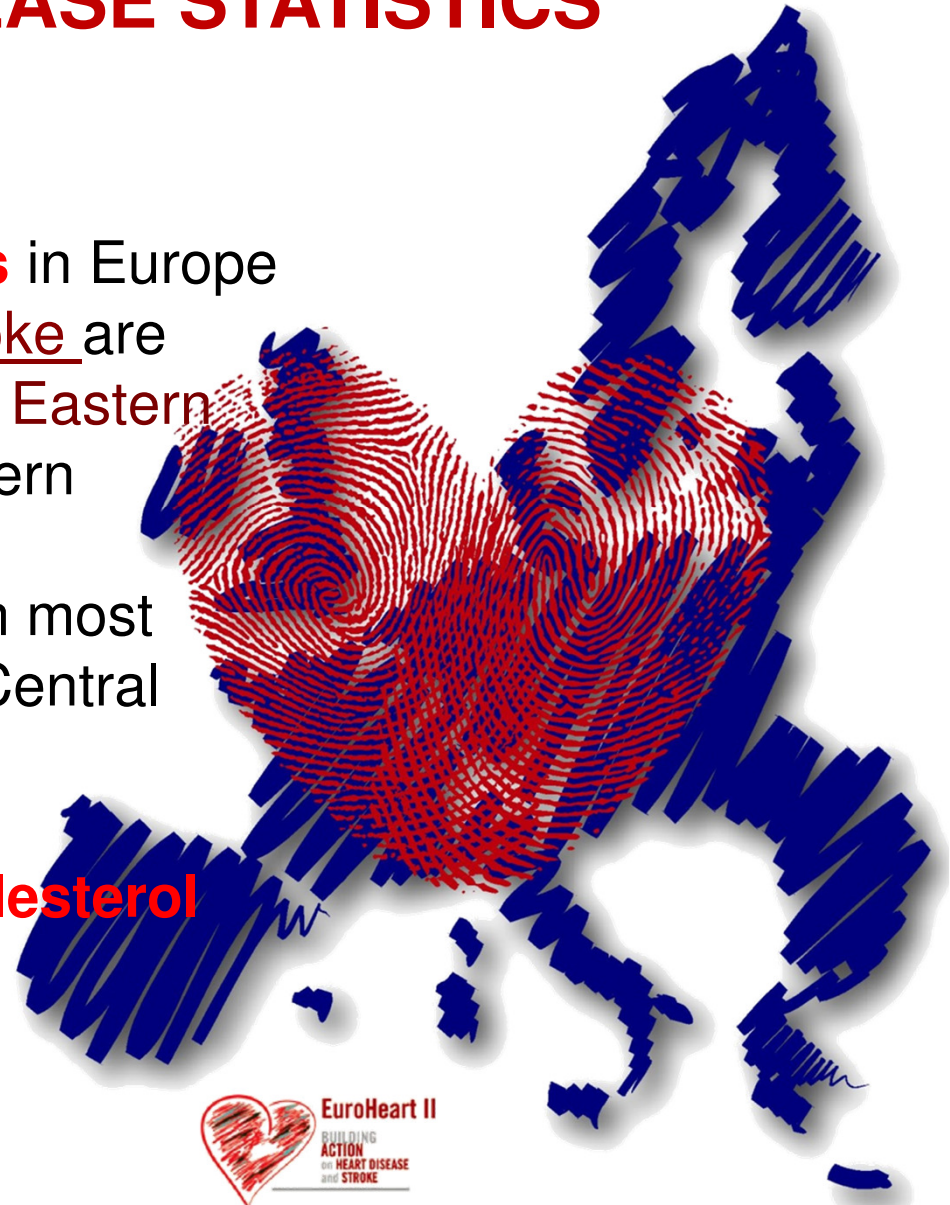
**Ingrid Schusterova**

Children University Hospital, Slovakia

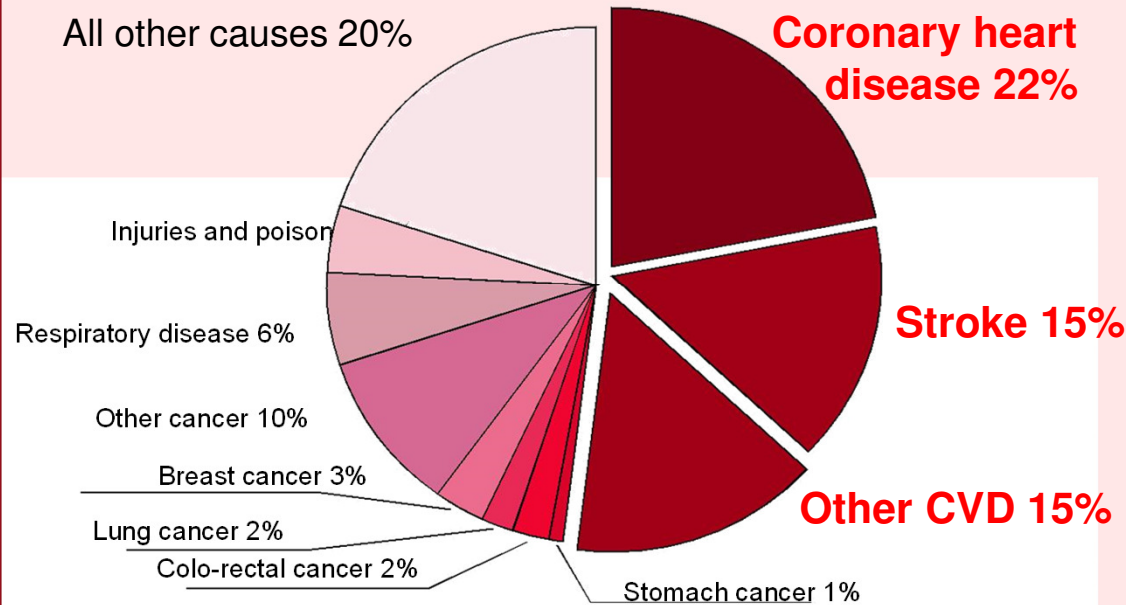


# EUROPEAN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE STATISTICS 2012 EDITION

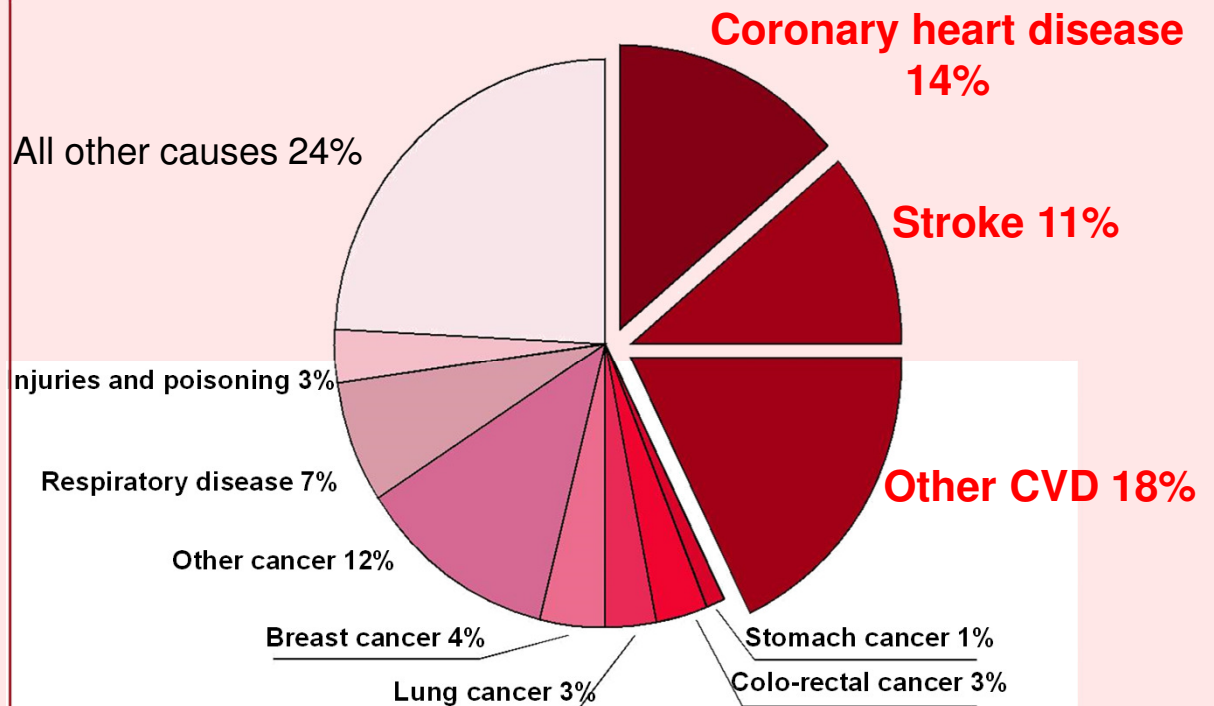
- CVD causes 47% of all deaths in Europe
- Death rates from CHD and stroke are generally **higher** in Central and Eastern Europe than in Northern, Southern and Western Europe
- CVD mortality is **now falling** in most European countries (including Central and Eastern Europe)
- EuroAspire III. (after 10y) in Europe → ↓ **smoking**, ↓ **cholesterol (up to 50 %)**, **BUT** ↑ **arterial hypertension**, ↑ **obesity**, ↑ **DM**



**Deaths by cause, men**  
**European Union**  
latest available year



**Deaths by cause, women**  
**European Union**  
latest available year



❖ **CV disease  
actual in children?**

**? Disease of older....**



**AHA - TOP MYTHS**

**“I’m too young to worry about heart disease...”**

# IMPORTANCE OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE PREVENTION IN PRIMARY HEALTHCARE

- **FOCUS ON CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**



It's Not Easy Being A Kid....



# Pathological Atherosclerosis Study

„*PDAY (Pathological determinants of Atherosclerosis in Youth)*

*Study*“ → 760 subjects died of external causes (accidents, homicides, and suicides) by necropsy (15 – 34 y.)  
→ histological examination of coronary arteries



The postmortem extent of fatty streaks and raised lesions were associated with CV RF

- HDL cholesterol
- LDL cholesterol
- obesity
- arterial hypertension
- smoking

Mc GILL, H. C. a spol., *Circulation*, 102 (4), 2000;  
Mc GILL, H. C. a spol., *Circulation*, 117 (4), 2008.

# Antenatal risk factor and CV risk

- **Antenatal factors**  
(intra-uterine growth retardation, prematurity, maternal factors and inflammation ) → are associated with early **CV changes and hypertension** early in life



## Tracking of cardiovascular risk factors from childhood to adulthood



Reduction of RF in childhood →  
↓ CV morbidity and mortality

SRINIVASAN, S. R. ET AL., Bogalusa Heart Study, 1996; KAVEY, W. R. E., ET AL., *Circulation*, 2003; Suyog M.: Pune Children's Study, 2014. (Dietary Intervention Study in Children Trial, Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health Study)



# ADULTS

## 2013 ACC/AHA Guideline on the Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines

David C. Goff, Jr, Donald M. Lloyd-Jones, Glen Bennett, Sean Coady, Ralph B. D'Agostino, Sr, Raymond Gibbons, Philip Greenland, Daniel T. Lackland, Daniel Levy, Christopher J. O'Donnell, Jennifer Robinson, J. Sanford Schwartz, Susan T. Shero, Sidney C. Smith, Jr, Paul Sorlie, Neil J.

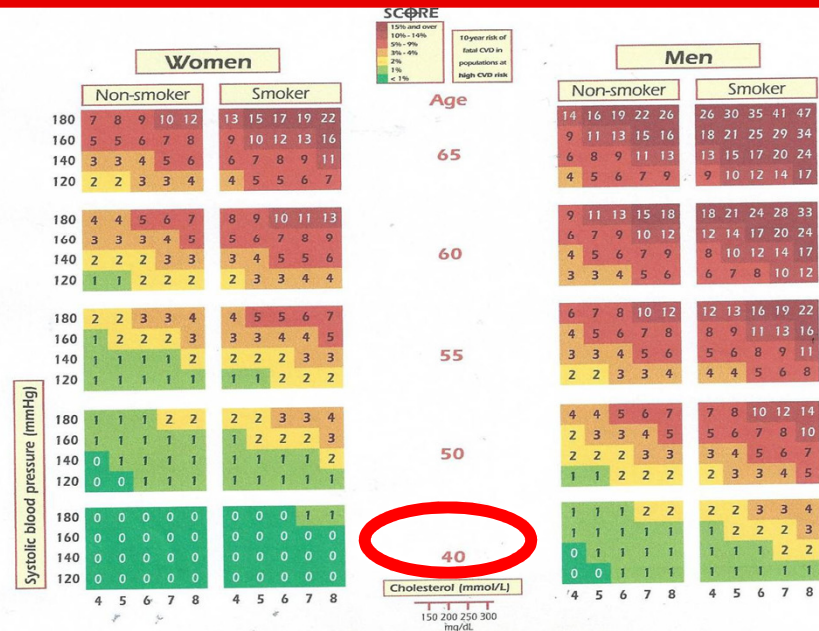
*Circulation.* published online November 12, 2013;

## The Framingham Risk Score - estimate the 10-years CV risk

And kids ?

## SCORE - European High Risk Chart

10 year risk of fatal CVD in high risk regions of Europe by gender, age, systolic blood pressure, total cholesterol and smoking status



National Heart, Lung, and  
Blood Institute



Expert Panel on Integrated

# Guidelines for Cardiovascular

## Health and Risk Reduction in Children and Adolescents

October 2012



**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**  
National Institutes of Health



**National Heart  
Lung and Blood Institute**

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
National Institutes of Health  
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

# What **next** ... ? Treatment ...?

## Evaluated Risk Factors

- Family history
- Age
- Gender
- Nutrition/diet
- Physical inactivity
- Tobacco exposure
- BP
- Lipid levels
- Overweight/obesity
- Diabetes mellitus
- Predisposing conditions
- Metabolic syndrome
- Inflammatory marker
- Perinatal factors

## PEDIATRICS®

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

### Expert Panel on Integrated Guidelines for Cardiovascular Health and Risk Reduction in Children and Adolescents: Summary Report

EXPERT PANEL ON INTEGRATED GUIDELINES FOR CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH AND RISK REDUCTION IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS *Pediatrics* 2011;128;S213; originally published online November 14, 2011; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2009-2107C

...comprehensive evidence-based guidelines that address the known risk factors for CVD to assist all primary pediatric care providers in both the **promotion of cardiovascular health and the identification and management of specific risk factors from infancy into young adult life...**

## AHA Special Report: Defining and Setting National Goals for Cardiovascular Health Promotion and Disease Reduction The AHA's Strategic Impact Goal Through 2020 and Beyond

Goal/Metric	Poor Health Definition	Intermediate Health Definition	Ideal Health Definition
<b>Current smoking</b>			
<b>Children 12–19 y</b>	Tried prior 30 days		Never tried; never smoked whole cigarette
<b>Body mass index</b>			
<b>Children 2–19 y</b>	>95th Percentile	85th–95th Percentile	<85th Percentile
<b>Physical activity</b>			
<b>Children 12–19</b>	None	>0 and <60 min of moderate or vigorous activity every day	≥60 min of moderate or vigorous activity every day
<b>Healthy diet score</b>			
<b>Children 5–19 y</b>	0–1 Components	2–3 Components	4–5 Components
<b>Total cholesterol</b>			
<b>Children 6–19 y</b>	≥200 mg/dL	170–199 mg/dL	<170 mg/dL
<b>Blood pressure</b>			
<b>Children 8–19 y</b>	>95th Percentile	90th–95th Percentile or SBP ≥120 or DBP ≥80 mm Hg	<90th Percentile
<b>Fasting plasma glucose</b>			
<b>Children 12–19 y</b>	≥126 mg/dL	100–125 mg/dL	<100 mg/dL

*Circulation. 2010; 121: 586-613*

# Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk in Asymptomatic Young I.

## IN ALL PATIENTS

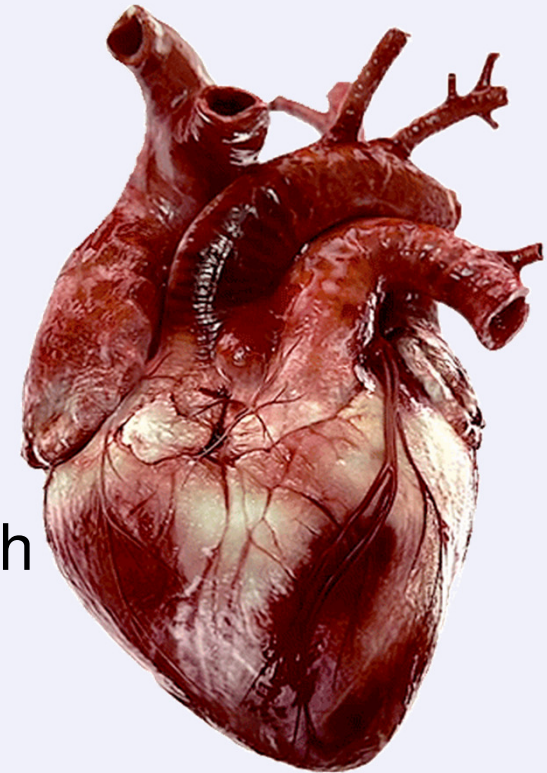
### 1. Step:

**Asses global CV risk – CV RFs**

- Low CV risk – ideal health
- Intermediate CV risk- intermediate health
- High CV risk – poor health

### 2. Step:

**Family history (parents and grandparents)**



# Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk in Asymptomatic Young II.

- Patients with low CV risk → do not need other tests, follow up....

- Patients with intermediate and high CV risk → other tests and examinations, more strictly approach...



I have the child with  
increased CV risk  
What next  
???

You found  
me  
and what ?



# ACCF/AHA Writing Committee, ACCF/AHA Guideline. Guideline for Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk in Asymptomatic Adults Applying Classification of Recommendations and Level of Evidence

		SIZE OF TREATMENT EFFECT <span style="float: right;">→</span>				
		CLASS I <i>Benefit &gt;&gt;&gt; Risk</i> Procedure/Treatment <b>SHOULD</b> be performed/administered	CLASS IIa <i>Benefit &gt;&gt; Risk</i> Additional studies with <i>focused objectives</i> needed <b>IT IS REASONABLE</b> to perform procedure/administer treatment	CLASS IIb <i>Benefit ≥ Risk</i> Additional studies with <i>broad objectives</i> needed; additional registry data would be helpful Procedure/Treatment <b>MAY BE CONSIDERED</b>	CLASS III <i>No Benefit</i> or CLASS III <i>Harm</i>	
ESTIMATE OF CERTAINTY (PRECISION) OF TREATMENT EFFECT	LEVEL A Multiple populations evaluated* <i>Data derived from multiple randomized clinical trials or meta-analyses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recommendation that procedure or treatment is useful/effective</li> <li>■ Sufficient evidence from multiple randomized trials or meta-analyses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recommendation in favor of treatment or procedure being useful/effective</li> <li>■ Some conflicting evidence from multiple randomized trials or meta-analyses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recommendation's usefulness/efficacy less well established</li> <li>■ Greater conflicting evidence from multiple randomized trials or meta-analyses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recommendation that procedure or treatment is not useful/effective and may be harmful</li> <li>■ Sufficient evidence from multiple randomized trials or meta-analyses</li> </ul>	
	LEVEL B Limited populations evaluated* <i>Data derived from a single randomized trial or nonrandomized studies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recommendation that procedure or treatment is useful/effective</li> <li>■ Evidence from single randomized trial or nonrandomized studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recommendation in favor of treatment or procedure being useful/effective</li> <li>■ Some conflicting evidence from single randomized trial or nonrandomized studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recommendation's usefulness/efficacy less well established</li> <li>■ Greater conflicting evidence from single randomized trial or nonrandomized studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recommendation that procedure or treatment is not useful/effective and may be harmful</li> <li>■ Evidence from single randomized trial or nonrandomized studies</li> </ul>	
	LEVEL C Very limited populations evaluated* <i>Only consensus opinion of experts, case studies, or standard of care</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recommendation that procedure or treatment is useful/effective</li> <li>■ Only expert opinion, case studies, or standard of care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recommendation in favor of treatment or procedure being useful/effective</li> <li>■ Only diverging expert opinion, case studies, or standard of care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recommendation's usefulness/efficacy less well established</li> <li>■ Only diverging expert opinion, case studies, or standard of care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recommendation that procedure or treatment is not useful/effective and may be harmful</li> <li>■ Only expert opinion, case studies, or standard of care</li> </ul>	
Suggested phrases for writing recommendations <sup>†</sup>		should is recommended is indicated is useful/effective/beneficial	is reasonable can be useful/effective/beneficial is probably recommended or indicated	may/might be considered may/might be reasonable usefulness/effectiveness is unknown/unclear/uncertain or not well established	COR III: No Benefit  is not recommended is not indicated should not be done is not useful/beneficial/ effective	COR III: Harm  potentially harmful causes harm associated with excess morbidity/mortality should not be done
Comparative effectiveness phrases <sup>†</sup>		treatment/strategy A is recommended/indicated in preference to treatment B treatment A should be chosen over treatment B	treatment/strategy A is probably recommended/indicated in preference to treatment B it is reasonable to choose treatment A over treatment B			

risk vs. benefit



# Indication of examination for CV risk assessment in asymptomatic young with low risk

NO benefit – CLASS III



- **Genotype, genetic consultation**
- **Complete lipids and lipoproteins spectrum**  
! only basic lipids spectrum
- **Natriuretic peptides**
- **CRP** – low risk patients
- **TTE** - asymptomatic patients – without hypertension (? obesity, multiple risk factors)
- **Brachial/Peripheral Flow-Mediated Dilation**
- **Stress echocardiography**
- **Myocardial perfusion scan** - low and intermediate risk
- **Calcium score** - low risk
- **CTA**
- **MRI**

# Indication of examination for CV risk assessment in asymptomatic young with intermediate and high CV risk

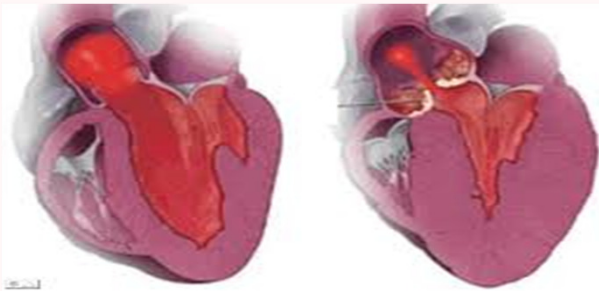
## CLASS IIa, IIb

- **CRP**
- **Hemoglobin A1C** (glykated hemoglobin)
- **Fosfolipase A2 associated with lipoproteíns** (Lp-PLA2)
- **Microalbuminuria**
- **ECG** – hypertension and DM - with and without
- **TTE** - asymptomatic patients with arterial hypertension
- **IMT** - asymptomatic with intermediate risk
- **Ankle-Brachial Index** - intermediate risk
- **Stress ECG** - intermediate risk
- **Myocardial perfusion scan** - asymptomatic with DM or patients with serious family history
- **Calcium score** - intermediate risk



# Echocardiography

LV assesment → LV Hypertrophy

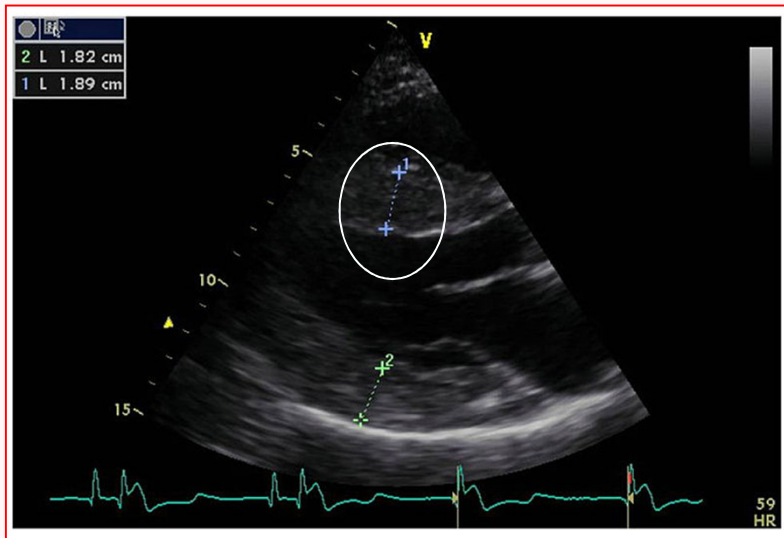


**WHY ?**

1. LVH → independent factor of CV morbidity a mortality

2. LVH → associated with arterial hypertension in childhood

3. LVH → present in obese and overweight children



Schusterova, I. a spol.: *J Am Soc Echocardiogr*, 21, 2008, č. 5, s. 596; *Pediatrics* 2011;128;S213; originally published online November 14, 2011

# ULTRASONOGRAPHY OF CAROTID ARTERIES

## IMT thickness = valid index of atherosclerosis

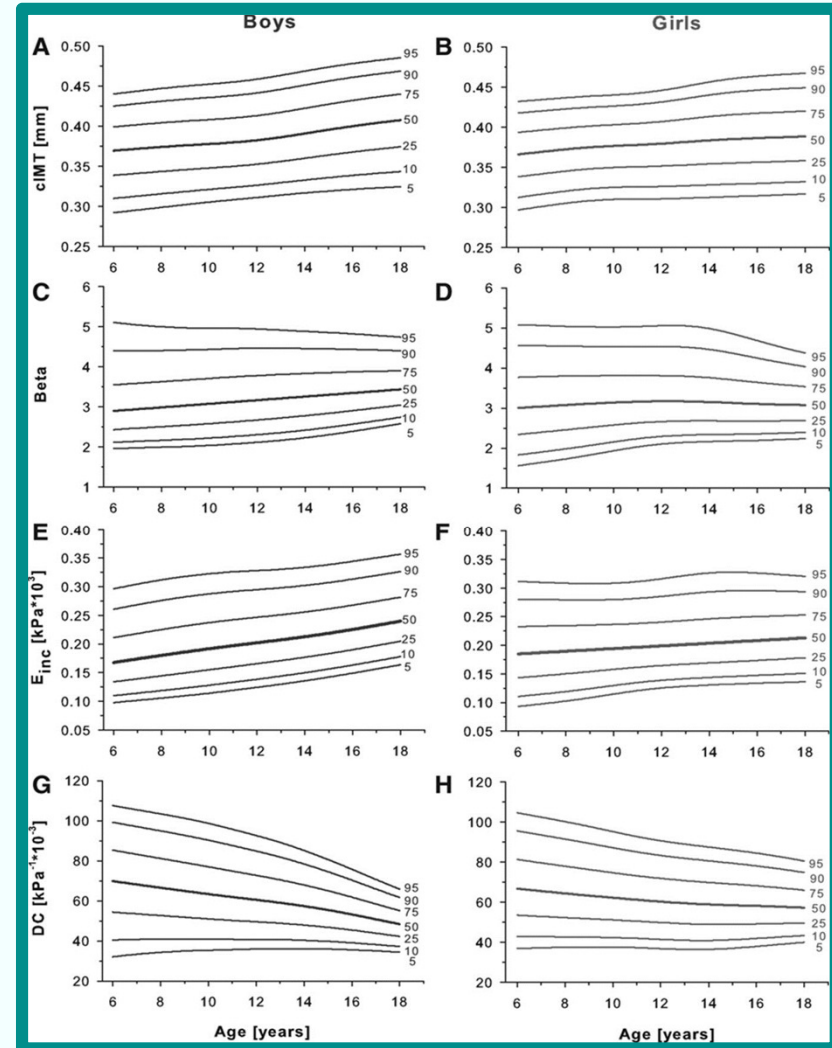
### Assessment of subclinical AS

- DLP – FH
- Hypertension
- Type 1 DM
- Family history of myocardial infarction
- Cigarette smoking (passive and active)
- Obesity



Schusterova et al.: JAHA, 4, 2012;

### 2013, AHA: Sex-specific percentile curves for carotid intima-media thickness (cIMT)



Doyon A et al. Hypertension; 2013

# ❖ OUR 17 YEARS EXPERIENCES



**"Specialized ambulance  
for preventive cardiology  
and disorders of lipids  
metabolism  
LF UPJŠ a DFN Kosice"**

**Project for primary prevention of  
cardiovascular disease  
in Slovak Republic...  
1998**

**Ministry of  
Health  
Slovak  
Republic**



**National CV Program - for children and adults**

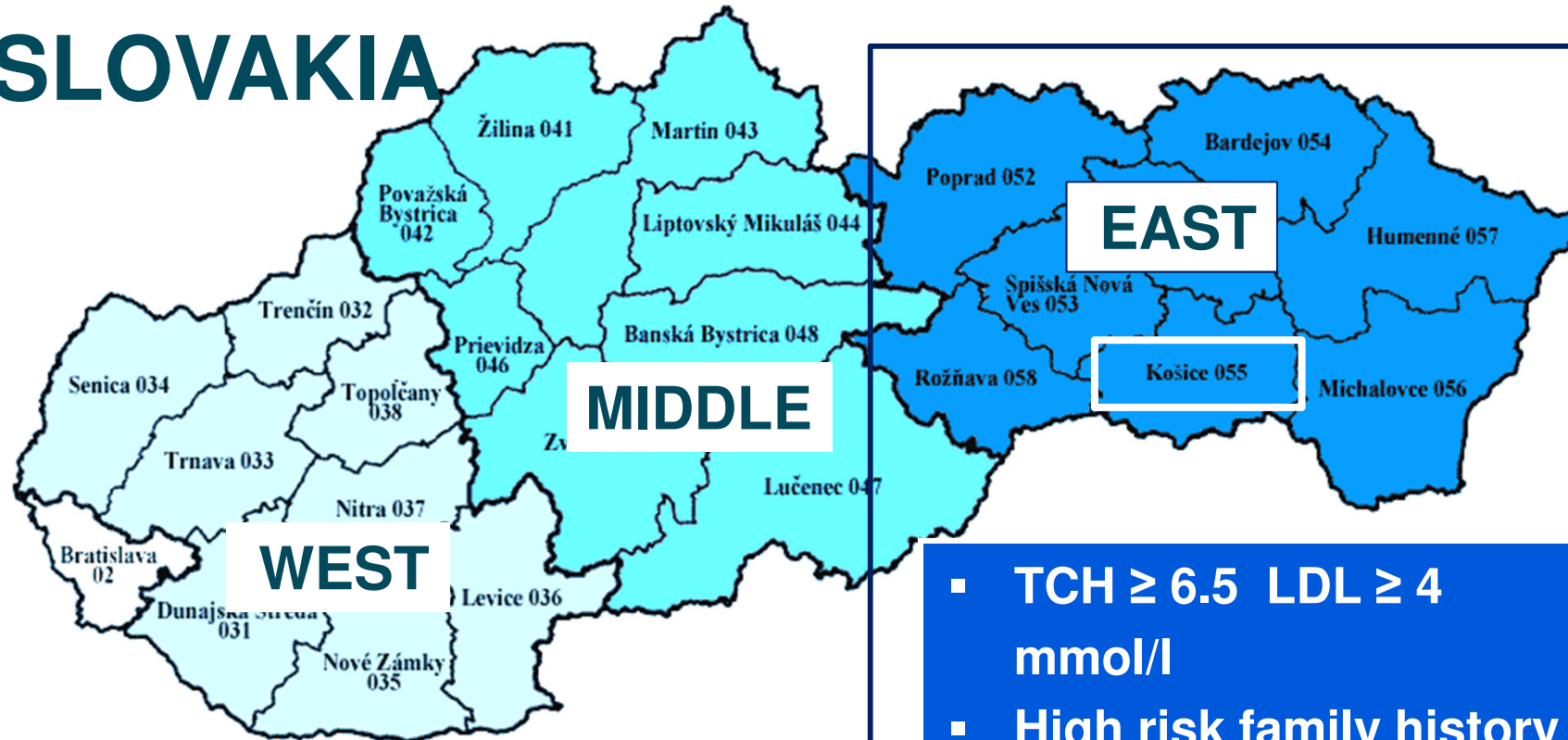


Program for primary prevention of CV disease in children and adults, determined by law in y. 2004 - Ministry of Health SR

**UNIQUE Universal cholesterol screening in children at 11. and 17- years and 40 years in SLOVAKIA**

# SPECIALIZED AMBULANCES FOR CHILDREN WITH VERY HIGH CV RISK

## SLOVAKIA

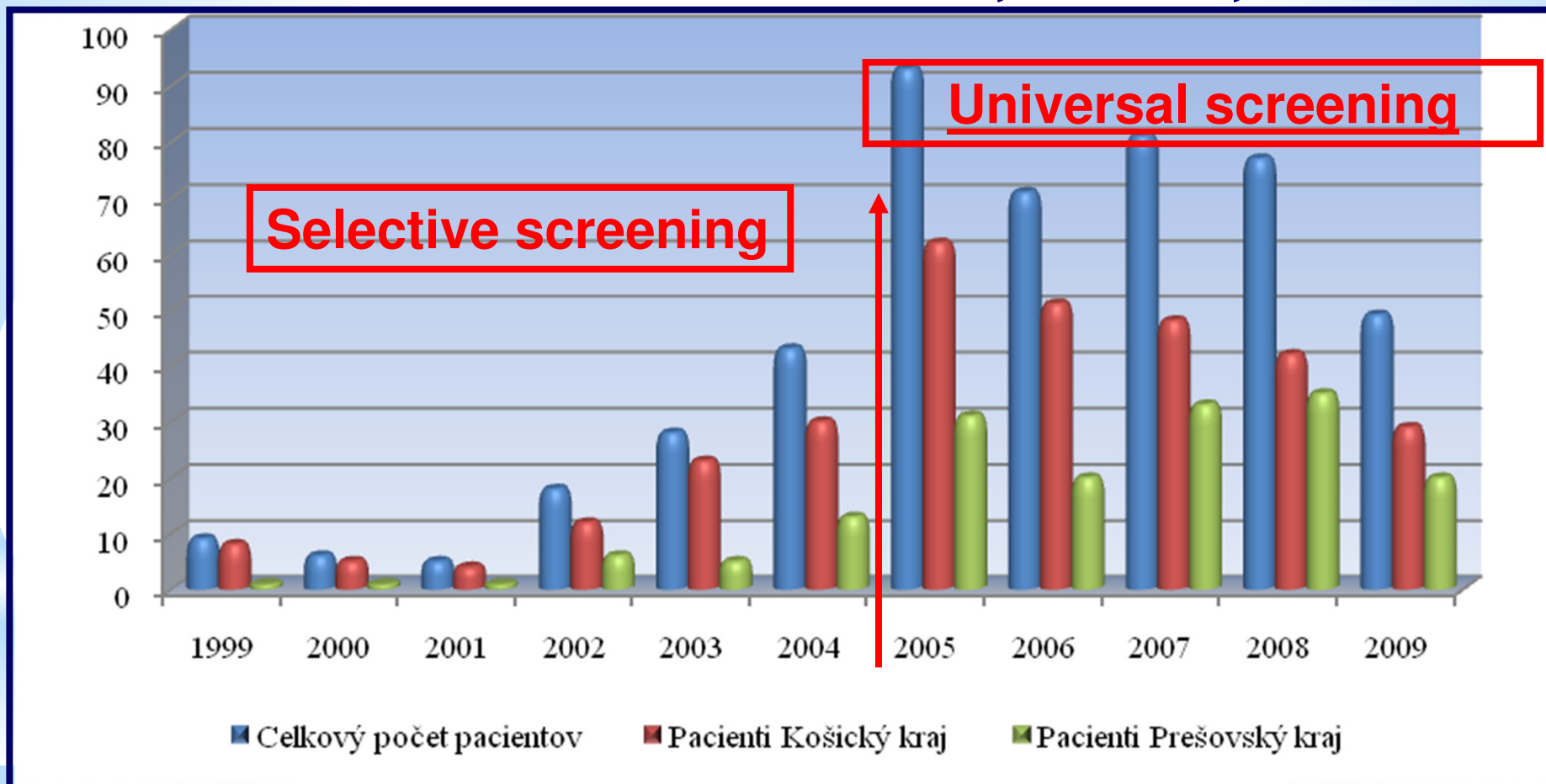


- $TCH \geq 6.5$   $LDL \geq 4$  mmol/l
- High risk family history
- Severe combined DLP
- Combination of CV RF
- OBESITY – severe



# PRIMARY PREVENTION OF CV DISEASE IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN PRAXIS

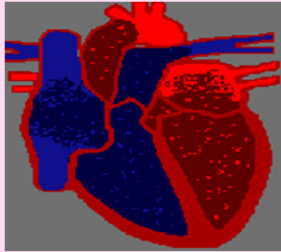
## SPECIALIZED AMBULANCE FOR PREVENTIVE CARDIOLOGY AND LIPIDS METABOLIC DISORDERS, KOSICE, SLOVAKIA



Number of patients between y. 1999-2009

# Specialized ambulance for preventive cardiology and lipids metabolic disorders

## **AMBULANCE FOR PREVENTIVE CARDIOLOGY**



**Presence of others CV RF (risk profile) → Aggression of therapy**

**Arterial hypertension (ABPM)**

**CV capacity (stress ECG)**

**Echocardiography (LVH)**

**USG carotid arteries (AS changes)**

## **AMBULANCE FOR LIPIDS METABOLISM DISORDERS**

**Management of DLP and obesity**

**Family history**

**Complete biochemical tests**

**Basic lipids**

**! Examination of relatives**

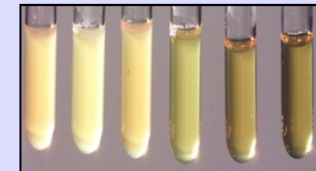
**Additional - individually**

**Extended lipids**

**Genetic examination**

**DNA analysis (FH)**

**Hematological exam**



## **! TEAM WORK**

**+ other specialists: endocrinologist, genetic, psychologist, dietary assistant, rehabilitation workers, hematologist**

# EDUCATIONAL COURSES for children and parents, leaflets, brochures

Je problematika aterosklerózy a dyslipidémie (poruchy látkovej premeny tukov) aktuálna aj v detskom veku?

MUDr. Jana Šaligová, MUDr. Ľudmila Potočnáková

ATEROSKLERÓZA (kôrnatenie ciev) je dlhodobé ochorenie cievnej steny, pri ktorom dochádza k ukladaniu tukových a ďalších látok z krvi do cievnej steny.

AKO ZNIE...

1. Diéta

Obmedzenie živočíšnych tukov  
Výber vhodného lístka: olivový olej, rastlinné oleje ryby  
sladené limonády,

**! NECESSARY TO COOPERATE WITH PARENTS →  
education, life style and diet changes of all family  
PARENTS → CHILDREN'S MOTIVATION**



Následky aterosklerózy – kôrnatenia ciev



Srdce po prekonanom veľkom infarkte



Normálne, zdravé srdce

NOVÉ PRÍSTUPY V PREVENCII  
ATEROSKLEROTICKÝCH SRDCOVO-CIEVNÝCH  
OCHORENÍ V DETSKOM VEKU.

MUDr. I. Schusterová, PhD  
Ambulancia preventívnej kardiológie  
piatok: 7,30 - 15,30 hod.

MUDr. J. Šaligová, MUDr. Ľ. Potočnáková  
Ambulancia pre poruchy metabolizmu lípidov  
pondelok a utorok: 7,30 - 15,30 hod.

diétna asistentka: M. Maníková  
detská sestra: M. Redayová

Detská fakultná nemocnica Košice  
Detské centrum, Obrancov mieru č. 18  
Tel. číslo: (55) 633 15 03

# Our results...

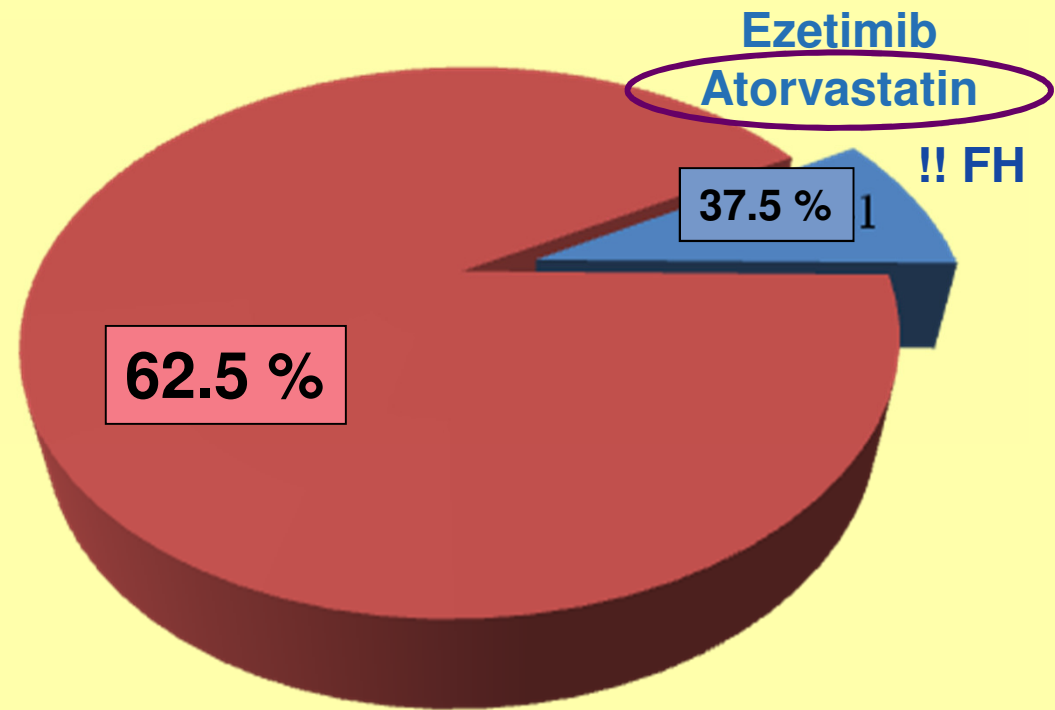
**Specialized ambulance  
for preventive  
cardiology and lipids  
metabolic disorders**



# PREVALENCE OD DYSLIPIDEMIA IN OUR CLINIC

<b>Dyslipidemia</b>			<b>Absol. Number of pats</b>	<b>Relative number of pts (%)</b>
<b>PRIMARY DLP</b>	<b>Isolated hypercholesterolemia</b>	<b>Polygenic hypercholesterolemia</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>41.45</b>
		<b>Familial hypercholesterolemia</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>11.45</b>
		<b>Hyperalphalipoproteinemia</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.13</b>
	<b>Combined DLP</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>14.16</b>
	<b>Isolated hypertriglyceridemia</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>2.92</b>
	<b>Hypocholesterolemia</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>5.41</b>
<b>SEKUNDARY DLP</b>	<b>Hypercholesterolemia in other metabolic disorders</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
	<b>Hypercholesterolemia in hypothyreosis</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Other metabolic disorders</b>			<b>29</b>	<b>6.04</b>

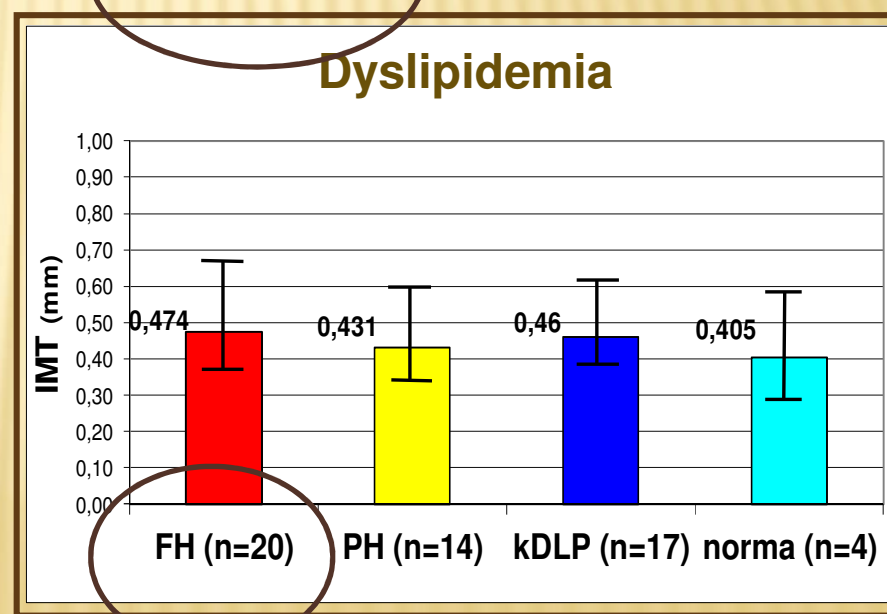
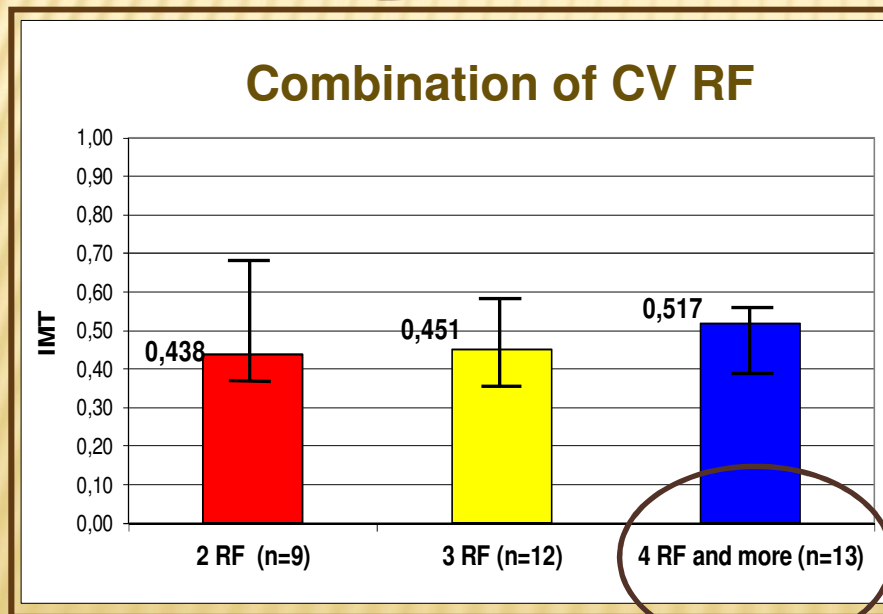
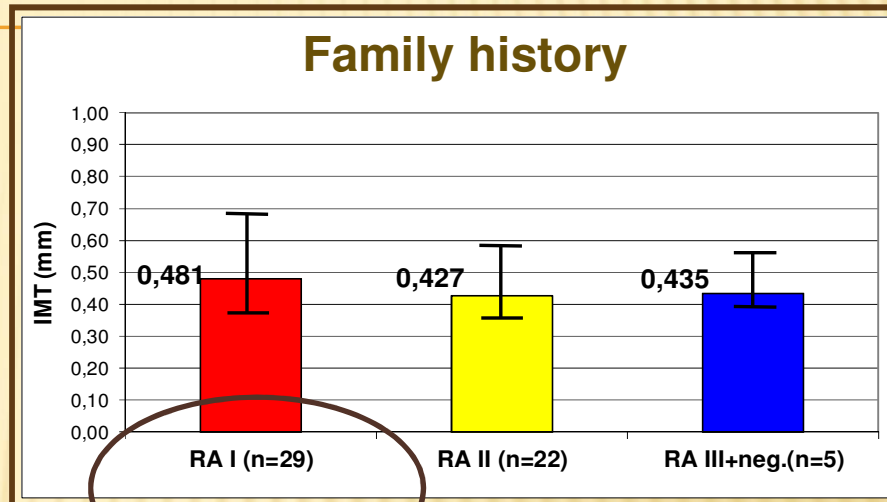
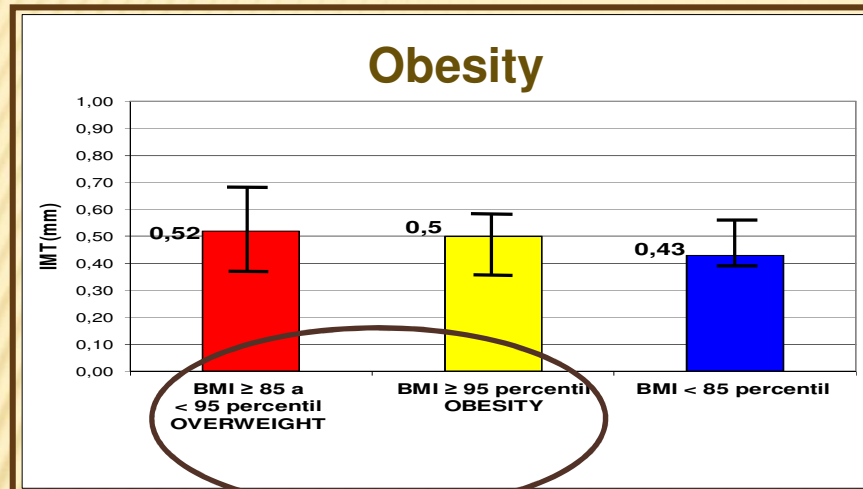
# TREATMENT OF DYSLIPIDEMIA IN OUR CLINIC



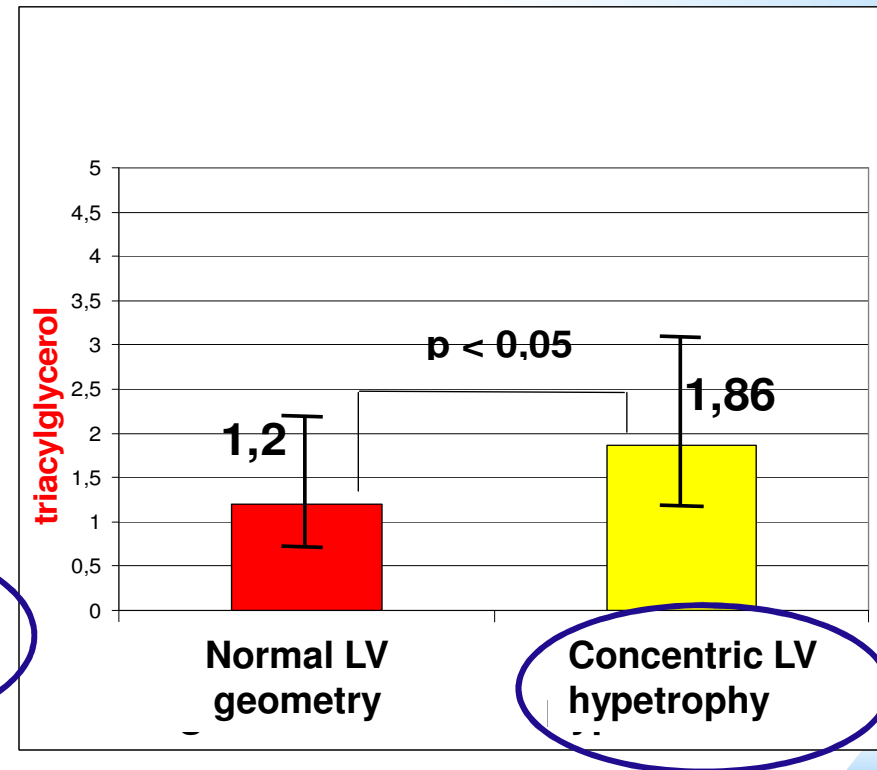
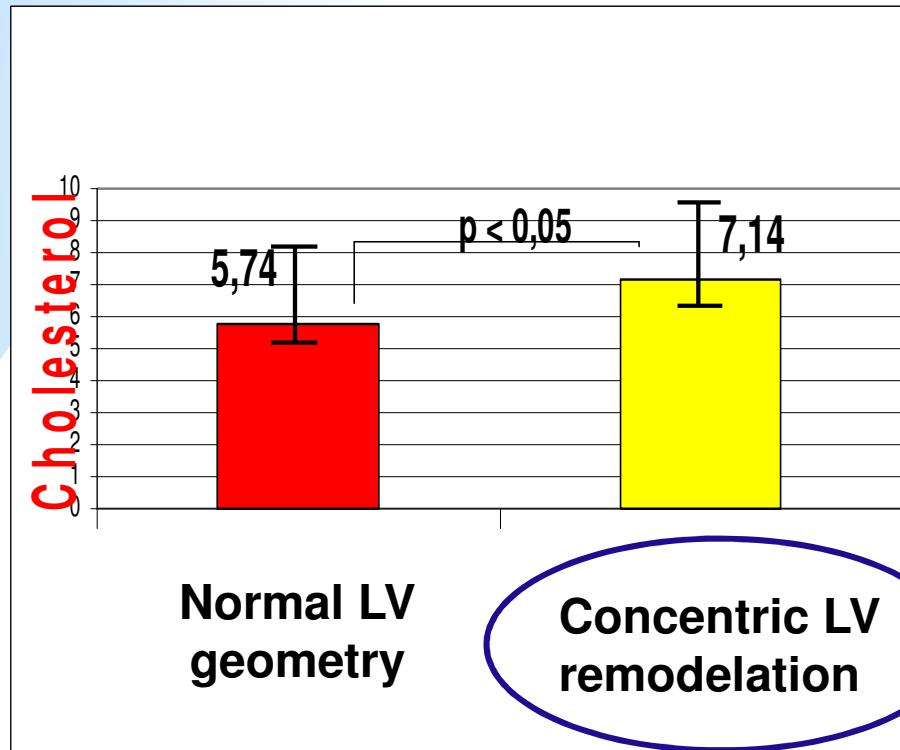
■ Pharmacological  
■ treatment

■ nonpharmacological  
■ treatment

# IMT AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS WITH CV RF



# LV geometry and dyslipidemia



↑ LVMI ↔ RWTh

Dyslipidemia has a negative influence on LV geometry

↑ LVMI  
↑ RWTh

Schusterová I. et al., Atherosclerosis Suppl., 2005

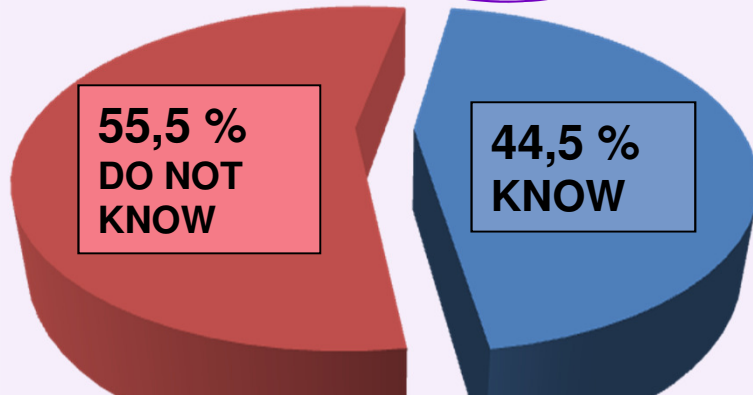


# Knowledge of our nation...

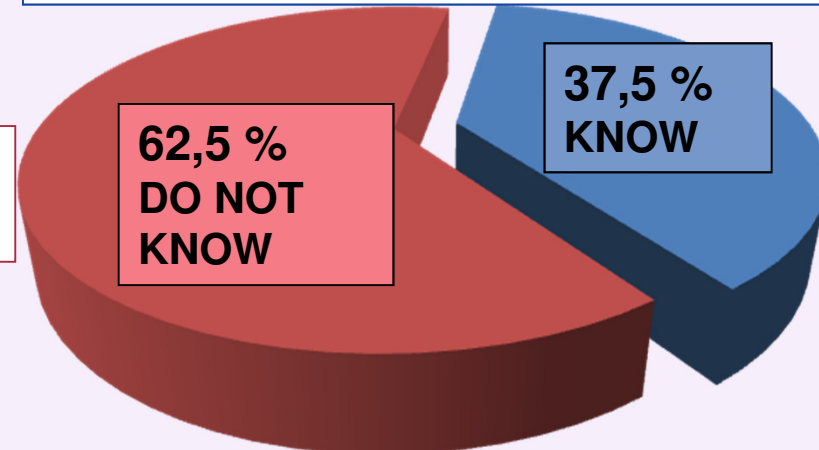
! 50 % parents do not know about their DLP and 62 % do not take any medication



Knowledge about their own BP - fathers



Knowledge about their own BP - mothers



# Instead of conclusion...

" People always prefer to listen to the doctors who prescribe them a lot of drugs, as those who encourage them good nutrition "

*(Paul Heinrich Dietrich HOLBACH)*

## Nonpharmacological treatment- laugh treats...



- ↑ HDL cholesterol
- ↓ inflammatory markers
- ↓ body weight → 10-15 minutes of laugh = ↓ body weight 2 kg/year
- strengthen heart → 5 min of laugh = 10 minutes rowing



Donna Krupa, *American Physiological Society*, 2009, 14th *European Congress on Obesity*, Atens, 2005

**Thank you for your attention !**



**KOSICE, SLOVAKIA - WINTER**