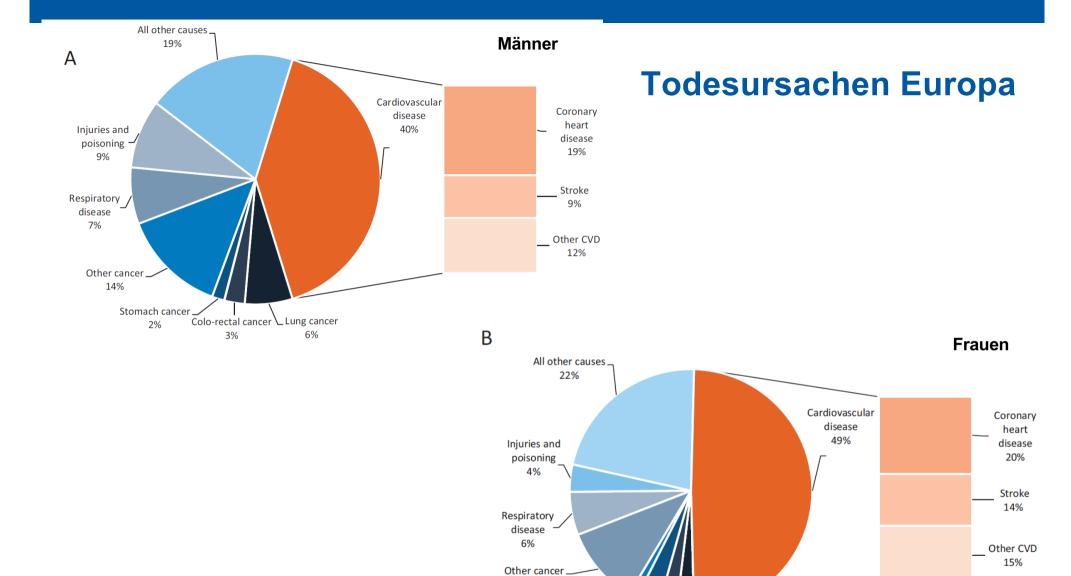
VORLESUNG ETH Prävention kardiovakulärer Erkrankungen Hypertonie



PD Dr. med. Andreas Flammer Leitender Arzt Kardiologie, USZ





11%

Stomach cancer 1%

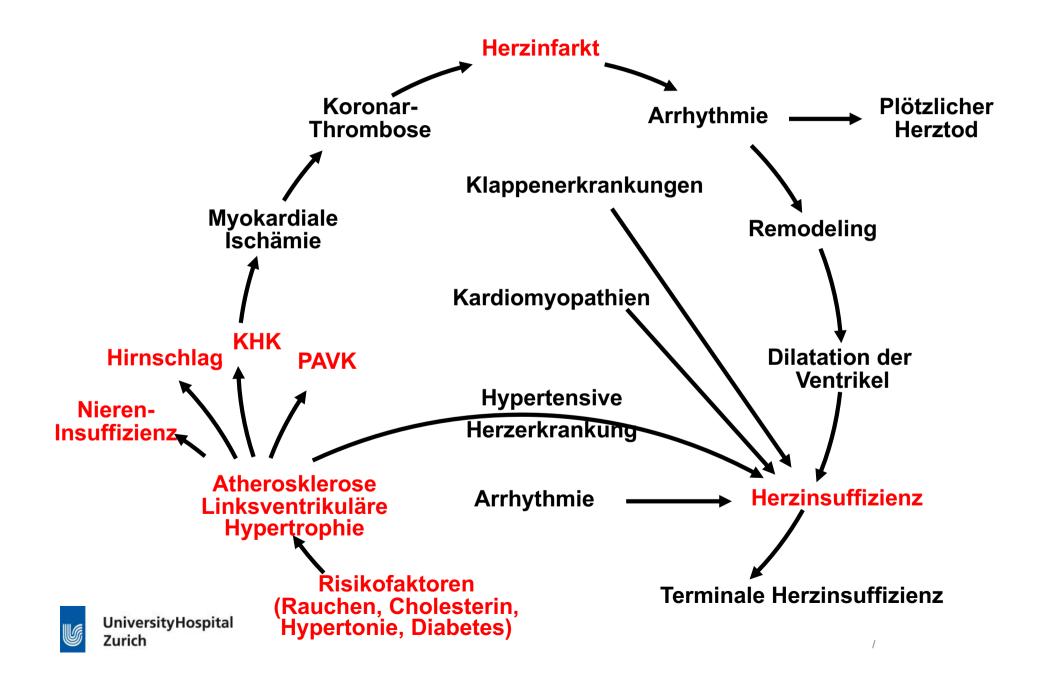
Breast cancer



Lung cancer

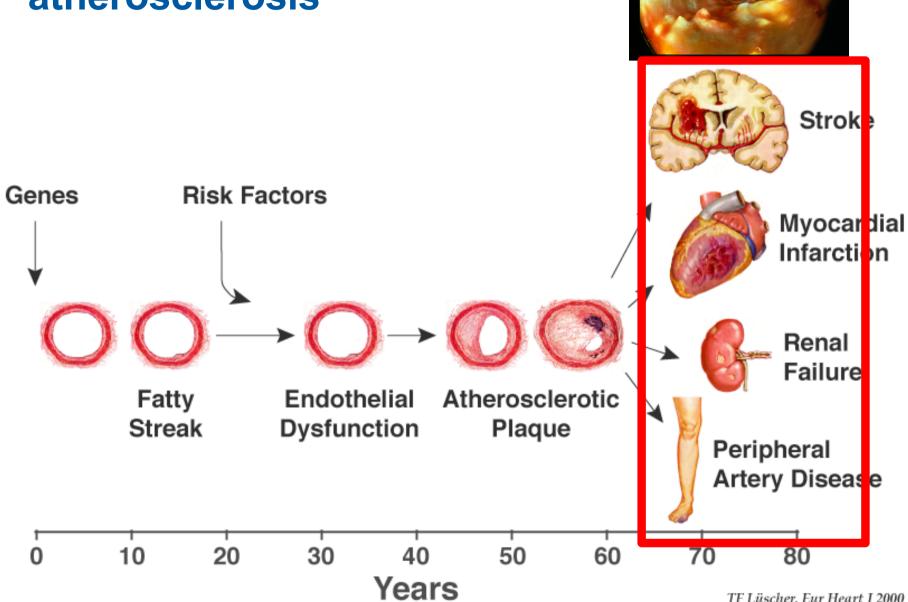
Colo-rectal cancer 2% 2%

Ursachen und Konsequenzen





The pathogenesis of atherosclerosis



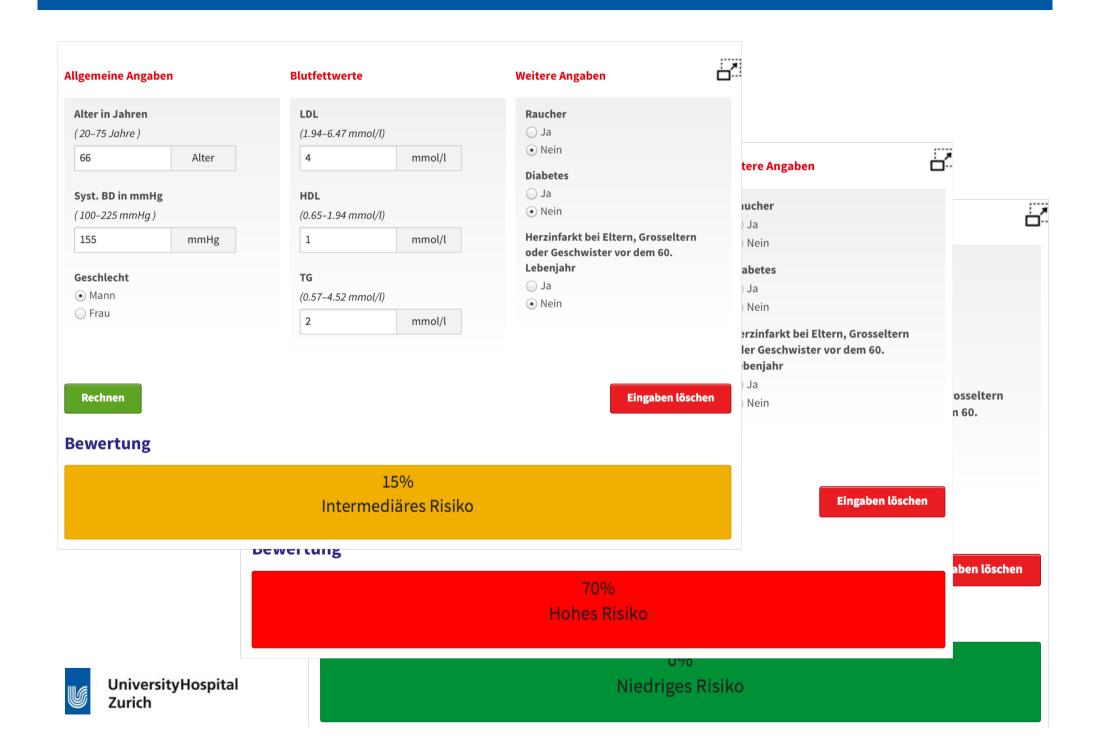


Risikoassessment

- Jene Individuen identifizieren, welche ein erhöhtes Risiko haben
- Hauptproblem: Risiko-Scores sind nicht gut um das individuelle Risiko zu identifizieren, insbesondere bei Individuen mit einem mittleren Risiko

Beispiel: AGLA Risk Score





ESC Score¹

10-Jahres-Risiko für tödliche kardiovaskuläre Krankheiten in europäischen Regionen mit niedrigem kardiovaskulärem Krankheitsrisiko.

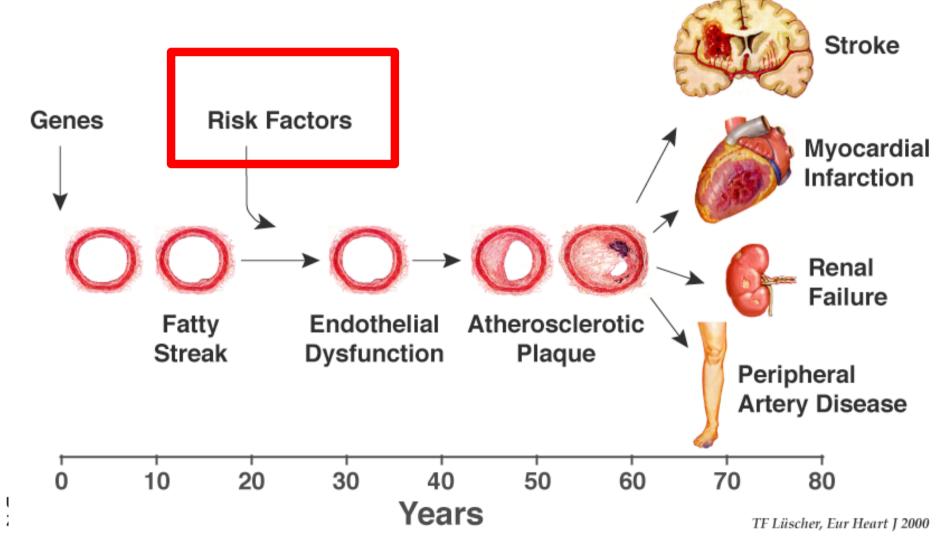
					Fra	uen					Alter					Mäı	ner				
	1	lichtr	auch	erinn	en		Rau	cheri	nnen		(Jahre)		Nic	htrau	cher			R	auch	er	
180	4	5	6	6	7	9	9	11	12	14		8	9	10	12	14	15	17	20	23	20
160	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10		5	6	7	8	10	10	12	14	16	1
140	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	65	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	11	1
120	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	- 00	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	6	8	9
180	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	15	18
160	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5		3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	11	1
140	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	co	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	9
120	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	60	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6
180	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4		3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	1
160	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3		2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
140	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6
120	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
	_		_	-	-		_	-	-	-			'	-		-		-			
180	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2		2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	7
160	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5
140	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	50	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
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160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.	1
	4	5	6	7	8	4	5	6	7	8		4	5	6	7	8	4	5	6	7	8

■>15% ■10%-14% ■5%-9% ■3%-4% ■2% ■1% ■<1%

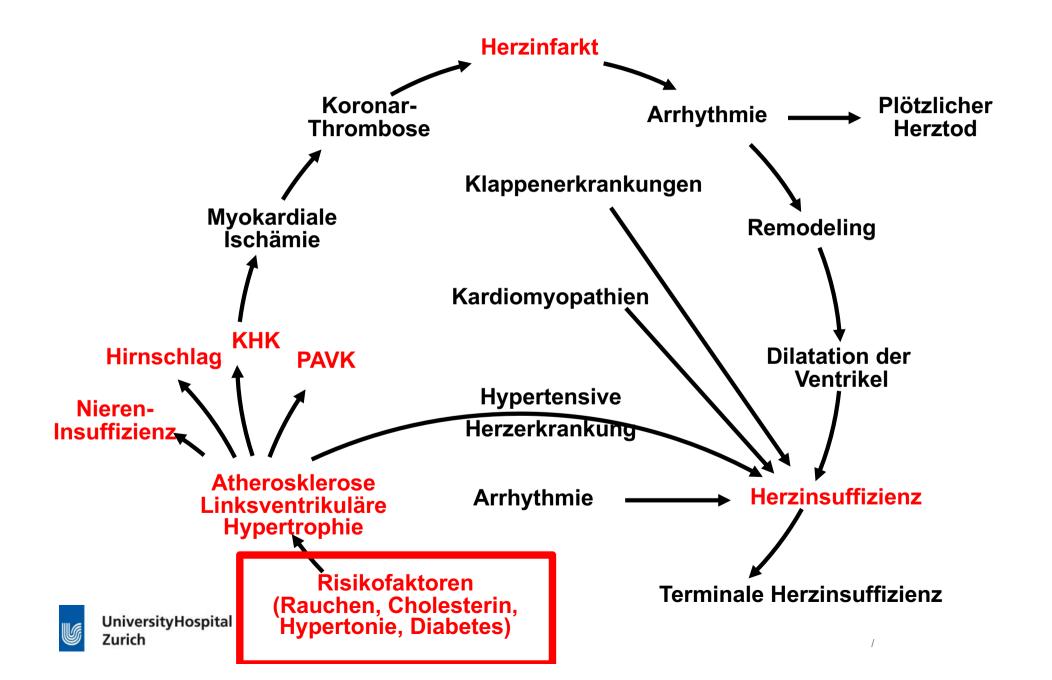


Entstehung der Atherosklerose





Ursachen und Konsequenzen



Risikofaktoren und ihre Zielwerte

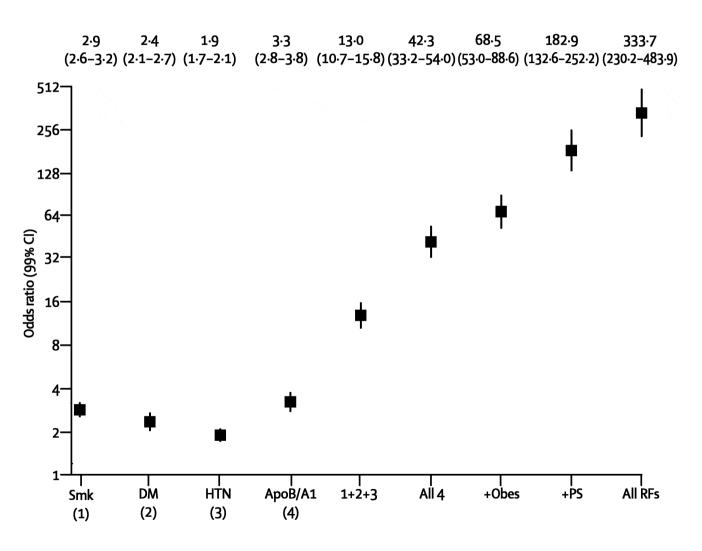
ESC GL for CV Prevention, EHJ 2016



Table 6 Risk factor goals and target levels for important cardiovascular risk factors

Smoking	No exposure to tobacco in any form.
-	
Diet	Low in saturated fat with a focus on wholegrain products, vegetables, fruit and fish.
Physical activity	At least 150 minutes a week of moderate aerobic PA (30 minutes for 5 days/week) or 75 minutes a week of vigorous aerobic PA (15 minutes for 5 days/week) or a combination thereof.
Body weight	BMI 20–25 kg/m². Waist circumference <94 cm (men) or <80 cm (women).
Blood pressure	<140/90 mmHg ^a
Lipids ^b LDL ^c is the primary target	Very high-risk: <1.8 mmol/L (<70 mg/dL), or a reduction of at least 50% if the baseline is between 1.8 and 3.5 mmol/L (70 and 135 mg/dL) ^d High-risk: <2.6mmol/L (<100 mg/dL), or a reduction of at least 50% if the baseline is between 2.6 and 5.1 mmol/L (100 and 200 mg/dL) Low to moderate risk: <3.0 mmol/L (<115 mg/dL).
HDL-C	No target but >1.0 mmol/L (>40mg/dL) in men and >1.2 mmol/L (>45 mg/dL) in women indicate lower risk.
Triglycerides	No target but <1.7 mmol/L (<150 mg/dL) indicates lower risk and higher levels indicate a need to look for other risk factors.
Diabetes	HbA1c <7%. (<53 mmol/mol)

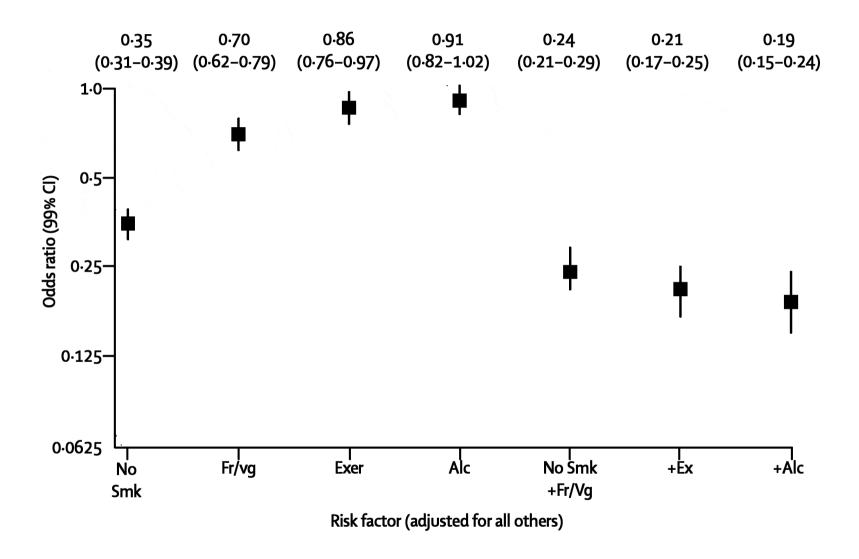
INTERHEART Studie & Risikofaktoren Kombination von RF: Gefahr!



INTERHEART Key Risk Factors or the Path to Self Destruction

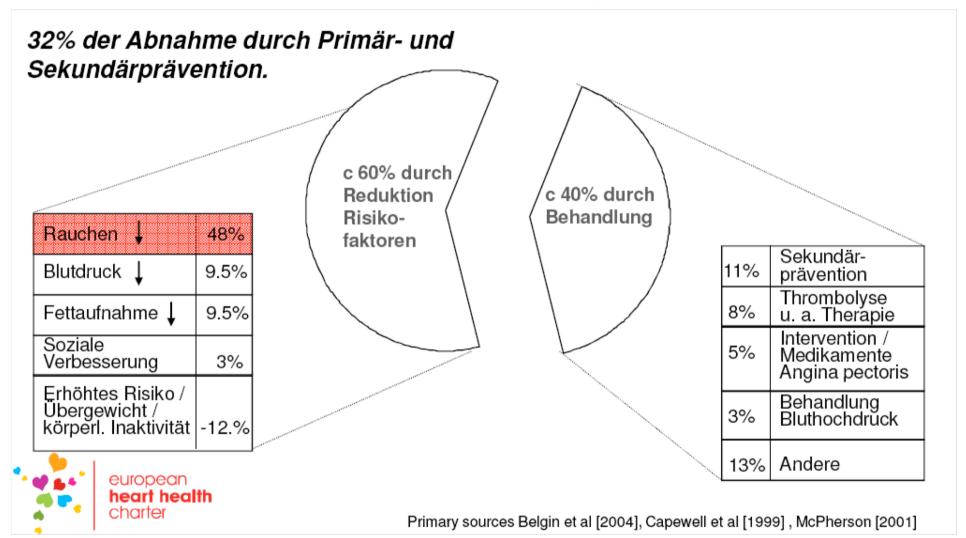


INTERHEART Studie & kardiovaskuläre Protektion





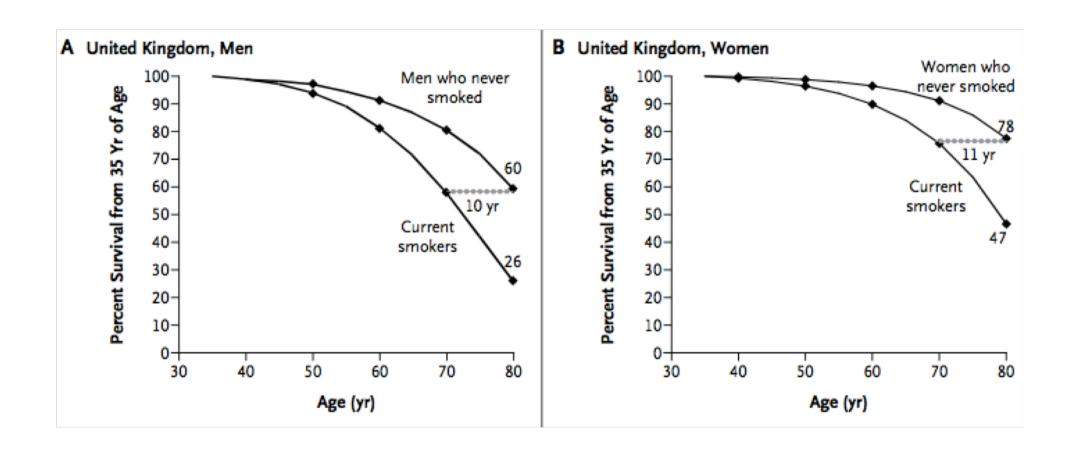
ABNAHME der Sterblichkeit der Herz/ Kreislauferkrankungen 1980-2000



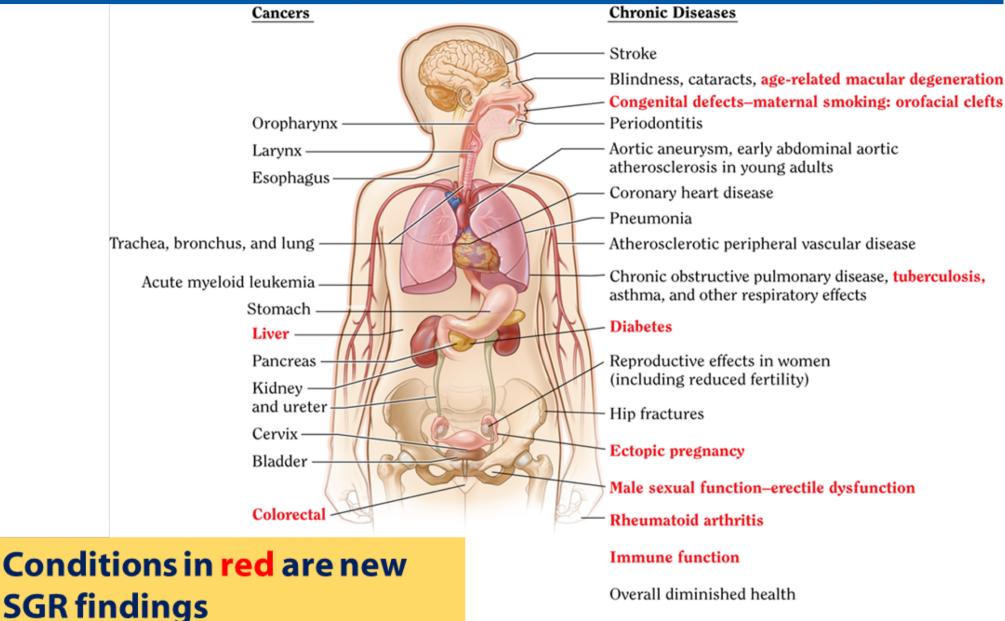


Rauchen

Tabak – verlorene Lebensjahre



The 50th Anniversary Surgeon General's Report (SGR)

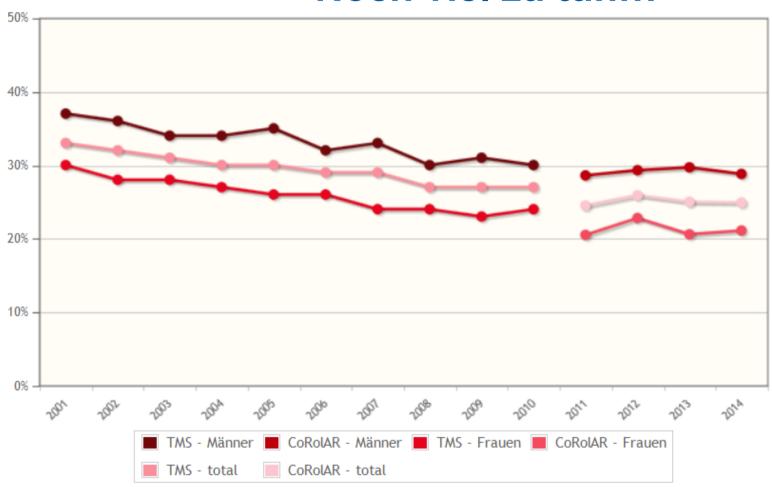




Source: The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years

of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General, 2014

Entwicklung Rauchprävalenz in CH (2001-2014) Noch viel zu tun...



Rauchprävalenz 2014:

Alle: 24.9% Täglich: 17.3% Gelegentlich: 7.6%

Geschlecht:

Männer: 28.8% Frauen: 21.1%

Alter (täglich / gelegentlich):

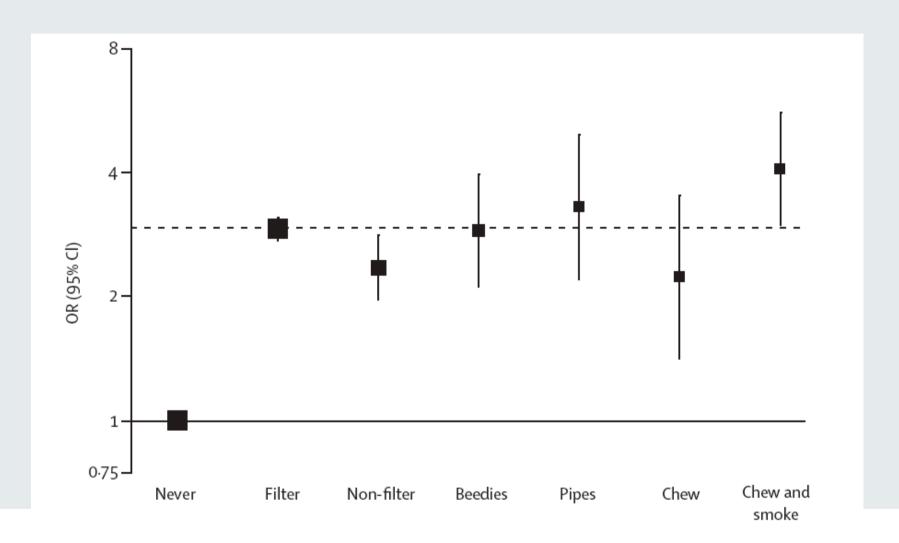
15-19: 13.6% / 13.0% 20-25: 21.5% / 11.5% 25-34: 23.5% / 11.2% 35-44: 20.5% / 8.7% 45-54: 18.6% / 7.0% 55-64: 17.6% / 5.0% 65-74: 10.6% / 3.8%

75+: 5.2% / 1%



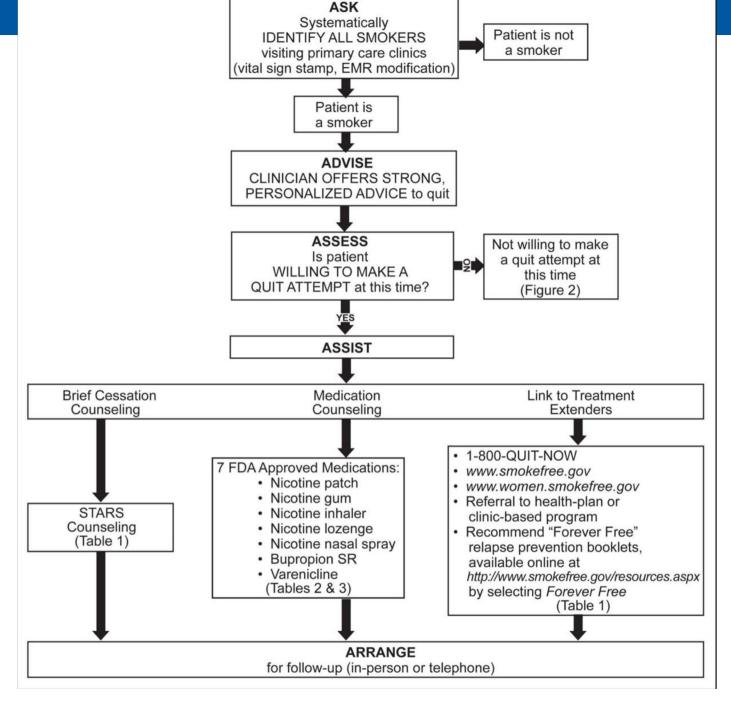
TMS (Tabakmonitoring Schweiz) (2001-2010): **14- bis 65-Jährige** CoRolAR (Suchtmonitoring Schweiz) (2011-2014): **15-Jährige und älter** Quellen: Keller et al. (2011); Gmel, Kündig et al. (2015); http://www.suchtmonitoring.ch/de/1/1.html?tabak-pravalenz

Es gibt keine sichere Art der Tabak Anwendung









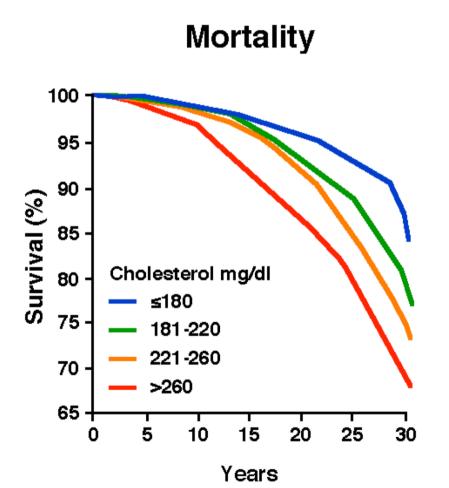
Welche Medikamente können eingesetzt werden?

- Nikotinersatzpräparate
- Bupropion
- Vareniclin

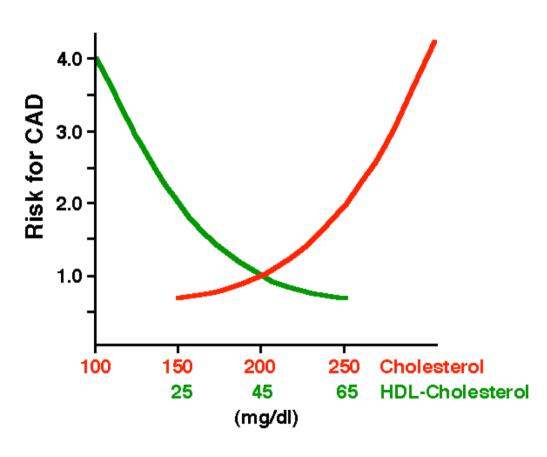


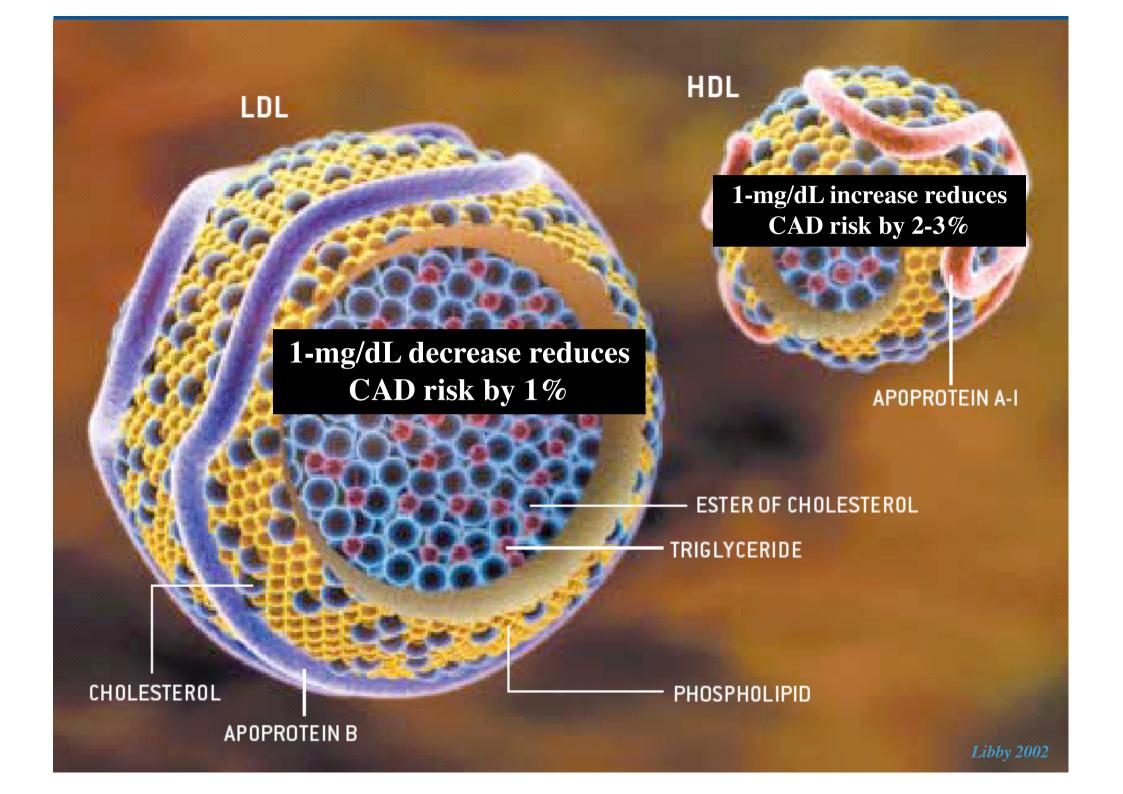
Dyslipidämie

Cholesterol as a Riskfactor

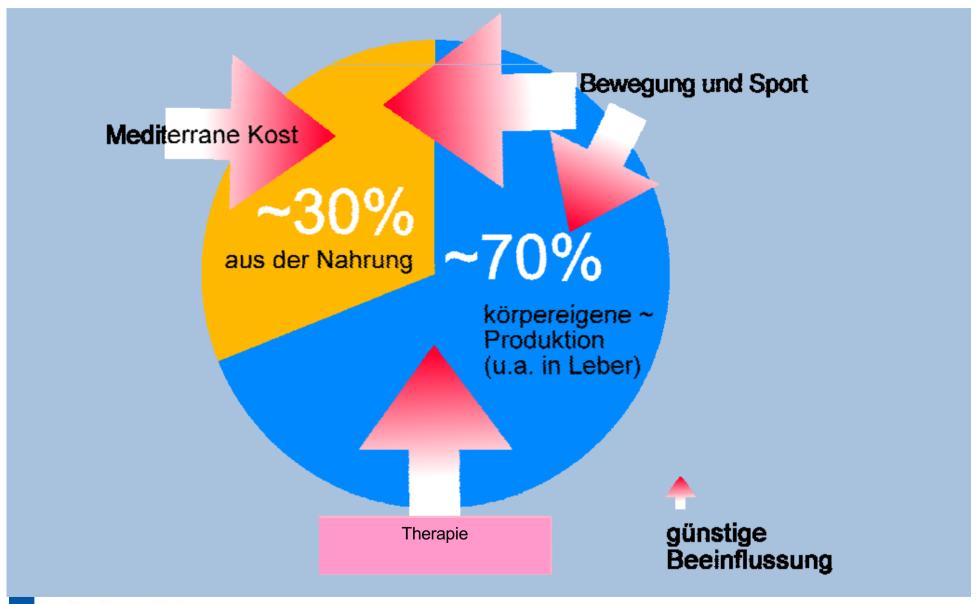


Coronary Artery Disease





Was kann gegen erhöhtes Cholesterin getan werden?



ESC Score¹

10-Jahres-Risiko für tödliche kardiovaskuläre Krankheiten in europäischen Regionen mit niedrigem kardiovaskulärem Krankheitsrisiko.

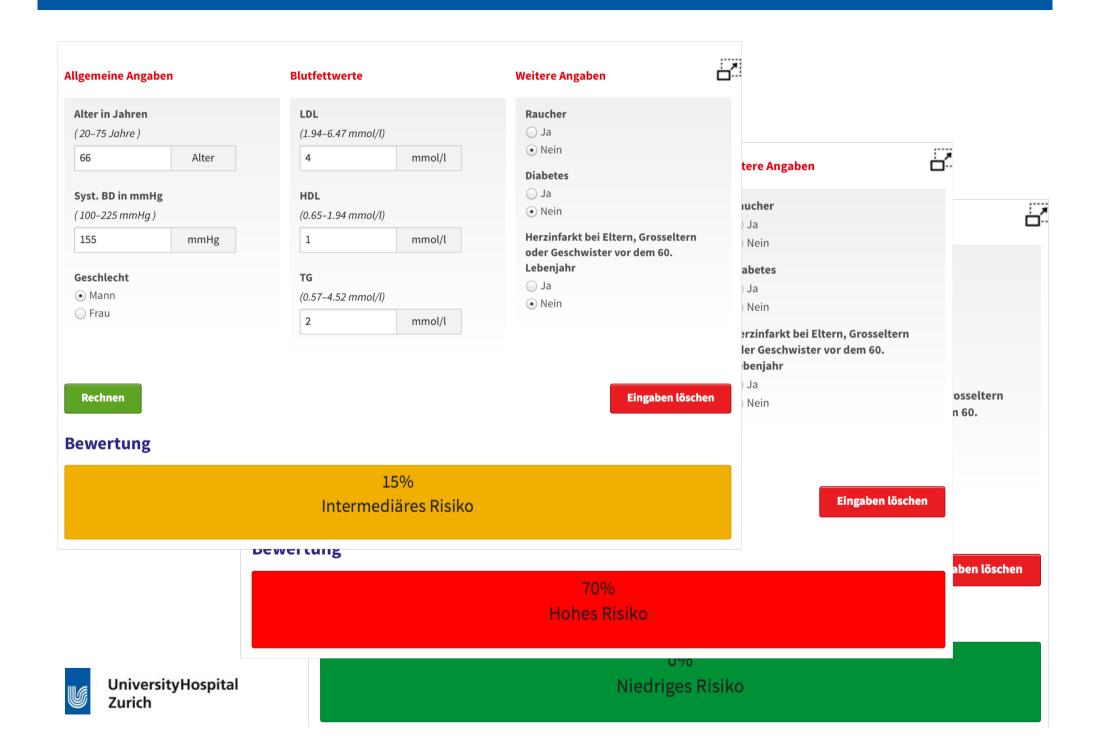
					Fra	uen					Alter					Mäı	ner				
	1	lichtr	auch	erinn	en		Rau	cheri	nnen		(Jahre)		Nic	htrau	cher			R	auch	er	
180	4	5	6	6	7	9	9	11	12	14		8	9	10	12	14	15	17	20	23	20
160	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10		5	6	7	8	10	10	12	14	16	1
140	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	65	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	11	1
120	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	- 00	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	6	8	9
180	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	15	18
160	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5		3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	11	1
140	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	co	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	9
120	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	60	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6
180	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4		3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	1
160	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3		2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
140	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6
120	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
	_		_	-	-		_	-	-	-			'	-		-		-			
180	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2		2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	7
160	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5
140	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	50	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.	1
	4	5	6	7	8	4	5	6	7	8		4	5	6	7	8	4	5	6	7	8

■>15% ■10%-14% ■5%-9% ■3%-4% ■2% ■1% ■<1%



Total CV risk			LDL-C levels		
(SCORE) %	<70 mg/dL <1.8 mmol/L	70 to <100 mg/dL 1.8 to <2.6 mmol/L	100 to <155 mg/dL 2.6 to <4.0 mmol/L	155 to <190 mg/dL 4.0 to <4.9 mmol/L	≥190 mg/dL ≥4.9 mmol/L
<1	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle advice, consider drug if uncontrolled
Class ^a /Level ^b	I/C	I/C	I/C	I/C	IIa/A
≥I to <5	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle advice, consider drug if uncontrolled	Lifestyle advice, consider drug if uncontrolled	Lifestyle advice, consider drug if uncontrolled
Class ^a /Level ^b	I/C	I/C	IIa/A	IIa/A	I/A
≥5 to <10, or high-risk	Lifestyle advice	Lifestyle advice, consider drug if uncontrolled	Lifestyle advice and drug treatment for most	Lifestyle advice and drug treatment	Lifestyle advice and drug treatment
Class ^a /Level ^b	IIa/A	IIa/A	IIa/A	I/A	I/A
≥10 or very high-risk	Lifestyle advice, consider drug	Lifestyle advice and concomitant drug treatment			
Class ^a /Level ^b	IIa/A	IIa/A	I/A	I/A	I/A



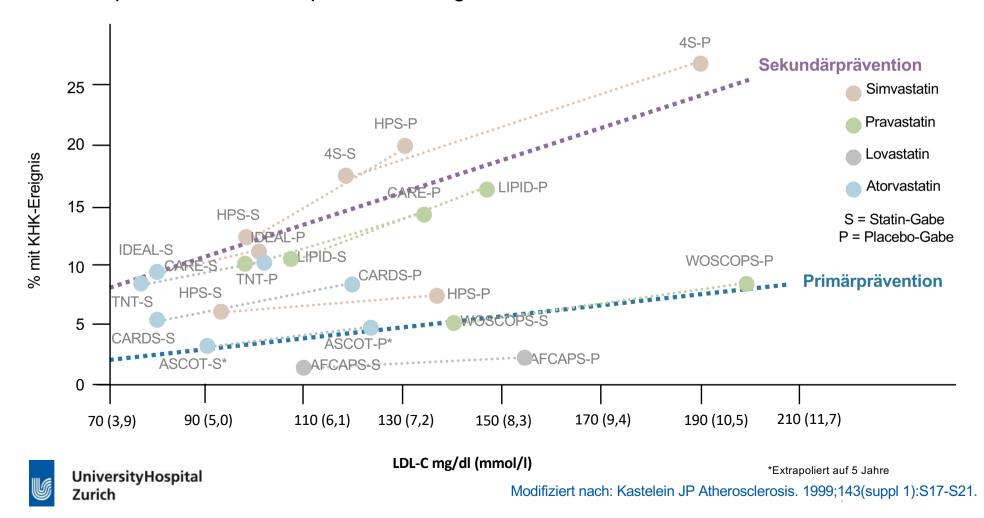


CH: Behandlung nach AGLA-Score

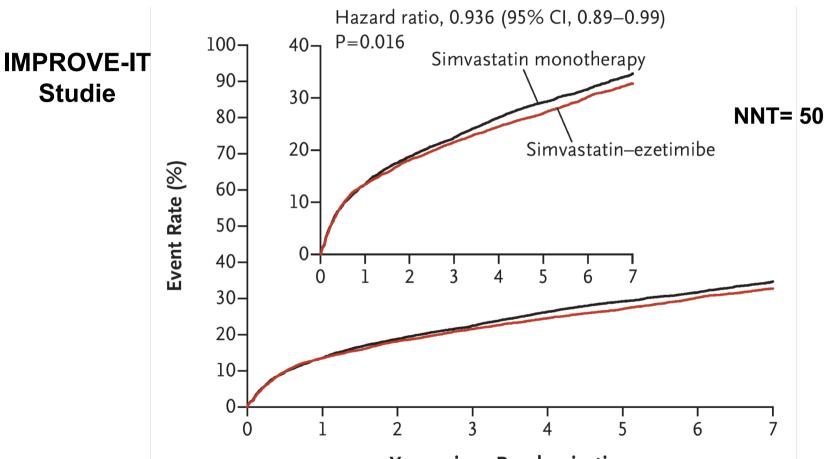
Lipide	
LDL-Cholesterin	 Sehr hohes Risiko: < 1.8 mmol/l und/oder Reduktion > 50%, wenn Zielwert nicht erreicht werden kann* Hohes Risiko (> 20%): < 2.6 mmol/l (ZW)¹ Intermediäres Risiko (10-20%): < 3.4 mmol/l (ZW)¹ Niedriges Risiko (< 10%): < 4.1 mmol/l (ZW)¹
Triglyzeride	 TG > 1.7 mmol/l (IW): Behandlung bei Diabetes mellitus, Metabolischem Syndrom TG > 5.0 mmol/l (IW): Behandlung bei allen Personen indiziert TG > 10.0 mmol/l (IW): Primärziel: Verhinderung der akuten Pankreatitis, lipidologisches Konsilium
HDL-Cholesterin	 Bei niedrigen Werten: HDL-Cholesterin erhöhen (kein ZW) durch Optimierung des Lebensstils: Rauchabstinenz, Bewegungstraining, Gewichtsreduktion bei Übergewicht/Adipositas

Wichtigste Medikamente: STATINE! Risikoreduktion in Primär- versus Sekundär-Prävention

Die Reduktion der absoluten Zahl koronarer Ereignisse steigt mit dem absoluten Risiko. Daher ist die Therapie in der Sekundärprävention aufgrund des höheren Risikos effektiver.



Ezetimibe hemmt Aufnahme von Cholesterin aus dem GI-Trakt Senkt Mortalität zusätzlich



Primary Endpoint: CV death, MI, hospital admission follow, ization revascularization (≥ 30 days after randomization), or stroke



PCSK9-Inhibitoren: Neuartiges Medikament zur Senkung des Cholesterinspiegels durch Verhinderung der Wiederwendung der LDL Rezeptoren

