IN GOD WE TRUST







Medical Nutrition Therapy for Cardiovascular Disease

Dr. Neda Roshanravan

Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Nutrition

Cardiovascular Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences













Table of Contents

- **►**Introduction
- ► MNT for management of ASCVD
- Food and food components on CVD risk
- Complementary Approaches for CV Health
- **≻**Conclusion











Introduction and Prevalence

- Heart disease remains the number 1 killer of men and women globally
- Three quarters of CVD deaths take place in low- and middle-income countries

















Tobacco use

Harmful use of alcohol

Primary Prevention

Unhealthy diet and obesity

Physical inactivity

Nutrition (the quality of the diet) is classified as one of the main and changeable risk factors













Medical Nutrition Therapy for Management of ASCVD





















TLC diet

Mediterranean diet

Diet

DASH diet

Vegan diet

















TLC diet

Therapeutic Lifestyle Changes (TLC) Diet for High Cholesterol

- ✓ Reduce the amount of saturated fat
- ✓ Replace most of the animal fat in the diet with unsaturated fat, especially monounsaturated oils, such as olive and canola









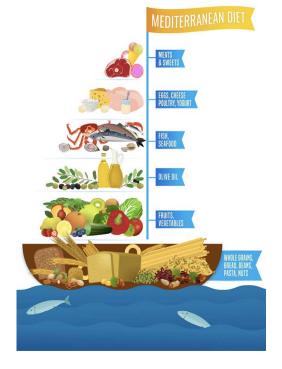


Mediterranean Dietary Pattern

- ► Mediterranean dietary pattern: as a cardioprotective dietary pattern
- Largely plant-based, high intake of wholegrain cereals, legumes, nuts, fruits, vegetables, and extra virgin olive oil
- Animal foods include fish and seafood, moderate amounts of poultry, eggs and dairy foods (particularly yoghurt and cheese) and limited red meat
- Processed foods are limited, home cooking, social eating and physical activity are encouraged, and wine is consumed with meals













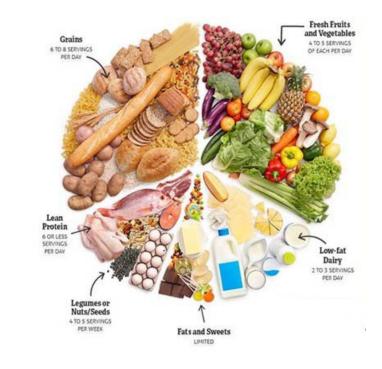




DASH diet

Three variants of the DASH diets:

- Rich in carbohydrate (58% of total calories)
- Rich in protein (about half from plant sources)
- Rich in UFAs (predominantly MUFAs)

















DASH diet...

- It is not the traditional low-salt diet. DASH uses foods high in the minerals calcium, potassium, and magnesium...
- ► DASH diet: A significant SBP and DBP reduction (-6.7/-3.5 mm Hg)











Vegan diet

A vegan diet is a strict vegetarian diet that includes no dietary sources from animal origins. There is ongoing research to suggest only this type of very restricted diet can actually reverse ASCVD.











Food and Food Components on CVD Risk

- ➤ Whole grain
- >Legumes
- ► Nuts (low SFA and high MUFA & PUFA)
 - Beneficial effects on lipid markers and BP
- Fruits and vegetables: at least 5 portions
- **>**Dairy
- ➤ Tea (green tea: ↓ LDL-c)
- Egg (higher consumption of eggs (more than 1 egg/day) was not associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease)











Food and Food Components on CVD Risk...

- > Fatty acids
 - ✓ Oleic acid: the most prevalent monounsaturated fatty acid (olive oil)
 - ✓ Omega-3 fatty acids lower triglyceride
 - ✓ Omega-3 supplements: ↑ production of NO, ↑vasodilation blood vessel wall, ↑ bleeding time
 - ✓ Therapeutic doses (2-3g EPA/DHA)
 - ✓ Fish high in omega-3 fatty acids (salmon, mackerel, sardines) decreased ASCVD risk





14





- Fatty acids ...
 - ✓ Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA)
 - ✓ <u>High intakes</u> of <u>omega-6 PUFAs</u> <u>may exert</u> adverse effects on the function of vascular endothelium or stimulate production of pro-inflammatory cytokines

Flaxseed, Soybean, Corn, Sunflower

✓ A low ratio of omega-6:omega-3 PUFA is recommended











- > Fatty acids...
 - ✓ Saturated fats were replaced by unsaturated fats such as omega-3: significant reduction in the CVD incidence
 - ✓ Saturated fats were replaced by carbohydrates: no significant reduction in the CVD incidence

✓ Saturated fats increase the concentration of both HDL-C and LDL-C











Complementary and Integrative Approaches for Cardiovascular Health

Common Name	Scientific Name	Effect on Cardiac Health	Side Effects and Risks
Coenzyme Q10	Ubiquinone	Decreases SBP and DBP	May cause Gastrointestinal discomfort, nausea, flatulence, and headaches
Vitamin C and vitamin E	Ascorbic acid α-tocopherol	Decreases SBP and DBP	Vitamin E may increase bleeding time with anticoagulants and reduce blood pressure. Vitamin C my cause diarrhea at high doses
Vitamin D	1,25-dihydroxy vitamin D3	Decreases SBP	Hypercalcemia may occur depending on level of supplementation
Fish oil	Omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid	Therapeutic doses (2-3g EPA/DHA) lowers triglycerides.	May cause Gastrointestinal discomfort, belching, bad breath, and increased bleeding time above 3g EPA/DHA
Garlic	Allium sativum	Reduces SBP and DBP	May cause bad breath and body odor may increase bleeding time with anticoagulants
Vitamin B3	Niacin	Lowers total cholesterol and raises HDL at doses above 1,000 mg/d	Causes flushing, itching and may raise liver enzymes. Coordination of care with a physician is necessary
Red Yeast Rice	Monascus purpureus	Lowers cholesterol	Banned by the FDA in standardized quantities. May cause myalgias.





Important

Extreme sodium reduction (20 mmol/day) could potentially cause adverse effects on blood lipids and insulin resistance; however, moderate sodium reduction has no such effects











Conclusion

- Weight management in obese patients
- Lifestyle modification
- Dietary approaches
- Medical care







THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

