

TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS IN IDIOPATHIC INFLAMMATORY MYOPATHIES

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Introduction

Cardiovascular diseases are the main cause of mortality and morbidity in the general population. Idiopathic inflammatory myopathies are characterized both by skeletal muscle inflammation and visceral damage, the heart being one of the frequently affected organs thus presenting risk of cardiovascular diseases.

Keywords

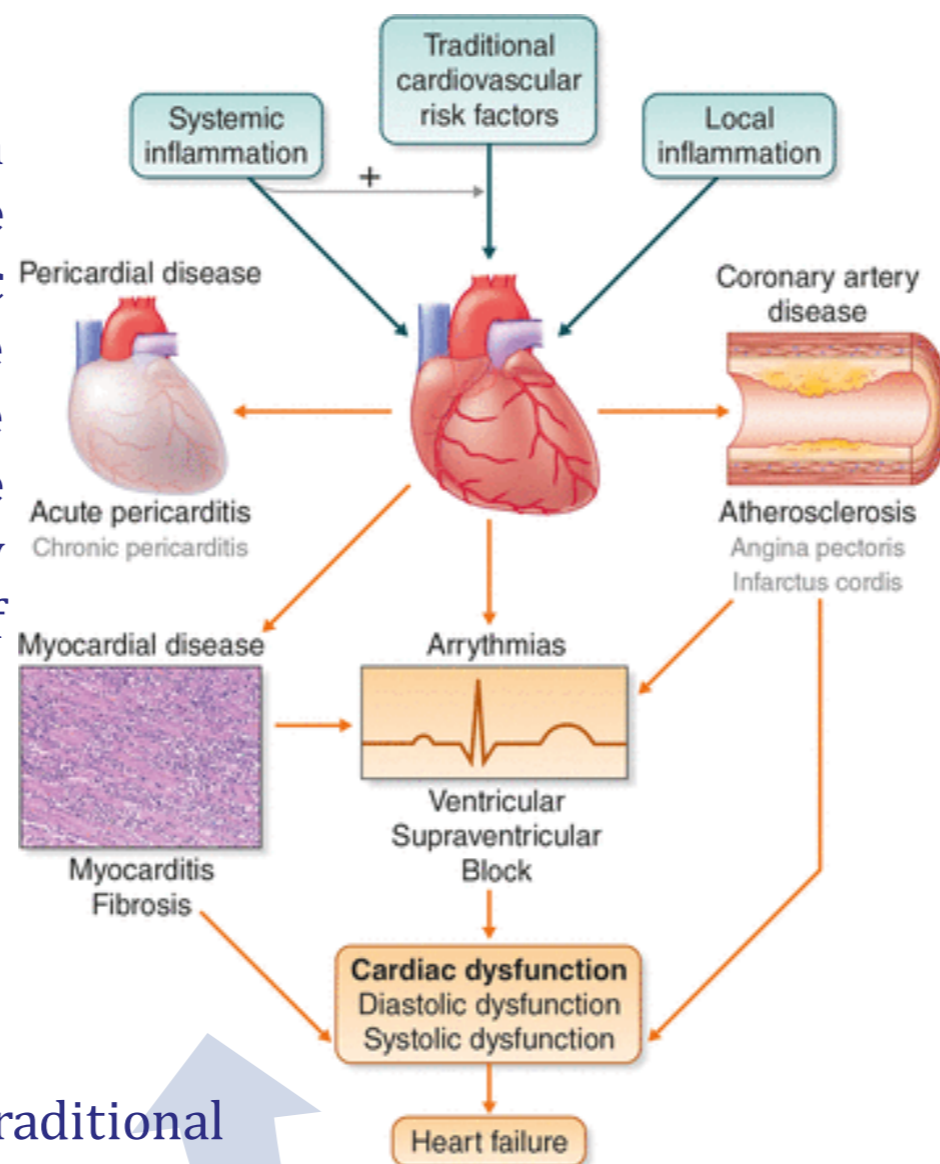
Idiopathic inflammatory myopathies, cardiovascular risk factors.

Purpose

Outlining the traditional and non-traditional cardiovascular risk factors in idiopathic inflammatory myopathies.

Material and methods

Data from scientific literature was selected and reviewed using data based such as PubMed, Frontiers, Scientific Research, NIH, BMJ Journals.



1. Implication of traditional and non-traditional risk factors in IIM.

Results

By analyzing the data from scientific literature it was established that the most frequent traditional cardiovascular risk factors are dyslipidemia, obesity and hypertension. The non-traditional ones were autoimmune inflammation and endothelial dysfunction with accelerated plaque formation. The concomitant influence of these two groups of factors aggravates the properties and function of arterial vessels consequently leading to high cardiovascular morbidity and mortality.

Conclusion

Traditional and non-traditional cardiovascular risk factors precipitate and aggravates cardiovascular involvement in patients with idiopathic inflammatory myopathies leading to increased mortality and morbidity. Knowledge of this data is crucial for prevention and management of cardiac involvement.