

Meeting abstract

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The preventive cardiovascular effect of a combination of statin and angiotensin receptor blocker at sub-therapeutic doses in middle-aged healthy volunteers

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Background

Endothelial dysfunction is supposed to be a key event in the development of several cardiovascular diseases. In the middle-aged, apparently healthy population, the endothelial function is frequently already impaired, representing the first step in the development of cardiovascular diseases. It seems reasonable to try to improve endothelial dysfunction in the mentioned population also by pharmacological approaches. It can be assumed that therapies that could improve the function of the vascular endothelium would lead to diminishing or slowing the onset of cardiovascular diseases. The aim of our study was to evaluate the protective pleiotropic effects of a combination of statin and angiotensin receptor blocker at sub-therapeutic doses in middle-aged volunteers with low risk for cardiovascular disease on the function of endothelium.

Methods

Ten healthy volunteers (males) aged from 30 to 50 years without history of cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, hypertension or hypercholesterolemia were recruited for the study. Subjects took a combination of statin (fluvastatin 10 mg) and angiotensin receptor blocker (valsartan 20 mg) daily for 30 days. Ultrasound measurements (Aloka Alfa 10 ProSound echo-machine) of flow-mediated

dilatation (FMD) were repeated three times: at the beginning of the study, after 14 days, and at the end of the study. FMD was measured on the right brachial artery after reactive hyperemia, which was induced by inflation of a pneumatic blood pressure cuff placed around the widest part of the forearm to a systolic pressure of 190 mmHg for 4 minutes. Blood samples were taken at the beginning and at the end of the study in order to make laboratory measurements.

Results

In almost all subjects involved in our study (9 out of 10) FMD was initially impaired. FMD was significantly improved at the end of the study compared to values at the beginning of the study ($3.98 \pm 0.43\%$ vs. $5.87 \pm 0.72\%$; $p < 0.01$). The values of diastolic blood pressure were significantly lower at the end of the study (83.2 ± 7.4 mmHg vs. 71.1 ± 7.0 mmHg; $p < 0.05$). The combination of the drugs used in the study did not affect serum cholesterol levels.

Conclusion

In middle-aged healthy volunteers exposed to a combination of sub-therapeutic doses of fluvastatin and valsartan

for 30 days, endothelium-dependent vasodilation was significantly improved.

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