



4º CONGRESO AMAREVA

2025

27 y 28 de febrero

Auditorio Caja de Música
del Palacio de Cibeles



www.congreso2025.amareva.es

13.00 - 14:00 MESA 9. ASPECTOS DELICADOS. A FAVOR Y EN CONTRA

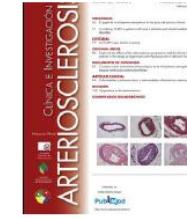
MODERADORA: **Dra. Nuria Muñoz.** *Medicina Interna. Hospital Universitario Infanta Leonor.*

- ⌘ ¿Por qué hay que cambiar el término cardiovascular por vascular?
- ⌘ **Dra. Carmen Suárez.** *Medicina Interna. Hospital Universitario La Princesa.*
- ⌘ Objetivo LDL si hemorragia cerebral previa: igual o no que para el resto.
- ⌘ **Dr. Sebastian García.** *Neurología. Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal.* /
- ⌘ **Dra. Blanca Fuentes.** *Neurología. Hospital Universitario La Paz.*

➤ **Placa: Me lo creo / no me lo creo.**

La presencia de placa es determinante de alto riesgo y por lo tanto de objetivo LDL < 55.

- **Dr. Carlos Guijarro.** *Medicina Interna. Hospital Universitario Fundación Alcorcón.* /
- **Dra. Beatriz López.** *Cardiología. Hospital Universitario La Princesa.*



ARTÍCULO ESPECIAL

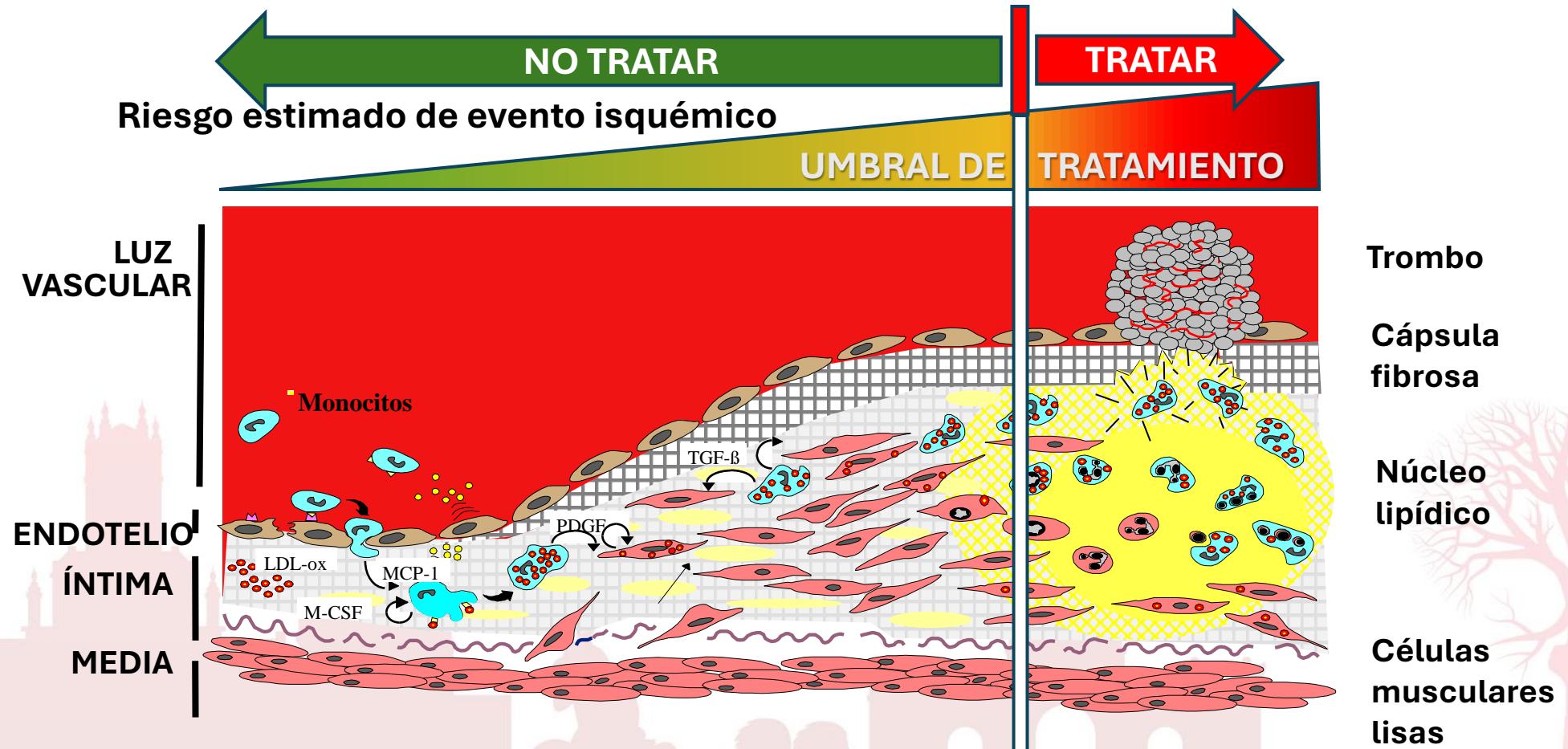
Estándares de la Sociedad Española de Arteriosclerosis 2024 para el control global del riesgo vascular



José María Mostaza^{a,*}, Xavier Pintó^b, Pedro Armario^c, Luis Masana^d,
José T. Real^{e,f,g}, Pedro Valdivielso^{h,i}, Teresa Arrobas-Velilla^j,
Ramón Baeza-Trinidad^k, Pilar Calmarza^{l,m}, Jesús Cebolladaⁿ,
Miguel Civera-Andrés^{e,f}, José I. Cuende Melero^o, José L. Díaz-Díaz^p,
Javier Espíndola-Hernández^{i,q}, Jacinto Fernández Pardo^r, Carlos Guijarro^s,
Carles Jericó^c, Martín Laclaustra^m, Carlos Lahoz^a, José López-Miranda^{t,u,v},
Sergio Martínez-Hervás^{e,f,g}, Ovidio Muñiz-Grijalvo^w, José A. Páramo^{x,y},
Vicente Pascual^z, Juan Pedro-Botet^{aa}, Pablo Pérez-Martínez^{t,u,v} y José Puzo^{ab,ac}

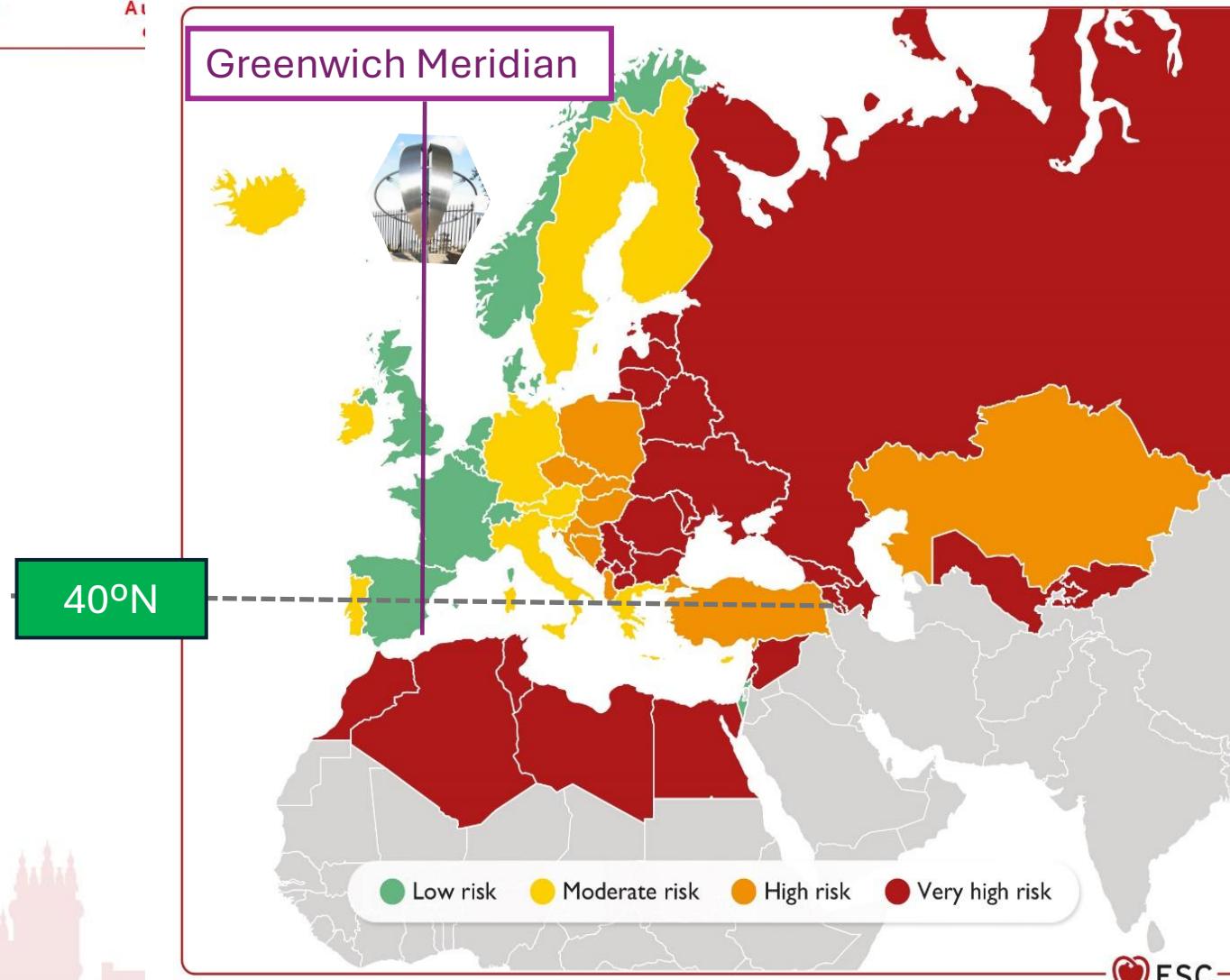


Recomendaciones de las guías basadas en 10 años de enfermedad cardiovascular aterosclerótica



Modificada por Ference B y adaptada por Guijarro C. Clin Invest Arter. 1997;9(supl. 2):3-14.

www.congreso2025.amareva.es

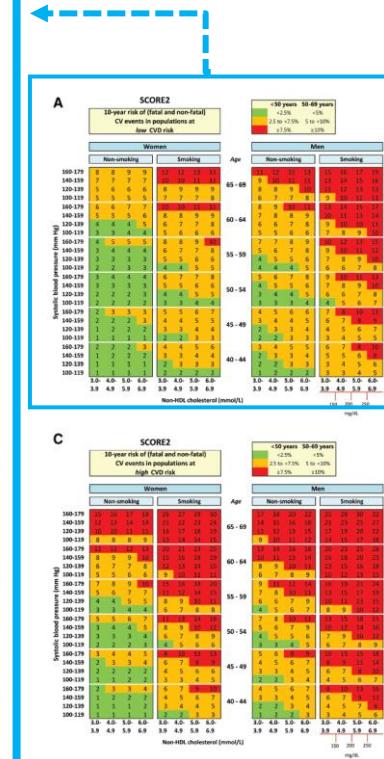
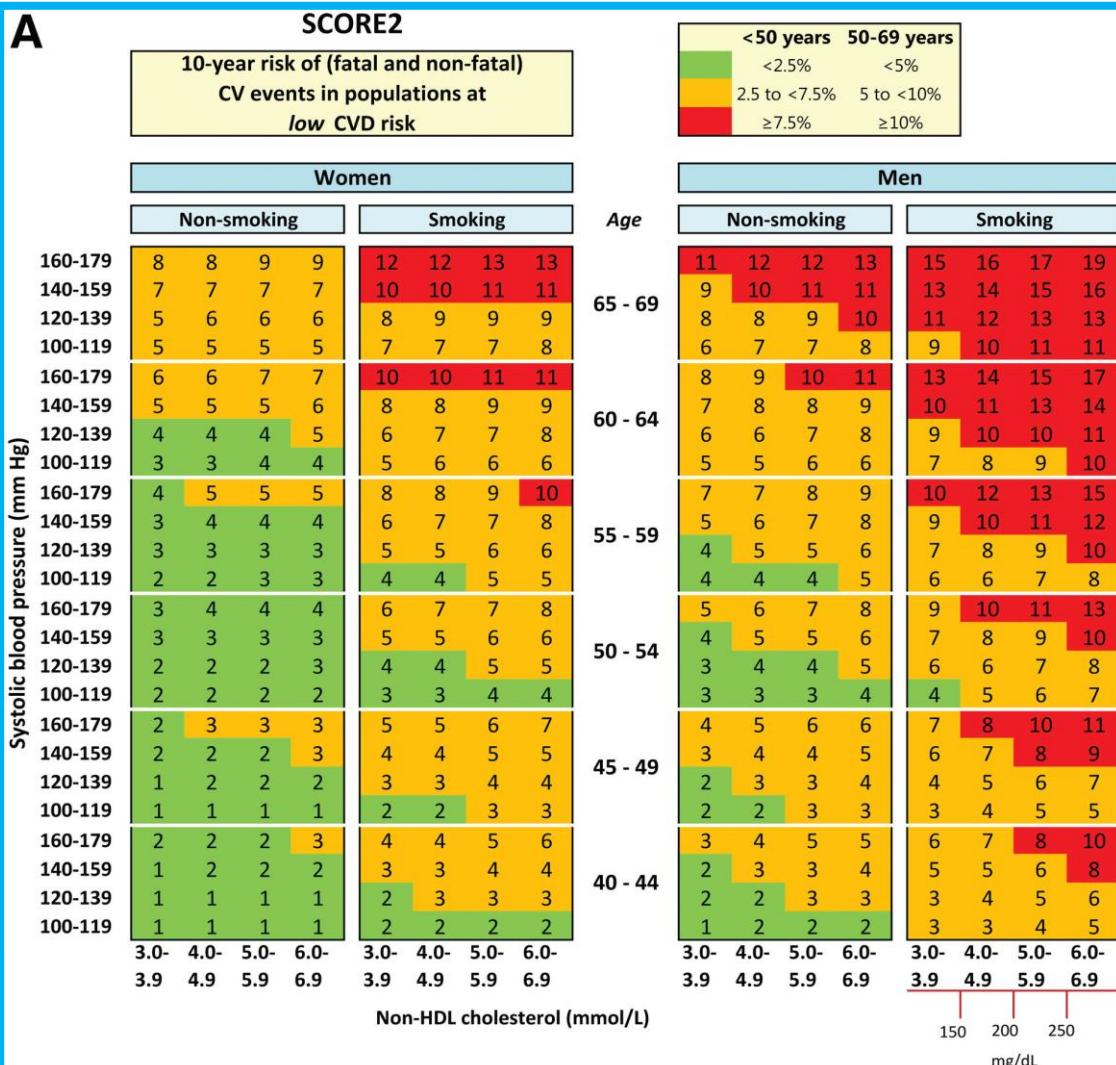


Risk regions based on
World Health Organization
cardiovascular mortality
rates

low risk	(<100 CVD deaths per 100,000),
moderate risk	(100 to <150 CVD deaths),
high risk	(150 to <300 CVD deaths),
very high risk	(>_300 CVD deaths).

SCORE-2 SPAIN (LOW RISK) CHART

A



- Low risk
- Moderate risk
- High risk
- Very high risk

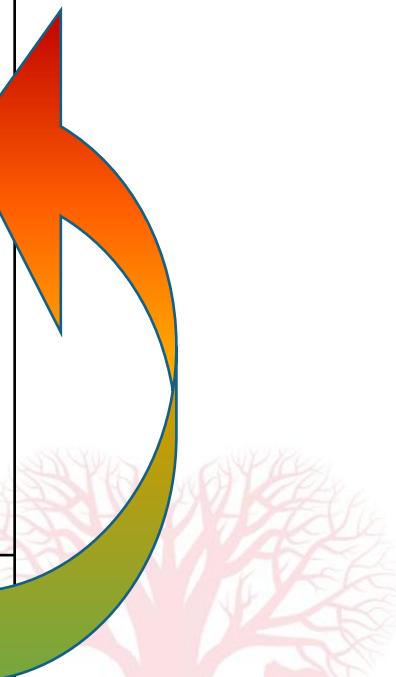
RECOMENDACIONES		C	N
Se recomienda la valoración sistemática del RCV global en individuos con cualquier FRCV mayor	I	C	
Puede considerarse la valoración sistemática u oportunista del RCV en varones > 40 años y mujeres > 50 años o postmenopáusicas	IIb	C	
No se recomienda la valoración sistemática del RCV en varones < 40 años y mujeres < 50 años sin FRCV	III	C	

On line calculator <https://u-prevent.com/calculators/score2>

Guías Europeas de Prevención Cardiovascular 2021

CONDICIONES DE RIESGO VASCULAR ELEVADO	RIESGO VASCULAR	RIESGO VASCULAR MULTIFACTORIAL (ESCALAS)
Enfermedad CV establecida Diabetes + FR o LOD ERC FGe < 30 /30-60 +Albuminuria	MUY ALTO	SCORE2 SCORE-OP (>70 años) Zona de riesgo Edad Sexo Tabaco Presión arterial Colesterol no HDL
Dislipemias genéticas HTA Severa Diabetes < 10 años, sin otros FR IRC FGe 30-60 sin Albuminuria	ALTO	AJUSTADOS A LA EDAD
	INTERMEDIO BAJO	

Modificadores del RCV: Deprivación social, estrés psicosocial, enf. Psiquiátricas graves, H. familiar enf. CV precoz, Obesidad, Pruebas de imagen, Cáncer, Enf. Inflamatorias, HIV, EPOC, SAHOS, esteatosis hepática



ESCALAS DE RIESGO: LIMITACIONES

¿QUIEN TIENE MAYOR RIESGO ESTIMADO?



Jim Fixx (corredor
de maratón
USA)

- No sobrepeso
- Muy buena forma física
- No fumador



Winston Churchill

P Ministro RU

II Guerra Mundial

- Obeso
- Mala forma física
- Fumador intenso

Fallecido: 52 años

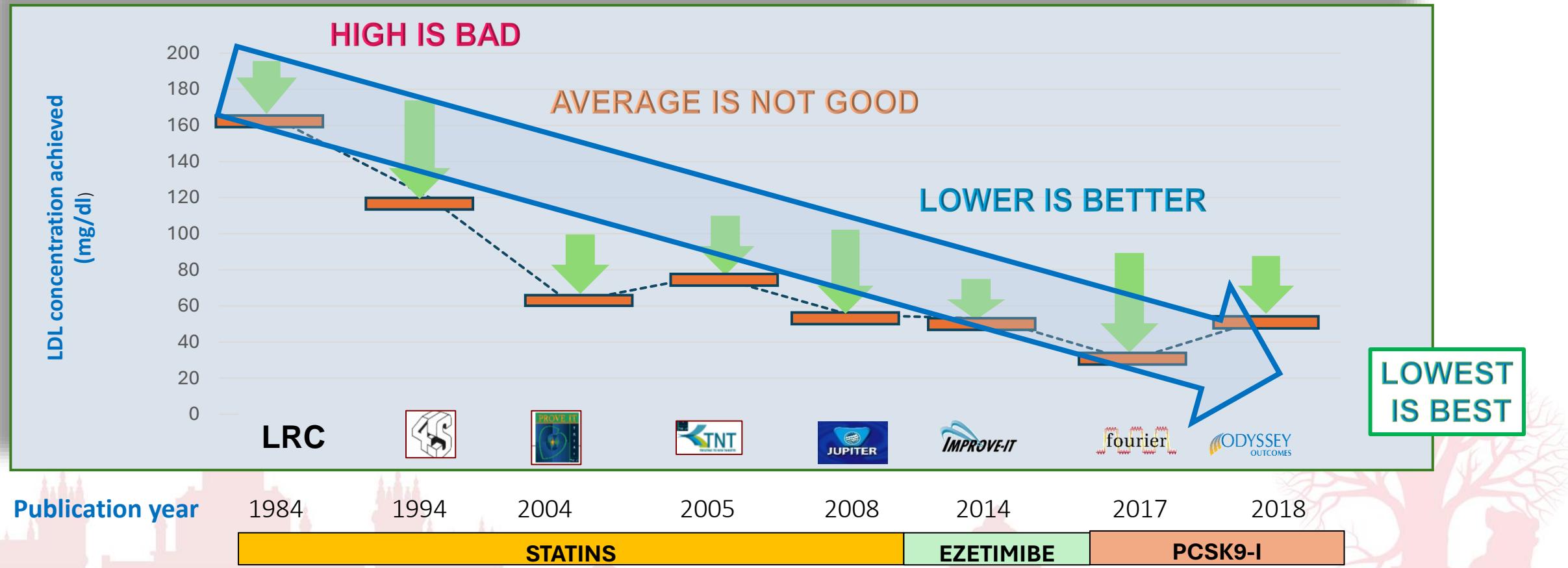
IAM Masivo

Fallecido: 89 años

IAM- ictus

NEW EVIDENCES LEAD TO NEW GUIDELINES.

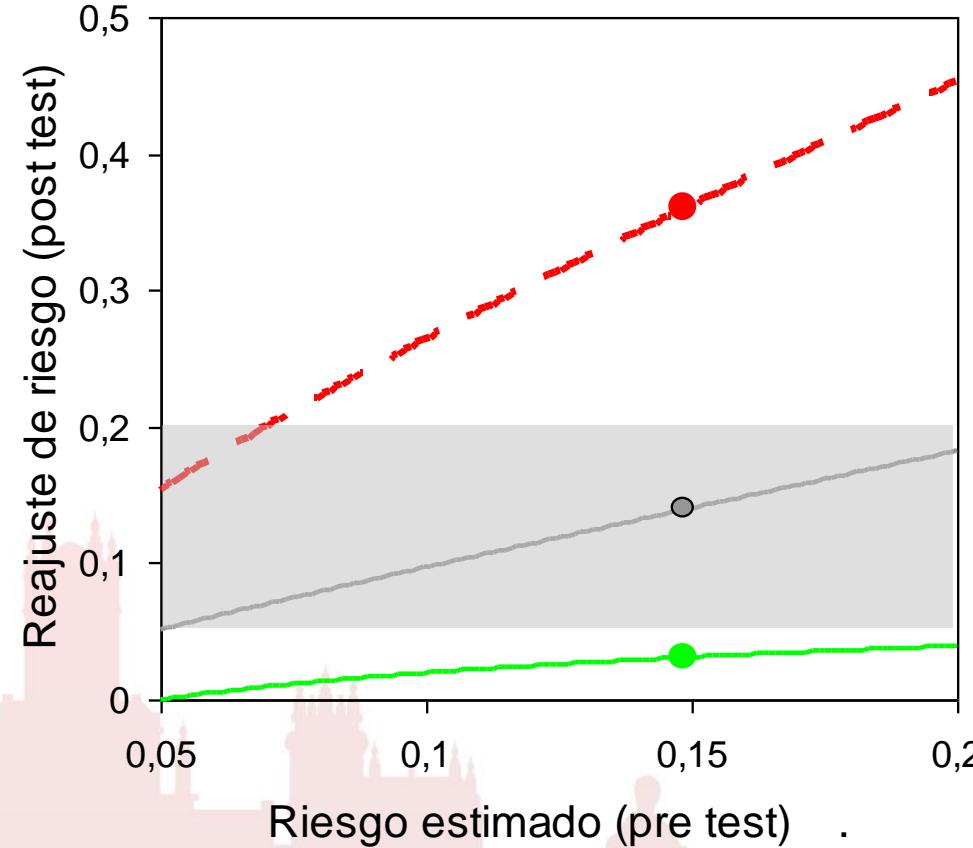
LDL-C concentrations obtained in the main lipid lowering Randomized Controlled Trials



BENEFITS OF LIPID-LOWERING THERAPY CONTINUE AT LEAST TO 30-50 MG/DL OF LDL-CHESTEROL

Adaptado de Masana et al. J Clin Lipidol (2018) 12, 292 UPDATED <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacl.2017.12.018>

Afinamiento estimación de riesgo



Test positivo

Estimación inicial

Test negativo

Adaptado de Circulation 2001;104:1863

ESC 2021

- Imaging and CV risk estimation
 - **Coronary artery calcium**
 - reclassify CVD risk upwards and downwards
 - Availability and *cost-effectiveness* of large-scale CAC scanning must be considered in a locoregional context
 - can be low in middle-aged patients with soft non-calcified plaque
 - **Contrast computed tomography coronary angiography**
 - Whether CCTA improves risk classification or adds prognostic value over CAC scoring is unknown.
 - *Cost & invasiveness*
 - **Carotid ultrasound**
 - IMT lack of methodological *standardization*
 - *Plaque*: may be considered
 - **Arterial stiffness**
 - *Difficulties in measurement*
 - **Ankle brachial index**
 - *Poor reclassification*. Advanced disease

Recommendations for cardiovascular imaging for risk assessment of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease

Recommendations	Class	Level
Arterial (carotid and/or femoral) plaque burden on ultrasonography should be considered as a risk modifier in individuals at low or moderate risk.	IIa	B
CAC score assessment with CT may be considered as a risk modifier in the CV risk assessment of asymptomatic individuals at low or moderate risk.	IIb	B

2019 ESC/EAS Guidelines for the management of dyslipidaemias: lipid modification to reduce cardiovascular risk (European Heart Journal 2019 -doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehz455)

Criteria for Evaluating the Clinical Value of a New Risk Factor

1. Easily and reliably measured.

Laboratory, radiographic, or clinical measurement should have accepted population reference values.

A relatively **high prevalence** of abnormal values and a substantial proportion of normal values should be found among intermediate-risk persons.

2. Independent predictor of major CHD events in intermediate-risk persons who have no history of vascular disease

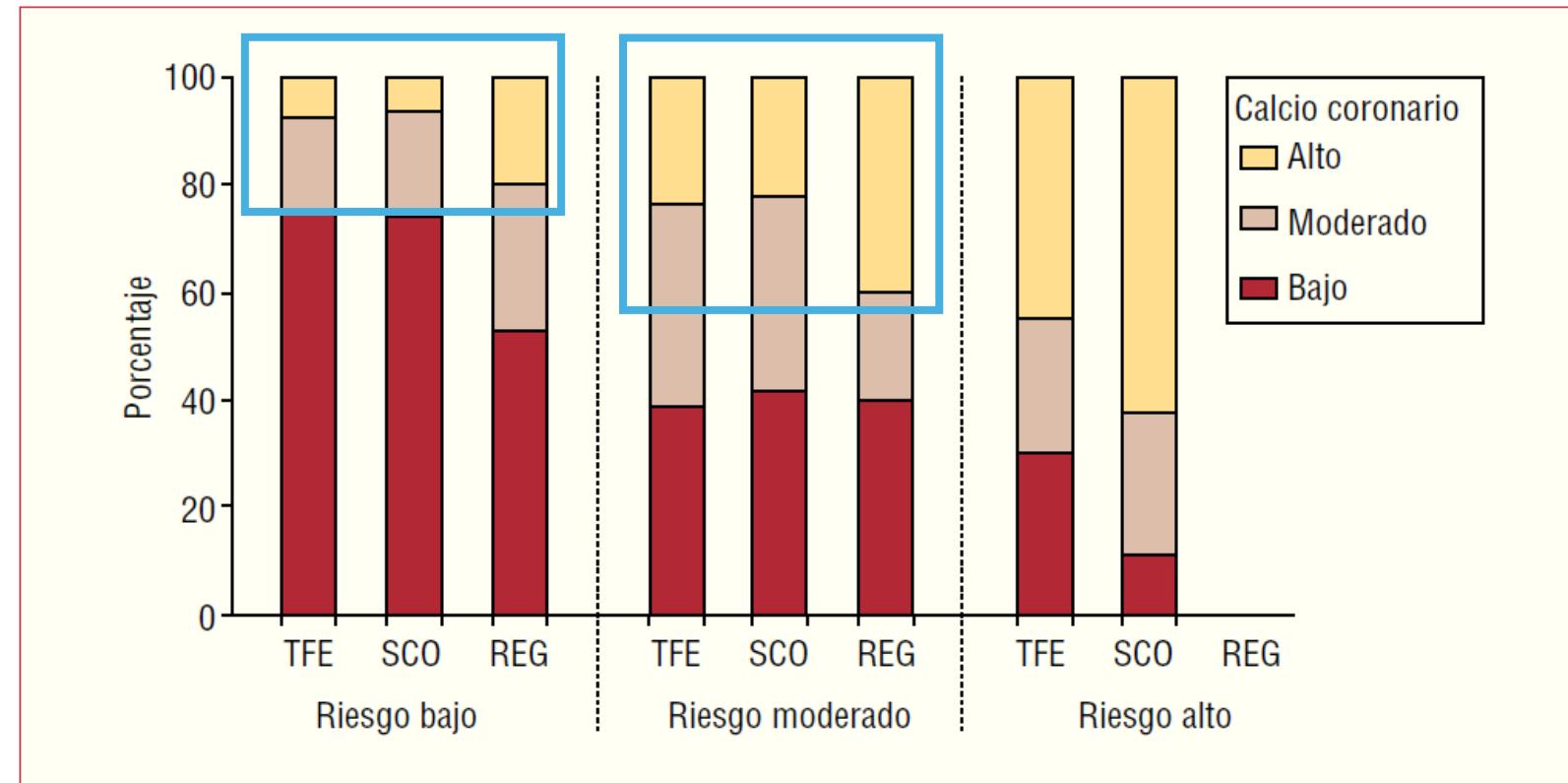
3. It should **reclassify a substantial proportion** of medium risk to high-risk.

4. Reclassified individuals should be **managed differently** than they would have otherwise been, and new or additional treatment they receive should **reduce their risk** for CHD events.

5. If 2 or more risk factors provide similar prognostic information, then **convenience, availability, cost, and safety** may be important in choosing among them.

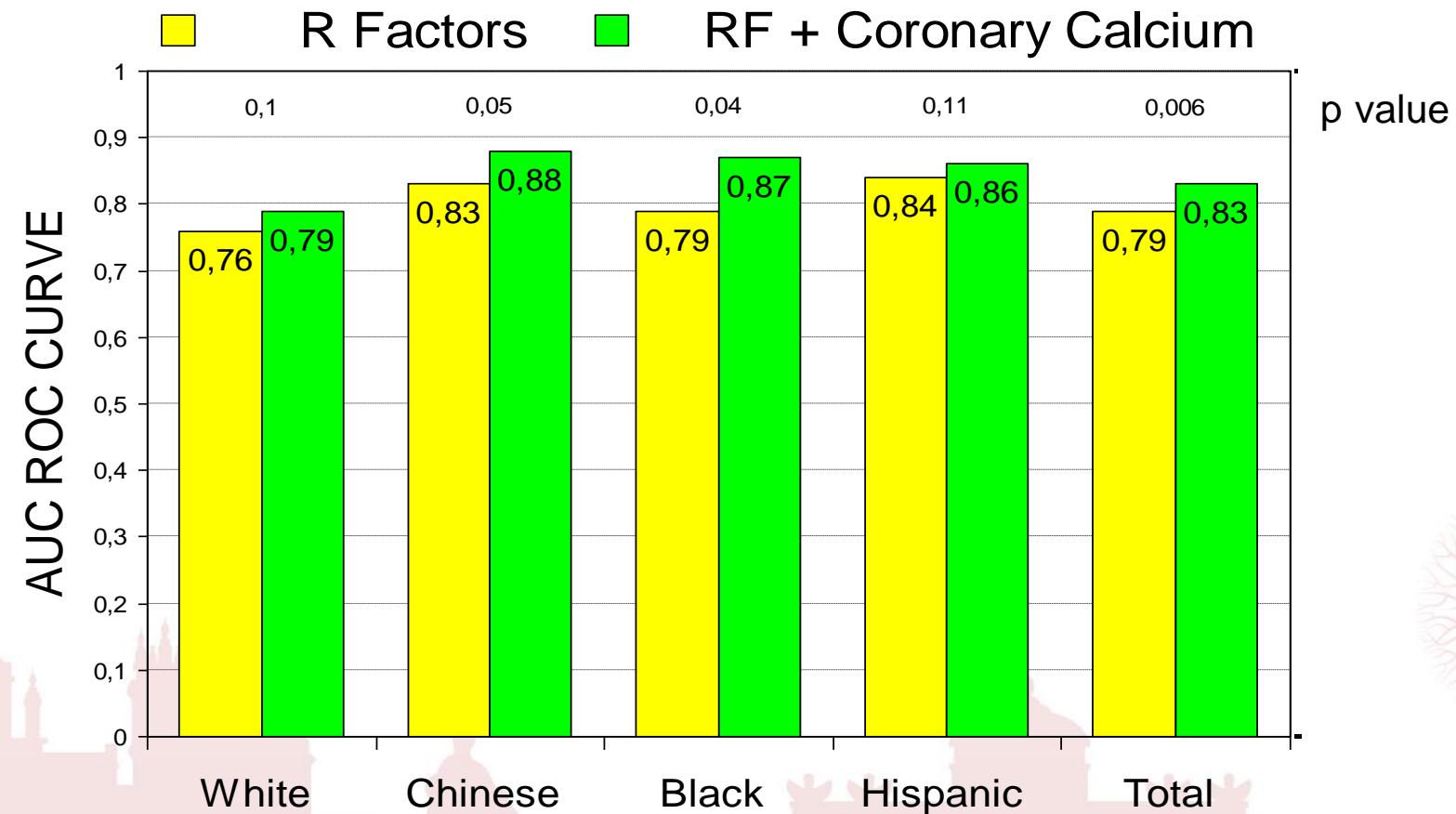
Calcio coronario y RV en España

REG: REGICOR, función de Framingham calibrada para la población española;
SCO: SCORE, 2003;
TFE: Framingham derivada de la Task Force Europea 1998



Morcillo Rev Esp Cardiol. 2007;60(3):268-75

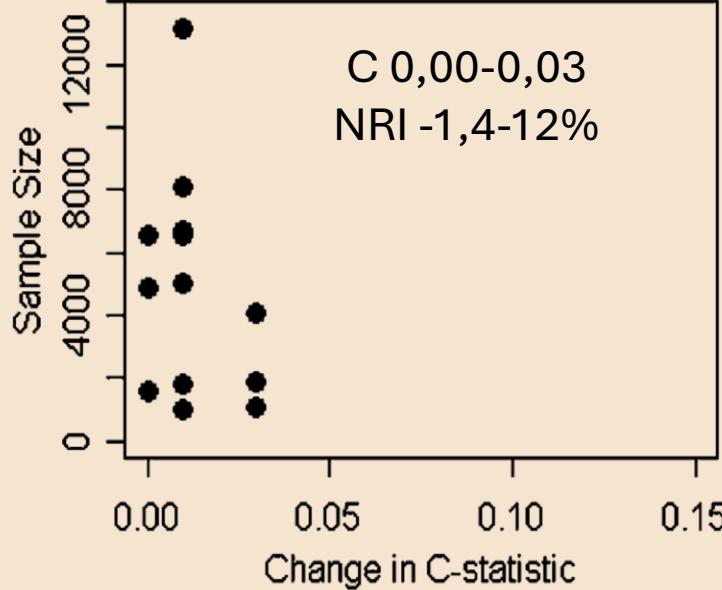
Coronary Calcium as a Predictor of CHD Events in 4 Racial or Ethnic Groups



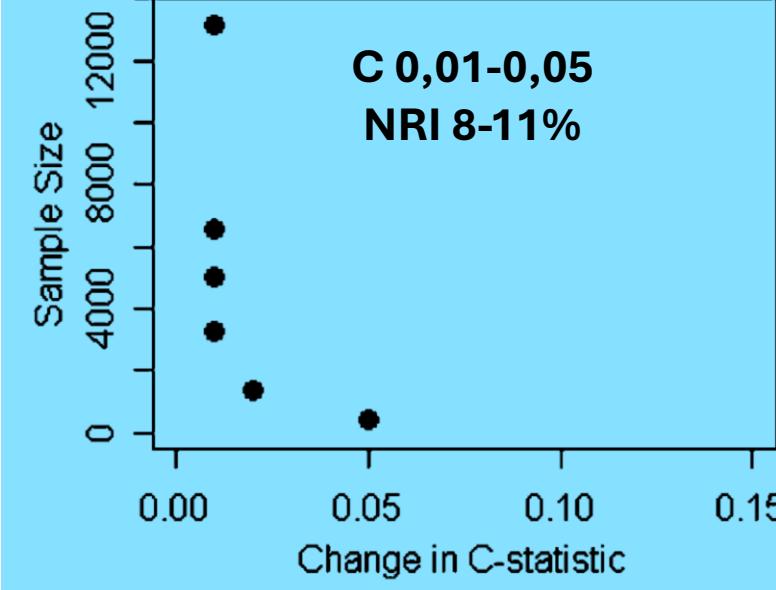
Detrano R et al. N Engl J Med 2008;358:1336-1345

Improvements in risk stratification for the occurrence of cardiovascular disease by imaging subclinical atherosclerosis: a systematic review

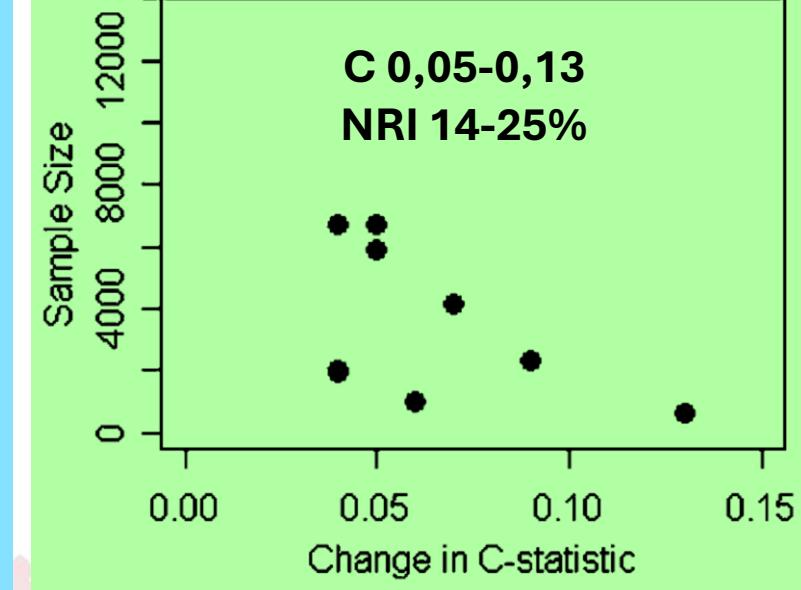
Carotid Intima-Media Thickness



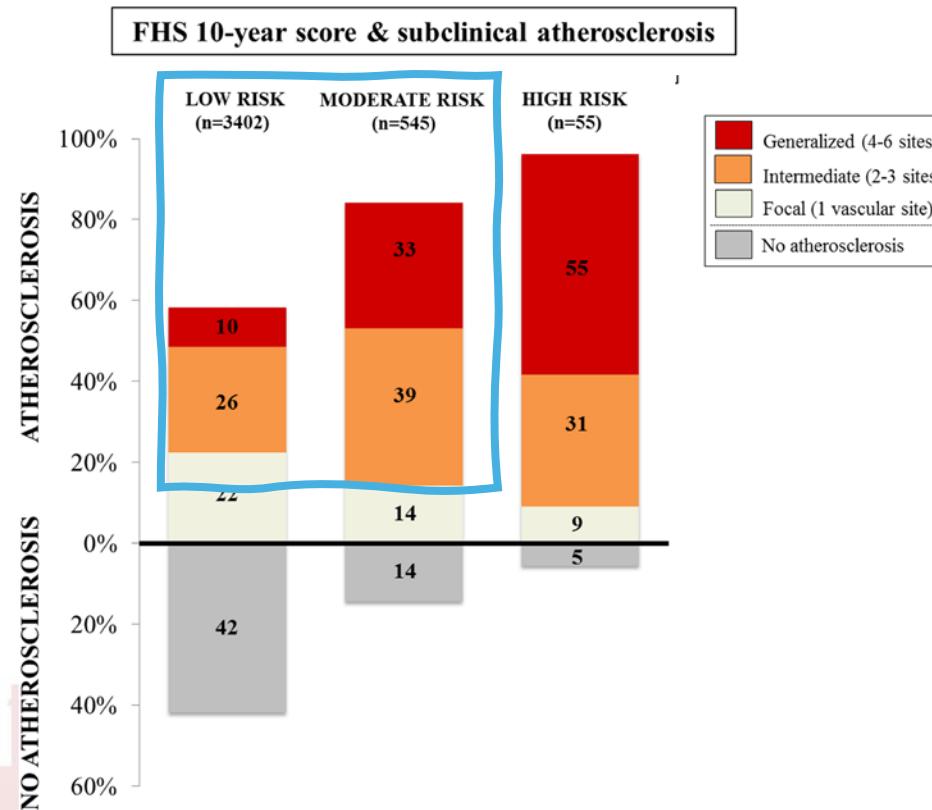
Carotid Plaque



Coronary Artery Calcification



Prevalence, Vascular Distribution, and Multiterritorial Extent of Subclinical Atherosclerosis in a Middle-Aged Cohort. PESA



Estudio ESPREDIA 1475 sujetos 45-75 años

El 47% de los participantes presentaban placas carotídeas:

- 1 placa 17,8%
- 2-4 placas 21,2%
- 5 o más placas 8%

Clín Investig Arteriosclerosis; 2018; 30: 49-55
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.arteri.2017.07.005>

Cuando teníamos todas las respuestas, de pronto nos cambiaron todas las preguntas

