

Editorial Boards: Member of the International Editorial Board of the *European Heart Journal* - International Editor of *Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes*.

Reviewer: *Circulation*, *American Heart Journal*, *Heart*, *European Heart Journal*, *European Journal of Heart Failure*, *European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation*, *Journal of Interventional Cardiology*, *International Journal of Cardiology*, *Acute Cardiac Care*, *Diabetes / Metabolism Research and Reviews*, *Clinical Research in Cardiology*, *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift*, *Medizinische Klinik*, *European Journal of Applied Physiology*.

Publications: >100 scientific publication in peer-reviewed journals - 5 chapters in cardiology textbooks - Editor textbook "Ergometrie", Springer-Verlag, 2009.

ABSTRACT

THE GAP BETWEEN GUIDELINE RECOMMENDATIONS AND CLINICAL PRACTICE AND THE NEED FOR A MORE INTENSIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE LIPID MANAGEMENT IN HIGH-RISK POPULATION - RESULTS OF THE DYSIS STUDY

Gitt AK, Drexel H, Feely J, Ferrières J, González-Juanetey JR, Thomsen KK, Leiter LA, Lundman P, Marques da Silva P, Pedersen T, Wood D, Jünger C, Dellea PS, Sazonov V, Chazelle F, Bestehorn K, Kastelein JJP on behalf of the DYSIS Investigators.

Institut fuer Herzinfarktforschung Ludwigshafen an der Universitaet Heidelberg, Germany.

Atherothrombotic diseases are the leading cause of death in developed countries. Dyslipidemia is one of the modifiable key risk factors for atherosclerosis and cardiovascular disease. In the past decades, a number of large, prospective, randomized, controlled clinical trials have demonstrated the clinical benefits of lipid-lowering therapy, in terms of a significant reduction in fatal and nonfatal cardiovascular events. The main large studies have primarily targeted LDL cholesterol through statin therapy, and have shown a significant relative risk reduction ranging from 30% to 40% in major cardiovascular events and mortality. Based on this large body of evidence, national and international professional societies have been publishing guidelines for the treatment of dyslipidemia recommending target values predominantly for LDL-cholesterol. Data from the EuroAspire Surveys documented that lipid-lowering treatment with statins between 1995 and 2006 improved over time, but persistent dyslipidemia remained prevalent in high risk patients treated for secondary prevention in clinical practice. Therefore residual risk of major cardiovascular events despite LDL-lowering therapy remains high, and can be conditioned by two circumstances: 1) actual optimal levels of LDL-cholesterol cannot be reached through statin therapy, or 2) other lipid abnormalities that are not correctly targeted (mainly high triglycerides and low HDL-cholesterol) are also important contributors to cardiovascular risk.

The DYSISlipidemia International Study (DYSIS) was an epidemiological cross-sectional study to assess the lipid profile as well as the patients' characteristics of 22,063 consecutive statin-treated patients during a single visit to their physicians (2987 centres) on an outpatient basis in Europe and Canada. DYSIS assessed the prevalence of dyslipidemia by measuring LDL-cholesterol (LDL-C), HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C), and triglyceride (TG) levels of patients aged 45 and older who had received statin therapy for at least three months. Patients in the study also had other cardiovascular conditions, including diabetes, hypertension, family history of premature CV disease or had coronary heart disease, among others. A total of 80% of enrolled patients were at high risk for subsequent cardiovascular events using the ESC SCORE criteria, 39% of the study population had known diabetes. The study found 48% of patients had LDL-C not at goal; 26% had low HDL-C levels; and 38% had elevated triglycerides. Patients with diabetes were a little more likely to reach their recommended LDL-C target, especially those high risk patients with diabetes and additionally known coronary artery disease. However, still about 40% of diabetics were not at goal for LDL-C, one third had low HDL-C and half of them had elevated TG.

DYSIS demonstrates the gap between guideline recommendations and clinical practice and the need for a more intensive and comprehensive lipid management in this high-risk population.



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Scientific Session on **HIGH RISK POPULATION: FOCUS ON CHD** Beijing, China, Friday, June 18, 2010 - 12:30 – 13:30 Danube Room

Chairmen: **R. Bugiardini** (Bologna, Italy)
D. Zhao (Beijing, China)

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|---------------|---|
| 12.30 – 12.40 | Opening Remarks: Global Burden of CVD in the Elderly: A Critical Issue
R. Bugiardini (Bologna, Italy) |
| 12.40 – 13.00 | CHD in China: A Rising Iceberg
D. Zhao (Beijing, China) |
| 13.00 – 13.20 | The Gap Between Guideline Recommendations and Clinical Practice and the Need for a More Intensive and Comprehensive Lipid Management in High-Risk Population - Results of the DYSIS Study
A.K. Gitt (Heidelberg, Germany) |
| 13.20 – 13.25 | <i>General Discussion</i> |
| 13.25 – 13.30 | Closing Remarks: Barriers to Proper Therapeutic Management of CVD in High Risk Populations
R. Bugiardini (Bologna, Italy) |
| 13.30 | <i>End of the Session</i> |

Lunch will be served during the Session

The Session is organized by the **Giovanni Lorenzini Medical Science Foundation**
(Milan, Italy – Houston, TX, USA)



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CV: BUGIARDINI RAFFAELE

Raffaele Bugiardini was born in Bologna, Italy on 27 July 1950.

He graduated from Bologna University Medical School with full honors in 1976 and passed the Postgraduate Boards in both Internal Medicine and Cardiology, again with full honors, at Bologna University Medical School in 1981 and 1985 respectively.



Appointments

The early part of his career was spent at the University of Bologna as Research Fellow of the CNR (Centro Nazionale delle Ricerche). Then he moved to London, at the Cardiovascular Unit, Royal Postgraduate School, Hammersmith Hospital in 1981, where he worked as Research Fellow. He returned to Italy in 1983 upon his appointment as Assistant Professor in the Department of Medicine and Head of the Coronary Research Group of the Coronary Care Unit of the Department of Medicine at the University of Bologna. In 1992 he became Associate Professor of Internal Medicine and in 1995 Associate Professor of Cardiology at the University of Bologna. In 1997 he was appointed as Director of the Coronary Care Unit of the Department of Medicine at S. Orsola Hospital (University of Bologna), and in 2001 as Director of the Division of Cardiology at Imola Hospital (University of Bologna). From 2004 he is Full Professor of Cardiology at the University of Bologna. He is Chair (2008-2010) of the Working Group on Coronary Pathophysiology and Microcirculation of the European Society of Cardiology. He serves as a Chairman of the Congress for the Italian Society of Cardiology (from 2007 to 2011).

University Committees

He was Coordinator of the academic activities of the XII semester for Medical Science from 1996 to 1999. He served as a Secretary of the Dean in the Faculty of Medicine from 1999 to 2001. He was Coordinator (2000 to 2004) of the CME University Course on “ Risk Stratification and Treatment of Acute Coronary Syndrome ” held by the University of Bologna, Milano, La Sapienza (Rome), Novara, Siena, Tor Vergata (Rome). Web: www.cineca.it/streaming/ecm2002.

Awards

In 1976 he received the “Vittorio Emanuele II Prize” for the best curriculum vitae in Medicine at the University of Bologna. In 1977 he received the Francesco Schiassi Award of the Society of Medicine of Bologna for the best curriculum vitae. The Laennec Society of the American Heart Association, Council on Clinical Cardiology selected him for presentation of his contributes in 1987, 1989 and 1991.

Membership of Medical Societies

He is Fellow of the American College of Cardiology (from 1988), Fellow of the American Heart Association (from 1987) and Fellow of the European Society of Cardiology (from 1989). He is also member of the Italian Society of Cardiology, of the American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

Scientific Councils and Grants

He was a member of the Council of “Telemedicina” of the Italian Government (MURST 20 April 1990). He was among the coordinators of the Project “Programma di assistenza sanitaria attraverso la telemedicina” of the Italian Government (Ministero della Sanità - programmi speciali). He was the Local Coordinator of one of the Units of the Project “Fisiopatologia dell’ Infarto Miocardico” of the Italian Government (MURST-COFIN 1997). He was the National Coordinator of the Project “The vulnerable plaque” of the Italian Government (MURST-COFIN 2005-2007).

Editorial Boards and Reviewer’s Activities

He is currently on the editorial board of Clinical Cardiology. He served as reviewer for the following Journals: JAMA, Annals of Internal Medicine, Circulation, JACC, European Heart Journal, Atherosclerosis, Heart, QJM, Transplantation, International Journal of Cardiology, AJC, Clinical Cardiology, Nature in Clinical Practice and Journal of Women’s Health.

International Presentations

He has been a program participant of the American College of Cardiology (1983, 1984, 1985, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1994, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009), the American Heart Association (1984, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1992, 1994, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009), the European Society of Cardiology (1987, 1988, 1989, 1992, 1995 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009).

Recent International Lectures

He has delivered many named international lectures as a Faculty speakers, the most relevant being the following presentations: “Optical Coherence Tomography” (American College of Cardiology 2004), “Angina with Normal Angiograms, Lesson from WISE study” (American College of Cardiology 2004), “Chest Pain and a Normal Coronary Angiogram” (American College of Cardiology 2005), “Assessing Plaque Vulnerability In Vivo” (American College of Cardiology 2005), Perfusion Defects Due to Endothelial Dysfunction (American College of Cardiology 2006), “Endothelial function predicts future development of coronary artery disease” (European Society of Cardiology 2005) and “Angina in patients with normal coronary arteries” (European Society of Cardiology 2006), “Vascular stress and vascular function in clinical cardiology” (European Society of Cardiology 2008), “Syndrome X: Acute Coronary Syndrome (European Society of Cardiology 2009).

Publications

Professor Bugiardini is author of over 400 articles and some book chapters. His book chapter entitled “Assessment of coronary flow reserve and susceptibility to dynamic stenosis” was published in Hammersmith Cardiology Workshop Series, Vol. 1, 1984, Editors A. Maseri e J.F. Goodwin. “Epicardial coronary artery responses in patients with angina and normal coronary arteries” was published in “Angina pectoris with normal coronary arteries: syndrome X”. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Norwell (Massachussettes), J.K. Kaski editor, 1994. “Prognostic implications of Lesion Morphology” was published in “Complex Coronary Lesions in Acute Coronary Syndromes”. Futura Publishing Company Inc., Editor J. A. Ambrose, 1996. Some of his articles are reported by the ACC/AHA guidelines on Unstable Angina and NSTEMI. Other articles are reported by the Surgeon General Reports, SAMHSA TIPS, SAMHSA PEPs -> AHCPRR Archived Clinical Practice Guidelines.

Selected publications (2004-2009)

From his curriculum vitae, 18 publications as a first/ corresponding author have been selected to point out the chronology of his main ideas and emphasize his role in the development of studies concerning the prevention and treatment of ischemic heart disease, especially in the field of non-obstructive coronary disease.

ABSTRACT

Opening Remarks: GLOBAL BURDEN OF CVD IN THE ELDERLY: A CRITICAL ISSUE

Bugiardini R. – University of Bologna - Policlinico S. Orsola – Bologna, Italy.

Appropriate evidence-based care for the elderly is becoming a critical issue as in many developed countries; the proportion of incidence of AMI in very elderly is growing rapidly.

From 1966 to 2000, the total AMI in US elderly population (≥75 years) grew from 23% to 37%. According to 1997 data, 63.0% of AMI in Canada occurred in people aged >64 years, and 32.5% of these patients were ≥75 years old. The magnitude of the impact of AMI in the elderly population is substantially higher in the Mediterranean countries than in United States and Canada. In Italy, over 44% of the AMI population is aged 75 years or older, which accounts, therefore, for a third to a half of patients with AMI admitted to ambulatory care. Between 1991 and 2000, patients aged 75 years or older accounted for only 9% of all patients enrolled in ACS trials. These enrollment biases may have challenged efforts to provide evidence-based care to these patients.

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that the population 75 age years and older will exceed the population 65 to 74 years old by 2040.

Myocardial infarction is becoming a disease of old age in the industrialized societies. It is critical to encourage trial designs and observational research on the very elderly in order to adapt medical practice to them.

CV: ZHAO DONG

Professor Dong Zhao is Deputy Director of the Beijing Institute of Heart, Lung & Blood Vessel Diseases (BIHLBD), and Director and Professor of the Department of Epidemiology of the BLHLBD and of the Beijing Anzhen Hospital Affiliated to Capital Medical University.

Professor Zhao graduated as an MD from Sun Yat-Sen Medical University of Guangzhou in China, and after her training in Epidemiology at the Medicine Postgraduated Institute of Peking Union Medical College and BIHLBD she worked at the School of Public Health in the University of Texas in Houston and held a position as a Research Fellow of the WHO & University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston. In 2003, she received her PhD in Epidemiology of cardiovascular diseases.



Professor Zhao’s research interests are in the field of the epidemiology and prevention of cardiovascular diseases, metabolic syndrome and dyslipidemia.

Zhao Dong is Vice Chair of Chinese Society of Chronic Disease Prevention and Member of National Expert Committee of CVD Prevention and Treatment of the China Ministry of Health, board member of Chinese Society of Cardiology and Vice Chairman of the Beijing Association of Hypertension Prevention and Treatment.

Dr. Dong Zhao is also the member of Executive Board of the International Atherosclerosis Society and Member of Scientific Committee of International Metabolic Syndrome Institute, member of the Working group of WHO guideline for CVD multiple risk factor control in developing countries, and of the Working group of China national guideline for prevention and management of dyslipidemia and hypertension.

Professor Zhao is Members of the Editor Board of the *Chinese Journal of Epidemiology*, Chinese Journal of Cardiology and Corresponding Editor of the *Chinese Journal of Internal Medicine*.

She has authored and co-authored in more than 200 articles in peer-reviewed journals and collaborated in many epidemiological studies.

CV: GITT ANSELM KAI

Educational and Professional Career

1985-1992: Medical study at the "Albertus-Magnus" University of Cologne and Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, UCLA Los Angeles, U.S.A.

1992-1994: Residency and research at the University of Cologne, Klinik III für Innere Medizin, Kardiologie, Pneumologie, Angiologie

1994-2000: Residency, fellowship and research fellow at the Herzzentrum Ludwigshafen

2000: Board certification in internal medicine

Board certification in cardiology

since 2000: Senior staff physician at the *Herzzentrum Ludwigshafen*, Interventional Cardiology

Vice Director of the *Institut für Herzinfarktforschung Ludwigshafen an der Universität Heidelberg*.

Memberships / Scientific Assignments: Board of the European Society of Cardiology 2004-2008 - Chairman Euro Heart Survey Programme of the European Society of Cardiology 2004-2008 - Co-Chairman Euro Heart Survey ACS-Registry of the ESC - Co-Chairman Euro Heart Survey PCI-Registry of the ESC - Chairman Expert Committee of the ESC for the Development of Data Standards (CARDS) for PCI - Coordinating Committee of the ESC for the Development of Data Standards in Cardiology and Cardiovascular Medicine (CARDS) - Expert Committee for the Development of Data Standards (CARDS) for Acute Coronary Syndromes - Chairman of National and International Registries on ACS, PCI, Stable Angina, Afib.

