



Addressing Cardiometabolic Risk in Children and Adolescents: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

September 2, 2022

Educationally
Partnered with



Florida Chapter of the
American Academy of Pediatrics
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Welcome

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CHMC Master Class September 2, 2022

- **Jessica G. Woo**, MHSA, PhD, is Professor of Pediatrics at the Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center: **The Big Picture of Obesity and Metabolic Syndrome in the Pediatric Population**,
- **Carissa Baker-Smith** MD, MPH is Director of Pediatric Preventive Cardiology at Nemours' Alfred I duPont Hospital for Children: **Prevention of Pediatric Obesity**.
- **Jessica G. Woo**: **Food Availability & Obesogenic Environments as Contributors to Overweight and Obesity in Children**
- **Aaron Kelly**, PhD is Professor of Pediatrics, at the University of Minnesota Medical School: **Tackling Pediatric Obesity: Utilizing the Full Spectrum of Available Tools**.

CHMC Master Class

- **Shani H. Cunningham, DO, M.Ed**, a Pediatric Hospitalist at AdventHealth for Children: **The Pressure is Rising: Hypertension in Children and Adolescents.**
- **Amy L. Peterson**, MD, Director of Pediatric Preventive Cardiology at the University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health: **Pediatric Dyslipidemia.**
- **Jay Shubrook**, DO, Director of Diabetes Services at Touro University California: **Type 2 Diabetes in Children and Adolescents: Screening, Diagnosis, and Management.**

CHMC Master Class

- **Stavra Xanthakos, MD, MS** is Director of Steatohepatitis Center and Medical Director, Surgical Weight Loss Program for Teens at CCHMC: **Pediatric NAFLD: Assessment and Management.**
- **Stephen Daniels, MD, PhD**, is Professor and Chair of the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Colorado School of Medicine: **Target Organ Damage Related to Cardiometabolic Disease.**
- **Eden M. Miller, DO:** **Use of Technology for Managing Obesity & Cardiometabolic Risk: Challenges, Advances & Perspectives**

What? Is CardioMetabolic Burden

- **Gerald Reaven (1928-2018)** endocrinologist at Stanford gave the *Banting Lecture* at ADA in 1988 on the ‘Role of Insulin Resistance in Human Disease’
- **First to discuss relationship between:**
 - Obesity and
 - **Insulin Resistance**
 - **Dyslipidemia**
 - **Hypertension**
- **Came to be known as ‘Metabolic Syndrome’**
- **Definitions vary:**
 - Adult Treatment Panel/NCEP, WHO, International Diabetes Federation.
 - No consensus on definition of MS in youth.
 - Best to discuss ‘CardioMetabolic Burden’ appears to have prevalence of 2-9.4% children.

Why? Should We Care About CardioMetabolic Burden: *Increased Risk for CVD*

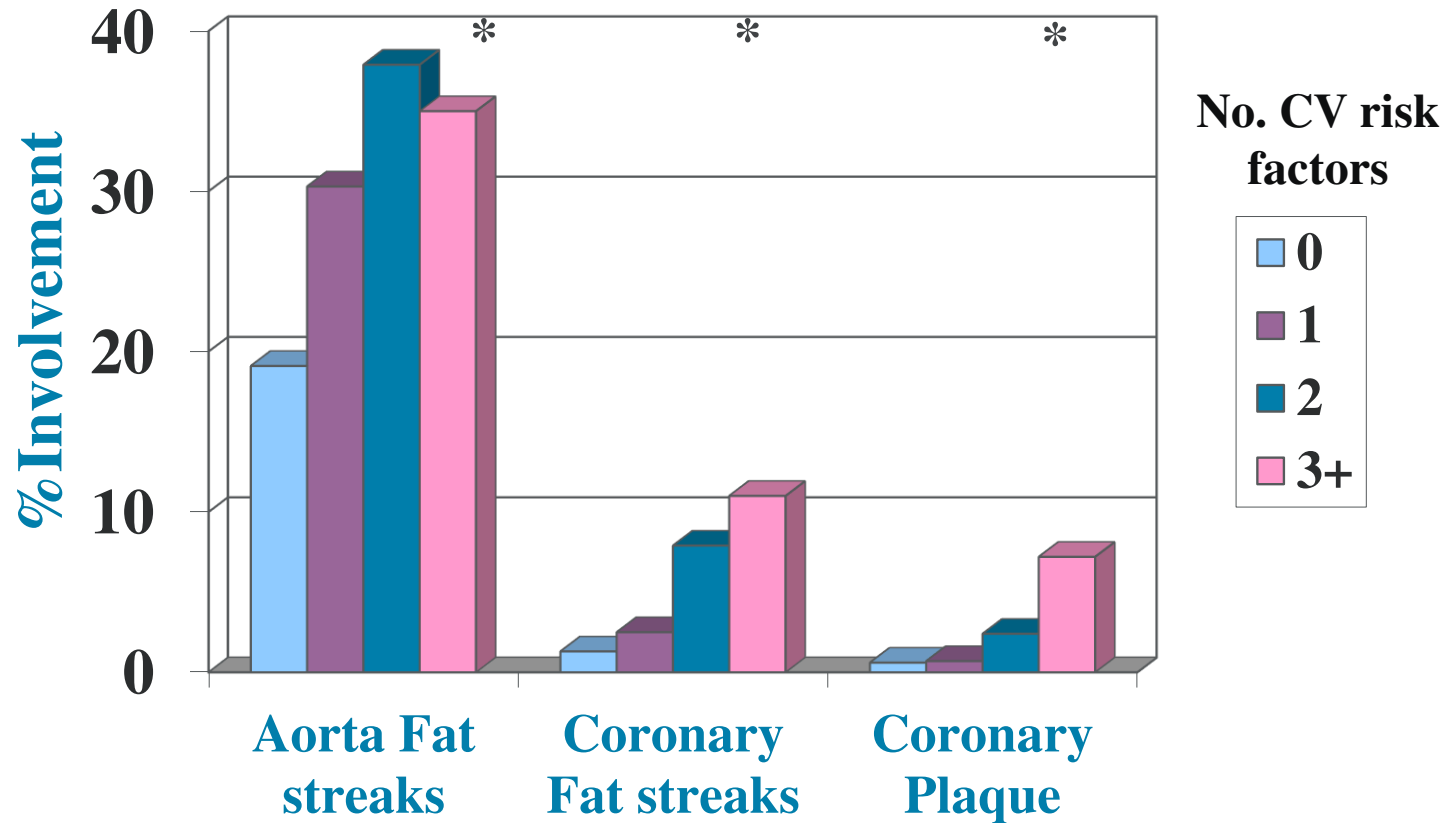
Population	HR for CVD	
	NCEP MetS	WHO MetS
Entire Population	2.53	1.63
Only those without pre-existing CVD	2.71	1.63

- In the San Antonio Heart Study, Hazard Ratios for CV mortality increased in persons with CardioMetabolic risk factor clustering regardless of which definition was used.

Adjusted for age, race, sex, Hunt, K (Circulation, 2004; 110:1245-1251)

Effects of CardioMetabolic Burden

Evident in Youth

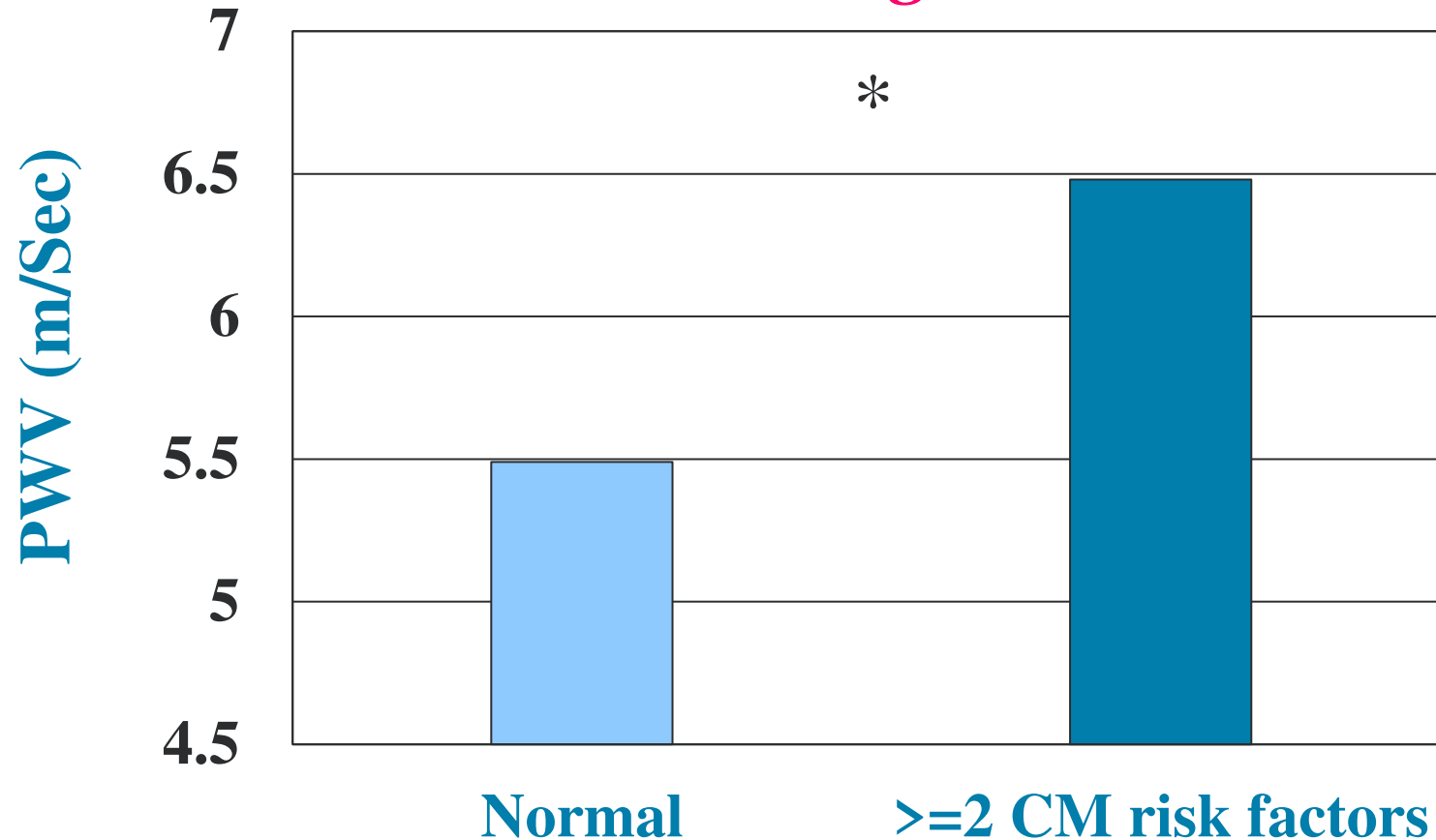


Coronary Arteries
Obese Young
Smoker with High
Cholesterol

- Clustered CardioMetabolic risk factors linked to Coronary plaques.



Non-Invasive Measures Show Increased Atherosclerosis *in Youth with Higher CardioMetabolic Burden*



- Adolescents with increased CardioMetabolic burden also have increased PWV.

*Shah, Urbina Pediatrics 2011; *P<0.05 for Low vs high risk, N = 673, age 10-23 yrs.*

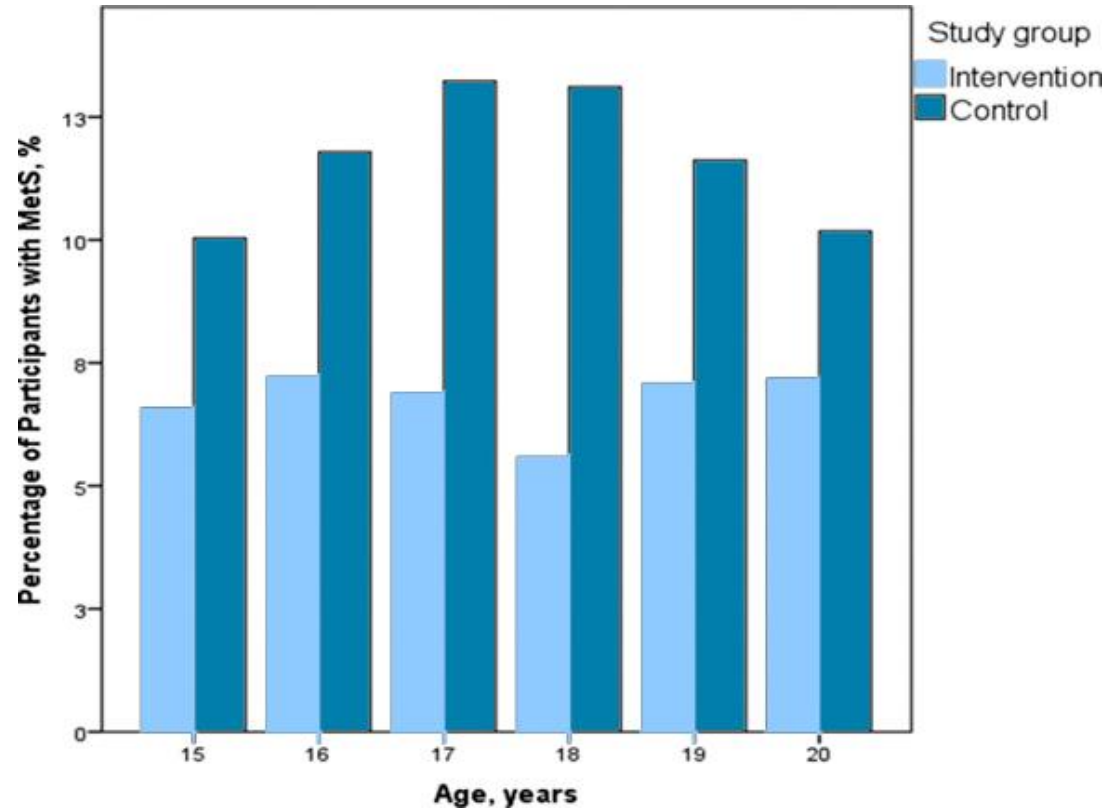
What?

**Can we do to improve the
outcome?**



Primordial Prevention

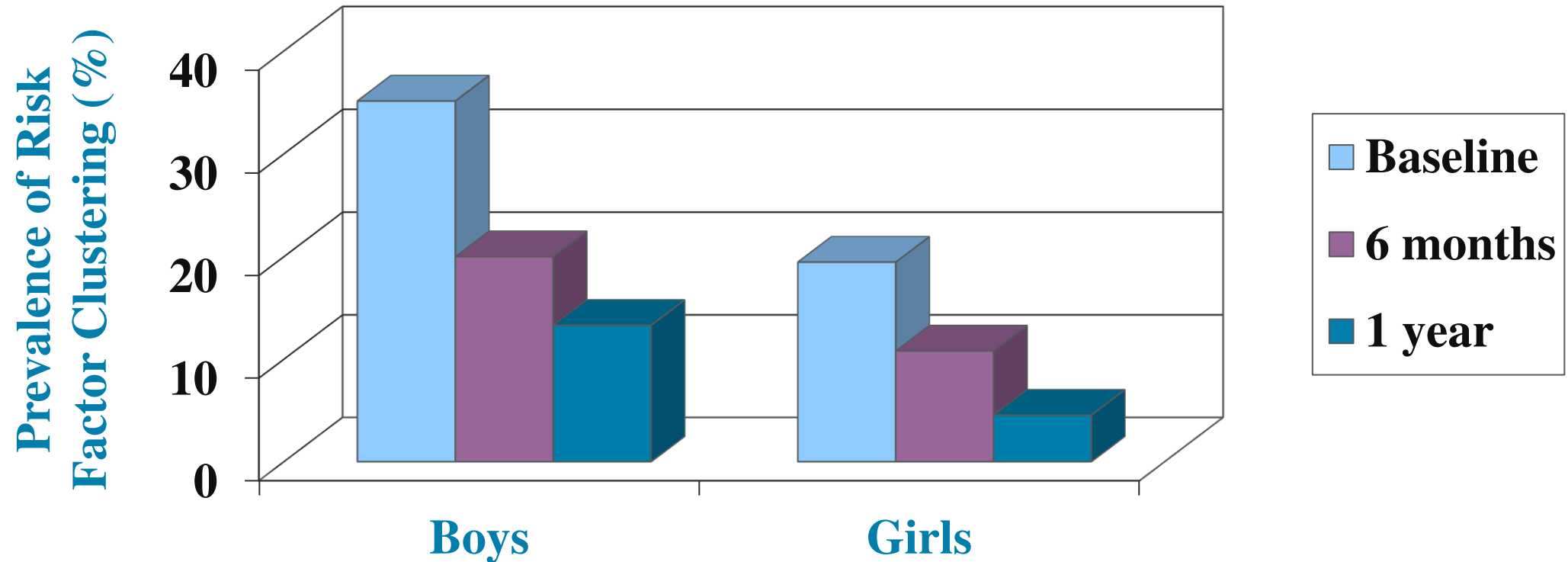
Initiating Good Habits Early in Life



- STRIP initiated reduction in saturated fat in infancy.
- Lower prevalence of CardioMetabolic risk factors in intervention group at 15-20 years of age.

Primary Prevention

Intervention in Youth with Elevated CardioMetabolic Burden



- Adolescents underwent multidisciplinary intervention consisting of nutritional, exercise, psychological, and clinical therapy.
- Mean 4 kg/m² drop in BMI → prevalence of RF clustering dropped (27% to 8%)

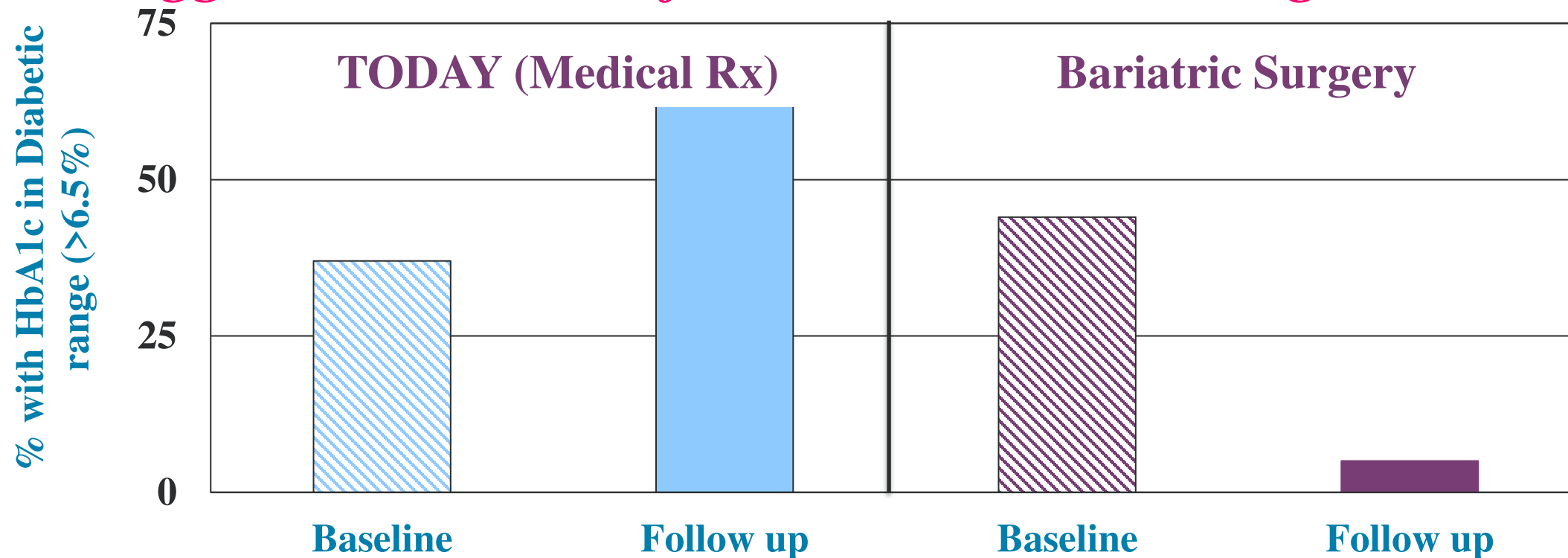
N=83, Caranti, 2007 Metab



Secondary Prevention:



Aggressive Control of CV Risk Factors in High Risk Youth

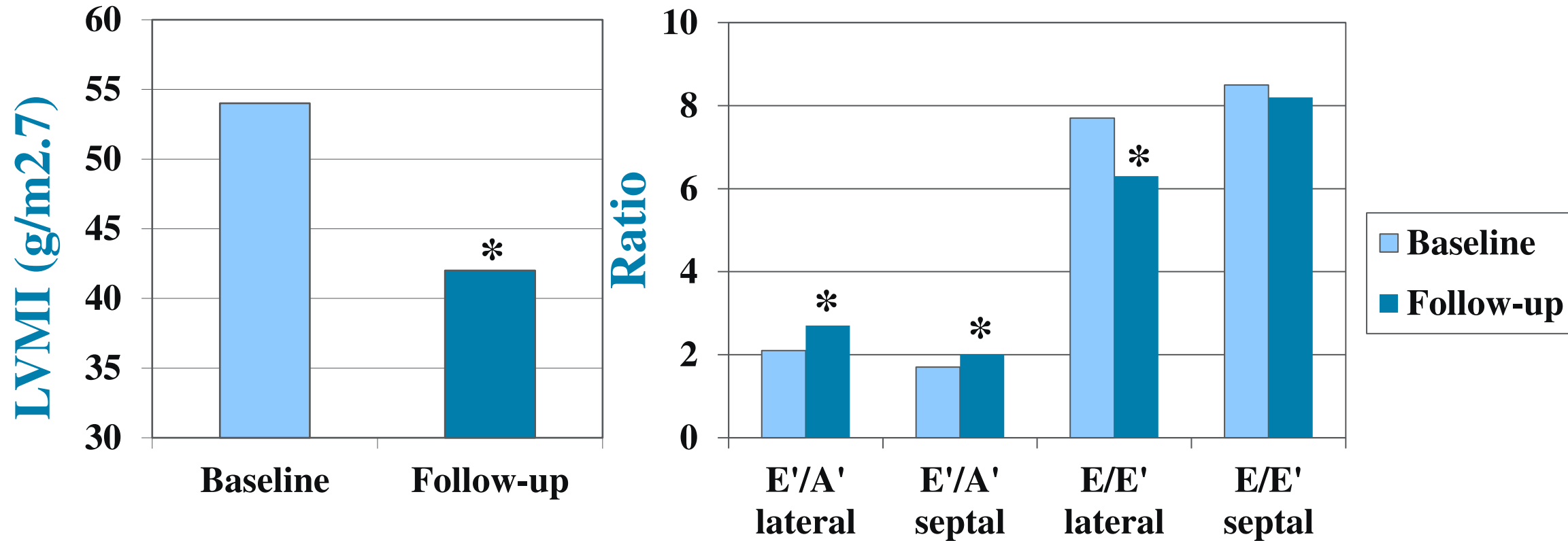


- In patients treated with lifestyle & medication, subjects gained BMI (4%) and more developed HbA1c $> 6.5\%$ after 2 years of follow-up.
- Youth treated with Bariatric surgery lost 29% of BMI & had near total resolution of T2DM.

Surgical Weight Loss



Results in Improvement in Cardiac Structure & Function

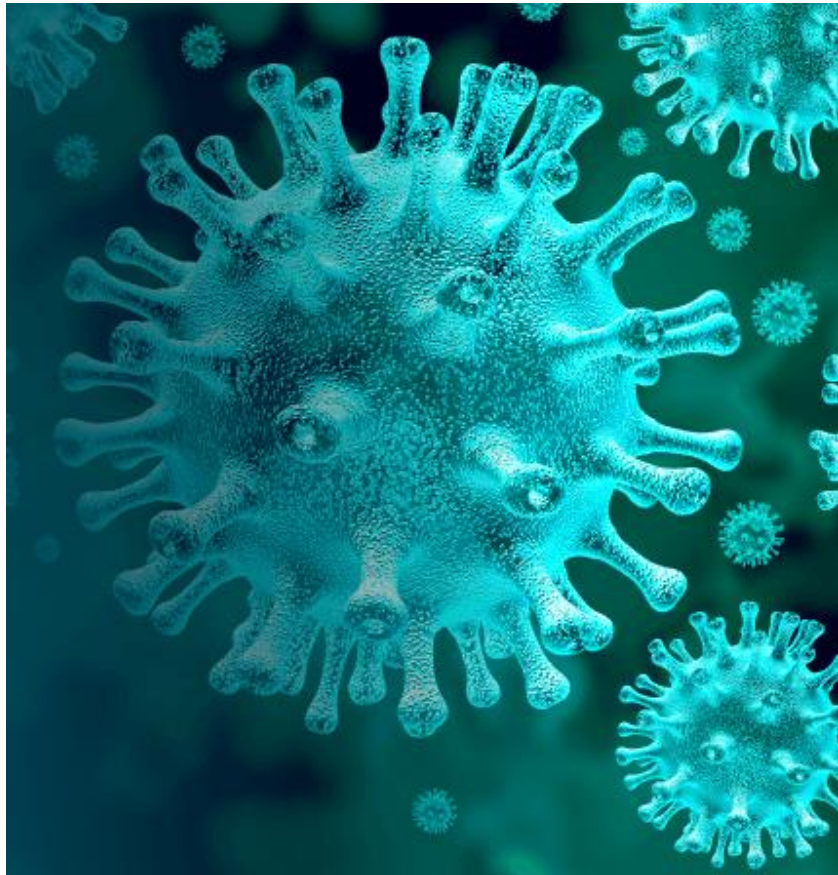


- After bariatric surgery extremely obese adolescents had significant drop in BMI & CV risk factors.
- Accompanied by a decrease in LVM & improvement in diastolic function.

**P ≤ 0.001; Ippisch JACC 2008, N = 76, 13-20 yrs*

We need Address the World's *Greatest Problems*

First:



Next:

