

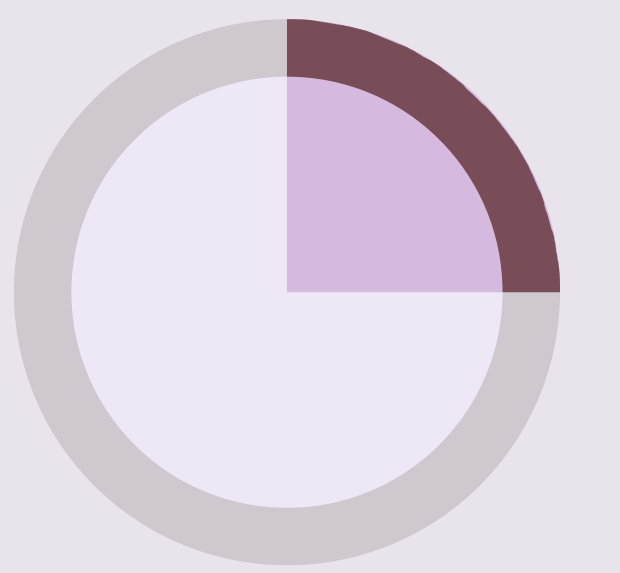
## OBJECTIVES

- Define the metabolic syndrome
- Describe the pathophysiology of the syndrome and the risk factors
- Define the pathological consequences of the syndrome
- Describe how to treat and prevent the syndrome

## INTRODUCTION

Metabolic syndrome, despite not having a consensual definition, results from  $\geq 3$  of the following metabolic dysregulations: **central obesity**, **hypertension**, **hypertriglyceridemia**, **low HDL levels** and **hyperglycemia**.

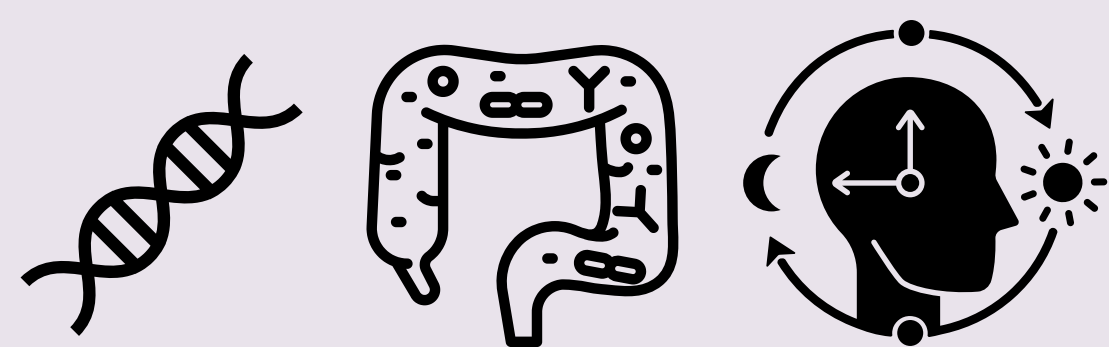
It mainly affects 1/4 of the world's population, and it has become one of the biggest public health problems nowadays.



## RISK FACTORS

### Intrinsic factors

Genetics  
Intestinal microbiome  
Circadian rhythms

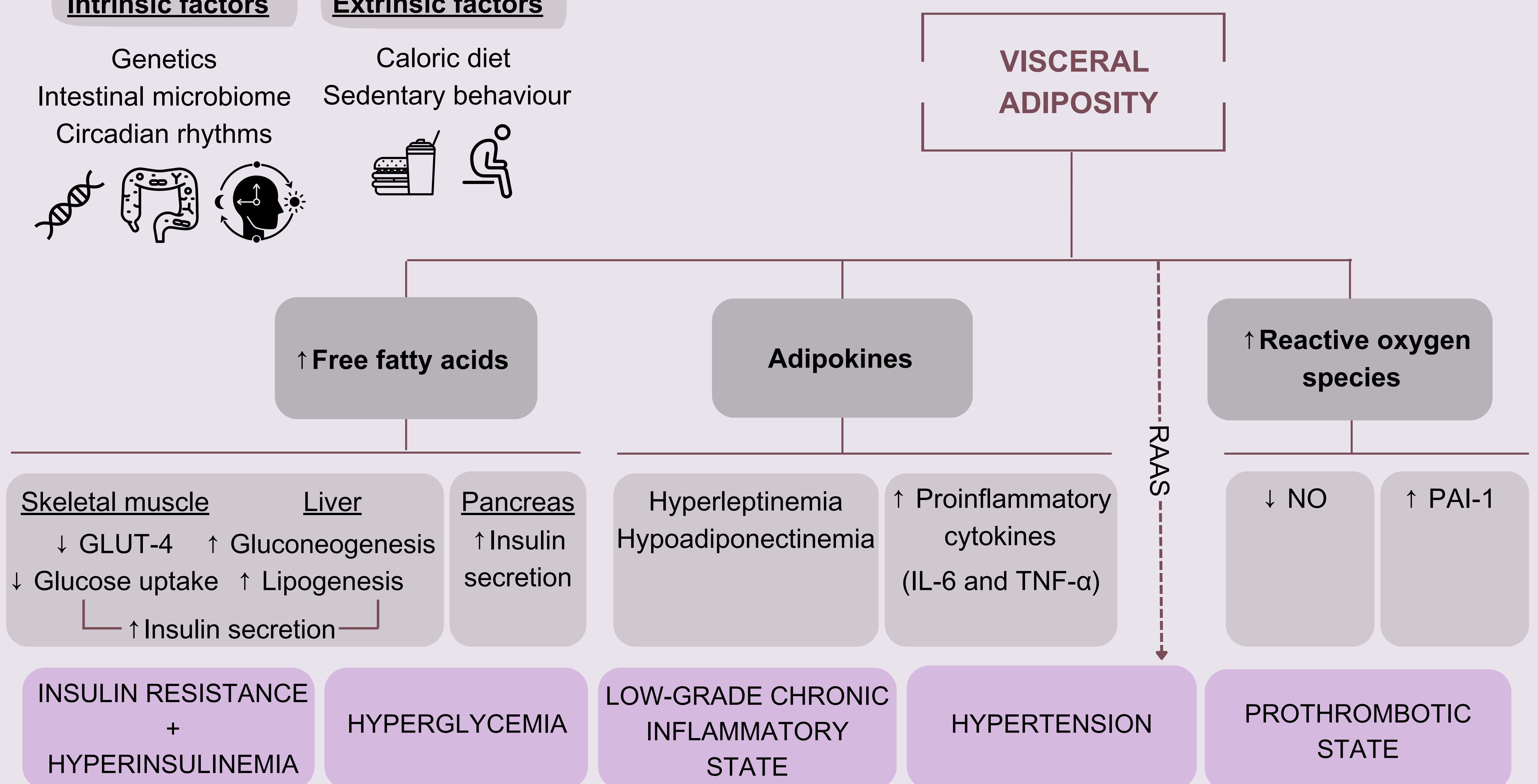


### Extrinsic factors

Caloric diet  
Sedentary behaviour



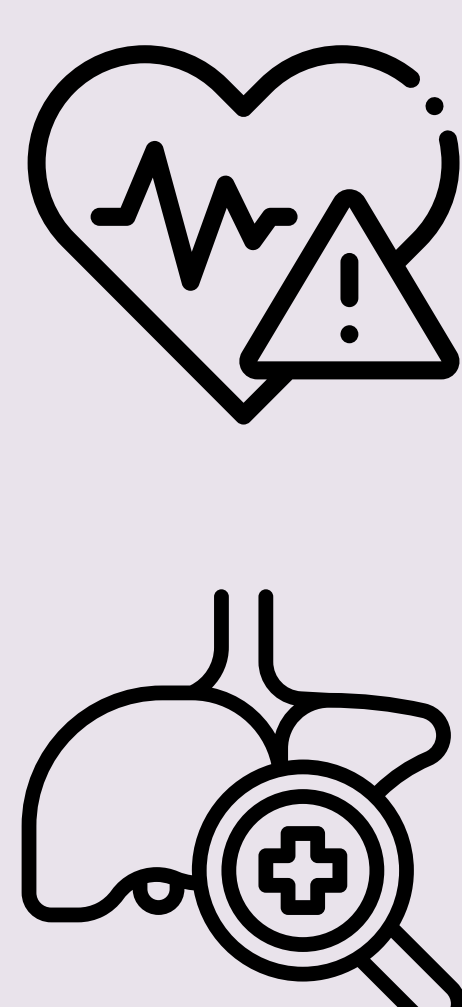
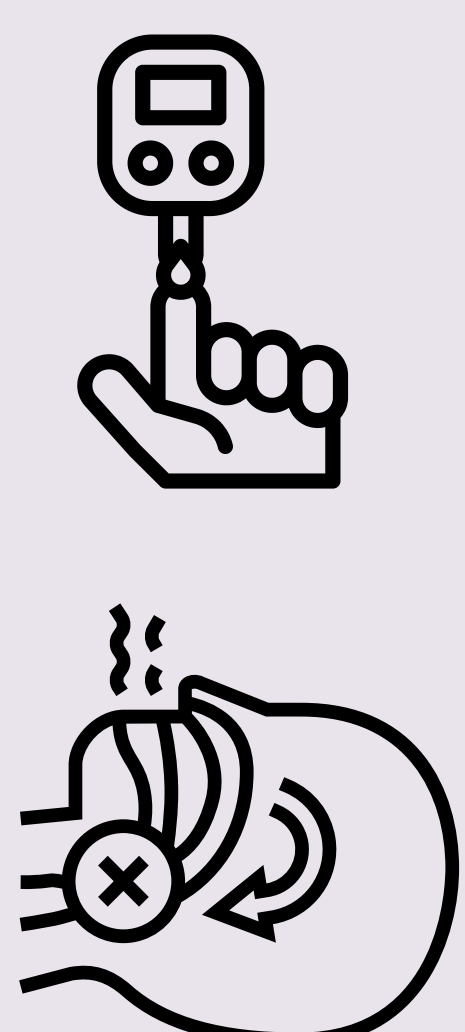
## PATHOPHYSIOLOGY



## PATHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES

TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE



OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP  
APNEA SYNDROME

NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY  
LIVER DISEASE

## TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

- ✓ Healthy lifestyle
  - Mediterranean diet
  - Regular aerobic physical activity
- ✓ Pharmacological treatment to control: hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, hyperglycemia
  - ⚠ secondary hyperglycemia?
- ✓ Treatment of secondary pathologies

## CONCLUSIONS

- Maintaining a **healthy lifestyle** is crucial to avoid metabolic syndrome.
- **Some individuals** are more likely to suffer from metabolic syndrome than others.
- **Central obesity** is only 1 of the 5 diagnostic criteria associated with the metabolic syndrome.
- It is necessary to **stipulate the diagnostic parameters** to allow a better diagnosis of the metabolic syndrome.
- **More research** is needed as well as **dissemination and awareness**.