

Kalsiyum , Vitamin D ve Atherosklerozis

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Ç.Ü.T.F.Endokrin ve Metabolizma BD

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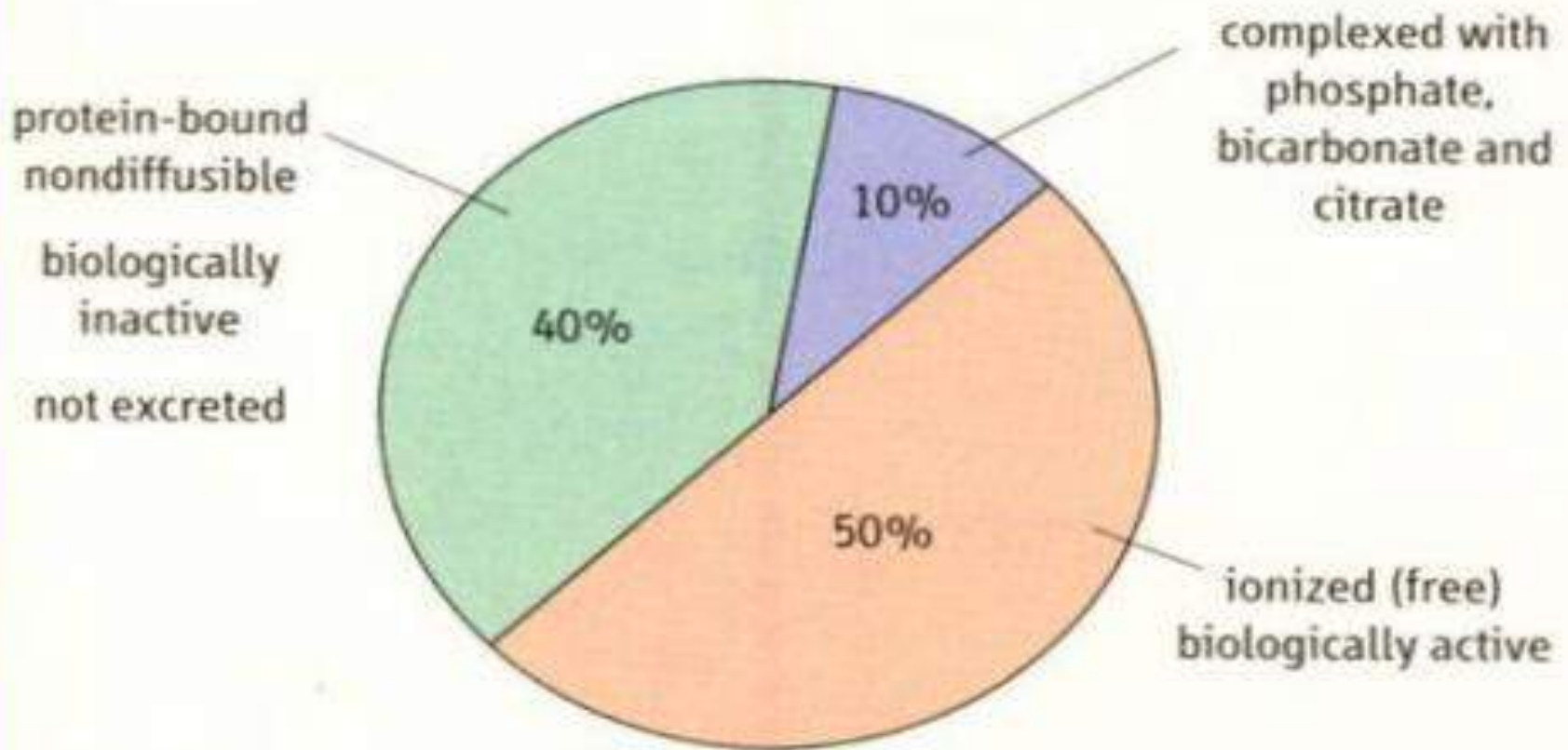
Sunu İçeriği;

- Kalsiyum metabolizması,
- Kalsiyum ve atheroskleroz ilişkisi,
- Vitamin D metabolizması,
- Vitamin D ve atheroskleroz ilişkisi,

Kalsiyum metabolizması

- Başta iskelet mineralizasyonu olmak üzere vücutta pek çok biyolojik fonksiyonda rol alır, sadece beslenme ile alınır,
- Kalsiyum homeostazı; barsak,böbrek ve kemikteki kalsiyumun transportunu kontrol eden entegre bir hormonal sistemle temin edilir,(Parathormon ve PTH reseptörü, 1,25(OH)₂D ve Vit d reseptörü)
- Serum Ca düzeyi kalsiotropik hormonlar ile düzenlenir, diyet ile alınan kalsiyumun etkisi azdır,
- Tip1 ve tip 2 DM'ta artmış kalsiyum atılımının kemik metabolizmasına olumsuz etkileri,
- Tip 2 DM'ta intrasellüler kalsiyum düzeylerinde artma ??

Circulating calcium fractions



$$\begin{array}{l} \text{total Ca}^{2+} \\ (2.2-2.6 \text{ mmol/L}) \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{ionized Ca}^{2+} \\ (1.1-1.3 \text{ mmol/L}) \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{protein bound Ca}^{2+} \\ (0.9-1.0 \text{ mmol/L}) \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{complexed Ca}^{2+} \\ (0.2-0.3 \text{ mmol/L}) \end{array}$$

Kalsiyumun kardiyovasküler sisteme potansiyel etkileri;

- Olumlu kolesterol değışiklikleri;kalsiyum intestinal sistemde yağ ve safra asidi ile birleşir ,lipid atılımı artar, enterohepatik dolaşıma giren lipid miktarı azalır,
- KB düşürücü etki;RAS aktivitesi down regülasyonu, Na-K dengesinin düzelmesi, vasküler düz kas tonusunda azalma,
- İnsülin sekresyonu düzelir; pankreas beta hücrelerinde intra ve extra sellüler kalsiyum dengesini idame ettirir, İnsülin duyarlılığında artma olur,

- İnflamatuvar profil düzelir; sitokin ile uyarılmış apopitoz azalır,
- Anti-trombotik etki; Plateletlerin intrasellüler serbest kalsiyum yükü azalır, platelet agregasyonu inhibe olur,
- Vazorelaksasyon güçlenir; kalsiyum ile aktive olan K kanalları açılır, NO' e duyarlılık artar ,superoksid ve vazokonstriktör prostanoid üretimi azalır,
- Vasküler kalsifikasyon ; Atherosklerotik lezyonlarda kalsiyum birikir,

Serum Kalsiyum Düzeyi İle KVH Riski İlişkisi

- Serum Ca düzeyi ve KVH ilişkisini gösteren çalışma az,
- 2183 İsveç'li orta yaş erkek cohort'u; Serum Ca düzeyi yüksekliği , artmış MI için bağımsız bir risk faktörü(takip süresi 18 yıl),
- ARIC study ;12,6 yıllık takip süresi, serum kalsiyumu KKH riski ile ilişkili değil fakat stroke riski ile pozitif ilişkili ,
- Finnish cohort study of elderly men and women; takip süresi > 10 yıl, artmış serum Ca düzeyi ile Akut MI yada stroke riskinde ilişki gözlenmedi.

Kalsiyum tedavisi ve kardiyak sorunlar;

Uzun süreli kalsiyum tedavisinin sonuçları ???


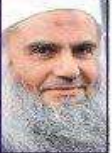
Bloomberg
Calcium Supplements Raise Heart Attack Risk
by 30% in Study of 11 Trials
July 29, 2010

BBC Calcium Pills 'Increase'
Risk of Heart Attack

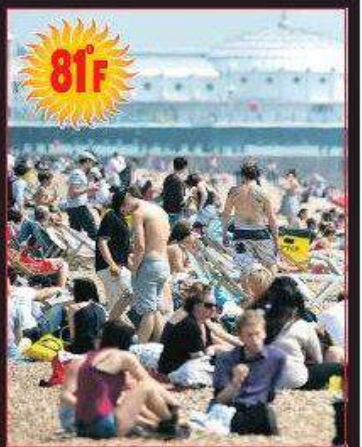
Daily Mail
Women who take calcium supplements
Increase risk of heart attack by up to 30%

By DAILY MAIL REPORTER UPDATED: 09:27 GMT, 30 July 2010

5p **DAILY EXPRESS**
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER express.co.uk WEATHER: WARM AND SUNNY THURSDAY MAY 24, 2012 50p

KYLIE: I FEEL LIKE A CAT, I'VE HAD SEVERAL LIVES  **ABU QATADA LAWYERS PAID £21M IN LEGAL AID** 

HEART ATTACK RISK IN HEALTH TABLETS
Experts warn about the dangers of calcium pills

EARLY HAYFEVER ALERT BUT IT'S ALL SMILES FOR SUN WORSHIPPERS  **81°F**

MILLIONS of Britons who take pills to boost bone strength are feared to be doubling their risk of a heart attack. Top doctors say calcium supplements should only be taken with caution after raising doubts about their safety. The 'daily tablets are 'rather like rice pudding' and their widespread use should be discouraged, experts say. Worrying research has shown that people who regularly take the tablets are 88 per cent more likely to have a potentially fatal heart attack than those taking no dietary supplements. And people who take only calcium tablets are even more at risk. They are more than twice as likely to suffer a heart attack as those who took no supplements at all. The researchers also warned that trying to compensate for deficiencies by boosting calcium intake through diet is pointless or worse. **TODAY PAGE 4**

Effect of calcium supplements on risk of myocardial infarction and cardiovascular events: meta-analysis

Mark J Bolland, senior research fellow,¹ Alison Avenell, clinical senior lecturer,² John A Baron, professor,³ Andrew Grey, associate professor,¹ Graeme S MacLennan, senior research fellow,² Greg D Gamble, research fellow,¹ Ian R Reid, professor¹

BMJ 2010;341:c3691

ABSTRACT

Objective To investigate whether calcium supplements increase the risk of cardiovascular events.

Design Patient level and trial level meta-analyses.

Data sources Medline, Embase, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (1966-March 2010), reference lists of meta-analyses of calcium supplements,

INTRODUCTION

Osteoporosis is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in older people.¹ Calcium supplements marginally reduce the risk of fracture,^{2,3} and most guidelines recommend adequate calcium intake as an integral part of the prevention or treatment of osteoporosis.^{4,5} Consequently, calcium supplements are commonly

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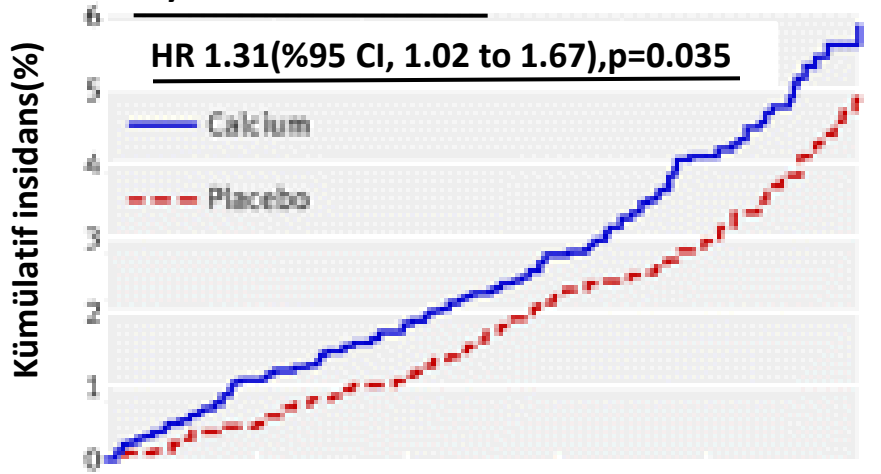
³Department of Medicine, and Department of Community and

-Kalsiyum supplementasyonu > 500 mg olan,40 yaş üzeri ve en az 1 yıl takip süreli ve populasyon olarak >100 kişi olan randomize plasebo kontrollu çalışmalar(toplam 15 klinik çalışma) meta-analizde değerlendirildi,

-Vit D olmaksızın yapılan kalsiyum supplementasyonunun artmış MI riski (%30 artış ,p = 0.035 to 0.038). ile birlikte olduğu görüldü,

-Bu çalışmaların tamamı osteoporoz çalışması idi,kardiyak veriler sekonder(post-hoc) analizlerde elde edildi,

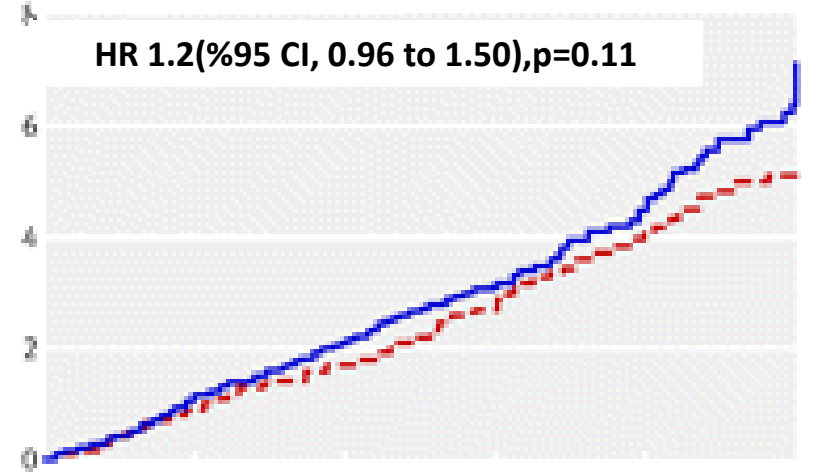
Myokard infarktüsü



No at risk

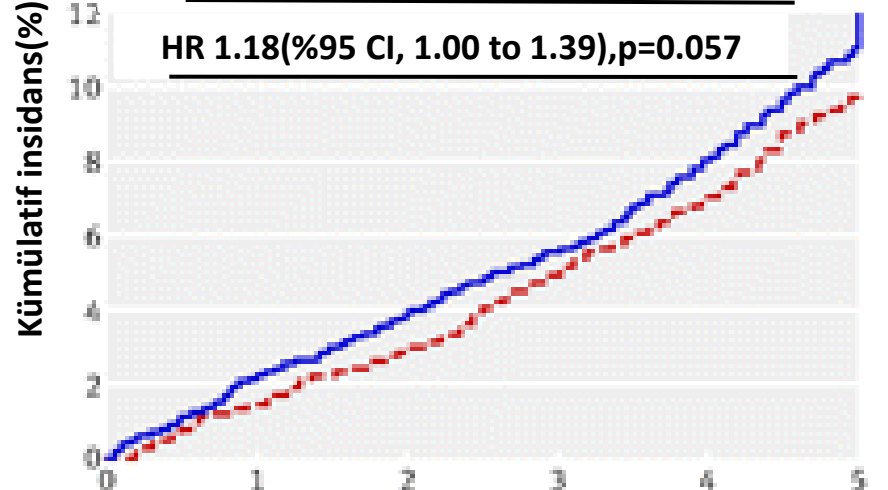
Calcium	4097	3870	3539	2670	1294	373
Placebo	4054	3865	3588	2728	1320	388

Stroke



Calcium	4097	3865	3541	2659	1294	373
Placebo	4054	3859	3589	2730	1312	386

MI,stroke ve ani ölüm;birleşik sonuçlar

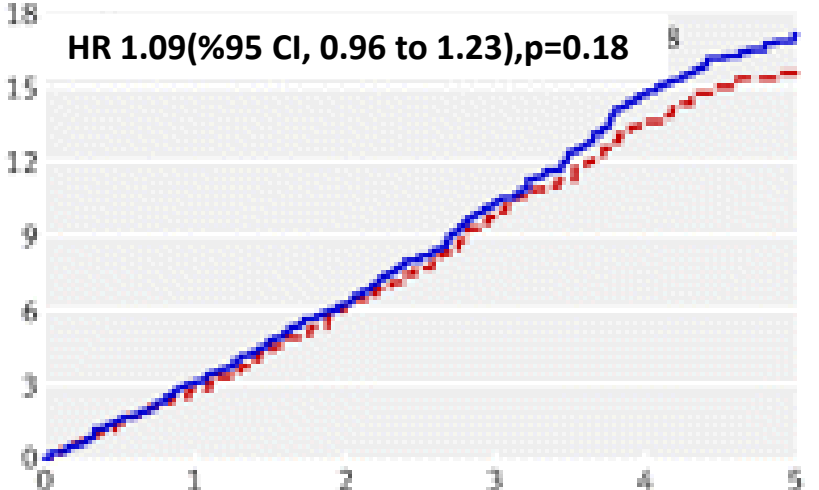


Yıllar

No at risk

Calcium	4097	3848	3517	2635	1271	360
Placebo	4054	3848	3566	2692	1292	376

Ölüm



Yıllar

Calcium	4097	3889	3580	2699	1322	389
Placebo	4054	3875	3618	2767	1340	399

Calcium Intake and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease: A Review of Prospective Studies and Randomized Clinical Trials , Lu Wang et al.

Am J Cardiovasc Drugs. 2012 April 1; 12(2): 105–116

- Iowa Women's Health Study(1999) ; N:34,486 postmenoposal kadın, diyet ile fazla kalsiyum alımı KKH mortalitesini azalttı,
- İsveç erkek populasyon çalışması ; N:23,366 erkek, diyet ile aşırı kalsiyum alımı 10 yıllık sürede KV mortalitede sınırlı istatiki anlamlı azalma gösterdi ,
- Honolulu Heart Program(1996) ve Nurses' Health Study 'de(1999) diyet ile aşırı kalsiyum alımı ile tromboembolik stroke riskinde azalma saptandı,
- Dutch sivil servant, US male health proffesionals,Japanes men and woman çalışması, US-Finnish ve Japanese cohort çalışmalarında benzer ilişki saptanmadı,
- Health Professionals Follow-up Study, Alpha-Tocopherol ve Beta-carotene Cancer Prevention Study'de benzer ilişki gözlenmedi,

Diyet ile Ca alımı ve KVH ilişkisini gösteren prospektif gözlemsel çalışmaların meta-analizi

Relative Risk (95% CI)
 comparing the highest vs. the lowest
 category of dietary calcium intake

Author (year), Study

Vijver (1992), Dutch Study (men)
 Vijver (1992), Dutch Study (women)
Bostick (1999), IWHS
 Al-Delaimy (2003), HPFS
 Marniemi (2005), Finnish Study
 Umesawa (2006), JACC (men)
 Umesawa (2006), JACC (women)
 Umesawa (2008), JPHC

Coronary Heart Disease

RR (95% CI)

1.11 (0.68-1.81)
 0.91 (0.41-2.03)
0.63 (0.40-0.98)
 0.93 (0.77-1.14)
 1.14 (0.70-1.84)
 0.92 (0.37-2.29)
 0.87 (0.31-2.45)
 0.93 (0.58-1.50)

Pooled

0.92 (0.80-1.07)

0.1 1.0 6.0

Author (year), Study

Abbott (1996), HHP
 Ascherio (1998), HPFS
 Iso (1999), NHS
 Marniemi (2005), Finnish Study
 Umesawa (2006), JACC (men)
 Umesawa (2006), JACC (women)
Umesawa (2008), JPHC
 Larsson (2008), ATBC

Stroke

RR (95% CI)

0.56 (0.34-0.90)
 1.05 (0.72-1.53)
 0.73 (0.53-1.01)
 1.34 (0.70-2.55)
 0.68 (0.37-1.26)
 0.94 (0.51-1.72)
0.71 (0.56-0.89)
 1.10 (0.98-1.26)

Pooled

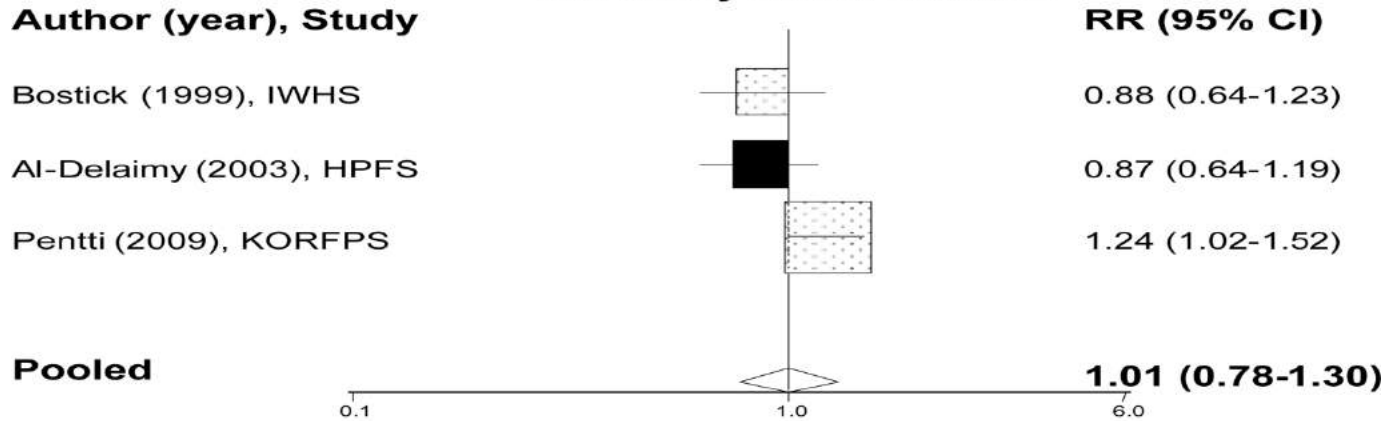
0.86 (0.69-1.06)

0.1 1.0 6.0

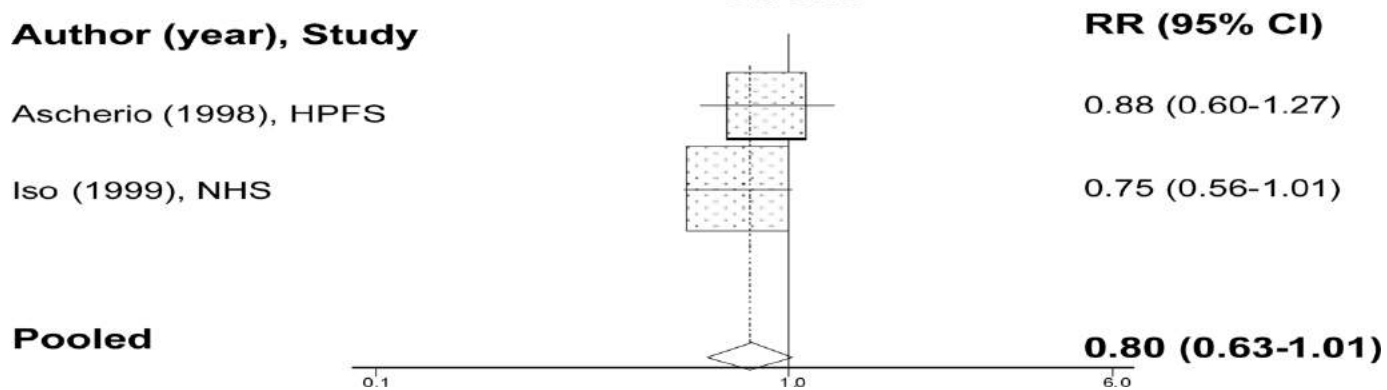
Ca supplement tedavisi ile ve KVH ilişkisini gösteren prospektif gözlemsel çalışmaların meta-analizi

Relative Risk (95% CI)
 comparing the highest vs. the lowest category
 of calcium supplement use

Coronary Heart Disease



Stroke



RESEARCH

Long term calcium intake and rates of all cause and cardiovascular mortality: community based prospective longitudinal cohort study



OPEN ACCESS

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Abstract

Objective To investigate the association between long term intake of dietary and supplemental calcium and death from all causes and cardiovascular disease.

Design Prospective longitudinal cohort study.

Setting Swedish mammography cohort, a population based cohort established in 1987-90.

Participants 61 433 women (born between 1914 and 1948) followed-up for a median of 19 years.

Main outcome measures Primary outcome measures, identified from registry data, were time to death from all causes (n=11 944) and cause specific cardiovascular disease (n=3862), ischaemic heart disease

High intakes of calcium in women (>1400 mg/gün) are associated with higher death rates from all causes and cardiovascular disease but not from stroke.

with higher rates concentrated around the highest intakes (≥ 1400 mg/day). Compared with intakes between 600 and 1000 mg/day, intakes above 1400 mg/day were associated with higher death rates from all causes (hazard ratio 1.40, 95% confidence interval 1.17 to 1.67), cardiovascular disease (1.49, 1.09 to 2.02), and ischaemic heart disease (2.14, 1.48 to 3.09) but not from stroke (0.73, 0.33 to 1.65). After sensitivity analysis including marginal structural models, the higher death rate with low dietary calcium intake (<600 mg/day) or with low and high total calcium intake was no longer apparent. Use of calcium tablets (6% users; 500 mg calcium per tablet) was not on average associated with

all cause or cause specific mortality but among calcium tablet users with a dietary calcium intake above 1400 mg/day the hazard ratio for all cause mortality was 2.57 (95% confidence interval 1.19 to 5.55).

Conclusion High intakes of calcium in women are associated with higher death rates from all causes and cardiovascular disease but not from stroke.

Introduction

Calcium is one of the most abundant minerals in the human body and plays a pivotal role in human physiology. The serum levels of calcium are strictly regulated and an insufficient calcium intake is met by a more efficient intestinal absorption and renal conservation of calcium. Calcium is also mobilised

from bone, and is associated with high disability, healthcare costs, and mortality.³ Insufficient calcium intakes might also lead to secondary hyperparathyroidism, which is associated with higher mortality.^{1,4,5} Supplemental use of calcium has become common, and more than 60% of middle aged and older women in the United States are regular users of calcium supplements.^{6,7} Worryingly, three recent reanalyses of randomised trials in women have indicated a higher risk of both ischemic heart disease and stroke with calcium supplements,⁸⁻¹⁰ a pattern not observed in a reanalysis of another randomised trial.¹¹ Few cohort studies in women have examined the association between

Calcium Intake and Serum Concentration in Relation to Risk of Cardiovascular Death in NHANES III

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Abstract

Background: Evidence for an association between calcium intake and cardiovascular death is inconsistent. To assess the association between calcium intake and cardiovascular death, we assessed dietary intake, use of supplements, and serum concentrations of calcium in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III).

Methods: Mortality from cardiovascular disease was estimated in 14,710 individuals aged 45 years or older (n = 20,024) who were included in the third NHANES III. We used a multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression analysis.

Conclusions: No clear evidence was found for an association between dietary or supplementary intake of calcium and cardiovascular death. Whether extremely low or extremely high serum concentrations of calcium are related to cardiovascular mortality, in particular IHD, and whether these associations differ by sex needs to be addressed in future studies in which these markers of calcium are assessed in detail.

Overall, 1,100 individuals died of cardiovascular disease and the majority (5.4%) died of IHD. There was no association between calcium intake and cardiovascular death for those in the bottom 5% of serum calcium compared to those in the mid 90% (HR: 1.05–2.22)). For women there was a statistically significant increased risk of IHD death for those with serum calcium levels in the top 5% compared to those in the mid 90% (HR: 1.72 (95%CI: 1.13–2.61)), whereas in men, low serum calcium was related to increased IHD mortality (HR: 2.32 (95% CI 1.14–3.01), $P_{\text{interaction}}$: 0.306). No clear association with CVD death was observed for dietary or supplemental calcium intake.

Conclusions: Calcium as assessed by serum concentrations is involved in cardiovascular health, though differential effects by sex may exist. No clear evidence was found for an association between dietary or supplementary intake of calcium and cardiovascular death.

Diyet ve/veya supleмент olarak alınan kalsiyum miktarları ile total kalsiyum düzeylerinin KV ölüm riski ilişkisi,

	Hazard Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals (CI) for Death due to:				
	Any CVD	IHD	Acute MI	Heart Failure	Cerebr Disease
	(ICD10: I00-199)	(ICD10: I20-125)	(ICD10: I21-22)	(ICD10: I50)	(ICD10: I60-69)
Ionized serum calcium¹, mmol/L					
<1.16	1.51 (1.03-2.22)	1.94(1.27-2.94)	1.67 (0.86-3.20)	0.64 (0.15-2.67)	0.81 (0.38-1.71)
1.16-1.31	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)
1.31+	1.16 (0.85-1.58)	1.32 (0.96-1.81)	1.23 (0.71-2.11)	0.40 (0.14-2.20)	1.35 (0.67-2.72)
Dietary calcium intake² (SE), mg					
<500	1.03 (0.75-1.41)	1.13 (0.74-1.71)	1.32 (0.76-2.30)	1.61 (0.59-4.37)	0.79 (0.37-1.68)
500-1000	0.98 (0.76-1.26)	1.01 (0.69-1.46)	1.20 (0.80-1.79)	1.40 (0.52-3.73)	0.96 (0.53-1.74)
1000-1300	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)
>1300	0.90 (0.59-1.35)	0.71 (0.38-1.31)	0.80 (0.41-1.55)	1.75 (0.45-6.83)	0.87 (0.37-2.07)
Calcium supplement users² (versus no supplements)	0.84 (0.67-1.04)	0.88 (0.68-1.14)	0.85 (0.56-1.31)	0.81 (0.32-2.01)	0.79 (0.45-1.36)
Daily supplemental calcium intake², mg					
0	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)
0-500	0.85 (0.66-1.09)	0.90 (0.68-1.19)	0.80 (0.46-1.37)	0.71 (0.25-2.06)	0.81 (0.50-1.32)
500-1000	0.71 (0.49-1.13)	0.73 (0.40-1.32)	1.23 (0.53-2.82)	0.51 (0.07-4.01)	0.81 (0.20-3.20)
1000-2000	0.92 (0.59-1.44)	0.95 (0.42-2.15)	1.15 (0.37-3.54)	2.64 (0.57-12.13)	0.42 (0.08-2.16)
≥2000	1.62 (0.27-9.75)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total daily calcium intake, mg					
<500	1.07 (0.77-1.49)	1.07 (0.71-1.61)	1.30 (0.76-2.22)	1.89 (0.70-5.13)	0.86 (0.47-1.56)
500-1000	1.07 (0.82-1.38)	1.08 (0.75-1.56)	1.34 (0.87-1.76)	1.54 (0.59-4.05)	1.00 (0.59-1.69)
1000-1300	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)
1300-2000	0.86 (0.59-1.25)	0.60 (0.35-1.03)	0.91 (0.42-1.95)	1.51 (0.40-5.68)	1.04 (0.49-2.25)
>2000	1.01 (0.52-1.95)	1.07 (0.44-2.58)	0.82 (0.34-1.96)	2.43 (0.50-11.91)	0.19 (0.05-0.76)

¹Adjusted for: age, sex, race/ethnicity, poverty to income ratio, comorbidity index, serum vitamin D, alcohol consumption, smoking behaviour, vigorous physical activity, and BMI.

²Adjusted for: age, sex, race/ethnicity, poverty to income ratio, comorbidity index, serum vitamin D, alcohol consumption, smoking behaviour, vigorous physical activity, total energy intake, and BMI.

Diyet ve/veya supplement olarak alınan kalsiyum miktarları ile total kalsiyum düzeylerinin erkek ve kadınlarda KV ölüm riski ilişkisi,

	Hazard Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals (CI) for Death due to:				P for interaction	
	MEN		WOMEN		Any CVD (ICD10: I00-I99)	IHD (ICD10: I20-I25)
	Any CVD (ICD10: I00-I99)	IHD (ICD10: I20-I25)	Any CVD (ICD10: I00-I99)	IHD (ICD10: I20-I25)		
Ionized serum calcium¹, mmol/L						
<1.16	1.85 (1.14-3.01)	2.32 (1.39-3.88)	1.23 (0.72-2.08)	1.53 (0.69-3.39)		
1.16-1.31	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	0.637	0.306
1.31+	0.93 (0.55-1.57)	0.87 (0.46-1.67)	1.33 (0.88-1.99)	1.72 (1.13-2.61)		
Dietary calcium intake² (SE), mg						
<500	1.23 (0.79-1.90)	1.13 (0.66-1.96)	0.86 (0.58-1.28)	1.13 (0.57-2.21)		
500-1000	1.06 (0.81-1.40)	0.99 (0.66-1.47)	0.86 (0.59-1.26)	1.03 (0.53-1.99)		
1000-1300	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	0.025	0.525
>1300	0.78 (0.50-1.22)	0.60 (0.28-1.31)	1.10 (0.61-1.97)	0.96 (0.43-2.15)		
Calcium supplement users² (versus no supplements)	0.81 (0.54-1.22)	0.78 (0.47-1.29)	0.85 (0.64-1.12)	0.98 (0.70-1.36)	0.580	0.403
Daily supplemental calcium intake², mg						
0	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	0.555	0.439
0-1000	0.78 (0.50-1.21)	0.75 (0.43-1.32)	0.90 (0.69-1.19)	1.07 (0.79-1.45)		
1000-2000	0.89 (0.32-2.45)	1.01 (0.32-3.22)	0.65 (0.33-1.30)	0.67 (0.29-1.53)		
≥2000	1.44 (0.37-5.66)	0.91 (0.13-6.67)	0.82 (0.54-1.25)	0.93 (0.38-2.28)		
Total daily calcium intake², mg						
<500	1.25 (0.79-1.97)	1.05 (0.61-1.82)	1.23 (0.86-1.74)	1.41 (0.83-2.39)	0.102	0.589
500-1000	1.14 (0.83-1.57)	1.03 (0.68-1.56)	1.01 (0.69-1.47)	1.20 (0.67-2.14)		
1000-1300	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)	1.00 (Ref)		
1300-2000	0.81 (0.52-1.26)	0.49 (0.25-0.98)	0.85 (0.49-1.47)	0.73 (0.35-1.52)		
>2000	1.01 (0.44-2.29)	0.98 (0.34-2.85)	0.84 (0.44-1.62)	0.92 (0.32-2.62)		

¹Adjusted for: age, race/ethnicity, poverty to income ratio, comorbidity index, serum vitamin D, alcohol consumption, smoking behaviour, vigorous physical activity, and BMI.

²Adjusted for: age, race/ethnicity, poverty to income ratio, comorbidity index, serum vitamin D, alcohol consumption, smoking behaviour, vigorous physical activity, total energy intake, and BMI.

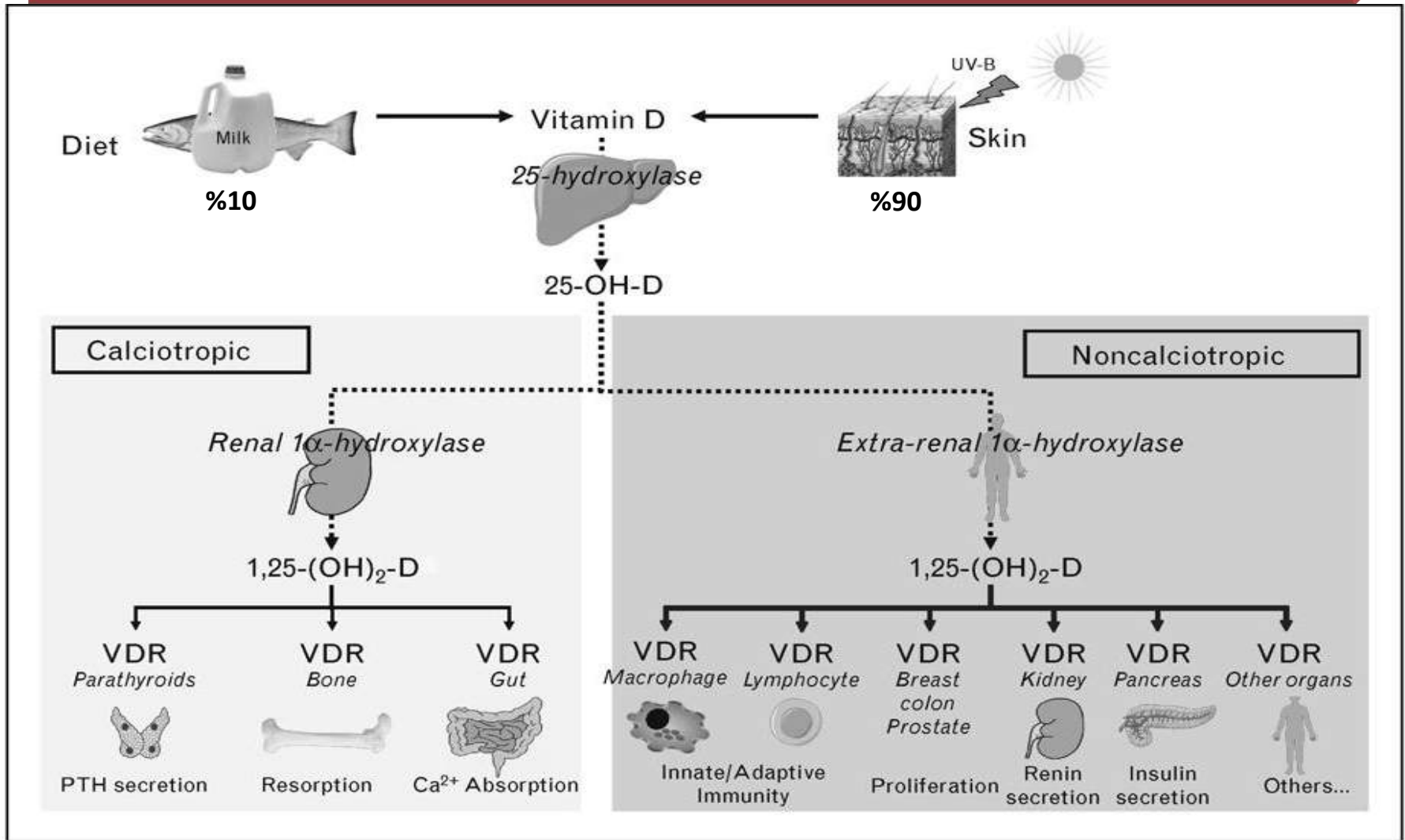
Kalsiyum suplementasyonu ve KVH riski ilişkisi; olası mekanizmalar,

- Kalsiyum supplementleri serum kalsiyum düzeyini akut ve orta derecede yükseltir(aynı yükselme diyet ile alınan kalsiyumda görülmez),
- Artmış serum kalsiyumu pirofosfat gibi kalsifikasyon modölatörlerini etkileyerek vasküler düz kaslardaki kalsiyuma duyarlı reseptörlere bağlanır ve vasküler kalsifikasyona yol açar,
- Artmış serum kalsiyumu koagülabilitede artma ve vasküler akımda değişikliğe neden olabilir,
- Artmış serum kalsiyumu diğer kalsiotropik hormonlarda değişikliğe neden olarak artmış KVH riskine neden olabilir,

Sonuç;

- Yeterli kalsiyum alımı optimal kemik sağlığı için hayati öneme sahiptir,
- KV mortalite diyabetik hastalarda artmıştır, diyet ile fazla miktarda kalsiyum alımı önemli bir KV yan etkiye neden olmayabilir, ancak kalsiyum supplementleri MI riskini artırabileceğinden dikkatli olunmalı,
- Bu konuda doğrudan kalsiyum supplementasyonu ve KVH ilişkisini hedefleyecek klinik çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Vitamin D metabolizması ve etkileri



Vitamin D Metabolizması

- Kalsitriol vücuttaki pekçok organda(Kemik,iskelet kası, beyin, prostat, meme, kolon, pankreas,immün hücreler)bulunan intranükleer reseptörleri etkiler,
- 25(OH) D ölçümü , vit d düzeyi hakkında fikir verir,
- Serum 1,25(OH)₂D (kalsitriol) aktif hormondur,
- Kalsitriol GIS'ten kalsiyum emilimini artırır, idrarla kalsiyum atılımını azaltır, kemikte remodelingi doğrudan uyarır,
- -Vit D eksikliğinde PTH düzeyi artar,

Vitamin D ,Enfeksiyonlar ve Sitokinler

- Vitamin D sitokin ve ilişkili proteinlerin regülasyonunda rol oynar(diyabetik ve nondiyabetiklerde),
- Sitokinlerin çoğu(örn. IL4-IL6) pro-inflamatuardır,
- Vitamin D enfeksiyon sırasında inflamasyonu azaltır,

Vitamin D düzeyleri 25-(OH) D

Seviye (ng/mL)

Değerlendirme

≤ 10

Ciddi eksiklik

10 -20

Eksiklik

21 – 29

Yetersiz

> 30

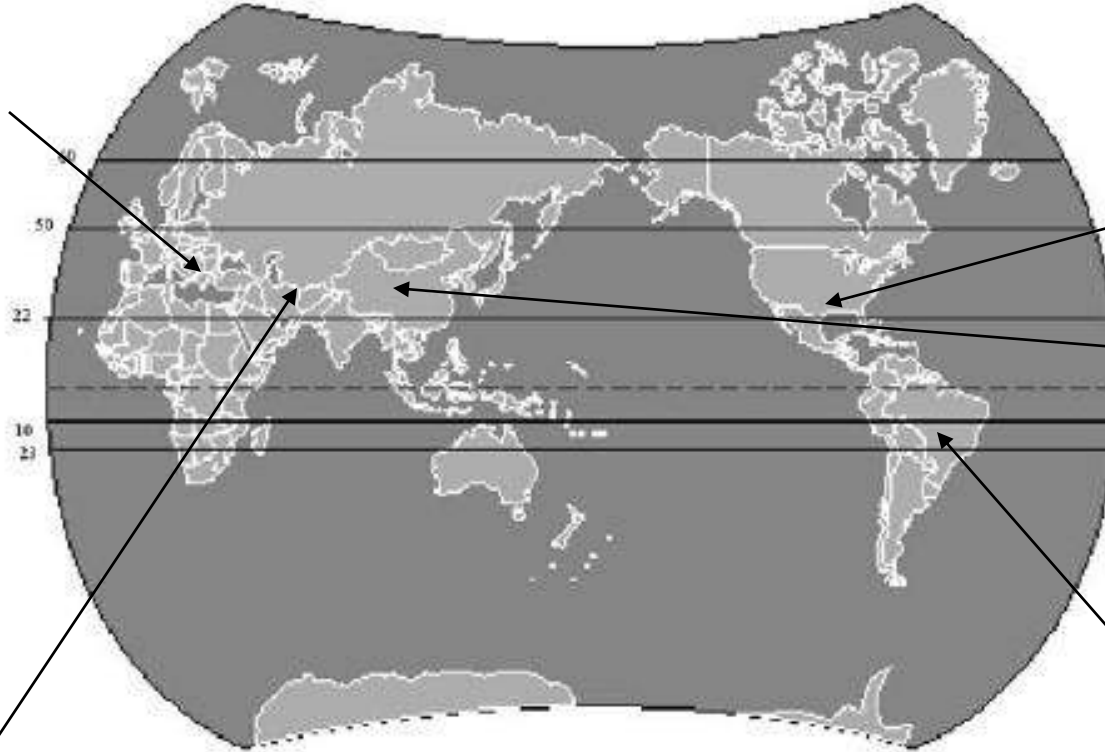
Yeterli

> 150

Toksik düzey

Hipovitaminoz D: dünyaya bakış

Yaşlılarda %80,
gençlerde %42



%35-73

Adolesanlarda %89

%30-80

%50-97

Figure 1. Northern and southern latitudes (In degrees).

60° N: Oslo, Norway
50° N: Toronto, Canada
22° N: Miami, USA
10° S: Recife, Brazil
23° S: São Paulo, Brazil

Bandeira et al, Arq Bras Endocrinol Metab 50, 2006

Mithal et al, Osteop Int, 2009

Van der Meer M et al, Ospeop Int, 2011

Prevalence and of vitamin D deficiency and associated factors in Turkey

P-1163

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Vitamin D eksikliği (< 20 ng/ml) prevalansı % 93 ,
Eksiklik kadınlarda erkeklerden daha fazla

Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25(OH)D) is considered to be the best indicator of overall Vit-D status of an individual. 25(OH)D



Obese	3,799	8.7 (6.4)	8.5-9.0	1,077	11.8 (7.3)	11.4-12.3	W: p=0.002
CARBOHYDRATE REGULATION							
Normal	3,085	9.0 (6.7)	8.7-9.2	1,898	12.1 (7.0)	11.8-12.4	W: p=0.057

- İstanbul, İzmir ve Osmaniye' de 40 yaş üstü toplam 588 kadında vitamin D düzeyleri;
 - İstanbul'da 19.7 ng/ml,
 - İzmir'de 21.9 ng/ml ,
 - Osmaniye'de 15.4 ng/ml ,

Sarıdoğan M.ve ark. Türk Osteoporoz dergisi,2010

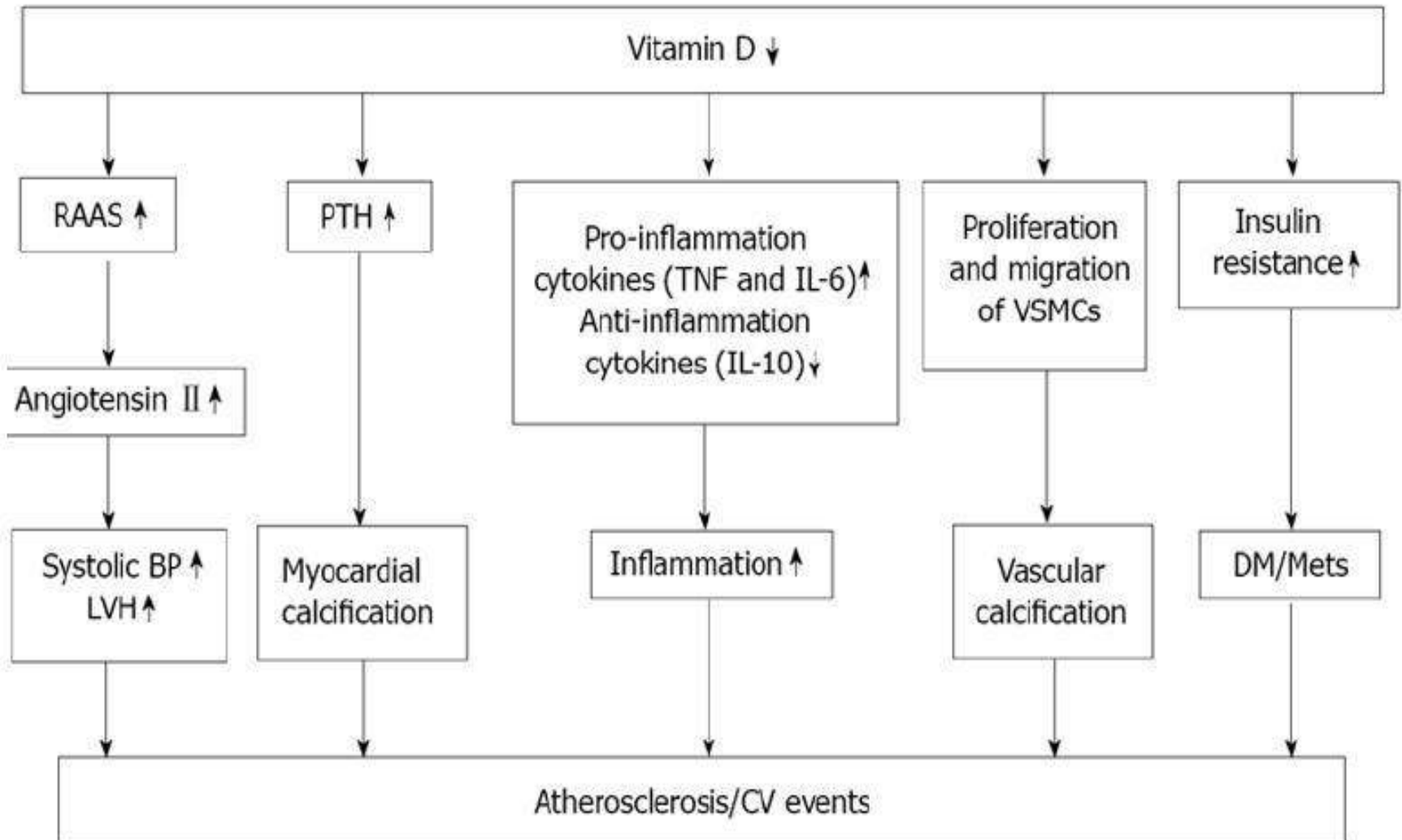
Vit D eksikliği için risk faktörleri

- Yaşlılar, eve bağımlılar,
- Cilt rengi koyu olanlar,
- Ekvator bölgesinden uzak olanlar,
- Kış mevsimi,
- Hava kirliliği, sigara, obezite,
- Malabsorbsiyon, KC-Böbrek hastalıkları,
- İlaçlar,

Vitamin D ve Atheroskleroz

- Vit D reseptörleri başlıca ;kardiomyositler, beta hücreleri, vasküler endotelyal hücreler ve osteoblastlarda bulunur,
- Vit D eksikliği KV hastalık(MI veya stroke) riskini artırır,
- Vit D eksikliği ile DM, HT, Met Sendr, LVH, KKY ve Vasküler İnflamasyon birlikteliği sıktır,

Vitamin D eksikliğinin potansiyel KV etki mekanizmaları



Vitamin D Suppression of Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress Promotes an Antiatherogenic Monocyte/Macrophage Phenotype in Type 2 Diabetic Patients^{*[S]}

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From the Divisions of[†]Endocrinology, Metabolism, and Lipid Research, [§]Pediatric Endocrinology and Diabetes, [¶]Cardiovascular Diseases, and ^{**}Biostatistics and the ^{‡‡}Department of Cell Biology and Physiology, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri 63110 and the ^{||}Department of Hematology and Medical Oncology, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322

Background: Interactions between environmental conditions and monocyte phenotype are critical for the development of vascular complications in diabetes.

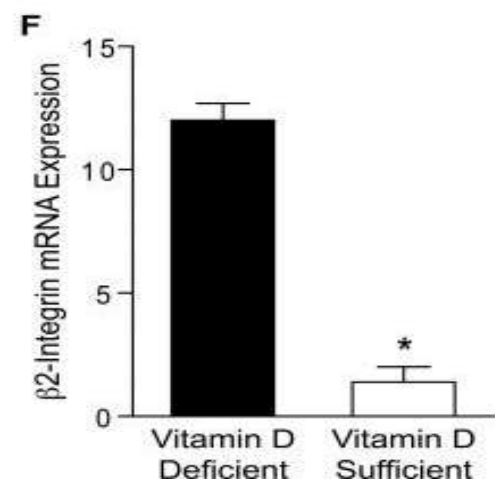
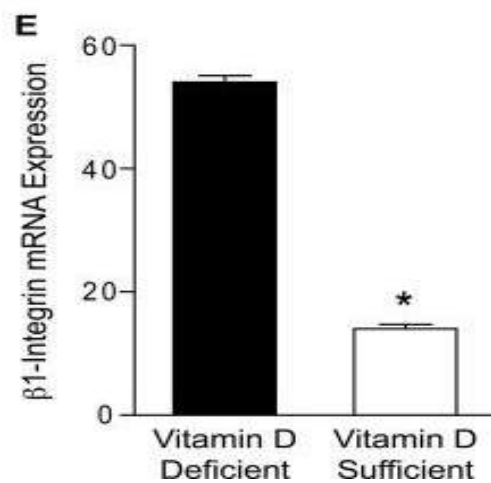
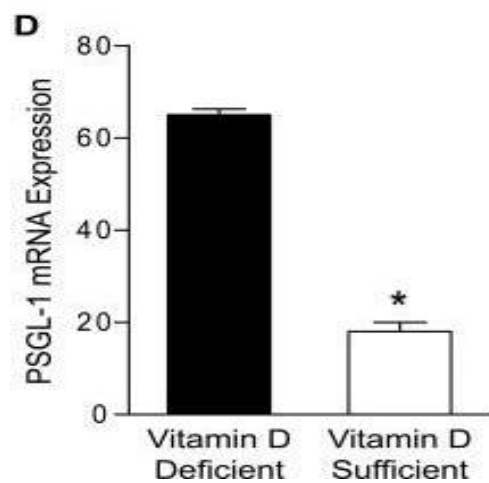
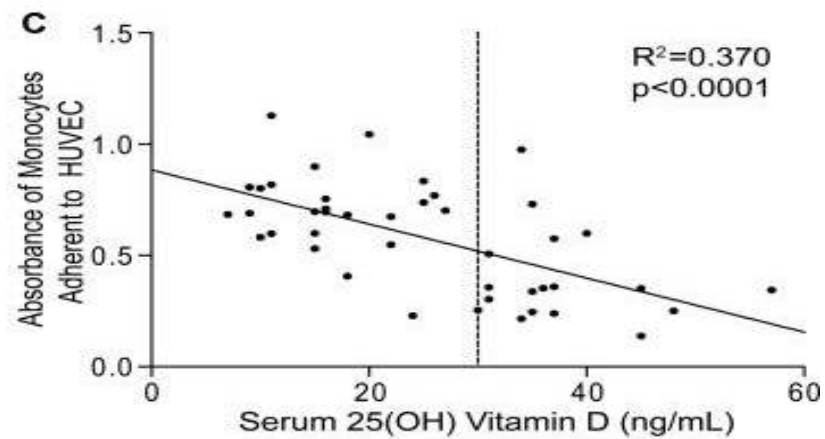
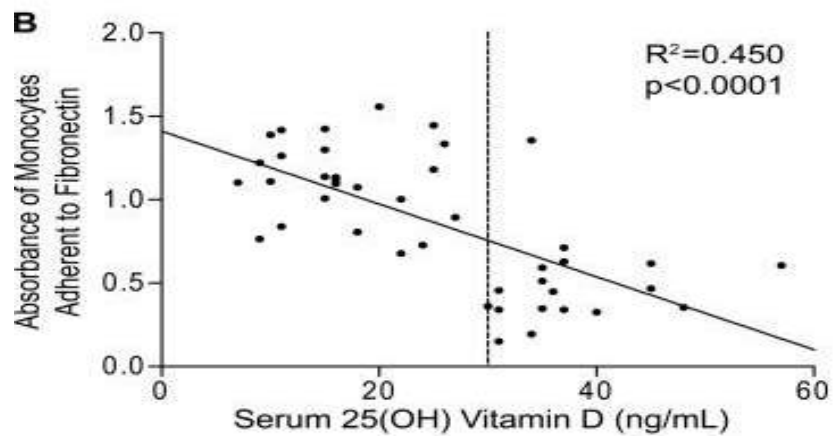
Results: Modulation of ER stress by vitamin D controls monocyte/macrophage phenotype and vascular adhesion.

Conclusion: Vitamin D is a natural ER stress reliever that promotes an anti-inflammatory monocyte/macrophage phenotype.

-Hipotez; Vitamin D eksikliği olan kişilerin monositleri, Vitamin D yeterli tip 2 diyabetik monositlerine göre daha fazla proatherojenik fenotipe sahiptir,

-Çalışma grubu;43 tip 2 diyabetli hasta(Vit D normal), ve 25 nondiyabetik ,farklı düzeyde vit d eksikliği olan sağlıklı kişi (ort,vit d:26±12 mg/ml)

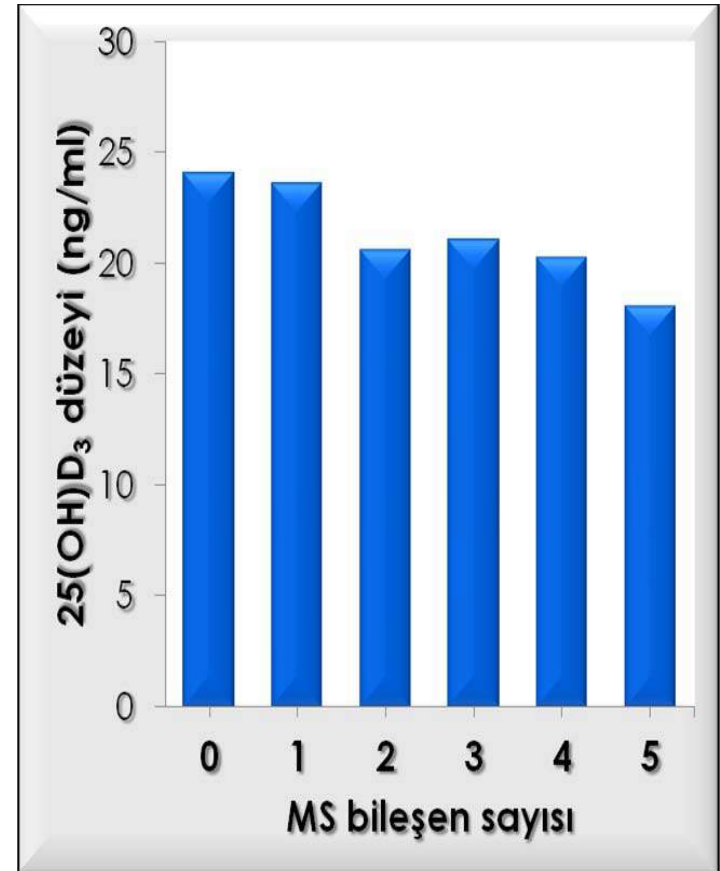
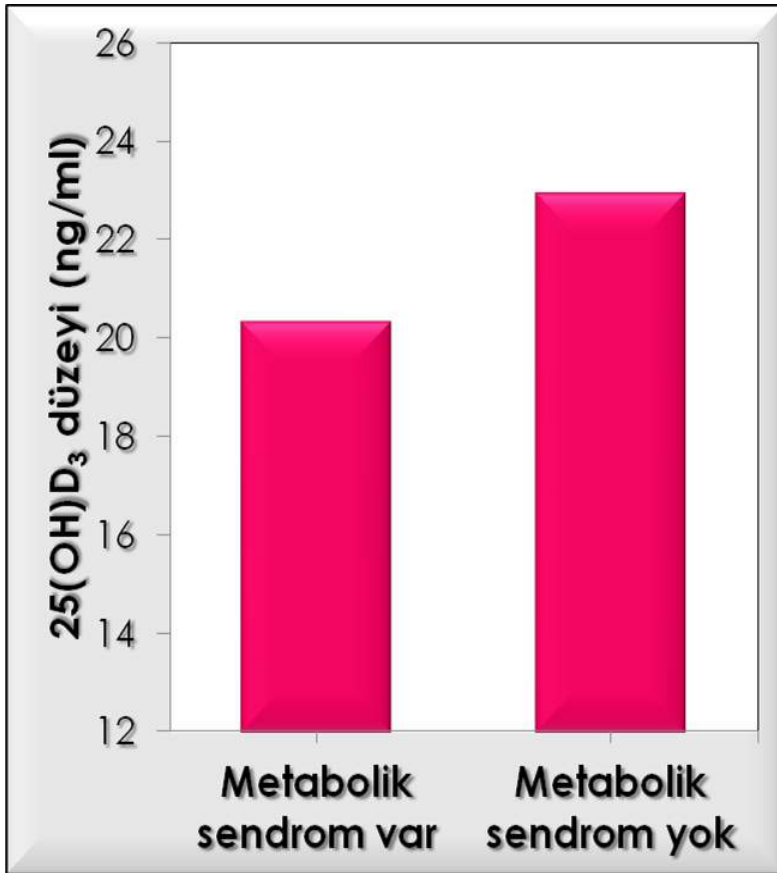
genic phenotype compared with vitamin D-sufficient subjects in 43 patients with T2DM. Serum 25(OH)D level inversely corre-



- Vit D yeterli(>30 ng/ml) olan hastaların monosit endoplazmik retikulum stresinde azalma, M1 makrofaj membran reseptör baskınlığı ve monosit adhezyon moleküllerinin mRNA ekspresyonu azalması 25(OH)D <30 ng/ml olanlara göre daha belirgin idi.
- Vit d yetersiz makrofajlarda görülen artmış ER stresi ,adhezyona ve adhezyon moleküllerinin ekspresyonunda artışa ve M2 fenotipin (atherojenik) dominant olmasına neden olur,
- Aktif vit D verildiğinde ise ER stresi suprese olur,atherojenik fenotip olan M2, M1 fenotipe dönüşür ve adhezyon suprese olur,

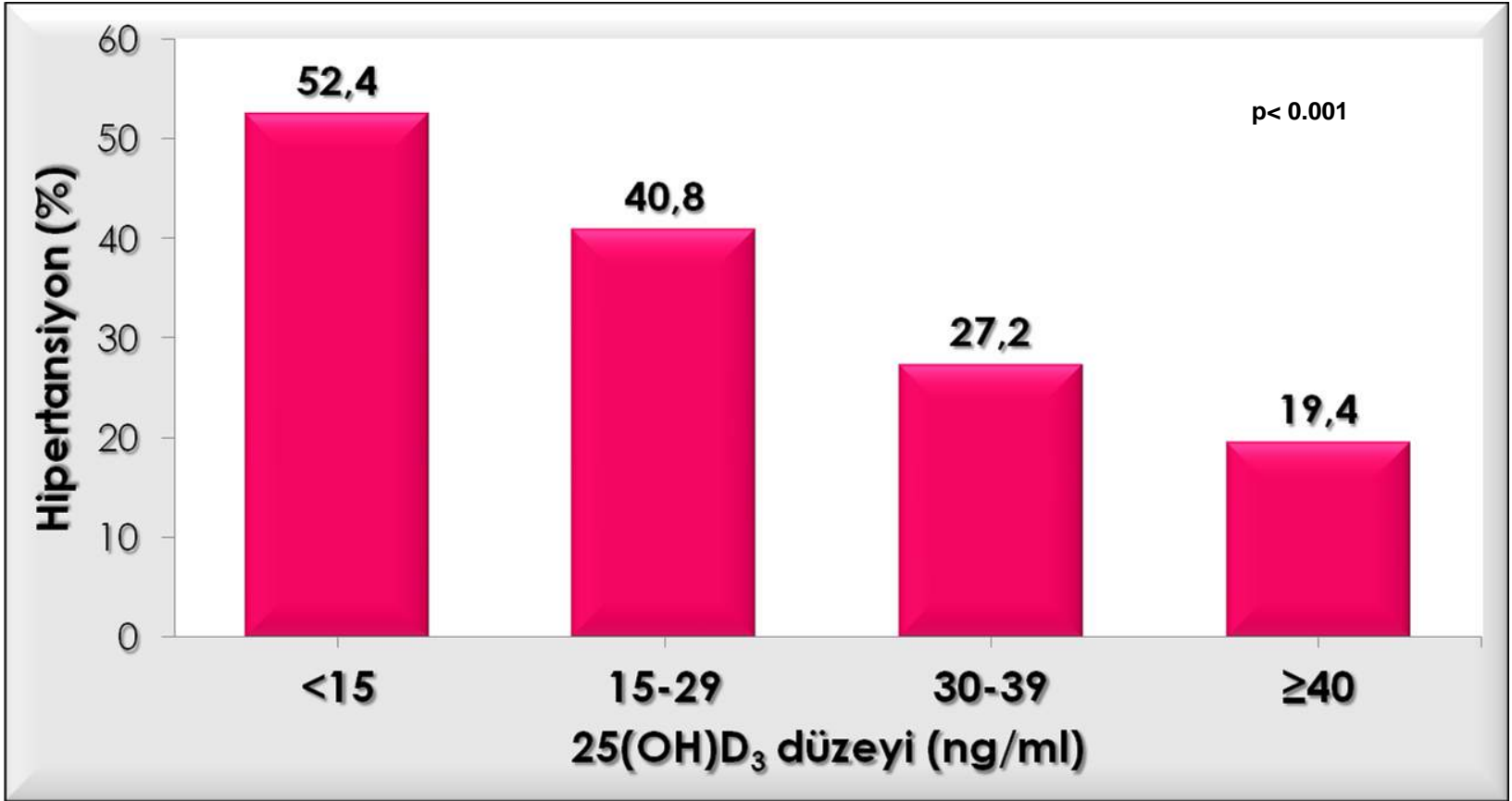
Erişkinlerde vitamin d düzeyi ve metabolik sendrom

1705 NHANE katılımcısı

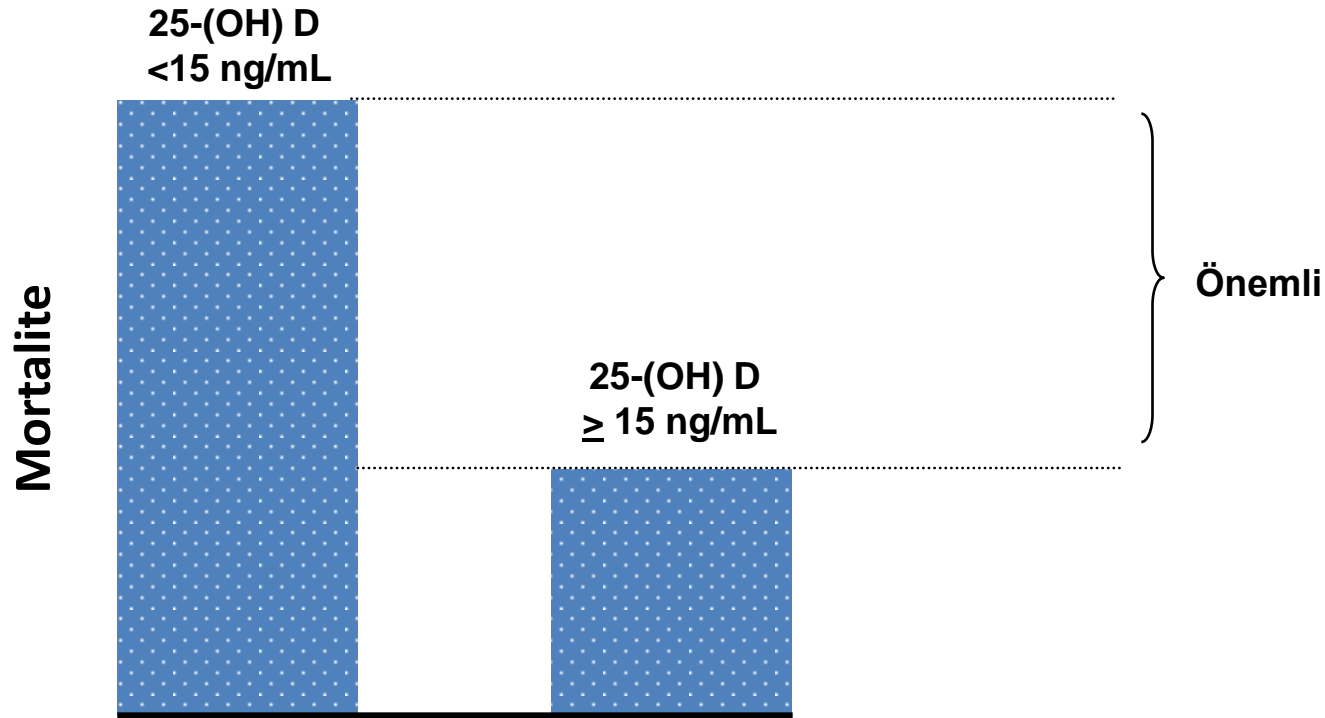


Vitamin D düzeyi ve HT sıklığı

18 YAŞ ÜZERİ , 2.722 Bİ REYDE KESİ TSEL Ç ALIŞMA



HT hastalarda 25-(OH) D düzeyi ile KVH ilişkisi



KVH-mevsim iliřkisi

- Kış mevsiminde yaza göre KVH riski %20-25 daha yüksektir,
- Vitamin D düzeyleri kış aylarında ,yaz aylarından daha düşüktür,
- İnflamasyon önemli bir risk faktörüdür,
- İnfeksiyonlar(örn.influenza) pro-inflamatuar sitokin salınımını ve inflamasyonu uyarır,
- Bir çalışmada, akut myokard infarktüsünde influenza ilişkili sitokinlerde artış olduğunu göstermiştir,
 - Inflamm Res. 2012 Jun;61(6):591-8

1,25(OH)₂ Vitamin D Inhibits Foam Cell Formation and Suppresses Macrophage Cholesterol Uptake in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

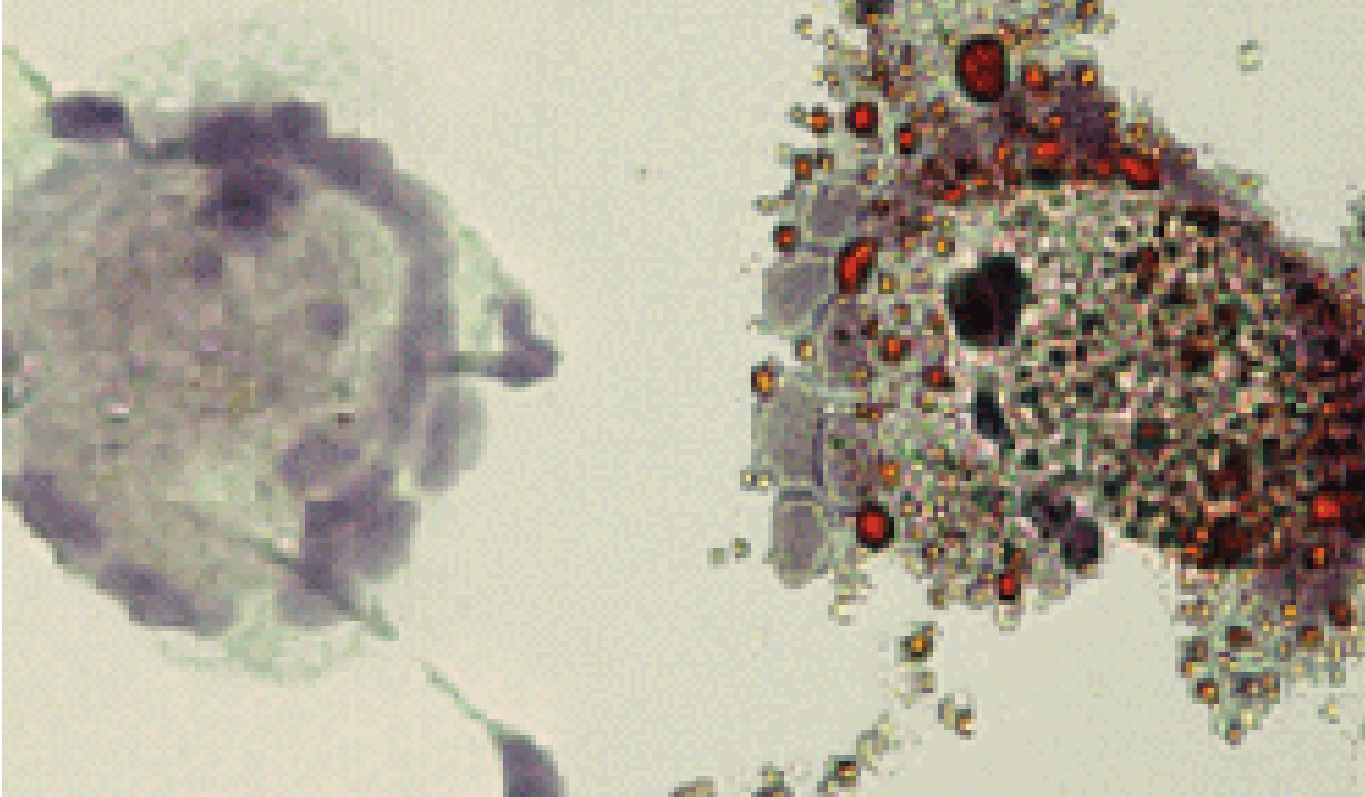
by Jisu Oh, Sherry Weng, Shaili K. Felton, Sweety Bhandare, Andrew Butler, Brandon M. Proctor, Marvin Petty, Zhouyi Chen, and Leon Bernal-Mizrahi

1,25(OH)₂D₃ verilen diyabetik kişilerde makrofajların okside LDL uptake'ini ve bununla ilişkili köpük hücresi oluşumu azalmıştır. Aksine, diyabetik hastaların makrofajlarındaki vitamin D reseptörlerinin ekspresyonu LDL'nin okside olması ve köpük hücre oluşumunun stimülasyonu ile sonuçlanmıştır.

1,25(OH)₂D₃ expression, and prevented oxidized and acetylated low-density lipoprotein (LDL) uptake. In addition, 1,25(OH)₂D₃ expression improved insulin sensitivity and reduced macrophage cholesterol uptake.

Conclusion—These results identify reduced vitamin D receptor signaling as a potential mechanism underlying increased foam cell formation and accelerated cardiovascular disease in diabetic subjects. (*Circulation*. 2009;120:687-698.)

Vitamin D kolesterolun makrofajlar tarafından uptake'ini inhibe eder.



**Solda; Yeterli vit D ile birlikte sağlıklı bir makrofaj,
Sağda; Yetersiz vitamin D ile birlikte artmış kolesterol içeriği olan makrofaj(atherojenik)**

Vitamin D eksikliği tedavisi

Vitamin D Eksikliği
25(OH)D < 20 ng/dL



50,000 IU / D₂ veya D₃ / hafta
X 8 hafta



İdame tedavisi
(veya)



50,000 IU / D₂
2 haftada bir



1- 2,000 IU / D₃ /
günde



3-6 ay sonra 25(OH)D kontrolü

Eriřkinlerde Vitamin D Eksiklięinin Önlenmesi

- Gençler ve yetişkinler; haftada 3 kez , gün ortasında 20-30 dakika güneş ışınına maruziyet yeterli(her defasında 2000 IU sentez)
- Yaşlı ve cilt rengi koyu olanlarda daha sık ve daha uzun güneş ışını maruziyeti (2 - 10 kat)

Vitamin D,sonular;

- Hipovitaminoz D tm dnyada yaygın grlen bir problemdir,
- alıřmalarda vit d eksiklięi ile diyabet ve KVH'lar arasında iliřki gsterilmiřtir,
- Genlerde,eriřkinlerde ve diyabetik populusyonda olası KVH'ların nlenmesi ve kemik saęlıęının temini iin yeterli kalsiyum ve vitamin d alınması saęlanmalıdır,
- Diyabetik populusyonda Vit D eksiklięi ve KV hastalık iliřkisi iin yeni alıřmalara ihtiya vardır.