

Knowledge about the biology of human atherosclerosis and the risk factors for the disease has expanded considerably. The application of vascular biology to human atherosclerosis has revealed many new insights into the mechanisms that promote clinical events. The series of animated video presentations presented here illustrates some of the evolving information about risk factors for atherosclerosis and the pathophysiology of clinical events.

The importance of blood pressure as a risk factor for atherosclerosis and cardiovascular events has long been recognized. More recent clinical information has highlighted the importance of pulse pressure—the difference between the systolic pressure and minimum diastolic arterial pressure—as a prognostic indicator of cardiovascular risk. The video clip on pulse pressure explains the pathophysiology of this readily measured clinical variable.

Physicians possess a great deal of knowledge about the role of cholesterol in the prediction of atherosclerosis and its complications, but knowledge about the mechanism that links hypercholesterolemia to cardiovascular events has lagged the epidemiologic and observational findings. Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) provides an example of a well-understood cardiovascular risk factor. Several of the animations included in this series highlight the role of modified LDL as a trigger for inflammation and other aspects of the pathobiology of arterial plaques that lead to their aggravation and clinical events. Physicians have useful tools for modulating LDL, but other aspects of dyslipidemia are on the rise and provide a growing challenge to the practitioner. In particular, low levels of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) and elevated levels of triglycerides characterize the constellation of findings denoted by some as the “metabolic syndrome.” In the wake of increasing obesity worldwide, these features of the lipoprotein profile require renewed focus. Several of the animations in this collection discuss the concept of the metabolic syndrome and the role of lipid profile components other than LDL in atherogenesis.

The traditional approach to atherosclerosis focused on arterial stenoses as a cause of ischemia and cardiovascular events. Physicians now have effective revascularization modalities for addressing flow-limiting stenoses, but atherosclerotic plaques that do not cause stenoses nonetheless may precipitate clinical events, such as unstable angina and acute myocardial infarction. Thus, it is necessary to add to the traditional focus on stenosis an enlarged appreciation of the pathobiology of atherosclerosis that underlies many acute coronary syndromes. The animation on the development and complication of atherosclerotic plaque explains some of these emerging concepts in plaque

activation as they apply to the precipitation of thrombotic complications of atherosclerosis.

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**VIDEO 292e-1 Pulse pressure.** Considerable evidence suggests that pulse pressure serves as an important risk factor for future cardiovascular events. This video clip explains the derivation of pulse pressure and some of the pathophysiology that determines this parameter. *(With permission from the Academy for Health Care Education.)*

**VIDEO 292e-2 Plaque instability.** Most coronary thromboses result from a physical disruption of the atherosclerotic plaque. This animation explains some of the current concepts of the pathophysiology of atherosclerotic plaque disruption and how it triggers arterial thrombosis.

**VIDEO 292e-3 Lipoprotein menagerie.** The lipid profile confers important information regarding cardiovascular risk and the effects of therapies; understanding lipoprotein metabolism provides insight into the pathophysiology of arterial disease. This animation presents the rudiments of lipoprotein metabolism that are important in clinical medicine.

**VIDEO 292e-4 Formation and complication of atherosclerotic plaques.** Physicians now understand the generation of atherosclerotic plaques as a dynamic process involving an interchange between cells of the artery wall, inflammatory cells recruited from blood, and risk factors such as lipoproteins. This animation reviews current thinking about how risk factors alter the biology of the artery wall and can incite initiation and progression of atherosclerosis. It also discusses the importance of inflammation in these processes and portrays the role of inflammation in plaque disruption and thrombosis. Finally, this animation depicts the concept of stabilization of atherosclerotic plaques by interventions such as lipid lowering.

**VIDEO 292e-5 Atherogenesis.** This video clip highlights some of the current thinking about mechanisms of atherogenesis.

**VIDEO 292e-6 Metabolic syndrome.** A number of important cardiovascular risk factors tend to cluster in a pattern that has been described by some as the metabolic syndrome. Although controversy persists regarding whether cardiovascular risk due to these factors is additive or synergistic, their clinical importance is growing. This animation discusses some of the metabolic derangements that underlie the metabolic syndrome.