Omega-3 Fatty Acids Reduce Hyperlipidaemia Hyperinsulinaemia and Hypertension in Cardiovascular Patients

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Omega-3 Fatty Acids Reduce Hyperlipidaemia, Hyperinsulinaemia and Hypertension in Cardiovascular Patients

D. Yam¹, J. Friedman², G. Bott-Kanner³, I. Genin³, M. Shinitzky¹, E. Klainman³

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is associated with hyperlipidaemia, hypertension and frequently with insulin resistance, which in general are not alleviated by antilipidaemic drugs. Our objective was to examine whether a supplemented diet containing eicosapentaenoic (EPA) and docosahexaenoic (DHA) omega-3 fatty acids (n-3 FAs), in addition to lecithin, extracts of rosemary and curcumin (n-3 FAs + supplements), can reduce the levels of serum lipids, insulin and hypertension in documented CVD patients (pts) treated by statins and/or bezafibrates.

In a double-blind placebo-controlled trial of parallel design, 78 pts, age 69.7 ± 4.1 years treated by antilipidaemic drugs, were randomly assigned to receive daily 7 g of the n-3 FAs + supplements in a form of a bread spread (Yamega Ltd, Israel) or analogous spread made of olive oil as placebo. The participants were recommended to reduce the consumption of omega-6 fatty acids for 12 weeks. The average values ± SD before and after dietary supplementation were compared.

62 pts (34 in the n-3 FAs + supplements group and 28 in the control group) completed the study. In the n-3 FAs + supplements group we observed a significant decrease (p < 0.05) of total serum cholesterol (17.2 %), LDL-cholesterol (16.2 %), triglycerides (39.6 %), and insulin (35.2 %) in the hyperinsulinaemic subjects (> 20 microunits/ml). Hypertension (> 140/90 mmHg) which was positively correlated to hyperinsulinaemia, decreased significantly especially in the systolic blood pressure. No significant changes in HDL-cholesterol and glucose were observed. In the placebo group we observed a significant decrease (p < 0.05) in the LDL-cholesterol values of 10.6 % but no significant changes in the other parameters. No side effects were reported during the study in any of the participants. Our findings demonstrate that the incorporation of the dietary supplement containing EPA and DHA omega-3 FAs supplemented with lecithin, rosemary and curcumin can reduce significantly the risk factors for CVD. J Clin Basic Cardiol 2002; 5: 229–31.

Key words: hypertension, hyperlipidaemia, hyperinsulinaemia, cardiovascular disease, omega-3 fatty acids

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From the ¹Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, the ²Regional Laboratory Kupat Holim Klalit, Petah Tikva and the ³Mishmar Hayarden Cardiac and Rehabilitation Institute, Givataym, Israel.
Correspondence to: Daniel Yam, Ph.D. or Meir Shinitzky, Ph.D., Department of Biological Chemistry, The Weizmann Institute of Science, 76100, Rehovot, Israel; e-mail: meir.shinitzky@weizmann.ac.il

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receive 7 g/d of a dietary concentrated supplement (n-3 FAs + supplements group; composition given below) or placebo, and recommended to reduce the consumption of omega-6 fatty acids for 12 weeks. The eligibility criteria were existence of CVD and dyslipidaemia treated by statins and/or bezafibrates for at least 3 months before entering the study without satisfactory results, so that an increase of medication doses had been considered. The antilipidaemic drug treatment was continued during the study.

**Dietary Supplement Composition**

67% n-3 FA (Pronova Biocare, Norway, 185 mg EPA and 465 mg/g DHA), 14 mg/g lecithin, and extracts of rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis Linn.) and Curcumina longa L. (Dr. Marcus, Gmbh) 4.4 mg and 3.0 mg/g respectively, in the form of a bread spread (Yamega Ltd., Israel). Bread spread of only olive oil (Yamega Ltd., Israel) was used as a placebo.

**Compliance**

The patients were recommended to reduce the consumption of omega-6 fatty acids, and were asked to visit the Institute every 2 weeks in order to receive the dietary supplement spreads and to inform the personnel on their compliance.

**Blood Pressure**

Blood pressure was measured before and every two weeks, by stethoscope, after 15 min rest in a horizontal position.

**Blood Analyses**

Fasting venous blood was collected before and at the end of the study. The laboratory test included total, LDL, HDL-cholesterol, triglycerides, glucose and insulin. Biochemical tests were performed automatically in a Hitachi 747 device at 37 °C (reagents from Boehringer, Mannheim, Germany). Insulin was assayed automatically in an Immulite device by chemoluminescence method (Diagnostic Product Corporation, Los Angeles, USA).

**Statistical Analysis**

The Mann-Whitney test was used. The significance of the difference between groups was analyzed by repeated measures of variance (ANOVA) using the computer program Statistics 5.0. Results are expressed as mean ± SD in addition of other parameters. No side effects were reported in any of the participants of both groups.

**Results**

62 pts, 34 in the omega-3 FAs + supplements group and 28 in the placebo group, completed the study. Table 1 summarizes the blood test results before and at the end of the study in both groups. The results in the omega-3 FAs + supplements group indicated a significant decrease (p < 0.05) of total cholesterol (17.2%), LDL-cholesterol (16.2%), triglycerides (39.6%) and insulin (35.2%) in the hyperinsulinaemic pts, (18 out of 34), and no significant changes in the HDL-cholesterol and glucose values. 9 out of the 18 hyperinsulinaemic pts showed high values of systolic blood pressure (175 ± 12 mmHg) which decreased at the end of the study to 130.8 ± 3 mmHg while diastolic values decreased from 95 ± 3 to 82.5 ± 3 mmHg.

In the placebo group a significant decrease in the LDL-cholesterol of 10.6% was observed with no changes in the other parameters. No side effects were reported in any of the participants of both groups.

**Discussion**

Lipid lowering drugs like the statins lower LDL-cholesterol levels, increase HDL-cholesterol, and reduce triglycerides [31]. However, the CVD pts in our study, despite being treated by these antilipidaemic drugs, presented before the study high blood cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol and very high values of triglycerides (see Tab. 1). In addition, 34 out of 62 pts, presented also high insulin levels (> 20 mU/ml) and 16 of them were under hypertension.

The best evidence for the influences of dietary fats on human health is provided by the Japanese people. During the past 40 years, the average intake of total fats in Japan has increased to approx. 60 g/day, still considerably below the levels in Western countries. The average intake of n-6 and n-3 FA in Japan has also increased from 4 g/d and 2g/d to 12g/d and 3g/d respectively, so that the ratio between n-6 and n-3 FA increased from 2 to 4 while in the Western countries the ratio is 10–20:1 [1]. According to Okuyama et al. [32] this increase in n-6 FA and relative n-3 deficiency are major risk factors for cancers, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases and also for allergic hyperreactivity.

Hypertriglyceridaemia and hypertension are the most common abnormalities associated with hyperinsulinaemia and insulin resistance [13, 14] and strong predictors of risk for coronary heart disease (CHD) and myocardial infarction. Elevated plasma triacylglycerol concentrations are associated with other CHD risk factors, namely reduced HDL-cholesterol and a preponderance of highly atherogenic, LDL-cholesterol. Other pathological responses, such as impaired coagulation and pancreatitis, have also been attributed to hypertriglyceridaemia [33]. Several factors may lead to hyperinsulinaemia and insulin resistance, among them high consumption of linoleic n-6 FA. On the
other hand, n-3 FA prevent hyperinsulinemia [26] and insulin resistance [10]. In addition, recent studies attributed to curcumin and rosemary extracts antioxidant activities in addition to prevention of spasmatic disorders, inflammatory diseases, atherosclerosis, and ischemic heart diseases [27–30].

In line with this evidence we may attribute the beneficial changes observed in the blood profile (Tab. 1) of the n-3 FAs + suppl pts group, to n-3 FA and the other active ingredients in the dietary spread. The results of this study reinforce many other studies showing that n-3 FA, especially when combined with curcumin and rosemary extracts, may alleviate and/or prevent CHD and other related diseases [16–23]. In addition, the results of this study indicate that the combination of simvastatin and fish oil has better therapeutic effects than simvastatin alone [31], which deserve further investigation.

Another aspect to be considered is the statins’ pharmacological and clinical effects. In general, the safety and tolerability profiles for all statins currently in use is of less than 2% incidence of undesirable effects. The most common adverse effects of simvastatin are gastro-intestinal disturbance, myositis and myopathy. However, rhabdomyolysis leading to renal failure [34] and thyroid follicular adenoma [35] were also reported. Intake of n-3 fatty acid may therefore permit the reduction statins doses, and thus alleviate the adverse effects.

Conclusion

Many studies have shown that diets may interfere with a series of risk factors of CVD not modulated by antilipidaemic drugs. Our study confirms and reinforces studies showing the results of this study indicate that the combination of simvastatin and fish oil has better therapeutic effects than simvastatin alone [31], which deserve further investigation.

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