

Fire-Proofing Your Heart

Heart Disease: The #1 Killer of Active and Retired Fire-Fighters

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Public Safety Longevity Statistics

	Fire-Fighters	Civilians
Average age of patient with heart attack	49 Years	65 Years
Heart attacks under age 45	45%	7%
Average Life Expectancy	62 Years	79 Years

Now 46 Years!

Three Questions Plaguing Health of Fire-Fighters

- 1 **1st Responders develop heart disease at rates that supersede rates of heart disease found in civilian populations**
- 2 **1st Responders develop heart disease at younger ages than observed in civilian populations**
- 3 **1st Responders develop heart disease absent of clinical markers classically associated with early-onset heart disease**

The Way it *really* works...

- Plaque formation doesn't happen the way scaling develops inside plumbing
- The amount of cholesterol in circulation doesn't determine one's propensity to develop plaque – It's about the **CONDITIONS** for plaque development
- Inflammation inside the vascular space (due to genetics, smoking, poor diet, stress, lack of sleep, etc) contribute to plaque development
- Plaque can develop in the arteries of patients with normal or low total cholesterol, who are fit-looking and young men and women.

THANK YOU!!

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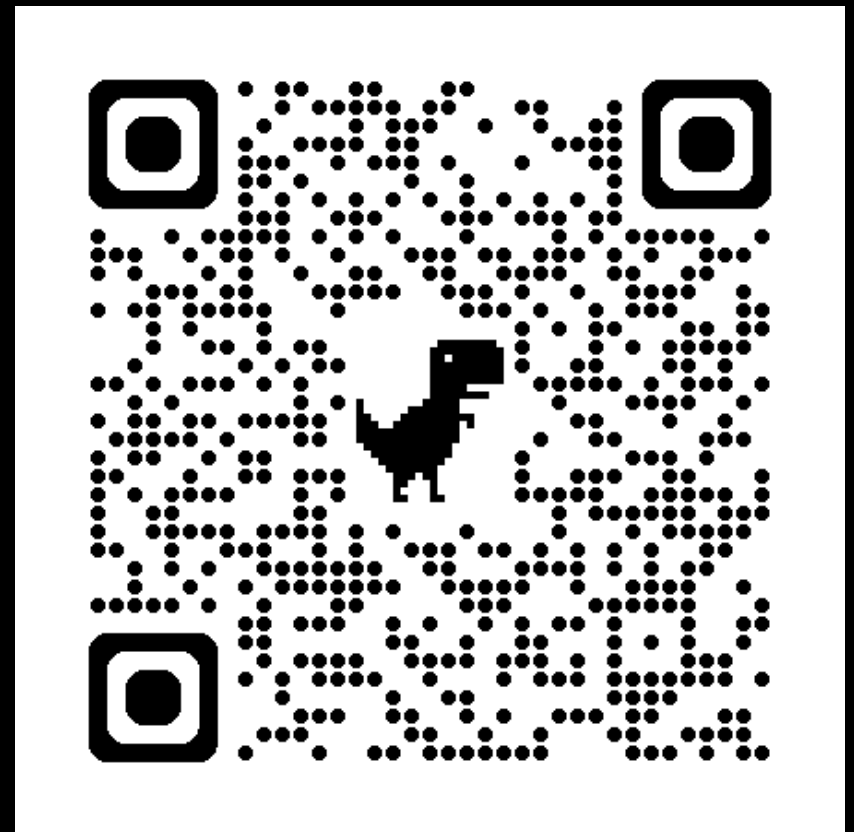
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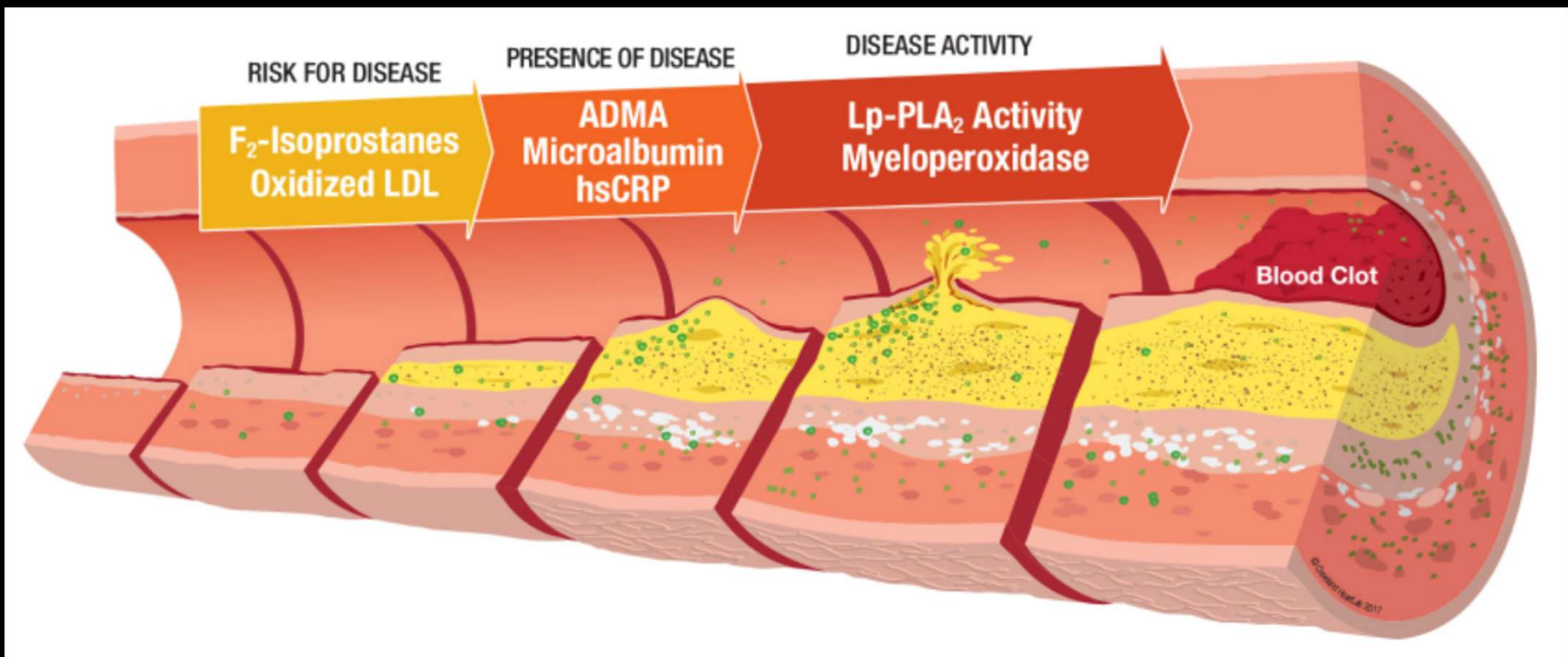
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Bring this training to your agency!



Cardiology 101



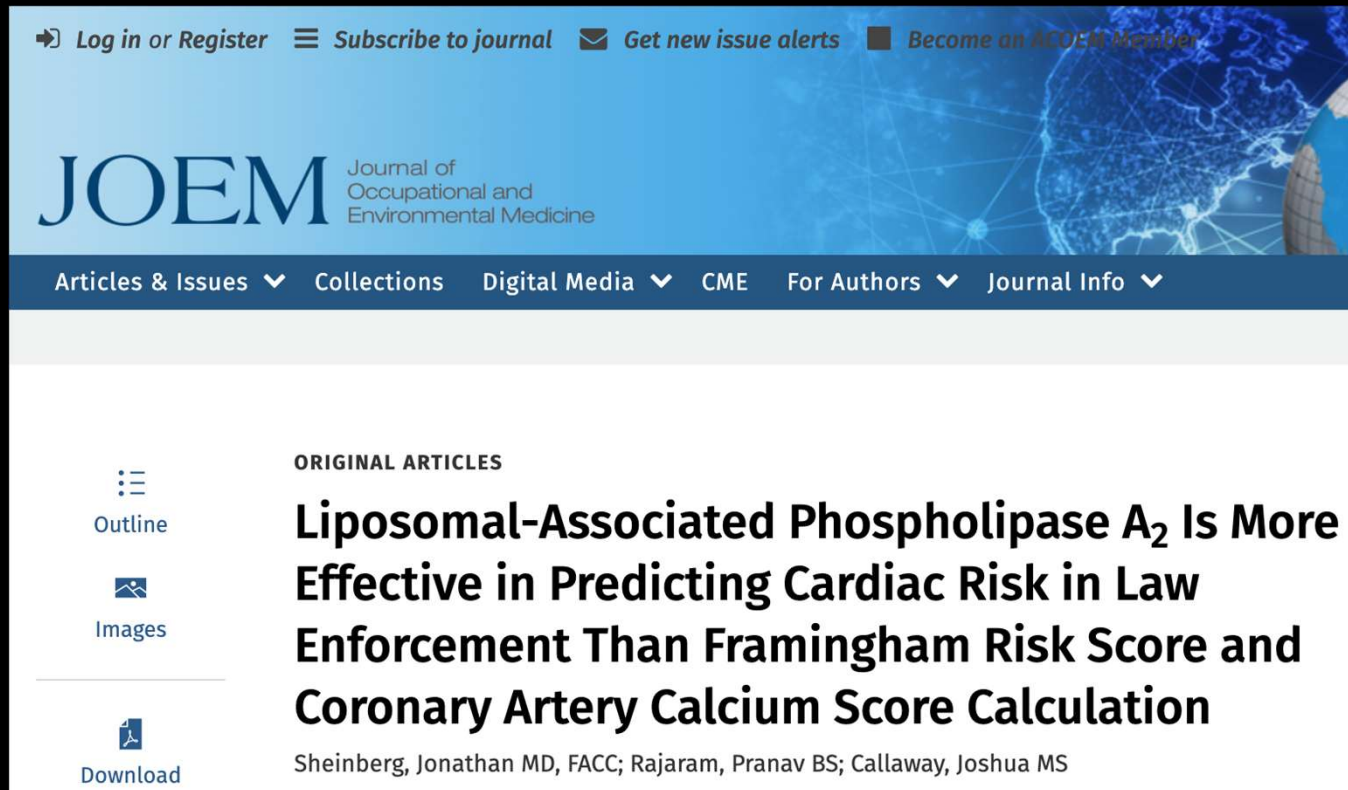
Cardiology 101

- Cardiac inflammatory markers can determine the stage of plaque development more accurately than traditional risk scoring
- Lp-PLA2 indicates late stage, soft plaque development much better than traditional risk scoring (based on civilian data) available through basic physicals

CAN INDICATE SIGNIFICANT CARDIAC RISK – up to 40% CHANCE OF DEVELOPING A HEART ATTACK IN 4 YEARS...

...regardless of age, cholesterol level, fitness, or physical presentation

How Many Are “We” Missing?



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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Liposomal-Associated Phospholipase A₂ Is More Effective in Predicting Cardiac Risk in Law Enforcement Than Framingham Risk Score and Coronary Artery Calcium Score Calculation

Sheinberg, Jonathan MD, FACC; Rajaram, Pranav BS; Callaway, Joshua MS

Current Research

- Traditional risk scoring does NOT adequately predict cardiac risk in members of public safety **ESPECIALLY LAW-ENFORCEMENT**
- **92% INEFFECTIVE** in members of law-enforcement with low-risk according to traditional risk scoring models (Framingham)
- Traditional risk scoring was only **24% INEFFECTIVE** in civilian populations indicating that LEOs have qualities of a special population
- Male and female LEOs are NOT dissimilar in terms of cardiac risk as once suspected – especially in young (20yr-25yr old) populations

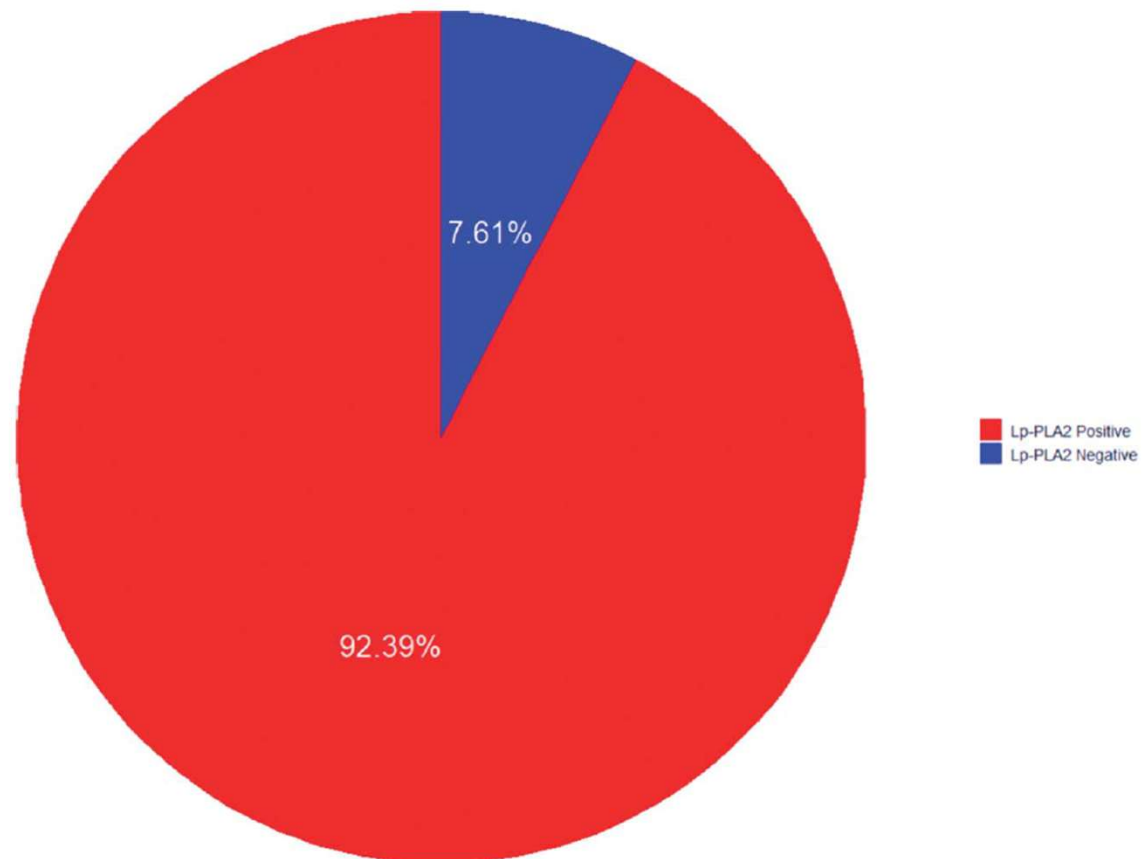
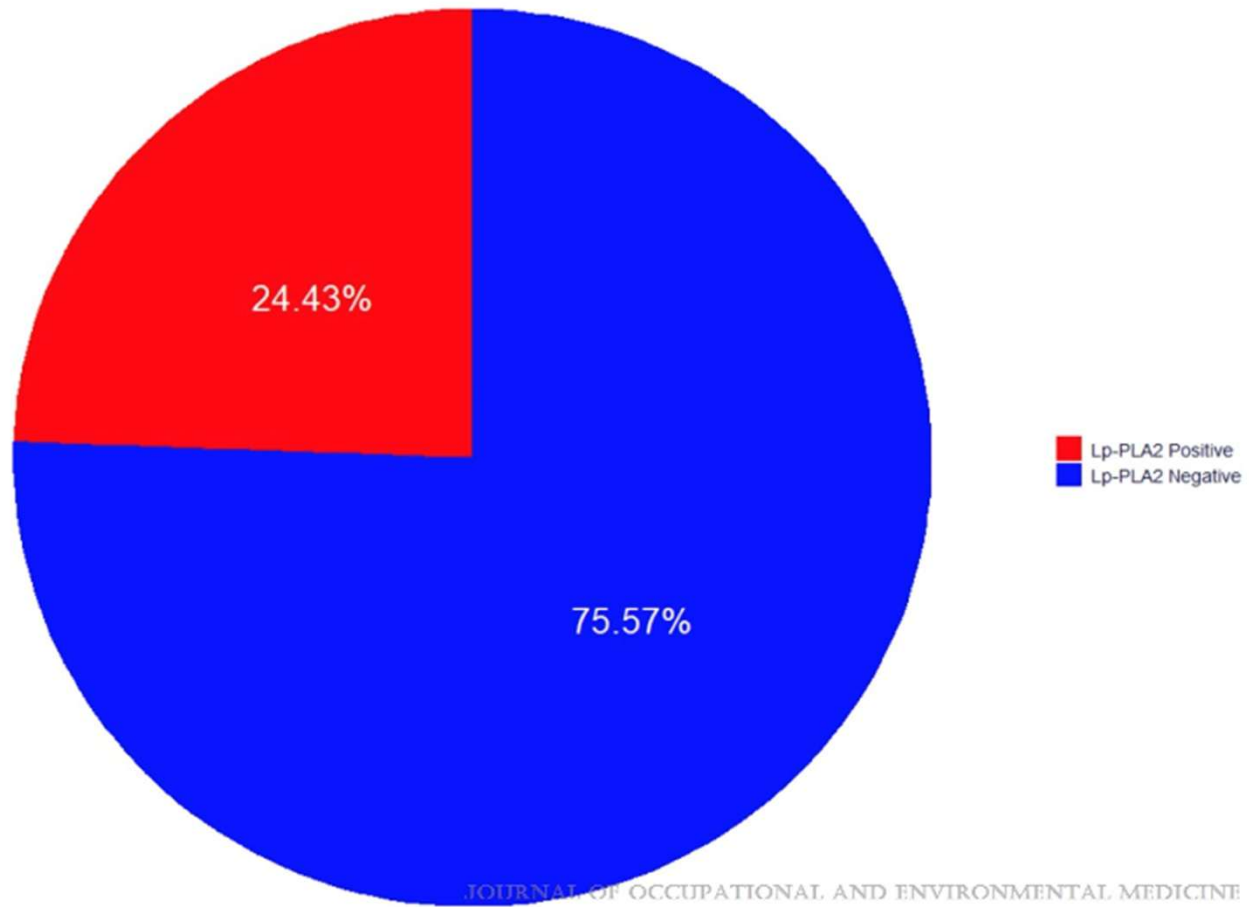
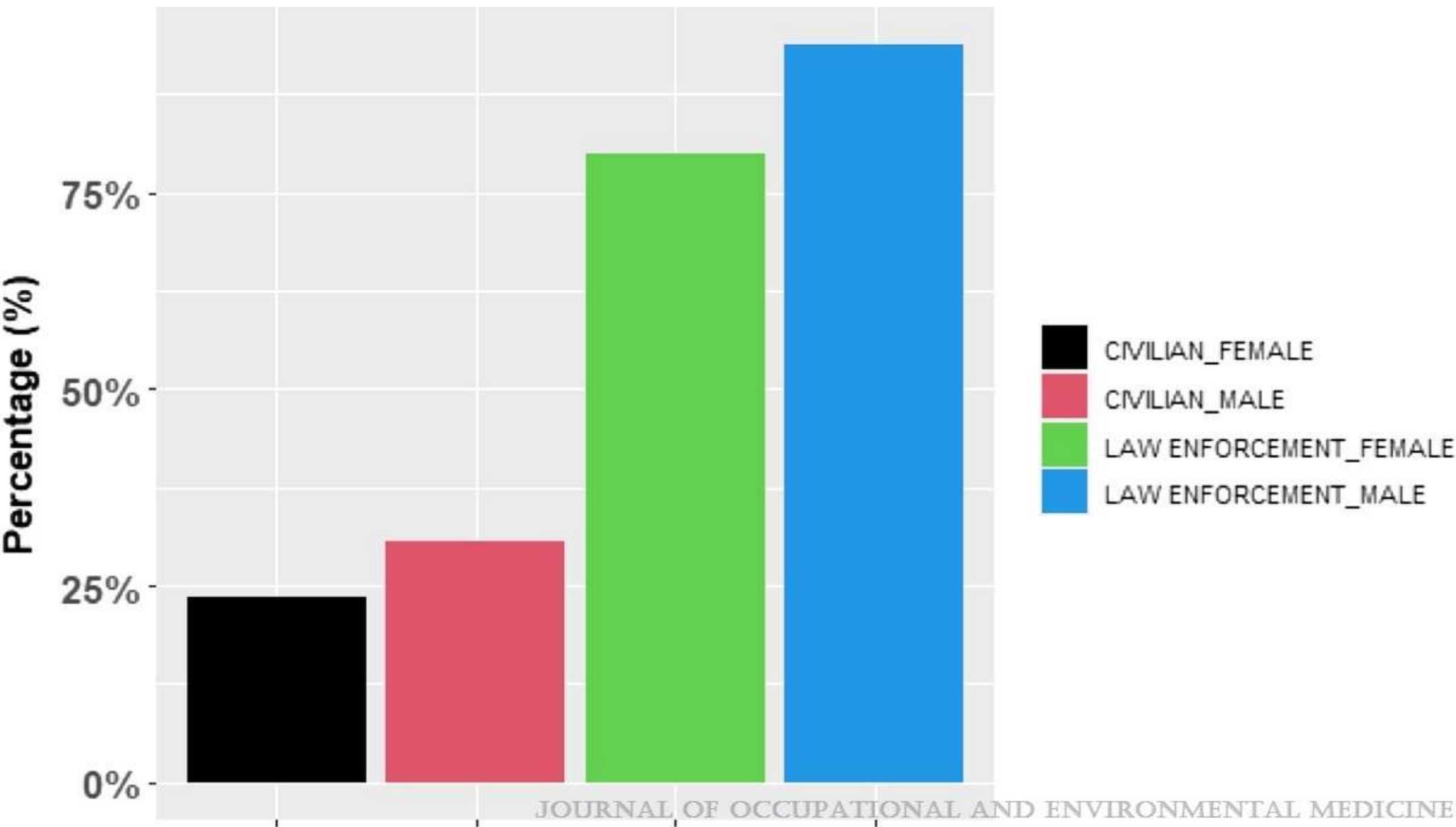


FIGURE 6. Low/intermediate Framingham risk vs Lp-PLA2 positivity in LEOs.





Blood Testing

What Blood Tests Should you receive as part of a comprehensive wellness program?

Advanced Cardiac Panel:

Lp-PLA2 – marker associated with late-stage rupture-prone plaque development

OxLDL – measure of early-stage inflammation (leading to plaque development)

Apolipoprotein B – represents the sum total of atherogenic (plaque producing) particles in circulation

Lipoprotein A – important data regarding your genetic predisposition towards cholesterol production

Some Solutions

- **Statins** have been shown to be remarkably effective at significantly reducing inflammation inside the coronary vasculature
- **2000-4000mg of Omega-3** (as a supplement) can act as a potent “cardio-protectory” agent when taken consistently or sourced in your diet
- **Mediterranean Diet** has been shown to be extremely effective at mitigating risks of heart disease, reducing obesity, and lowering bad cholesterol
- **Smoking cessation** (incl smoke-less tobacco) remains to be extremely important in preventing inflammation associated with increases in PLA2
- **Low Intensity exercise** is extremely valuable and can boost good cholesterol (HDL) – reduces likelihood of atherosclerotic plaque development
- **Avoid fructose!** – This can reduce the synthesis of “sticky” lipids that can manifest as arterial plaque under the “right” conditions

BE AWARE OF YOUR HEART DISEASE RISK AS A POLICE OFFICER

DON'T DO NOTHING

MD

MEDITERRANEAN DIET

Abundant Fruits and Vegetables

Whole Grains

Nuts and Seeds

Legumes

Cruciferous vegetables

Fish, Seafood, Poultry

Moderate Dairy

Limited Red Meat

Spices and Herbs

Dark Chocolate (in moderation)

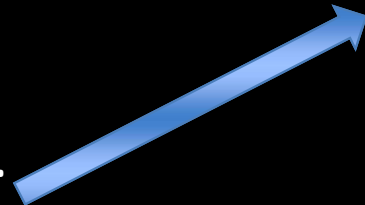
1. *Reductions in Inflammatory patterns*
2. *Increase in HDL*
3. *Stimulus of lipolytic systems = energy stability*

MD

MEDITERRANEAN DIET

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the AHA/ASA Journals website. The main header is 'Circulation Research'. Below it, there is a section for a 'REVIEW ARTICLE' titled 'The Mediterranean Diet and Cardiovascular Health: A Critical Review', originally published on 28 February 2019. The authors listed are Miguel A. Martínez-González, Alfredo Gea, and Miguel Ruiz-Canela. A 'Check for updates' button is visible. To the right, there is a 'Circulation' logo and a 'SUBMIT' button.

No dietary strategy has been subject to more scrutiny than the MedDiet. It is as close as we can get to the perfect human diet.



Conclusions

We have shown here that there is a large, strong, plausible, and consistent body of available prospective evidence to support the benefits of the MedDiet on cardiovascular health. Moreover, in the era of assessing overall food patterns, no other dietary pattern has undergone such a comprehensive, repeated, and international assessment of its cardiovascular effects. The MedDiet has successfully passed all the needed tests and it approaches the gold standard for cardiovascular health.

The MedDiet can be adapted to many different geographic settings by tailoring it to individual characteristics such as food and cultural preferences and health conditions. Promotion of the MedDiet requires changes in the food environment, the food systems, and public health policies to improve overall diet quality of individuals, communities, and populations.

Approved Supplements:

- ***BRANCHED CHAIN AMINO ACIDS***
- ***OMEGA-3 (NOT OMEGA 6) – 2000 to 4000mg/day***
- ***DHEA – 25 to 50mg***
- ***PROTEIN – 1.4 to 1.6g/kg body weight***
- ***VITAMIN D - 1000IU***
- ***CREATINE – 3 to 5g/day***
- ***GLUTAMINE – 3g/day***

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