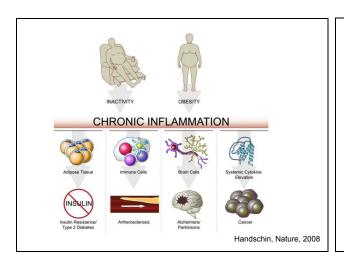
INTERACTION BETWEEN NUTRITION AND SPORT TO PREVENT CHRONICAL-DEGENERATIVE DISEASES

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Criteria for Clinical Diagnosis of the Metabolic Syndrome

/leasure

-Elevated waist circumference

-Elevated triglycerides (drug treatment for elevated triglycerides is an alternate indicator)
-Reduced HDL cholesterol (drug treatment for reduced HDL cholesterol is an alternate indicator)
-Elevated blood pressure (drug treatment for elevated blood pressure is an alternate indicator)
-Elevated fasting glucose (drug treatment for elevated glucose is an alternate indicator)

Categorical cut points

Population- and country-specific

definitions >150 mg/dL

<40 mg/dL for males and <50 mg/dL for females
Systolic ≥130 mm Hg and/or diastolic ≥85 mm Hg
≥100 mg/dL

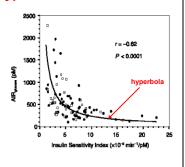
Alberti KG et al. Circulation 2009; 120:1640-1645.

The Relationship between Insulin Sensitivity and Beta-cell Secretion is Hyperbolic

The product insulin sensitivity x beta-cell function tends to remain CONSTANT in normal subjects (*).

The relationship between insulin sensitivity and betacell function is thus hyperbolic.

(*) Kahn et al. - Diabetes, 1993



Strong association between muscle fiber composition and insulin sensitivity

There are correlations between insulinstimulated glucose uptake and:

- type I muscle fibers (positive),
- type IIb muscle fibers (negative),
- and the capillary density (positive).

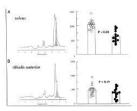
A study demonstrated an increased number of type IIb fibers in skeletal muscle of healthy normoglycemic first-degree relatives of NIDDM patients, compared with a control group matched for age, sex, and BMI

Nyholm B et al., Diabetes 46:1822-1282, 1997

Hypetryglyceridemia

- · Orthotopic fat deposition
 - Adipose tissue
- · Ectopic fat deposition
 - Muscle
 - Hearth
 - Liver
- · Effect of physical exercise

Intramyocellular Triglyceride Content Is a Determinant of in Vivo Insulin Resistance in Humans A 1H -1 3C Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy Assessment in Offspring of Type 2 Diabetic Parents



Diabetes, vol. 48, August 1999

Conclusions

- Metabolic syndrome is complex and in evolution;
- Several genetic determinants were described;
- Recently epigenetic modifications have been considered;
- Physical activity is capable to act at most of the molecular determinants of metabolic syndrome;
- Specific drugs have been developed

Thrifty Genotype Hypothesis... 50 years later

Diabetes Mellitus: A "Thrifty" Genotype Rendered Detrimental by "Progress"? JAMES V. NEEL Department of Human Genetics, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Am J Hum Genet. 1962 December; 14(4): 353-362.