PROPOSITIONS ACCOMPANYING THE THESIS

Metabolism, Renal Insufficiency and Life Expectancy

1. In obese patients, abdominal fat compartments peculiarly contribute to inflammation increasing the CV risk (this thesis).

2. High adiponectin levels drive the association of plasma resistin with cardiovascular and all-cause mortality in patients with end-stage kidney failure (this thesis).

3. In dialysis patients the rs1974201 polymorphism in the ENPP1 gene, modifies the relationship between the left ventricular myocardial geometry and the pro-fibrotic protein TIMP-1 (this thesis).

4. The enzyme Gamma-glutamyl transferase is an independent risk factor for mortality in the elderly and this association is modified by circulating levels of oxidized low-density lipoproteins (this thesis).

5. A functional polymorphism in the IL6 gene points at a causal link between serum IL6 levels and adverse cardiovascular events in chronic kidney disease (this thesis).

6. Cardiovascular diseases is a leading cause of global mortality and the identification of the factors contributing to their onset is one of the major challenges of biomedical (https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/cardiovascular-diseases).

7. Lifestyle interventions are the cornerstone that effectively can reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease (Circulation 2013; 128:2169-2176).

8. Obesity, chronic kidney disease and aging are enhancers of adverse cardiovascular events but the risk factors explaining these associations remain still unknown (Lancet 2013; 382: 339-352).


11. There is a great difference between knowing and understanding: you can know a lot about something and not really understand it (Charles Kettering).

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