| Título del Proyecto                                    | Understanding obesity (Ob), metabolic syndrome (MetS), type 2 diabetes (T2DM) and fatty liver disease (FL): a multidisciplinary approach.   |
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| Nº de expediente asignado                              | PIE14/00031   |
| Breve descripción del objetivo o finalidad de la ayuda | Metabolic syndrome (MetS) is a multiplex risk factor that arises from insulin resistance accompanying abnormal adipose tissue deposition and function. It is a risk factor for coronary heart disease (CHD), as well as for diabetes, fatty liver, and several cancers. The clinical components of this syndrome may include hypertension, hyperglycaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, reduced high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and abdominal obesity. Complex interactions of environment (lifestyle factors), drug side effects (antipsychotic drugs), neuroendocrine systems and genetic effects directly contribute to MetS. Previous data suggest that patients meeting these diagnostic criteria are at greater risk for significant clinical consequences, the worst of these being the development of diabetes mellitus and CHD. MetS also increases the risk of stroke, fatty liver disease, and cancer. MetS is a worldwide problem. Approximately one-quarter of the adult European population is estimated to have MetS, with a similar prevalence in Latin America, and it is considered an emerging epidemic in developing East Asian countries. For the first time, our generation will now have a shorter life expectancy than the previous one due in part to the high prevalence of metabolic diseases leading to a higher mortality rate. Therefore there is a medical and economic imperative to identify those individuals with metabolic syndrome early, so that lifestyle interventions and treatment may prevent the development of diabetes and/or non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD).  Initial laboratory studies in patients suspected of having MetS should include standard chemistries to assess for hyperglycaemia and renal dysfunction, and lipid studies for hypertriglyceridaemia and low HDL-C levels. In view of the various associations between MetS and other conditions, additional helpful tests may include blood thyroid, hemoglobin ALC, and uric acid levels and, as a critical parameter, liver function tests. Exploration of the clinical determinants and the |

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| Logotipo correspondiente (de ser necesario)  | GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA  MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA, INDUSTRIA Y COMPETITIVIDAD  Instituto de Salud Carlos III   |
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| Importe de la ayuda  | 660.000 €   |
| Convocatoria:  | Proyectos Integrados de Excelencia – Convocatoria AES2014   |
| Entidad Financiadora   | recommendations for future clinical guidelines.  ISCIII   |
|  | would be a unique opportunity to simultaneously study all the components related to the pathogenesis of a very timely clinical problem with important socioeconomic consequences. Identification of diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers would be included in the |

| + información (en este campo se incluiría link a la página<br>web del proyecto (proyectos europeos) y en caso de<br>carecer de ella enlace a la página del grupo del IP. | http://www.ciberisciii.es/areas-tematicas/grupo-de-investigacion?id=16109 |
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