**COMPREHENSIVE CARDIOVASCULAR RISK REDUCTION IN THE METABOLIC SYNDROME AND DIABETES**

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Metabolic susceptibility in combination with environmental and behavioral factors have contributed to a global epidemic of non-communicable diseases with an estimated prevalence of diabetes of 380 million by 2025. Central to the pathophysiology of metabolic syndrome is visceral adiposity which leads to a clustering of vascular risk factors including a cascade of adverse processes involving upregulation of inflammatory cytokines and a prothrombotic state. Of major concern the metabolic syndrome and diabetes significantly increase the risk of vascular disease. In addition, most cardiovascular patients have evidence of abnormal glucose metabolism. Importantly, comprehensive cardiovascular risk reduction is critical for preventive strategies targeting this high risk group. Population health and disease management approaches, as well as new care models are needed as data strongly suggests that innovative integrated care will impact both quality and outcomes for those with metabolic syndrome and diabetes.