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Title: Epicardial fat mass is increased in patients with COPD: A non-invasive cardiovascular marker in a high risk population

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Body: Background: Epicardial Fat Mass is associated with an increased cardiovascular events in the general population. This marker has not been explored in patients with COPD. Hypotesis: COPD patients have an increased Epicardial Fat Mass volume (EFMV). Methods and Results: This cross-sectional observational study evaluated 120 participants ( 53 smokers without COPD and 67 with COPD). They underwent a clinical and radiological evaluation (Chest CT measuring cm 3 ). Patients' general characteristics and differences between groups are presented in Table 1.

Variables with statistically significant differences were included in the multivariate analysis to determine those that independently predict EFMV.

Male gender, hypertension, pack years history and COPD diagnosis were predictors of EFMV. Conclusions: COPD is an independent risk factor for an increased EFMV. Further studies should assess the impact of this finding as a non invasive marker of cardiovascular events in this high risk population.

