

Cardiovascular risk profile in Olympic athletes: an unexpected and underestimated risk scenario

Flavio D'Ascenzi,¹ Stefano Caselli,² Federico Alvino,¹ Barbara Digiacinto,² Erika Lemme,² Massimo Piepoli,³ Antonio Pelliccia²

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¹Department of Medical Biotechnologies, Division of Cardiology, University of Siena, Siena, Italy

²Institute of Sports Medicine and Science, Rome, Italy

³Heart Failure Unit, Cardiology, G da Saliceto Hospital, Piacenza, Italy

Correspondence to

Dr Flavio D'Ascenzi, Department of Medical Biotechnologies, Division of Cardiology, University of Siena, Siena 53100, Italy; flavio.dascenzi@unisi.it

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ABSTRACT

Background Prevalence of cardiovascular (CV) risk factors has been poorly explored in subjects regularly engaged in high-intensity exercise programmes. Our aim was, therefore, to assess the prevalence and distribution of CV risk factors in a large population of competitive athletes, to derive the characteristics of athlete's lifestyle associated with the best CV profile.

Methods 1058 Olympic athletes (656 males, 402 females), consecutively evaluated in the period 2014–2016, represent the study population. Prevalence and distribution of CV risk factors was assessed, in relation to age, body size and sport.

Findings Dyslipidemia was the most common risk (32%), followed by increased waist circumference (25%), positive family history (18%), smoking habit (8%), hypertension (3.8%) and hyperglycaemia (0.3%). Large subset of athletes (418, 40%) had none or 1 (414, 39%) risk factor, while only a few (39, 3.7%) had 3/4 CV risk factors. The group without risks largely comprised endurance athletes (34%). Ageing was associated with higher total and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, triglycerides ($p<0.001$) and glycaemia ($p=0.002$) and lower high-density lipoprotein cholesterol. On multivariate logistic regression analysis, age, BMI and body fat were identified as independent predictors of increased CV risk.

Interpretation Dyslipidemia and increased waist circumference are common in elite athletes (32% and 25%, respectively). A large proportion (40%) of athletes, mostly endurance, are totally free from risk factors. Only a minority (3%) presents a high CV risk, largely expression of lifestyle and related to modifiable CV risk factors.

INTRODUCTION

Cardiovascular (CV) diseases are the leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide, prompting the scientific societies to actively promote preventive appropriate strategies to reduce the incidence and progression of this pandemic.¹ Regular physical exercise is accepted to play an important role in the prevention of CV diseases, being associated with lower incidence and severity of CV diseases.¹ The beneficial consequences of exercise programmes are believed to be (partly) mediated by tempering the prevalence and severity of CV risk factors.

Despite several observational studies have reported the effect of regular physical exercise on populations at moderate-to-high CV risk profile, more scanty and less consistent information are available on CV risks in subjects regularly engaged in high-intensity physical activity, such as competitive athletes.

What are the findings?

- Dyslipidemia and increased waist circumference are common in elite athletes (32% and 25%, respectively).
- A large proportion (40%) of athletes, mostly endurance, are totally free from risk factors.
- Only a minority (3%) presents a high cardiovascular (CV) risk, related to modifiable CV risk factors.

How might it impact on clinical practice in the future?

- Sport participation does not guarantee, per se, to eliminate being overweight and does not eliminate the trend towards an increase in cholesterol and glucose. therefore, a healthy lifestyle including regular exercise and an adequate diet and stop smoking should be encouraged.
- Body mass index and body fat are independent predictors of increased CV risk also in top-level athletes and should be monitored for their impact on athletic performance and on CV risk.
- Waist circumference and body composition should be used to define overweight in order to avoid misclassifications in top-level athletes.

Athletes are assumed to have a low-risk profile, due to the usual young adult age and the effect of regular exercise programmes, and are instinctively believed to represent the model of a healthy lifestyle; however, there are no large registries supporting this assumption and the current algorithms are considered inadequate to assess the CV risk in these subjects.^{2,3}

Moreover, this view has been challenged by observations describing an unexpected large prevalence of CV risk factors in selected cohorts of athletes such as football players that were active professional, retire middle-aged and also young college athletes.^{4–11}

Therefore, we planned the present study to assess the prevalence and distribution of CV risk factors in a large population of male and female Olympic athletes, considered to represent the model of physically active and healthy lifestyle. We sought to assess the extent and distribution of CV risk factors and derive the athletic characteristics associated with the best advisable CV profile.



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METHODS

Setting

The Institute of Sport Medicine and Science in Rome is the division of the Italian Olympic Committee responsible for medical evaluation of the elite athletes selected for participation to the Olympic Games and/or World Championships. The medical programme implemented for Olympic athletes comprises history, physical examination with anthropometric parameters including body composition, blood testing and cardiac assessment with 12-lead and exercise electrocardiography and echocardiography.¹²

Study population

From January 2014 to June 2016, 1190 elite athletes were evaluated as members of the Italian team selected as potential competitors in the Olympics. Athletes were examined during period of intense exercise conditioning, after a long-term career (3–15 years, average 6) of regular exercise training and competition at national/international level. After the rationale and protocol of the study were explained, the participants gave their written informed consent.

For the purpose of the present investigation, and due to limited sample size, athletes <15 or >45 years of age were excluded. Accordingly, the final study population consisted of 1058 consecutive athletes (656 males, 402 females), mostly Caucasians (98%), with mean age 24 ± 6 (1 SD) years.

Athletes participated in a broad spectrum of 28 sport disciplines, arbitrarily classified into four groups^{13 14}: 1) skill (ie, primarily technical disciplines), $n=227$ (21%), including archery, equestrian, golf, shooting; 2) power (ie, primarily strength disciplines), $n=193$ (18%), including weightlifting, Greco Roman wrestling, judo, javelin, shot-putting; 3) mixed disciplines (ie, activities with alternate isometric and isotonic components), $n=345$ (33%), including soccer, fencing, volleyball, basketball, tennis and 4) endurance disciplines (ie, primarily dynamic components), $n=293$ (28%), including cycling, rowing, triathlon, long-distance running.

Clinical evaluation

All athletes included in the present analysis were asymptomatic. None was taking regularly drugs under medical prescription administered for dyslipidemia while four people took antihypertensive drugs and one was under insulin treatment for type 1 diabetes mellitus. All athletes denied use of performance-enhancing or illicit drugs and have undergone serial WADA and National Anti-doping Agency mandatory controls for checking possible abuse of banned drugs.¹⁵ The athletes were advised to withdraw training or competition within the 12 hours prior our medical evaluation. Blood pressure was measured in the sitting position before exercise testing, as recommended.¹ Body height and weight were obtained in each subject and body mass index (BMI) was calculated as weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in metres. Body surface area (BSA) was derived by the Mosteller formula.¹⁶ Body composition and fat percentage were measured using Bioelectric Impedance Analysis (BIA 101 Quantum, Akern, Italy) using constant sinusoidal current, at an intensity of 50 kHz and 400 μ A. Standard 12-lead ECG was performed in supine position and interpretation made according to the recent international criteria for ECG interpretation in athletes.¹⁷ All participants underwent maximal exercise testing on bicycle ergometer (Cubestress XR400; Cardioline SpA, Milan, Italy) as previously reported.¹⁸

Echocardiographic examination

Two-dimensional echocardiography was performed with Philips EPIQ 7 (Philips Medical System, Andover, Massachusetts, USA). Cardiac images were obtained in multiple cross-sectional planes using standard transducer positions. Images were obtained and interpreted by two expert cardiologists. Measurements of end-diastolic and end-systolic left ventricular (LV) cavity dimensions, ventricular septum and posterior free wall thicknesses were obtained according to the current recommendations.^{19 20} LV mass was calculated by the Devereux formula.²¹ LV ejection fraction was calculated with biplane method of disks summation (modified Simpson's rule).²¹ LV diastolic function was evaluated both by pulsed-wave Doppler (PW) and tissue Doppler imaging, as recommended.²²

Risk factors definition

Family history: fatal or non-fatal CV events or/and established diagnosis of CV disease in first-degree male relatives before 55 years, or female relatives before 65 years.¹

Cigarette smoking: defined as regularly smokers of at least one cigarette per day.

Overweight: in order to avoid misclassifying subjects with increased muscular mass and high BMI as overweight, our definition of overweight was a waist circumference >94 cm for men or >80 cm for women.¹

Hypertension: diagnosis of hypertension was considered when systolic blood pressure was ≥ 140 mm Hg and/or diastolic was ≥ 90 mm Hg or subjects were in treatment with antihypertensive drugs.¹

Diabetes: diagnosis was made if fasting glucose was ≥ 126 mg/dL or current treatment with insulin or antidiabetic drugs.²³

Dyslipidemia: was defined for a low-density lipoprotein (LDL) ≥ 115 mg/dL.²⁴

Age: for the purpose of the study, athletes were arbitrarily classified as adolescent (15–20 years), young (21–29 years) and older adults (30–45 years).

Statistical analysis

Continuous data were expressed as mean \pm SD and categorical data as number of observations and frequencies. Differences between groups were evaluated with unpaired T-test; difference between proportions was calculated by χ^2 test. Statistical significance was assumed if the null hypothesis could be rejected at $p < 0.05$. Population was divided according either to type of sport participated, age or number of risk factors. Differences among age groups were assessed with analysis of variance and post hoc Bonferroni correction.

Binary logistic regression analysis was used to identify the variables associated with the highest CV risk profile (ie, presence of three to four risk factors). Factors with a univariate value of $p < 0.05$ were included in a stepwise multivariate logistic regression analysis. Categorical variables comprised gender and type of sport. Specifically, the impact of type of sport was assessed using N-1 dummy variables, with skill disciplines chosen as the reference value. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS software (V.22; SPSS, Chicago, Illinois, USA).

RESULTS

Demographic and clinical characteristics

The demographic, clinical and echocardiographic characteristics of the overall study population according to age are reported in table 1.

Table 1 Demographic, clinical and echocardiographic characteristics of the study population according to age

Parameter	Adolescent athletes (a) n=292	Young adult athletes (b) n=569	Older adult athletes (c) n=197	P values
Height, cm	177±12	179±11	180±11	0.019
Weight, kg	69±13*†	74±15‡	77±15‡	<0.001
BSA, m ²	1.84±0.22*†	1.92±0.24‡	1.95±0.24‡	<0.001
BMI, kg/m ²	22±2*†	23±3‡	24±3*‡	<0.001
Waist circumference, cm	81±6*†	83±8‡	86±9‡	<0.001
Body fat, %	16±7†	17±6†	20±6‡	<0.001
Systolic BP, mm Hg	111±12*†	114±12‡	116±11‡	<0.001
Diastolic BP, mm Hg	69±8*†	73±8‡	74±9‡	<0.001
Heart rate, bpm	60±10*†	57±11‡	57±11‡	<0.001
Glucose, mg/dL	93±7†	93±7 ^c	95±9‡	0.002
Total cholesterol, mg/dL	171±33*†	182±34‡	191±34‡	<0.001
HDL, mg/dL	64±17†	66±16†	59±15‡	<0.001
LDL, mg/dL	95±27*†	103±28‡	116±31‡	<0.001
Triglycerides, mg/dL	69±31*†	77±37‡	86±41‡	<0.001
Positive family history, n (%)	52 (18)	94 (17)	39 (20)	0.573
Max. exercise load, watt	231±56*†	253±61‡	244±59‡	<0.001
Peak systolic BP, mm Hg	178±21*†	184±23‡	184±21‡	<0.001
Peak diastolic BP, mm Hg	70±8*†	75±9‡	77±9‡	<0.001
LV wall thickness, mm	9±1*†	10±1‡	10±1‡	<0.001
LV cavity diameter, mm	51±4*†	53±5‡	53±4‡	<0.001
Ejection fraction, %	65±6	65±6	65±6	0.967
Left atrial diameter, mm	33±4*†	35±4‡	36±4‡	<0.001
Aortic root, mm	29±3*†	30±4‡	32±4‡	<0.001
LV mass index, g/m ²	90±18*†	101±23‡	100±20‡	<0.001
E/A ratio	2.0±0.5*†	1.9±0.5‡	1.7±0.6‡	<0.001
TDI e', cm/s	14±2*†	14±2‡	13±2‡	<0.001
E/e' ratio	6.6±1.3	6.5±1.4	6.3±1.5	0.246

*Young adult athletes.

†Older adult athletes.

‡Adolescent athletes.

BMI, body mass index; BP, blood pressure; BSA, body surface area; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; LV, left ventricular; max, maximum; TDI, tissue Doppler imaging.

Adolescent athletes had lower weight, lower BSA, lower BMI and lower waist circumference as compared with other athletes (overall p value <0.001). Young athletes had lower BMI and waist circumference as compared with older adult athletes. The percentage of body fat was greater in older adult athletes as compared with the other groups (p<0.001). Systolic and diastolic blood pressure was higher and resting heart rate lower in older adults in comparison to younger groups.

A significant trend for increased total and LDL cholesterol and triglycerides was observed with ageing (overall p value <0.001), although the values were within the normal limits; HDL cholesterol was lower in older athletes as compared with adolescent athletes. Similarly, glucose was higher in older athletes (p=0.002). The peak exercise load was greater in the young adults, while both adolescent and older athletes had relatively lower exercise performance. LV cavity, wall thickness and mass, as well as left atrial and aortic size increased significantly with increasing age (p<0.001), while LV ejection fraction did not differ among the groups, and E/A ratio, as expression of LV diastolic filling, decreased with age (p<0.001).

Demographic and clinical characteristics of the study population according to the type of sports are shown in table 2. There

were no differences in terms of age among sport groups. Athletes practising mixed sports had the largest body weight, BSA and waist circumference compared with other groups and power athletes had the highest BMI; the highest percentage in body fat was found in skill disciplines, while endurance athletes had the highest value of HDL cholesterol. Diastolic BP did not differ among the groups, while peak systolic BP was highest in endurance athletes, who also attained the highest maximal exercise workload. LV ejection fraction did not differ among groups; cardiac dimensions presented a gradual increase of LV cavity, wall thickness, mass as well as LA and aortic root going from skill, power, mixed to endurance athletes.

Cardiovascular risk factors analysis

The distribution of CV risk factors in the overall population is shown in figure 1. The most common risk factor was dyslipidemia, followed by increased waist circumference and positive family history. Specifically, dyslipidemia was detected in 337 (32%), increased waist circumference was present in 260 (25%), a positive family history of CV disease in 185 athletes (18%). Moreover, smoking habits was declared by 88 athletes (8%), while hypertension was found in 40 athletes (3.8%) and hyperglycaemia in only 3 (0.3%).

Presence and distribution of multiple risk factors is shown in figure 2; 418 athletes (40%) had no CV factors, 414 had only 1 (39%), 187 had 2 (18%), 37 had 3 (3.5%) and 2 (0.2%) had 4 CV risk factors.

The characteristics of the athletic population according to the number of CV risk factors and the gender for each group are reported in table 3 and in figure 3.

Athletes with no CV risk factors, comprising a large subset of 63% of the males and 30% of the females, were younger than the other groups (p<0.001) and had a lower weight, BMI and percentage of body fat (p<0.001). Endurance and mixed athletes were less frequently represented in the group with multiple CV risk factors (p=0.001 and p=0.019, respectively), while athletes participating in skill and power disciplines were equally distributed among different risk groups (P=0.077 and P=0.40, respectively).

On multivariate logistic regression analysis age, BMI and body fat were identified as independent predictors of increased CV risk (B=0.09±0.04, p<0.001; B=0.14±0.06, B=0.11±0.03), while type of sport had no significant impact (see online supplementary table 1).

DISCUSSION

Regular physical activity is an established strategy for reducing incidence and severity of adverse CV events, due to reduction in prevalence and severity of CV risk factors, including hypertension, LDL cholesterol and non-HDL cholesterol, body weight and type 2 diabetes mellitus.⁷ Therefore, key point of the strategy for CV prevention is the implementation at large of regular exercise programmes and sport participation. Intuitively, young adult competitive athletes represent the model of 'CV health', because of the assumed low prevalence of CV risk factors, and for their superior physical fitness.

However, scientific evidence supporting this hypothesis is scarce and, conversely, observations from selected cohorts of elite athletes have challenged this view, by reporting an unexpected large prevalence of CV risk factors. Steffes *et al* found that 6.8% (n=14/123) of high-school and college football players have multiple risk factors, consistent with diagnosis of metabolic syndrome and/or CV disease.² A surprising high CV

Table 2 Demographic, clinical and echocardiographic characteristics of the study population according to the type of sports participated

Parameter	Skill (s) n=227	Power (p) n=193	Mixed (m) n=345	Endurance (e) n=293	P values
Age, years	24±6	24±4	24±6	24±5	0.908
Height, cm	172±10*†	174±10*†	185±11‡§†	178±10*‡§	<0.001
Weight, kg	68±14§*†	73±18‡*	78±12‡§†	71±13‡*	<0.001
BSA, m ²	1.80±0.22§*†	1.86±0.25‡*	2.02±0.22‡§†	1.89±0.22‡*	<0.001
BMI, kg/m ²	23±3§†	24±4*†	23±2§†	22±2§*	<0.001
Waist circumference, cm	82±9*	82±10*	85±6‡§†	82±7*	<0.001
Body fat, %	20±7§†	16±7‡	18±6†	15±5‡*	<0.001
Systolic BP, mm Hg	111±12†	112±14†	113±11†	116±11‡§*	<0.001
Diastolic BP, mm Hg	71±9†	71±9†	72±8	73±8‡§	0.008
Heart rate, bpm	61±11*	59±11†	58±10†	54±10‡§*	<0.001
Glucose, mg/dL	95±7†	93±7	93±8	93±8†	0.034
Total cholesterol, mg/dL	186±39	178±32	180±32	180±34	0.105
HDL, mg/dL	63±16†	63±16†	62±14†	68±19‡§*	<0.001
LDL, mg/dL	109±32§†	101±29‡	102±29	101±27‡	0.005
Triglycerides, mg/dL	79±32	77±37	78±37	72±38	0.146
Positive family Hx, n (%)	48 (21)	31 (16)	61 (18)	45 (15)	0.348
Max. exercise load, watts	209±52§*†	228±52‡*†	248±44‡§†	282±66‡§*	<0.001
Peak systolic BP, mm Hg	174±20*†	177±22*†	184±21‡§	191±22‡§	<0.001
Peak diastolic BP, mm Hg	73±9	75±9	75±9	73±9	0.050
LV wall thickness, mm	9±1§*†	9±1††	10±1††	10±1‡§*	<0.001
LV cavity diameter, mm	49±4§†	51±4††	53±4‡§†	55±5‡§*	<0.001
Ejection fraction, %	65±6	65±6	64±6	65±6	0.579
Left atrial diameter, mm	33±4§*†	34±4††	35±4††	37±4‡§*	<0.001
Aortic root, mm	29±4*†	30±4*†	31±3‡§	31±4‡§	<0.001
LV mass index, g/m ²	84±15§*†	93±18††	94±17††	115±23‡§*	<0.001
E/A ratio	1.9±0.5	1.9±0.6	1.9±0.5†	2.0±0.5*	0.014
TDI e', cm/s	14±2	14±2	14±2	14±2	0.104
E/e' ratio	6.5±1.4	6.7±1.6*	6.3±1.3§	6.5±1.3	0.012

*Mixed.

†Endurance.

‡Skill.

§Power.

BMI, body mass index; BP, blood pressure; BSA, body surface area; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; LV, left ventricle; max, maximum; TDI, tissue Doppler imaging.

risk profile was demonstrated in active professional football players,^{3 4} in retired middle-aged professional athletes⁵ and in young college football players.⁷⁻⁹ In these series, the prevalence of CV risks in active professional athletes was similar to the age-matched sedentary US population.^{2 4} Furthermore, former

National Football League linemen have a 52% greater risk of death from CV disease compared with the general population, and almost 60% of retired linemen have metabolic syndrome.⁴

Unfortunately, due to lack of reliable data from large cohorts of young and adult athletes, including women, their CV risk profile

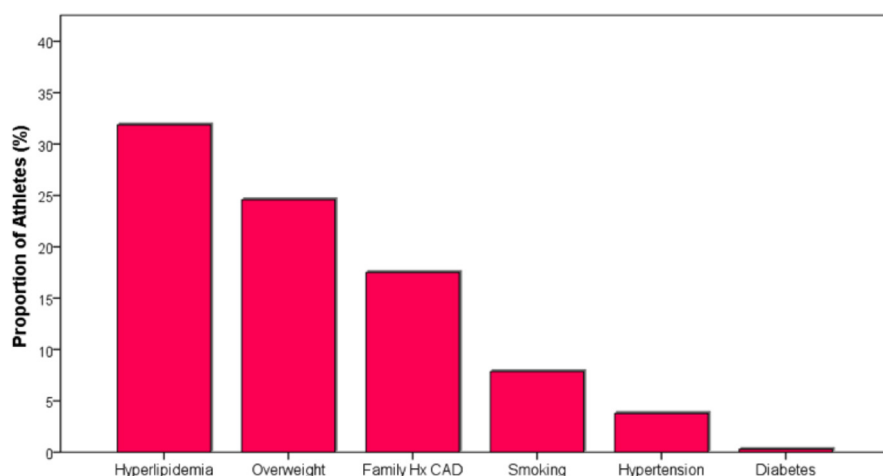


Figure 1 Proportion of Olympic athletes with cardiovascular risk factors. CAD, coronary artery disease.

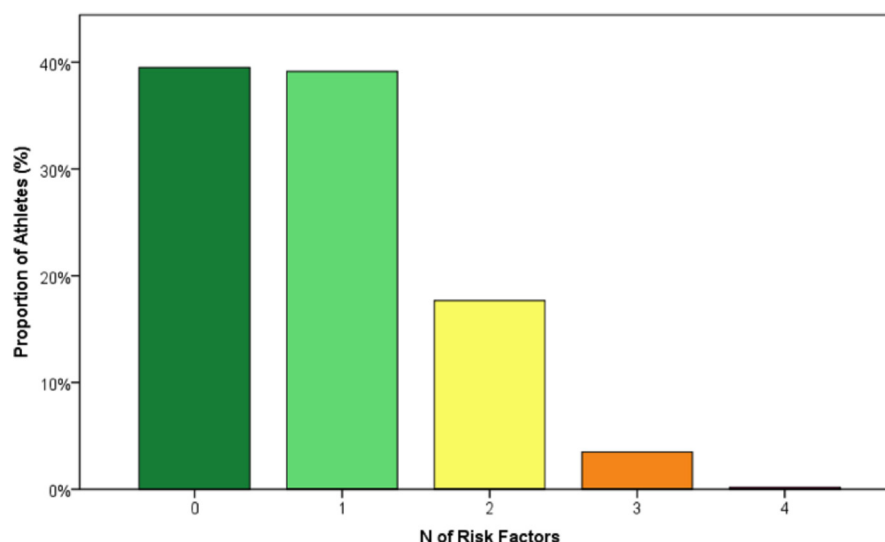


Figure 2 Number of cardiovascular risk factors found in the population of Olympic athletes.

is not adequately known, and these categories continue to be under-represented in clinical studies and trials.^{10 25–28} Therefore, taking advantage of the Olympic screening programme implemented in our Institute,¹² in this study we assessed the prevalence and distribution of CV risk factors in a large population of young adults regularly engaged in intensive exercise programmes, encompassing individuals of both gender, of varied social and cultural levels. Indeed, our cohort is representative of the Italian population in terms of gender distribution, geographic origin, socioeconomic and educational level and might be seen as a reliable mirror of the entire Italian population of comparable age.

Among the CV risk factors, dyslipidemia and increased waist circumference were the most frequently observed, followed by family history of coronary artery disease, smoking, hypertension and far less, by diabetes.

We confirmed that age, as expected, has a relevant impact on CV risk profile, with athletes over 30 years showing greater waist circumference, weight, systolic and diastolic blood pressure values and relatively higher levels of glycaemia, triglycerides, total and LDL cholesterol, and lower HDL cholesterol as compared with younger groups. These findings demonstrate that

ageing, even in the period of youth, represents per se a major determinant for worsening the CV risk profile. Therefore, our findings suggest that sport participation does not guarantee, per se, to eliminate being overweight and does not eliminate the trend towards increased values in LDL, triglycerides and glucose. This observation highlights the concept that even young athletes are not immune from unfavourable risk profile and confirms the importance for starting in the very early period of the individual's life the appropriate strategies to manage CV risk factors.

Our study showed that type of sport has a relevant impact on CV risk profile. As expected, endurance athletes exhibited the best risk profile, with the highest values of HDL cholesterol, the lowest levels of glycaemia, total and LDL cholesterol, triglycerides, waist circumference and percentage of body fat. Consistently, the best risk profile was associated with the highest level of physical performance, as testified by the highest peak workloads attained at exercise testing. These findings are in agreement with several previous observations showing the beneficial effects of aerobic exercise on

Table 3 Characteristics of the athletic population according to the number of cardiovascular risk factors

	No risk factors n=418	1–2 risk factors n=601	3–4 risk factors n=39	P values
Age, years	23±5	25±6	27±6*	<0.001
Gender, males	297 (71%)	337 (56%)	22 (56%)	<0.001
Height, cm	179±11	178±12	182±10	0.124
Weight, kg	71±13	74±15	86±19†	<0.001
BSA, m ²	1.89±0.23	1.91±0.24	2.07±0.25*†	<0.001
BMI	22±2	23±3	26±5*†	<0.001
Body fat, %	15±5	19±7	25±8*†	<0.001
Heart rate, bpm	58±11	57±11	61±13	0.143
Skill disciplines	76 (33%)	140 (62%)	11 (5%)	0.077
Power disciplines	84 (44%)	103 (53%)	6 (3%)	0.401
Mixed disciplines	117 (34%)	211 (61%)	17 (5%)	0.019
Endurance disciplines	141 (48%)	147 (50%)	5 (2%)	0.001

*p<0.05 vs no risk factors group.

†p<0.005 vs 1–2 risk factors group.

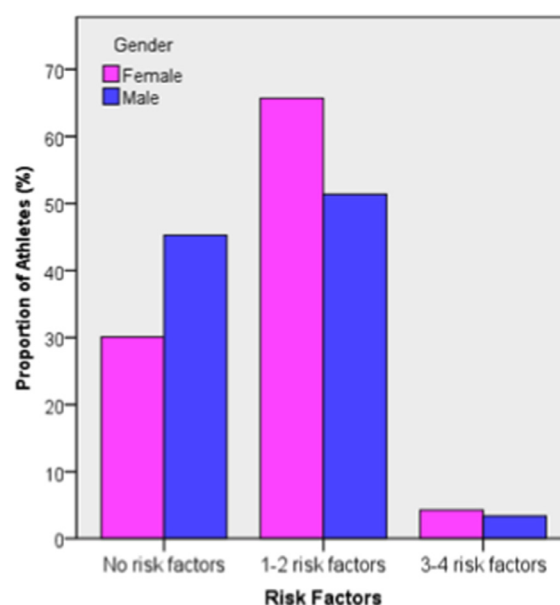


Figure 3 Number of cardiovascular risk factors found in the population of Olympic athletes according to gender.

CV risk factors and further support the view that aerobic power represents a parameter of CV health.^{1,29}

In our athlete's population, dyslipidemia and increased waist circumference are by far the most common risk factors, extending to the athlete's population the currently observed pandemic of these anomalies in the general population. It is worthy to notice that sport participated had no or only mild impact on the prevalence of these abnormalities, with the remarkable exception of the endurance (aerobic) sport disciplines.

Of notice, a small subset of our athletes (4% of females and 3% of males), showed a high-risk profile, defined by the association of multiple (ie, ≥ 3) risks factors. They were more commonly engaged in mixed and skill disciplines, were relatively older and had higher body size and fat percentage compared with the athletes engaged in the other sport. The most common risk factors in this subset were also hyperlipidemia (90%), increased waist circumference (84%), family history (62%), smoking habit (44%) and hypertension (25%). Therefore, the high-risk profile appeared to be largely related to modifiable risk factors with the potential to reduce the CV risk with appropriate dietary consultation and stop smoking.

It is worthy of notice the large subset of athlete's population presenting none of CV risk factors. We saw these athletes with particular interest because they epitomised the model of the optimal risk profile and represented the desirable goal for CV risk management. The observed level of CV risk factors in this selected cohort of athletes should be ideally considered the reference value and the desirable target when managing abnormal risk profile in young and adult individuals, although the intensity and training volume desirable to change the CV risk profile is currently debated.

Specifically, comparing the findings of our athletes with no CV risk factors versus the advised reference values suggested by the current recommendations,¹ we noticed that our athletes had more stringent mean values for LDL, total cholesterol, triglycerides and systolic/diastolic blood pressure: namely, triglycerides by -15% (ie, <127 vs <150 mg/dL), HDL cholesterol by $+122\%$ in men (ie, 89 vs >40 mg/dL) and $+106\%$ in women (ie, 93 vs >45 mg/dL). Conversely, the values of LDL cholesterol (111 vs 115 mg/dL, respectively) and waist circumference (91 vs 94 cm in men and <79 vs <80 cm in women, respectively) were not dissimilar from what suggested by recommendations.

LIMITATIONS

This is the first study assessing the prevalence and distribution of CV risk factors in Olympic athletes. The main limitation of the present study is represented by its cross-sectional design with the lack of outcome data. Future studies should be planned to explore the prognostic impact of assessing and managing CV risk factors in a population of otherwise healthy athletes.

A control group of young sedentary subjects comparable to our cohort of elite athletes is not available. Unfortunately, also the available literature does not report data on a similar population of age-matched and sex-matched young sedentary individuals.

Finally, the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and supplements and high salt intake are largely reported by athletes and their impact on some of the most relevant factors has not been adequately investigated. Further studies are needed to evaluate their prognostic impact on CV health.

CONCLUSIONS

Our study shows that elite athletes are not immune from most of CV risk factors, with dyslipidemia and increased waist

circumference affecting a substantial proportion of individuals (32% and 25%, respectively). A substantial proportion of elite athletes (40%) are free from all the recognised risk factors. However, a small minority presents a high CV risk profile, largely expression of lifestyle and related to modifiable CV risk factors.

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Patient consent Obtained.

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