

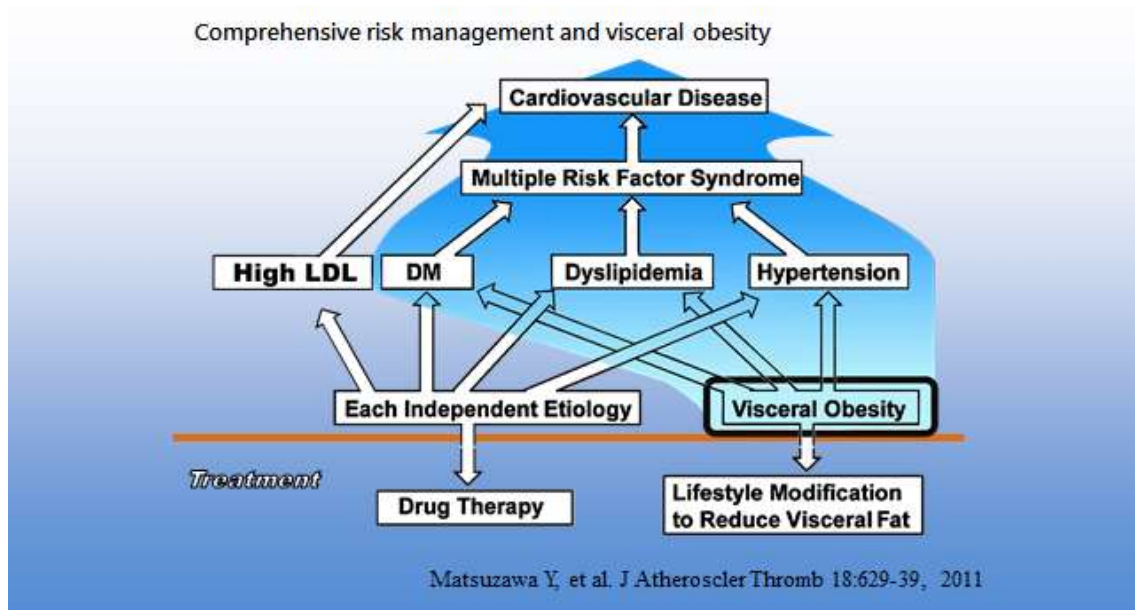
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From the President's Desk: February 2017

The IAS aims to provide current and relevant information about the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.

The figure below shows the elements involved in the comprehensive risk management of atherosclerosis.



Since LDL cholesterol is a continuing major target both in familial hypercholesterolemia (FH) and non-FH hypercholesterolemia, we will continue to present practical strategies of effective cholesterol lowering treatments, including new drugs such as PCSK9 inhibitors.

However, in addition to the management of LDL cholesterol, IAS considers diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia (high triglyceride and low HDL cholesterol), and hypertension and the clustering of these factors as residual risks. In particular, it is important that careful attention is paid to the multiple risk factor syndrome caused by **visceral obesity**, which is known to be a strong risk factor in both Caucasians and Asians.

Recent epidemiological and basic studies have provided evidence of the contribution of excess visceral fat to the development of atherosclerosis directly or through cardiovascular risks. Therefore, the IAS has established the IAS Working Group on Visceral Obesity and Cardiovascular Disease. The inaugural meeting of the Working Group will be held in April in Prague, Czech Republic during the EAS Congress to better understand the importance of assessing/targeting abdominal obesity, particularly when associated with excess visceral/ectopic fat, as an important driver of the cardiometabolic risk that has been, in the past, associated with overweight/obesity per se. We look forward to seeing the results of the Working Group's efforts.