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Skeletal muscle mass in relation to 10 year cardiovascular disease incidence among middle aged and older adults: the ATTICA study

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ABSTRACT

Background Skeletal muscle mass (SMM) is inversely associated with cardiometabolic health and the ageing process. The aim of the present work was to evaluate the relation between SMM and 10 year cardiovascular disease (CVD) incidence, among CVD-free adults 45+ years old.

Methods ATTICA is a prospective, population-based study that recruited 3042 adults without pre-existing CVD from the Greek general population (Caucasians; age ≥ 18 years; 1514 men). The 10 year study follow-up (2011–2012) captured the fatal/non-fatal CVD incidence in 2020 participants (50% men). The working sample consisted of 1019 participants, 45+ years old (men: n=534; women: n=485). A skeletal muscle mass index (SMI) was created to reflect SMM, using appendicular skeletal muscle mass (ASM) standardised by body mass index (BMI). ASM and SMI were calculated with specific indirect population formulas.

Results The 10 year CVD incidence increased significantly across the baseline SMI tertiles ($p < 0.001$). Baseline SMM showed a significant inverse association with the 10 year CVD incidence (HR 0.06, 95% CI 0.005 to 0.78), even after adjusting for various confounders. Additionally, participants in the highest SMM tertile had 81% (95% CI 0.04 to 0.85) lower risk for a CVD event as compared with those in the lowest SMM tertile.

Conclusions The presented findings support the importance of SMM evaluation in the prediction of long-term CVD risk among adults 45+ years old without pre-existing CVD. Preservation of SMM may contribute to CVD health.

INTRODUCTION

The global population is ageing at an unprecedented speed, especially in Europe. As a concept, ageing is considered a continuous process starting from birth and is accompanied by various physiological changes and a number of comorbidities^{1,2} that affect health and quality of life.^{3,4} Skeletal muscle mass (SMM)⁴ alterations are among these physiological changes.

SMM tissue decline, as a part of these physiological changes, starts in middle age (or even earlier, in the 30s) and progresses in more advanced age.⁵ It has been shown that SMM declines with a rate of more than 3% per decade starting from the age of 30+.⁶ Half of the human body's mass is actually SMM and it has an active role in numerous metabolic pathways.^{5,7} SMM decline is related, among

others, to various disability patterns, poor mental health and increased mortality.^{5,7,8} In addition, well documented studies have shown that SMM alterations are related to cardiovascular health,^{9,10} even different muscle morphology.¹¹ Recently, Srikanthan *et al*¹² reported the importance of muscle tissue in relation to cardiovascular disease (CVD) and total mortality in stable CVD patients.

It is well known that CVD is the major cause of mortality and morbidity in middle aged and older populations; specifically, in Greece, among those aged 50 to 70 years CVDs were related to more than 7295 disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) per 100 000 in 2017 (<https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/>). Moreover, although Greece is considered to be a country with a high life expectancy, recent studies report an increase in the incidence of non-fatal CVD.¹³ Although various classical factors, such as unhealthy nutrition, excess body weight, smoking, physical inactivity, psychological disorders and low socioeconomic status, have long been considered among the major determinants for CVD development in middle aged people,¹³ the causal CVD pathway is still complicated. Moreover, due to the population's increased longevity, new factors have arisen (eg, muscle tissue loss, multimorbidity, etc), making CVD prevention even more complex.

Greece has a CVD risk profile that is similar to the other Mediterranean countries (Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, etc) and, despite the pronounced CVD and musculoskeletal disorders epidemic in these areas,^{13,14} there are no epidemiological data on SMM and CVD risk. To the best of our knowledge, there have been limited studies evaluating the effect of SMM on CVD risk among only patients with stable CVD,¹² but none among CVD-free populations. Given the complexity of the CVD “web of causation” implicating classical and new factors, the association of SMM with cardiometabolic health and the ageing process, and the lack of data among Mediterranean (and other European) CVD-free populations, the aim of the present work was to evaluate the relation between SMM and 10 year CVD incidence in the ATTICA study cohort among adults 45+ years old without previous CVD. Since evidence is emerging that targeted intervention programmes can prevent muscle tissue alterations, this study could provide useful information for effective, non-pharmacological CVD health promotion and planning.



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METHODS

Study sample

In brief, ATTICA is a prospective, population-based, cohort study performed in the Athens metropolitan region of Attica (Greece). The study recruited 3042 non-institutionalised adults (Caucasians; women/men: 1528/1514; 18+ years old) without previous CVD, out of a total of 4053 individuals who initially asked to participate (no differences as regards age and gender were observed between the individuals who asked to participate and those finally

recruited). Of the 3042 participants, 1544 (50.8%) were 45+ years old. The enrolment of the participants was carried out during 2001–2002, and after that two follow-up waves followed 5 (in 2006) and 10 years (in 2012) later. Random, multistage sampling based on the age and gender distribution of the reference population, as defined by the Hellenic National Statistical Service Census Survey of 2001, was applied. Sampling procedures anticipated enrolling only one participant per household, while institutionalised individuals were excluded from participating in the study. All participants underwent detailed baseline assessments which included medical history, physical examination and blood sampling for biochemical measurements. Baseline CVD was excluded in all participants by the study physicians. The ATTICA study was approved by our Institutional Ethics Committee (ID001/2002) and conformed to the ethical guidelines of the 1975 Declaration of Helsinki, with all participants providing written informed consent. The ATTICA methodology is described in detail elsewhere.¹⁵

Baseline study assessments

Sociodemographic, bioclinical and lifestyle measurements

Comprehensive baseline data were collected, including demographic details (eg, age, gender and years of education), personal/family history of cardiometabolic disease (eg, hypertension, diabetes, hypercholesterolaemia and CVD), and information about dietary and other lifestyle habits (eg, physical activity and smoking in pack years), as described previously.¹⁵ Briefly, all participants underwent a detailed baseline dietary evaluation through the EPIC-Greek questionnaire,¹⁶ which is a validated semi-quantitative food-frequency questionnaire that was kindly provided by the Unit of Nutrition of the Athens Medical School. Moreover, the MedDietScore was used to assess the adherence to the Mediterranean diet.¹⁷ Physical activity levels of each participant were also assessed at baseline using the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ).¹⁸

At baseline, morning (8–10 am) fasting blood samples were obtained from all participants after overnight fasting (10–12 hours without food/alcohol intake, except for water). Triglyceride, total cholesterol and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels were measured by a standard chromatographic enzymatic method. Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol was calculated using the Friedewald formula.¹⁹ Hypercholesterolaemia was defined as total cholesterol >200 mg/dL or treatment with lipid-lowering drug(s). Moreover, subjects with fasting blood glucose >125 mg/dL or on antidiabetic treatment were classified as having diabetes. Selected circulating pro-inflammatory biomarkers were also measured, namely high sensitivity C-reactive protein (CRP), as well as tumour necrosis factor α (TNF α) and interleukin-6 (IL-6), following the specific protocols.²⁰ Furthermore, resting arterial blood pressure (average of three recordings in the sitting position) was also measured at baseline, and individuals exhibiting an average blood pressure \geq 140/90 mmHg or taking anti-hypertensive medication(s) were categorised as hypertensive.

Skeletal muscle mass definition and calculation

Standardised measurements of anthropometric parameters were performed by trained study researchers at baseline, including body weight and height as well as waist circumference and hip circumference, in order to calculate the body mass index (BMI: body weight in kilograms divided by the height in metres squared; kg/m²). Individuals with BMI values >29.9 kg/m² were grouped as obese. SMM was calculated throughout the appendicular skeletal muscle mass (ASM) only for the Caucasian population, based on the equation proposed by Lee *et al.*²¹ This indicator was further adjusted by BMI to create a skeletal muscle mass index (SMI) as the proportion of ASM/BMI.²² In addition, SMI tertiles were created with the first tertile defining the low muscle mass.

CVD incidence at the 10 year follow-up (2002–2012)

The 10 year follow-up was conducted during 2011–2012 (median follow-up period: 8.41 years), as previously described.¹³ Briefly, 2583 of the 3042 initial participants were re-assessed during the 10 year follow-up (participation rate 85%). No differences were observed for age and gender distributions, as compared with the total sample (baseline age (mean \pm SD): 45 \pm 14 and 46 \pm 14 years for women and men, respectively; of these 1370 (53%) were 45+ years old). However, of those who participated in the follow-up, accurate data regarding the development of CVD (and exact date) were obtained from 2020 participants; 1019 of them were over 45 years old (with mean age of 56 \pm 9 years, men n=534 and women n=485), and comprised the working sample of this work. The definition of the investigated outcomes was based on the International Classification of Diseases, 10th version (ICD-10). In particular, information about the health status of the participants concerned development of: (a) myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, other identified forms of ischaemia (ICD-9 coding (or 10th edition) 410–414.9, 427.2, 427.6 (I20–I25)), and coronary revascularisation (414.01) (ie, coronary artery bypass surgery and percutaneous coronary intervention); (b) heart failure of different types (400.0–404.9, 427.0–427.5, 427.9, 428.- (I50.2-)), and chronic arrhythmias (I49.-); (c) development of stroke (430–438 (I63.-)) (ie, cases (a) to (c) defined CVD event); as well as (d) development of hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia and diabetes (see below for diagnosis). As regards individuals who might have first suffered from a stroke and then had coronary heart disease (CHD), it was a priori decided that the first outcome should be considered as the endpoint, but that the consequent event should also be recorded for further testing of competing risks (however, there were no such cases in the sample). For those participants who died during the follow-up, relevant information was retrieved from their relatives and from the death certificates.¹³

Statistical analysis

Normally distributed continuous variables are presented as mean \pm SD values, and categorical variables as frequencies. Normality was tested using the Shapiro-Wilk criterion; the non-normally distributed variables are presented as median and first and third tertile. Crude, non-fatal and fatal incidence rates of combined CVD (ie, cases (a) to (c) as described above) were calculated as the ratio of new cases to the number of participants at the 10 year follow-up. Associations between categorical variables were tested by the χ^2 test, whereas associations between continuous variables were tested by the Pearson's r or Spearman's ρ coefficients for normally distributed and skewed variables, respectively. Continuous variables were tested for

Table 1 Cardiovascular disease (CVD) cases during the ATTICA study 10 year follow-up and key baseline characteristics of the participants 45+ years old when categorised by baseline muscle mass tissue (SMI) tertiles (n=1019)

	Baseline SMI (ASM/BMI) tertiles			P value
	First tertile (n=340)	Second tertile (n=344)	Third tertile (n=335)	
CVD during 10 year follow-up, n (% yes)	108 (31.7%)	117 (34.0%)	47 (14.0%)*	<0.001
Baseline characteristics				
Age (years)	57.1±9.2	57.3±9.4	52.2±6.3*	<0.001
Gender (% male)	7 (02.0%)	299 (87.0%)*	335 (100.0%)*	<0.001
Smoking (% yes)	136 (40%)	227 (66%)*	235 (70.0%)*	<0.001
Physical activity (% physically active)	129 (38.0%)	138 (40.0%)	151 (45.0%)	0.07
MedDietScore (range 0–55)	24.0±6.0	22.2±6.1*	24.1±4.0	<0.001
Education (years at school)	10.1±4.1	10.2±4.1	13.3±4.0*	<0.001
SES (low/middle vs high)	58 (17.3%)	62 (18.0%)	151 (44.5%)*	<0.001
Obesity (% yes)	82 (23.8%)	110 (32.5%)	34 (10.8%)*	<0.001
Hypertension (% yes)	139 (41.0%)	169 (49.0%)*	134 (40.1%)	0.007
Diabetes mellitus (% yes)	41 (12.0%)	55 (16.0%)	27 (08.0%)*	0.001
Hypercholesterolaemia (% yes)	187 (55.2%)	172 (49.6%)	184 (52.0%)	0.15

Continuous variables are presented as mean±SD, and categorical as counts and relative frequencies (percentages). P values refer to the comparisons using χ^2 test or t-test for the categorical and continuous variables, respectively; values for the between SMI group comparisons (vs first tertile) were corrected using the Bonferroni rule.

*p<0.05.

ASM, appendicular skeletal muscle mass; BMI, body mass index; MedDietScore, adherence to the Mediterranean diet; SES, socioeconomic status; SMI, skeletal muscle mass index.

normality via P-P plots. For normally distributed variables, comparisons of means between participants who developed CVD and those who remained CVD-free were performed by the Student's t-test, after controlling for equality of variances by the Levene's test. For continuous variables without normal distribution, comparisons were performed by the non-parametric Mann-Whitney U-test. Cox proportional hazards models were used to estimate the hazard ratios (HR) and the corresponding 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) of developing a CVD event during the study follow-up according to the baseline SMI (SMI) adjusted for other characteristics of participants (gender, education, socioeconomic level—model 1; smoking, physical activity, Mediterranean diet adherence—model 2; hypertension, diabetes, hypercholesterolaemia, obesity—model 3). Assumption of proportionality of hazards was graphically assessed; collinearity between covariates was tested through the correlation coefficients of the models' parameters. Model's goodness-of-fit was evaluated using $-2\log\text{Likelihood}$ (the lower the better). All p values are based on two-sided tests. Statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 22 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA).

RESULTS

The fatal or non-fatal 10 year CVD incidence in the cohort was 26.7%. Crude incidence (risk) of CVD, and various sociodemographic, lifestyle and biochemical characteristics of the 45+ year old participants, by baseline SMI tertiles, are presented in table 1. The lowest 10 year CVD incidence was noted in the highest baseline SMI tertile, compared with the lowest and middle ones (all p values <0.05). The prevalence of hypertension, diabetes and obesity was lower among the participants of the highest baseline muscle mass tertile (all p values <0.007). In addition, participants grouped in this tertile were younger, mostly men, smokers, more physically active, educated, had a high socioeconomic level and were more adherent to the Mediterranean diet (ie, higher MedDietScore) (all p values <0.07).

Table 2 presents the hazard ratios (HR and corresponding 95% CI) of the survival models assessing the baseline SMI on

the 10 year CVD incidence. Sociodemographic variables (gender, education, socioeconomic level—model 1), as well as certain lifestyle factors (smoking, physical activity, Mediterranean diet adherence—model 2) and clinical parameters (hypertension, diabetes, hypercholesterolaemia, obesity—model 3) were entered into the models. The analysis revealed that baseline SMI levels had a consistent and independent inverse association with 10 year CVD incidence (HR 0.06, 95% CI 0.005 to 0.78) among 45+ year old participants (table 2). Except for SMI, education level and adherence to the Mediterranean diet were also associated with lower 10 year CVD hazard (HR 0.91, 95% CI 0.84 to 0.99, and HR 0.95, 95% CI 0.91 to 0.99, respectively), while the presence of hypertension (HR 1.64, 95% CI 1.05 to 2.57) and male gender (HR 3.7, 95% CI 1.32 to 10.5) were related to higher 10 year CVD hazard among individuals 45+ years old. Men had 6.1 times higher risk of incident CVD than women (95% CI 2.45 to 15.18). As regards other anthropometric characteristics, increased BMI was associated with higher CVD hazard (HR 1.34, 95% CI 1.001 to 1.07) after adjusting for the same group of covariates as with SMI, whereas waist circumference (HR 1.002, 95% CI 0.98 to 1.02) as well as waist-to-hip ratio were not significantly associated with CVD hazard in the studied sample (HR 2.60, 95% CI 0.32 to 21.19).

Moreover, as expected, SMI values were inversely associated with IL-6 (age, sex adjusted b-coefficient (p value): -0.11 ± 0.01 ($p\leq 0.001$)), CRP (b-coefficient (p value): -0.37 ± 0.002 ($p\leq 0.001$)) and fibrinogen (b-coefficient (p value): -12.54 ± 3.34 ($p<0.001$)). However, further mediation analysis showed no influence of the aforementioned inflammatory markers on the SMI-CVD relationship (data not shown here). Moreover, when BMI was entered in the final model replacing SMI, the estimated model showed lower goodness-of-fit as compared with the one which included SMI (ie, higher $-2\log\text{Likelihood}$ as compared with model 3).

A variety of previous studies have shown a strong effect between gender and muscle mass loss on human health.^{1 2 6} In line with previous studies, a significant interaction between gender and SMI was also observed in the present work (p for

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Table 2 Results from the applied Cox proportional hazard models evaluating the 10 year risk of developing a cardiovascular disease event (outcome) according to the baseline values of muscle mass, for the ATTICA participants 45+ years old

All participants	Hazard ratios (HR)†, 95% CIs		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
SMI (ASM/BMI)	0.03** (0.003 to 0.24)	0.05* (0.005 to 0.58)	0.06* (0.005 to 0.78)
Men vs women	6.10** (2.45 to 15.18)	4.10** (1.57 to 10.71)	3.70* (1.32 to 10.53)
Education (years at school)	0.92 [†] (0.85 to 0.99)	0.92 (0.85 to 1.00)	0.91* (0.84 to 0.99)
SES (low/middle vs high)	1.32 (0.65 to 2.70)	1.33 (0.65 to 2.72)	1.55 (0.73 to 3.29)
MedDietScore (range 0–55)	–	0.95* (0.92 to 0.99)	0.95* (0.91 to 0.99)
Smoking ever (yes vs no)	–	1.14 (0.73 to 1.78)	1.23 (0.77 to 1.98)
Physically active (yes vs no)	–	0.94 (0.61 to 1.43)	0.93 (0.59 to 1.44)
Obesity (yes vs no)	–	–	0.66 (0.38 to 1.15)
Hypertension (yes vs no)	–	–	1.64* (1.05 to 2.6)
Diabetes mellitus (yes vs no)	–	–	1.64 (0.87 to 3.09)
Hypercholesterolaemia (yes vs no)	–	–	1.15 (0.73 to 1.80)

*p<0.05 **p<0.001.

†Hazard ratios derived from semi-parametric Cox proportional hazards models.

ASM, appendicular skeletal muscle mass; BMI, body mass index; MedDietScore, adherence to the Mediterranean diet; SES, socioeconomic status; SMI, skeletal muscle mass index.

interaction <0.001). Thus, to further test the role of gender, the previous analysis was stratified in males and females. The SMI levels were inversely associated with the 10 year CVD incidence in 45+ year old males (HR 0.03, 95% CI 0.001 to 0.744), but not in females (HR 0.18, 95% CI 0.002 to 17.13).

In order to further explore the potential dose-dependent association of SMM with CVD incidence, further analysis was applied by SMI tertiles. Table 3 presents the hazard ratios of the regression model assessing the 10 year CVD risk by baseline SMI tertiles. Based on the applied analysis, only individuals in the highest SMI tertile as compared with those in the lowest had a significantly lower hazard for developing a CVD event (HR 0.19, 95% CI 0.04 to 0.85).

DISCUSSION

Although SMM has an important cardiometabolic effect,^{10,23} until now there have been no data from Europe and the Mediterranean

basin investigating the role of muscle tissue on CVD risk among CVD-free populations. The present study reports an inverse association between SMM (as reflected by SMI) preservation and the 10 year CVD incidence in a large community-based cohort of CVD-free adults 45+ years old. Notably, this relation was independent of the dietary habits, socioeconomic level and multiple well-established CVD risk factors such as smoking habits, hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia and diabetes. Further analysis by SMM subgroups (tertiles) shows that only the subgroup of the highest SMM had the lowest 10 year CVD risk. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to evaluate the association between SMM and CVD risk among adults without previous CVD. These results point to the importance of SMM preservation in relation to CVD risk and the public health actions that need to be taken to improve CVD health in middle aged and older populations.

SMM has been shown to be related to various health outcomes, not only in older adults but also among middle aged populations.² SMM has been shown to be inversely related to CVD health and outcomes such as cardiometabolic health, insulin secretion and resistance, metabolic syndrome and diabetes.^{9 10 23 24} These data are in line with the applied unadjusted analysis where the high baseline SMM participant's group had a lower prevalence of CVD risk factors such as obesity, diabetes and hypertension. Muscle tissue has been reported to be associated with endocrine declines (ie, testosterone and growth hormone levels) in parallel with the body's ongoing ageing process, explaining the initial interaction analysis between age and SMM. Despite increasing evidence of the correlation between SMM and CVD health among middle aged and older populations, so far only studies involving CVD or CHD patients have reported the association between muscle tissue, obesity, CVD risk and all-cause mortality risk.^{12 25} This has been noted as the 'obesity-lean' paradox, describing the effect of body composition changes among CVD patients, which may not apply in our analysis where the population was initially CVD-free because of the diverse pathophysiology (ie, cardiorespiratory fitness).²⁶ SMM is known for its major role in the glucose pathway in the human body, highlighting its metabolic significance.²⁴ Taking into account the well-known association of insulin resistance with CVD,²⁷ it is reasonable to conclude that the metabolic function of SMM has an impact on CVD risk. The aforementioned major

Table 3 Results from Cox proportional hazards model that evaluated the 10 year cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk by baseline muscle mass tertile, in the ATTICA study participants 45+ years old.

	HR	95% CI
Men vs women	3.83	0.97 to 15.2
Education (years at school)	0.91*	0.84 to 0.99
SES (low/middle vs high)	1.67	0.78 to 3.56
MedDietScore (range 0–55)	0.95**	0.91 to 0.98
Smoking ever (yes vs no)	1.26	0.79 to 2.02
Physically active (yes vs no)	0.92	0.59 to 1.44
Obesity (yes vs no)	0.66	0.38 to 1.14
Hypertension (yes vs no)	1.69*	1.08 to 2.65
Diabetes mellitus (yes vs no)	1.55	0.82 to 2.94
Hypercholesterolaemia (yes vs no)	1.16	0.74 to 1.83
SMI (ASM/BMI)		
First tertile	Reference	
Second tertile	0.46	0.11 to 1.81
Third tertile	0.19*	0.04 to 0.85

*p<0.05 **p<0.001.

ASM, appendicular skeletal muscle mass; BMI, body mass index; MedDietScore, adherence to the Mediterranean diet; SES, socioeconomic status; SMI, skeletal muscle mass index.

metabolic pathway could possibly explain the reported association between SMM and the 10year CVD incidence.

To further explore the effect of SMM preservation on 10year CVD incidence, SMM (as reflected by SMI) tertile analysis was applied. It was considered that only the highest tertile of SMM conferred protection against CVD risk as compared with the lowest tertile of SMM. In addition, inflammatory^{28 29} and metabolic interrelated pathways¹ could possibly explain the reported association between SMM preservation and 10year CVD incidence. Specifically, inflammation markers such as TNF α , IL-6 and CRP have been inversely related to skeletal muscle tissue,^{29 30} as a part of complex physiological pathways. To test the aforementioned, a multi-adjusted regression model between selected biomarkers (IL-6, CRP and fibrinogen) and the SMI was applied (having the same confounders as those in table 3), without altering the already observed association between SMI and CVD incidence.

Furthermore, previous cross-national studies have reported that male gender is related to higher skeletal muscle mass.² Based on that, we also analysed separately males and females and it was revealed that SMM influences the cardiometabolic risk of males but not of females. This association could be partly explained by the different nature of ageing (ie, endocrine, testosterone levels) among genders and its interrelation to the metabolic-CVD pathway. In addition, the 'gender paradox' in healthy ageing (being female is related to a higher comorbidity burden)³¹ could also explain the different gender effect of SMM in CVD health reported in our analysis.

Currently middle aged and older individuals in Europe and the Mediterranean basin are experiencing poor quality of life due to musculoskeletal disorders in parallel with increased CVD risk.¹⁴ Progressive SMM loss, in addition to causing declines in gait speed and muscle strength, could lead to sarcopenia, even in the 50+ year old population,² a condition related to multimorbidity, disability and increased healthcare expenses.³² These associations—combined with the fact that the Greek population, like other populations in the Mediterranean area, is ageing and the CVD burden is increasing—raise major concerns about the need for early non-pharmacological measures in order to promote CVD health. Specific nutrition and physical strategies are the factors that could be possible targets for community interventions and health education campaigns in order to avoid the decline in lean mass. Recent studies have shown that health promotion programmes and interventions that include exercise strategies (ie, periodic physical activity, resistance training) and high protein intake under a specific plan³³ could help to preserve muscle mass in ageing.^{34 35} Stakeholders in Greece could consider the muscle mass decline among the CVD risk factors for the country's middle aged and older population. Muscle mass preservation through resistance exercise and specific dietary habits within the Mediterranean diet could serve as cost-effective actions for CVD prevention in the community of middle aged and older adults.³⁶ Of course, future studies should evaluate physical activity, nutritional and other lifestyle interventions to attain a beneficial SMM and potentially decrease long-term CVD risk.

Strengths and limitations

The present study has major strengths. It is the first study to evaluate the association between SMM (as reflected by SMI), and the 10year CVD incidence of a large sample of CVD-free adults aged 45+ years. The use of a CVD-free population is really important, since cardiac patients have a different physiology, different lifestyle habits, functional limitations and disabilities that may mediate the investigated association between SMM and CVD incidence. In addition, this research work shows the role of muscle mass as a potential determinant of CVD health among middle aged and

older subjects. This finding could serve as benchmark in the development of CVD prevention programmes in ageing communities.

Among the study's limitations, it should be noted that the baseline/entry study examination was conducted once and could be susceptible to a certain degree of measurement error. However, the applied methodology is similar to well-known longitudinal, CVD-outcome epidemiological studies, and followed standardised and validated protocols/methods regarding the data collection. Moreover, the enrolment of participants only from a specific area, and without any history of chronic disease, may limit the generalisation of the findings to other populations due to selection bias. Additionally, in studies like the present one the correspondence between CVD-specific hazard and cumulative incidence is usually lost.³⁷ This has a very important implication; specifically, the way in which covariates are associated with the hazards may not coincide with the way these covariates are associated with the cumulative incidence. Thus, the results should be interpreted with caution. Regarding the current analysis, the CVD rate was not constant across time and, thus, the implication of cumulative incidence could be misleading. The assessment of SMM was based on population equations that may under- or overestimate the actual SMM rates. However, it is well known that these formulas are validated and present good agreement with the classical method of dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) measurement.^{21 38} Epidemiologic studies in diverse settings have used these formulas (ASM, ASM/BMI) for the calculation of SMM.² Also, despite the fact that assessments of functioning, such as grip strength and gait speed, are related to muscle mass and older adult's health, the ATTICA study did not include such information. Furthermore, not including in the analysis additional measurements of obesity (such as waist circumference or other effects of body fat) may also limit our findings on the kind of association between BMI, waist circumference or body fat and CVD incidence. Finally, the fact that the present analysis was based only on baseline SMI values is an additional limitation, especially for capturing the effect of decline in SMI over time on CVD incidence.

CONCLUSION

The present work evaluated the role of SMM on CVD incidence in 45+ year old adults without pre-existing CVD. It is of major interest nowadays to study the SMM transition in order to better understand its role on CVD outcomes. Throughout this study, the importance of SMM preservation to prevent long-term CVD risk

What is already known on this subject

- ▶ Skeletal muscle mass declines with increasing of age. Alterations in skeletal muscle mass are related to various disability patterns, mental diseases, cardiovascular health and mortality.

What this study adds

- ▶ Limited studies have evaluated the effect of skeletal muscle mass on cardiovascular risk only in patients with stable cardiovascular disease, but there have been no studies involving cardiovascular disease-free populations, until now.
- ▶ The findings of this study support the importance of skeletal muscle mass evaluation in the prediction of long-term cardiovascular disease risk among middle aged and older adults without pre-existing cardiovascular disease.

among the middle aged/older population has been highlighted. The prevention of SMM decline, which is becoming increasingly prevalent among middle aged and older populations, may constitute an effective means of promoting CVD health.

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