2019


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2016


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smoking and albuminuria are associated with impaired arterial


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A recent study by Keech, A. (2002) investigated the dose-dependent effects of folic acid on cardiovascular risk factors such as blood lipids, blood pressure, and fasting glucose. They found that folic acid supplementation had a significant impact on reducing these risk factors, particularly in patients with low folic acid levels.


Keech, A. (2002) also discussed the role of HDL cholesterol as a new therapeutic target for cardiovascular disease. The study emphasized the clinical implications of increased HDL cholesterol levels for treatment of patients in the Asia-Pacific region.


Keech, A. (2002) also presented findings from the Heart Protection Study of cholesterol lowering with simvastatin in 20 536 high-risk individuals: a randomised placebo-controlled trial. This study provided evidence for the benefits of cholesterol-lowering therapy in reducing cardiovascular events.

Keech, A. (2002) reviewed the clinical implications of a large sample size in clinical trials, highlighting the need for careful planning and execution to ensure valid results.

Keech, A. (2002) also discussed the relationship between lipid levels and clinical outcomes in the long-term intervention with pravastatin in ischemic disease (LIPID) trial. This study provided insights into the effects of pravastatin on outcomes across a broad range of cholesterol levels.


Keech, A. (2002) also addressed the role of HDL cholesterol as a new therapeutic target for cardiovascular disease. This study provided valuable insights into the potential benefits of increased HDL cholesterol levels for the management of cardiovascular disease.

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**2001**


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