Accepted Manuscript

Dietary n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids and cardiovascular disease: Epidemiologic Evidence

Dong D. Wang MD, ScD

PII: S0952-3278(18)30113-3 DOI: 10.1016/j.plefa.2018.05.003

Reference: YPLEF 1924

To appear in: Prostaglandins, Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids (PLEFA)

Received date: 4 May 2018 Accepted date: 24 May 2018



This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Highlights

- Evidence from prospective cohort studies measuring dietary intake by food frequency
 questionnaires and nested case-control studies using biomarkers of intake level strongly
 support that higher intakes of n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids are associated with a lower
 risk of cardiovascular disease.
- High-quality randomized controlled trials support that a significant reduction in the risk of coronary heart disease can be achieved when saturated fatty acids is replaced by polyunsaturated fatty acid (predominantly linoleic acid) in the diet.
- Epidemiologic studies provide a solid evidence base of the current dietary guidelines
 that recommend replacing saturated fats by polyunsaturated fats in the diet for the
 prevention of cardiovascular disease.

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8624504

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/8624504

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>