Cardiovascular pharmacogenomics: Clinical applications in Latin America

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© 2011 by Nova Science Publishers, Inc. All rights reserved. Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the number one cause of death globally. Most cardiovascular diseases can be prevented by addressing behavioral risk factors such as tobacco use, unhealthy diet and obesity, physical inactivity and harmful use of alcohol using population-wide strategies. Various factors help the occurrence of cardiovascular diseases. There are not-modifiable factors such as genetic inheritance and other modifiable such as smoking, alcohol intake, diet and physical activity risk factors. The overall level of risk of an individual is the one that determines the probability of cardiovascular disease, such as acute myocardial infarction, stroke, among others. On the other hand, a number of medications, including: Antiarrhythmics, anticoagulants, beta-blockers, calcium channel blockers, angiotensin receptor blockers, digitalis, diuretics, angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) are the pharmacotherapeutic arsenal available.