

Lipoprotein Predictors of Cardiometabolic Disease

Speaker // **Dr. Samia Mora, MD** // Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston

Date // Friday, **September 6th** // 11:00

Location // Sala Polivalent, Centre for Omic Sciences (**COS**), Reus

Summary // What are the important lipids or lipoproteins for cardiometabolic risk?
// Are small LDL more atherogenic than large LDL?
// HDL particles vs cholesterol

Dr. Mora graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1997 and completed a residency in internal medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital in 2000 and a cardiology fellowship at Johns Hopkins Hospital in 2004. Currently she is an Associate Physician at Brigham and Women's Hospital and Assistant Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School. She has received an American Heart Association Pharmaceutical Roundtable Award, and a Career Development Award from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health. She also serves the American Heart Association as Chair of the Women in Cardiology Committee, Scientific Advisor to the Choose to Move Program and Member of the Executive Database Steering Committee. She is also a Writing Member of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease Performance Measures Writing Committee.

As a cardiologist cross-trained in epidemiology, Dr. Mora has a long-term goal of advancing knowledge of cardiovascular prevention and epidemiology, focusing on cardiovascular risk factors in women. She works with women with lupus and other underlying conditions to reduce their risk of heart disease. **As a researcher**, she has participated in over 60 scientific articles and she has been the lead investigator in a number of studies that have yielded valuable insights in preventing cardiovascular disease in women including: **1)** the effects of exercise and obesity on risk, **2)** the evaluation whether novel lipoprotein particle markers provide independent and incremental prognostic value, above and beyond traditional factors, for predicting incident type 2 diabetes in asymptomatic women, and also **3)** the comparison between fasting and nonfasting lipids and apolipoproteins for predicting incident cardiovascular events.