Comment on "The impact of visceral fat and levels of vitamin D on coronary artery calcification"

Jinyu Sheng[1] , Wei Shen[1] , Lianping He[1*]

Dear Editor,

We were glad to read the interesting article entitled "The impact of visceral fat and levels of vitamin D on coronary artery calcification" written by the Rodrigues Isa Galvão[1] and his study team. The authors found that excess visceral fat was associated with subclinical atherosclerosis, regardless of other risk factors for cardiovascular disease, and that serum levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 were not associated with coronary artery calcification in its early stages. Although the findings of their study offer innovative ideas and are supported by useful arguments, we consider some issues should be further discussed.

According to the categories of the World Health Organization, the definitions of overweight (body mass index [BMI]: 25–<30 kg/m²) and obese (BMI ≥30 kg/m²) are different. However, it is given in this article that overweight refers to the BMI ≥30 kg/m². In consideration of scientific rigor, this definition can be slightly modified.

In this study, logistic regression analysis was conducted to assess for confounding factor such as visceral adipose tissue, age, and hypertension. Apart from this, smoking[2] and drinking[3] are considered high-risk factors of coronary artery calcification. In addition, tobacco nicotine and alcohol can also cause significant damage in coronary artery. Therefore, smoking and drinking should be treated as confounding variables. The age of the sample ranges from 43.5 to 68.3 years, which contains a large span. It is found that there is a certain connection between age and coronary artery calcification. Thus, it is a good idea to shorten the age span. Moreover, we cannot find references about VRT, CAD, and TAV in the whole article. We recommend that they can be explained, but if they are misspelled, they can be corrected.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

JS: Writing – original draft. **WS, LH:** Conceptualization, Writing – review & editing.

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[1]Taizhou University, School of Medicine – Taizhou, 318000 China.
*Corresponding author: lianpinghe@tzc.edu.cn