

CURSO: INTRODUCCIÓN A SENALES BIOMÉDICAS

INFLUENCIA DEL IMC EN PARÁMETROS ELECTROCARDIOGRÁFICOS EN JOVENES ESTUDIANTES DE LA UPCH

EQUIPO 3

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PROBLEMÅTICA



El índice de masa corporal es un parámetro que mide la cantidad de grasa en una persona a través de la proporción entre su masa y el cuadrado de su altura lo cual nos da un indicador ampliamente aceptado del grado de obesidad o desnutrición de una persona [1].

ВМІ	Nutritional status		
Below 18.5	Underweight		
18.5–24.9	Normal weight		
25.0–29.9	Pre-obesity		
30.0-34.9	Obesity class I		
35.0-39.9	Obesity class II		
Above 40	Obesity class III		

Tabla 1. Clasificación del estado nutricional de una persona según la OMS [2]

REVIEW article

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Obesity: Epidemiology, Pathophysiology, and Therapeutics



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Obesity is a complex multifactorial disease that accumulated excess body fat leads to negative effects on health. Obesity continues to accelerate resulting in an unprecedented epidemic that shows no significant signs of slowing down any time soon. Raised body mass index (BMI) is a risk factor for noncommunicable diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and musculoskeletal disorders, resulting in dramatic decrease of life quality and expectancy. The main cause of obesity is long-term energy imbalance between consumed calories and expended calories. Here, we explore the biological mechanisms of obesity with the aim of providing actionable treatment strategies to achieve a healthy body weight from nature to nurture. This review summarizes the global trends in obesity with a special focus on the pathogenesis of obesity from genetic factors to epigenetic factors, from social environmental factors to microenvironment factors. Against this background, we discuss several possible intervention strategies to minimize BMI.

Revisión de la epidemiología, fisiopatología y enfermedades vinculadas a la obesidad [3]

De acuerdo al artículo, la aparición de enfermedades cardiovasculares, renales, metabólicas, entre otras, se encuentra altamente influenciada por el desarrollo de obesidad [3].

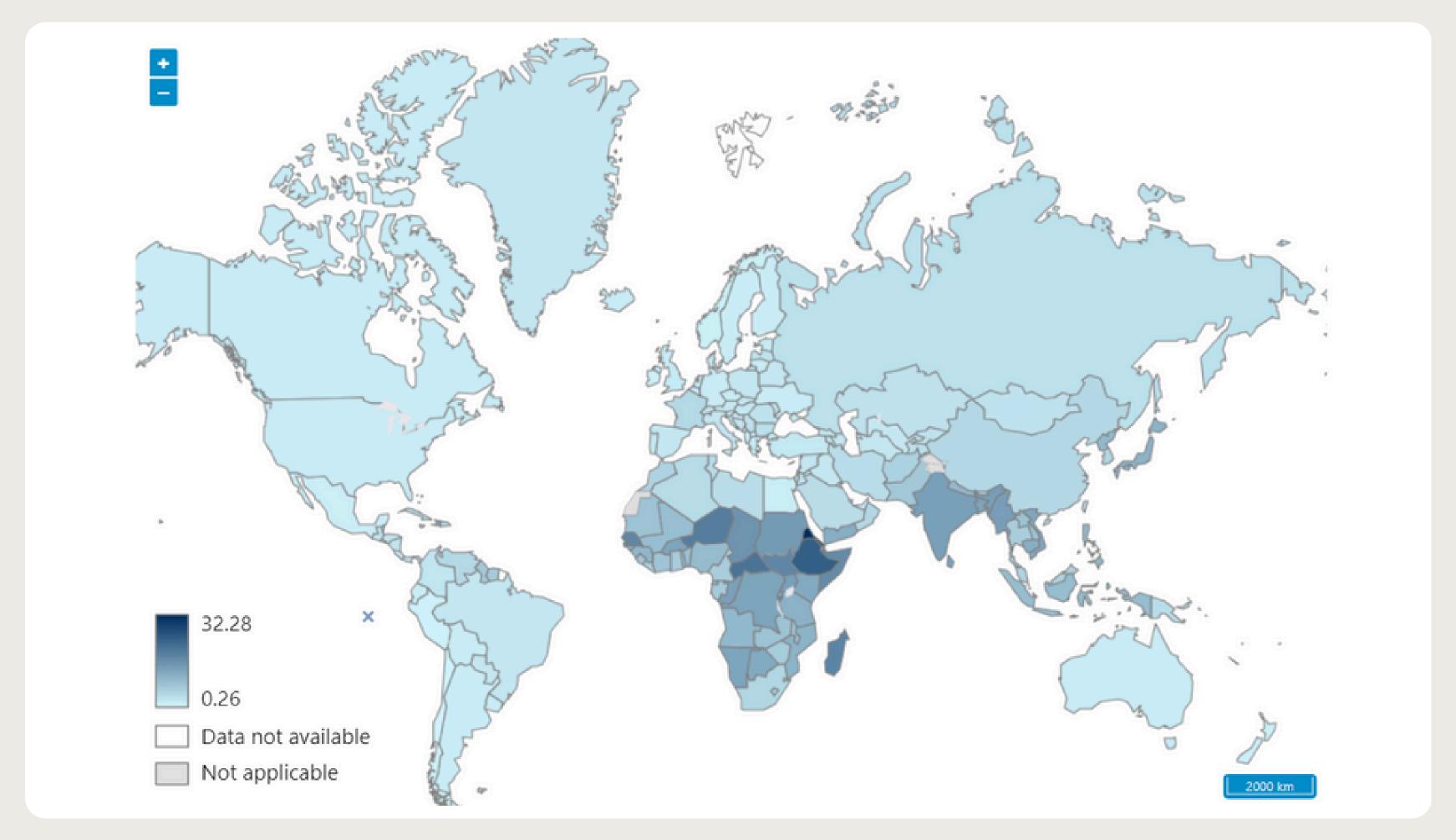


Figura 1. Prevalencia, en porcentaje, de personas adultas con IMC < 18.5 kg/m^2 en el mundo durante el año 2022 [4]

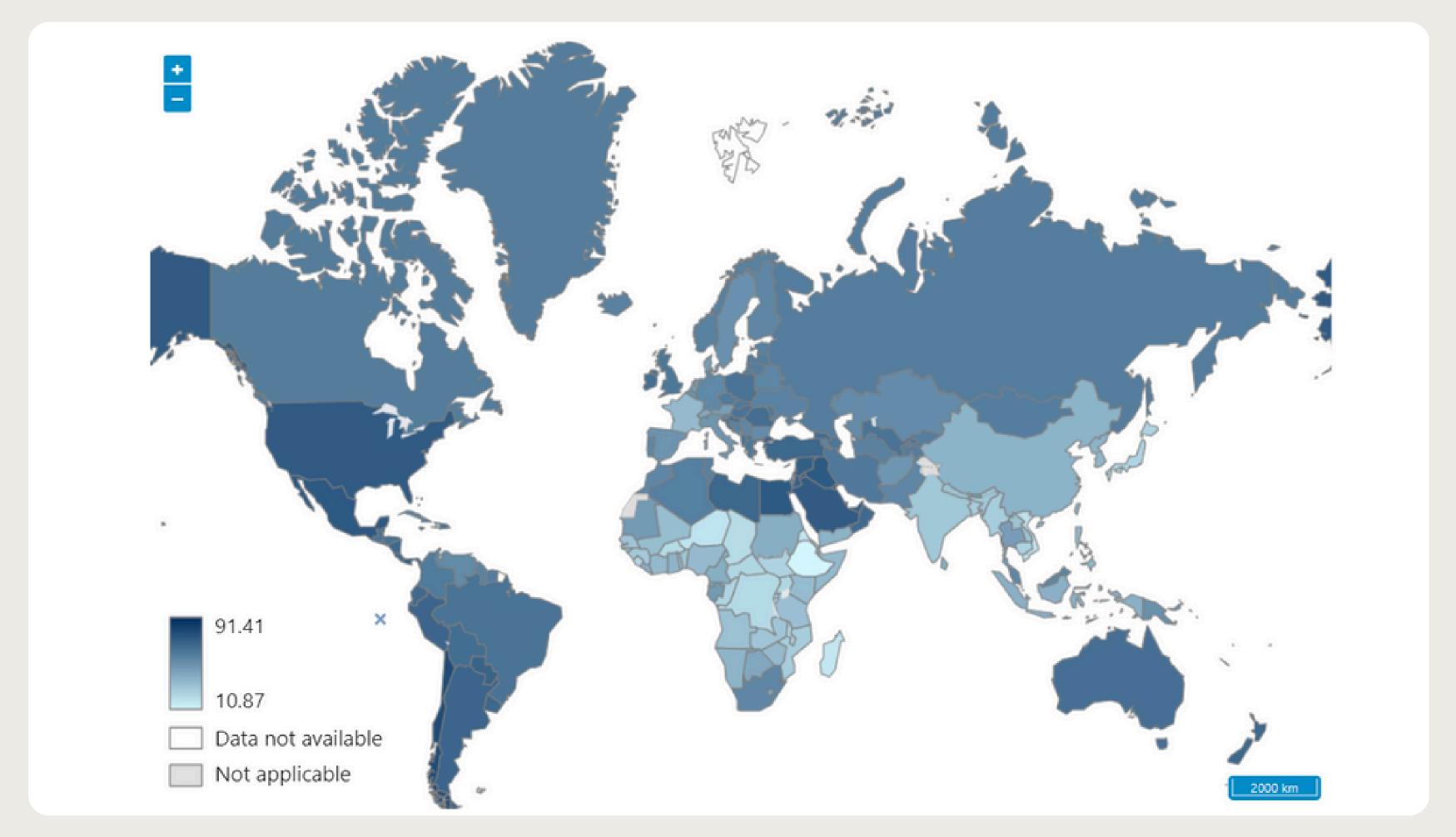


Figura 2. Prevalencia, en porcentaje, de personas adultas con IMC > 25 kg/m 2 en el mundo durante el año 2022 [4]

IMC A NIVEL NACIONAL

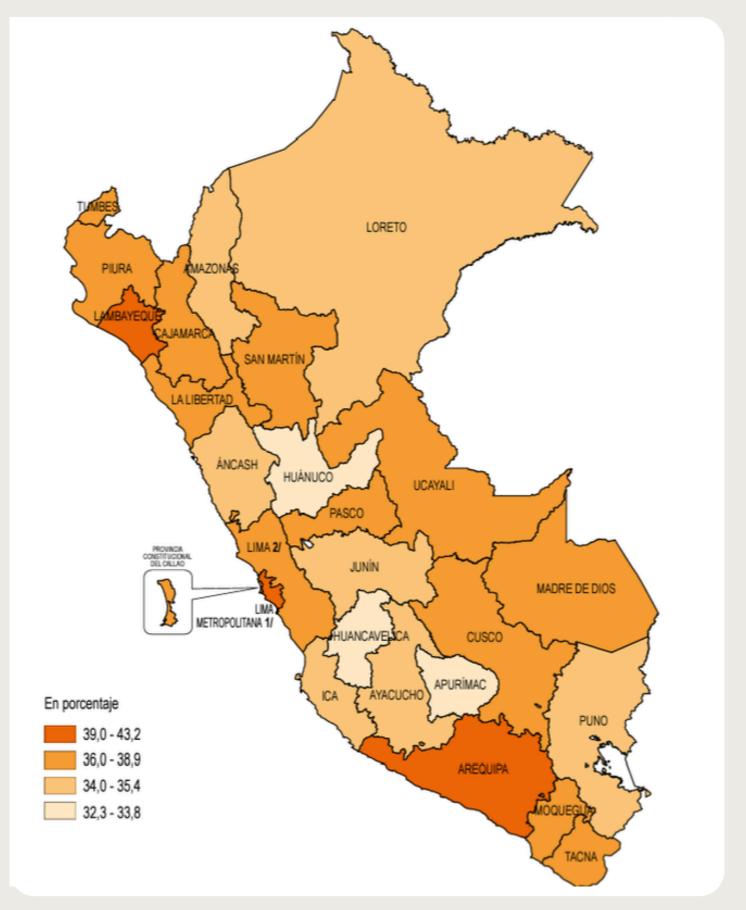


Figura 3. Prevalencia, en porcentaje, de personas mayores de 15 años con IMC < 18.5 kg/m^2 en el Perú durante el año 2022 [5]

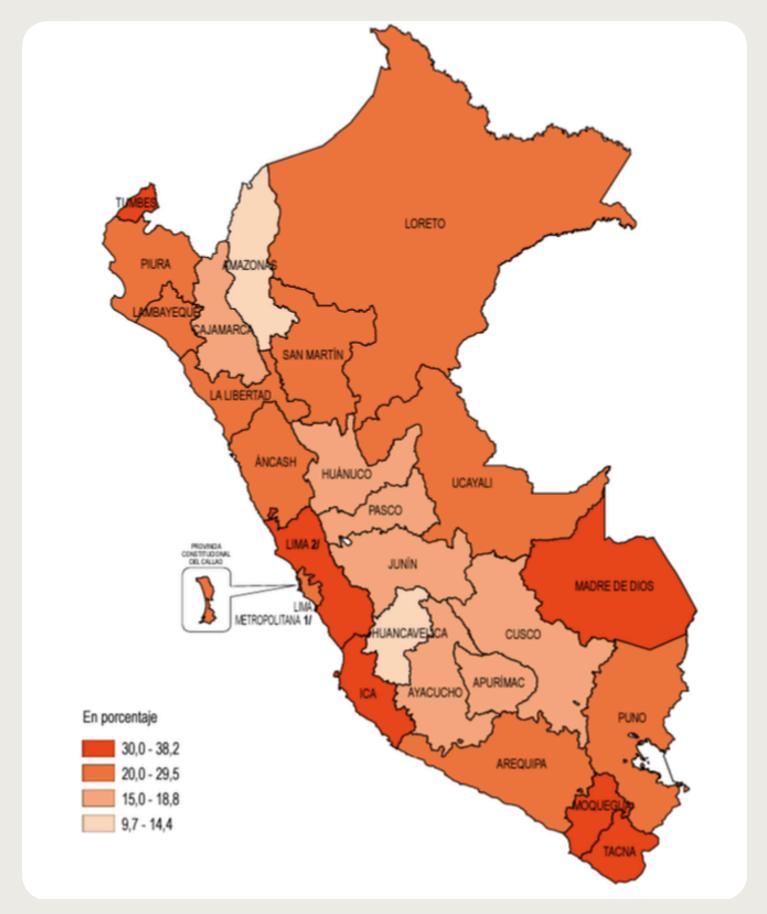
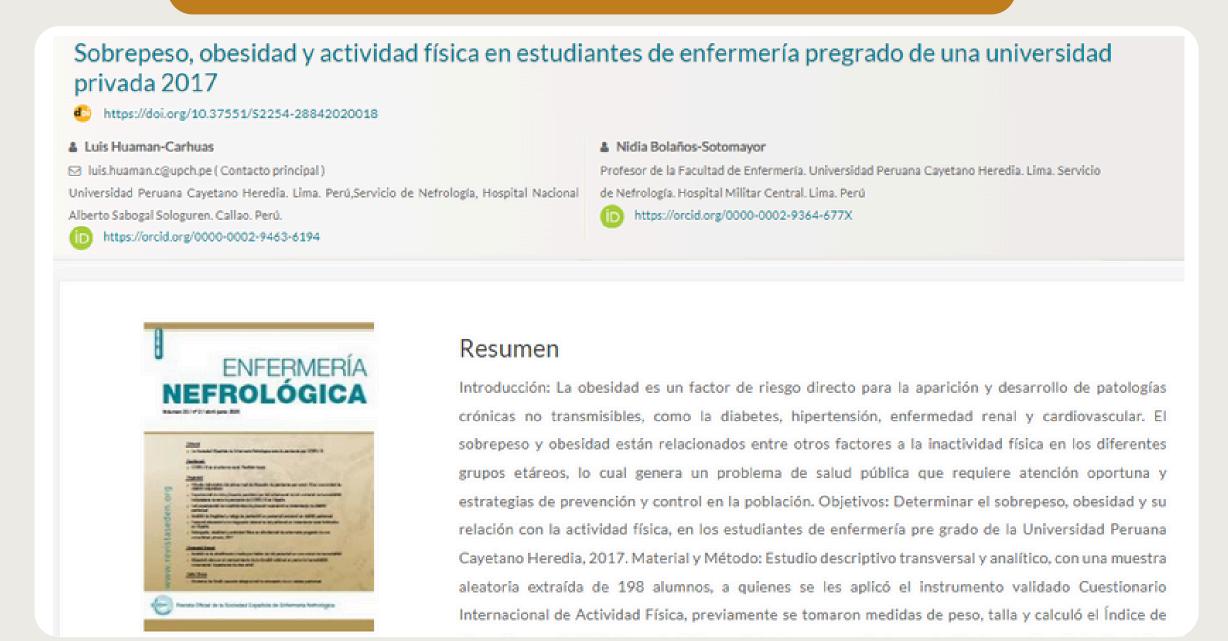


Figura 4. Prevalencia, en porcentaje, de personas mayores de 15 años con IMC > 25 kg/m^2 en el Perú durante el año 2022 [5]

IMC EN POBLACIÓN DE ESTUDIANTES UPCH



Estudio descriptivo de la prevalencia de sobrepeso, obesidad y actividad física en estudiantes de enfermería de la UPCH en el año 2017 [6]

CLASIFICACIÓN DEL ESTADO NUTRICIONAL SEGÚN IMC						
Sexo	Desnutrición	Normopeso	Sobrepeso	Obesidad	Total	
Femenino	2 (1,4%)	71 (50%)	40 (28,2%)	17 (12%)	130 (91,6%)	
Masculino	0	4 (2,8%)	5 (3,5%)	3 (2,1%)	12 (8,4%)	
Total	2 (1,4%)	75 (52,8%)	45 (31,7%)	20 (14,1%)	142 (100%)	

Tabla 2. Valores de IMC de los estudiantes agrupados por sexo [6]

MATERIALES

Recolección

BITalino (r)evolution Board Kit

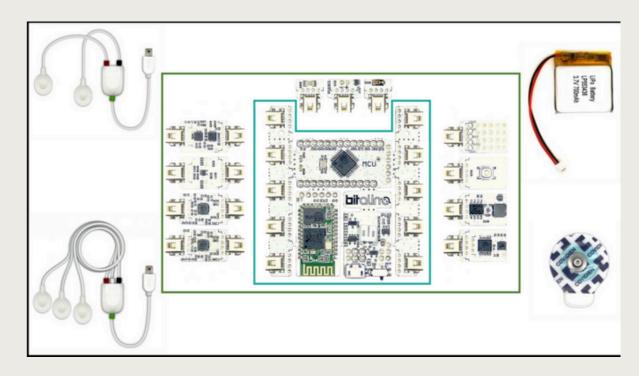


Figura 5. Kit de BITalino. Recuperado de [7]

Procesamiento

IDE Visual Studio Code



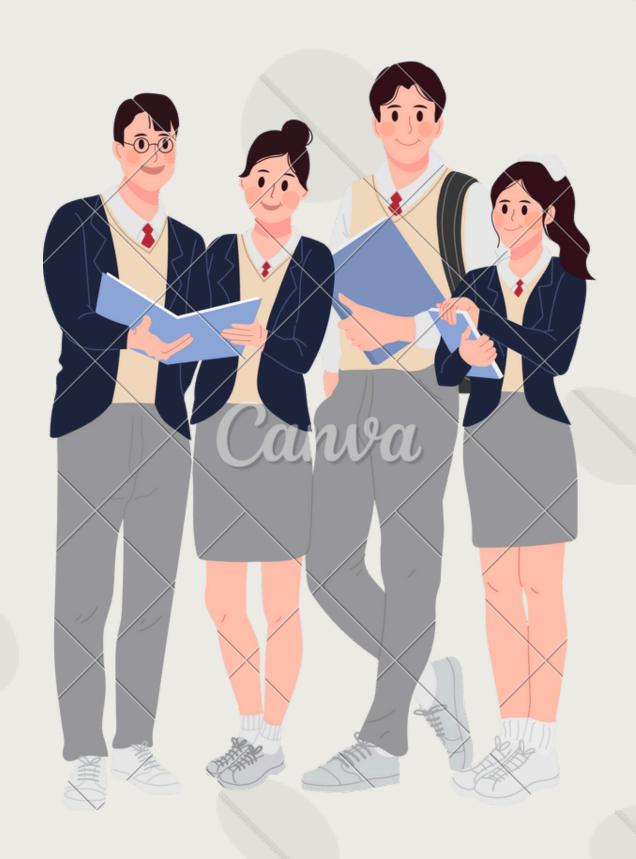
Figura 6. Visual Studio Code. Recuperado de [8]

PARTICIPANTES

Se seleccionarán a 6 jóvenes estudiantes entre un rango de edades de 18 a 24 años

Se dividirá en dos grupos respecto al IMC

Firma de consentimiento informado escrito



POSICIONAMIENTO DE ELECTRODOS

Derivaciones

DI DII DIII

Guía de BITalino

Electrodos en la muñeca y electrodo de referencia en la cresta iliaca

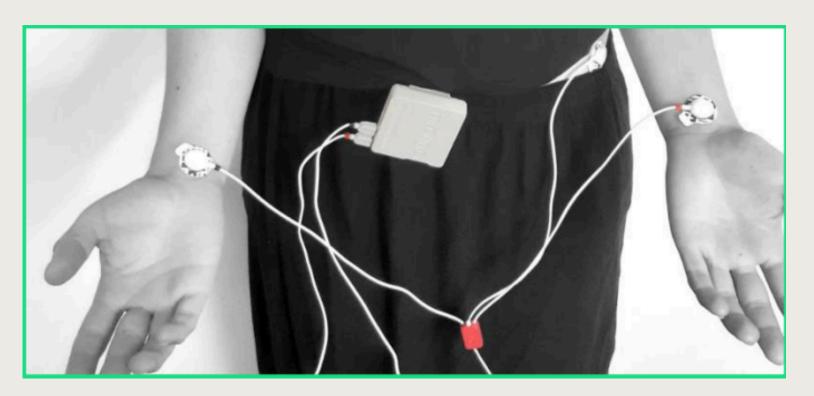


Figura 7. Posicinamiento de electrodos para la derivación I. Recuperado de [10]

PROTOCOLO DE ADQUISICIÓN

Antes del inicio de las pruebas: 15 minutos de reposo en posición decúbito supino

Frecuencia Cardiaca / Ponerse de pie

Sujeto se levanta de forma ergida

Relación Pie/Acostado

El sujeto se encuentra originalmente parado

El sujeto se acuesta

Frecuencia Cardiaca / Maniobra de Valsava

El sujeto realiza la maniobra de Valsalva durante 15 segundos

Se mide los 15 segundos posteriores

Effect of obesity on autonomic functions of Heart among healthy volunteers at a teaching Institute

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ABSTRACT

Background: Obesity usually results from an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure, that is, energy homeostasis, which is controlled by the autonomic nervous system. This imbalance results from multifaceted interactions of genetic, physiological, behavioral, environmental, endocrine, nervous, metabolic factors, which lead to hemodynamic and metabolic alteration. **Objective:** To study the effect of obesity on the autonomic functions of the heart. **Methods:** An observational analytical study was carried out among 100 subjects. All healthy volunteers of 30–50 years were included. The subjects were grouped into two categories of body mass index (BMI): $30-39.99 \text{ kg/m}^2$ as Obese group and BMI: $18.50-24.99 \text{ kg/m}^2$ as Non -Obese group. Out of 100 subjects, 50 were obese and 50 were non-obese. The interview was taken. General physical examination and anthropometric measurements were recorded. The assessment of various cardiac autonomic function tests was carried out. **Results:** Both groups were comparable for age and sex (P = 0.754). The resting heart rate, SBP, and DBP in the obese group were significantly higher compared to the non-obese group (P < 0.05). All values of autonomic function tests in the non-obese group were significantly higher compared to the obese group (P < 0.05) except for the Standing to lying ratio (P > 0.05). The values of SBP and DBP increased significantly in the non-obese people after the isometric handgrip test and cold press test compared to the obese people (P < 0.05). **Conclusion:** We conclude that the resting HR, SBP, and DBP were higher in obese people. However, after applying autonomic function tests, non-obese people respond better to these tests compared to obese people in the form of an increase in these parameters. Obesity is, thus, found to affect the autonomic function tests

Keywords: Autonomic functions, effect, heart rate, obesity, overweight

Introduction

Obesity is a condition in which excess body fat accumulates to the extent that it may have an adverse effect on health leading to reduced life expectancy and increased health problems.^[1]

Although obesity represents an unhealthy excess in body fat mass, the current practical definition of obesity is determined by an assessment of the body mass index (BMI). BMI is calculated by Quetelet's Index (weight/height in meter squared). Men and women with a BMI between 18.5 and 24.9 kg/m² are considered to be normal weight. Those with a BMI between 25.0 and 29.9 kg/m² are considered to be overweight and those with a BMI greater than 30.0 kg/m² are considered to be obese.[2]

Overweight and obesity are the fifth leading risk of global deaths. Worldwide, obesity has more than doubled since 1980. In 2016,

Effect of obesity on autonomic functions of Heart among healthy volunteers at a teaching Institute [9]

Frecuencia Cardiaca / Inspiraciones

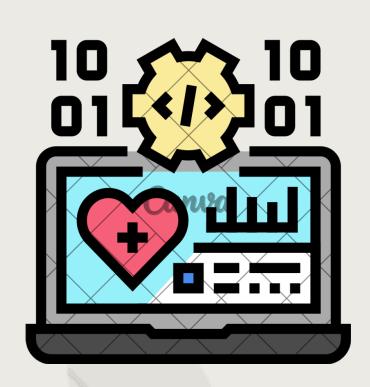
El sujeto realiza 6 inspiraciones por minuto

PROCESAMIENTO DE LA SEÑAL

Como sabemos, la señal de ECG es susceptible a ruido y artefactos que alteran sus características, y que por ende dificulta su análisis e interpretación.

Es por ello que será necesario hacer uso de filtros que nos ayudarán a eliminar el efecto de estas señales como lo son el desplazamiento de la línea de base, interferencia de red eléctrica o interferencia de la señal EMG.[11]





MÉTODOS DE ANÁLISIS

Utilizamos como guía lo mencionado en el artículo "Effect of obesity on heart rate variability among obese middle-aged individuals".[12]

Para el análisis de la señal de ECG, utilizaremos la librería biosignals notebooks[13]. Con ella extraeremos de cada señal de ECG el valor de la Frecuencia Cardíaca y el tiempo transcurrido entre cada onda R adyacente (R-R), el SDNN y el RMSSD, los cuáles son parámetros que caracterizan la Variabilidad de la Frecuencia Cardíaca.[12]

MÉTODOS DE ANÁLISIS

Una vez obtengamos los parámetros mencionados, anteriormente los separaremos en 2 grupos, uno cuyas características correspondan a las personas clasficadas con un IMC alto, y otro conformado por aquellos con un IMC normal. Luego de ello, la data de obtenida de cada grupo será representada en forma de media aritmética +- desviación estándar [12]. Para ello usaremos el programa StataSE 18, el cual nos permitirá obtener las medidas de tendencia central y de dispersión de los datos obtenidos.





Fig 8. Aplicación Stata

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