

## Antiatherogenic potential of *Cornus mas* L. on inflammatory risk factors, lipid profile and apolipoproteins in dyslipidemic children

S. Asgary<sup>1</sup>, S. Najafi<sup>2,\*</sup>, M. Najafi<sup>3</sup>, R. Kelishadi<sup>1</sup>, M. Rafieian-Kopaei<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Isfahan Cardiovascular Research Center, Isfahan Cardiovascular Research Institute, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran.

<sup>2</sup>Physiology Research Center, Isfahan Cardiovascular Research Center, Isfahan Cardiovascular Research Institute, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran.

<sup>3</sup> Physiology Research Center, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran.

<sup>4</sup>Department of Pharmacology, Medical Plants Research Center, Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences, Sharekord,

Iran.

**Background and Aims:** Food-based medicinal plant reduces heart diseases risk. Cornus mas L. (CM) contains anthocyanins and has anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant activities. This randomized clinical trial evaluates the CM effect on inflammatory risk factors, lipid profile and apolipoproteins in dyslipidemic children.

**Methods:** 40 dyslipidemic children between the ages of 9-16 years were chosen. Subjects were randomly divided into two groups of 20 patients each; control and case groups. Each subject in case group was asked to consume 50 g of CM twice a day after the lunch and dinner. Venous blood was collected to measure factors after an overnight fast at baseline and after the 3 and 6 wk of the treatment.

**Results:** A significant time×group interaction (p<0.05) for TC (total cholesterol), TG (triglyceride) and apo A (apolipoprotein A) and non-significant time×group interaction for other factors obtained between groups. Dietary supplementation with CM, produced significant reduction in TC and TG levels and significant elevation HDL (high-density lipoprotein), apo A, HDL/TC and HDL/LDL (low-density lipoprotein) ratio in 6 wk in comparison with baseline and 3 wk (p<0.05). Although for TC in 3 wk with baseline achieved significantly reduction. Using CM significantly enhanced LDL in 3 and 6 wk as compared to baseline (p<0.05). Decrease of vascular cell adhesion molecule, intercellular adhesion molecule and apo B were significant between baseline and 6 wk for feeding children with CM (p<0.05). There was no significant difference in body mass index, waist to hip ratio and C-reactive protein between baseline, 3 and 6 wk of case group.

**Conclusions:** Dietary supplementation with CM could lead to favorable efficiency on inflammatory risk factors, lipid profile and apolipoproteins in dyslipidemic children in short-time and had high potency for preventing cardiovascular diseases in their future therefore it is suggested using this plant with diets simultaneously.

Keywords: Children; Cornus mas L; Dyslipidemia