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Monounsaturated fatty acids, olive oil and blood pressure: epidemiological, clinical and experimental evidence

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Abstract

Diet has an important role in the prevention and treatment of hypertension. In early epidemiological studies, conducted mainly in the USA, monounsaturated fatty acids showed a deleterious association with blood pressure or no relationship at all. However, more recent studies, conducted in Mediterranean countries, have shed new light on this issue. In the present review we summarise the main results of epidemiological studies and feeding trials, and explain the possible mechanisms through which monounsaturated fatty acids, and specifically olive oil as the major dietary source of this type of fat in Mediterranean countries, could exert a favourable effect on blood pressure.

Keywords

Monounsaturated fatty acids
Olive oil
Hypertension
Mediterranean diet

Diet plays an important role in the primary prevention of hypertension (HT)1,2. Reduction of sodium and alcohol intake, an increase in potassium intake, and modification of the whole dietary pattern are the best-supported recommendations for the prevention of this disorder3,4. Based in an increasing amount of evidence, the classical Mediterranean dietary pattern has been proposed as a healthy choice for the prevention of cardiovascular disease5. Part of its beneficial impact can be mediated through a favourable effect on blood pressure (BP)6. A major characteristic of the Mediterranean diet is a high supply of energy coming from monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA), mainly from olive oil.

Laboratory data and results from epidemiological studies and clinical trials are accruing to support the importance of MUFA, and more particularly of olive oil, in the prevention of HT. In the present paper, we review the effect of MUFA and olive oil on BP levels and their possible role in the prevention of HT. In the present paper, we review the effect of MUFA and olive oil on BP levels and their possible role in the prevention of HT. In the present paper, we review the effect of MUFA and olive oil on BP levels and their possible role in the prevention of HT. In the present paper, we review the effect of MUFA and olive oil on BP levels and their possible role in the prevention of HT. In the present paper, we review the effect of MUFA and olive oil on BP levels and their possible role in the prevention of HT.

Epidemiological evidence

Some epidemiological studies have assessed the relationship between types of dietary fat and incidence of HT or changes in BP (Table 26, 13 – 20). However, most of them have been conducted in the USA and Northern Europe, where overall MUFA consumption is only moderate and comes mainly from some types of meat, and hence is highly correlated with the intake of saturated fat. In fact, most epidemiological studies conducted outside Mediterranean countries have not found relevant associations between MUFA intake and the risk of HT. An ecological analysis of NHANES III data (Third National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey) found a higher consumption of MUFA in regions with the highest mean BP21. Results from prospective studies show...
similar results. In nearly 60,000 US women included in the Nurses’ Health Study, followed from 1980 to 1984, there was no relationship between total fat, saturated fat or unsaturated fat intake and the risk of HT. A more recent analysis of the same cohort reached similar conclusions. Similarly, the Health Professionals’ Follow-up Study, analysing more than 30,000 US men who were followed for 4 years, did not find any association between BP and intake of saturated, polyunsaturated or trans-unsaturated fat. In the Chicago Western Electric Company Study, a cohort with nearly 1800 men followed up over 8 years, intakes of total fat, saturated fatty acids (SFA), polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) and monounsaturated fat were positively and significantly related to average annual change in systolic BP. Results from the Multiple Risk Factor Intervention Trial showed an inverse association of BP with PUFA intake and with the dietary PUFA/SFA ratio, but the authors did not report any association between MUFA and BP. Only one small cross-sectional study conducted in 76 middle-aged American men showed an inverse relationship between BP and MUFA intake as assessed from 3-day food records. All these studies adjusted their analyses for potential confounding factors, including other dietary exposures. Also, the prospective design in most of them precluded a reverse causation bias; i.e. that changes in diet may be derived from the previous knowledge of BP levels.

On the contrary, the few epidemiological studies conducted in Southern Europe show very different results, suggesting a protective role for MUFA or olive oil. The high proportion that meat represents as a major source of MUFA in Western diets may have hindered the ability of epidemiological studies conducted in the USA and Northern European countries to find a protective effect of MUFA on HT. Southern European countries, where a substantial proportion of the population still follows the traditional olive oil-rich Mediterranean diet, are the ideal setting to ascertain this association, thus avoiding the strong correlation between MUFA and meat intake. Investigators from the Italian Nine Communities Study assessed the relationship between olive oil consumption and BP in almost 5000 middle-aged non-hypertensive individuals. Results showed a statistically significant inverse association, both for systolic and diastolic BP, and for both men and women when analysed separately, in spite of the moderate quality of the dietary assessment (researchers used a qualitative food-frequency questionnaire with only 35 items). In this same study, PUFA were associated with lower systolic BP but had no effect on diastolic BP.

In Greece, the cradle of the Mediterranean diet concept, a cross-sectional analysis of 20,343 EPIC (European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition) participants showed an inverse association of BP with PUFA intake and with the dietary PUFA/SFA ratio, but the authors did not report any association between MUFA and BP. Only one small cross-sectional study conducted in 76 middle-aged American men showed an inverse relationship between BP and MUFA intake as assessed from 3-day food records. All these studies adjusted their analyses for potential confounding factors, including other dietary exposures. Also, the prospective design in most of them precluded a reverse causation bias; i.e. that changes in diet may be derived from the previous knowledge of BP levels.

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participants showed that the MUFA/SFA intake ratio was inversely associated with systolic and diastolic BP, after adjustment for potential confounders. Similarly, olive oil consumption was inversely associated with BP, even after adjustment for vegetable consumption\(^6\). For each 22 g increase in the daily consumption of olive oil, systolic and diastolic BP were 0.8 and 0.3 mmHg lower, on average, after adjustments were made for sex, age, education, body mass index, waist-to-hip ratio, energy intake, physical activity and vegetable consumption.

Another study that has assessed the relationship between MUFA, olive oil and BP is the SUN (Seguimiento Universidad de Navarra) Study. This cohort study has been specifically designed to assess prospectively the effect of a Mediterranean dietary pattern on HT, diabetes, obesity and cardiovascular disease\(^2\). In a baseline assessment of the first 8800 participants in this cohort, MUFA intake was associated with a lower prevalence of HT among those individuals with low fruit and vegetable consumption, while this effect was not apparent among those with higher fruit and vegetable consumption\(^5\).

However, the three previous studies had a cross-sectional design, with their problems in establishing causal relationships. More recently, a prospective analysis of the SUN Study showed that olive oil consumption was inversely associated with the risk of developing HT among men\(^6\), but no effect was observed among women. In this study, 5573 participants free of HT at baseline were followed up for a median of 28.5 months. Men in the highest quintile of olive oil consumption had a 50% reduction in the risk of incident HT compared with those in the lowest quintile of consumption, with a statistically significant linear trend \((P = 0.02)\). This association was independent of other known risk factors for HT including relevant dietary factors. Among women, there was not a clear relationship probably due to a low number of incident cases of HT observed in the women of this cohort during that period. To our knowledge, this is the only study that has prospectively assessed the association between olive oil and the risk of HT. Information on diet and confounding factors was collected before the diagnosis of HT, and the analysis was adjusted for other factors potentially associated with the risk of HT. Its main drawback is the self-reported diagnosis of HT, although the validation study conducted in that population\(^6\) and the high educational level of the study participants guarantee to a fair extent the validity of the outcome information.

**Feeding trials**

Since the late 1980s, several feeding trials have examined in a controlled environment the effect of MUFA and olive oil on BP. A summary of their main characteristics, including the source of MUFA and their overall results, is presented in Table 3\(^25–35\). In general, these studies were conducted in very controlled environments, with tight monitoring of the diets to which participants were allocated, leading to a sharp contrast between the dietary profiles of compared groups. Additionally, none of them was funded by the olive oil industry. Only two of them reported that the oils they used to feed participants were provided by oil companies\(^30,31\).

One of the earliest studies was conducted in Italy on 57 normotensive volunteers aged 30 to 50 years. These individuals underwent a dietary intervention with a 70% increase in energy from SFA and a corresponding decrease in MUFA and carbohydrates. After 6 weeks, a significant increase in systolic and average BP was observed. BP reverted to baseline values when participants returned to their usual diet\(^30\). However, it was not possible to separate changes in BP derived from decreases in MUFA intake or from other dietary changes.

In a study conducted in Spain, 42 subjects were fed two different diets during 5-week periods. Diets differed in their fatty acid composition, while energy intake from carbohydrate, proteins and fat was held constant. Compared with a diet rich in SFA (17% of total energy intake), an olive oil-enriched diet (21% of total energy intake from MUFA) was associated with lower levels of mean BP\(^30\). A similar study, conducted in 41 male young volunteers, showed that a diet rich in MUFA (22% of total energy intake), from olive oil, had a beneficial effect on glucose metabolism and BP compared with a diet rich in SFA or carbohydrate\(^31\).

Similarly, Thomsen et al. observed that an olive oil-rich diet (30% of total energy intake from MUFA) administered during 3 weeks significantly reduced systolic and diastolic BP compared with a PUFA-rich diet (27% of total energy intake) in a group of 16 normotensive type 2 diabetics\(^26\). This same group reported a beneficial effect of an olive oil-enriched diet compared with a high-carbohydrate diet\(^26\). Another study in 47 healthy normotensive volunteers showed a reduction of BP after a diet with a high amount of MUFA, from olive oil, compared with a diet rich in SFA. However, in this case, the MUFA diet did not perform better than a high-carbohydrate diet\(^25\). In women with gestational diabetes, MUFA (from high-oleic sunflower oil) intake prevented the BP increase in the third trimester of pregnancy compared with a diet rich in carbohydrates\(^31\).

Ferrara et al. reported that a diet rich in extra virgin olive oil was associated with a reduced need for antihypertensive medication compared with a diet enriched in sunflower oil\(^32\). In this randomised cross-over trial, 23 hypertensive patients were assigned to each diet over periods of 6 months. Compared with the sunflower oil diet, the olive oil diet reduced significantly both systolic and diastolic BP (−8 mmHg and −6 mmHg, respectively). Daily drug dosage was significantly reduced during
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OO – olive oil; CHO – carbohydrate; MUFA – monounsaturated fatty acids; PUFA – polyunsaturated fatty acids; VOO – virgin olive oil; HOSO – high-oleic-acid sunflower oil; SFA – saturated fatty acids; SO – sunflower oil; DASH – Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension; SBP – systolic blood pressure; DBP – diastolic blood pressure; BP – blood pressure.

None of the studies was sponsored directly by the olive oil industry. Lahoz et al. and Salas et al. received the oils from different companies.
The mechanisms through which MUFA and olive oil could modify BP levels are not completely clear. In the first place, although the number of studies is scarce, it seems that a high MUFA intake modifies membrane phospholipids in a way that can, in turn, alter BP regulation and lead to lower levels of BP. In fact, a recent study has shown that a molecule derived from oleic acid, 2-hydroxyoleic acid, has an impressive antihypertensive effect. The authors of this study observed that the effect could be mediated through the modification of membrane proteins.

Results from the Pizarra Study have suggested another explanation for the possible beneficial effect of MUFA on BP. In this study, the amount of polar compounds in cooking oil, resulting from the degradation of vegetable oils during the cooking process, was directly associated with BP levels. Interestingly, the utilisation of olive oil as cooking oil reduced the formation of these polar compounds. Moreover, olive oil consumption was directly associated with the MUFA content of plasma phospholipids. This, in turn, was inversely associated with BP levels.

Polyphenols present in olive oil, such as oleuropein, hydroxytyrosol, tyrosol and caffeic acid, have an important antioxidant effect. In rat leucocytes, these molecules have been shown to inhibit leukotriene B₄ generation at the 5-lipoxygenase level and to reduce the generation of reactive oxygen species – these later molecules causing endothelial dysfunction, a process that has been implicated in the pathophysiology of HT. Finally, vascular response to a hypertensive stimulus was reduced in rats fed virgin olive oil but not high-oleic-acid sunflower oil, suggesting additional effects of olive oil beyond its MUFA composition. These mechanistic findings of a beneficial effect due to the non-lipidic fraction of olive oil fit well with the epidemiological evidence that supports a major benefit associated not with all MUFA, but specifically with MUFA derived from olive oil (studies conducted in Mediterranean countries) and even more for virgin olive oil, rich in polyphenols.

Finally, several studies have assessed the effect of a MUFA-rich diet on endothelial function, mainly by way of evaluating flow-mediated dilation. Results regarding the acute postprandial effects of these diets have been inconclusive. MUFA intake worsened flow-mediated dilation in some cases, had no effect or improved endothelial function. Interestingly, in the only study where MUFA had an acute adverse impact on endothelial function, this harmful effect was cancelled out when olive oil, as the source of MUFA, was consumed with foods (balsamic vinegar and salad), which is the usual way of olive oil consumption in Mediterranean countries. Moreover, in the long term, diets rich in olive oil have shown an improvement in endothelial function compared with a high-carbohydrate diet or a high-linoleic-acid diet.
In conclusion, there is laboratory and epidemiological evidence to suggest that MUFA, and particularly olive oil, could be components of a diet with some potential to be recommended for the prevention of HT. The results presented here suggest that adherence by the population at large to a Mediterranean dietary pattern, with an abundant supply of virgin olive oil, might reduce the overall prevalence of HT in Western societies, with important consequences for public health nutrition. None the less, results from prospective studies at a population level and primary prevention trials are needed before we can firmly recommend olive oil in the primary prevention of HT.

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References

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