Dear Prof. […]

Editor-in-Chief

European Journal of Preventive Cardiology

I am pleased to submit an original Research Article entitled “**[…]**” elaborated along with […]

[Description of the study] E.g. *The association between high triglycerides (TG) and arterial stiffness (ArSt) shows contradictory results. Many studies report no association between high TG and ArSt,and many others report positive independent association between them. Most of these studies are not evaluating randomly selected population-based samples, including high-risk individuals, older age groups, and adjusting for components that are not specifically designed to evaluate the association between both parameters. According to the best of our knowledge, none previous study was focused specifically on providing the answer to the question if high TG are associated with ArSt. We used cardio-ankle vascular index (CAVI) as a surrogate of ArSt in a random population-based sample of 1934 European adults. High TG (≥ 1.7 mmol/l) increased the odds of having increased ArSt (CAVI ≥9) by 63% independed of multiple confounding variables as age, gender, metabolic syndrome components, total cholesterol, and smoking habits (OR= 1.630, 95 % CI = 1.061-2.505, p=0.026). The prevalence of high CAVI was 10.0% and was associated with male gender, higher age, high blood pressure, dysglycemia, abdominal obesity, and total cholesterol, but not related to smoking and low HDL-c.*

Thank you for your consideration!

Sincerely,

[…]