

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У КРАГУЈЕВЦУ
ФАКУЛТЕТ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ НАУКА
У КРАГУЈЕВЦУ

ПРИЈАВЉЕНО: 29. 05. 2026			
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Универзитет у Крагујевцу

Факултет медицинских наука

Наставно-научном Већу Факултета медицинских наука

ЗАХТЕВ ЗА ОДОБРЕЊЕ УЧЕШЋА НА НАУЧНОМ СКУПУ

Поштовани,

Обраћам Вам се са молбом да ми дате сагласност за мој боравак као истраживача на Конгресу "IACS-NAS 13th Annual Conference" (Интернационална академија за кардиоваскуларне науке, Северноамеричка секција), који ће се одржати од 10-12, септембра 2026 у Лујвилу у Кентакију, САД. Наведена сагласност ми је потребна за аплицирање путем конкурса за средства Министарства науке и технолошког развоја и иновација за суфинансирање учешћа истраживача на научним скуповима у иностранству а према званичном позиву МНТР и списку обавезне документације. Уз молбу, прилажем пријављени сажетак. Унапред се захваљујем на разумевању.

29.05.2026.

Крагујевац



проф. др Невена Јеремић

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Human Epicardial Fat as a Metabolic and Redox Modulator in Cardiovascular Risk

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Background: Epicardial adipose tissue (EAT) has emerged as a metabolically active organ with a central role in cardiometabolic disease. Its proximity to the myocardium and coronary arteries enables direct paracrine and vasocrine interactions that influence inflammation, oxidative stress, and insulin resistance. Despite growing evidence, the mechanistic contribution of EAT to metabolic dysfunction remains insufficiently defined.

Methods (Planned): The project will integrate clinical phenotyping with biochemical and molecular analyses of EAT in human population. Study will include patients with metabolic syndrome which need to undergo open heart surgery. Patients will be divided into 2 groups, those who have HEFpEF and those without. Proposed assessments include anthropometric and metabolic profiling, imaging-based quantification of EAT thickness, and evaluation of circulating biomarkers of oxidative stress and inflammation.

Results: By combining clinical and molecular data, this project aims to clarify the mechanistic pathways through which EAT influences metabolic homeostasis. The anticipated findings may support the development of EAT-targeted strategies for early risk detection and therapeutic intervention in metabolic syndrome and related cardiovascular conditions.

Conclusion: Epicardial adipose tissue represents a promising but underexplored target in cardiometabolic research. This conceptual overview provides the scientific rationale and methodological direction for a future study designed to elucidate the metabolic and redox mechanisms underlying EAT-driven disease.

Key words: EAT, metabolic syndrome,