Accumulating evidence suggests that endocrine disorders are associated with cardiovascular diseases. In this context, this thesis evaluates whether the two hormones adiponectin and 25-hydroxyvitamin D are associated with cardiovascular risk. By using data from observational studies, the results of this thesis improve the understanding of the role of adiponectin and vitamin D in human health and disease. Further studies will address the possible clinical consequences of therapies targeting on adiponectin and vitamin D status.

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