P102: WITHDRAWN BY AUTHOR


To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artres.2018.10.155

Published online: 7 December 2019
Results: Participants recruited for the project account for 658, 65.7% women, with a mean age of 57.34 ± 16.26 years (range: 20–96 years). Brachial BP was 126.60 ± 16.43 mmHg and 79.89 ± 11.54 mmHg, and central BP was 115.80 ± 15.35 mmHg and 81.18 ± 11.60 mmHg, respectively for systolic and diastolic BP. Mean pulse wave velocity (PWV) was 8.45 ± 2.28 m/s. The proportion of participants with increased PWV was 19.9%. Participants with increased PWV were significantly older and had higher brachial and central BP and BMI. Multivariate linear regression indicated age, Gender, BP and abdominal fat as independent determinants of PWV. AS trajectories were significantly different as a function of arterial hypertension and cardiovascular risk classification (figure 1).

Conclusions: The preliminary results of this pioneering large scale study measuring arterial function in communal pharmacies provides the grounds for the operationalization of subclinical target organ damage screening in pharmacies, as a strategy to improve cardiovascular risk monitoring and to promote adherence to treatment.

P100
THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DAIRY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION AND ARTERIAL STIFFNESS: A META-ANALYSIS
Celia Álvarez-Bueno 1, Iván Cavero-Redondo 1, Alba Soriano-Cano 2, Diana P. Pozuelo-Carrascosa 2, Blanca Notario-Pacheco 2, Estela Jimenez-Lopez 2
1Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Centro de Estudios Socio-Sanitarios, Cuenca, España
2Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Health and Social Research Center, Cuenca, España

Background: Dairy products consumption has been related to lower levels of PWv. These findings add further evidence supporting that dairy products consumption does not pose any additional cardiovascular risk factor. Further research is needed to elucidate the role of each dairy product type on cardiovascular disease risk factors.

References

P101
REFERENCE VALUES OF DIFFERENT PARAMETERS OF VASCULAR FUNCTION IN CAUCASIAN POPULATION WITHOUT CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES. EVA STUDY
Marta Gomez-Sanchez 1, Leticia Gomez-Sanchez 1, Cristina Lugones-Sanchez 1, Jesus Gonzalez-Sanchez 2, Rosario Alonso-Dominguez 3, Jose I. Ribo-Rodriguez 2, Olaya Tamayo-Morales 1, Manuel A. Gomez-Harcos 1
1Institute of Biomedical Research of Salamanca (IBSAL), Primary Health Care Research Unit, La Alamedilla Health Center, Salamanca, Spain
2Institute of Biomedical Research of Salamanca (IBSAL), Primary Health Care Research Unit, La Alamedilla Health Center, Health Service of Castilla y Leon (SACYL), Salamanca, Spain

Objective: To describe the mean values of different parameters of vascular function, evolution with age and differences by gender in the general population without cardiovascular diseases.

Results: Participants recruited for the project account for 658, 65.7% women, with a mean age of 57.34 years (range: 20–96 years). Brachial BP was 115.35 mmHg and 81.18 mmHg, respectively for systolic and diastolic BP. Mean pulse wave velocity ankle arm (aaPWV) using the VaSera. Results: Mean values: age 55.9 ± 14.2 years (Males = 65.9 ± 14.3y, Females = 55.8 ± 14.2y, p = 0.035); CAVI: 8.0 ± 1.4 (Males = 8.1 ± 1.5, Females = 7.9 ± 1.4, p = 0.043); aaPWV = 12.9 ± 2.7 m/seg (males = 13.2 ± 2.5 m/seg and women = 12.7 ± 2.9 m/seg, p = 0.064) and cPWV: 6.5 ± 2.0 m/seg (Males = 6.8 ± 2.2 m/sec, Females = 6.2 ± 1.8 m/sec, p < 0.001). For each year that the age increases, an increase of the CAVI of 0.073 (y = 3.919 + (0.073/age)), in males 0.075 (y = 3.943 + (0.075/age)) and in women 0.071 (y = 3.900 + (0.071/age)). An increase in aaPWV of 0.137 m/sec (y = 5.276 m/sec + (0.137 m/sec * age)), in males 0.118 (y = 6.554 m/sec + (0.118 mm*age)) and in women 0.156 (y = 3.978 m/sec + (0.156 mm*sec/age)) and an increase in cPWV of 0.092 m/sec (y = 1.417 m/sec + (0.092 m/sec*age)), In males 0.104 (y = 1.075 m/sec + (0.104 m/sec/second)) and in women 0.080 (y = 1.748 m/sec + (0.080 m/sec/age)).

Conclusions: The mean values of CAVI and cPWV as well as the annual increase are greater in males than in females. However, there are no differences in the mean values of the aaPWV and the annual increase is greater in females.

References

P102
Withdrawn by Author

P103
REFERENCE VALUES IN A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE FOR A CERTAIN COUNTRY
Pedro Forcada 1, Carlos Castellaro 2, Sergio Gonzalez 1, Carol Kotliar 4, Sebastian Obregon 1, Jorge Chiabaut Svane 1
1Cenmic, Argentina
2