P158: ARTERIAL STIFFNESS IN THE VERY OLD: THE AGA@4LIFE RESEARCH PROJECT

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To cite this article: Telmo Pereira (2018) P158: ARTERIAL STIFFNESS IN THE VERY OLD: THE AGA@4LIFE RESEARCH PROJECT, Artery Research 24:C, 126–126, DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artres.2018.10.211

To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artres.2018.10.211

Published online: 7 December 2019
Pulse wave velocity (PWV) is gold standard for assessing arterial stiffness. Studies have shown that people with metabolic syndrome have insulin resistance and that after the onset of diabetes, cardiovascular risk is intensely increased, high-sensitive C-reactive protein (hsCRP) (1). Related influence of changes in pulse wave velocity in the severity of the inflammatory state (2).

Methods: A population-based cross-sectional study representative of a neighborhood of Salvador-BA, Brazil. The overall sample is randomized in adults from the assigned area, from December 2016 to May 2018 comprise 64 people. PWV was the measuring velocity between the carotid and right femoral wave. The flattening tonometer SphygmoCor® apparatus (XCEL, ATCor Medical, Australia). Blood samples were collected to biochemical analysis, ADVIA1800® (SiemensHealthcare Japan/Canada). The committee for research FTC protocol (No1827621). Spearman’s linear correlation coefficient between the laboratory tests and adjusted PWV were stratified according to the increased risk level of adjusted PWV. STATA v.12 for data analysis. The level of statistical significance was set at 5%.

Results: Table 1 (image 1), predominance of women (72.3%). When compared to the group with normal pulse wave velocity, there was an increase in the parameters of the laboratory tests in the group with an increased risk of arterial stiffness (adjusted PWV ≥10), the correlations in this group and the PWV were positive and weak, except for the glycemia was negative, but they were not statistically significant. Already in the group with normal PWV, the correlations were positive and weak, only triglycerides presented.

Conclusion: New molecular markers is necessary for correlate low intensity inflammation and arterial stiffness.

References