P161: ROLES OF ANGIPOIETINS 1 AND 2 ON ARTERIAL FUNCTION DURING A TREATMENT TRIAL IN PEOPLE WITH OR AT RISK OF DIABETES

K. Parkin, G. Slee, R. Gray, A. Webb, C. Mills, J.K. Cruickshank


To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artres.2017.10.182

Published online: 7 December 2019
correlated with FMD (r = 0.828; p = 0.011; rspearman = 0.738; p = 0.037).
No indices of BP variability correlated with cIMT or cDC.

Conclusions: BP variability, in particular ARV, shows a correlation with sys-
temic but not local vascular stiffness in a sample of obese children, suggest-
ing a relation between daily BP variability and arterial elastic properties.
Further studies, especially perspective ones, are needed to clarify the path-
ophysiological significance of these relations.

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ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PULSE WAVE VELOCITY AND APNEA-HYPOAPNEA INDEX IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES AND OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA

Christoffer Krogager 1, Anne Margareta Banghøj 2, Per Legstrup Poulsen 3, Lise Tarnow 4, Esben Laugesen 3, Klavs Würinger Hansen 4
1Aarhus University, Denmark
2North Zealand Hospital, Denmark
3Aarhus University Hospital, Dept. of Endocrinology, Denmark
4Regional Hospital Silkeborg, Dept. of Endocrinology and Internal Medicine, Denmark

Introduction: Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is associated with increased cardiovascular (CV) risk. OSA is highly prevalent among patients with type-
2 diabetes (T2D). Patients with T2D have increased risk of cardiovascular events, and have an increased aortic stiffness.
Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) treatment reduces severity of OSA, but whether it reduces CV risk remains unclear. One randomized trial with CPAP intervention and pulse wave velocity (PWV) as endpoint has shown a significant reduction in PWV after four months, in non-diabetic patients. The effect on patients with diabetes remains unknown.
Aim: Investigate the effects of CPAP treatment on PWV in patients with T2D and newly diagnosed OSA. Furthermore, investigate the relationship be-
tween PWV and severity of OSA.
Methods: A randomized, controlled, multicenter study. 70 patients with T2D and newly diagnosed OSA randomized to: CPAP treatment or a control group. Data will be collected at baseline, 4 and 12 weeks. PWV was measured using Sphygmocor (ATCor Medical, Sydney, Australia) and AHI measured using ApneaLink (ResMed, Poway, CA, USA). Relationship between PWV and AHI was evaluated at baseline.
Results: Baseline data from the first 21 patients showed mean age 63 years (±8.1), mean systolic blood pressure (BP) was 134 (±12.5) mmHg, mean AHI was 30.2 (±12.4) and mean PWV was 11.6 ±1.9 m/s. AHI was associated with PWV in multivariate analysis with adjustment for age and systolic BP, beta-coefficient 0.08, p = 0.029.
Conclusion: At baseline PWV and AHI were correlated. Progression of the study will reveal if CPAP treatment can lower PWV in this cohort.

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VASCULAR ABNORMALITIES AND HAEMODYNAMIC PATTERN IN OBSESE YOUNG ADULTS

Pedro Forcada 1, Jorge Chiabaut Svane 2, Sergio Gonzalez 1, Sebastian Obregon 1, Carlos Castellaro 2
1Cemic and Dim Prevenccion Cardiovascular, Buenos Aires, Argentina
2Hospital Austral, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Background: Obesity is linked to a higher prevalence of risk factors, meta-
bolic and inflammatory pathways conducting to increased vascular disease and CV risk.
Objective: To assess vascular disarrangements and haemodynamic patterns in obese young subjects (O) compared with matched lean (L) controls, using non invasive methods.
Methods: From the database of our Non Invasive Vascular Lab with 3964 first evaluated patients, we performed a case control study with 363 subjects, 268 obese and 95 lean, age and sex matched controls. We measured IMT, Plaque analysis, PWV, Endothelial Function (EF) and arterial stiffness (CAP and Aix) (AS) using an oscillometric device (Arteriograph, Tensioniomed. Hungary) and non invasive haemodynamic evaluation using impedance cardiography (Z Logic Exxer®).
Results: Age (O 42.5 ± 5; L 43.5 ± 11) and sex % (O 80.6%; L 78%) were matched. BMI (O 33.5 ± 3.3; L 25 ± 1.2 kg/m²), waist (O104 ± 7.5; L 91.2 ± 6.1cm) and BP (SBP O 139.8 ± 16.8; L119 ± 8.8 and DBP O 89 ± 3.9; L 74.3 ± 8 mmHg) were higher in O (p < 0.001).CV Risk Factors in O: HTN 68% DLP 59.7% SMKG 24.2% DGT 7.8% SED 72.4%. The % of abnormalities in IMT (O/L: 65/28.5%), Plaques (75/63/ 38.9%), EF (75.7/53.7%) and PWV (41/17/9%) were higher in O (p < 0.001). Central and Peripheral PP were higher in O but not AIX. CI was significantly lower and PVRI and Thoracic Fluid content higher in O.
Conclusion: Young obese patients present a higher prevalence of vascular disarrangements either structural and functional and a haemodynamic pattern of high peripheral resistance with volume expansion that may explain the role of this condition as a CV risk factor.