



P93 Relationship Between Central Pressure and Urinary Sodium Excretion in a Population-based Study in Salvador, Brazil, Preliminary Results

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Central pressure (CP) has shown to be more reliable than cardiovascular mortality; salt intake in the diet is directly related to the increase in CP.

Methods: A population-based cross-sectional study representative of a neighborhood of Salvador-BA, Brazil, distributed in 12 census tracts according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics. The overall sample is randomized in adults from the assigned area, from December 2016 to May 2019 comprise 145 people. The central pressure, measured in the radial artery, obtained through aplanation tonometry, using the SphygmoCor® apparatus (XCEL, AtCor Medical, Sydney, Australia, [2] with confidence $\geq 85\%$). PC is evaluated directly by the central systolic pressure and diastolic pressure. Collected blood and urine sodium 24 hours were quantified by the ADVIA 1800® selective ion electrode (SiemensHealthcare Japan/Canada), and all participants signed a Free and Informed Consent Form. Mean, standard deviation, Spearman's linear correlation coefficient between CP and Na⁺, stratified by age and sex, using STATA v.12 software for treatment and generation of results, and the level of significance statistic of 5%.

Results: For both sexes, were inversely proportional, although not significant.

Conclusion: The results obtained aren't adequate as evidence in the literature. A larger sample is needed for accuracy in this group.

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