

in stable CAD patients without receiving lipid-lowering therapy. Further study need to confirm our novel findings.

P465 / #627, E-POSTERS TOPIC: 3. DYSLIPIDEMIA AND RISK FACTORS / 3.08 NOVEL RISK FACTORS AND BIOMARKERS. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RATIO TRIGLYCERIDES /HDL C IN RHE BRAZILIAN POPULATION RESIDUAL RISK

T.L.R. Martinez, B.M.M. Almeida, C.Q. Cardoso, A.L.R. Saldanha, M. Scartezini, C.C. Klosovski, A. Pereira, R. D. Santos Filho. *BP-Hospital Beneficiencia Sao Paulo, Nephrology, Sao Paulo, Brazil*

Background and Aims: Background and Aims Although there has been special attention to the major risk factors for Cardiovascular Diseases, being Total Cholesterol and LDL Cholesterol levels awareness more intensively, not the same strength of focus linear progression has been driven to Triglycerides and HDL Cholesterol values. The Aim of this work is to review lipid and lipoprotein profiles in some surveys conducted in Brazil, starting from almost two decades ago to the last two years in different areas of Brazil, calculating the Triglycerides-HDL Cholesterol similarities and differences.

Methods: A-parents or caretakers of students of public schools in a city in the state of Sao Paulo, total number of 848 (446 females), ages from 17 to 70 years old-18 years ago. Whole blood samples were assayed for lipoprotein profile in a clinical chemistry certified laboratory Group B-Total of 1026 individuals, from 43 different cities of the State of São Paulo Group C-Total of 5271, from 243 cities from all over Brazil, being 22 of them from Midwest, 57 from the Northeast, 15 from the North, 79 from Southeast and 70 from the South. B and C-all in the groups went voluntarily for their tests in their neighbourhood pharmacies, where the technique was ANVISA approved point of care. Hilab.

Results: Group A-196,6(45,0), -146,5(105,2), 44,8(19,6), 124,1(37,8) and 3,2. Group B-163,8(44,9), 194,2(82,9), 43,8(16,0), 92,06(36,29) and 4,4 Group C-164,7(47,13), 203,1(87,1), 45,1(16,1), 91,1(38,1) and 4,5.

Conclusions: Even considering the limitations of the study in terms of statistical comparisons, these are data that point to the correspondence of crescent overweight in the Brazilian population as defined by national official surveys (Vigitel) with the variation of more than one unit in the ratio of Triglycerides over HDL C

P466 / #643, E-POSTERS TOPIC: 3. DYSLIPIDEMIA AND RISK FACTORS / 3.08 NOVEL RISK FACTORS AND BIOMARKERS. PREDICTIVE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHO-EMOTIONAL SYNDROME OF PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN THE VIOLATION OF PLATELET HEMOSTATIC SYSTEM

N.M. Nurillaeva, F.B. Abdumalikova. *Tashkent Medical Academy, Internal Disease №1, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

Background and Aims: To assess the influence of psychological distress on the morphological picture of platelets depending on the level of anxiety-depressive syndrome (ADS) in patients with coronary heart disease (CHD).

Methods: 112 people were examined, including 84 patients with CHD II-III FC of stenocardia. Level of ADS assessment was carried out using scale – HADS, and the definition of personality type D on the questionnaire - DS14. Study of the platelets phenotype were carried out on high-tech hematology analyzer using flow cytometry.

Results: Patients were divided into two groups: group I (n=40) patients with ADS and group II (n=44) without ADS. The average platelet (PLT) of the 1st group is $312,1 \pm 17,17 \times 10^9/l$ and of patients with a D type PLT averaged $316,7 \pm 17,54 \times 10^9/l$, which was significantly above the average predominant $PLT-220,4 \pm 10,48 \times 10^9/l$ in the comparison group. The mean value of platelet distribution width (PDW) was significantly higher in the 1st group in average $17,0 \pm 0,94$ fl versus $13,6 \pm 0,76$ fl compared to group 2. The average platelet volume (MPV) in patients of the 1st group in the context of ADS significantly exceeded the value MPV, which amounted to an average of $11,3 \pm 0,42$, in contrast to counts of comparison and control

groups of $9,7 \pm 0,23$ and $8,7 \pm 0,28$ fl, respectively. In logistic regression analysis, depression, anxiety and personality type D are independent predictors of the risk of increased platelet aggregation activity of heart patients.

Conclusions: Increased functional activity of blood platelets of patients with CHD, due to the influence of ADS associated with personality type D.

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M.E. Evseyeva, M. Rostovtseva, A. Rusidi, E. Fursova, I. Galkova, E. Shchetinin. *STAVROPOL STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, Department Of Internal Diseases, STAVROPOL, Russian Federation*

Background and Aims: Vascular aging (VA), based on assessment of such biomarker as arterial stiffness (AS), is attracting more and more attention as convenient tool for conducting preventive interventions. The problem of VA in young people (YP) has been studied very poorly.

Methods: 93 boys and 171 girls aged 18 to 25 years were screened for risk factors, including determination of total cholesterol (TC), low-density lipoproteins (LDL), high-density lipoproteins (HDL), triglycerides (TG) and glucose. Angiological screening was performed using VaSera VS-1500 (Japan). AS type cardio-ankle vascular index (CAVI) was evaluated. Three groups were formed in accordance with criteria of phenotypes of favorable or healthy VA (first CAVI-tercile group), normal VA (middle CAVI-tercile group) and early or premature VA (upper CAVI-tercile group).

Results: As VA phenotype worsened in these groups of boys, the TC was $3,78 \pm 0,18$, $3,61 \pm 0,23$, $3,49 \pm 0,13$ ($P1-3=0,191$); LDL $2,23 \pm 0,14$, $2,06 \pm 0,19$, $2,02 \pm 0,13$ ($P1-3=0,274$); TG $1,25 \pm 0,14$, $1,25 \pm 0,28$, $1,07 \pm 0,14$ ($P1-3=0,365$); HDL $0,96 \pm 0,05$, $0,99 \pm 0,06$, $1,01 \pm 0,05$ ($P1-3=0,500$). Glucose also decreased slightly. The girls have TC $4,04 \pm 0,12$, $3,98 \pm 0,13$, $4,07 \pm 0,12$ ($P1-3=0,833$); LDL $2,25 \pm 0,12$, $2,27 \pm 0,14$; $2,29 \pm 0,11$ ($P1-3=0,795$); TG $0,96 \pm 0,08$, $0,85 \pm 0,07$, $0,81 \pm 0,07$ ($P1-3=0,178$); HDL $1,34 \pm 0,06$, $1,31 \pm 0,05$, $1,4 \pm 0,05$ ($P1-3=0,438$). Glucose increased slightly.

Conclusions: It was found in YP, against background of deterioration of VA phenotypes, there is a slight improvement in a number of indicators of metabolic status. This tendency is especially pronounced in boys. In other words, angiological screening with diagnosis of the VA phenotype in YP should be combined with the determination of personalized profile of metabolic status for the formation of individualized programs of preventive intervention.

P468 / #660, E-POSTERS TOPIC: 3. DYSLIPIDEMIA AND RISK FACTORS / 3.08 NOVEL RISK FACTORS AND BIOMARKERS. THE ASSOCIATIONS OF SERUM ACYLCARNITINES WITH LONG TERM CARDIOVASCULAR PROGNOSIS IN PATIENTS WITH NON-OBSTRUCTIVE CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

S.K. Storesund^{1,2}, A. Svardal¹, M.T. Lonnbakken^{1,2}, E. Strand³, R.K. Berge¹, O. Nygard^{1,2}, E.R. Pedersen^{1,2,4}. ¹University of Bergen, Department Of Clinical Science, Bergen, Norway; ²Haukeland University Hospital, Department Of Heart Disease, Bergen, Norway; ³Haukeland University Hospital, Department Of Immunology And Transfusion Medicine, Bergen, Norway; ⁴University of Bergen, Department Of Clinical Science, Bergen, Norway

Background and Aims: Acylcarnitines are essential for mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation. Earlier studies suggest that impaired energy metabolism may be implicated in the pathogenesis of microvascular angina. **Purpose.** To explore carnitine metabolites as predictors of all-cause and cardiovascular disease (CVD) mortality among patients with non-obstructive coronary artery disease (NOCAD).

Methods: A total of 1046 patients with suspected stable angina pectoris underwent elective coronary angiography during 2000–2004, with findings of NOCAD. Serum levels of 8 selected carnitine metabolites including