

98.60 ± 37.07, 100.75 ± 42.10, and 104.04 ± 47.69 mg/dl, respectively and just significant difference was detected between 1st and 3rd months ( $P < 0.05$ ). Incidence of DM at 1, 3, 6, 9, and 12 months after LT were 20.3% (41 cases), 9.4% (19 cases), 9% (18 cases), 10.8% (21 cases), and 12.1% (24 cases), respectively.

**CONCLUSIONS** We found that the FBS level of patients and incidence of DM was significantly decrease until 6th month after LT and then increased but not reached to the baseline level. These data demonstrated the reducing effects of LT on the incidence of DM.

#### GW27-e0252

##### Assessment of morbidity risk related to ischaemic cardiovascular disease affecting Henan provincial civil servants

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**OBJECTIVES** Cardiovascular diseases are among the common causes of high morbidity and mortality rates worldwide. As such, risk factors should be controlled to reduce morbidity caused by cardiovascular diseases. In this study, the current status of the risk factors of cardiovascular diseases affecting Henan provincial civil servants was investigated. The morbidity risk of ischaemic cardiovascular diseases (ICVD) of this group for 10 years was also evaluated.

**METHODS** Using a cross-sectional survey method, we randomly sampled 2,211 Henan provincial civil servants aged 35 years to 59 years. This thesis subjected these servants to physical examinations and instructed them to answer medical questionnaires. A simple assessment table model of the morbidity risk on local individuals with ICVD for 10 years was also included in this method.

**RESULTS** The average exposure rates of civil servants in terms of overweight, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and smoking were 62.96%, 76.07%, 34.87%, 8.10% and 21.30%, respectively. The prevalence of hyperlipidemia and diabetes mellitus increased with age. The risk factor exposure of male civil servants was significantly higher than that of female civil servants. The absolute risk of male civil servants of ICVD for 10 years was higher than that of healthy individuals of the same age, and the absolute risk increased rapidly beyond the age of 45 years. The absolute risk of female civil servants was also higher than that of healthy individuals beyond the age of 40 years; nevertheless, this risk likely increased rapidly beyond the age of 50 years.

**CONCLUSIONS** The morbidity risk of Henan provincial civil servants with ICVD remains at a high level. As such, effective health management is recommended for civil servants. The assessment method for ICVD is available to screen high risk populations, but this information should be further evaluated and developed in terms of index score weighting.

#### GW27-e0500

##### Significant differential metabolic effects of simvastatin combined with ezetimibe and simvastatin alone in patients with hypercholesterolemia

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**OBJECTIVES** Metabolic effects of simvastatin combined with ezetimibe have not been investigated in patients with hypercholesterolemia, compared with simvastatin alone.

**METHODS** This was a randomized, single-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel study. All patients were recommended to maintain a low fat diet. Fifty-one in each group were given placebo, ezetimibe 10 mg combined with simvastatin 10 mg (Vyto10), ezetimibe 10 mg combined with simvastatin 20 mg (Vyto20), or simvastatin 20 mg alone (Sim20), daily for 2 months.

**RESULTS** Placebo therapy did not significantly change insulin and insulin sensitivity (determined by QUICKI) and adiponectin levels and visceral fat and visceral fat/subcutaneous fat (V/S fat) ratio relative to baseline measurements. Vyto10 therapy significantly decreased insulin levels and increased adiponectin levels and insulin sensitivity, and reduced visceral fat, V/S fat ratio, and blood pressure relative to baseline measurements. Vyto20 therapy did not significantly change insulin levels and insulin sensitivity and adiponectin levels but significantly reduced visceral fat, V/S fat ratio, and blood pressure relative to baseline measurements. Sim20 therapy significantly decreased adiponectin levels and insulin sensitivity but did not significantly change visceral fat, V/S fat ratio, and blood pressure relative to baseline measurements. Of note, these different effects of each therapy on insulin, adiponectin, insulin sensitivity, and blood pressure were significant by ANOVA.

**CONCLUSIONS** Vyto10, Vyto20, and Sim20 showed significantly differential metabolic effects in patients with hypercholesterolemia.

#### GW27-e0551

##### Enhancement of anticoagulant action due to warfarin and benzbromarone co-prescription in patients with atrial fibrillation accompanying gout

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**OBJECTIVES** Benzbromarone is an inhibitor of CYP2C9 and it may be involved in drug interactions with warfarin dependent on this enzyme for clearance, especially in patients with atrial fibrillation accompanying gout needing warfarin and benzbromarone co-prescription.

**METHODS** 68 patients of atrial fibrillation accompanying gout co-administrated with warfarin and benzbromarone during 2014~2015 in our hospital were investigated, and the patients' coagulation function was collected as well as risk for bleeding was assessed before and after the adding of benzbromarone.

**RESULTS** After the adding of benzbromarone, the patients' coagulation function can be enhanced significantly, presenting with prolonged prothrombin time, reduction of prothrombin activity and elevated prothrombin international normalized ratio. The dosage of warfarin need to be adjusted to 42% by average compared to the initial dosage. During the hospitalization, no serious bleeding events occurred because of close monitoring of INR levels.

**CONCLUSIONS** Clinicians should be aware of the potential interaction between warfarin and benzbromarone mediated by the inhibition of CYP2C9 and adequate consideration must be devoted to the prevention of grave hemorrhagic tendencies when these two drugs are administered concurrently.

#### GW27-e0828

##### The association between community clinic attendance and diabetes self-management of adults with type-2 diabetes in China

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**OBJECTIVES** Diabetes self-care is vital to overall management of diabetes and to optimization of disease-related outcomes. In China, community health service institution played an important role on diabetes prevention and control. The aims of this study were to examine whether patients consult their general practitioners (GPs) in community for diabetes frequently, whether increase in the number of attendance led to better diabetic self-care, and do reasons for infrequent consultation vary between community patients in urban and rural areas in China.

**METHODS** Between October 2014 and November 2014, a cross-sectional study was undertaken of diabetes patients living in the urban and rural communities of Shandong and Jiangsu province in China. Measures included demographic factors, self-care behaviors, and frequency of attendance at community clinics. The impact of frequency of attendance on self-care among diabetic patients was assessed using multiple logistic regression analysis.

**RESULTS** Of the 1508 patients (mean age 64.4±10.6) who participated, 40.1% were male and 49.4% were urban. A total of 825 patients (54.7%) visited the community clinic four or more times in the past 12 months. The increased number of community clinic attendance was associated with the improvement of diabetes self-care. Reasons of failure to attend clinics identified in urban patients include scarcity of diabetes medicines in the community, long distance from home to community clinics, and low quality of chronic disease care in community. For the rural patients, worrying about the medical expenses and drug scarce were the most common barriers for community clinic attendance.

**CONCLUSIONS** Significant correlates between frequent attendance and high compliance to self-care may help with intervention of patients who may benefit from strategies aimed at enhancing service utilization in community health centers.

#### GW27-e0836

##### Association of smoking with the risk of incident atrial fibrillation: a meta-analysis of prospective studies

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