CI 1.34 to 2.54). These OR were higher in the sub-sample of smokers (3.87 and 2.06, respectively). Binary logistic regression analysis also confirmed that R allele carriers (CT and TT) have a higher risk of CAD (OR=2.07, CI 1.09 to 2.95). MMP-9 R279Q locus did not show significant differences between patients and controls. But QQ genotype and Q allele were significant risk factors in the smoker group. Q allele carriers (QQ and QQ) were also significantly associated with CAD risk in the smoker group (OR=1.43, CI 1.13 to 1.22). The R668Q locus did not show significant differences between two groups. And the MMP-9 polymorphism may not be useful as a predictor of the severity of coronary atherosclerosis.

**Conclusions**

MMP-9 -1562T allele and TT genotype are significantly associated with CAD patients from the Uighur Population of China (Xinjiang). This association was stronger in smokers, supporting the conclusion that an interaction between MMP-9 activity and smoking augments CAD risk. Further studies with larger sample size are warranted to confirm these associations in different populations.

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**e0126 STUDY ON ANTI-OXIDATIVE FUNCTION OF FOUR KINDS OF SCHIZANDRAE LIGNANS**

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**Objective**

To study the anti-oxidative function of schisandrin A (SinA), schisandrin B (SinB), schisandrolA (SolA) and schisandrin ester A (SesA).

**Methods**

Using the method of the self oxidation method of pyrogallol, Fenton system.

**Results**

The results showed that all of four kinds of schizandra lignans have the inhibition function to Superoxide anion radical (O2·−), SinB had the highest inhibition rate which could arrive at 68.74%; They also had the same inhibition to hydroxyl radical (OH) radicals and SinB have the best effect.

**Conclusions**

Schisandrin A (SinA), schisandrin B (SinB), schisandrolA (SolA) and schisandrin ester A (SesA) can be used as a natural anti-oxidation for human cardiovascular disease treatment and preventive health care.

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**e0127 DETERMINATION OF PULMONARY ARTERY PRESSURE AND CARDIAC OUTPUT IN RAT**

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**Objective**

To establish a method for determination of pulmonary artery pressure and cardiac output in rat.

**Methods**

20 Sprague—Dawley rats were randomly assigned into two groups: control group and pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) group. Rats in PAH group were received a single subcutaneous injection of monosaccharide (60 mg/kg). The hand-made PE-50 catheters were inserted into pulmonary artery via right jugular vein, which we can perform mean pulmonary artery pressure. Similarly, cardiac output was detected through thermodilution method.

**Results**

After 21 days, compared with control group, mean pulmonary artery pressure was significantly increased (17.4±1.9 mm Hg in control group vs 61.3±4.3 mm Hg in PAH group, respectively) and cardiac output was significantly decreased (130±5.3 ml/min in control group vs 71±6.7 ml/min in PAH group, respectively) in PAH group.

**Conclusions**

This method is a simple and direct method to detect pulmonary artery pressure and cardiac output in rat.
Study on anti-oxidative function of four kinds of schizandraceae lignans

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