Conclusions QT/RR slope of DCM sudden death group was higher than DCM non sudden death and Con group significantly. QT/RR slope show high predicting value for sudden death in DCM patients independently or combined with NSVT or LVEF.

**e0336** EFFECT OF TAURINE ON VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS APOPTOSIS IN ATHEROSCLEROTIC RABBITS

doi:10.1136/hrt.2010.208967.336

1Zhai Gui-Lan, 2Zhu Huan-Lin, 1Dong Zhi-Hua. 1The First Affiliated Hospital of Liaoning Medical college, 2The 205 Hospital of Chinese PLA, Liaoning

Objective To study the effect of taurine on the apoptosis of vascular smooth muscle cells in atherosclerotic model of rabbits and the mechanism of anti-atherosclerosis.

Methods 21 male Japanese white rabbits were divided into three groups: normal control group, high cholesterol group and taurine group. The normal control group were fed with standard chow diet and two other groups with a high fat diet. The taurine group were fed with taurine solution once a day; two other groups were given normal saline gastric feeding. Twelve weeks later the modelling was determined successful, all rabbits were killed with air embolism method and exposed the heart, isolated and cut aorta from aortic valve to the bifurcation of abdominal aorta blood vessel. Observing the pathomorphological changes in aorta wall and ultra-structures of VSMCs were observed by electronic microscopy, the apoptotic rate of VSMCs detected by electron microscopy, the apoptotic rate of VSMCs was detected by Western blot. Results caspase-3 proteins were detected by Western blot.

Conclusions Taurine can prevent the formation of atherosclerosis and inhibit the apoptosis of VSMCs in the atherosclerotic plaque by regulating the bcl-2, bax and caspase-3 proteins.

**e0337** MALLEOLUS ARM INDEX CLINICAL PRACTICE ANALYSIS

doi:10.1136/hrt.2010.208967.337

Liping Yang, Songsheng Yang, Zongning Chen, Gutian Zhao, Yin Wei, Yuan Zhao, Xuehua Zhao. Lijiang Municipal People's Hospital

Objective To evaluate ABI abnormalities and associated risk factors, we measured ankle brachial index (ABI) of cardiovascular-event high-risk patients. The first step enquires the cardiovascular-event high-risk to win high limit of the ABI abnormality.

Methods We measured the ABI of 775 cases of hospitalised cardiovascular-event high-risk patients. ABI<0.9 and ABI>1.3 are defined as abnormal. Collected data and process statistics analysis to investigate the independent risk factors of ABI.

Results The incidence of abnormal ABI is 54%. Among them ABI<0.9 have 12.4%, Independent risk factors to predict ABI abnormalities are: sex, age, diabetes, creatinine abnormalities, mellitus, hypertension, high cholesterol, high smoking. In cardiovascular-event high-risk ABI<0.9 and ABI>1.3 all show obvious difference. The ABI no show obvious difference in difference clan.

Conclusions In patients with cardiovascular-event high-risk ABI<0.9 and ABI>1.3 are abnormal. ABI abnormalities are particularly prevalent in the old, smokers and patients with hypertension, diabetes or dyslipidemia. The difference of ABI between each clan did not show statistics to learn the difference.