

control group (all $p < 0.01$), but the difference of the crPWV in both groups was not significant in comparison with baseline (all $p > 0.05$).

Conclusions The composite salviae dropping pill, a traditional Chinese medicine, can decrease blood lipids and improve large artery elasticity in patients with CHD or coronary risk factors.

e0367 EFFECT OF TREATMENT OF HEPATOCYTE GROWTH-PROMOTING FACTOR ON IMPROVEMENT OF MYOCARDIAL ISCHAEMIA AND CARDIOPULMONARY FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY DURING THE EXERCISE IN PATIENTS WITH SEVERE CORONARY HEART DISEASE

doi:10.1136/hrt.2010.208967.367

Ningfu Wang, Guoxin Tong, Hao Pan, Jian Xu, Feng Ling, Xingwei Zhang. *Department of Cardiology, The First People's Hospital of Hangzhou and Affiliated Hangzhou Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Hangzhou, China*

Objective To test the hypothesis that the treatment of hepatocyte growth-promoting factors (pHGF) by venous injection improves myocardial ischaemia, kinetics of oxygen uptake (VO_2) and cardiopulmonary functional capacity during exercise in patients with severe coronary heart disease.

Methods 58 patients enrolled for a two week treatment period were divided into pHGF group (30) and control (28). Treadmill graded exercise tests with gas analysis were conducted before and after treatment to evaluate the changes of cardiorespiratory function and myocardial ischaemia. LVEF was measured by ultrasound cardiography.

Results The degree of exercise-induced ST segment depression (ΔST) were decreased significantly and HRmax and HRmax/ ΔST increased significantly in pHGF group. Compared to the control, total exercise time were prolonged more significantly and total exercise time/ ΔST and total work load were also increased more significantly in pHGF group. Maximal heart rate, VO_2 peak and anaerobic threshold (AT) were increased more significantly in pHGF group than in control. Peak oxygen pulse was improved also significantly by 1.09 ml/beat in pHGF group. But there are no changes of LVEF in both group.

Conclusions The treatment of pHGF by venous injection improves favourably myocardial ischaemia during exercise, improves VO_2 and AT further and enhances their exercise capacity on the basis of conventional medication.

e0368 EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT ON THE MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM CORONARY ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE COMBINED WITH CHRONIC HEART FAILURE

doi:10.1136/hrt.2010.208967.368

Wang Ningfu, Zhong Yigang, Li Hong, Guo Shizhueng, Zhou Zhangling. *Department of Cardiology, The First People's Hospital, Hangzhou and Affiliated Hangzhou Hospital, Nanjing Medical University, Hangzhou, China*

Objective To study the effect on the management of patients suffering from coronary atherosclerotic heart disease combined with chronic heart failure.

Method 1109 patients who discharged from our department were enrolled randomly. These patients were ranked as the manage group and control group. Patients in manage group accepted standardised management out of hospital, regular health education, and were followed up in the form of telephone and outpatient visit.

Result Compared with the control group, the manage group showed the lower rate of all cause of death, cardiac death and readmission due to cardiovascular events (CVE), declined by 32.0%, 36.5% and 58.4% respectively. All cause of death, cardiac death and readmission

due to CVE in manage group had significantly negative correlation with the years of death. But there was no ascendancy in reducing the rate of stroke and myocardial infarction.

Conclusion Through standardised management out of hospital, patients who were suffering from coronary atherosclerotic heart disease combined with chronic heart failure got significant benefit in reducing the rate of all cause of death, cardiac death and readmission due to CVE, and survival rate of patients was improved.

e0369 EXTRACORPOREAL CARDIAC SHOCK WAVE THERAPY PROMOTES ANGIOGENESIS AFTER ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN PIGS EVALUATED BY REALTIME MYOCARDIAL CONTRAST ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

doi:10.1136/hrt.2010.208967.369

¹Yu Wang, ¹Tao Guo, ¹Chao Yang, ¹Yun Gu, ²Siming Tao, ²Shunhua Pu. ¹The First Hospital of Kunming Medical College; ²The Second Hospital of Yunnan Province

Objective To evaluate the effect of neovascularization of extracorporeal cardiac shock wave therapy in a porcine model in vivo.

Methods Acute myocardial infarction was created by balloon occlusion of left anterior descending coronary artery and two different groups were divided ($n=5$ each). Real-time myocardial contrast echocardiography was performed before infarction and 1 day, 1 month after infarction. In the group A, the shock wave therapy was started 3 days after acute myocardial infarction and applied 9 sessions on 4 segments with low energy (0.09 mJ/mm^2) at 200 shoots/spot for 9 spots ($-1 \sim 0 \sim +1$ combination) within 1 month and the group B was the control group.

Results Within 1 month follow-up, the death rate was 20% and 40% in 2 groups respectively. Neither arrhythmias nor other complications were observed during or after the shock wave therapy. Before infarction, there was no significant differences of regional blood flow valued by A-K on target segments between two groups. After infarction, followed at 1 day and 1 month, A-K decreased significantly before and after self control in both groups ($p < 0.05$). In the group A, A-K was higher on 4 segments compared with the group B ($p < 0.05$), and the blood perfusion of the middle region improved better than that of the apex region (86.57% vs 65.54%). Whereas the group B had little change.

Conclusion These results suggest that our extracorporeal cardiac shock wave therapy is a safe, non-invasive treatment in promoting angiogenesis that was associated by a substantial increasing of the regional blood perfusion in a porcine model of acute myocardial infarction.

e0370 RELATION OF CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS TO LEFT VENTRICULAR GEOMETRIC REMODELLING IN YOUNG ADULTS

doi:10.1136/hrt.2010.208967.370

Shi Kailing, Wang Jian, Kang Chunsong, Niu Jing. *The First Affiliated Hospital, Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan, China*

Objective It is well known that left ventricular (LV) structural alterations were associated with increased cardiovascular risk factors in a middle-aged and older population; however, cardiovascular risk factors are more prevalence in young adults and strongly associated with adverse LV geometry. The aim of this study was to determine the cardiovascular risk predictors of LV geometric remodelling in a population of young adults.

Methods 515 subjects were selected for this study (age range 23–45 years, average 35; 64% men). LV structure was measured by a two-dimensional guided M-mode echocardiography. Normal geometry, concentric remodelling, eccentric and concentric hypertrophy