and epinephrine used together versus epinephrine alone in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (CA).

Methods We searched MEDLINE for randomised trials comparing the efficacy of vasopressin and epinephrine versus epinephrine alone in adults who experienced out-of-hospital CA. The primary outcome was the return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) and the survival rate on admission and discharge. We also analysed ROSC in subgroups of patients presenting with different arrhythm rhythms.

Results In total, 206 articles were enrolled and five studies were included. No differences were found between these groups (vasopressin and epinephrine group vs. epinephrine alone group), except for the survival rate at 24 h (OR 2.99, 95% CI 1.48, 6.28). No evidence supports the conclusion that vasopressin combined with epinephrine is better than epinephrine alone for ROSC, even amongst subgroups of patients.

Conclusion This systematic review of the efficacy of vasopressin and epinephrine found that its combined use is better for 24 h survival rate but only in one study which included 122 patients. Further investigation will be needed to support the -use of this combination for out-of-hospital CA management.

**e0668** STUDY ON THE ANTI-OXIDATIVE FUNCTION OF KOREAN MONKSHOOD ROOT POLYSACCHARIDE doi:10.1136/hrt.2010.208967.668

Sun Xin, Gong Zhanwei, Gao Lin, Wang Qi, Gao Xin, Lv Gang. Life Science Center, Beihua University, China

Objective Exploring the anti-oxidative function of traditional Chinese herbal-Korean Monkshood Root polysaccharide.

Methods Using GE Corporation's KTA explore FPLC purification system, we separate and purify the Korean Monkshood Root polysaccharide. After establishing the anti-oxidation experimental model, experimental study ofelimination of the ultra oxygen anion and DPPH free radical are carried out.

Results As the active ingredient, Korean Monkshood Root polysaccharides can remove O²⁻ and DPPH free radical, which shows that Korean Monkshood Root polysaccharide can eliminate free radical and has the function of anti-oxidation.

Conclusions Korean Monkshood Root polysaccharides can be used as a natural anti-oxidation for human cardiovascular disease treatment and preventive health care.

**Related Subjects: Kidney and Cardiovascular Disease**

**e0669** ERYTHROPOIETIN COMBINED WITH L-CARNITINE TREATMENT OF RENAL ANAEMIA ON ENDOTHELIN AND LEFT VENTRICULAR REMODELLING doi:10.1136/hrt.2010.208967.669

Hui Li, Shu Sun, Yumei Wu. Affiliated First People’s Hospital of Jining of Shandong Academy of Medical Sciences

Objective To observe the effects of Xuezhikang on blood lipids and the levels of plasma endotoxins, thromboxane B₂, 6-keto-PGF₁α in patients with primary hyperlipidaemia.

Methods 120 patients with primary hyperlipidaemia were enrolled in this study, 82 males and 38 females, age 36—74 years old, average ages (55±9) years old. 12 weeks after taking Xuezhikang, the clinical effect and the effect on the level of plasma endotoxins, thromboxane B₂ 6-Keto-PGF₁α were compared before and after the treatment, and the relation between blood lipids and ratio of plasma endotoxins, thromboxane B₂ to 6-Keto-PGF₁α were analysed.

Results 12 weeks after treatment, the level of TG, cholesterol (TC), low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) and apoB₁₀₀ decreased sharply (p<0.05—0.001); the level of serum high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) elevated (p<0.05); ratio of plasma endotoxins decreased sharply (p<0.001); rate value of thromboxane B₂ to 6-Keto-PGF₁α before treatment was higher than health people but lower after treatment (p<0.01). There were positive correlations between the decreased TC, TG, LDL-C and decreased ET-1, the ratio TXB₂/6-keto-PGF₁α (r=0.832—0.963, p<0.01—0.001). The same positive correlation was found between the decreased ET-1 and the ratio of TXB₂/6-keto-PGF₁α (r=0.927, p<0.001).

**e0667** THE ROLE OF RANTES FACTOR IN THE STUDY OF HYPERGLYCEMIA AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE doi:10.1136/hrt.2010.208967.667

Yang Lixia, Qi Feng, Guo Ruiwei, Wang Xianmei, Guo Chuanming. Department of Cardiology Kunmin General Hospital of Chinese PLA Kunming

Objective To study the correlative relationship of activated T cell chemokine (RANTES) and high blood glucose and coronary heart disease, and investigate the role of RANTES factor in hyperglycemia and coronary heart disease.

Methods The 360 patients were divided into Coronary Heart Disease and coronary heart disease, and investigate the role of RANTES factor in hyperglycemia and high blood glucose and coronary heart disease. To study the correlative relationship of activated T cell chemokine (RANTES) and high blood glucose and coronary heart disease.

Results In total, 206 articles were enrolled and analysed the correlation between ROSC and the survival rate on admission and discharge. We also analysed ROSC in subgroups of patients presenting with different arrhythm rhythms.

Conclusions This systematic review of the efficacy of vasopressin and epinephrine found that its combined use is better for 24 h survival rate but only in one study which included 122 patients. Further investigation will be needed to support the -use of this combination for out-of-hospital CA management.

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**Related Subjects: Kidney and Cardiovascular Disease**

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