1.62, 95% CI 1.01 to 2.58) and BCA (OR, 2.39; 95% CI 1.79 to 3.18), with newly detected increased IMT of BCA (OR, 1.60; 95% CI 1.11 to 2.30), and with newly detected plaque of BCA (OR, 2.14; 95% CI 1.57 to 2.95).

Conclusions There were distinct associations between snoring and carotid atherosclerosis, which provides evidence for a relation between snoring and subclinical atherosclerosis.

Methods This study examined 1025 subjects, who underwent a health check-up with thorough medical examination between February and May 2008. Subjects were divided into six groups by age, and three groups by body pressure. Plasma total cholesterol (TCH), high-density and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C, LDL-C), triglycerides (TG), fasting plasma glucose, and serum creatinine levels were measured enzymatically. Central aortic waveforms and pressures were calculated using a SphygmoCor pulse wave analysis (PWA) system.

Results The Buckberg SEVR gradually decreased as age increased, while the slopes of the aortic augmentation and aortic augmentation indices increased. The SEVR was 150.11±24.70% in a pre-hypertension group and 139.87±24.98% in a hypertension group, which was lower than the normal blood pressure group. Smoking, alcohol ingestion and deficiency in physical activity decreased SEVR. The SEVR was significantly associated with age, brachial systolic and diastolic blood pressure, brachial pulse pressure, aortic systolic blood pressure and pulse pressure, heart rate, aortic augmentation, aortic augmentation index at heart rate 75, total cholesterol, smoking and alcohol consumption.

Conclusion We found that SEVR decreased as age increased. SEVR was decreased in pre-hypertension compared to hypertension groups. Smoking, alcohol ingestion and deficiency in physical activity may be factors that affect SEVR.

Objective To provide the changing prevalence of carotid plaque in a Chinese elderly population from 2002 to 2007 and accordingly evaluate the predictive effect of baseline lipid levels of interest on the newly-identified carotid plaque.

Methods All study subjects were recruited from two cohorts, viz. the People’s Republic of China/United States of America Collaborative Study (USA-PRC Study) and the Chinese Multi-provincial Cohort Study (CMCS). The baseline examination was taken in 2002 including CVD risk factors and B-mode ultrasound of carotid artery and the second examination was carried out in 2007. The carotid plaque was measured in a total of 2000 subjects aged 47–79 years (mean 63 year).

Results 1. During these 5 years, the prevalence of carotid plaque increased from 30.3% to 62.2% and from 21.5% to 51.5% for men and women, respectively. The newly-identified carotid plaque incidence reached 41.8% for men and 34.1% for women. 2. With the second examination was carried out in 2007. The carotid plaque was measured in a total of 2000 subjects aged 47–79 years (mean 63 year).

Conclusions 1.57 to 2.93).

Objective The subendocardial viability ratio (SEVR) measures myocardial perfusion related to cardiac workload. The chief aim of this work was to investigate the relationship between SEVR and cardiovascular risk factors.

Methods In order to understand better the trend of changes in cardiovascular disease of Uygur population in hotan prefecture. A ten year study from 1996 to 2005.