Methods A study was made cardiovascular disease of uygur population in hotan prefecture by registration in patients from Guma county hospital Total annual number of cardiovascular disease and coronary heart disease, Essential Hypertension, rheumatic heart disease, Cardiomyopathy, Pulmonary heart disease, Congenital heart disease and out comes were analysed.

Result The percentage of EH from 1996 13.7% to 2005 22.4%, the percentage of CHD from 1996 19.6% to 2005 14.2 % the percentage of rheumatic heart disease from 1996 1.4% to 2005 5.5% the percentage of cardiomyopathy from 1996 19.0% to 2005 3.3% Pulmonary heart disease from 1996 4.4% to 2005 5.7%, the trend in cardiovascular diseases of Uighur population in hotan prefecture resent10 years was change gradually, the annual percentage of Essential Hypertension, Coronary heart disease are rising significantly in resent 10 years, the annual percentage of rheumatic heart disease and Cardiomyopathy are slightly increased during this period (all p<0.05).

Conclusion Prevention for cardiovascular disease should be strengthened in this area.

Methods Analysis of the healthy elders from a population-based cohort study in 9 communities of Beijing, carotid intima-media thickness (IMT) and atherosclerotic plaques were determined ultrasonographically. Sex hormone levels were measured by immunoassay. The data were analysed with ANOVA and logistic regression analysis.

Results There was a inverse association between testosterone and plaque formation in females (p<0.001), whereas no association was found in males. Logistic regression analysis showed that females with a testosterone level in the lowest quintile (<0.49 nmol/l) were more likely (OR=3.11, p=0.002) to be in the plaque formation independently of age and the other risk factors. Age (OR=1.07 year-1), LDL (OR=1.65, p=0.027), physical exercise (OR=0.54, p=0.006), and IL-6 (OR=1.05, p=0.022) were also independently associated with plaque formation.

Conclusions Testosterone concentrations are negatively associated with carotid artery atherosclerosis in females, experimental and prospective studies are needed to determine the possible therapeutic role of testosterone in atherosclerosis.

Methods The trend in cardiovascular diseases of Uygur hospitalised patients in Hetian from 1996 to 2005.

Objective To investigate the trend of changes in cerebral- cardiovascular disease of Uygur hospitalised patients in Hetian from 1996 to 2005.

Methods Medical records of Uygur hospitalised patients from karakax county hospital and Gumar country hospital were investigated. Total annual number of cardiovascular disease and coronary heart disease (CHD), essential hypertension (EH), rheumatic heart disease, cardiomyopathy, pulmonary heart disease, congenital heart disease and out comes were analysed.

Result the percentage of EH from 1996 12.6% to 2005 21%, the percentage of CHD from 1996 8.8% to 2005 16.7 % the percentage of rheumatic heart disease from 1996 1.3% to 2005 3.2% the percentage of cardiomyopathy from 1996 1.2% to 2005 2.3% the trend in cardiovascular diseases of Uygur population in Hetian prefecture resent 10 years was change gradually, the annual percentage of EH, CHD are rising significantly in resent ten years, the annual percentage of rheumatic heart disease and cardiomyopathy are slightly increased during this period (all p<0.05) the annual percentage of pulmonary heart disease, congenital heart disease had no significantly change in resent ten years (all p>0.05).

Conclusion the percentage of EH, CHD are rising significantly in the Uygur population of this area. the percentage of rheumatic heart disease, Cardiomyopathy slightly increased during this period. Other Cardiovascular diseases had no significantly changes in resent ten years. Prevention for cardiovascular disease spatially CHD and EH should be strengthened in this area.

Methods A study was made low testosterone levels are inversely associated with carotid artery plaque formation.

Objective To study the relationship between endogenous sex hormone levels and atherosclerosis of the carotid artery measured by ultrasonography.

Results There was a inverse association between testosterone and plaque formation in females (p<0.001), whereas no association was found in males. Logistic regression analysis showed that females with a testosterone level in the lowest quintile (<0.49 nmol/l) were more likely (OR=3.11, p=0.002) to be in the plaque formation independently of age and the other risk factors. Age (OR=1.07 year-1), LDL (OR=1.65, p=0.027), physical exercise (OR=0.54, p=0.006), and IL-6 (OR=1.05, p=0.022) were also independently associated with plaque formation.

Conclusions Testosterone concentrations are negatively associated with carotid artery atherosclerosis in females, experimental and prospective studies are needed to determine the possible therapeutic role of testosterone in atherosclerosis.