Methods 226 male drinkers were enrolled in this study with a standard polysomnography. ALDH2 genotypes were detected by PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP).

Results (1) We detected three kinds of genotypes and two kinds of allele of ALDH2 gene G1951A polymorphism. The frequency of ALDH2 genotype GG/(GA+AA) (0.855/0.145) and allele G/A (0.925/0.075) in OSAHS patients had no statistical differences comparing with the control group (p>0.05). Analysing the data stratified with BMI, there was also no significant differences of the frequency of ALDH2 genotype and allele between OSAHS group and the control group either in normoweight or overweight subjects (p>0.05). (5) There were no any differences in AHI, the lowest SaO2 and the longest apnoea duration between subjects with the two genotypes (GG and (GA+AA)) either in OSAHS patients or the control group.

Conclusion ALDH2 gene G1951A polymorphism was found in male drinkers, it had no any association with OSAHS.

e0026 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE M235T, T174M POLYMORPHISM OF THE ANGIOTENSIN GENE AND LEFT VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY IN ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION IN KAZAKS

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Objective To investigate whether the M235T, T174M polymorphisms of the angiotensin gene were associated with left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) in Xinjiang Kazakans with essential hypertension.

Methods 86 patients with essential hypertension and left ventricular hypertrophy and 86 patients with essential hypertension and non-left ventricular hypertrophy. Left ventricular hypertrophy was evaluated by the electrocardiography voltage criteria and the Romhilt-Estes-point-score system. The AGT gene M235T, T174M polymorphisms were amplified by PCR and analysed by RFLP.

Results (1) The genotype distributions of the M235T and T174M in both groups were in agreement with Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium. (2) The frequencies of the AGT genotypes and alleles were not significantly different between LVH and NLVH with hypertension. (3) When analysing the frequencies of genotypes and alleles of M235T according to gender (p>0.05), no significant differences were found between LVH and NLVH. However, we found a significant difference in frequencies of genotypes and alleles of T174M in NLVH group according to gender.

Conclusion There are no associations between M235T genotype and T174M genotype with the presence of LVH in this study.

e0028 THE EFFECT OF ACUTE ACTIVATION OF ALDH2 ON MYOCARDIAL ISCHAEMIA/REPERFUSION INJURY IN RAT

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Background Our previous study combined several animal experiments conducted recently showed aldehyde dehydrogenase-2 (ALDH2) was correlated with myocardial ischaemia/infarction injury. But whether ALDH2 is beneficial was controversial. We speculated the way in which the ALDH2 activity was changed may play a key role in the remodelling processes.

Objective To investigate the effect of acute activation of ALDH2 on myocardial ischaemia/reperfusion injury in rat.

Methods 20 male Sprague-Dawley rats were divided into five groups: sham group (n=3); control group (n=4): occlusion of the left anterior descending coronary artery (30 min) followed by reperfusion (15 min); ethanol group (n=5): intraperitoneal injection of ethanol (0.5 g/kg) 60 min prior to ischaemia; GTN-ON group (n=3): 18 h persistent nitroglycerin treatment (0.1 mg/h) delivered by a patch; GTN-OFF group (n=5): 60 min prior to ischaemia; GTN-OFF group (n=5):