Fewer prevalence of SH were aortic stenosis (1.68%), Cushing syndrome (2.52%), hyperthyroidism (0.34%), and hypothyroidism (5.36%). (5) There were 66.24% of dyslipidemia, 43.78% of abnormality of glucose. Highest prevalence of dyslipidemia was hypertriglyceridemia (41.8%). Diabetes and IGT were 28.6%, 15.19%, respectively. (4) The number of overweight and obesity with hypertriglyceridemia and diabetes were significantly higher than those of normal weight.

Conclusion SH should be filtrated in RH. Most RH complicated with Metabolic Disorders, it play an important role on therapy of RH to rectify Metabolic Disorders.

**THE THERAPEUTICAL EFFECT OF THE ADIPOSE DERIVED STEM CELLS**

**Objective** Ischaemic heart diseases, such as acute myocardial infarction, is the most important reason of heart failure. It has been thought that adult cardiac muscle cell is terminal differentiation and would not be regenerated. So now in the clinical, the myocardial ischaemia and other complications cannot be treated thoroughly. Stem cells have got a lot of attention because of the ability of self-renewal and multi-directional differentiation. Compared with other stem cells, an important clinical advantage of adipose tissue derived stem cells (ADSCs) is that they can be isolated in real time in sufficient quantity with small injuries, so the adipose tissue will have a potential perspective. The objective of this research is to discuss the therapeutical effect of the ADSCs on acute myocardial infarction.

**Methods** Ligated the left anterior descending coronary artery of the SD rats to make a model of acute myocardial infarction. The transplanted cells were isolated from the groin and the scapular adipose tissue of the eGFP mice. The ADSCs were transplanted into the heart function was measured with echocardiography. The infarction size of the experimental group (n=6) vs (19.4±1.4)%, p<0.05), LVESD: (0.61±0.27 mm, p<0.05), LVFD: [(31.5±1.3)% vs (19.4±1.4)%, p<0.01], LVEF: [(65.6±3.6)% vs (45.5±2.3)%, p<0.01].

**Conclusion** By injecting into the infarct cardiac muscle, the ADSCs have a positive effect to improve the reconstruction and the systolic and diastolic function in a rat model of acute myocardial infarction.

**ASSOCIATION OF LOW ANKLE-BRACHIAL INDEX WITH MORTALITY IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE**

**Objective** To find out whether a low ankle-brachial index can improve the prediction of and cardiovascular mortality on top of conventional risk factors remains unclear among patients with ischaemic heart disease. The present study was to assess the association between ankle-brachial index and mortality in Chinese patients.

**Methods** An observational prospective study was conducted in which 1,800 Chinese patients aged ≥55 years were followed-up from 2004 to 2007–2008.

**Results** There were 280 deaths, of which 165 were attributable to cardiovascular disease. Compared with patients with an ankle-brachial index ≥1.1, the risk of mortality increased linearly in lower ankle-brachial index categories: patients with an ankle-brachial index of 0.9 to 1.1, 0.7 to 0.9, <0.7 had HR of 1.60, 2.07, 3.08 for mortality and 1.89, 2.33, 4.09 for cardiovascular mortality (p for
In this cross-sectional study, we randomly recruited 1,131 women residents (mean age: 56.59 ± 14.16 years) from three large communities in Beijing. Arterial stiffness was assessed by measuring carotid-femoral PWV (PWVcf), carotid-radial PWV (PWVcr) and augmentation index (AIx) with validated automatic measuring carotid-femoral PWV (PWVcf), carotid-radial PWV (PWVcr) and augmentation index (AIx) with validated automatic.

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Results Subjects from the lowest eGFR tertile group had the highest PWVcf and AIx, while the values of PWVcr were comparable. Meanwhile, eGFR was inversely correlated with PWVcf and AIx but not with PWVcr. Multiple stepwise regression demonstrated a significant relationship between eGFR and PWVcf, independent of the conventional atherosclerotic risk factors. This association was not significant between eGFR values and PWVcr or AIx. Lower eGFR accompanied by higher PWVcf and AIx was evident in the post-menopause group while the PWVcr values were comparable. Post-menopause was an independent predictor for PWVcf and AIx, but not for PWVcr.

Conclusions In general Chinese women with normal renal function, decreased eGFR seems to affect the core arteries other than the peripheral ones. Post-menopause might play part role in arterial stiffness.

Methods The models of congestive heart failure (CHF) were established by constricting the abdominal aorta of rats partly. 75 SD rats were randomly divided into Sham operation (SH), Coarctation of abdominal aorta model group (CAA) and XinFufang Oral Liquid group (XFK). The activities of respiratory enzyme (I—IV) were respectively measured by spectrophotometric method in every group at the 10th, 12th week after the interventional of the drugs.

Results The study shows that CAA group the activities of respiratory enzyme significantly decreased, the activities of respiratory enzyme II (SDH), IV (CCO) have obviously difference (p<0.01), In the XFK group the activities of respiratory enzyme obviously increased compared with CAA and by the 10th, 12th week, SDH, CCO have obviously difference (p<0.01), The activities of respiratory enzyme of the 12th week in XFK group obviously increased compared with that of the 10th week, SDH, CCO have obviously difference (p<0.05).

Conclusion XinFuKang Oral Liquid can obviously improve the activities of respiratory enzyme of congestive heart failure rats.

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