Methods In this cross-sectional study, we randomly recruited 1,131 central and peripheral arterial stiffness. The aim of this study was to identify how decreased GFR or menopause contributes to women residents with normal renal function. The aim of this study have independent relationship with arterial stiffness in general women residents (mean age: 56.59 ± 6). 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 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, 12thweek, 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.

Effects of XinFuKang Oral Liquid on the Activities of Respiratory Enzyme in Experimental Congestive Heart Failure Rats

Objective To test the effect of Xin Fu Kang Oral Liquid on the activities of respiratory enzyme (I—IV) in pressure overload-induced left ventricular hypertrophy in rats.

Methods To understand the current status of smoking patients at cardiology clinics in Beijing municipal Class 3A hospital, so as to target the anti-smoking intervention.

Results A total of 816 valid questionnaires were collected. There were 551 males and 365 females with an age range of 22–80 years. Among these patients, 90.5% knew the fact that smoking was harmful to cardiovascular health, 67.4% non-smokers, 15.8% smokers and 15.8% quitters. The smoking rate among the patients with coronary heart disease, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidaemia and hypertension was 28.4%, 46.7%, 50% and 73.3% respectively. The smokers consumed a median of 15 cigarettes per day. 71.8% of them did not wish to quit. Those with nicotine dependence score under 4 accounted for 64.2% and above 5 accounted for 35.8%. The quitting urge had no correlation with nicotine dependence score or cardiovascular disease categories.

Conclusion The smoking rate among the patients presenting at cardiology clinic is lower than that of general population. The smokers had a lesser urge to quit. Besides strengthening smoking-quitting interventions in coronary heart disease patients an outpatient department, cardiologist should also do so for those smokers with cardiovascular risk factors.

Survey of Current Smoking Status of Patients at Cardiology Clinics in Beijing

Objective To understand the current status of smoking patients at cardiology clinics in Beijing municipal Class 3A hospital, so as to target the anti-smoking intervention.

Results A total of 816 valid questionnaires were collected. There were 551 males and 365 females with an age range of 22–80 years. Among these patients, 90.5% knew the fact that smoking was harmful to cardiovascular health, 67.4% non-smokers, 15.8% smokers and 15.8% quitters. The smoking rate among the patients with coronary heart disease, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidaemia and hypertension was 28.4%, 46.7%, 50% and 73.3% respectively. The smokers consumed a median of 15 cigarettes per day. 71.8% of them did not wish to quit. Those with nicotine dependence score under 4 accounted for 64.2% and above 5 accounted for 35.8%. The quitting urge had no correlation with nicotine dependence score or cardiovascular disease categories.

Conclusion The smoking rate among the patients presenting at cardiology clinic is lower than that of general population. The smokers had a lesser urge to quit. Besides strengthening smoking-quitting interventions in coronary heart disease patients an outpatient department, cardiologist should also do so for those smokers with cardiovascular risk factors.

Survey of Current Smoking Status of Urban and Rural Residents in Beijing Region

Objective To understand the current status of smoking patients at cardiology clinics in Beijing municipal Class 3A hospital, so as to target the anti-smoking intervention.

Results A total of 816 valid questionnaires were collected. There were 551 males and 365 females with an age range of 22–80 years. Among these patients, 90.5% knew the fact that smoking was harmful to cardiovascular health, 67.4% non-smokers, 15.8% smokers and 15.8% quitters. The smoking rate among the patients with coronary heart disease, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidaemia and hypertension was 28.4%, 46.7%, 50% and 73.3% respectively. The smokers consumed a median of 15 cigarettes per day. 71.8% of them did not wish to quit. Those with nicotine dependence score under 4 accounted for 64.2% and above 5 accounted for 35.8%. The quitting urge had no correlation with nicotine dependence score or cardiovascular disease categories.

Conclusion The smoking rate among the patients presenting at cardiology clinic is lower than that of general population. The smokers had a lesser urge to quit. Besides strengthening smoking-quitting interventions in coronary heart disease patients an outpatient department, cardiologist should also do so for those smokers with cardiovascular risk factors.