

were the important risk factors for hypertriglyceridaemia. To prevent overweight and obesity could reduce the incidence rate of hypertriglyceridaemia.

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STUDY ON THE CORRELATION OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY WITH HYPERTRIGLYCERIDAEMIA IN GANZHOU CITY AREA

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Objectives To comprehend the current distribution of overweight and obesity in Ganzhou city residents, and to investigate the association between overweight, obesity and hypertriglyceridaemia.

Methods 3000 residents from May to September 2011 in hospital for health examination were human subjects, and collected the data of height, body weight to account body mass index (BMI), and triglyceride concentration to do statistical analyses.

Results The prevalence of overweight and obesity people were 29.6% and 5.6%, and all the prevalence of overweight and obesity, male were 38.0% higher than female 33.1%, the difference was not statistically significant ($p>0.05$). The prevalence of hypertriglyceridemia in GanZhou residents were 34.07%, male was 39.8%, female was 29.9%, and also male higher than female, there was no significant difference between the two groups ($p>0.05$). The overweight and obesity had different conditions in hypertriglyceridemia group and normal group, and there were significant differences, had statistics significance ($p<0.001$). The obesity group had the highest triglyceride concentration, and the overweight group higher than the normal group.

Conclusions The prevalence of overweight and obesity are very high in the Ganzhou city residents, and overweight and obesity