were made to test NC's independence from traditional risk factors as age, hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, smoking, race and body-mass index. Results: Mean NC was 33.6 (± 2.4 cm) and 38.8 (± 2.6 cm), respectively for women and men. Mean NC was significantly larger in participants above the 75th and 90th IMT percentile (p < 0.001 for both). Fully adjusted models showed significant OR (95% CI) above the 75th IMT percentile [1.40 (1.19; 1.65)] and [1.10 (1.08; 1.11)] for women and men respectively and above the 90th IMT percentile [1.39 (1.12; 1.72)] and [1.39 (1.08; 1.79)] for women and men respectively. We found no differences between mean NC and CAC cut-off points (p > 0.05 for all) and no significant association for CAC per 1-sd NC in both sexes. Conclusion: Neck circumference was significantly and independently associated with IMT but not with CAC in women and men. These findings could be suggestive of a local effect of neck fat depot on subclinical atherosclerosis in the ELSA-Brasil.

Introduction: Stroke maintains relationship with endothelial dysfunction. The cutaneous thermography, whose property is to assess the infrared radiation emitted, has ability to measure minimal temperature differences in the skin tissue, allowing the study of the vascular physiology. Objective: The aim of this study is to assess whether infrared thermography is capable of evaluating the stroke risk, using the phenomenon of ischemia–reperfusion as endothelial dysfunction.

A40953
Association between periodontitis and hypertension on the atherogenic process: An integrative review
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Introduction: Atherosclerosis is responsible for millions of deaths around the world, and various risk factors directly affect the predisposition to the disease, among which are hypertension (H) and periodontitis (P). Methods: Integrative review on the data bases PubMed, Medline and Lilacs, seeking to answer to the following question: "What is the contribution of the association between periodontitis and H for the development or worsening of atherosclerosis?". Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) controlled descriptors used: periodontitis, hypertension, atherosclerosis, with the Boolean operator “AND” in various combinations. As inclusion criteria, articles from English, Portuguese and Spanish journals, with fully available texts, from 2004 to 2014 and with studies carried out with adults were adopted. The subject identification and hypotheses selection, inclusion criteria, categorization of the articles, evaluation of the studies, interpretation of the results and knowledge synthesis phases were carried out. Results: Twenty results were found, of which only seven contemplated the proposed aspects in this review, all in English. As for the levels of evidence (LE) found, the most prevailing was LE IV, with four articles (57%), followed by LE V, with two articles (28%), and one article with LE VI (15%). Although H is a possible risk factor which may cause confusion when evaluated the association between periodontitis and atherosclerosis, data obtained from cross-sectional studies suggest that, in hypertensive individuals, periodontitis may strengthen the atherogenic process, increasing the risk and the level of lesion of the target organ. Higher associations of severe periodontitis with H or with the increase of pressure values, specially regarding the diastolic blood pressure (DBP), were also found as being contributing factors for the atherogenic process and consequent increase of cardiovascular risk, after carried out an adjustment of traditional risk factors for atherosclerosis. Another study evinced that high serum levels of anti-cardiolipin antibodies in hypertensive individuals may be caused by chronic periodontitis, increasing the risk for atherosclerosis in such individuals. Conclusion: The association between P and H, specially the chronic P, contributes for the increase of the risk of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; however, studies in this area are still recent and scarce.

doi:10.1016/j.bbacli.2015.05.027

A40938
Using Ordinal Logit to estimate the probability of a person to belong to a specific cholesterol level range according to the site of the sample collection
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Introduction: Comparison among groups according to biochemical parameters are frequently difficult to test by most of the statistical calculations used more frequently in biosciences. Objectives: Comparison of three different groups of individuals according to both their Total Cholesterol (TC) ranges and their sites of blood sampling by using special statistics tests. Methods: Samples: three groups of adult volunteers, both sexes, whose blood samples were collected in the sites: Ibirapuera (SP), Paraty (RJ) and Convention Center (CC). Their sizes were, respectively, for SP, RJ and CC: 390, 296 and 229 individuals. TC was assayed by Point of Care technique in mg/dL(CardioChekPA). TC ranges respectively, for SP, RJ and CC: 390, 296 and 229 individuals. TC was assessed and in these data, as the sites. In order to be able to apply Ordinal Logit data had to be tested first as to significant differences and to categories distribution modeling. Conclusion: A statistical model for differentiating TC categories according to sites of assaying using subsequently X2, Distribution Modeling and Ordinal Logit proved to have efficacy and can be proposed as an additional way of biochemical parameter comparisons.

doi:10.1016/j.bbacli.2015.05.028