Conclusions: The current studies provided some evidence that treating different diseases with acupuncture could raise the same medicine if they were presented with the same syndrome. However, the strength of the evidence was not very high and the recommended level was also low for the quality control of the included studies. It provided some very valuable references for the design of future studies of TCM clinical trials.

GW25-e0818
Clinical Significance of High-sensitivity C-reactive Protein (hs-CRP) in Treatment of Blood-activating and Toxin-resolving Medicine for Unstable Angina Patients
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Objectives: To explore the clinical significance of high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) in treatment of blood-activating and toxin-resolving medicine for unstable angina patients.

Methods: 65 patients treated in our hospital and Tongren hospital in cardiovascular department from March 2008 to September 2008 with unstable angina were randomly assigned into blood-activating group, blood-activating and toxin-resolving group equally. Blood-activating group were mediated by Xiongshao capsule, while the blood-activating and toxin-resolving group by Huangqian capsule, besides the regular treatment of western medicine for coronary artery disease. The changes of Hs-CRP and other indexes were investigated before and after the treatment.

Results: (1) hs-CRP levels changes are significantly different in two groups (P<0.05). (2) Angina scores are all reduced in two groups. (3) Lipid indexes were all improved in two groups. (4) Hs-CRP levels further decreased in the group that added blood-activating and toxin-resolving medicine on the basis of other medicines.

Conclusions: The PCTM can improve psychological states, help control the blood lipid.

GW25-e0755
Targeted Metabolomic Evaluation of Acupuncture for Chronic Stable Angina Pectoris
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Objectives: Acupuncture is one of the most popular therapies of Traditional Chinese Medicine, it has been using to relieve angina pectoris for about two thousand years. This study applied targeted metabolomics to elucidate the mechanism of acupuncture for chronic stable angina pectoris(CSAP).

Methods: Patients with CSAP were treated with acupuncture for 4 weeks, 12 sessions in total, plasma levels of 16 metabolites were targeted analyzed using liquid chromatography interfaced with triple quadrupole mass spectrometry before and after the acupuncture treatment, and compared the base line level with healthy controls.

Results: Before acupuncture, patients with CSAP had lower aspartic acid (66%, P=0.02) and higher carnosine (451%, P=0.02) levels in plasma than healthy controls; after acupuncture, plasma level of linoelic acid raised remarkably to 32.47 times as with cardiovascular protective effects. Blood-activating and toxin-resolving group had more significant difference in comparison to the control group.

Conclusions: Acupuncture can ameliorate CSAP through inhibiting the conversion of linoleic acid to other PUFCs, such as atherogenic acid, then improve atherosclerosis.

GW25-e3574
Effect on the blood lipid of Acute Coronary Syndrome with psycho-cardiology treatment model
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Objectives: To discuss impacts of the psycho-cardiology treatment model on psychological states, the blood lipid control patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS),

Methods: 100 patients with ACS were selected to randomly divide into the PCTM group (50 patients) and the control group (50 patients). Both groups were performed conventional treatments, including anti-platelet aggregation, thrombolysis/intervention, coronary artery dilatation, lipid regulation and anti-arrhythmia. The PCTM group used psycho-cardiology for psychological intervention at the same time. Both groups were tested with Hamilton anxiety scale (HAMA) and Hamilton depression scale (HAM-D) on admission, in three months, respectively; they were recorded CHOL, HDL-C, LDL-C.

Results: Comparison of HAMD scores with HAMA and HAMD scores: There was no significant difference between scores of both groups on admission (P>0.05). After treatment, the scores increased in the control group and decreased in the PCTM group, scores in the control group were higher than in the PCTM group (P<0.05). In three months, the scores continued to rise in the control group. The PCTM group showed lower scores than those admission (P<0.05), and scores were still higher in the control group than in the PCTM group (P>0.05). Comparison of serum lipid parameters: There was no difference between both groups on admission (P>0.05). In one month, CHOL and LDL-C contents decreased in both groups compared with those on admission (P<0.05). The CHOL and LDL-C content were both lower in the PCTM group than in the control group (P<0.05). In three months, CHOL and LDL-C contents decreased in both groups compared with those on admission (P<0.05). The CHOL and LDL-C content were both lower in the PCTM group than in the control group (P<0.05). LDL-C content had no change in both groups.

Conclusions: The PCTM can improve psychological states, help control the blood lipid.

Rehabilitation Care for Cardiovascular Disease

GW25-e3568
Cardiac Rehabilitation In Cardiac Patients with Metabolic Syndrome
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Objectives: To examine the effects of a 8-week CR on components of MS in patients with CHD.

Methods: We evaluated 160 cardiac patients who were referred to Isfahan cardiovascular research center after myocardial infarction and revascularization who participated in outpatient cardiac rehabilitation(CR) for 2 months consisted of 24 exercise training sessions(3/session/week) and 8 education sessions(for risk factor modification). Cardiovascular and metabolic syndrome (MS) risk factors including fasting blood sugar(FBS), lipid profile (total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein (LDL-C), high-density lipoprotein (HDL-C) and triglyceride), functional capacity(EC), ejection fraction(EF) and blood pressure were recorded from their files. ATP III criteria were used to define MS.

Results: The prevalence of MS was 73.6%. Among the studied population 66% of women and 25% of men had MS. After CR all components of MS improved in the studied population except for blood pressure and fasting blood glucose in both sex and TG and cholesterol in females. Before CR the mean of CVD risk factors were higher in MS group than Non MS male in both sex but some of them were