function assessment model and observe the association between the thermographic variables with the presence of subclinical atherosclerosis (intima–media thickness and atherosclerotic plaques) assessed by ultrasound. Materials and methods: An analytical cross-sectional study, using measures from thermographic variables, in a cohort of both genders were sequentially allocated. Although the design adopted did not allow inferences about causality, for statistical analysis purposes and alignment with the issues of this manuscript, the variables’ thermographic measurements were treated as independent, and thickening of intima–media and the presence of atheromatous plaques in the carotid arteries as variable dependents. We use multivariate regression tests for the identification of risk probability [OR; (CI 95%)], to verify the association between thermographic variables with the presence of atherosclerotic plaques. This review was conducted by an independent investigator who was unaware of the clinical characteristics of patients and patients in a secondary prevention for stroke were excluded. Results: Characteristics of the study population: 92 subjects, 40% of male gender, 58 y (median); 70% of hypertensive patients; 9% of diabetes mellitus; 3% of smokers. Among the tested thermal variables, one that better performed was the rebound temperature. Smaller rebound temperatures were observed in subjects with greater impairment of the intima–media complex, for both genders. In the multivariate regression model, using Cox test, with adjustment for age, we obtained: [OR (CI 95%)] 6.54 (1.59–26.95), p = 0.009, associating the presence of atherosclerotic plaque in neuro-reactivity deficient patients. Conclusions: The presence of sympathetic hyperactivity assessed by thermography was able to discriminate those patients who are at higher risk and showed good association with the carotid atherosclerosis process.

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A40961
Analysis of clinical markers for atherosclerosis: Ankle-brachial Index evaluation in individuals with removable total dental prostheses: A preliminary study
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Introduction: Using prostheses in bad conditions can lead to lesions on the oral mucosa, which is a relevant issue concerning public health. This problem becomes even more onerous considering that, for more than a century and with more and more available evidences, scientists have been observing that oral conditions are important markers for the development of systemic diseases, specially the alterations in the cardiovascular system. Objective: This study aims at evaluating the Ankle-brachial Index (ABI) of atherosclerosis among individuals with removable total dental prostheses. Methods: This is a quantitative, descriptive and cross-sectional study developed at a preventive health clinic in an urban district in the countryside of São Paulo. The sociodemographic variables (gender, age, skin color, level of education and occupation) and the ABI of the individuals who participated in the study were evaluated. Results: Forty-four individuals participated in the study, of which the majority were women (86.4%), aged between 65 and 69 (31.8%), Caucasian (77.3%), had completed from one to four years of schooling (54.6%) and develop domestic activities (54.5%). The stratification of the ABI figures shows that the majority of the participants is in the normal range. ABI figures ≤0.90, considered as mild arterial obstruction, were found only for the Right ABI, represented in two (4.6%) individuals of the studied population. The ABI figures >1.30, which indicate arterial calcification, were relevant for the Right ABI and found in ten (22.7%) individuals. Finally, for the Left ABI, the aforementioned figures were detected in three (6.8%) of the participants in the study. Conclusion: The preliminary results of this study show that the individuals with removable total dental prostheses present significant alterations on the ABI levels. Thus, it can be inferred that they present an increased risk for atherosclerosis.

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A40970
Left ventricular hypertrophy and QTc dispersion are predictors of long-term mortality in subjects with type 2 diabetes
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Background: Diabetes mellitus has been considered as equivalent to high risk for cardiovascular events. Among several biomarkers, the contribution of electrocardiogram (ECG) remains one of the most relevant tools and due to its low cost, affordable to any developing countries to identify individuals at risk. Objective: The aim of this study was evaluated the relevance of ECG abnormalities for cardiovascular mortality in the long-term follow-up in subjects with type 2 diabetes. Material and methods: A multicenter study that included patients with type 2 diabetes, living in Brazil. Full data from 323 subjects were obtained at the end of the study, after a follow-up of 9.2 years old. The 12 lead resting ECG was analyzed by two independents investigators. The Perugia score was used for the evaluation of left ventricular hypertrophy and Bazett’s or Fridecia’s formulas were used to analyze the QTc interval. QTc dispersion was examined and the cut-off 60 ms was chosen. The QT dispersion (QTD) was defined as the differences between the maximum and minimum values of the intervals, in milliseconds (ms). Major cardiovascular outcomes were yearly checked. Multivariate analyzes and Cox proportional-hazard models were used to calculate [HR, (95% CI)] for event rates. Results: During the follow-up, we recorded 33 deaths (17 from cardiovascular causes). Multivariate analysis showed QTc dispersion >60 ms [3.51,(1.76–7.0) p <0.001] and left ventricular hypertrophy [2.94,(1.48–5.87) p <0.001] as important predictors of mortality. Conclusion: The study highlights that left ventricular hypertrophy and QT dispersion are useful parameters to identify subjects with diabetes mellitus who are at higher risk of mortality.

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A40971
Vitamin D levels in hypertension and diabetic patients: A cross sectional study
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Introduction: Diabetes (DM) is associated with hypertension and both are highly prevalent nowadays with a close association of major adverse cardiac events. Vitamin D acts as a hormone in all cells of the body and its deficiency is related to cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer and high levels of cytokines. As it has relationship with