CONCLUSIONS The results demonstrate that SD present a social problem and contribute greatly to the risk of MI in men. The highest frequency of MI occurred in men and SD and negative psychosocial factors, i.e., widowers, divorced, those with primary and not-completed secondary school education and those engaged in hard and moderate manual labor and head, with low index social network. Supported by Grant of Russian Foundation for Humanities No 140600227.

GW26-e0010 Risk factors for depression in elderly patients with hypertension in Beijing: a cross-sectional study
Lina Ma, Zhe Tang
Xuan Wu Hospital, Capital Medical University

OBJECTIVES Hypertension has psychosomatic aspects and has been associated with depression, depression can increase the risk of sudden cardiac death. Studies of factors associated with symptoms of depression in the elderly in China are scarce, especially for those with hypertension residing at home in the general population. We conducted a cross-sectional study to determine the risk factors for depression in a hypertension population residing in Beijing.

METHODS Data for these analyses came from the Beijing Longitudinal Study of Aging. This cross-sectional study comprised 1064 people aged ≥60 years dwelling at home in the general population in Beijing, China. Trained staff using a comprehensive geriatric assessment questionnaire and medical record survey instrument in China, completed the assessments. Symptoms of depression were scored according to the Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression (CES-D) screening test.

RESULTS Results of the single factor analysis of demographic characteristics revealed that elderly people with hypertension who lived in rural areas and were illiterate had a higher incidence of depression. Factors that were associated with a higher incidence of depression were living in a rural area, being illiterate, without a mate, low income, experiencing a significant stressful life event, poor sleep pattern, poor functional status, and poor cognitive function. The logistic regression analysis showed that literacy, life events, sleep quality, and functional status had independent effects on the incidence of depression symptoms in elderly patients with hypertension (P = 0.023, 0.000, 0.000 and 0.000, respectively).

CONCLUSIONS Our study determined risk factors for depression in elderly patient with hypertension, and these risk factors are modifiable. Early detection and treatment of symptoms of depression in hypertensive patients is of great importance in the treatment and management of hypertension. Follow-up studies should be conducted to further explore the association between risk factors and outcomes.

GW26-e4593 Childhood adiposity is associated with carotid atherosclerosis and left ventricular hypertrophy but not with arterial stiffness at adulthood: Beijing Blood Pressure Cohort Study
Yinkun Yan,1,2 Dongqing Hou,1 Yajuan Liang,1 Xiaoyuan Zhao,1 Xiaoyuan Zhao,1 Xiaoyuan Zhao,1 Xiaoyuan Zhao,1 Jie Mi1,2
1Department of Epidemiology, Capital Institute of Pediatrics, Beijing, China; 2Graduate School of Peking Union Medical College, Beijing, China

OBJECTIVES To investigate whether childhood adiposity and its cumulative burden during childhood are associated with risk of subclinical cardiovascular diseases (CVD) in early or middle adulthood, and whether the risk could be reversed by becoming a non-overweight adult.

METHODS Data was obtained from Beijing BP cohort study, which was a population-based prospective study started in 1987 from Beijing, China. Since then, nine surveys had been conducted (once a year during 1988-1994, one at 2005, and one at 2011), which resulted in multiple observations of risk factors from childhood to adulthood. Carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity (cfPWV), carotid artery intima-media thickness (cIMT), and left ventricular mass index (LVMI) were measured in the last 2011 survey among 1256 adults aged 27-42 years. There was a total of 5 708 annual visits for an average of 4.5 visits per person, and the average follow-up period was 22.9±0.6 years.

RESULTS The rate for percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) was higher in men than in women. The AMI hospitalization rate experienced an increase from 80.5 per 100,000 to 120.4 per 100,000 (P < 0.0001). Hos-