3. There were no significant changes in PaCO2, PH, HCO3-, SaO2 in the control group (P > 0.05); there were significant changes in NT-pro BNP (P < 0.05).

4. There were significant changes in PaO2 in both groups after the experiment (P < 0.05), there were no significant changes in NT-pro BNP, PH, PaCO2, HCO3-, SaO2 group (P > 0.05).

5. There were no significant changes in Na+, K+, Cl-, Ca2+ concentration and creatinine.

CONCLUSIONS This study shows that inhaled furosemide for heart failure patients improve hypoxemia and dyspnea have a role in the degree of reduction. To reduce cardiac wall tension, decreased plasma levels of NT-pro BNP is not helpful. Study of inhaled furosemide serious adverse event occurred, it has a good safety.

GW26-e5448
A simple score model to predict 30-day in-hospital mortality in patients with acute decompensate heart failure at admission only by patients’ age and comorbidities
Yamin Cao, Yanming Chen, Xingli Wu, Yusheng Zhao
Chinese PLA General Hospital

OBJECTIVES More and more patients with acute decompensate heart failure (ACHF) appear in hospitals. How to estimate in-hospital mortality and stratify these patients become very important, but simple and easy to handle approaches are few. The article tried to develop a practical score model.

METHODS A total of 6,949 patients were identified from the hospital database. The patient whose hospital stay was over less than 30-day were included. The basic characters, all kinds of co-morbidities and all cause deaths in hospital within 30-day were recorded from the patients' medical file.

All co-morbidities that co-existed in patients were collected. Percentages were reported to describe categorical variables, mean ± SD to describe the continuous variables. The variables that associated with 30-day in-hospital death were pick out by univariate analysis from the candidate available variables, and were included in a multiple logistic regression model as predicting covariates. Age and nine co-morbidities were correlated with the 30-day in-hospital death and became valuable predictors.

Score rulers for the 30-day in-hospital mortality came from logistic regression by a regression coefficient-based scoring method. A patient 30-day in-hospital death risk could be estimated by his general score which could be gotten by summing the score of each predictor the patient had.

Categorical variables were compared using the χ2 test, and the continuous variables were compared among the 5 groups using t-way analysis of variance followed by the post hoc Bonferroni multiple comparisons test. The discrimination of this model was valued by the area under receiver operator characteristic curve (AUC). All statistical tests were performed using SPSS 16.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Inc.).

RESULTS 6,949 patients were included. There were totally 19 comorbidities were collected. The 30-day in-hospital mortality of patients with ACHF was 5.4%. There are nine comorbidities: the COPD, stroke, renal failure, cirrhosis of liver, myocardial infarction (MI), pneumonia, gastrointestinal bleeding and multiple organ dysfunction syndromes (MODS) and age older than 65 years are the independent risk factors of the 30-day in hospital death. According to his general score which could be gotten by summing the score of each predictor the patient had.

The power of the score mode was assessed by the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC), the AUC of the score is 0.778, 0.122 larger than using comorbidities directly.

CONCLUSIONS By the model the estimation of 30-day in-hospital death risk could be estimated by his general score which could by gotten by summing the score of each predictor the patient had.

GW26-e2326
The effect of serum N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) and QTc interval dispersion in the diagnosis of CHF and evaluation of heart function
Ruihu Wang, Yanfen Li, Yuhong Huang, Lanjun Sun
The Second Affiliated Hospital of Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

OBJECTIVES By observing the relationship between serum N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) concentration, QTc interval dispersion (QTcd) and the NYHA heart function classification, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), we study the effect of NT-proBNP and QTcd in the diagnosis of CHF and evaluation of heart function.

METHODS We select 84 hospitalized patients with CHF disease and 60 healthy controls from 2014 March to December in our hospital. The serum NT-proBNP concentration was measured by immune chemiluminescence method. QTc interval was detected by Mortara 12 lead ECG ELI250, LVEF was determined by America HP5500 type color echocardiography, heart function in patients with CHF was classified according to the NYHA.

RESULTS The mean serum NT-proBNP concentration in patients with CHF (323.38±16.41) pg/ml and QTc interval dispersion (42.84±4.16) ms was significantly higher than that in healthy controls (44.87±6.20) pg/ml, 23.72±3.00) ms, there were statistically differences P < 0.01. There was a positive correlation between serum NT-proBNP concentration and QTcd interval dispersion (r=0.817, P < 0.001). There was a significant positive correlation between NYHA classification and NT-proBNP concentration, LVEF and QTcd interval dispersion (r=0.810, P < 0.001), (r=0.830, P < 0.001). There was a significant negative correlation between LVEF and NT-proBNP, QTc interval dispersion (r=-0.770, P < 0.01), (r=-0.810, P < 0.001). The analysis of effects of NT-pro BNP, QTcd in the diagnosis of heart failure by employing the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve led to the following results: 0.729 area under the curve AUC, the sensitivity and specificity each other and lead to 0.859 and 0.729, respectively and confidence interval were 0.737-0.875 and 0.603-0.822, respectively with the existence of statistical difference. The diagnostic cutoff value respectively was 128.45 pg/ml, 42.3 ms; the Youden index which was the highest, respectively was 0.807, 0.706.

CONCLUSIONS NT-pro BNP and QTc interval dispersion can be objective and accurate assessment of heart function in patients with chronic congestive heart failure. NT-pro BNP and QTc interval dispersion have ideal sensitivity and specificity in diagnosis of heart failure NYHA classification and left ventricular systolic dysfunction and can be used as a laboratory marker of clinical diagnosis and heart failure degree evaluation.

GW26-e2439
Based on clinical studies of plasma NT-proBNP for the diagnosis of diastolic heart failure optimal cutoff value observed
Qixia Heng
Zhongmou County People’s Hospital

OBJECTIVES To investigate the relationship between high blood pressure in patients with plasma NT-proBNP and diastolic heart...