surgery intensive care unit(SICU). Anticoagulation therapy, volume resuscitation, antibiotic treatment and total parenteral nutrition were administered. On the postoperative 2th day, her condition deteriorated with septic shock and remained peritonitis. It was susceptible for a leakage in the anastomosis, but her familiarity determined to give up the second-look operation and any pharmacotherapy because of expensive cost in SICU. The patient was discharged from our hospital with unstable vital signs and died at a local hospital on the postoperative 3th day.

CONCLUSIONS SMAE is a rare abdominal emergency but worth to remember disease that remains a highly lethal condition with delays in diagnosis. Prompt diagnosis and appropriate treatment of SMAE are crucial for favorable prognosis. Postoperative anticoagulation therapy after embolectomy is strongly recommended for the patient associated with the risk factor of repeated embolism as atrial fibrillation. Both open and endovascular treatment have a beneficial and effective role according to the literatures, exploratory laparotomy to evaluate bowel viability remains optimal method to prevent bowel infarction in case of peritonitis, Endovascular therapy provides a feasible option for high-risk patients with SMAE who may not tolerate a laparotomy in the early stages without bowel necrosis or perforation. In conclusion, a combination of anticoagulation and surgical treatment is necessary for optimal management of SMAE with underlying hypercoagulable states as atrial fibrillation.

GW26-e1802

Maternal SUA level in relation to circulating TNF-α and ICAM-1 in patients with preeclampsia

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OBJECTIVES Elevated serum uric acid (SUA) is involved in the development of preeclampsia (PE); however, as a rate-limiting enzyme of SUA generation, xanthine oxidase (XO) leads to oxidative stress and release of inflammatory enzymes. Therefore we aimed to investigate the potential correlation between SUA level and endothelial inflammatory response in patients with PE.

METHODS During March 2012 to December 2014, patients with >20 weeks gestation were recruited at the Department of Obstetrics, the First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, China. Based on clinical and laboratory findings, patients were allocated into three groups: normal blood pressure (Con, n=50), gestational hypertension (GH, n=50) and preeclampsia (PE, n=50). SUA level in all subjects was measured by spectrophotometric method and then the tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (sICAM-1) levels were also measured and duplicated by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, Western blotting and immunohistochemistry (IHc).

RESULTS Elevated BP and BMI levels occur in the PE patients accompanied by decreased ALB and increased cholesterol and LDL-c levels ($P<0.05$). By Western blot, TNF-α and ICAM-1 protein expressions in the PE group were more strongly expressed in vessels than the other two groups. IHC analysis also shows that the vascular endothelium in the PE patients had an increased density of TNF-a and ICAM-1 in comparison to that in other pregnant women. S*catterplots* reveal that the SUA level had a positive correlation with TNF-α and sICAM-1 concentrations in patients with pregnancy induced hypertension, especially with PE ($P=0.003$, $P<0.001$, respectively).

CONCLUSIONS This study suggest that maternal SUA level, an indicator that can be monitored in the laboratory with relative low cost and time consumption, is strongly related to circulating TNF-α and sICAM-1 concentrations in patients with PE.

PSYCHOLOGY

GW26-e4466

Relationship of depression and anxiety on new york heart association functional class, brain natriuretic peptide and rehospitalization in patients with heart failure

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OBJECTIVES Depression and anxiety is often common in patients with heart failure. The aim of this study was to evaluate the relationship of depression and anxiety on New York Heart Association (NYHA) functional class, brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) and rehospitalization in patients with HF.

METHODS A total of 127 patients (88 males, 62.9±12.5 years) with HF, who were hospitalized, were consecutively enrolled in the study. All patients completed the questionnaires. Depression was defined as a Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale index score of ≥ 60 and anxiety was defined as a State-Trait Anxiety Inventory score of ≥ 40 (male) or ≥ 42 (female). The main outcome measures was functional class of NYHA, BNP and rehospitalization due to worsened HF.

RESULTS Of the 127 patients with HF, 18 (14%) had depression alone, 49 (39%) had anxiety alone, and 30 (24%) had both depression and anxiety. The functional class of NYHA were highly associated with the scores of depression in patients with HF (correlation coefficient =0.87). The value of BNP in patients with depression alone and those with combination of depression and anxiety has statistic significance compared to patients with no mental disorders (753±108 pg/ml vs 431±96 pg/ml, p <0.05, 789±103 pg/ml vs 431±96 pg/ml, p <0.05). Multivariate analysis showed the combination of depression and anxiety was an independent predictor of rehospitalization (HR 1.94, 95% CI: 1.02-3.65, p =0.04).

CONCLUSIONS The depression, especially the combination of depression and anxiety were associated with worse condition in patients with HF. The combination of depression and anxiety was an independent predictor of rehospitalization.

GW26-e2965

Prevalence of sleep disturbances as cardiovascular risk factor and associated disorders in population 45-69 years in Siberia

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OBJECTIVES The aim of the study was to elucidate the epidemiological characteristics of the sleep disturbances in population of Novosibirsk (Siberia, Russia).

METHODS A randomized representative sample of 45-69 year old residents of both genders (n = 4171) was studied in a framework of the HAPIEE study in Novosibirsk from 2003 to 2005. The sleep disturbances were studied by using the Jenkins Sleep Questionnaire (JSQ). The test was validated for the Russian population in the course of a large-scale epidemiological study performed in a framework of the WHO MONICA Program from 1984 to 1994.

RESULTS The incidence rate of the extreme and pronounced sleep disturbances was 21% of the population with female predominance (24% in women vs. 18% in men). The patterns of the sleep disturbances lasting 15 and more nights per month were as follows: frequent spontaneous sleep interruptions (20%); anxious thoughts while falling asleep (10%); unsatisfying sleep (10%); and disturbing dreams (7%). The rate of the disorders with the insufficient or excessive sleep duration was 7%. Sleep duration of less than 5 hs per night was found in 5% of population; sleep duration of more than 10 hs per night was detected in less than 2% of population. Extreme and pronounced abnormalities in the sleep duration were found in 61% of population.

CONCLUSIONS Data showed high prevalence of the sleep disturbances associated with a high level of psychosocial factors in the study population. The study demonstrated a great demand in prevention of the sleep disturbances in 45-69 year old population.

GW26-e1390

Relations between family functioning and health state of patients with β-thalassemia maijor

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OBJECTIVES The β-thalassemias are a group of hereditary hematological diseases caused by over 300 mutations of the β-globin gene. Patients with β-thalassemia major require lifelong clinical management by blood transfusion and chelation therapy. Those patients always changed much in appearance and many of them were in the bad health of psychology. The aim of this study was to explore the relations between family functioning and health state of patients with β-thalassemia major.