AstraZeneca

STUDY REPORT SUMMARY

ASTRAZENECA PHARMACEUTICALS

FINISHED PRODUCT: Not applicable
ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Not applicable

Study No: NIS-CHK-DUM-2008/1 (NCT00784264)

Developmental phase: Observational
Study Completion Date: June 2009
Date of Report: 2 Feb 2010

OBJECTIVES: To assess the rate of atherosclerosis and abnormal IMT in asymptomatic Chinese subjects with central obesity, and to investigate the association between IMT values and CVD risk factors including hypertension, hyperglycaemia and dyslipidaemia.

METHODS: We studied 122 centrally obese adults who had good past health. IMT measurements on carotid arteries were performed and fasting blood taken for plasma glucose (PG) and lipid profiles. Abnormal IMT was defined as >0.9 mm. Atherosclerosis was defined as the presence of one or more visible plague.

RESULTS: Of the 122 subjects, the mean (±SD) age was 59.4 ± 5.8 years (median [range]: 59.0 [45-75] years). The median IMT value was 0.70 mm (range: 0.53 – 1.19 mm) [men vs. women: 0.74 mm vs. 0.66 mm, p-value: <0.001]. IMT values and the rate of atherosclerosis increased with age and the number of CVD risk factors (p-value for trend: <0.05). Using binary logistic regression to predict the presence of atherosclerosis with the presence of abnormal IMT, age, gender, and other CVD risk factors as independent variables, age (OR [95% CI] = 1.13 [1.03, 1.23], p = 0.009) and abnormal IMT (OR [95% CI] = 4.05 [1.09, 15.03], p = 0.037) were independently associated with atherosclerosis.