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in conjunction with the

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Abstract Book

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EFFECT OF STRESS ON FASTING BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL, BLOOD PRESSURE AND ANTHROPOMETRIC ETERS AMONG THE WORKING AND NON-WORKING WOMEN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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OF LIPID PROFILE & HAEMODYNAMIC VARIATIONS DURING STRESS IN MEDICAL STUDENTS

Khan, Ghulam Mujadid, Sikander ADIL
Pakistan

und and objectives: Increased cholesterol in blood plays the role in atherosclerosis formation. It is that stress increases cholesterol level. Most of previous studies were conducted on biological risk factors lipids under stress in middle aged persons who remained under investigation for heart problems. The was conducted to evaluate the changes in blood lipids and blood cortisol along with sympatho-adnergic determined by selected haemodynamic parameters during psychological stress.

Medical students (n= 200) were randomly selected. They were examined two times, for stress task of (degree examination) and during non-stress period. Final selection of participants was depending on assessment and their well being.

Cortisol, systolic and diastolic blood pressure (SBP and DBP) and heart rate (HR) were significantly during stress period with $p<0.001$ for each parameter. But different blood lipids levels (TC, LDL-C, HDL-C were detected with different significant levels. The correlations of changed lipids with raised findings of amics and cortisol were also evaluated.

Further studies in our population are needed to evaluate the relation of changes in various biological including IL-9 and sympatho-adernergic activates with stress factors related to our social or ental problems, especially genetically based psychological factors.

TIONSHIP OF TNF-A WITH MOTOR DYSFUNCTION IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS

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und and objectives: The brain is one of the organs frequently affected in hypertension. High blood stimulates endothelial inflammation and plays a role in atherosclerosis formation that leads to ascular disorders. Brain hypoxia and ischaemia in hypertension decrease autonomic regulation of blood cause motor function disorder. This study was designed to determine the relationship between TNF- α dysfunction in hypertension.

The subjects were hypertensive outpatients (198) with movement disorder symptoms. Examination of function was performed using the Purdue pegboard test and TNF- α was examined by ELISA.

The first group consisted of 132 subjects (66,66%) with hypertension and the second group was 66 (34%) tension. Motor dysfunction was found in 88 patients (66,70%) of the first group and 11 (16.7) of the group. There was statistically significant difference ($p<0.005$) between motor dysfunction in the first and group, and correlated with hypertension. Low concentration TNF-α was found in 122 (61.60%) and high 8.5%) subjects. Motor dysfunction was found in 61 (50%) subjects from the low concentration TNF- α, and subjects from the high concentration TNF- α. There was no statistically significant relationship found concentration of TNF- α with motor dysfunction ($p>0.005$).

No relationship was found between levels of TNF- α with motor dysfunction in hypertension. Motor was significantly correlated with hypertension.

The Relationship of TNF- α With Motor Function Disorder in Hypertensive Patients

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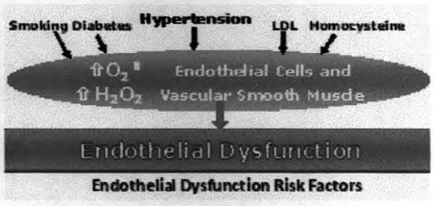
Aims and Objectives



Endothelial Dysfunction Risk Factors

Hypertensionand cardiovascular disease occurrence tend to increasedue tothe epidemiological transitioninIndonesia.The brain is one of the organs frequently affected in hypertension. High blood pressure stimulates endothelial inflammatory process and play a role in the formation of atherosclerosis which leads to cerebral vascular disorders. Brain hypoxia and ischemia in hypertension reduce the autonomy and regulation of blood flow, and result in motor function disorder. To determine motor dysfunction in hypertensive patients due to endothelial dysfunction, we studied the relationship between tumor necrosis factor (TNF) α and motor function disorder in hypertension

Methods

The subjects were outpatients at health centres in the city of Padang that fulfilled the inclusion criteria. They were divided into groups with and without motor dysfunction. Motor dysfunction was examined using Purdue Pegboard Test, and TNF-α level was assessed using the blood serum by ELISA methods.
This study designhas been approved by the ResearchEthics Committeeof the Faculty of Medicine, Andalas University

PurduePegboard Test

Results

Table 1: Relationshipof blood pressurewith motor dysfunctionof outpatient at health centres in Padang City

Blood Pressure	Motor Function		Total
	Dysfunction (n=99)	Normal (n=99)	
High	88 (66,70%0	44 (33,30%)	132 (100%)
Normal	11 (16,70%)	55 (83,30%)	66 (100%)

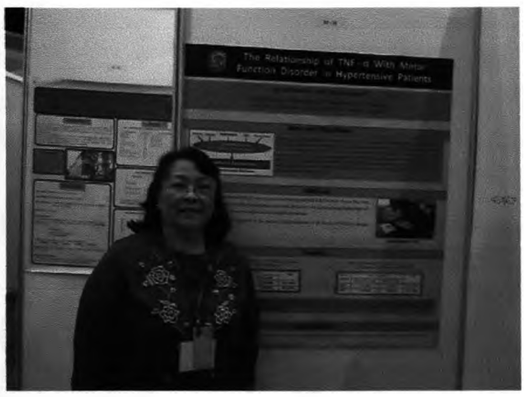
Table 2 : Relationshipof TNF- α withmotor dysfunction of outpatientat health centres in Padang City

TNF- α (pg/ml)	Motor Function		Total
	Dysfunction (n=99)	Normal (n=99)	
High	61 (50%)	51 (50%)	122 (100%)
Low	38 (50%)	38 (50%)	76 (100%)

Motordysfunctionwas more prevalentin the hypertensive group comparedwith the normotensive($p<0.05$) (Table 1) withOddsRatio of 10.00, which meant thatthechance of suffering motor dysfunction was ten timesmore likelyin peoplewith hypertensioncompared tonormotensive. Table 2shows thatTNF- α levelin the groupwith impairedmotor functionwas not significantly differentfrom thegroup without motor dysfunction($p>0.05$)

Conclusions

This studyshows that there were significant relationship betweenhypertension andimpairedmotor function. However, no significant relationship was found betweenTNFalphawith impairedmotor function


The Relationship of TNF-α With Motor
Function Disorder in Hypertensive Patients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SAAP

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

Physiological Society of Sri Lanka

This is to certify that

Prof./ Dr./ Mr./Ms. **Eryati Darwin** .....

attended the

3rd Biennial Conference of South Asian Association of Physiologists

& the

25th Anniversary Celebrations of the Physiological Society of Sri Lanka

7th-9th November 2012
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Prof. Sharaine Fernando
Chairperson
SAAP-3 Conference Organizing Committee
President, Physiological Society of Sri Lanka

Dr Piyusha Atapattu
Secretary
SAAP-3 Conference Organizing Committee

Dr Deepthi de Silva
Chairperson, Scientific Committee
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