

**Ting-Chia Lien¹, Meng-Chih Lin², Chao-Chien Wu²,
Tsu-Nai Wang¹**

1. Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan

2. Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan

Previous studies suggested that there is an association between obesity and asthma, also indicated that adipose tissue from obese individuals expresses a number of proinflammatory molecules, such as CRP, which is considered to induce asthma symptoms. But the mechanism is still unknown. The CRP gene SNP is thought to be related to inflammation diseases. Our study is the first to discuss CRP gene and asthma. We determined the relationship between obesity, hs-CRP level and adult asthma. We also analyzed the risk of obesity, high levels of hs-CRP and interaction of CRP gene and obesity on asthma. This is a hospital-based case-control study. We enrolled 473 adult asthmatic patients from two hospitals in Taiwan and with 473 community-based controls. A significant association between obesity and asthma has been found. After controlling for confounding factors, the risk of BMI, WHR, waist circumference(WC) on asthma are 3.05, 3.20, 2.83. And the asthma risk for compared quartile 4 to 1 of hs-CRP level is 2.04. The interaction effects between CC genotype and central obesity with WHR and WC were 7.22 and 5.77 of OR on asthma compared to the CT/TT genotype and the normal weight group. The results show that obesity and high levels of hs-CRP could increase asthma risk. We didn't observe that obesity and hs-CRP are related to lung function, medication use or asthma severity. The interaction effects between SNP rs1205 CC genotype and obesity on asthma were observed.

SP-022

Survival Analysis of Embolization with or without Radiotherapy in Patients with Hepatocellular Carcinoma from Administration Database in Taiwan
Ya-Wei Yu, Shiao-Chi Wu, Chiu-Fen Wu, Yen-Ni Hung

National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan

Background: 90% of liver cancers are hepatocellular carcinoma(HCC) in Taiwan. Transcatheter arterial embolization /Transarterial chemoembolization (TAE/TACE) is widely used in the treatment of unresectable hepatoma. For the tumor grown in the capsule, TACE/TAE with radiotherapy is used to eradicate the residual tumor cell to avoid the high recurrence rate in literature reports. However, there is a lack of reporting outcome of TACE/TAE with radiotherapy in the patients with hepatoma based on secondary database of government.

Aim: Comparison survival between TACE/TAE alone and TACE/TAE combined with radiotherapy for hepatocellular carcinoma.

Method: A historical cohort study was adopted to conduct the study. After identification of newly

diagnosed hepatocellular carcinoma from Taiwan Cancer Database (TCDB), the information will linked with the census registry, mortality registry and databases of the Bureau of National Health Insurance (BNHI) in 2004. Then, the patients are divided into 2 groups— group A with TACE/TAE alone and group B with combined therapy of TACE/TAE and radiotherapy. The Cox's proportional hazard regression was used to analysis the survival rate after adjusting the patient and hospital characteristics.

Results: The study will show the survival of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma receiving TACE/TAE alone or TACE/TAE combined with radiotherapy in Taiwan.

SP-023

Estimations of Allele and Haplotype Frequencies of the HLA-A, HLA-B, and HLA-DRB1 LOCI Based on the Marrow Donors of TCTMDR

Ya-Huei Lin, Shu-Hui Wen

Tzu-Chi University, Taiwan

Until 2005, a total of 56176 unrelated healthy Taiwanese individuals from the BTCSCC (Buddhist Tzu Chi Stem Cells Center) were typed for HLA-A, -B, -DRB1 at allelic resolution. In this study, we estimated the HLA allele and 3-locus haplotype frequencies among the majority of Minnan, Hakka, Mainlander and Aborigines ethnic groups in Taiwan. We found 51 HLA-A alleles, 121 HLA-B alleles and 53 HLA-DRB1 alleles in Taiwanese population. The heterogeneous exists among four different ethnicities. Take HLA-DRB1 for example, the most frequent HLA-DRB1 alleles in Minnan and Hakka were DRB1*0901 (15% and 16%) and DRB1*0301(both of 11%). In Mainlander, the most common HLA-DRB1 alleles were DRB1*0901(16%) and DRB1*1202(10%). For Aborigines, the most frequent HLA-DRB1 alleles(12%) were DRB1*1101 and DRB1*1454. 3-locus haplotype frequencies estimated by the Expectation-Maximum method. For Minnan, Hakka and Mainlander, the first two common haplotypes were A*3303-B*5801-DRB1*0301 (>5.7%) and A*0207-B*4601-DRB1*0901 (>4.3%). In Aborigines, A*3401-B*5601-DRB1*1502 (5.8%) was the top one haplotype which rarely occurred in other three groups. These results revealed high diversity of HLA alleles and haplotypes among the four ethnic groups in Taiwan. Principal component analysis and clustering analysis based on HLA allele frequencies suggested that Minnan, Hakka and Mainlander were more genetic homogeneous while the Aborigines is a characteristic group.

SP-024

A Survey of Outcome of Bariatric Surgery
Chiu Yin Lai¹, Fen-Ju Chen¹, Chih-Kun Huang²

1. I-Shou University, Taiwan

2. E-Da Hospital, International Endoscopic Obesity Center, Taiwan