

FP-020

The Contribution of Preoperative Chemotherapy in Survival of Patients with Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) from Administration Database in Taiwan

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Background: Lung cancer is the first leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the world. 85% of all lung cancers are non – small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Current major care for NSCLC patients is surgical treatment, but several studies recently indicate that preoperative chemotherapy may improve the surgical survival in patients with NSCLC. However, there are very few studies concerning the territory in Taiwan. This study is to explore this issue further by using the secondary databases of government.

Objective: To explore the utilization of preoperative chemotherapy and whether it may improve the surgical survival in patients with NSCLC.

Method: A historical cohort study is adopted to conduct the study. After identification of newly diagnosed histological or cytological proven NSCLC from Taiwan Cancer Database (TCDB), the information will connect with the census registry, mortality registry and databases of the Bureau of National Health Insurance (BNHI) in 2004. The Cox' s proportional hazard regression was used to analysis the survival rate after adjusting the patient and hospital characteristics.

Result: We will present the utilization and survival of patients with NSCLC receiving preoperative chemotherapy or not.

FP-021

Influenza Vaccination and the Risk of Cardiovascular Event among Taiwanese Elderly

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Background: Influenza vaccination was inversely associated with all-cause death and hospitalization in the elderly. However, it is not clear whether influenza vaccination was protective for the risk acute cardiovascular events among elderly.

Method: We conducted a retrospective, hospital-based cohort study during 2007-2008 to assess the effect of influenza vaccine on cardiovascular events. The primary end point was acute cardiovascular event, including cardiovascular death, acute coronary syndrome, coronary revascularization, and acute stroke. Cox proportional hazards model and propensity score matching were applied for statistical analysis.

Result: A total of 445 vaccinated patient and 318 non-vaccinated patients were included. During a median 12 months (inter-quartile range: 11-12 months), 75 cases

of acute cardiovascular event occurred. Vaccination was associated with a non-significant risk reduction during the follow-up interval (influenza season: hazard ratio 0.65, 95% confidence interval 0.33-1.28; whole season: hazard ratio 0.81, 95% CI 0.50-1.31). By propensity score 1:1 matching, 251 matched pairs in both groups were investigated. Vaccination was associated with a non-significant risk reduction in both periods (influenza season: hazard ratio 0.58, 95% CI 0.23-1.48; whole season: hazard ratio 0.64, 95% CI 0.33-1.24). For the subgroup analysis, influenza vaccine showed a borderline protective effect for the young elderly (hazard ratio 0.31, 95% CI 0.09-1.14, P= 0.08).

Conclusion: In the elderly, influenza vaccination did not have a significant protective effect on cardiovascular event among Taiwanese elderly. Only a borderline protective effect between influenza vaccine and acute cardiovascular risk among the young elderly (<75 years old) was shown.

FP-022

A Meta-Analysis of Weight Loss on Cytokines and the Effects of Gene and Weight Loss on Cytokines

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Our study objective was to determine the differences of cytokine between obese and non-obese subjects. We want to detect cytokine change during weight loss intervention, and to evaluate the relationship between the changes of cytokines and three SNPs. Furthermore, meta-analysis was used to evaluate the effect of weight loss on cytokines. In this clinical observed study, we recruited 70 obese and non-obese subjects and performed a weight control study for 3 months. We selected three SNPs which are leptin (-2548 A/G, rs7799039) 、ghrelin (Leu72Met, rs696217) 、CRP(+1059 G/C, rs1800947) genes. In meta-analysis, we want to explore the relationships of intervention of exercise/diet or orlistat medication drugs with cytokines improvement in 19 papers. All papers were randomized and controlled for intervention study. We found that leptin, hs-CRP are higher and ghrelin is lower in obese subjects than non-obese subjects. After weight loss, we found a significant declined in leptin and increased in ghrelin. Leptin SNP AA carriers have significantly higher triglyceride and hs-CRP concentrations than AG/GG carriers. After weight loss, AA carriers significantly reduce % body fat, DBP, cholesterol concentrations than AG/GG carriers. Our meta-analysis found that CRP, IL-6, TNF- α were significantly reduced, and adiponectin increased after weight control, especially in exercise/diet intervention group. Our study indicated that weight control intervention can indeed improve cytokines and show that weight loss can modify the inflammatory state. And we suggested that leptin SNP (-2548 A/G, rs7799039) can partly influence.