

relationships between total bilirubin and smoking amount were similar independent of different groups of age, body mass index, hypertension, diabetes, serum lipid and alcohol intake.

Conclusion: These results support that all three subtypes of serum bilirubin were inversely related with smoking amount and duration in Korean men. Further studies are needed to confirm the association of bilirubin with smoking.

OT2-05

Effectiveness and Safety of High Power Photoselective Vaporization for Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

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Background. Photoselective vaporization of the prostate (PVP) has been evolved as an alternative treatment for benign prostatic hyperplasia. Our objectives are to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of the new high power PVP procedure. Methods and Findings. one hundred and fifteen men with symptomatic benign prostatic hyperplasia were retrospectively follow up. The basic demographic parameters including height, weight, education level and annual income were significantly different between the 2 groups. Compared to TURP, the PVP group had better outcomes in IPSS improvements (13.6 versus 11.7, $P=0.046$), quality of life score change (2.91 versus 2.5, $P=0.034$). After averaged 11 months of follow up duration, the TURP group showed higher urethral stricture rates (3.3% versus 14.5%, $P=0.033$). In multivariate analysis results, after adjust age, body mass index, prostatic specific antigen density, education level, annual income and preoperative value of IPSS, the procedure difference was a prediction factor for IPSS improvements (estimate coefficient=2.70, 95 confidence interval=0.71 – 4.69). The subgroup analysis showed younger patients had better improvement in IPSS after PVP. Conclusions. This study indicates that PVP offers effectiveness for BPH and advantageous over TURP with regard to operative safety. The long term follow up is needed to evaluate the durability and possible morbidity.

OT2-06

Association of Serum Urate with Risk Factors of Metabolic Syndrome

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Metabolic syndrome has been found to increase substantially with increasing levels of serum urate. Prevalence of metabolic syndrome was more than two-fold greater in patients with gout than in individuals

without gout. The objective of our study was to establish the association of serum urate with risk factors of metabolic syndrome. There were 1272 respondents in our study with 78.5% Malays, 46.5% males and the mean age was 48.18 ± 5.19 years. The overall prevalence of hyperuricemia was 16.8%, with higher prevalence in males compared to females (22% vs. 12.2%). For men and women, serum urate was statistically correlated ($p < 0.05$) with increasing waist circumference ($r=0.134$ and $r=0.278$), systolic ($r=0.176$ and $r=0.207$) and diastolic blood pressure ($r=0.146$ and $r=0.205$) as well as triglyceride ($r=0.183$ and $r=0.208$); and negatively correlated with high density lipoprotein cholesterol ($r= - 0.100$ and $r= - 0.182$). Serum urate level gradually increased with increasing number of metabolic risk factors. The odds ratios for metabolic syndrome in the presence of hyperuricemia in men were 1.66 (95% C.I.:1.12-2.45) and 2.46 (95% C.I.: 1.54-3.93) in women. In the multivariate logistic regression model, among men: those with hypertension (OR: 1.95; 1.24-3.05) and hypertriglyceridemia (OR: 1.91; 1.24-2.93) had higher odds of getting hyperuricemia. Among women: those with hypertension (OR: 2.04; 1.24-3.34) and central obesity (OR: 1.81 ;1.00-3.28) were more likely to have hyperuricemia. This study demonstrated a linear relationship between serum urate level and increasing number of metabolic risk factors and established a positive relationship between hyperuricemia and hypertension (male and female), hypertriglyceridemia (male) and central obesity (female); after adjusting for confounding factors.

OT2-07

Algorithm of Malaria Diagnosis as A Result of Comparison between Clinical Symptom and Microscopic Test at the Mepane Public Health Center in Poso Regency, Indonesia

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Up to now malaria is a health problem for the people in Indonesia in which malaria is endemic in almost every region. Malaria can cause illness and death and has socioeconomic impact on poor people in the endemic area. The aim of the study was to make algorithm of malaria diagnosis as a result of the comparison between clinical symptom and microscopic test. The study was a cross sectional design. The study was conducted from July to November 2007. Subjects in the study ($n= 136$) were examined clinically and microscopically for malaria. The data was analyzed by using chi square. The results of the study indicated that there was a correlation between clinical symptom of malaria and microscopic test. The symptoms related to microscopic test were fever ($p = 0.00$), shiver ($p= 0.00$), headache ($p= 0.00$) and painful joint ($p= 0.00$). A multivariate analysis using logistic regression indicated that headache, shiver, fever, and painful joint are algorithms of malaria with sensitivity (91.0%) and specificity (83.3%). We conclude