

Results and Conclusion We found immigrants from Southern Asia to Western Asia had higher and immigrants from Eastern and Southern-eastern Asia had lower risk of first MI than people born in Sweden. Within Europe, there seemed to be a slightly increasing risk trend from Southern and Western Europe to Eastern and Northern Europe. Low socioeconomic position was independent risk factor of first MI with education as the strongest predictor. However, we found occupation-based index might be more appropriate in immigrants study. Low education was also an independent risk factor for first MI survival. Both first MI risk and mortality decreased over the study period. Another novel finding was the surprisingly protective effect of with history of hyperlipidaemia or hypertension in the prognosis of first MI patients compared to those without.

P1-378 WITHDRAWN

P1-379 PROJECTING PREVALENCE BY STAGE OF CARE FOR COLON CANCER AND ESTIMATING FUTURE HEALTH SERVICE NEEDS IN NEW SOUTH WALES AUSTRALIA

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Aim To estimate the number of colon cancer patients in New South Wales (NSW) Australia requiring cancer care in the future.

Methods Prevalence of first primary colon cancer was estimated and projected forward, by stage of clinical care (initial care, long-term survivors, monitoring, and last year of life), for 2007–2016. Then using data from a patterns of care study for colorectal cancer, we estimated the type and amount of treatments that will be needed by colon cancer patients in each stage of care. Finally, data on metachronous tumours or second primary colon cancers were used to estimate the additional number of patients who will require care.

Results In NSW in 2006, there were 17 687 patients aged 18–84 years alive with a past diagnosis of colon cancer. By 2016, this number will have increased to 22 262. The expected numbers of patients vary by stage of care with the majority in the monitoring stage (41.4%) or being long-term survivors (40.7%). There will be at least 1389 men and 1135 women requiring initial surgery for colon cancer in 2016. Of these 431 men and 352 women will also require adjuvant chemotherapy. In addition, there will be 741 patients with metachronous tumours or second primary colon cancers who will also need care in 2016 with 56% of them in the monitoring stage.

Conclusions These estimates reveal that in NSW the numbers of colon cancer patients requiring care for colon cancer are projected to rise by over 25% from 2006 to 2016.

P1-380 SOCIAL NETWORK AND BINGE DRINKING IN SCHOOLS ADOLESCENTS

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Introduction Hazardous alcohol drinking among the adolescent is of major concern. However, it is not known whether the type of social network is associated with binge drinking.

Methods We carried out a cross-sectional study among a random sample of 891 adolescents (40% male, aged 15–19 years) from public to private schools in 2009–2010 in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais,

Brazil. Information on friendship network and binge drinking were collected using two validated self-administered questionnaires: the Integrated Questionnaire for the Measurement of Social Capital (CS-IQ) and the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT). The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) was used to assess area-level socioeconomic status. Multinomial regression analysis was used to estimate the associations between the type of most important friends and the frequency of binge drinking.

Results A total of 321 (36%) adolescents reported binge drinking. We found no differences in binge drinking by age or gender whereas adolescents in private schools, in areas of less vulnerability and higher education of mother reported more binge drinking. Adjusted for age, sex and SVI, reporting friends from school rather than from church as the most important group of friends was associated with a higher likelihood of binge drinking at least monthly (OR 3.1 95% CI 1.8 to 5.3) and at least weekly (OR 3.2 95% CI 1.4 to 7.2) when compared to never binge drinking. Lower socioeconomic status in the area was associated with lower likelihood of binge drinking.

Conclusions Social network of adolescents is related to binge drinking.

P1-381 THE IMPORTANCE OF SCHOOL-BASED PREVENTION STRATEGIES ON CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH EDUCATION OF FAMILIES

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Objective The goal of prevention programs is to reduce population exposure to environmental risk factors. Many people do not have sufficient knowledge about cardiovascular risk factors in Durres`-district. We used a school-based educational intervention program to promote the health knowledge in all participating families. The aim of study is to evaluate the school-based education intervention in improving cardiovascular risk factor knowledge of families.

Methods A total of 400 fifth-grade school children and their parents were invited in the study; 300 families were included in the study. The children attended a single session and were supplied with family information packages. Pre-and post-test questionnaires were completed by these families before and after the session. The questionnaire aims to evaluate the knowledge collective not individual. There are questions to risk factor of CHD, to nutrition and their contribute in CHD.

Results There was a significant increase in the overall cardiovascular risk factor knowledge of families (p value <0.001). The parents of boys achieved a greater level of health knowledge in comparison to the parents of girls (p value <0.005).

Conclusions This school-based educational intervention was effective in improving cardiovascular risk factor knowledge of families. Similar programs with more comprehensive methodology could be more effective in promoting healthy behaviours.

P1-382 PREVALENCE OF ANAEMIA IN PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL WITH A PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS OF CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE

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Objectives To find the prevalence of anaemia in patients hospitalised with diagnosis of congestive heart failure (CHF) in our department of cardiology.