Background Over the past few decades, there has been a rapid increase in cigarette consumption in China. Large prospective studies are needed to monitor the evolution over the next few decades of the resultant epidemic of tobacco-related deaths in China.

Methods During 2004–2008 the Kadoorie Biobank Study recruited 510 000 adults aged 30–79 from 10 geographically defined regions across China. By Oct 2010, 10 000 deaths had been recorded. Cox regression was used to relate smoking to cause-specific mortality.

Results At baseline, the prevalence of ever smoking regularly was much higher in men (74%) than in women (3%). Among men, the smoking prevalence varied little by area and age but among women, it was associated inversely with year of birth, reflecting mainly the progressive decline in the uptake rate of smoking among younger women over the past few decades. Among men, the overall mortality of ever regular smokers was significantly higher than that of never smokers (adjusted RR 1.32, 95% CI 1.21 to 1.43). There were significant excess mortalities from total cancer, CVD and respiratory disease in male smokers. In urban men, the RR of ever regular smoking was the highest (RR 2.2, 95% CI 2.01 to 2.44) for those who started smoking before age 20 years, suggesting that over 50% of such deaths were caused by smoking.

Conclusion Smoking is already a major cause of premature death in China. The findings among urban men indicate the proportion of male deaths that could eventually be caused by smoking in China as whole.

Conclusion Older people in China may have a low prevalence of angina questionnaire associated with low income only.

P2-43 WITHDRAWN

P2-44 BURDEN OF STROKE AND ITS RELATED DISABILITIES IN A RURAL COMMUNITY OF BANGLADESH

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Introduction Demographic changes and increased exposure to stroke risk factors are expected to give rise to high stroke burden in countries like Bangladesh. However data on stroke prevalence and its related disabilities in rural community of Bangladesh are scarce.

Methods A survey was done in 2006 in a rural population to identify stroke cases living in the community. A validated questionnaire for detection of stroke was used to identify probable cases by visiting households by trained interviewers. Identified probable cases were seen by physicians for confirmation. Physicians also determined the levels of disability according to Modified Rankin Scale.

Results Interviewers identified 61 people as probable stroke cases among the 4080 people aged 30 years or above. Physicians confirmed 26 cases of stroke (men: 21, women: 5) giving a stroke prevalence 64 per 10000 (95% CI 42 to 93). Mean age of onset of stroke was 57 years (95% CI 50 to 64). Various types of residual disabilities such as hemiplegia, paraplegia, facial weakness were noted among the 85% of the patients. The median modified Rankin Scale score was five, which suggests that 50% of the cases had moderate disability such as unable to walk without assistance and unable to attend to own bodily needs without assistance.

Conclusion Number of stroke cases living in the community with disability was high. Appropriate care and rehabilitation programme along with measures for reduction of population risk factor levels are needed.

P2-45 PERIODONTAL DISEASE CONTRIBUTES TO THE OCCURRENCE OF CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS? A META-ANALYSIS OF CASE CONTROL STUDIES

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Introduction We carried out a meta-analysis to determine the association between exposure to PD and ischaemic CDH.

Material and methods Studies published case-control between 1999 and 2009 were obtained from the search site PUBMED/MEDLINE, Lilacs e Google. The articles included report results of observational studies, case-control on the association between PD and DCVI, where the DP should have been diagnosed by clinical parameters.