used to quantify HAA-DNA adduct concentration and determine polymorphisms in genes involved in HAA metabolism and DNA repair.

**Results** In the preliminary data, HAA-DNA adducts were detectable in 17 of 23 individuals. Results show that dietary HAAs were predictive of adduct levels (Spearman Correlation Coefficient=0.39, p=0.06). Further analyses on the remaining cohort will be conducted to model adduct levels as a function of dietary HAAs and other relevant dietary, lifestyle and genetic factors; gene-diet interactions will also be explored.

**Conclusion** This research aims to contribute to understanding the initial steps in this potentially carcinogenic pathway between meat consumption and cancer - important for assessing causality and the prevention of modifiable exposures.

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**P2-115** DEMAND AND CONTROL AT WORK AND BLOOD PRESSURE: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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Karasek postulated that high job strain, an interaction between high psychological demands and low control at work, increases the risk of ill-health.

**Objective** Systematic review/meta-analysis of the association between job strain and blood pressure (BP).

**Methods** Target studies were published on Pubmed, Lilacs, SciELO, PsycINFO, Embase and Web of Science, until July 2009. Data extraction was conducted independently by 2 of 3 reviewers using a standardised form.

**Results** The search retrieved 1577 studies and 51 fulfilled the eligibility criteria, mostly cross-sectional and conducted in Europe or USA. Most of them applied the job content questionnaire (89.4%) and used the Karasek's quadrant categories (78.4%). Casual BP was measured in 26 (50%), ambulatory BP measured in 22 (41%), self-measured BP in two (3.8%) and self-reported hypertension in two studies (3.8%). Hypertension was the outcome in 16 studies (30.8%), of them defined by BP>140/90 mm Hg. High strain was associated with high BP/hypertension in 27/51 (52.9%) studies. Meta-analysis could be only performed for nine hypertension studies, for which the association was not confirmed neither for high strain (ORc=1.08, 95% CI 0.98 to 1.19), high psychological demands (ORc=1.08, 95% CI 0.98 to 1.19) nor for high control (ORc=1.02, 95% CI 0.94 to 1.11), with no evidence of publication bias.

**Conclusion** There is weak evidence in favour of the association between job strain and BP/hypertension. Comparisons were hampered by methods heterogeneity, particularly: inclusion criteria, data collection and exposure/outcome definition. Further research should include longitudinal design, low and middle-income countries and female workers, still lacking.

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**P2-116** ADIPOSY AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO INDIVIDUAL AND REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN BLOOD PRESSURE: THE KADDOORIE BIOBANK STUDY OF 0.5 MILLION PEOPLE IN CHINA

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Evidence suggests that the hypertriglyceridemic-waist phenotype is related to the occurrence of cardiovascular metabolic risk factors. This study was aimed at assessing the relationship between weight in childhood and the presence of hypertriglyceridemic-waist phenotype. The 1982 Pelotas birth cohort included 5914 children who were born in three maternities in Pelotas, southern Brazil. The subjects have been followed-up for several times. In 2004–2005 (mean age 23 years), we attempted to trace the whole cohort and obtain blood samples. Conditional growth modelling was used to assess the association between the phenotype and weight gain from birth to 20, and from 20 to 42 months. Adjusted analyses controlled for household assets index, family income, maternal schooling at birth, maternal smoking during pregnancy, and breastfeeding duration. In 2004–2005, we interviewed 4297 subjects, and collected blood of 3911. Among small-for-gestational age subjects, weight gain in the first 20 months was not associated with the phenotype. But, those subjects whose weight gain from 20 to 42 months of age was faster than that predicted from birthweight and weight-for-age z-score at mean age of 20 months had a higher risk of presenting the phenotype (1.78 (95% CI 1.15 to 2.79)). Among subjects whose birthweight was adequate-for-gestational age weight gain in childhood increased the risk of having the phenotype. These findings suggest that among small-for-gestational age infants, early weight gain is not related to the presence of metabolic cardiovascular risk factors.