accordance with National recommendations for children, 2003. Exposure assessment was based on the levels of scalp hair elements and lead in blood. The analysis was done using ICP-MS and AAS methods. Blood lead samples were analysed using the Lead Care instrument. Multiple logistic regression analysis was done with the adjustment for confounders.

**Results** Concentrations of studied elements were in subtoxic range, average levels were significantly higher in Gus, then in Moscow. In Gus were revealed strong positive associations of BP, especially diastolic, with the tertile rank of blood Lead (in the range 4.4 μg/dl and higher) and hair cerium (in the range 0.7 μg/g and higher). OR for elevated diastolic BP due to Lead was 3.0; 95% CI 1.5 to 5.7; p<0.016); due to Cerium - 5.9; 95% CI 1.23 to 12.38; p<0.021). In Moscow BP was significantly correlated with the tertile rank of hair nickel (in the range 0.2 μg/g and higher). OR for elevated systolic BP due to nickel was 2.5 (95% CI 1.1 to 5.7; p<0.026); for diastolic BP - 5.6; 95% CI 2.2 to 14.6; p<0.001).

**Conclusions** The blood Lead, hair Nickel and Cerium levels, even in the low range of concentrations, positively associates with the risk of elevated blood pressure in children.

---

**P2-122** RESPONSE AND PREDICTORS OF RESPONSE, TO PEGYLATED INTERFERON AND RIBAVIRIN FOR CHRONIC HEPATITIS C PATIENTS IN SCOTLAND: ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT) AND GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT) ARE VALUABLE PRE-TREATMENT MARKERS OF AN SVR IN ROUTINE CLINICAL PRACTICE

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976i.57

---

**P2-123** EVALUATION OF RISK FACTOR AND PROTECTION FOR CHRONIC NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES MONITORING SYSTEM BY PHONE SURVEY: VIGITEL, BRAZIL 2006 TO 2008

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976i.58

---

**P2-124** LOWER LIPOPROTEIN(a) LEVELS CAUSE CEREBRAL HAEOMORRHAGE: THE JICHI MEDICAL SCHOOL COHORT STUDY

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976i.59