of NAFLD is almost entirely the result of transition between absence to light NAFLD for subjects in the range 18–30 years old. A small effect of BMI was also seen in post-menopause women.

**Conclusions** The implications of this alarming and silent prevalence of NAFLD derived from the fact that this liver condition may progress to more severe liver disease.

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**P2-230 OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY: PREVALENCE AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH SOME SOCIAL AND LIFE-STYLE CHARACTERISTICS IN A RANDOM SAMPLE POPULATION-BASED STUDY IN SOUTHERN ITALY**

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976j.63

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**Introduction** Obesity has become a threat to public health, as the epidemic is not confined to developed countries but is affecting many developing ones.

**Objectives** To estimate overweight and obesity prevalence and their association with some social characteristics in a population older than 18 years of age.

**Methods** The survey was conducted from July 2005 to January 2007 in Putignano, Bari, Apulia. A systematic random sample of 2301 subjects from the list of records maintained by general practitioners was drawn. Subjects were asked to complete a questionnaire regarding sociodemographic characteristics and life styles, underwent anthropometric measures and liver echography. A fasting blood sample was drawn. A quantile regression model was fitted to the data (conditional quantiles: 0.47 overweight and 0.83 obesity) with 500 bootstrapped replications.

**Results** Overall prevalence of overweight was 50.1% (male 59.5%, females 41.6%) whereas obesity prevalence was 16.1% (male 18.0%, females 14.6%). Overweight and obesity steady raised with age. Overweight was associated positively with age at enrolment, being a male, number of household members, daily alcohol intake, married status and high socio-economic status. Obesity was associated positively with age at enrolment, being a male and daily alcohol intake.

**Conclusion** There is little doubt that socio-cultural and life-style factors operate to influence overweight and obesity but it is important to investigate the factors and their interaction on obesity as well as the pathway linking them. This approach may support the development and implementation of effective public health strategies.

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**P2-231 STOMACH CANCER MORTALITY AMONG AGRICULTURAL WORKERS: RESULTS FROM A BRAZILIAN DEATH CERTIFICATE-BASED CASE-CONTROL STUDY**

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976j.64

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**Introduction** The use of pesticides in Brazil has been high. It is important to assess the risks related to the use of these substances. Some studies have reported an association between agricultural work and stomach cancer. This study aimed to estimate the risk of death from stomach cancer among agricultural workers in an intensive pesticide-use area in Brazil, 1996–2005.

**Methods** Cases were men and women aged ≥20 years old that died of stomach cancer. For each case two age and sex matched controls were randomly selected, from all possible controls where the cause of death was not cancer or haematological disease. Crude and adjusted ORs were estimated to evaluate the magnitude of the risk.

**Results** Agricultural workers living in the Serrana Region of Rio de Janeiro State were at higher risk of death from stomach cancer (OR: 1.41 (95% CI 1.10 to 1.82)) compared to non-agricultural workers. Stratified analysis revealed that the risk was higher among younger (OR: 3.54 (1.58 to 7.06)) agricultural workers.

**Conclusion** These results suggest that agricultural workers living in the Serrana Region of the state of Rio de Janeiro were at statistically significant higher risk of death from stomach cancer compared to non-agricultural workers.