accidental deaths (eg, violence, suicide and trauma). There is no apparent evidence of reduced mortality from CVD among light-to-moderate drinkers.

**Conclusion** Among Chinese adults aged 40–79 there was a J-shaped relationship between alcohol consumption and overall mortality.

**P2-335 CANCER MORTALITY AMONG CHRYSOTILE WORKERS**

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Since the beginning of 1972, we have followed a group of workers in an asbestos plant in Chongqing, China. In the plant, chrysotile has been used to manufacture asbestos textile, asbestos cement, flooring materials, friction materials, etc. Previously, we performed a matched (1:5) case-control study by selecting cases of workers who developed lung cancer sometime between 1975 and 2001 and found the elevated risk of lung cancer associated with the exposure. In 2006, we summarised further follow-up results of the cohort and found that, in addition to the 132 deaths until the end of 235th year, 101 workers were deceased during the last 10 years, and among them, 29 were from lung cancer (total: 51 lung cancers during the 35 years). Depending on the concentration of fibre of their workplace, we divided the workers into three levels of exposure. Compared to those in the administration and asbestos cement sections, workers in raw material and textile departments showed a higher HR for lung cancer (3.9, 95% CI 1.8 to 8.5) in Cox proportional hazard model analysis. Similarly, HRs for total cancer and total death were 2.0 (1.2 to 3.3) and 1.5 (1.1 to 2.0), respectively. Multivariate analysis controlling for age, smoking, and working time did not change the results greatly. The results of the present study confirm the strong association of chrysotile exposure and lung cancer. Results of the fibre type analysis of asbestos would be presented.

**P2-336 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CLASS III OBESITY AMONG ADULTS, NATIONAL TELEPHONE SURVEY (VIGITEL) BRAZIL, 2009**

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Introduction In Brazil, class III obesity has increased from 0.18% (1975), to 0.33% (1989) and 0.64% (2003) in the last decades, trends in class III obesity prevalence is available in Brazil. Many epidemiological studies have demonstrated that obesity that should be considered when developing prevention measures due to its relations with several chronic diseases.

**Conclusion** Among Chinese adults aged 40–79 there was a J-shaped relationship between alcohol consumption and overall mortality.

**P2-337 SHORT TERM TRENDS OF OBESITY USING DATA OF THE TELEPHONE-BASED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM OF RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR CHRONIC DISEASES (VIGITEL), BRAZIL, 2006 TO 2009**

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Introduction Obesity has increased in high and low income countries, among all age groups. In Brazil, obesity has tripled in men and doubled in women from 1975 to 2003. Objective: To analyse short term trends in the prevalence of obesity among Brazilian adults from 2006 to 2009. Method: Data from Vigitel collected annually from 2006 to 2009 were analysed. Poisson regression models with obesity as the dependent variable and the year of the study as the explanatory variable were used to identify linear trends.

**Conclusion** The obesity increase among Brazilian adults demonstrates the need to improve prevention measures in Brazil. The agile and inexpensive data collection method used allowed it to have an important role in obesity plan control recently developed in Brazil.

**P2-338 ASSOCIATION OF BODY MASS INDEX WITH RISK OF AGE-RELATED CATARACTS IN A MIDDLE-AGED JAPANESE POPULATION**

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Introduction Many epidemiological studies have demonstrated that body mass index (BMI) is associated with the risk of developing