

blood tests, complete two-dimensional, pulsed and tissue Doppler echocardiography. For the evaluation of diastolic function we determined tricuspid inflow peak velocity during early (Et) and late (At) filling, their ratio Et/At, early diastolic tissue Doppler velocity of the tricuspid annulus (e't), the ratio Et/e't and Et wave deceleration time (DTt).

**Results.** Mean values of waist circumference (WC), systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), fasting glucose (GLU), HDL-cholesterol (HDL), triglycerides (TG) were significantly higher in the group with MetS (for all parameters  $p < 0.01$ ). RV diastolic function parameters were also significantly changed in the group with MetS (tab.1). In patients with MetS Et/At ratio was negatively related to WC ( $r = -0.506$ ), SBP ( $r = -0.275$ ), DBP ( $r = -0.320$ ), GLU ( $r = -0.454$ ), TG ( $r = -0.230$ ), HDL ( $r = -0.110$ ). Also, in subjects with MetS Et/e't ratio was positively correlated with WC ( $r = 0.420$ ), SBP ( $r = 0.507$ ), DBP ( $r = 0.450$ ), GLU ( $r = 0.256$ ), TG ( $r = 0.167$ ), and there were no positive association with HDL ( $r = 0.000$ ). Multivariate analysis revealed that SBP, fasting glucose level and WC were independently associated with Et/e't ratio.

**Conclusions.** MetS has an important impact on RV diastolic function. Among all components of MetS WC, SBP and serum glucose level were independently associated with RV diastolic dysfunction.

Tab.1. RV diastolic function

Variables	MetS	Controls	p
Et (cm/s)	47.78±8.11	55.77±9.45	0.0009
At (cm/s)	64.62±11.97	47.6±11.39	<0.0001
Et/At	0.61±0.04	1.21±0.36	<0.0001
e't (cm/s)	10.23±2.29	13.89±3.89	0.0002
Et/e't	4.93±1.26	4.25±0.77	0.0251
DTt (ms)	233.29±8.68	206.31±15.66	< 0.0001

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##### Does metabolic syndrome influence right ventricular diastolic function in patients with preserved left ventricular systolic function?

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**Introduction.** Metabolic syndrome (MetS) is commonly associated with left ventricular (LV) diastolic dysfunction and LV hypertrophy. However, the role of MetS in right ventricular (RV) diastolic function is not completely elucidated.

**Purpose.** Evaluation of diastolic function of RV in patients with metabolic syndrome and preserved left ventricular systolic function.

**Methods.** Our study included 44 subjects with MetS and 44 controls adjusted by age. MetS was defined by the presence of 3 or more criteria of International Diabetes Federation and American Heart Association/National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. All subjects underwent careful clinical and physical examination, laboratory