

BODY MASS INDEX, WAIST CIRCUMFERENCES AND BIOCHEMICAL TESTS IN PATIENTS FROM HOSPITAL DAS CLÍNICAS, SALVADOR, BA.
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Anthropometric measurements have been extensively used to evaluate the risk of obesity and coronary disease in humans. Body Mass Index (BMI), waist circumference (WC), waist-to-hip ratio (WHiR) and waist-to-height ratio (WHeR) have been shown to be useful parameters to predict the risk for coronary disease, mainly in adults. In this work, we have measured the BMI, WC, WHiR and WHeR of general clinic patients from Hospital das Clínicas, Salvador, Bahia, as well as accessed the results of their biochemical blood tests (glucose, triglycerides, total cholesterol, HDL, LDL and VLDL). Non-clinical risk factors, as smoking habit, alcohol consumption and familial history were also investigated by interviewing the patients. The relationship between clinical risk factors and laboratorial results were analyzed. We have found strong positive correlations between BMI, WHiR and WHeR with triglycerides and VLDL blood levels in men; and strong negative correlation with HDL in women. Further data analysis is going to be performed to determine the risk profile of studied populations for obesity and coronary disease. Additionally, these results will be useful to evaluate the meaning of these anthropometric parameters in determining the obesity and coronary disease risk in adults. Acknowledgments: Hospital Universitário Professor Edgard Santos (HUPES), Dra. Maria Teresita Bendicho and Dr. Maurício Chaves.