

of over-commitment among SOs and MAs was 35.3% and 29%, respectively. After adjustment for a range of potentially confounding factors, effort-reward imbalance (odds-ratio [OR] = 2.8; 95% confidence-interval [CI] = 1.1-7.4), high efforts (OR = 2.5; 95% CI = 1.2-5.3), and over-commitment (OR = 2.5; 95% CI = 1.1-5.6) were significantly associated with hypertension among SOs. Similarly, effort-reward imbalance and high efforts increased the risk of hypertension by 2-fold (OR = 2.2; 95% CI = 1.1-4.2) and 3-fold (OR = 3.02; 95% CI = 1.9-4.8), respectively, among the MAs.

Conclusions: Evidences suggest that a substantially higher number of administrators are afflicted by job stress, and job stress was associated with hypertension.

PS 15-05 TEST ANXIETY CORRELATES WITH 24-HOUR AMBULATORY BLOOD PRESSURE AND ANGIOTENSIN II IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

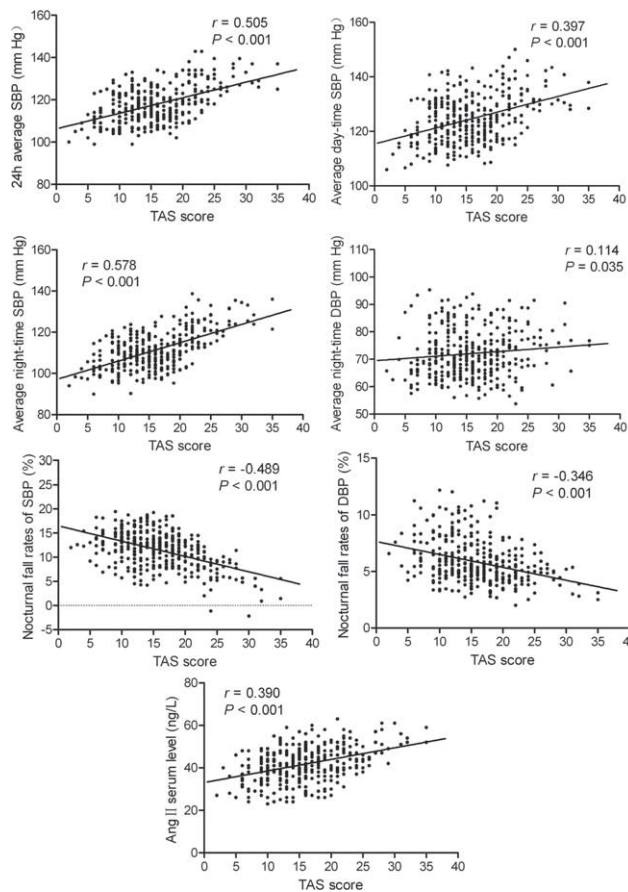
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Objective: To investigate the potential effect of test anxiety on the changes in 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure (ABP) and serum angiotensin II (Ang II) in high school students.

Design and method: Exam anxiety was evaluated in 344 high school students using Sarason test anxiety scale (TAS) at one week before season examinations between November 2012 and December 2014. All students were divided into three: control group (n = 83), middle anxiety group (n = 176), and high anxiety group (n = 85) according to their TAS scores. 24-h ABP and serum Ang II were measured in all students.

Results: Twenty-four-hour systolic blood pressure (SBP), night-time SBP, and serum Ang II in middle and high anxiety groups were significant higher than that in control group (all P < 0.001). In high anxiety group, day-time SBP was higher, nocturnal fall rates of SBP and diastolic (DBP) were significant lower than that in control group (all P < 0.05). In high anxiety group, 24-h, day-time, night-time SBP and Ang II were significant higher, while nocturnal fall rates of SBP and DBP were significant lower than that in middle anxiety group (all P < 0.05). TAS score was positively associated with 24-h, day-time, night-time SBP and Ang II (r = 0.505, 0.397, 0.578, and 0.390, respectively), and negatively associated with the nocturnal fall rates of SBP and DBP (r = -0.489 and -0.346, respectively), all P < 0.05. TAS score was an independent risk factor of 24-h, day-time and night-time SBP, night-time DBP, nocturnal fall rates of SBP and DBP, and Ang II after adjusting for confounding factors.

Conclusions: Exam anxiety is an important risk factor for elevated BP and serum Ang II levels, and abnormal 24-h BP rhythm variation in high school students.



[Correlations of TAS score with parameters of 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure and serum level of angiotensin II]

PS 15-06 GENDER SPECIFIC DIFFERENCES IN THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND METABOLIC SYNDROME IN THE KOREAN POPULATION: FINDINGS FROM THE 2013 KOREAN NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY

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Objective: This study aims to investigate the gender-specific associations between socioeconomic status and metabolic syndrome (MetS) in Korean adults.

Design and method: We examined the relationship between socioeconomic status and the prevalence of MetS in 4,689 Korean adults aged 20 to 79 years (2,024 men and 2,665 women) who participated in the 2013 Korean National Health Examination and Nutrition Survey. Occupation status was classified as none, manual, non-manual based on a self-reported questionnaire. Marital status was classified as single, married, divorced, and widowed. A modified Asian criterion based on a harmonized definition of MetS was adopted. Adjusted odds ratios (ORs) for MetS were calculated using multiple logistic regression models.

Results: Prevalences of MetS in men and women were 30.9% and 24.8%, respectively. Significant differences in the association between marital status, occupational status, education, and MetS were found between males and females. Compared with the married men, the ORs (95% CIs) for MetS in single and divorced men were 0.447 (0.310-0.645) and 1.612 (1.018-2.554), respectively after adjusting for covariates such as age, smoking status, alcohol drinking, and exercise status. However, in women, there was no significant association with marital status and MetS. Compared with the lowest household income group and the lowest educated group

Table Parameters of 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure and serum level of angiotensin II

	among three groups ($\bar{X} \pm s$)			P value
	Control (n = 83)	Middle anxiety group (n = 176)	High anxiety group (n = 85)	
24h SBP, mm Hg	114.04±7.33	116.07±7.00 ^a	125.38±8.00 ^{ab}	< 0.001
24h DBP, mm Hg	73.28±9.04	74.13±8.49	75.44±8.70	0.265
Day-time SBP, mm Hg	121.50±7.89	123.20±7.64	130.54±8.26 ^{ab}	< 0.001
Day-time DBP, mm Hg	75.65±9.23	76.36±8.80	77.27±8.83	0.488
Night-time SBP, mm Hg	106.59±7.16	108.95±6.91 ^a	120.21±8.29 ^{ab}	< 0.001
Night-time DBP, mm Hg	70.93±8.91	71.89±8.25	73.60±8.59	0.116
Nocturnal fall rates of SBP, %	13.08±2.99	12.28±3.43	8.39±3.22 ^{ab}	< 0.001
Nocturnal fall rates of DBP, %	6.44±2.02	6.03±1.99	4.88±1.29 ^{ab}	< 0.001
Ang II, ng/L	38.57±7.56	41.12±7.93 ^a	45.89±7.62 ^{ab}	< 0.001

Results were represented as mean ± SDs

^aP < 0.05, as compared to control group.

^bP < 0.05, as compared to Middle anxiety group.