Ninety-eight percent of patients had hyperkalemia (medication induced or renal failure) and 3 patients had digoxin toxicity as the cause of conduction disturbance. 6 patients needed temporary pacemaker as their permanent pacemaker generator had reached end of life.

Conclusion: Temporary support of conduction system prior to placement of permanent pacemaker was the commonest cause of temporary pacemaker in our study. Myocardial infarction, atrial fibrillation leading to permanent pacemaker patient with a high mortality, and unstable angina cause of conduction disturbance is a frequent cause for need of temporary pacemaker.

8 EFFECTS OF FRUCTOSE-1,6-BISPHOSPHATE AND OTHER COMPOUNDS ON HYPOThERMIC PRESERVATION OF CORONARY ARTERIES

Methods: Combination of pharmacological and molecular approaches is used in this study. Summary of Results: ATP and its analogs were able to improve the preservation of the coronary arteries. Conclusion: This study showed that the combination of pharmacological and molecular approaches is an effective method to improve the preservation of the coronary arteries.

9 MECHANISMS OF ENDOTHELIAL BARRIER ENHANCEMENT INDUCED BY ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATE

Introduction: Endothelial barrier dysfunction is often the underlying cause of vascular leakage and edema. It is important therefore to find ways to preserve barrier properties. Extracellular adenosine triphosphate (ATP) has been known to protect endothelial barrier in many conditions. In this study, we investigated the mechanisms of endothelial barrier enhancement induced by extracellular ATP. Results: ATP and its analogs were able to improve the preservation of the coronary arteries. Conclusion: This study showed that the combination of pharmacological and molecular approaches is an effective method to improve the preservation of the coronary arteries.

10 AN ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS' INTEREST IN RESEARCH FROM A MEMORY SPECIALTY CLINIC

Method: Subjects were divided into two groups. First group was the patients who participated in research studies, and the second group was the patients who did not. Results: There was a significant difference in the percentage of patients interested in research between the two groups. Conclusion: This study showed that patients who participate in research studies are more interested in research than those who do not. Further research is needed to determine the factors that influence patients' interest in research.

11 THE RISK OF NEPHROLITHIASIS IN SPONDYLOARTHRITIS

Methods: A retrospective cohort study was conducted. Results: There was a significant increase in the prevalence of renal stones in patients with spondyloarthritis (SPA) as compared with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Conclusion: This study showed that patients with spondyloarthritis have a higher risk of developing renal stones than those with rheumatoid arthritis.

12 CONCENTRATION-DEPENDENT EFFECTS OF VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR ON ENDOTHELIAL PERMEABILITY

Methods: Endothelial cells were treated with different concentrations of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). Results: There was a significant increase in endothelial permeability with increasing concentrations of VEGF. Conclusion: Vascular endothelial growth factor significantly increases endothelial permeability in a concentration-dependent manner.

13 CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH NETWORK

Introduction: The development of a collaborative research network among researchers and clinicians is critical for the success of clinical trials. Methods: A survey was conducted to assess the needs and concerns of researchers and clinicians. Results: There were significant differences in the needs and concerns between researchers and clinicians. Conclusion: This study showed the importance of developing a collaborative research network among researchers and clinicians for the success of clinical trials.