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• 計畫中文名稱	探討顱內與顱外動脈狹窄相關致病危險因子之差異的流行病學研究
• 計畫英文名稱	An epidemiological study to investigate the differences of risk factors between intracranial stenosis and extracranial stenosis.
• 主管機關	行政院國家科學委員會
• 計畫編號	NSC95-2314-B038-053
• 執行機構	台北醫學大學公共衛生學系
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• 中文摘要	查無中文摘要
• 英文摘要	Arsenic is a metalloid element and widely distributed in the environment. Drinking arsenic-contaminated groundwater is the main way of human exposure to arsenic (Sheehy and Jones, 1993). Epidemiological evidence has shown that long-term chronic arsenic exposure in drinking water is associated with an increased risk of peripheral arterial disease (Tseng et al., 1996), ischemic heart disease (Chen et al., 1996), and cerebral infarction (Chiou et al., 1997a). A recent report also indicated a dose-response relationship between long-term exposure to inorganic arsenic from groundwater and carotid atherosclerosis in Taiwan (Wang et al., 2002). Accumulating researches demonstrated that arsenic induces pathophysiological events relevant with atherogenic potential including increased oxidative stress (Barchowsky et al., 1996; Barchowsky et al., 1999; Del Razo et al., 2001; Kitchin and Ahmad, 2003). The generation of reactive oxidants is a general manifestation of an inflammaroty reaction, an important modifying factor of atherosclerosis progression, which involved low density lipoprotein (LDL) deposition and oxidation, the interactions of migratory leukocytes with resident vascular endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, and fibroblasts (Ross, 1999).