

Abstract #: 447**Decoding the effect of neighbourhood on arterial health (DEpICT): Preliminary results on neighbourhood self-evaluation**

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Background: DEpICT is an ongoing exploratory, observational, cross-sectional study in community-dwelling individuals in Limassol, Cyprus aiming to combine individual-level and community-level risk factors to decode their effect on arterial health (stiffness) as measured with pulse wave velocity (PWV).

Methods: Participants are >40 years and living in the same address for ≥5 years. They provide personal information on quality of life and mental health (SF-12 and GHQ-12), physical activity (IPAQ), adherence to Mediterranean diet (MedDiet) and sociodemographic. Arterial stiffness is measured as PWV. Neighborhood is self-assessed using the “Place Standard” Tool, as well as independent neighborhood audit with the newly-developed CyNoTes tool.

Results: Mean age of the first 176 participants (53% male) was 55.2 (±8.6). All participants rated their health between excellent/very good (50.5%) and good/modest (49.5%), however participants with

a higher net family income reported significantly better health (p for trend=0.02), with 61.4% reporting very good/excellent health in those earning $>2000\text{E}$ Vs 40.2% in those earning $\leq 2000\text{E}/\text{m}$ ($p=0.005$). Out of 14 constructs in “Place”, “Public transport” and “Participation and sense of control” were rated lowest (3.1 ± 1.9 and 3.1 ± 1.8) and “Identity and sense of belonging” and “Safety” highest (4.1 ± 1.9 and 4.5 ± 1.8). Out of these, family income was associated with “Safety” ($p=0.005$) and self-health with “Participation and sense of control”.

Conclusions: Participants rate social and safety aspects of their neighborhood higher than build aspects.

Key messages: Participants express the need for more public engagement in community decision-making; sense of lacking control may affect individual health.