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hybrid) (CBP) and *Coleus blumei* (mix colour hybrid) (CBMC). The quantities of total antioxidants in different parts (stems, petioles and leaves) of the plants were also evaluated. Fresh CAL samples were randomly collected from Jakarta, Indonesia and samples of CBR and CBMC were randomly collected from Kuantan, Malaysia. Samples were freeze-dried, ground and extracted using methanol. The antioxidants content of the extracted samples were measured on the basis of scavenging activity of the stable 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) free radical (DPPH radical-scavenging assay). Ascorbic acid and butylated hydroxyl anisole (BHA) were used as positive control. Absorbance at 517 nm was determined after 30 min, and the percent inhibition activity was then calculated. Results showed that the total antioxidants content in CBR and CBMC were significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) than in CAL but there was no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) of total antioxidants content in CBR and CBMC. Different parts of CAL have the same ($P > 0.05$) amounts of total antioxidants content. In CBP and CBMC, the leaves have the highest ($P < 0.05$) content of the total antioxidants followed by petioles and stems. *Coleus blumei* showed greater amount of total antioxidants content compared to *Coleus amboinicus* Lour. The study showed the potential of *Coleus* spp. from Malaysia to be developed as natural functional food..

P-361 CA19-9 as a Non-Invasive Marker for Disease Activity in Hepatitis B Patients: Is there any Role?

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The combined elevation of tumor markers carbohydrate antigen 19-9 (CA 19-9) and carbohydrate antigen 125 (CA 125) has been shown to be associated with the severity of liver fibrosis in patients with liver disease. We assessed the association between CA 19-9 and viral hepatitis B activity which will allow us to know the usefulness of CA 19-9 as a surrogate marker for the disease activity in hepatitis B patients.

Methods: A prospective study involving 60 patients with hepatitis B surface antigen positive carrier was performed. These patients were divided into 2 groups according to HBeAg positivity. Tumor marker CA 19-9 was determined using routine laboratory methods and correlated with the disease activity by measuring hepatitis B viral DNA (HBV DNA) and serum alanine transaminase (ALT) and aspartate transaminase (AST) levels.

Results: Eleven (18%) were HBeAg positive and 49 (82%) were HBeAg negative. The mean (standard deviation) age in the former group was 40.7 (11.7) years and in the latter group was 40.8 (12.5) years ($p = 0.98$). There was no significance difference between the two groups with respect to the levels of serum ALT/AST, HBV DNA and CA 19-9. There was no significant correlation seen between CA 19-9 and serum ALT/AST. It was the same with the levels of HBV DNA.

Discussions and conclusion: The use of CA 19-9 as a non-invasive marker for disease activity in patients with hepatitis B infection was not useful. There was no role of CA 19-9 in hepatitis B patients to assess the disease activity.

P-364 Modified Dynamic Gracilis Neosphincter for Faecal Incontinence: An analysis of functional outcome at a single institution.

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Background – We undertook a prospective longitudinal study of patients with end-stage faecal incontinence who underwent gracilis muscle transposition as a neo-anal sphincter with external low frequency electrical stimulation of the nerve to gracilis combined with biofeedback. **Method –** 31 Patients (21 male, 10 female: median age 22 years, range – 4 to 77) with end stage faecal incontinence were operated for traumatic disruption (11-35%), congenital atresia (11-35%), iatrogenic injury (6-20%) and perineal sepsis (3-10%). Assessment of outcome was clinical, anal manometry (maximum resting –MRP and maximum squeeze pressures MSP), the Cleveland continence score (CCS) and the Rockwood quality of life scale (FIQL).