

Prevalence of diabetes and hypertension among reproductive women in India

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ABSTRACT

In developing countries, reproductive women with Diabetes and Hypertension are more prevalent in India. The main objective of this study is to examine the prevalence of Diabetes and Hypertension among reproductive women in India. Study uses 71st rounds of the NSS data conducted during Jan-Jun 2014, Government of India. The Univariate and Binary logistic regression is used to find out the effect of independent variables on Diabetes, Hypertension and treatment seeking behaviour. The prevalence of Diabetes and Hypertension was estimated only from self-reporting women. The prevalence of Diabetes among reproductive women was (14 per 1000), with higher prevalence in urban (26 per 1000) than rural (9 per 1000) and the prevalence of Hypertension was (18 per 1000), with higher prevalence in urban (30 per 1000) than rural (12 per 1000) respectively. The univariate and logistic regression analysis showed that the important correlates of Diabetes and the logistic regression indicated that Diabetes and Hypertension was positively associated with age ($p<0.01$) and economic status ($p<0.01$). Not working and higher economic status women have more likely to develop Diabetes and Hypertension. Primary and middle schooling women have more risk of Diabetes and Hypertension in comparison to illiterate and higher educated women. High prevalence of Diabetes and Hypertension was observed in this study. The overall estimates for Diabetes and Hypertension prevalence show that higher in urban area than rural. Education has been found a significant characteristics, further women work status, social group and economic status has substantial impact on Diabetes and Hypertension. Finally, these findings specified that an increase awareness, interventions for healthy diet, activity, de-addiction, improve health care services and medical treatment of households which should in turn raise Diabetes and Hypertension women survival and should decrease risk of comorbidities due to Diabetes and Hypertension among reproductive women in India.

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Prevalence of elevated blood pressure and its predictors among secondary school students in Sarawak

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ABSTRACT

Hypertension is an exceptionally common and important risk factor of cardiovascular and renal diseases. It is a major public health concern as substantial evidence points to hypertension starting in childhood and tracking into adulthood. This cross-sectional study was conducted to determine the prevalence of adolescents with elevated blood pressure in Sarawak, Malaysia and its predictors. A total of 2,540 secondary school students aged 12 to 17 years from 19 schools in Sarawak participated. Questionnaire was used to obtain socio-demographic data, parental history of hypertension, and physical activity while a Seca 213 stadiometer, Omron HBF-375 body composition monitors, non-extensible measuring tapes, and Omron HBP-1300 blood pressure monitors were used to measure height, weight, body fat percentage, waist circumference, and blood pressure. Data was entered and analysed using SPSS version 23.0. Results showed that the prevalences of adolescents with elevated blood pressure, overweight, central obesity, and overfat were 30.1%, 24.3%, 13.5%, and 6.7% respectively. Multivariate logistic regression demonstrated the predictors significantly associated with adolescent elevated blood pressure at 95% confidence interval were overweight (adjusted odds ratio=3.144), being male (adjusted odds ratio=3.073), being Chinese (adjusted odds ratio=2.321) or Iban (adjusted odds ratio=1.578), being centrally obese (adjusted odds ratio=2.145), being overfat (adjusted odds ratio=1.885), and being an older adolescent (adjusted odds ratio=1.109). Parental history of hypertension, locality, and physical activity showed no significant associations. The obesity epidemic must be tackled at community and school levels by health education, regulation of school canteen foods, and instating a nutritionist in every school. Keywords adolescent, elevated blood pressure, hypertension, prevalence, predictors, risk factors, obesity, gender, ethnic, age, parental history of hypertension, locality, urban, rural, physical activity, Sarawak, Malaysia