

عنوان مقاله:

Prevalence of hypertension and some related risk factors in rural population affiliated to Tarom health network in ۲۰۰۱

محل انتشار:

مجله علمی پژوهشی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی زنجان، دوره 10، شماره 40 (سال: 1381)

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Considering high prevalence of hypertension and its increasing trend in urban areas, insufficient awareness of its prevalence in rural areas, and also in order to determine its prevalence and some related factors in rural population, the present research was performed on the population affiliated to health centers in Tarom in ۲۰۰۱. Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study was carried out on ۱۵۰۰ people over ۱۵ years of age who had been selected through multi-stage randomization. The information required was gathered using questionnaire, interview, and observation by ۱۰ trained Behvarzes. Blood pressure, height, and weight were measured using standard scales, cloth meter and the same sphygmomanometer. Then, the subjects who had systolic blood pressure more than ۱۴۰ mmHg in two repeated visits were labeled as hypertensive people. After the determination of prevalence of hypertension, the relationship between hypertension on one hand and sex, age, and Body Mass Index (BMI) on the other hand was determined as well. Then, confidence interval was estimated. In order to analyze the data descriptive statistics and Chi-square were utilized. Results: Among ۱۵۰۰ people studied, ۴۲% were male and ۵۸% were female. The prevalence of hypertension was determined to be ۱۲/۳% in the samples and by increasing the age and BMI the proportion of hypertensive people was found to be on rise ($P < ۰.۰۰۰۱$). Conclusion: Hypertension rate was found to be higher in Tarom rural areas with different lifestyle in comparison with areas with civil lifestyle. More studies to determine the factors related to the increase in hypertension prevalence and observational studies to relieve this problem are highly recommended.

کلمات کلیدی:

,Keywords: Prevalence of hypertension, Risk factor, Rural population

واژگان کلیدی: شیوع پرفشاری خون، عامل خطر، جمعیت روستایی

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