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Apr 12th, 10:40 AM - 10:55 AM

# Identifying Multiple Risk Factors of Hypertension for Reducing the Prevalence of Peripheral Arterial Disease in Rural Central Appalachia

Olufeyisayo Odebunmi  
*East Tennessee State University*

Sylvester Olubolu Orimaye  
*East Tennessee State University*

Moboni Tosin Mokikan  
*East Tennessee State University*

Adeola Olubukola Awujoola  
*East Tennessee State University*

Adekunle Olumide Oke  
*East Tennessee State University*

*See next page for additional authors*

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Odebunmi, Olufeyisayo; Orimaye, Sylvester Olubolu; Mokikan, Moboni Tosin; Awujoola, Adeola Olubukola; Oke, Adekunle Olumide; Poole, Amy; Paul, Timir Kumar; Walker, Terrie; Blackwell, Gerald; Alamian, Arsham; Stewart, David W.; and Mamudu, Hadii Mohammed, "Identifying Multiple Risk Factors of Hypertension for Reducing the Prevalence of Peripheral Arterial Disease in Rural Central Appalachia" (2019). *Appalachian Student Research Forum*. 22.  
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**Author Names**

Olufeyisayo Odebunmi, Sylvester Olubolu Orimaye, Moboni Tosin Mokikan, Adeola Olubukola Awujoola, Adekunle Olumide Oke, Amy Poole, Timir Kumar Paul, Terrie Walker, Gerald Blackwell, Arsham Alamian, David W. Stewart, and Hadii Mohammed Mamudu

# IDENTIFYING MULTIPLE RISK FACTORS OF HYPERTENSION FOR REDUCING THE PREVALENCE OF PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DISEASE IN RURAL CENTRAL APPALACHIA FROM 2008 TO 2018

**Odebunmi OO.<sup>1</sup>, Mokikan MT.<sup>1</sup>, Awuujoola AO.<sup>1</sup>, Oke AO.<sup>1</sup>, Orimaye SO.<sup>1</sup>,  
Poole AM.<sup>1</sup>, Alamian A.<sup>1</sup>, Stewart D.<sup>2</sup>, Gerald B.<sup>3</sup>, Walker T.<sup>3</sup> and Mamudu  
HM<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>College of Public Health, <sup>2</sup>Bill Gatton College of Pharmacy, East Tennessee State University and <sup>3</sup>Ballad Health. Johnson City, Tennessee

# BACKGROUND

- Hypertension occurs when there is persistent increase in the pressure of blood vessels in the body
- About 1 in 3 adults in the United States have hypertension
- Hypertension is a major risk factor for Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD).
- PAD is a narrowing of the peripheral arteries in legs, stomach, arms and head regions of the body except the heart.
- Hypertension affects 32.2% of the US population while 38.7% of Tennesseans are diagnosed with hypertension

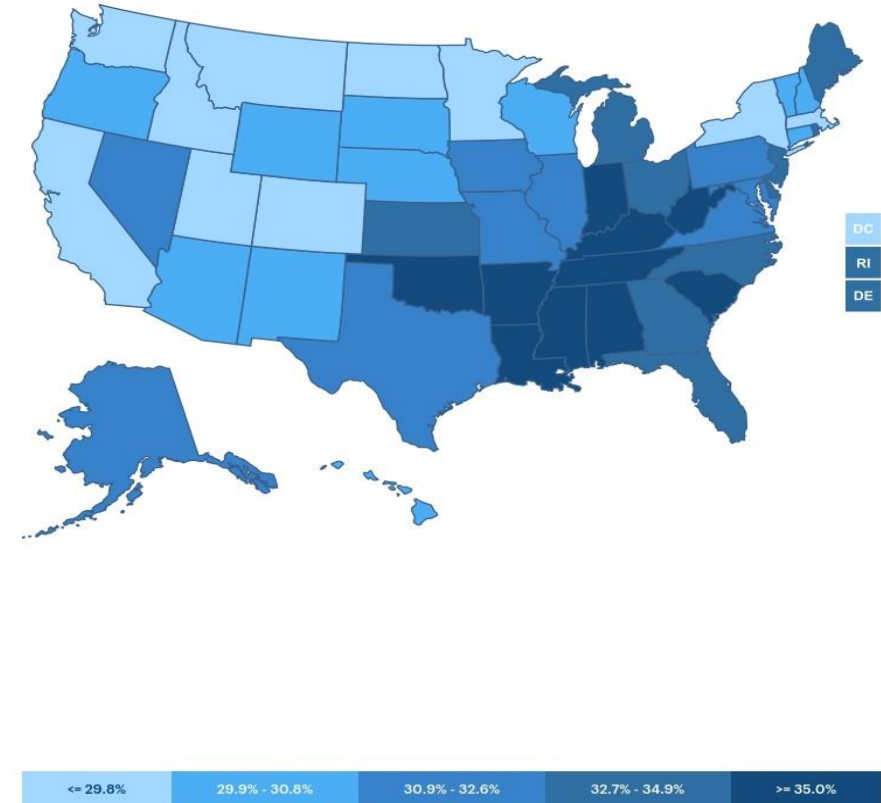
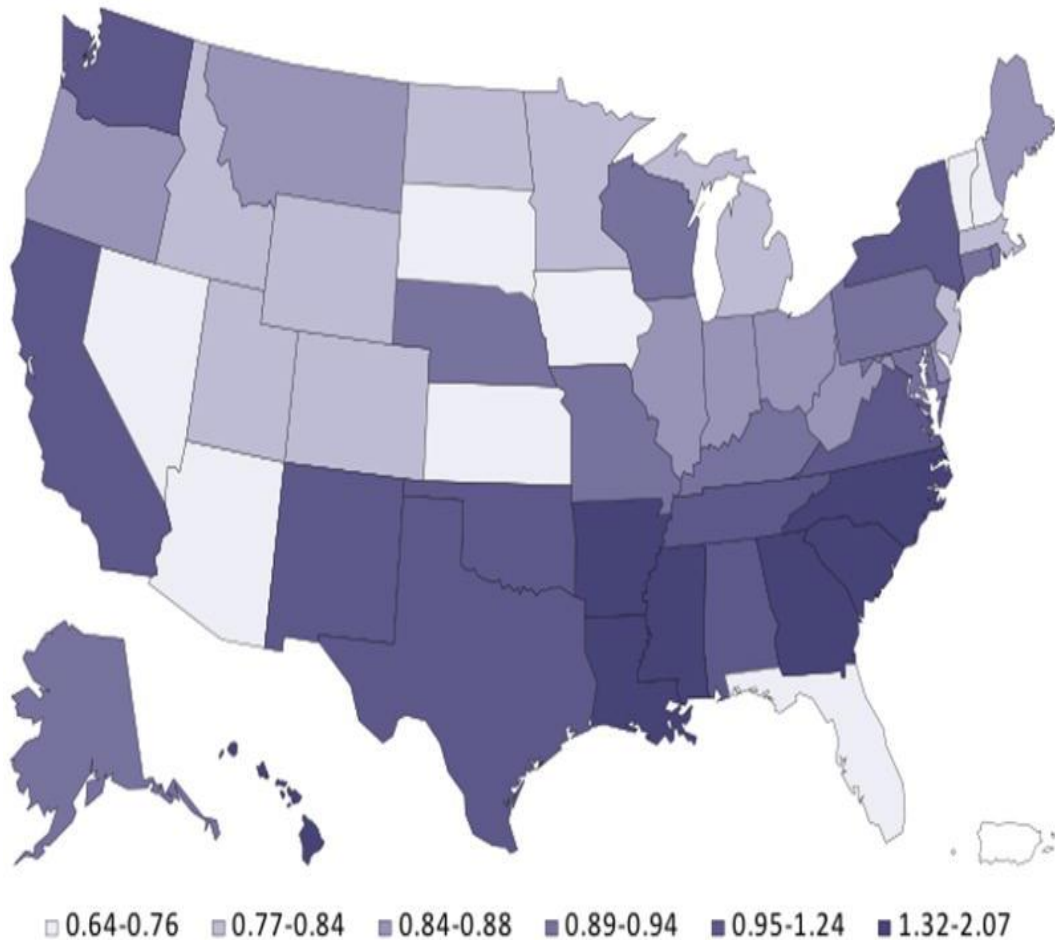
# PAD • Peripheral Artery Disease

affects approximately

**8.5 million people** in the U.S.



# Maps showing the distribution of PAD and hypertension in the United States

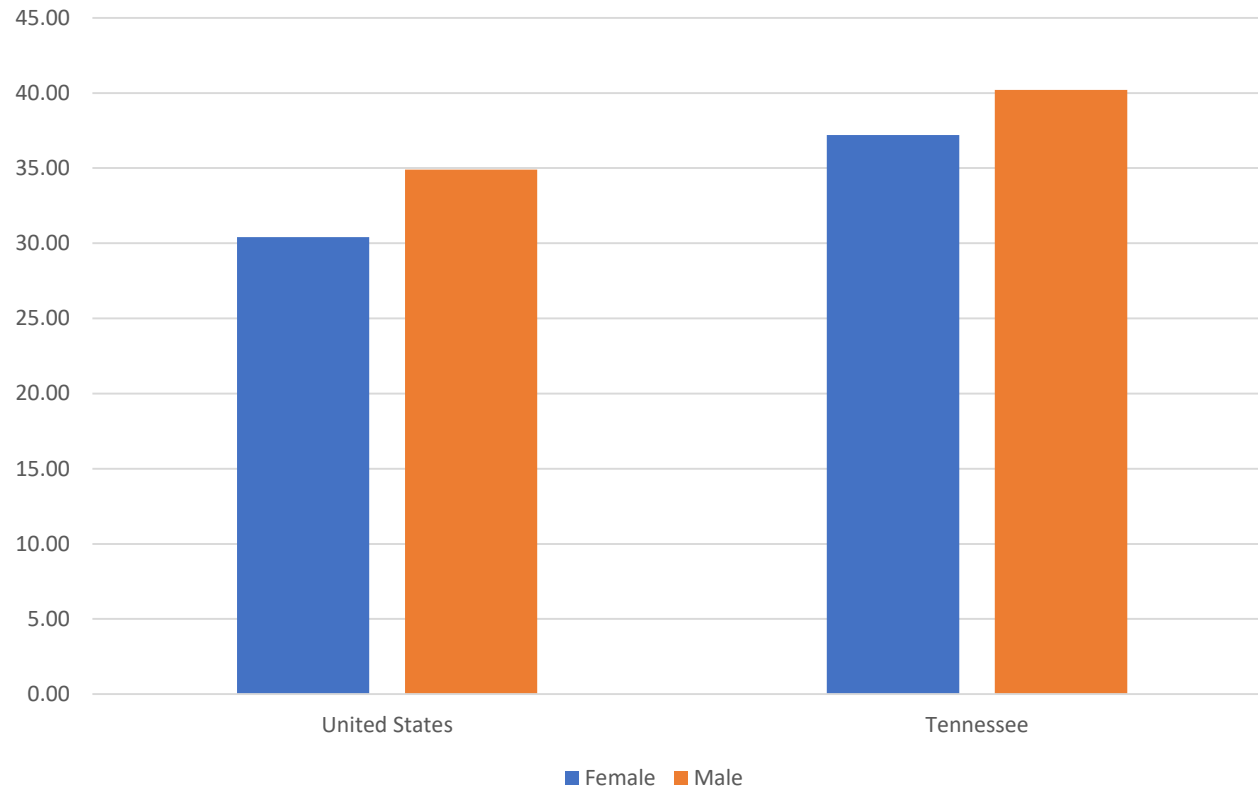


SOURCE:

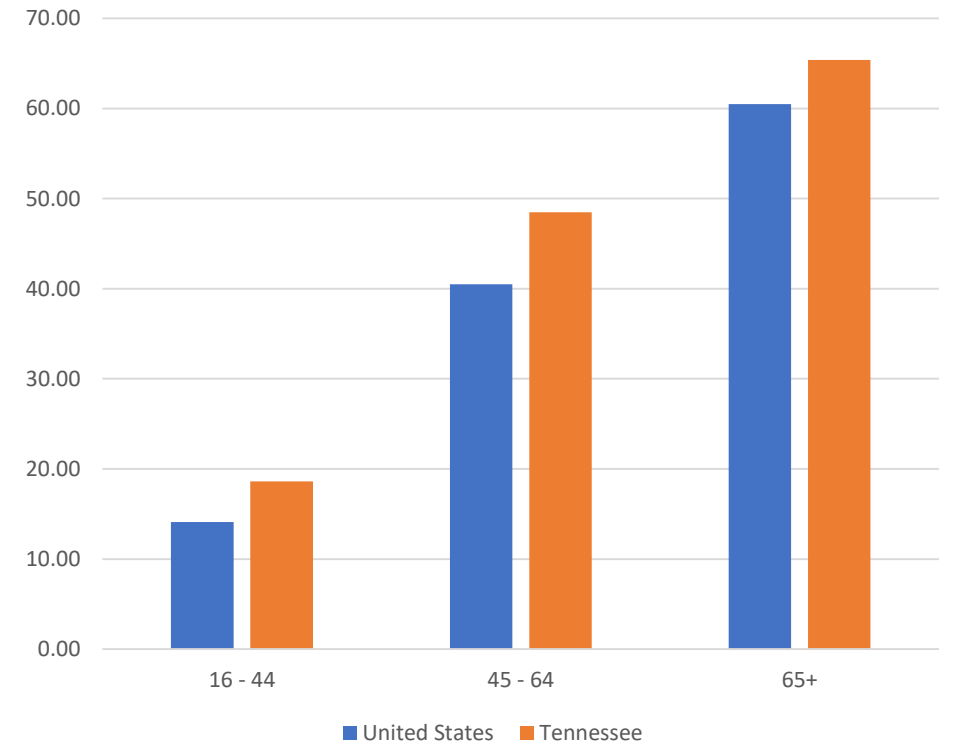
• CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

# Bar charts showing comparison of hypertension by gender and age in the US and Tennessee

Prevalence of hypertension by gender in the US and TN

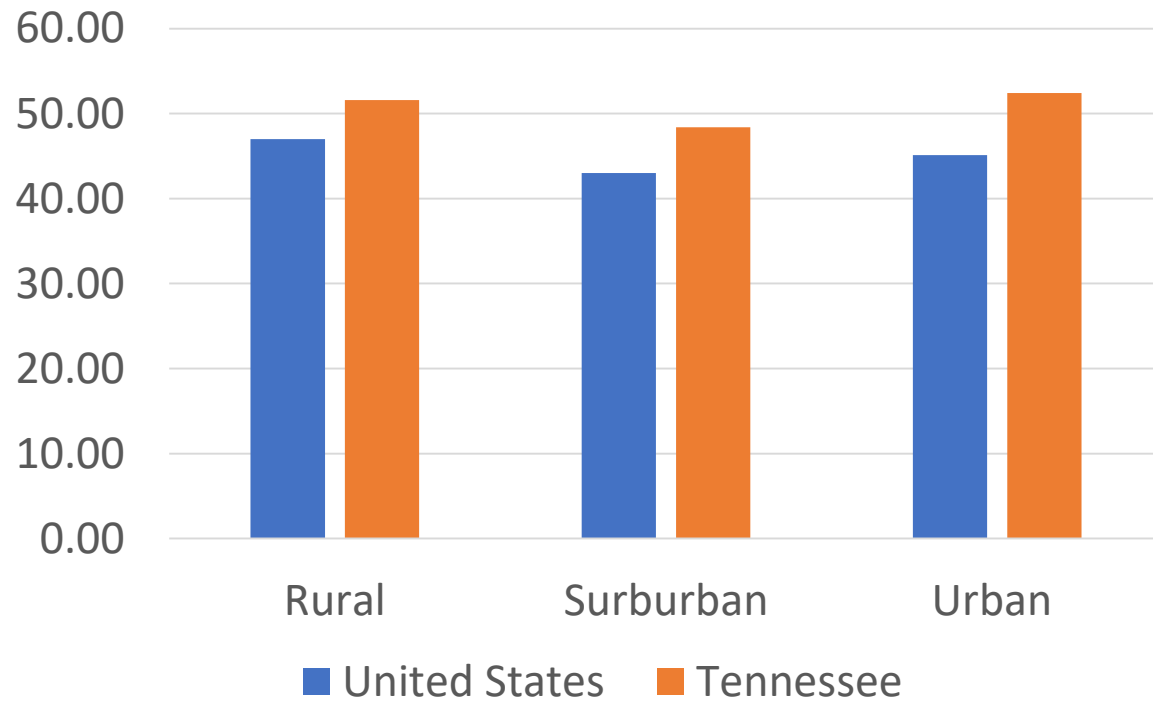


Prevalence of hypertension by age in the US and TN

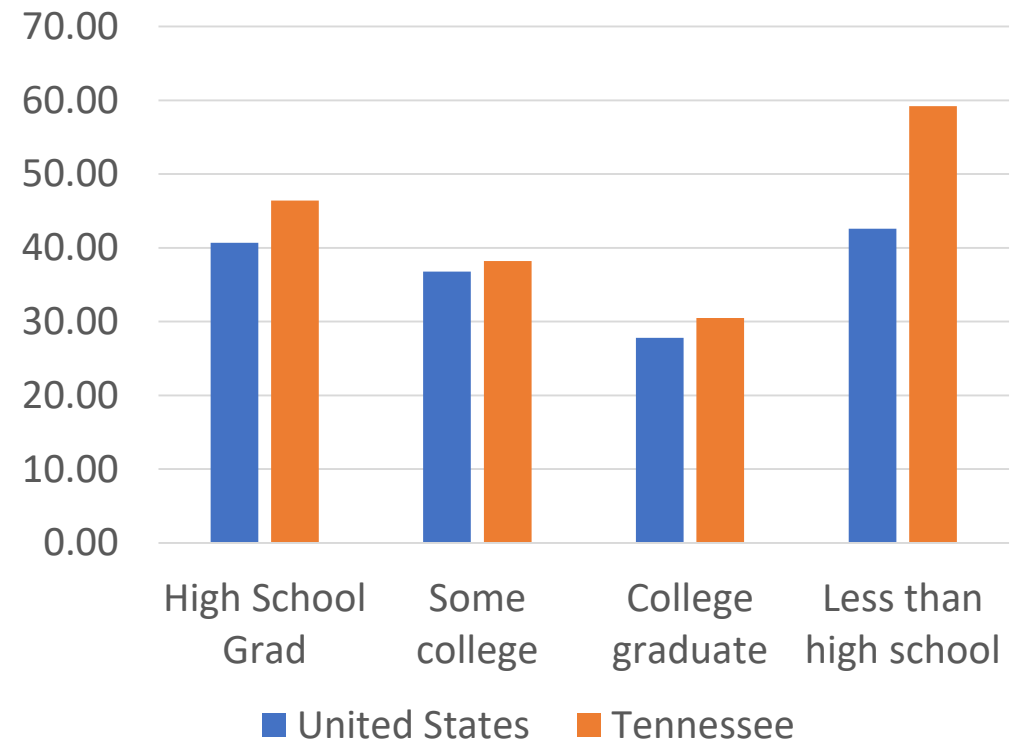


# Bar charts showing comparison of hypertension by urbanicity and education in the US and Tennessee

Prevalence of hypertension by urbanicity in the US and TN



Prevalence of hypertension by education level in the US and TN





# OBJECTIVE

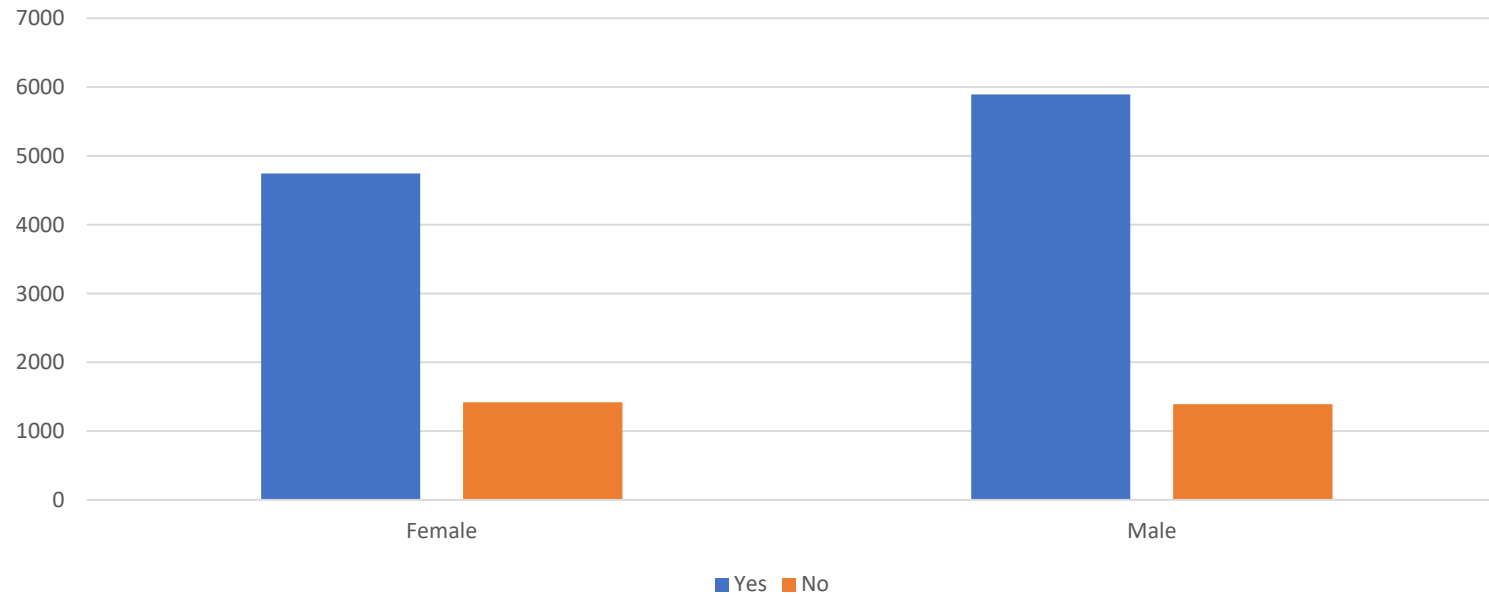
To examine the multiple risk factors of hypertension in male and female PAD patients in Central Appalachia.

# METHOD

- The data of 13,455 patients with PAD was extracted from Electronic Medical Records (EMR) system using ICD- 9 and ICD-10 codes.
- The outcome variable of the study was hypertension in PAD patients.
- Using descriptive statistics with the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24, we performed multivariable logistic regression to assess the association between risk factors of hypertension in male and female PAD patients

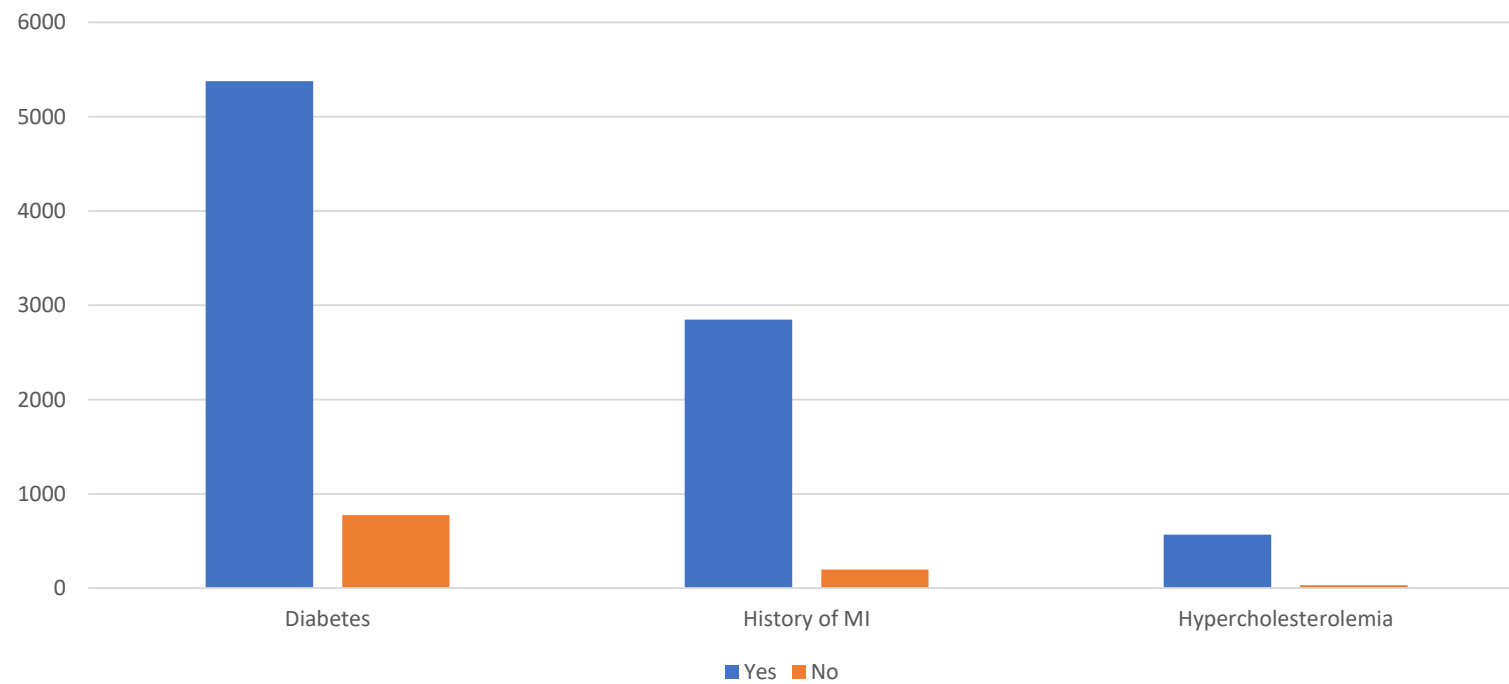
# Results

Bar Chart showing prevalence of hypertension in PAD by gender



# Results

Bar chart showing prevalence of hypertension in PAD patients with other comorbidities



Risk Factors	P-value	Mean Difference	Standard Error	95% C.I
Age	0.00	-4.09	0.27	-4.62 to -3.56
BMI	0.01	-4.71	1.79	-8.22 to -1.21
Hypercholesterolemia	0.00	-0.04	0.00	-0.05 to -0.04
Smoking Status	0.00	0.28	0.02	0.25 to 0.31
DM	0.00	-0.23	0.01	-0.25 to -0.21
History of MI	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.18 to 0.22

# Results

Table 1: Independent T-test for risk factors of hypertension in PAD patients in Central Appalachia

Risk Factors / Parameters	P-value	Odds Ratio (OR)	95% C.I
Male	MI	0.00	3.86 1.61 to 9.21
	DM	0.00	2.63 1.43 to 4.83
Female	BMI	0.00	1.12 1.06 to 1.18
	Significant other	0.01	0.09 0.02 to 0.61
	MI	0.00	5.41 1.80 to 16.21
History of MI	DM	0.00	3.2 1.60 to 6.41
	BMI	0.00	1.06 1.03 to 1.10
	Significant other	0.02	0.37 0.16 to 0.85
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)	DM	0.00	2.8 1.75 to 4.49
	BMI	0.00	1.08 1.03 to 1.13
	Female	0.03	0.59 0.36 to 0.95
	Significant other	0.01	0.29 0.12 to 0.73
	MI	0.00	4.5 1.99 to 10.22

# Results

Table 2: Logistic regression showing p-values and O.R for risk factors of hypertension in PAD patients in Central Appalachia

# Discussion

- The odds of hypertension in PAD patients is increased in the presence of diabetes and history of MI in both genders.
- While being a female and in a relationship with a significant other, conferred protection in the development of hypertension in PAD patients (in the presence of comorbidities)

# Conclusion

- Controlling diabetes and myocardial infarction will have the greatest impact in reducing the rate of hypertension
- Therefore, leading to decreased morbidity and mortality in patients with PAD
- However, **further research** needs to be done to **confirm** the **protective roles** of being **in a relationship with a significant other** and gender type on developing hypertension (in the presence of other comorbidities)



# Acknowledgement

A big thank you to the faculty members and Ballad Health (Wellmont CVA Heart Institute) for their research support and for providing the data