

Популяция • Факторы риска • Индивидуальный вклад • Возможность профилактики

Поступила в редакцию: 23.08.18; поступила после доработки: 10.09.18; принята к печати: 01.10.18

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PREVALENCE OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN THE GENERAL WORKING AGE POPULATION

V.S. Kaveshnikov ✉, V.N. Serebryakova, I.A. Trubacheva

Cardiology Research Institute, Tomsk National Research Medical Centre of Russian Academy of Sciences, 111a, Kievskaya str., 634012, Tomsk, Russian Federation

Highlights

- The relevance of the associative factors contributing to high detection rate of arterial hypertension in the general population of working age has been confirmed.
- We performed the comparative analysis of the modifiable risk factors and found that overweight significantly contributes to the variation in the disease detection rate.
- Priorities associated with the most significant preventive effects on the prevalence of hypertension in the examined population have been identified.

Aim	To determine the factors associated with the prevalence of arterial hypertension (AH) in the unorganized urban population of working age.
Methods	Random sample drawn from adult urban population aged 25–64 years (n = 1600, 59%-women) was examined in the standardized cardiologic screening program. The following associative factors were analyzed: age, family status, level of education and income; excessive salt consumption (ESC), low physical activity, alcohol consumption; family history of AH; anxiety/depression (HADS); smoking, body mass index (BMI), heart rate (HR). Logistic regression was used to analyze the relationships. A p value of <5% was considered statistically significant.
Results	After adjustment for age, the odds for AH were higher in men (OR = 1,57, p<0,001) with the maximum gender effect found in 35–44 years (OR = 3,66, p<0,001). In the single-factor analysis, age, BMI, family history of AH, HR and ESC were the most significant risk factors for AH in men. Secondary education and clinical anxiety in addition with the above-mentioned ones increased odds for AH in women. In the multivariable model, age, BMI, family history of AH and HR were associated with high AH prevalence in men. In women, these factors included age, BMI, family history of AH, HR, ESC, middle education and clinical anxiety. Out of the other modifiable risk factors, BMI contributed greatly to the variability in AH prevalence in the examined population.
Conclusion	The obtained findings provides novel data on the comparative significance of the studied risk factors. The efforts to prevent excessive weight gain and dietary salt consumption seem promising to reduce AH prevalence in the population. Further studies focusing on the role of genetic, behavioral, and environmental factors for AH development will ensure the establishment of more effective, accurate and personalized prevention approaches in the future.
Keywords	Arterial hypertension • Prevalence • Odds • Population • Risk factors • Individual contribution • Possibility of prevention

Received: 23.08.18; received in revised form: 10.09.18; accepted: 01.10.18

Список сокращений

АГ – артериальная гипертензия	ОШ – отношение шансов
АД – артериальное давление	ССЗ – сердечно-сосудистые заболевания
БСК – болезни системы кровообращения	ФР – факторы риска
ИМТ – индекс массы тела	ЧСС – частота сердечных сокращений
НФА – низкая физическая активность	

