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**INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES**<http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3625880>Available online at: <http://www.iajps.com>**Research Article****A RESEARCH STUDY TO KNOW KNOWLEDGE,
ATTITUDE, PRACTICE OF HYPERTENSION IN HEALTH
DEPARTMENT**¹Dr. Sana Ejaz Abbasi, ²Dr. Aleena Anwar, ³Dr. Madiha Irshad¹Poonch Medcial College, Rawlakot²WMO DHQ Teaching Hospital Gujranwala³House Officer DHQ Teaching Hospital Gujranwala**Article Received:** November 2019 **Accepted:** December 2019 **Published:** January 2020**Abstract:**

Introduction: Hypertension is a global public health issue and it contributes significantly to cardiovascular disease, kidney failure, premature deaths and disabilities. Recent evidence shows that between 1990 and 2015, there has been an increase in hypertension incidence, prevalence and deaths globally. Objectives of the study: The basic objective of the study is to analyze the hypertension prevalence, awareness, treatment and control in health through a survey analysis.

Methods: This survey-based study was conducted in Punjab Medical College and Allied Hospital during October 2019 to December 2019. This study was conducted with the permission of ethical committee of hospital. The data was collected through different medical campus which were held in these hospitals during different times. The data was collected through a questionnaire which was based on all the demographic data and history of patients. Age, sex, marital status, education, work history, smoking, alcohol intake, and physical activity level were recorded.

Results: The data were collected from 500 patients of both genders. Among patients with hypertension, 62.3% were aware of having high blood pressure; among these patients, 75.3% were already on treatment for hypertension. Blood pressure was controlled in 22.3% of all patients with hypertension. Among those on treatment for hypertension, blood pressure was controlled in 32.3%. Among all patients, 9934 patients had no comorbid conditions like diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease, or chronic kidney disease.

Conclusion: It is concluded that hypertension is a rising problem in Pakistan, knowledge of the prevalence, awareness, treatment and control at the national level is limited. Although awareness and treatment rates have improved, control of hypertension among these patients was still poor at 22.1%. **Key words:** Hypertension, Cardiac, Patients, Level

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INTRODUCTION:

Hypertension is a global public health issue and it contributes significantly to cardiovascular disease, kidney failure, premature deaths and disabilities. Ongoing evidence demonstrates that somewhere in the range of 1990 and 2015, there has been an expansion in hypertension rate, prevalence and passing internationally [1]. In Pakistan, population-based examinations have appeared in hypertension prevalence and its huge effect on stroke dismalmess and mortality, in the course of the most recent four decades. In spite of this, hypertension mindfulness, treatment and control are poor in the nation [2].

Hypertension is increasingly regular in low-pay nations, where almost 80% of passing because of cardiovascular sickness happen [3]. In Pakistan, two expansive epidemiological investigation, the principal based on the 1990– 1994 National Health Survey and the second based on rustic northern regions of the nation revealed hypertension prevalence rates of 19.1% and 14%, individually [4]. Notwithstanding, given that the information gathering happened 15– 20 years back, these examinations are not delegate of the flow weight of illness [5]. Concentrates from different nations have exhibited worldwide increments in the prevalence of hypertension after some time because of population growth, maturing, and changes in social dangers [6]. In this manner, there is a need to give refreshed information on the prevalence, mindfulness, treatment, and control of hypertension in Pakistan

[7]. The basic objective of the study is to analyze the hypertension prevalence, awareness, treatment and control in health through a survey analysis.

RESULTS AND METHODS:

This survey-based study was conducted in during October 2019 to December 2019. This study was conducted with the permission of ethical committee of hospital. The data was collected through different medical campus which were held in these hospitals during different times. The data was collected through a questionnaire which was based on all the demographic data and history of patients. Age, sex, marital status, education, work history, smoking, alcohol intake, and physical activity level were recorded. Patients were also asked about personal and family history of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease, and chronic kidney disease. All the data were analyzed using SPSS (version 16.0). All the data were expressed through mean and standard deviation. The data were collected from 500 patients of both genders. Among patients with hypertension, 62.3% were aware of having high blood pressure; among these patients, 75.3% were already on treatment for hypertension. Blood pressure was controlled in 22.3% of all patients with hypertension. Among those on treatment for hypertension, blood pressure was controlled in 32.3%. Among all patients, 9934 patients had no comorbid conditions like diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease, or chronic kidney disease

Table 01: Social, personal, and family history of medical diseases of participants of health screening camps.

	All Patients (%)	Patients with hypertension	Hypertensive patients with awareness of hypertension	Hypertensive patients with control of hypertension
<i>Physical activity (min/d)</i>				
None	1.5	98 (47.5)	72 (73.4)	26 (26.5)
<30	6.5	440 (49.5)	300 (68.2)	106 (24.1)
30–60	15.9	916 (41.9)	584 (26.7)	160 (17.5)
>60	76	3350 (32.2)	2040 (19.5)	768 (22.9)
<i>Smoking</i>				
Yes	20.7	834 (29.2)	470 (56.3)	170 (20.3)
No	79.2	3972 (36.5)	2524 (63.5)	890 (22.4)
<i>Body mass index (kg/m²)</i>				
<18.5	6	192 (23.5)	110 (57.2)	78 (40.6)
18.5–24.9	37.1	1288 (25.2)	788 (61.1)	324 (25.1)

Age, BMI, family history of hypertension, and individual history of chronic kidney disease, diabetes mellitus, and cardiovascular disease were associated with a diagnosis of hypertension. Male sex and being a worker were inversely associated with a diagnosis of hypertension.

Table 02: Multiple regression analysis showing 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of statistically significant variables associated with hypertension.

	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	p	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	p
Age	1.045 (1.041–1.049)	<0.001	1.048 (1.043–1.053)	<0.001
Male sex	0.62 (0.56–0.68)	<0.001	0.71 (0.59–0.84)	<0.001
Working	0.58 (0.52–0.64)	<0.001	0.83 (0.71–0.98)	0.03
Family history of HTN	1.79 (1.62–1.97)	<0.001	2.04 (1.80–2.30)	<0.001
History of chronic kidney disease	1.99 (1.73–2.29)	<0.001	1.85 (1.57–2.17)	<0.001
History of diabetes mellitus	3.41 (2.98–3.90)	<0.001	1.95 (1.68–2.27)	<0.001
History of cardiovascular disease	5.2 (3.97–6.82)	<0.001	2.98 (2.20–4.0)	<0.001
Body mass index	1.08 (1.07–1.09)	<0.001	1.06 (1.05–1.07)	<0.001

Hypertension prevalence was higher among those who were formerly married and this is similar to what other studies have shown. Studies have demonstrated that individuals who are separated, bereft or isolated have more unfortunate cardiovascular health results contrasted with wedded people [8]. Especially, marriage has been believed to be defensive against cardiovascular results [9]. Clarifications for high rate of hypertension prevalence among the individuals who were in the past hitched might be that they likely had low access to salary and health care offices [10]. Research has demonstrated that individuals in marriage have better nature of health because of better access to salary and health protection, and larger amount of social help which keeps them from taking part in unsafe practices [11].

Hypertension was likewise observed to be progressively common among those with higher riches status and those living in urban territories [12]. Research has appeared financial status may shape the ways of life of people and which may incline them to hypertension [13]. This is in opposition to a meta examination, which demonstrated that low financial status is related with higher hypertension [14].

CONCLUSION:

It is concluded that hypertension is a rising problem in Pakistan, knowledge of the prevalence, awareness, treatment and control at the national level is limited. Although awareness and treatment rates have improved, control of hypertension among these patients was still poor at 22.1%. Further study is needed to determine hypertension prevalence, treatment, and control rates in well-designed population-based studies.

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