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2019 ASRF Schedule

Apr 12th, 9:00 AM - 2:30 PM

Identifying Multiple Risk Factors of Hypertension For Reducing The Prevalence of Peripheral Arterial Disease in Rural Central Appalachia

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ARTERIAL DISEASE IN RURAL CENTRAL APPALACHIA FROM 2008 TO 2018 Odebunmi OO.¹, Mokikan MT.¹, Awujoola AO.¹, Oke AO.¹, Orimaye SO.¹, Poole AM.¹, Alamian A.¹, Stewart D.², Walker T.³, Blackwell G.³ and Mamudu HM¹

Introduction

- Hypertension occurs when there is persistent increase in the pressure of blood vessels in the body
- Hypertension is a major risk factor for Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD).
- PAD affects 8.5 million people nationally and 12 20% of these people are 60 years and above
- 32.2% of the US population is diagnosed with hypertension while 38.7% of Tennesseans have hypertension

Objectives

This multiple examined the risk study PAD with hypertension patients in Appalachia.

Method

- The study population consists of patients diagnosed with PAD in a large health system in Central Appalachia from 2008 to 2018
- 13,455 patients with PAD was extracted from Electronic Medical Records (EMR) system using ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes.
- 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.

Conclusions

- Controlling diabetes and myocardial infarction will have the greatest impact in reducing the likelihood of hypertension in PAD patients.
- This will lead to decreased morbidity and mortality in patients with PAD.

Acknowledgement

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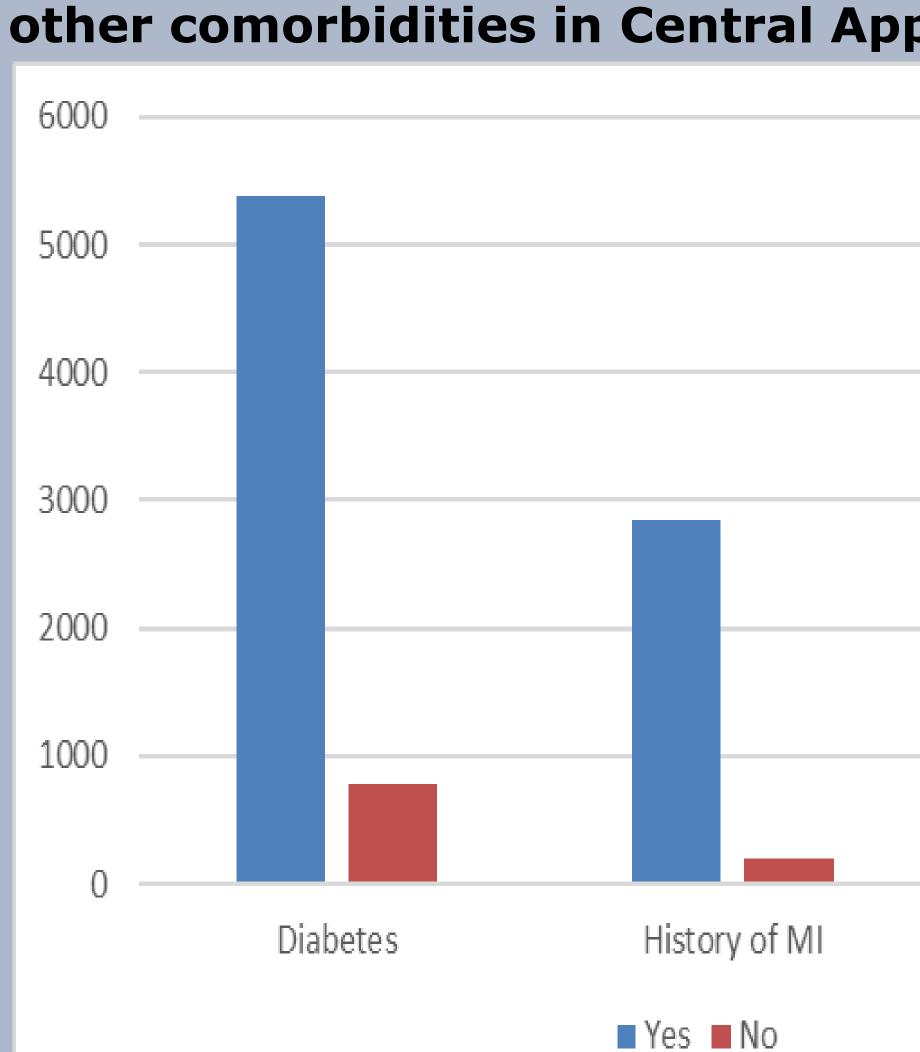


Table 2. Logistic Regression table showing significant values of risk factors for hypertensive individuals with PAD in Central Appalachia

<section-header></section-header>	History of MI			Male		Female			DM				
	BMI	Sig. other	DM	MI	DM	BMI	Sig. Other		DM	BMI	Female	Sig. Other	MI
P value	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00
Odds Ratio (O.R)	1.06	0.37	2.80	3.86	2.63	1.12	0.09	5.41	3.20	1.08	0.59	0.29	4.50
95% C. I	1.03 to 1.10	0.16 to 0.85	1.75 to 4.49		1.43 to 4.83	1.06 to 1.18	0.02 to 0.61	1.80 to 16.21	1.60 to 6.41		0.36 to 0.95		1.99 to 10.22

¹College of Public Health, ²Bill Gatton College of Pharmacy, East Tennessee State University, and ³Ballad Health, Johnson City, TN

	Results							
Figure 1: Bar chart showing prevalence of hypertension in patients with PAD having other comorbidities in Central Appalachia	Table 1. Independent T-Test for comorbidities present in hypertensive individuals with PAD in Central Appalachia							
6000	Comorbidities	P-value	Mean Diff	Std. Error	95% CI			
5000 4000	Age	0.00	-4.09	0.27	-4.62 to -3.56			
3000	BMI	0.01	-4.71	1.79	-8.22 to -1.21			
2000 —	Hypercholesterolemia	0.00	-0.04	0.00	-0.05 to -0.04			
1000	Smoking Status	0.00	0.28	0.02	0.25 to 0.31			
0 Diabetes History of MI Hypercholesterolemia	DM	0.00	-0.23	0.01	-0.25 to -0.21			
Ves No	History of MI	0.00	-0.20	0.01	-0.21 to -0.18			



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