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**EPIDEMIOLOGIC SURVEY OF HYPERTENSION
AMONG RESIDENTS AGED ≥60 YEARS IN
RONG-GUI COMMUNITY**

Yue-ying Zhou, Xin-jin Huang, Zhi-zhou Huang, Zhi-hong Zhang, Lan-zhu Lv, Hui-qing Zeng *The Guizhou Hospital Of Shunde District, Fushan, China*

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Objective To investigate prevalence of hypertension among residents aged ≥60 years in Rong-gui community.

Methods 1377 (567 males, 810 females, 67.96±6.62 years) of a total of 1503 residents aged ≥60 years in two villages were randomly sampled in Rong-gui community and investigated. Eight hundred and sixty two residents aged between 60–69 years (62.6%), 418 aged between 70–79 years (30.4%), 97 ones aged ≥80 years (7.0%). Investigative items included age, sex, blood pressure, body height, body weight, waist circumference (WC), hip circumference (HC), fasting plasma glucose (FG), total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), history of past illness, body mass index (BMI), waist hip ratio (WHR) and waist height ratio (WHtR).

Results Of total 1377 residents, the prevalence of hypertension was 72.8% (73.4% for males and 72.5% for females). For the age group of 60–69 years, the prevalence was 66.8% and for the age groups of 70–79 years and ≥80 years, the prevalence rates were 80.6% and 92.8%, respectively. The differences between male and female were not significant ($p=0.712$), while the differences among age group were significant ($p=0.000$). The age, FG, TG, BMI, WC, WHR of residents with hypertension were higher than ones with normal blood pressure ($p<0.01$). Hypertension were obviously correlated with age, FG, TG, BMI, WC, WHR ($p<0.01$) were not correlated with TC ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion The prevalence of hypertension of residents aged ≥60 years in rong-gui community was 72.8%. The older the age group, the higher the prevalence rate of hypertension. Thus, it is concluded that there is a direct correlation between hypertension and age, FG, TG, BMI, WC, WHR.