

The relationship between Hypertension and weight status in Iraqi population

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Abstract:

Most medical books and researches documented that increased body weight is a predisposing factor to hypertension, and there is recent work in this field as well.

In this research, the relationships between hypertension and body weight with age were studied in Iraqi population.

It is concluded that diastolic hypertension is separated from systolic and combined hypertension and increased body weight has little effect on increased blood pressure.

Key words: Medical physics, Hypertension, Body weight, BMI, diastolic hypertension

Introduction:

Persistent hypertension is one of the risk factors for strokes, heart attacks, heart failure and arterial aneurysm and is a leading cause of chronic renal failure. At severely high pressures, a person can expect to live no more than few years unless appropriately treated [1].

Over time, the number of collagen fibers in artery and arteriole walls increases making blood vessels stiffer, with reduced elasticity comes a smaller cross-sectional area in systole, and so a raised mean arterial blood pressure [1].

Over 91% of adult hypertension has no clear cause and is therefore called essential or primary hypertension. Often it is part of the metabolic syndrome in patients with insulin resistance. It occurs in combination with diabetes mellitus (type 2), combined hyperlipidemia and central obesity [2].

There are so many series of studies on hypertension, the most widely quoted is Framingham heart study carried out in an American town: Framingham, Massachusetts and the other in Busselton, Western Australia.

In this paper, the relationships between hypertension and body weight represented by the body mass index were studied as a preliminary study to be extended in the next work according to the results.

Materials and Method:

Males and females were grouped into five age groups according to their ages. Group 1 between (16-20) years, group 2 between (21-25) years, group 3 between (26-30) years, group 4 between (31-35) years and the last group which is group 5 between (36-40) years.

15 males and 15 females were taken in each age group and their height and weight were measured and the body mass index of every subject was calculated according to the well-known formula $BMI = \frac{\text{Body weight (Kg)}}{[\text{height(m)}]^2}$. where Kg is the subject weight in Kilograms and m is the height in meters which is simple and widely used method for estimating body fat.

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The definition of weight status were according to that published in 2000 by WHO and provided the following values[3].

- A BMI less than 18.5 is under weight
- A BMI of 18.5-24.9 is normal weight
- A BMI of 25.0-29.9 is over weight
- A BMI of 30.0-39.9 is obese
- A BMI of 40.0- or higher is severely obese.

Their blood pressure were measured several times and mean was calculated then categorized as hypertensive according to those definitions by Chobanian (2003) that hypertension is considered to be present when a person's systolic blood pressure is consistently 140 mmHg or greater ,and/or their diastolic blood pressure is consistently 90mmHg or greater[4].

Results and Discussion:

As seen in table1and figure1 , 5.33% of males and 8% of females are under weight ,38.67% of males and 52% of females are normal weight , 37.33% of males and 33.3% of females were overweight and 18.67% of males and 6.67% of females were obese.

Table 1 :The weight Status of males and females

Weight Status	Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Under weight	4	5.33	6	8
Normal weight	29	38.67	39	52
overweight	28	37.33	25	33.33
Obese	14	18.67	5	6.67
Total	75	100	75	100

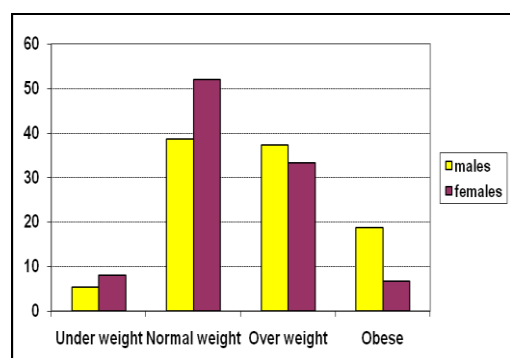


Fig. 1: Percentage of males and females according to their weight

It can be seen in table2 and figure2, that 66.67% of males and 76% of females were normotensive . and 12% of males and 10.67% of females suffered from systolic hypertension , and 6.67% of both males and females had Diastolic hypertension and 14.67%of males and 6.67% of females had both systolic and diastolic hypertension .

Table 2: Blood Pressure of males and females

Blood Pressure	males		females	
	no.	percentage	no.	percentage
Normal Blood Pressure	50	66.67	57	76.00
Systolic Hypertension	9	12.00	8	10.67
diastolic Hypertension	5	6.67	5	6.67
Systolic and Diastolic Hypertension	11	14.67	5	6.67

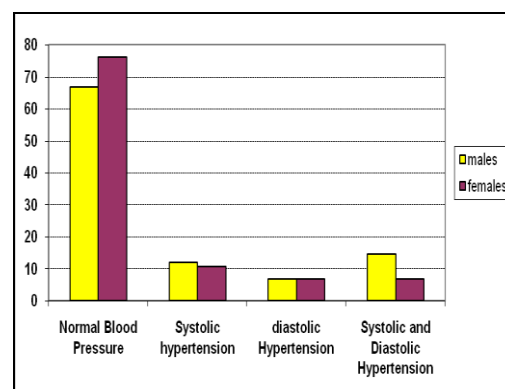


Fig. 2: Blood Pressure of males and females (percentage)

Table and fig.3 show that 25% of underweight males and 16% of underweight females are hypertension . About 33% of males and 47% of females are normotensives with normal weight subjects in both genders . 2.7% of males and 1.3% of females are normally weighted at sustained systolic and diastolic hypertension . All subjects with body weight above normal in both genders are seen in table 3 presented together in fig.3 .

Table 3: relation between Blood pressure and weight

condition	males		femlaes	
	no.	percentage	no.	percentage
under weight & normotensive	3	4.00	5	6.67
under weight & systolic hypertension	1	1.33	1	1.33
normal weight & normotensive	25	33.33	35	46.67
normal weight & systolic hypertension	2	2.67	3	4.00
normal weight & diastolic hypertension	0	0.00	0	0.00
normal weight with systolic and diastolic hypertension	2	2.67	1	1.33
over weight & normotensive	18	24.00	14	18.67
over weight & systolic hypertension	5	6.67	3	4.00
over weight & diastolic hypertension	3	4.00	5	6.67
overweight with systolic and diastolic hypertension	2	2.67	3	4.00
obese & normotensive	5	6.67	3	4.00
obese & systolic hypertension	1	1.33	1	1.33
obese & diastolic hypertension	2	2.67	0	0.00
obese with systolic and diastolic hypertension	6	8.00	1	1.33

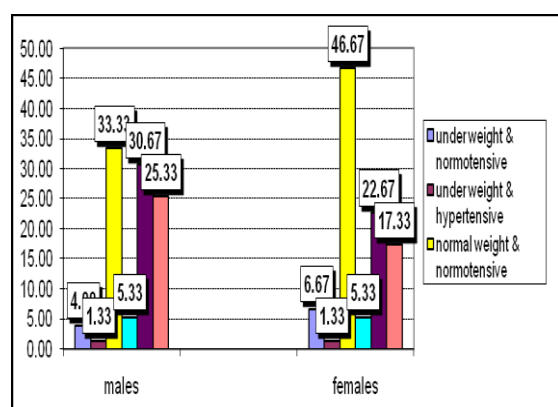


Fig. 3: The relationship between weight status and blood pressure condition as a percentage in males and females

Obesity is zero% in female of age group5 .

Obesity is zero % in males and females of age group2. From our previous study[5] in most of age groups and in both Genders, there is a prevalence of hypertension between (20-30%) as it can be seen in table and Figure 4 .

Table4: The relationship between Hypertension and age

Age group in years	Hypertensive males(%)	Hypertensive females(%)
16-20	26.67	26.67
21-25	20.00	26.67
26-30	60.00	33.33
31-35	33.33	0.00
36-40	26.67	33.33

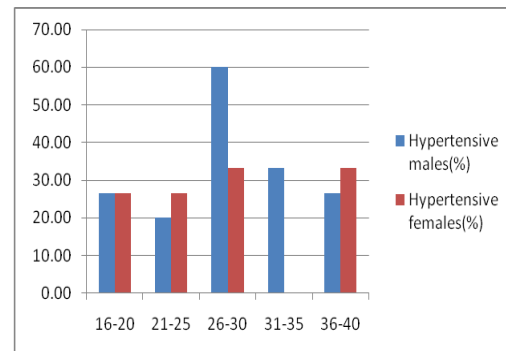


Fig. 4: The relationship between Hypertension and age

The exceptions are males of age group (26-30) and females of age group(31-35) where 60% of males at age 26-30 suffer from uncontrolled hypertension and on the contrary (zero%) of females at age (31-35) has sustained uncontrolled hypertension . This actually needs very detailed and expanded further study. Especially if our previous published study[5] on obesity is correlated with this one, and it can be noticed that female age group (31-35) has zero% obesity as well. Where as ,males age group (26-30) has the maximum hypertension prevalence which is 60% but has obesity of less than35% and the maximum prevalence of overweight up to the age of 40 years so still it can be coincided

that Body weight above normal BMI has strong relation with uncontrolled hypertension in both genders .

It can be said that females look after their general health particularly blood pressure control more than males and this is obvious in age groups (26-30) and (31-35) year old subjects .

If the exceptions are excluded from the analysis , it can be analyzed that uncontrolled hypertension has no any correlation with age . But strong relation is noticed between uncontrolled hypertension with overweight and obesity .

So uncontrolled hypertension in males is more serious and has to be fully investigated particularly in the male young age groups . All over weight and obese subjects should be advised to be carefully examined and investigated to exclude any other pathology that can cause hypertension besides the increased weight status.

Table and fig.3 show that 25% of underweight males and 16% of underweight females are hypertension .

About 33% of males and 47% of females are normotensives with Normal weight subjects in both genders . 2.7% of males and 1.3% of females are normally weighted at sustained systolic and diastolic hypertension . All subjects with body weight above normal in both genders are seen in table 3 presented together in fig.3 .Table and fig.4 presented the relationship between hypertension and age . It is clear that above (20-30) % of both genders have hypertension in all studied age groups except males of age groups (26-30) who has 60% and 0% of females at age group (31-35).

It is interesting to find that normal weight subjects do not suffer from pure diastolic hypertension as seen in table and figure3 while there is significant number of subjects who have systolic or combined systolic and diastolic hypertension with abnormal

body weight. From this it can be concluded that diastolic hypertension has different pathological process that is not related to age as well as body weight and should be categorized as a separate disease . Although many said that there is relation between age and hypertension this study showed that this disease occur in all age groups in the same prevalence . this counteracts with the theory of atherosclerosis due to aging process as a strong predisposing factor to hypertension and there should be a pathological process behind not related to age .

It can be concluded that diastolic hypertension is a different disease from systolic and combined hypertension . And that there is a pathological process behind hypertension and above weight status as a cause of both conditions if presented together and above weight status preferably is not regarded as a predisposing factor.

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العلاقة بين ارتفاع ضغط الدم وبين وزن الجسم في المجتمع العراقي

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الخلاصة :

يذكر في معظم الكتب الطبية والبحوث ان زيادة الوزن تعتبر عامل مساعد في ارتفاع ضغط الدم وتوجد بحوث حديثة كثيرة في هذا المجال .
اجري هذا البحث في المجتمع العراقي واخذ بنظر الاعتبار عامل العمر لكونه له علاقة بالوزن وزيادته.
جد ان ارتفاع الضغط الانبساطي يختلف عن ارتفاع الضغط الانقباضي وارتفاع الضغط المركب (الانبساطي والانقباضي معا) وان تأثير زيادة وزن الجسم قليل جدا.