

Prevalence of Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Diseases among Selected Military Personnel of Bangladesh

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Abstract

Introduction: Incidence of cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) in Bangladesh has been increasing as seen by various studies conducted across the country. Reliable data regarding modifiable risk factors of CVDs like body mass index (BMI), blood pressure (BP) and cholesterol levels are not available pertaining to military personnel.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence of risk factors for CVDs among adult military personnel of a selected unit of the Bangladesh Army.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out among 835 adult participants from July 2018 to December 2018 in a military unit of Bangladesh Army. BP, BMI, fasting blood total cholesterol and sugar was assessed as per the standard procedure. Information regarding socio-demographic characteristics was collected using a pretested questionnaire. New American College of Cardiology guidelines-2017 used for categorization of hypertension and WHO criteria were used for grading obesity. Fasting blood sugar levels ≥ 126 mg/dl and total cholesterol > 200 mg/dl considered as increased.

Results: Among the study population, 91% were non-smoker, 82% were married but stayed away from family and 85.3% were taking more fatty food. Only 6.2% of participants have given the history of taking extra salt. Prevalence of obesity raised serum cholesterol, and raised blood sugar were 0.4%, 0.6% and 0.6% respectively. Prevalence of pre-obese was 15.2% and stage-1 hypertension was 39.2% among 30-44 years' age group.

Conclusion: The high prevalence of stage-1 hypertension and its association with overweight in this young, physically active military population indicates an urgent need for targeted interventions to reduce the cardiovascular risk for a healthy life.

Key-words: Risk Factors, Cardiovascular Diseases, Military Personnel.

Introduction

The cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) is rising in developing countries, particularly low and middle-income countries (LMICs), creating a major challenge for the health sector.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), CVDs were the causes of 17.5 million deaths (31% of all death) around the world in 2012, of which 80% occurred in LMICs¹ and 85% of all global disability². CVDs and its associated known risk factors account for 13.4% of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) lost in Bangladesh³. The major CVDs risk factors such as abnormal glucose metabolism, high blood pressure, dyslipidemia along with increasing age are well established^{2,4}. Other behavioural risk factors like unhealthy diet (rich in salt, fat and sugars), physical inactivity, harmful use of alcohol and tobacco, raised body mass index, waist-hip ratio are well-known causes of CVDs⁴.

Obesity constitutes a major risk for CVDs both directly (through underlying insulin resistance and inflammatory changes) and indirectly through the effect on other immediate risk factors like type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM), dyslipidemia and hypertension (HTN). After China and India, Bangladesh⁵ has the highest prevalence of diabetes mellitus (DM) among LMICs (8.4 million or 10% of the population) and the prevalence could increase by 13% by 2030. According to the INTER-HEART study, Bangladeshi people had the highest prevalence of CVD risk factors among five South-Asian countries with the prevalence of self-reported history of hypertension (14.3%), abdominal obesity (43.3%), current and former smoking (59.9%) and the lowest prevalence for regular physical activity (1.3%) and daily intake of fruits and vegetables (8.6%)⁶. Rapid economic development and increasing westernized lifestyle of the past few decades has led to increased prevalence of these diseases and has escalated in alarming proportions among Bangladeshi in recent years⁷.

In Bangladesh, 99.6% male and 97.9% females are exposed to at least one of the established risks of CVDs at a younger age^{3,8,9}. The military personnel lead a healthy lifestyle which includes regular physical exercise, good nutrition and easy access to preventive healthcare and are thus expected to be healthier than the native population. However, military service is also inherently associated with long hours of work, strong disciplinary mechanisms, stress of separation from family, uncongenial climatic and terrain conditions and the impending fear of enemy action leading to increased risk of CVDs. Considering the increasing trend of CVDs related

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mortality in Bangladesh, there is a need to understand the epidemiology of CVDs and its risk factors in army lifestyle. According to new American College of Cardiology (ACC) and American Heart Association (AHA) guidelines-2017 for the detection, prevention, management and treatment of high BP, it should be treated earlier with lifestyle changes and in some patients with medication¹⁰ at 130/80 mmHg rather than 140/90 mmHg. This cross-sectional study was conducted with an aim to assess the prevalence of major metabolic cardiovascular disease risk factors, overall epidemiology and their correlates amongst the troops of Bangladesh Army.

Materials and Methods

This cross-sectional observational study was conducted among adult military personnel during the period of July 2018 to December 2018. Total 835 apparently healthy adult personnel between the age of 18-48 years irrespective of sex from a military unit of Bangladesh were included in this study. Participants having known case of ischemic heart disease and who were not available during the study period or refused to get examined were excluded from the study. All subjects currently on anti-hypertensive or hypoglycaemic medications or having written prescriptions of anti-hypertensive or hypoglycaemic drugs were classified as hypertensive or diabetic irrespective of their current BP or blood sugar reading. Written informed consent was obtained from all the participants. Data regarding socio-demographic characteristics, health-related information and anthropometric profile was collected by trained healthcare workers using pre-tested questionnaire.

The study participants were educated regarding the importance of a fasting blood sample prior to the day of sample collection. Calibration of all the instruments used in the study was carried out prior to the commencement of the study. Body weight to nearest 0.5 kg and height to nearest 0.5 cm was measured using standardized techniques with an automated balance and a wall-mounted stadiometer. The blood samples were collected in the laboratories of a Combined Military Hospital (CMH), Jalalabad maintaining all precautions. Fasting blood cholesterol levels were determined using a semi-auto analyzer. BMI was calculated as Quetelet's index [Weight in Kg/(Height in m)²]. BP was measured by trained personnel. Hypertension was categorized as Elevated BP (systolic 120-129 and diastolic <80 mm Hg), Stage 1 Hypertension (systolic 130-139 or diastolic 80-89 mm Hg) and Stage 2 Hypertension (systolic \geq 140 or diastolic \geq 90 mm Hg) as per ACC guidelines-2017. Pre-obese/overweight (BMI 25-29.9 Kg/m²), and Raised cholesterol (>200 mg/dL) level was categorized as per WHO criteria. The study protocol was approved by the institutional ethics committee before starting the study.

Results

Among 835 study participants, 811(97.13%) male and 24(2.87%) female with a mean age of 32 years and a majority 70.4% belonged to the age group 30-44 years. Among the participants

about 91% were non-smoker and 82% were married but stayed away from family. Most of the participants 83.8% had monthly income between 30,000-50,000 taka. Only 1.8% participants did not practice regular physical exercise (Table-I). A large proportion of the study participants 327(39.2%) were suffering from elevated BP. While 224(26.8%) were suffering from stage-1 hypertension and 224(26.8%) from stage-2 hypertension. Prevalence of overweight or pre-obesity among participants was found to be low which were only 127(15.2%) and only 0.4% was obese. Regarding serum cholesterol only 5(0.6%) of the study participants have high cholesterol (>200mg/dL) level and amongst them 3(0.4%) participants had borderline high and 2(0.2%) had high (Table-II). Prevalence of overweight was high (93; 11.1%) among 30-44 years than the other age group. The risk factor was also found to be high among married but stayed away from family (13.8%) than the married participants who stayed with their family (Table-III). Elevated BP was more (26.71%) among 30-44 years of age group than others. Prevalence of Elevated blood pressure among married but stayed away from family was also significantly higher (35.09%) than who stayed with family (Table-IV).

Table-I: Socio-demographic characteristics of the study participants(n= 835)

Characteristics		Number	Percentage
Age in years	18-29	219	26.2
	30-44	588	70.4
	\geq 45	28	3.4
Sex	Male	811	97.13
	Female	24	2.87
Marital status	Unmarried	77	9.2
	Married but stayed away from family	683	81.8
	Married but stayed with family	75	9.0
Physical exercise	No exercise	15	1.8
	Moderate exercise	820	98.2
Smoking Habit	Non-smoker	761	91.2
	Smoker (1- \geq 20 sticks/day)	74	8.8

Table-II: Prevalence of hypertension, obesity and serum cholesterol among the study participants (n=835)

Characteristics		Number	Percentage
Hypertension	Elevated BP	327	39.2
	Stage-1 Hypertension	224	26.8
	Stage-2 Hypertension	224	26.8
Obesity	Overweight (Pre-obese)	127	15.2
	Obese	03	0.4
Serum Total Cholesterol	Normal	830	99.4
	Borderline	03	0.4
	High	02	0.2

Table-III: Prevalence of overweight in relation to age and marital status(n= 835)

Category	Overweight		
	Number	Percentage	
Age in years	18-29	21	2.5
	30-44	93	11.1
	\geq 45	13	1.6
Married Participants	Stayed away from family	115	13.8
	Stayed with family	12	1.4

Table-IV: Prevalence of elevated BP in relation to age and marital status (n= 835)

Category		Elevated Blood Pressure	
		Number	Percentage
Age in years	18-29	92	11.02
	30-44	223	26.71
	≥45	12	1.44
Married Participants	Stayed with family	34	4.07
	Stayed away from family	293	35.09

Discussion

This study revealed a lower prevalence of risk factors of CVDs among adult personnel of Bangladesh army. The prevalence of obesity was much lower than World Health Statistics for Bangladesh as revealed by WHO in 2016 (0.4% vs 3.0%)¹¹. But the prevalence of elevated BP and Stage 1 Hypertension was quite high (39.2% and 26.8 vs 21.0% respectively) in comparison to World Health Statistics for Bangladesh¹¹. Wide variations from WHO data and present study can probably be explained on the basis of regular physical activity and healthy lifestyle followed by military personnel¹²⁻¹⁴. The various people have a different prevalence of CVD risk factors due to genetic, socio-cultural and dietary habits¹⁵. As armed forces comprise of a heterogeneous group of persons from across the country so it might be considered as more reliable data. However, nationwide statistics available from Biswas T et al¹⁶ in Bangladesh reveal a lower prevalence of obesity (0.4% vs 3.0%). In contrary, Fatema K et al¹⁷ reveal higher prevalence of elevated BP (39.2% vs 15.1%).

Prevalence of high cholesterol level was much lower (0.6% vs 1.3%) than estimates available from a national study by Zaman MM et al⁷ in 2016. The differences can be attributed as the younger age group studied the smaller sample size and no separate male and female data availability. Indian army personnel data from the southern part of the nation revealed high prevalence of CVD risk factors like smoking (17.9%), pre-obesity (29.9%) and pre-hypertension (79.9%)¹⁸. This study indicates low prevalence of pre-obese (15.2%), elevated BP, stage 1 and stage 2 hypertension (39.2%, 26.8% and 26.8% respectively) among military personnel except smoking (8.8%) compared to study conducted among Indian army¹⁸. The reason for higher prevalence with respect to pre-obesity and different category of hypertension compared to the present study might have occurred as different age groups have been studied in both research works. Study conducted by Varma et al¹⁹ among healthy army personnel in India revealed a higher proportion of hypercholesterolemia and lower levels of pre-hypertension and hypertension compared to the present study. CVDs are both a life-course and lifestyle disease. Approximately one-third of individuals serving in the armed forces are in age group (>30 years) with higher risk of developing CVDs and a large proportion of this study

participants in the same age group were found suffering from pre-obese, elevated BP and stage-1 hypertensive state.

The high burden of pre-obese state among healthy military personnel highlights that ideal weight for age criteria used in armed forces requires a relook as per BMI standards suggested for Asians for defining obesity. The large proportion of pre-obese individuals if not detected early would present a formidable challenge to the military healthcare system coupled with an enormous burden of hypertension. Though the existing system of healthy lifestyle in army is in place, the considerable burden of CVD risk factors as evident from this study points towards priority-based public health approach. Majority of these diseases remain hidden and not detected until a catastrophic event like acute coronary syndrome, stroke etc. occur. Instead of opportunistic screening, the enormous burden of CVD risk warrants regular public health surveillance of CVD risk factors.

Conclusion

The lower levels of established CVD risk factors in this study imply the success of primary prevention activities. However, conditions like pre-obesity, quite high level of elevated BP and stage-1 hypertension among military personnel requires an insight into the standards followed for medical examination in view of revised guidelines for obesity and hypertension to nip the evil in the bud. Further, multi-centric studies can be conducted to frame the guidelines for obtaining these standards.

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