

FACING EPIDEMIC HYPERTENSION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

REQUIREMENTS FOR BETTER BLOOD PRESSURE AND CARDIOVASCULAR RISK CONTROL IN A RURAL AREA OF THE DISTRICT OF NYARUGURU, RWANDA.

Relatore: Chiar. mo Prof. Gianfranco Parati

Correlatore: Dott. Franco Muggli

Isabella Hunjan

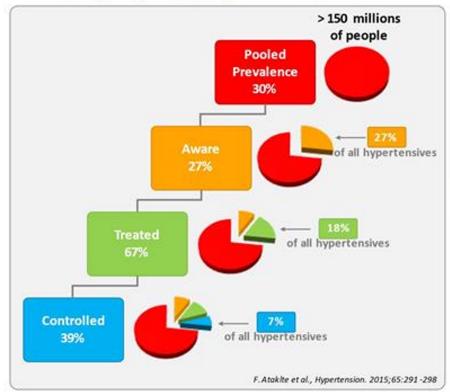
821786

Nyamyumba Hypertension Project

Anno Accademico 2021-2022

19/10/2022 – Monza

A. Hypertension Burden in Africa in 2015



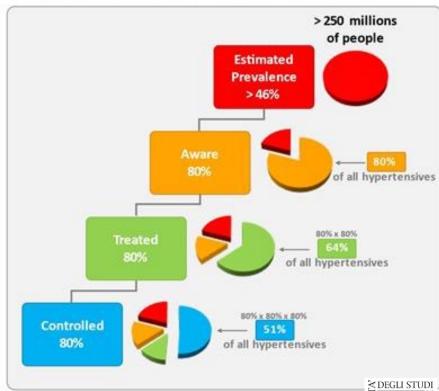
80% rules:

- ↓ Heart attack
- ↓ Stroke and recurrent strokes
- ↓ Hearth failure
- ↓ CKD and ESRD

Nyamyumba Hypertension Project 19/10/2022 – Monza



B. Hypertension Burden in Africa. Targets for 2030



Dipartimento di Medicina e Chirurgia School of Medicine and Surgery F. Ataklte et al., Hypertension. 2015;65:291–298



Mabawa Association



Dipartimento di Medicina e Chirurgia **School of Medicine and Surgery**

mabawa.org

Study design



It is a cross - sectional study

<u>-Primary end-point</u>: detection of hypertension prevalence in a rural population in Rwanda, Sub-Saharan Africa.

-Secondary end-point:

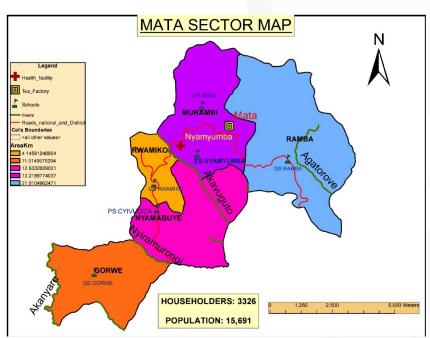
- -improving local knowledge and competence of medical and health care personnel in blood pressure management;
- -improvement of the health infrastructure dedicated to the control of hypertensive patients (equipment and data management system);
- -highlighting associated cardiovascular risk factors and raising individual awareness and commitment to healthy lifestyles and therapy.



Population and CHW

Eligible participants were considered subjects of both sexes aged ≥18 years living in the rural area of the District of Nyaruguru.





Mata Sector map

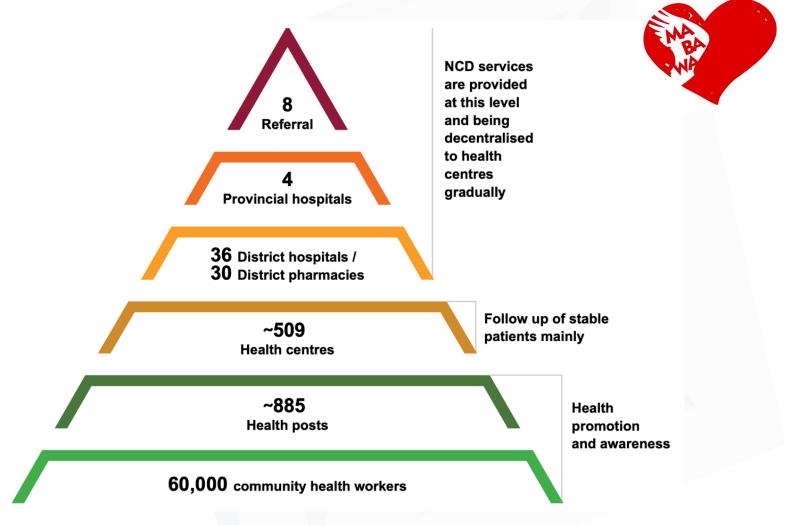
Screening in a local village

Community health care workers screened volunteer residents in Mata Sector between February and July 2020





Health care system



Structure of Rwanda health care system



Data collection



- Training and education
- Validated automated oscillometric device



3 readings were taken 3–5 min apart after 3 min rest

As recommended by WHO, the average of the last two readings was calculated

Training sessions

- BMI was expressed as weight in kilogram/height in square meters (kg/m²)

Participants were measured without shoes and wearing only light cloths with a centimeter tape and a common scale



OMRON M7 Intelli IT-HEM-7322T-E



Results

	All	Normotensive	Hypertensive	P-value	
N	7336	6694	642		
Age, years	32 [21-47]	32 [21-45]	52 [35-65]	<0.001	
Females: Males, N	4035 : 3301	3682 : 3012	353 : 289	0.999	
Blood Pressure, mmHg					
Systolic	118 [110-128]	117 [109-125]	149 [144-158]		
Diastolic	75 [69-81]	74 [68-80]	89 [82-95]		
Heart rate, b/m	77 [68-86]	77 [68-86]	81 [71-90]	<0.001	
Body weight, kg	56 [50-62]	56 [50-62]	56 [50-63]	0.33	
Height, m	1.62 [1.56-1.68]	1.62 [1.56-1.68]	1.61 [1.56-1.68]	0.53	
Body mass index					
kg/m²	21.2 [19.5-23.1]	21.2 [19.5- 23.1]	21.5 [19.7-23.4]	0.028	
≥25.0 kg/m²	849	772	77	0.698	

Clinical data in individuals with normal or increased blood pressure



F vs M

	Females	Males	p-value
N	353	289	
Age, years	58 [45-67]	37 [28-61]	<0.001
Blood Pressure, mmHg			
Systolic	152 [144-162]	147 [143-154]	<0.001
Diastolic	91 [84-97]	87 [80-93]	0.001
Heart rate, b/m	81 [71-91]	81 [70-89]	0.3932
Body mass index			
kg/m²	21.6 [19.8-23.8]	21.3 [19.5-23.0]	0.0221
≥25.0 kg/m ²	55	22	0.0022

Characteristics of female and male individuals with hypertension



Discussion

- HTN is prevalent in rural SSA



- Raising awareness is mandatory

Measure Your Blood Pressure, Control It, Live Longer

> May 17, 2022 Save the Date!

- Leveraging CHW

Hypertension

- Planning feasible strategies

REVIEW

How to Improve Awareness, Treatment, and Control of Hypertension in Africa, and How to Reduce Its Consequences. A Call to Action From the World Hypertension League

www.whleague.org

Gianfranco Parati[©], Daniel T. Lackland[©], Norman R.C. Campbell[©], Mayowa Ojo Owolabi[©], Charlotte Bavuma, Hind Mamoun Beheiry, Anastase Dzudie[©], Moshen Ibrahim, Wafaa El Aroussy, Sandhya Singh, Cherian V. Varghese[©], Paul K. Whelton[©], Xin-Hua Zhang; on behalf of the World Hypertension league

G. Parati et al., Hypertension. 2022;79:00-00.

Dipartimento di Medicina e Chirurgia School of Medicine and Surgery

Model of treatment



Phase 1 What is the Prevalence of the Phenomena

Phase 2 Risk control Awareness and adherence

Visit 0 (enrolment)

Anthropometric and clinical examination

- weight, height,
 WC, HipC, WHR
- BP (3x)
- (ECG)
- (Laboratory tests)

Usual

4 weeks

treatment

- Questionnaire
- Drug prescription

Visit 1

- Weight
- BP (3x)Query (SE)
- Check Drug
 Therapy
- Patient Education

Visit 2

- Weight
- BP (3x)
- Query (SE)
- Check Drug Therapy
- Patient
 Education

Visit 3

- Weight
- BP (3x)
- Query (SE)
- Check Drug
 Therapy
- Patient Education

Visit 4

Anthropometric and clinical examination

- weight, height,
 WC, HipC, WHR
- BP (3x)
- (other?)
- (Laboratory tests)
- Questionnaire
- Drug prescription

Motivational treatment

Education

-

16 weeks

SHG

By courtesy of Dr. Muggli



Nyamyumba Hypertension Project 19/10/2022 – Monza





Prof. Gianfranco Parati and Dr. Patrick Ndimubanzi (Executive Secretary - Human Resource for Health Secretariat – Rwanda)

Kigali – 8th June, 2022

Memorandum of Understanding between University of Milano – Bicocca and Ministry of Health of Rwanda

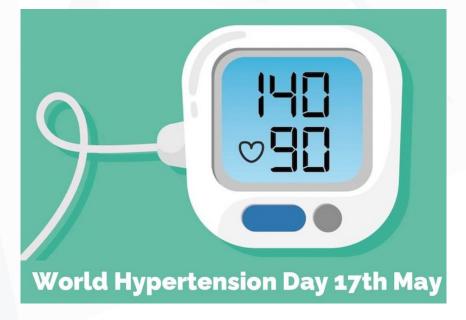


Conclusion

MARA

- HTN is a rapidly spreading epidemic in rural SSA
- Awareness, prevention, and detection need urgently to be implemented
- Concerted effort by governments, universities and institutions, health care providers, the private sector and all Africans is required

Hypertension is the leading preventable killer in Africa







Murakose chane Thank you

for your attention!



Nyamyumba Hypertension Project 19/10/2022 – Monza



Factor	Hypertension defined as ≥140/90 mm Hg n=21 512 Proportion (95% CI)	Hypertension defined as ≥130/80 mm Hg n=21 512 Proportion (95% CI)	P Value
Sex	11000111011 (2370 C1)	11000111011 (7370 C1)	
Male	42.2 (11.3–43.1)	58.2 (37.3–59.0)	< 0.001
Female	41.8 (40.8–42.8)	60.8 (59.8–61.8)	< 0.001
Age, mean ± SD	53.0 ± 11.2	51.1 ± 11.7	
<40 y	22.0 (20.7–23.4)	42.9 (41.4–44.6)	< 0.001
40–44	29.5 (28.0–31.1)	49.1 (47.4–50.8)	< 0.001
45–49	36.2 (34.6–37.8)	54.6 (52.9–56.2)	< 0.001
50-54	44.6 (43.1–46.2)	62.5 (60.9–64.0)	< 0.001
55–59	51.7 (50.1–53.4)	67.3 (65.7–68.8)	< 0.001
60–64	65.9 (63.6–68.2)	76.9 (74.8–78.9)	< 0.001
≥65	75.4 (73.3–77.3)	86.3 (84.6–87.8)	< 0.001
Burkina Faso	16.4 (14.9–18.1)	30.7 (28.8–32.8)	< 0.001
Cameroon G. Pal	rati et al., Hypertension. 20		
Ghana	45.9 (44.6–47.3)	60.7 (59.4–62.0)	< 0.001
Guinea	`	` ´	
Kenya	24.7 (22.9–26.5)	46.8 (44.8–48.8)	< 0.001
Mozambique	34.1 (27.5–41.4)	53.9 (46.6–61.1)	< 0.001
Namibia	25.0 (20.6–29.9)	45.5 (40.2–50.9)	<0.0@DEGLI STUDI
Dipaniano di Medicina e Chirurgia	51.7 (50.3–53.1)	67.0 (65.7–68.4)	< 0.0
South Africano and Surgery	50.3 (48.9–51.6)	69.4 (68.2–70.6)	<0.00
South Africa School of Medicine and Surgery Sudan	11.9 (7.8–17.9)	39.5 (32.4–47.1)	<0.001 <0.001 <0.001 <0.001 <0.001
Tanzania		•••	•••
Uganda	14.6 (10.4–19.9)	44.1 (37.6–50.9)	< 0.001