

EP04.09

Evaluation of hypertension related mortality rates of Turkey between 1987-2008 using join point regression analysis

Nurhan Dogan(1), D Toprak(2), I Dogan(1)

(1) Afyon Kocatepe University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Biostatistics, Turkey

(2) Sisli Hamidiye Etfal Training and Research Hospital, Family Medicine Clinic, Turkey

Corresponding author: Associate Prof Nurhan Dogan, Afyon Kocatepe University, Department of Biostatistics, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey. E-mail: nurhandogan@hotmail.com

Background & Aim: Hypertension remains the leading risk factor for cardiovascular disease and mortality throughout the world. Also in Turkey, it is a prevalent condition affecting approximately 22.5 million individuals. In this study it is aimed to evaluate Hypertension mortality rate in Turkey between the years 1987-2008, using Joinpoint Regression Analysis regarding age and gender.

Method: Analyses were based on Hypertension mortality from Turkish Statistical Institute death database, between the period 1987-2011. The age was grouped as 15-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years, 65-74 years, 75 and over age group. These data were analyzed by Joinpoint Regression Analysis.

Results: A total of 45 291 people included in the study; 43% (n=19321) of them were men and 57% (n=25970) were women. The standardized, adjusted Hypertension mortality rate in Turkey from 1987 to 2008 were found as 6.58 per 100 000 people. There was a significant decrease in all ages among men especially after the year 2001. Only in 65-74 age group of men there was a significant increase between 1987-2001.

On the other hand while there was a significant decrease in all other age groups of women after 2001 except 75 and over. In 75 and over age group an increase of mortality rate was observed in women through the period.

Conclusions: Although hypertension is a common health problem in Turkey hypertension related deaths

decreased during the past decade. The role of awareness, treatment, and control rates of hypertension seem to be affective in our country. The accessibility to the health-care system by means of Primary Health Care Centres and the improvement of the drugs, both local and national educational activities and campaigns performed by the national societies like Family Medicine Societies may have an impact on these results.