

Prevalence of Hypertension and Associated Factors Among Bank Workers in Harar Town, Eastern Ethiopia 2018

Zewde GT

Department of Midwifery, Harar Health Science College, Harar, Ethiopia

***Corresponding author:** Gosaye Teklehaymanot Zewde, Department of Midwifery, Harar Health Science College, Harar, Ethiopia, Tel: 0913227450

Received date: 16 May 2020; **Accepted date:** 26 May 2020; **Published date:** 30 May 2020

Citation: Zewde GT (2020) Prevalence of Hypertension and Associated Factors Among Bank Workers in Harar Town, Eastern Ethiopia 2018. J Comm Med Pub Health Rep 1(1): <https://doi.org/10.38207/jcmphr20206>

Copyright: © 2020 Zewde GT. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Abstract

Background

Hypertension clinically defined as a blood pressure of 140/90 mmHg or more on at least two readings on separated time. It is one of the most prevalent non communicable diseases and the most important preventable risk factor for premature death worldwide, due to heart disease and stroke. It is the most important modifiable risk factor for coronary heart disease, stroke, congestive heart failure, end stage renal disease and peripheral vascular diseases

Objective

To assess the prevalence of hypertension and its associated factors among bankworkers in Harar town, Eastern Ethiopia 2018

Methods and material

Institutions based cross sectional study was conducted on 149 Bankworkers in 6 governmental and 19 private banks which were found in Harar Town. Sample was allocated proportionately, and study participant was selected by simple random sampling. Collected and checked data were entered into Epi Data software version 3.02 and exported and analyzed using SPSS version 21. Descriptive statistics were used to determine prevalence such as frequency, percentage, mean and ratio. Both Bivariate and multiple logistic regressions were used to observe the association between the outcome variable and associated factors. P value less than 0.2 in Bivariate analysis was transferred to multivariate analysis and P value less than or equal to 0.05 was considered as level of statistical significance.

Result

The prevalence of hypertension on this study was 27.5 %. Among study participant 6 (4 %) had diagnosed with hypertension and only 3 (2 %) had on treatment and follow-up. 26 (17.4 %) bank workers BMI Was obese. In multivariable logistic regression analysis Age, Sedentary lifestyle and BMI of bank workers had significant association with hypertension.

Conclusion and recommendation

The prevalence of Hypertension in the study was 27.5 % Age, Sedentary lifestyle and BMI (Obesity) in this study was positively associated with higher odds of having hypertension. Regular blood monitoring, conducting physical exercise and reduction of Alcohol consumption and street Treatment care and follow-up strategy need to be maintained.

Introduction

Hypertension clinically defined as a blood pressure of 140/90 mmHg or more on at least two readings on separated time. It is one of the leading causes of global burden of disease. It is being the root cause of many of the body system and organs failure remains to be a major public health challenge globally [1]. It is one of the most prevalent

non communicable diseases and the most important preventable risk factor for premature death worldwide, due to heart disease and stroke [2] Hypertension is the most important modifiable risk factor for coronary heart disease, stroke, congestive heart failure, end stage renal disease and peripheral vascular diseases [3].

Statement of the problem

Globally, the overall prevalence of Hypertension in adults aged 25 and over was around 40% and was estimated to cause 7.5 million deaths, about 12.8% of the total of all deaths worldwide and the

number of people with uncontrolled hypertension increased by 70% between 1980 and 2008 The rising epidemic of hypertension is thought to be due to mechanization, population growth and ageing

[4,5] By 2025 the number of hypertensive people is expected to increase by 60 % and reach 1.56 billion people [6]. The prevalence of hypertension varies worldwide in Africa indicated the overall prevalence of hypertension have been increasing since 1990. In adults aged ≥ 20 years, in 1990 the prevalence was 19.1 %, in 2000 prevalence were estimated 24.3 %, in 2010 with prevalence of 25.9% and it will projected to

25.3 % by 2030 [7]. In sub-Saharan Africa estimated in 2008 was **Significance of the study:** The study will describe the current situation of HPN in among bank workers in Harar town and it will be helpful for sampled population to know their BP status and for early linked to health institution to management if they have HTN. It will

Objectives

General objective: To assess the prevalence of hypertension and its associated factors among bank workers in Harar town, Eastern Ethiopia 2018

Specific objective:

13.7 % in rural areas, 20.7 % in urban area, 16.8 % in males, and 15.7 % in women [8]. The pooled prevalence of hypertension among the Ethiopian population was 19.6 % and 20.6% in male and 19.2 % in female. There is no sufficient data in the study area therefore this study was intended to provide compressive and up to date evidence on the prevalence and investigate the associated factors of Hypertension among Bank Workers of Harar town, Eastern Ethiopia.

also be important for concerned bodies for prevention and management of hypertension. It will be serving as a base line data for other researchers.

❖ To determine the prevalence of hypertension among Bank workers in Harar town, Eastern Ethiopia.

❖ To identify factor associated with hypertension among Bank workers in Harar town, Eastern Ethiopia

Methods

Study area and period: The study was conducted in Harar town. Harari region is located in eastern part of Ethiopia, 525 km away from Addis Ababa capital of Ethiopia. In the region there are 6 governmental and 19 private banks with a total of 25 branches was found. And the total numbers of bank workers were 313, of which 142 were found in governmental and the rest were found on private. The study was conducted from January 12-18/2018 G.C.

Study design: Institutional based cross-sectional descriptive study design was used.

Study population

Source population

- All Bank workers who are working in Harar town.

Study population

- Selected Bank workers in Harar town who are alive on their work during data collection period.

Eligible criteria

Inclusion criteria

- Bank workers who are volunteer to participate will participate on the study.

Exclusion criteria

- Bank workers who are not present on their work during data collection period.

Sample size determination

Sample size was determined by using a single population proportion formula by assuming 5 % marginal error and 95 % confidence interval ($\alpha = 0.05$) and prevalence of hypertension, which was 19.1 % from study conducted in Addis Ababa [9] and the sample become 237. After calculating finite population correction formula

and adding 10% non-response rate the final sample size will be come 149.

Sample technique and procedure

Sample was allocated for each private and governmental Banks based on their number of workers. Simple random sampling was used to select study participants.

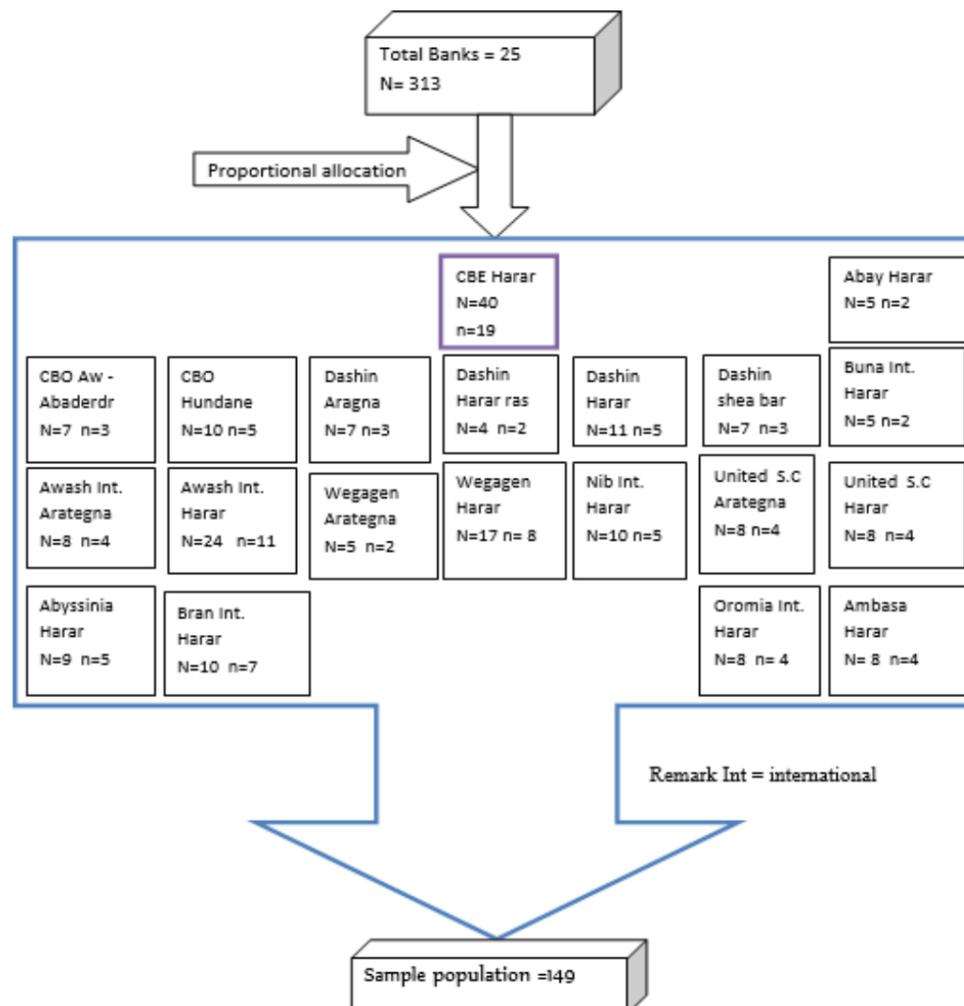


Figure 1: Schematic representation of sampling technique for sample selection among bankworkers in Harar town, 2018

Variables

Dependent variable: Hypertension status

Independent variables

Socio demographic Variable: Sex, Age, Marital status, Educational level, Jobdescription

Data collection tolls and method

A semi- structure questioner was developed by English version after literature review, and it was translated into local language and return back to English version to check its consistency. The questioner had 4 parts socio-demographic, Medical History, Hypertension risk assessment and measurements parts. Data was collected by face-to-face interview and objective data was selected through measuring height, weight, Blood pressure and BMI also calculated.

Data Processing and Analysis

After data collection, data was cleaned, tabulated, rearranged and checked for its completeness and consistency and it was analyzed using SPSS version 21.0. The descriptive statistics was used to determine prevalence such as percentage, frequency and mean. Bivariate analysis was used first to determine the association between dependent and independent variable and Multiple logistic regression analysis were used for better prediction of determinants and to reduce bias due to confounders. Variables with P-value less than 0.2 in Bivariate analysis were entered into multiple logistic regression analysis and P - value less than 0.05 was declared as statistically

Operational definitions

Sedentary lifestyle

A type of lifestyle with little or low physical activity, sitting or lying while reading, socializing etc or using mobile phone / computer for

Medical history: Parental History of HTN, Previous History of HTN

Dietary and Behavioral Habit: Overweight, Obesity, Salt Consumption, Smoking, Excessive alcohol consumption

Work related risk factors: Sedentary lifestyle, Work schedule, and less physical activity.

significant in the final model.

Data Quality Assurance

To assure the quality of the data, properly data collection instrument was developed and pretest on 10

% of the total sample and amendment was done based on it. Questionnaires were translated into local language and training was given for data collector’s supervisor and data entry clerks prior to the study. Every day, the collected data was reviewed for completeness, consistency and legibility. Supervision was frequently made by the supervisors and principal investigator

Ethical Considerations

Ethical clearance letter was obtained from Harar health Science College Institution Research Ethics Review Committee. Permission was obtained from study institution. All the participants were informed about the purpose, advantages and disadvantages, and their right to be involved or not as well as withdraw any time. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. Confidentiality was maintained by avoiding names and other personal identification.

more than 4 hours per day.

Low physical activity: is aerobic physical activity less than 10 minutes per day.

Normal work schedule: Participants who work within 8 hours per day.

Extra work schedule: Participants who work more than 8 hours per day.

Blood Pressure Measurement: Collecting of data by using mercury sphygmomanometer twice with ten-minutedifference from

Current daily cigarette smoking: is a person who smokes cigarette one or more days per week.

Obesity: BMI > 30kg/m² and **overweight** - 25-29.9 kg/m²

different hand while the participant was seated

Result

Socio-demographic characteristics of the study participants

A of total 149 workers from twenty-five bank branches were participated in the study. Majority 90 (60.4 %) of study participants were female. The mean age of participants was 33.48 ± 26.43 years. Two thirds of them (66.4 %) were married while 51 (34.2 %) were

single. Majority 115 (77.2 %) and 69 (46.3 %) of respondent was First degree holder and Customer service officer. Regarding service year 69 (46.3) of the study participant were served for less than 5 years **(Table 1)**.

Table 1: Socio demographic characteristic of bank workers in Harar town, Eastern Ethiopia, January 12-18/2018

Socio-demographic variable	Category	Frequency	Percent (%)
Sex	Male	90	60.4
	Female	59	39.6
Age	≤ 24 years	13	8.7
	25-34years	96	64.4
	35- 44years	31	20.8
	45 -54years	7	4.7
	≥ 55years	2	1.3
Marital status	Single	51	34.2
	Married	96	64.4
	Divorced	1	0.7
	Widowed	1	0.7
Educational level	Diploma/level IV	23	15.4
	First degree	115	77.2
	second degree and above	11	7.4
Job description	Manager	18	12.1
	Auditor/Accountant	15	10.1
	Relationship officer	11	7.4
	Casher	5	3.4
	Customer service officer	69	46.3
	Others	31	20.8
Working aria	Governmental	68	45.6
	Non-governmental	81	54.4
Service years	< 5 years	69	46.3
	5-10 years	65	43.6
	11-15 years	7	4.7
	16-20 years	4	2.7
	> 20 years	4	2.7

Medical history of the study participants

Among study participant 6(4 %) was replied that they had diagnosed HTN in previous time and among those only 3(2 %) started treatment and follow- up. While regarding their parents thirty-eight (25.5 %)

participant biological parents had history of Hypertension and 95(63.8 %) was reported that their parents were Checked their BP previously **(Figure 1)**.

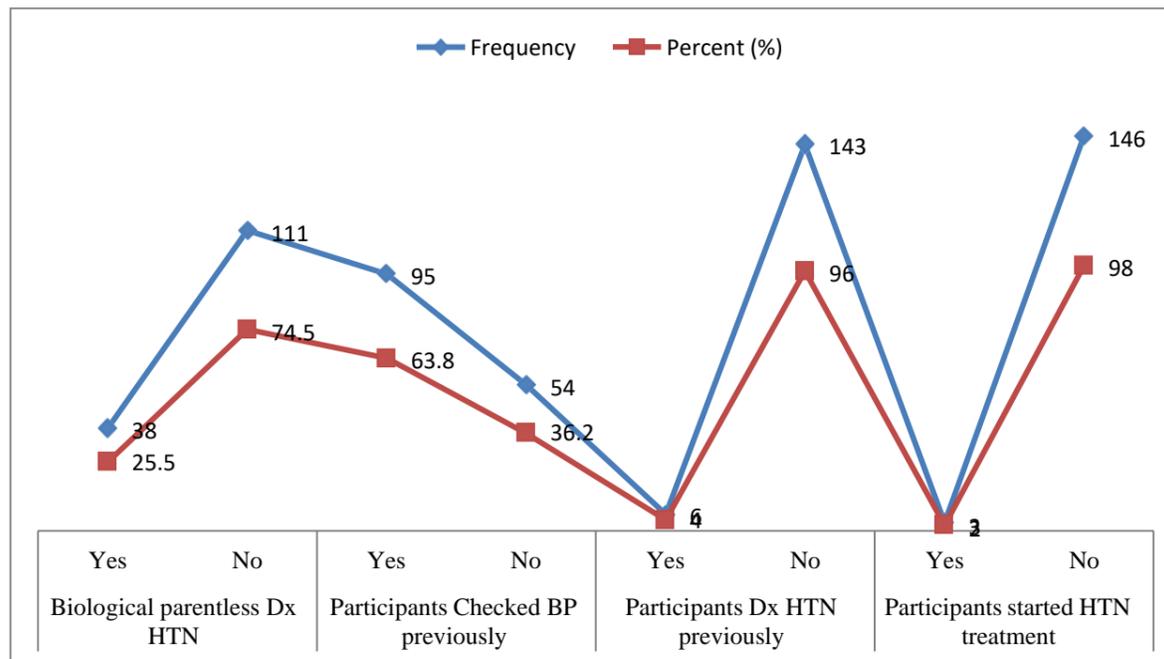


Figure 1: Medical History of bank workers in Harar town, Eastern Ethiopia, January 12-18/2018

Behavioral and work-related characteristic

From total of participants responding, Forty-nine (32.9 %) of participants drunk alcohol. Eight (5.4 %) were lifetime smokers. Majority of the participants 105 (70.5 %) used /added salt to food

without tying. Ninety (60.4 %) of participant were involved in physical activity and 39 (26.2 %) stated that there was conduct exercise every day. (Table 2)

Table 2: Behavioral and work-related characteristic of participated bank workers of Harar town, Eastern Ethiopia, January 12-18/2018

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent (%)
Drink alcohol	Yes	49	32.9
	No	100	67.1
Smoking	Yes	8	5.4
	No	141	94.6
Add salt to food without tying	Yes	105	70.5
	No	44	29.5
Physical exercise	Yes	90	60.4
	No	59	39.6
Frequency of physical activities	all days of week	39	26.2
	4-6 days of week	16	10.7
	1-3 days of week	35	23.5
Daily working time	< 4hours	11	7.4
	4-7 hours	15	10.1
	exactly 8 hours	37	24.8
	> 8 hours	86	57.7

Anthropometric measurements of study participants

Among the study subject, 74 (49.7 %) participants had BMI < 25 kg/m² and 49 (32.9 %) were overweight while 26 (17.4 %) were obesity. There mean and SD of BMI 25.41 ± 4.546. Regarding BP

Majority eighty-three participants systolic blood pressure was ≤ 120 mmHg and Diastolic Blood Pressure was ≤ 80 mmHg. There mean and SD of DBP was 81.13 ± 11.231.

Table 3: Anthropometric measurements characteristics of bank workers of Hara town, Eastern Ethiopia, January 12-18/2018

Anthropometric measurements	Category	Frequency	Percent (%)
BMI	< 18.5 kg/m ²	17	11.4
	18.5-24.9 kg/m ²	57	38.3

	25-29.9 kg/m ²	49	32.9
	> 30 kg/m ²	26	17.4
SBP	≤ 120 mmHg	83	55.7
	121-139 mmHg	43	28.9
	≥ 140mmHg	23	15.4
DBP	≤ 80 mmHg	86	57.7
	81-89 mmHg	29	19.5
	≥ 90 mmHg	34	22.8

Prevalence of Hypertension

In this study the prevalence of hypertension was 41 (27.5 %) of which 6 (4%) were previously diagnosed with having Hypertension and 35 (23.5 %) were newly diagnosed of Hypertension. Twenty-six (63.4 %) of Hypertensive participant was male and 15 (36.6 %) were

female. Majority 15 (36.6 %) of Hypertensive bank workers' age was 25-34 years and 31 (75.6 %) was Married. Regarding working area 22 (53.7 %) had governmental and the rest 19 (47.3 %) were private bank employers. (Figure 2)

Regarding working area 22 (53.7 %) had governmental and the rest 19 (47.3 %) were privatebank employers. (Figure 2)

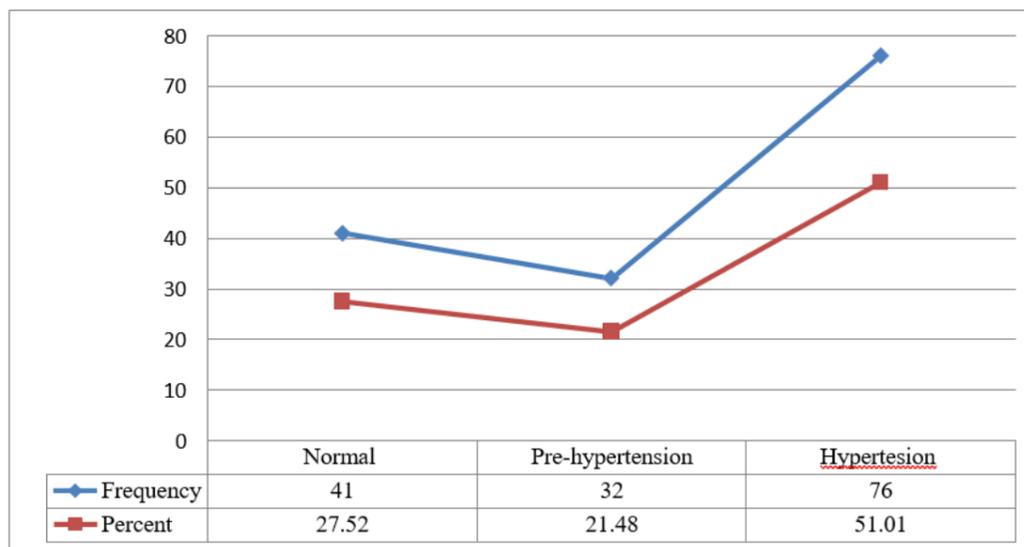


Figure 2: Hypertension status of bank workers of Hara town, Eastern Ethiopia, January 12-18/2018

Factors Associated with Hypertension

In multivariable logistic regression analysis Age, Sedentary lifestyle and BMI of bank workers had significant association with hypertension. Bank workers whose age 25 – 44 years had 75.8 % (AOR = 0.242, 95 % CI: 0.065 – 0.904) less likely had hypertension

than age 24 years. Those who had sedentary lifestyle had 3 times (AOR = 2.925, 95 % CI: 1.085 – 7.885) more likely, Obesities bank workers were 6 times more likely (AOR = 6.113, 95 % CI: 1.030 – 36.28) having hypertension than they are in counters. (Table 4)

Table 4: Factor associated with Hypertension among bank workers of Harar town, EasternEthiopian, January 2018

Characteristics	Hypertension status		p-value	COR (95% CI)	p- value	AOR (95% CI)
	Yes No [%]	No No [%]				
AGE in years						
≤ 24	5 [12.2]	8 [7.4]	0.005	1.00	0.008	1.00
25-44	2[68.3]	99 [91.7]	0.034	12.800[1.208-135.579] *	0.035	0.242[0.065-0.904] **
≥ 45	8 [19.5]	1[0.9]	0.002	28.286[3.393-235.832] *	0.292	4.042[0.300-54.420]
Service in years						
≤ 10	30[73.2]	104[96.35]	.000	1.00		1.00

> 10	11[26.8]	4[3.7]	.000	9.533[2.831-32.108] *	0.060	4.100[0.944-17.810]
Sedentary lifestyle						
Yes	32[78.0]	60[55.6]	0.014	2.844[1.239-6.531] *	0.034	2.925[1.085-7.885] **
No	9[22.0]	48[44.4]		1.00		1.00
BMI						
Under weight	2[4.9]	15[13.9]	0.002	1.00	0.023	1.00
Normal	10[24.4]	47[43.5]	0.573	1.596[0.314-8.109]	0.954	1.052[0.188-5.877]
Overweight	14[34.1]	35[32.4]	0.178	3.000[0.606-14.864] *	0.361	2.213[0.402-12.183]
Obesity	15[36.6]	11[10.2]	0.006	10.227[1.929-54.219] *	0.046	6.113[1.030-36.288] **

Discussion

In this study the prevalence of hypertension was, 27.5% the finding was greater than study done in Owerri Nigeria which was 12.4% [10] and Addis Ababa the prevalence was 19.1% [9]. This discrepancy may be due to different age category of participants as well as BMI and socio-cultural variation. But the study outcome is less than the result of study done among bank workers in Surratt city of India which was 30.4% [11] and Ghana 38% [12]. The difference occurred possibly due to different in sociodemographic and socio-cultural as well as lifestyle and mean value different in BMI. The study found that age of bank workers was significantly associated with Hypertension. Those age 24 – 45 were 75.8% less likely had hypertension than bank worker whose age was less than 24 years. But study conducted in Adiss Abeba on federal ministry civil servants showed that increased age was identified as a factor for hypertension. Study participants older than 48 years were more likely to be hypertensive than those less than 27 years [13] and study of bank

employees of Surratt city in India also showed that age ≥ 50 years increase the risk of hypertension [11]. Even if the age associated to had hypertension there is different in association of age categories. The variance may be due to having more sedentary lifestyle in our study. In this study the risk of being hypertensive was 3 times more likely among bank workers who had sedentary life style this finding was in line with study conducted in Surratt city of India 2 times more likely [11] and Ghana Accra. This shows that sedentary life decrease energy expenditure and increase cholesterol level in blood vessel which directly related with Cardiovascular disease i.e. Hypertension. BMI of bank workers significant association with Hypertension, in this study obese bank workers were 6 times more risked for hypertension this finding also in line with study conducted in Adiss abeba which is obese were 7.36 times more likely to be hypertensive and in Sullia Taluk, Karnataka also obesity was strongly associated with hypertension [14].

Conclusion

The prevalence of Hypertension in the study was 27.5% which shows the high prevalence of hypertension in the study population. As in many other developing countries hypertension is becoming a serious public health concern among working bankers in Harar town, Eastern Ethiopia. Age, Sedentary life style and BMI (Obesity) in this study

was positively associated with higher odds of having hypertension. However, Sex, Marital status, educational level, Job description, alcohol drinking, smoking, salt usage, physical activity and working schedule had not associated with hypertension.

Recommendations

- Regular blood monitoring should have to be maintain
- Sedentary lifestyle need to be avoid among bank workers
- Regular physical exercise needs to be conducted by all bank workers on daily based.
- Close monitoring of BMI and maintaining to normal value should have to be maintain
- Alcohol consumption reduction mechanism need to maintain through BCC

- Biological parent encouragement for close monitoring of their blood pressure by the bank worker should be encouraged as HPN is a known family associated disease.
- Treatment care and follow-up strategy for their workers need to be maintained by bank administrators.

Reference

1. Mulueta Molla (2015) Systemic Review of prevalence and Associated Factors of Hypertension in Ethiopia: Finding the Evidence. *Sci J Pub Health* 3(4): 514- 519.
2. Kearney PM, Whelton M, Reynolds K, Muntner P, Whelton PK, et al. (2005) Global burden of hypertension: Analysis of worldwide data. *Lancet* 365: 217-223.
3. Kasper L (2011) Cardiovascular disorders. In: *Harrison's Principles of internal medicine*, 18th edition.
4. Fuster V, Kelly BB, editors (2010) *Promoting Cardiovascular Health in the Developing World: A Critical Challenge to Achieve Global Health*. Washington (DC).
5. Cooper RS, Amoah AG, Mensah GA (2013) High blood pressure: the foundation for epidemic Cardiovascular diseases in African populations. *Ethn Dis* 13: S48-S52.
6. WHO, *Non communicable Diseases country Profiles*. 2011, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.
7. Davies A (2014) Estimating the prevalence and Awareness rates of Hypertension in Africa: A Systemic Analysis. *Plosone* 9(8).
8. M Twagirumukiza, D. De Bacquer, J. G. Kips, G. de Backer, RV Stichele, et al. (2011) "Current and projected prevalence of arterial hypertension in sub-Saharan Africa by sex, age and habitat: an estimate from population studies," *J Hypertens* 29(7): 1243-1252.
9. G Fikadu, S Lamma (2016) socioeconomic status and Hypertension among Teacher and Bankers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Hindawi publishing Corp *Int J Hypert* 7.
10. KC Diwe, OO Enwere, KA Uwakwe, CB Duru, HN Chineke (2015) Hypertension among bank workers in Owerri, Nigeria. *Int J Med Biomed Res* 4(3).
11. Momin MH, Desai, VK, Kavishwar, A.B. (2012). Study of socio-demographic factors affecting prevalence of hypertension among bank worker employees of surat City. *Indian J public Health* 56(1): 44-48.
12. Daitey PEM (2014) Assessment of work related Hypertension among bank workers in Accra.
13. Angaw K, Dadi AF, Alene KA (2015) Prevalence of hypertension among federal ministry civil servants in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: a call for a workplace- screening program. *BMC Cardiovascular Disorders* 15: 76.
14. Imaad Mohammed Ismail, Annarao G. Kulkarni, Suchith V. Kamble, Sagar A. Borker, R. Rekha, et al. (2014) Prevalence and risk factors of hypertension among bank employees of Sullia Taluk, Karnataka 16(4).