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Roman, Wilfrida

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Assessment of risk factors for cardiovascular diseases among patients attending cardiac clinic at a referral hospital in Tanzania

Wilfrida P. Roman¹, Haikael David Martin¹, Elingarami Sauli²

¹Department of Food Biotechnology and Nutritional Sciences, ²Department of Global Health and Biomedical Sciences, Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology, Tengeru, Arusha, Tanzania

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Correspondence to: Wilfrida P. Roman. Department of Food Biotechnology and Nutritional Sciences, Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology, Tengeru, Arusha, Tanzania. Email: romanw@nm-aist.ac.tz.

Background: Mortality and morbidity due to cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are escalating worldwide, with disproportionately significant worse outcomes in developing countries, due to rapid health and nutrition transition resulting from unplanned urbanization, negative effects of globalization and sedentary lifestyles. Despite the growing trends of CVDs cases in hospital settings especially in Tanzania, still no study has been conducted to evaluate CVD risk factors among patients attending cardiac clinics, to see how they respond to current treatment. This study aimed at assessing lifestyle risk factors and biomarkers associated with hypertension and coronary heart diseases among patients attending cardiac clinics at Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre referral hospital in Tanzania.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional hospital-based study conducted to determine the prevalence of lifestyle and intermediate risk factors for hypertension and coronary heart disease among patients with hypertension and coronary heart diseases who attended the cardiac clinic at Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre referral hospital between April to July 2008. Information on socio-demographic characteristics, medical condition and lifestyle risk factors for hypertension and coronary heart diseases were collected using a structured questionnaire. Blood samples were collected from each patient and analyzed by Cobas Integra and Maglumi analyzers, to detect and quantify important biomarkers. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze socio-demographic, lifestyle risk factors and biomarkers for hypertension and coronary heart diseases. Pearson's chi-square (χ^2) tests were used to associate risk factors for hypertension and coronary heart diseases, and multinomial logistic regression was used to determine independent predictors for hypertension and coronary heart diseases.

Results: Of the 100 patients recruited to participate in the study, 65% had hypertension, 23% had coronary heart diseases and 12% had both disease conditions. The most prevalent risk factors for hypertension and coronary heart diseases were: alcohol intake (67%), high blood pressure (59%), physical inactivity (61%), obesity (39%), alanine aminotransferase (43%), high-density lipoprotein (79%), low-density lipoprotein (65%), C-reactive protein (78%), sodium (41%) and potassium (40%). Moreover, age, plasma glucose, alanine aminotransferase, and C-reactive protein were found to be independently and positively associated with hypertension and coronary heart diseases.

Conclusions: This study affirmed the exposure of patients to cardiovascular risk factors, despite being under medical management. These findings call for sensitization programs and additional interventions in the management of CVDs among patients attending cardiac clinics in Tanzania hospitals, to include health education on lifestyle risk factors modification and proper dietary habits.

Keywords: Hypertension (HTN); coronary heart diseases (CHDs); biomarkers

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Introduction

Mortality and morbidity rates due to cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are escalating worldwide, with disproportionately significant worse outcomes in the developing countries, due to rapid health and nutrition transitions caused by urbanization and globalization. More than 17.92 million people died in 2015 due to CVDs, with the highest death rate of 9.4 million recorded in men than 8.5 million in women (1,2). Coronary heart disease (CHD) ranks as the highest cause of deaths among all CVDs, accounting for more than 8.9 million deaths worldwide (3). The prevalence of CHD is increasingly uneven in different regions of the world, due to inadequate and lack of better health services (4). CHD is considered as a single cause of mortality and morbidity across all gender groups in developed and developing countries (4). Moreover, CHD was previously not given enough intervention priority in many countries from the Sub-Saharan region, due to lack of strong epidemiological studies that would determine true burden of disease (5,6). Findings from the recent [2008–2013] studies predicted that the growing burden of CHD in the region will exceed that observed in other world regions if no appropriate preventive measures will be taken to alleviate the problem (7). Similarly, hypertension (HTN) and HTN-related diseases are increasing the number of inpatients and outpatients in referral hospitals in Tanzania, posing healthcare challenges in primary and secondary healthcare, due to inadequate resources for their treatment and management (8,9).

The growing CHD mortality rate is exacerbated by the increased levels of blood pressure and other CVD risk factors. HTN is one of the leading risks for global mortality, accounting for 13% of the total deaths (10), and is attributing to more than 45% of all CHD deaths and 51% deaths due to stroke worldwide (11). Untreated HTN results in more health complications, such as myocardial infarction (MI), renal diseases, stroke, heart failure and premature deaths (11). Treatment of blood pressure has been associated with more than 40% and 16% reduction of stroke and MI risk factors, respectively (12). The ultimate goal of

managing HTN is to achieve target control and prevent the development of other HTN-related complications (13).

The management of HTN and HTN-related diseases, including CHD, usually varies from one country to another, as it depends on the capacity of the country to utilize the available resource for prevention and control of the diseases (14). For example, lowering of blood pressure together with the reduction of other CVD risk factors has been associated with 50% reduction of CVD mortality in some of the high-income countries (15). As a rule of thumb, the World Health Organization and the International Society of Hypertension recommend management of HTN by monitoring other CVD risk factors, patient-centered lifestyle modification, damage organ and their related clinical signs (14,16), rather than relying on taking blood pressure measurement alone. Factors that need to be monitored during management includes levels of systolic and diastolic blood pressure, gender, age, smoking, blood cholesterol, history of CVD, obesity, physical activity, and diabetes.

Lifestyle modification is one of the components of HTN management. Modifiable lifestyle risk factors, despite effectively delaying or preventing the onset of HTN, they also contribute to the reduction of blood pressure in patients with HTN and sometimes they may reduce the need for antihypertensive therapy (17,18). There is strong evidence of regular physical activity and protection against HTN (18). Regular physical activity is associated with a reduction of 3.2 and 2.7 mmHg systolic and diastolic blood pressure, respectively. However, for patients with poorly controlled HTN (systolic ≥ 180 mmHg and diastolic ≥ 100 mmHg), physical exercise should be suspended until their blood pressure stabilized (17,18). It is also recommended to engage in any physical exercise rather than none. On the other hand, weight reduction is associated with a reduction in blood pressure, blood sugar, and reduced CVD risks (19). Evidence from meta-analysis showed that reduction of 5.1 kg of body weight by means of energy restriction and increased physical activity reduces systolic and diastolic blood pressure by 4.4 and 3.6 mmHg, respectively (20). Diet modification that emphasizes on adequate intake of fruits

and vegetables, whole grains, low dietary fats, low intake of dietary sodium and salt reduction has shown a positive impact in the reduction of blood pressure in normotensive and hypertensive patients (17,21).

Furthermore, inflammatory biomarkers for CVD such as lipids, high-sensitive C-reactive protein (CRP) and troponins play an important role in the diagnosis, monitoring of diseases progression, and decision making regarding the management of cardiovascular events (22,23). For example, CRP has been used to assess CVD risks, heart attack, stroke (23) and it has been identified as a single predictor of the risk of CVD events (24).

Despite the growing trends of CVD cases in a hospital setting in Tanzania, their management is only based on measurements of a few intermediate risk factors. Up to date, no study had been conducted in Tanzanian hospital settings to evaluate CVD risk factors among patients attending cardiac clinics, to see how they respond to current treatment. Therefore, this study was carried out to quantify lifestyle risk factors and biomarkers associated with HTN and CHD among patients attending cardiac clinics at Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMC) referral hospital in Kilimanjaro region-Tanzania.

Methods

Study settings

This study was conducted at KCMC located in Kilimanjaro region-Tanzania. KCMC is a referral hospital which serves for over 15 million people in the northern, eastern and central zone of Tanzania. The hospital has a capacity to serve for 500–800 inpatients per day.

Study design and sampling method

This was a cross-sectional hospital-based study to determine the prevalence of lifestyle risk factors among CVD patients attending the cardiac clinic at KCMC referral hospital. The study was conducted between April and July 2018. The purposeful sampling method was employed to select all patients who met the study selection criteria.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria

Adults aged ≥ 35 years diagnosed with CHD and HTN who attended the Cardiac clinic at KCMC referral hospital

from April to July 2018. The study participants voluntarily consented to participate in the study.

Exclusion criteria were

Children (including those with congenital heart diseases), pregnant women and patients with CHD and HTN aged ≥ 35 years who did not consent to take part in the study.

Assessment of socio-demographic characteristics and lifestyle risk factors

A structured questionnaire with closed questions was adopted from the WHO STEPwise survey (25) and translated to Kiswahili language (national language). The questionnaire was then administered to all participants. The following information was collected: socio-demographic information, lifestyle risk factors and family history of HTN and CHD. The assessed socio-demographic characteristics were: age, gender, marital status, and education level and occupation status. Education level was categorized as primary level, secondary level, higher education learning and uneducated. Marital status (married and no partners), occupation (formal employment, self-employed and unemployed). Lifestyle risk factors included current/history of smoking for the past 5 years (categorized as smoker or non-smoker), history of alcohol use (categorized as current alcohol user or non-alcoholic user), physical activity (categorized as physical exercise at least 2 days per week minimum for 30 minutes or no physical activity), and family history of either HTN or CHD (defined as having at least close relative (father, mother, sister or brother) diagnosed with either HTN/CHD or both HTN and CHD).

Anthropometric measurements

Weight in kilogram was taken in light clothing by using calibrated weighing scale machine (Seca, Germany), with 150 kg capacity and the accuracy of 0.5 kg. The patient was requested to remain with minimal clothes, remove shoes and excess weight in the pockets before measurements were taken. Height was measured in centimeter (cm) by calibrated stadiometer (Leicester stadiometer) of 0.1 cm accuracy, with the subject standing against the vertical wall, heels together, shoulders and head touching the wall surface and after removal of shoes. Body mass index (BMI) was then calculated by the following formula [BMI = weight (kg)/height (m²)]. BMI was categorized as

Table 1 Blood pressure classification for adults according to the Seventh Joint National Committee

Classification	Systolic BP (mmHg)	Diastolic BP (mmHg)
Normal	<120	<80
Pre-hypertension	120–139	80–89
Hypertension stage I	140–159	90–99
Hypertension stage II	≥160	≥100

underweight (<18.5), normal (18.5–24.9), overweight (25.0–29.9) and obese (≥30.0) (26).

Blood pressure measurements

Blood pressure measurement was conducted by the trained clinical officer upon arrival of the patient and after resting for 10–15 minutes. Automatic digital sphygmomanometer with automatic inflation (Life Brand™ BM60) was used to measure blood pressure while the patient seated and relaxed with the left hand at the level of the heart. Three systolic and diastolic blood pressure readings were taken on the left upper arm of the patient. Average systolic and diastolic blood pressure was used in the analysis. Systolic and diastolic blood pressure measurements were used to classify HTN in accordance with the Seventh Joint National Committee (27) (Table 1).

Blood sample collection

Blood samples for plasma glucose, serum ALT, CRP, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) concentration measurements were obtained by a trained clinician. For each patient, 10 mL of venous blood samples were drawn from the arm and transferred to EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) tube. Blood samples were then taken to a clinical research laboratory at KCMC referral hospital for further analysis procedures. Blood samples were centrifuged at the 3,000-rpm machine (Roche Germany) for 5 minutes at 4 °C. Clarified serum and plasma samples were then pipetted and poured into Eppendorf storage tubes (5 mL), followed by freezing at –20 °C.

Analysis of biomarkers

Before analysis, plasma and serum blood samples were mixed thoroughly by using vortex mixer. From each sample, 10 µL was pipetted and poured into Microvatte tubes.

Plasma blood glucose, HLD-C, LDL-C, and ALT samples were loaded into Cobas Integra 400 plus analyzer (Roche Diagnostics, Germany). Serum blood for measuring CRP concentration was loaded into fully-auto chemiluminescence immunoassay (CLIA) analyzer (MAGLUMI 800), Shenzhen New Industries Biomedical Engineering Co., Ltd. (Snibe Diagnostic, China). According to laboratory protocols, values (concentrations) of studied biochemistry markers were categorized as indicated in Table 2.

Statistical analysis

Data were entered into Microsoft Excel 2013, then sorted, coded, and cleaned. The analysis was done using SPSS version 20.0 (IBM). Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the frequency and percentages of socio-demographics, lifestyle characteristics, and biomarkers for HTN and CHD. Pearson's chi-square (χ^2) test was used to determine the association between risk factors with HTN and CHDs. Independent variables included in the analysis were: gender, age, education level, occupation, marital status, BMI, blood pressure, physical activity, smoking history, alcohol consumption, plasma blood sugar, ALT, HDL-C, LDL-C, and CRP levels. Independent variables significantly associated with HTN and CHD in chi-square (χ^2) test were subjected to a multinomial logistic regression model to reveal independent predictors of HTN and CHD. Statistical significance was tested at 95% confidence interval (95% CI) ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Results

General characteristics of the study population

The study recruited 100 patients of which 31% and 69% were men and women, respectively.

More than three-quarter (81%) of the patients were within the age category of 45 years and above, while only 19% were below 45 years. Nearly half (45%) of all patients

Table 2 Classification of biochemical markers

Biomarkers	Descriptor
Plasma glucose (mmol/L)	
3.5–6.5	Normal
>6.5	Hyperglycemia/diabetes
HDL-C (mmol/L)	
>1.15	Normal-men
>1.68	Normal-female
0.90–1.45	Moderate risk-men
1.15–1.68	Moderate risk-female
<0.90	High risk-men
<1.15	High risk-female
LDL-C (mmol/L)	
<2.59–3.34	Normal
>3.34 to \geq 4.92	High risk
ALT (IU/L)	
<31	Normal-male
<19	Normal-female
>31	High risk-male
>19	High risk-female
CRP (mmol/L)	
<1	Normal
1–3	Moderate risk
>3	High risk

HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; ALT, alanine aminotransferase, CRP, C-reactive protein.

had attained primary education while only 9% had no formal education. More than two-third of the patients were married and 72% were self-employed. More than half (53%) of the patients had a family history of HTN and CHDs. Further, 65% of patients were clinically diagnosed with HTN, whereas 23% of patients were diagnosed with CHD and 12% had both conditions (Table 3).

Proportions of lifestyles risk factors and biomarkers for HTN and CHDs

The proportion of lifestyle risk factors and biomarkers for HTN and CHDs were assessed for each patient involved

Table 3 General characteristics of the study population

Variables	Frequency (N=100)	Percentage (100%)
Gender		
Men	31	31
Women	69	69
Age (years)		
<45	19	19
>45	81	81
Education level		
Higher education learning	14	14
Primary level	45	45
Secondary level	32	32
No formal education	9	9
Marital status		
Married	73	73
No partner	27	27
Occupation		
Formal-employment	15	15
Self-employed	72	72
Unemployed	13	13
Family history		
Yes	53	53
No	47	47
Diseases type		
HTN	65	65
CHD	23	23
HTN & CHD	12	12

HTN, hypertension; CHD, coronary heart disease.

in the study and results are summarized in *Figure 1*. Among the lifestyle risk factors assessed in this study, history of current alcohol (22% of males and 45% of females) consumption ranked the highest, followed by physical inactivity for female than male patients (40% versus 21%) (*Figure 1*). Similar observation for blood pressure (59%), overweight (36%) and obesity (39%) were recorded from these patients. High concentration of biomarkers for HTN and CHD were also recorded for female participants attending a cardiac clinic. It was observed that 55% of

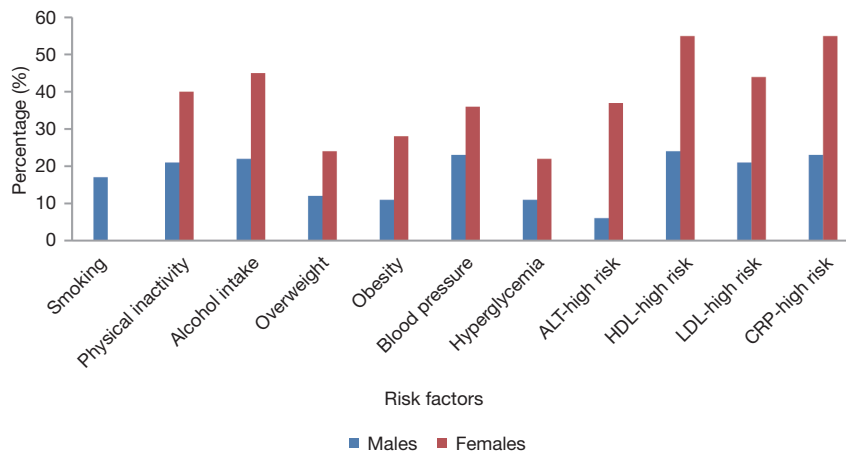


Figure 1 The proportion of risk factors for hypertension and coronary heart diseases in male and female participants. ALT, alanine aminotransferase; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; CRP, C-reactive protein.

female patients had higher levels of HDL-C and CRP (>3 mmol/L), respectively. However, 24% of male patients were recorded to have abnormal HDL-C (0.90 to <1.15 mmol/L) and 23% of male patients had more than 3 mmol/L of CRP. Furthermore, more than one-third (37%) and 6% of female and male patients had higher ALT levels.

Association between socio-demographic characteristics, lifestyle and intermediate risk factors for HTN and CHDs

Socio-demographic characteristics and lifestyle, as well as studied intermediate risk factors, were associated with HTN and CHD (Table 4). In this study, gender, HTN, and CHD were significantly associated ($P \leq 0.05$). Likewise, age showed significant association with HTN and CHD ($P \leq 0.001$). No significant association ($P \geq 0.05$) was found between education level, occupation with HTN and CHD among patients.

With the exception of smoking history, which showed significant association with HTN and CHD ($P \leq 0.05$), physical activity, alcohol intake, blood pressure, and BMI were not associated with HTN and CHD (Table 4).

Moreover, blood plasma glucose, serum ALT, serum low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), and serum CRP were all significantly associated with HTN and CHD ($P \leq 0.05$) (Table 4).

Determination of independent predictors of HTN among patients

Results from Pearson's chi-square (χ^2) showed that gender,

age, history of smoking, plasma blood glucose, ALT, low-density lipoprotein, and CRP levels were significantly associated with HTN. However, when subjected to multinomial logistic regression only age, ALT and glucose were independently associated with HTN risk (Table 5) and were retained.

Nevertheless, the association between age and HTN was significant, where patients aged <45 years [odds ratio (OR) =0.17, 95% CI: 0.047–0.612] were at higher risks of HNT than those aged 45 years and above. Patients with normal ALT had a lower risk of HTN (OR =3.24, 95% CI: 1.22–8.57) than those with higher ALT levels. Further results showed a significant association between HTN and blood sugar, and patients with normal blood sugar (OR =0.22, 95% CI: 0.62–0.76) had reduced risk of HTN than diabetic patients.

Determination of independent predictors for CHD among patients

As shown in Table 6, the association between CHD risk and age were statistically significant ($P=0.002$). Patients aged <45 years were almost four times at high risk of suffering from CHD (OR =9.82, 95% CI: 2.37–40.62) compared to those aged >45 years. The risk for CHD was higher among patients with high ALT levels compared to those with normal ALT levels (OR =0.34, 95% CI: 0.12–0.93). Patients with high ALT levels were more likely to suffer from CHD, contrary to patients with normal blood sugar (OR =4.77, 95% CI: 1.31–17.42). Moreover, results showed

Table 4 Association between socio-demographic, lifestyle risk factors, and biochemical markers with hypertension and coronary heart diseases

Variables	Diseases type			χ^2 test (P value)
	HTN (N=65, 65%)	CHD (N=23, 23%)	HTN & CHD (N=12, 12%)	
Socio-demographics				
Gender				0.007*
Males	22	2	7	
Females	43	21	5	
Age (years)				0.000*
<45	4	15	0	
>45	61	8	12	
Education level				0.760
HEL	9	3	2	
SEC	20	8	4	
PR	28	12	5	
NE	8	0	1	
Occupation				0.614
Formal employment	9	4	2	
Self-employed	45	18	9	
unemployed	11	1	1	
Lifestyle risk factors				
Physical activity				0.350
Yes	28	6	5	
No	37	17	7	
History smoking				0.040*
Yes	10	2	5	
No	55	21	7	
Alcohol consumption				0.764
Yes	45	14	8	
No	20	9	4	
Body mass index (BMI)				0.772
18.5–24.9 kg/m ²	12	9	4	
25.0–29.9 kg/m ²	25	7	4	
≥30.0 kg/m ²	28	7	4	
Blood pressure				0.688
Normal	6	8	1	
Pre-hypertension	17	6	3	
Hypertension stage I	15	2	4	
Hypertension stage II	27	7	4	

Table 4 (continued)

Table 4 (continued)

Variables	Diseases type			χ^2 test (P value)
	HTN (N=65, 65%)	CHD (N=23, 23%)	HTN & CHD (N=12, 12%)	
Biochemical markers				
Plasma glucose				0.004*
Normal	38	22	9	
Hyperglycemia/diabetes	27	1	3	
ALT				0.041*
Normal	43	9	5	
High risk	22	14	7	
LDL-C				0.016*
Normal	24	11	0	
High risk	41	12	12	
HDL-C				0.066
Normal-males	7	0	0	
Normal-females	7	6	1	
Moderate-males	8	2	4	
Moderate-females	23	10	3	
High risk-males	7	0	3	
High risk-females	13	5	1	
CRP				0.033*
Normal	18	4	0	
Moderate risk	12	6	0	
High risk	35	13	12	

Chi square (χ^2) test. Values were statistically significant (*P<0.05), HTN, hypertension; CHD, coronary heart diseases; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; CRP, C-reactive protein; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HEL, Higher education learning; SEC, secondary level; PR, primary level; NE, no formal education.

that patients with normal CRP (OR =0.25, 95% CI: 0.08–0.79) had a lower risk for CHD compared to those with higher CRP levels.

Discussion

The study provides an overview of the assessment of CVD risk factors among diagnosed patients attending the cardiac clinic at a referral hospital in Tanzania. Findings showed a higher prevalence of HTN and CHD, with a higher proportion of patients being exposed to CVD risk factors despite the fact that they were under clinical management. Risk factors for these diseases were higher among female patients than male patients and this has been associated with

higher number of female patients involved in this study 69% versus 31% for female and male, respectively. To date, there are only two studies population (28,29) conducted in Tanzania related to CHD and their associated risk factors. These studies have reported a lower prevalence of CHD and their associated risk, contrary to the current findings which showed a higher prevalence of CHD and their associated risk factors. This might be due to the fact that all patients who participated in this study had known medical conditions (HTN and CHD). Our study cannot rely on previous trends since these studies (28,29) were conducted in the past two decades. Results from this study reflect the current trend of CVDs, which is characterized by changes in lifestyle and epidemiological transition within Sub-

Table 5 Results from multinomial logistic models for significant predictors of hypertension

Variable	Parameter estimated (B)	Standard error	P value	OR/Exp. (B)	95% CI of OR
Age (years)					
<45	-1.78	0.66	0.007	0.17	0.047–0.612
>45	Reference	–	–	–	–
ALT					
No risk	-1.18	0.49	0.018	3.24	1.22–8.57
Risk	Reference	–	–	–	–
Glucose					
Normal	-1.53	0.64	0.016	0.22	0.62–0.76
Hyperglycemia/diabetes	Reference	–	–	–	–

ALT, alanine aminotransferase; CRP, C-reactive protein; CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio.

Table 6 Results from multinomial logistic models for significant predictors of CHD

Variable	Parameter estimated (B)	Standard error	P value	OR/Exp (B)	95% CI of OR
Age (years)					
<45	2.28	0.72	0.002	9.82	2.37–40.62
>45	Reference	–	–	–	–
ALT					
No risk	-1.09	0.52	0.035	0.34	0.12–0.93
Risk	Reference	–	–	–	–
Glucose					
Normal	-1.56	0.66	0.018	4.77	1.31–17.42
Hyperglycemia/diabetes	Reference	–	–	–	–
CRP					
Normal	-1.38	0.58	0.018	0.25	0.08–0.79
High level	Reference	–	–	–	–

ALT, alanine aminotransferase; CRP, C-reactive protein; CHD, coronary heart disease; CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio.

Saharan countries (30). The current prevalence of HTN and CHD is higher compared to 37% and 9% prevalence of HTN and CHD, respectively (9).

This current study showed that 61% of patients did not engage in physical exercise for at least 30 minutes per week. Our findings, however, are in disagreement to that reported by the national STEP survey (31) and Ram and Trivedi (32) who found that 96.7% and 92.6% of study participants were physically active, respectively. Low level of physical activity among patients has been related to aging, cardiovascular symptoms and other

chronic diseases, such as arthritis that reduces walking ability. The patients' general health condition, shortage of breath, fatigue, and weakness have been reported as factors that lower levels of physical activity among patients with CHD (33,34). The percentage of physical inactivity observed among patients in this study were also inconsistent with other related study findings conducted by Stewart *et al.* (46%) (34), and Press *et al.* (17%) (33) among patients with CHD.

Regardless of the fact that all patients in this study were using drugs for the treatment of HTN and CHD,

the majority (67%) of patients had a current history of alcohol intake. Patients with a history of alcohol intake were more affected by HTN (45%) and CHD (22%). This may be due to the key role played by alcohol in influencing atherosclerotic, inflammation and thrombosis formation that worsen the diseases condition (35). The overall prevalence of alcohol consumption was higher compared to that reported by Mbatia *et al.* (17.2%) (36), and by Francis *et al.* (20% and 22%) (37) in rural and urban areas of Tanzania, respectively. A lower level of knowledge on alcohol intake to the overall health status, reduction of drug efficacy and efficiency has been identified as factors that affect treatment progress among patients. This reduces the rate of recovery from the diseases and may result in more health complications such as heart failure, arterial fibrillation, and stroke (38).

In the present study, a large number of patients were overweight and obese, 36% and 39%, respectively. This has been related to the lower level of physical activity and poor eating habits, characterized by low consumption of fruits and vegetables. However, this was contrary to the findings from a European survey among patients with CHD, which found only 31% of the patients were obese (39). The prevalence of overweight and obesity found in this study is likely to worsen the health status of patients since it has been related to increased risk of CHD (39).

Moreover, the study found that majority of patients (59%) had uncontrolled blood pressure levels (systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg), higher than 50% of the CHD patients who were found with higher levels of blood pressure in EUROASPIRE II Heart Survey Programme (39). However, this was almost similar with 57% of hypertensive participants (40) and lower compared to the prevalence of 37% reported in Dar es Salaam (41). The estimates of hypertensive people (10% to 20%) in the Sub-Saharan region (42) is lower compared to the current prevalence (59%). Higher levels of blood pressure among patients were related to higher consumption of dietary salts, which increases blood pressure. Dietary salt does not only increase blood pressure but also causes endothelial dysfunction, albuminuria, and development of kidney disease (43). World health organization recommend salt intake of <4 g/day among patients with high blood pressure (14). A diet low in sodium and increased potassium serves as a strategy to reduce blood pressure and decreases CVD mortality and morbidity (43). Study conducted in a hypertensive unit in Spain found that 42% of the CHD

patients had attained a targeted goal of lowering blood pressure (<140 mmHg systolic and <90 mmHg diastolic) after management (44). Patients should be encouraged to reduce salt intake and dietary sodium and increases consumption of dietary potassium which can be achieved by eating legumes and a variety of fruits and vegetables (14). More education is thus needed in Tanzania when managing patients with HTN, especially on the importance of reducing salt intake, to meet the required target of blood pressure among the patients.

Diabetes is one of the important risk factors for the development of CVD (16). One-third of patients in the current study had uncontrolled plasma blood sugar, compared to 87% of the patients with higher (>6 mmol/L) plasma glucose reported in EUROASPIRE II Heart Survey Programme (39). The proportion of male (11%) and female (22%) patients with higher plasma glucose was lower compared to 15.3% of men and 23.2% of women reported from 14 clinical trials data (45). The overall prevalence of diabetes in the current study was higher compared to 21.7% reported in Kilimanjaro region by Stanifer *et al.* (46), and 5% and 2% found in urban and rural Tanzania, respectively (47). Patients with higher plasma glucose have also an increased risk of heart diseases and stroke due to insulin resistance (48).

Higher levels of ALT were recorded among study patients in this study. Higher levels of ALT are related to alcohol consumption, insulin resistance, obesity and other chronic diseases such as renal diseases (49). The present findings were similar with other reported in the cross-sectional analysis conducted in the United States (49), of which 267 CHD patients had >42 IU/L ALT levels. The present findings are contrary to 12% of patients found with higher ALT concentration in a study conducted in a primary care setting in central Virginia from 2010 to 2011 (50). Elevated ALT levels trigger the formation of atherosclerotic plaques, and it has been demonstrated that changes in lifestyle, as well as the use of lipid-lowering drugs, can return ALT levels to normal (51). The current study showed a significant association between higher ALT levels, HTN and CHD. Patients with a higher concentration of ALT had a higher risk for HTN and CHD than patients with normal ALT levels. Studies have found that patients with a higher concentration of ALT were more likely to be hypertensive and suffer from CHD than patients with normal ALT levels (52). High ALT levels were recognized as an independent predictor of CHD risk factors (49,53), similar to what was observed in the current study. Additionally, ALT has

been associated with angiographic atherosclerosis score in women independently of metabolic syndrome and serum CRP concentration (51).

Higher CRP levels have been identified as a predictive marker for MI, stroke, and sudden cardiac death both health individual and in patients with stable CHD (22). CRP is produced in the presence of inflammation, infection and tissue damage (54). Uncontrolled HTN observed among patients has been related to increased CRP levels, as it causes damage to arteries (14). More than three-quarter of the study patients (78%) in this study were found with higher CRP levels, and the burden of HTN and CHD among these patients increased with increased CRP levels. Similar findings were reported in a Framingham Heart Study, which revealed 260 CHD patients with higher CRP levels (55). Similarly, the Hisayama Study (56) showed 129 CHD patients with >3 mg/L of CRP in the general population of Japanese. Higher levels of CRP have been associated with conventional risk factors for both ischemic vascular and non-vascular diseases (57). In our study, CRP was positively associated with CHD, this is similar with findings from the epidemiological data that showed an association between higher CRP levels and future CVD morbidity among those patients with known CHD (58). Other studies have also revealed the association between higher CRP levels and increased CHD events both among patients with known and unknown CHD (59,60). However, this was contrary to Casas *et al.* (61) who reported an insignificant association between CRP and CVD events including CHD.

The severity of CHD has been recognized to increase with aging (62), and it independently predicts CHD risk factors. In the current study, age was found to be an independent risk factor for CHD, and those patients aged <45 had higher CHD risk than elderly people, which was also contrary to other documented studies in developed countries, which showed decreased CHD mortality and morbidity among younger age groups (63). This might be affected by a small number of patients participated in the present study. Pal and Grera (64), also showed higher CHD risk factors among patients aged >50 years.

Results from this study also showed a significant association between plasma glucose, HNT, and CHD, which is similar with other study findings which showed a significant association between diabetes and risk factors for CVD, especially CHD (65). Additionally, current findings were similar to other reported studies which showed a significant association between diabetes and increased CVD

risk factors (47,66).

This study had the following limitations; Limited time frame and financial resources that limited selection of a large number of participants. However, despite these constraints, obtained results from this study can still be used in the monitoring and evaluation of CVD disease management progression in other hospital settings in Tanzania.

Conclusions

This current study revealed a higher prevalence of both lifestyle and intermediate risk factors for HTN and CHD among clinically managed patients from a referral hospital in Tanzania. This indicates inadequate management of these risk factors among patients visiting the cardiac clinic. Poor management and monitoring of these risk factors can delay treatment outcome and cause more health complications, which will pose more health cost to the patients. These patients should be well educated on lifestyle modification, especially on healthy dietary habits and need for increased physical activity. Patients should also be well encouraged to reduce the amount of salt to the recommended levels (<5 g/day), for lowering blood pressure. This study further demonstrated the key role played by inflammatory markers particularly CRP and ALT in determining CVDs risk. This study highlights the need for further mechanic studies on determining how inflammatory markers (CRP and ALT) are involved with the pathogenesis of CHDs in this cohort of patients.

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Footnote

Conflicts of Interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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