



PREVALENCE OF HEART DISEASE IN MEN AND WOMEN-INDIAN POPULATION

Nancy Selva Mary.V and Thenmozhi M.S

Saveetha Dental College and Hospital, Chennai - 600007

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 10th December, 2016

Received in revised form 16th January, 2017

Accepted 14th February, 2017

Published online 28th March, 2017

ABSTRACT

Aim: To do a comparative study in men and women in the prevalence of heart disease

Materials and Methods: The study involved around 150 people and 2 questions about various heart problems and knowledge about health in men and women heart disease

Result: The age adjusted heart disease death lower for women than men throughout the study period

Copyright©2017 Nancy Selva Mary.V. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

Heart Disease is a major cause of mortality and morbidity all over the world. The prevalence and mortality due to heart disease is declining is developed the same cannot be held true for developing countries. There has been an alarming increase over the past two decades in the prevalence of heart disease mortality in India and other South Asian Countries.

India is going through an epidemiologic transition whereby the burden of communicable diseases have declined slowly, but that of non-communicable diseases has risen rapidly, thus leading to a dual burden. There has been a 4 fold rise of Heart disease prevalence in India during the past 40 years. Current estimates from epidemiologic studies from various parts of the country indicate a prevalence of heart disease to be between 7% and 13% in urban 3-5 and 2% and 7% in rural 6-7 populations.

The burgeoning burden of heart disease in India can be explained by the alarming rise in the prevalence of coronary risk factors like diabetes, hypertension, atherogenic dyslipidemia, smoking, central obesity and physical inactivity. Rapid urbanization and change in lifestyle that occurred during the past two decades have led to the growing burden of coronary risk factors in India. Previous studies conducted in migrant Indians were misinterpreted to indicate that conventional risk factors do not account for the high prevalence and premature occurrence of heart disease among Indians.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study involved around 150 people randomly selected from different parts of Chennai. The questionnaire includes 20 questions that data from the questionnaire were extracted and analysed and knowledge about health in men and women. The study period was conducted for two months. The result was finally analysed after questionnaire interview

RESULTS

Generally the result in the study will be different when compared to the men and women. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2005 Cardiovascular disease caused 17.5 million of the 58 millions deaths that occurred world wide Epidemiology studies shows that there are at present over 30 million cases of heart disease in this country.

The Result shows that the age adjusted heart disease death lower for women than men throughout the study period. Therefore the age of death due to heart disease during this time 74 years for men and 81 years for women. This means that the average men died more than seven years earlier from heart disease than women although most heart disease occurred to person over 75 in both sexes. The proportion of deaths that occurred to people under 75 was larger for male.

DISCUSSION

The highest prevalence of heart disease among Indian population. Heart disease is very common in developed countries. Heart disease was recently dethroned as the leading cause of death over the world. It still represents a major hurdle to people health. Heart disease was the number one

*Corresponding author: **Nancy Selva Mary V**
Saveetha Dental College and Hospital, Chennai - 600007

leading cause of death for both men and women during all years. The age-adjusted heart diseases death rate was lower for women than men throughout the study period both the men and women experienced statically significant rate decreases.

CONCLUSION

The study observed that the prevalence of heart disease in Men and Women. Low education level was associated with increased risk of heart diseases would under women had a poorer physical and mental health with more Physical Limitations prior to their heart attack than similar aged men with heart attacks. The Women were also more likely than men to have other condition associated with heart diseases.

Reference

1. World health Organisation; Genera; 2005 preventing chronic diseases: A vital Investment.
2. Prevalence of Coronary heart disease-U10. *Morb Mortal Wkly Rep (MMWR)* 2011; 60(40); 1377-138 (Pubmed)
3. R.Gupta VP. Preavalence of coronary heart disease and risk factors
4. Fetal gowth, socialfactors and circulatory isease.act univ upslensis 1997;698:7-60
5. Mozaffarian d, roger vl, *et al.* heart disease and strok statistics-214 update a repet fom the American heart association. *circulation* 2014
6. Friden tr, erwick dm the million hearts preventing heart attacks and strokes
7. Vesper hw, kuiper hc, mirel lb/Johnson cl,pirkljl.lvelso plasmatrans fatty acids in hispanc hitw adults in the united states
8. Lioyd-jones defining and setting goals for cardiovascular he

Please cite this article in press as:

Nancy Selva Mary.V and Thenmozhi M.S (2017), Prevalence Of Heart Disease In Men And Women-Indian Population, *International Journal of Current Advanced Research*, 6(3), pp. 2711-2712.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijcar.2017.2712.0084>
