# Determination of the prevalence of hypertension and factors associated with blood pressure among hospitalised elderly in Hospital Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia 


#### Abstract

Introduction: Increasing trends of hypertension has been recognised as a common disease among the elderly. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of hypertension and factors associated with blood pressure among hospitalised elderly. Methods: This was a crosssectional study involving 124 patients in Hospital Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia. Data on socio-demography, medical background, anthropometry, blood biochemistry and lifestyle were collected through face-to-face interviews and medical records. Dietary intake was obtained through two days of food history. Malnutrition risks and stress level were determined using the Mini Nutritional Assessment Short-Form (MNA-SF) and the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS). Results: There were $59.7 \%$ males and $40.3 \%$ females with mean age of $66.81 \pm 5.35$ years. Majority were found to have hypertension (72.6\%). Approximately $38.7 \%$ had normal body mass index (BMI). Most of them reported insufficient dietary intakes except for trans fats, sodium, and caffeine. Nearly $62.1 \%$ were engaged with physical activity, $23.4 \%$ were smoking, and $4.8 \%$ were taking alcohol. Approximately $66.1 \%$ and $86.3 \%$ were classified as having normal nutritional status and normal stress levels. In this study, the prevalence of hypertension among elderly patients warded in Hospital Serdang, Selangor was $72.6 \%$ and factors such as length of stay, number of co-morbidities, number of medications, having co-morbidities of hypertension, dyslipidaemia and diabetes mellitus, polypharmacy, height, BMI, fibre, polyunsaturated fat, dietary cholesterol, caffeine, and duration of physical activity were found to be associated with blood pressure. Conclusion: The present study found that majority of patients ( $72.6 \%$ ) had hypertension. Future studies regarding factors associated with blood pressure are recommended.


Keyword: Hypertension; Blood pressure; Elderly

