



**HAL**  
open science

## High cardiovascular risk in an adult population of the French West Indies: wide social inequalities

André Atallah, Philippe Carrère

► **To cite this version:**

André Atallah, Philippe Carrère. High cardiovascular risk in an adult population of the French West Indies: wide social inequalities. 2012. hal-00739783

**HAL Id: hal-00739783**

**<https://hal.univ-antilles.fr/hal-00739783v1>**

Preprint submitted on 9 Oct 2012

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



# HIGH CARDIOVASCULAR RISK IN AN ADULT POPULATION OF THE FRENCH WEST INDIES: WIDE SOCIAL INEQUALITIES

A. Atallah<sup>a,b</sup>, P. Carrère<sup>a,c</sup>

## Objective

To assess the relationship between socioeconomic factors and the expression of multiple cardiovascular risk factors in an adult Caribbean population.

## Design and method

CONSANT was a cross-sectional study carried out in 2007 on a representative sample of the adult Guadeloupean population. Included were 1,005 subjects aged 25-74 years, drawn through stratified random sampling. The expression of multiple cardiovascular risk factors was defined by the presence of 3 or more risk factors in the same individual, including: hypertension (diagnosis based upon 2 consultations, i.e., 6 blood pressure measurements), diabetes and dyslipidemia (diagnoses based upon declared treatments), abdominal obesity (measured waist circumference  $\geq 102$  cm for men, or  $\geq 88$  cm for women), and tobacco consumption.

## Results

*Relationship between high cardiovascular risk and socioeconomic factors among the 25-54 age group:*

	3 or more risk factors *		
	%	OR **	p
<b>Education</b>			
# of years < 6	20.0	4.00	0.004
Higher education	2.7	1	
<b>Income</b>			
Welfare recipient	10.6	2.91	0.033
Higher income	3.5	1	

\*: among tobacco consumption, diabetes, dyslipidemia, hypertension, abdominal obesity.

\*\* : OR adjusted for age, sex, income and education levels.

Among subjects younger than 55 years, 20% of those who only had an elementary education level (< 6 years of schooling) presented 3 or more cardiovascular risk factors, compared to 2.7% of those who had secondary education level or higher. For that same age group, 10.6% of those with a very low income level (welfare recipients) presented 3 or more risk factors, compared to 3.5% of those with higher income levels.

Using logistic regression analysis, the ORs of presenting 3 or more risk factors are estimated at 4.00 (p: 0.004) for subjects with elementary education level, and at 2.91 (p: 0.033) for subjects who are welfare recipients.

## Conclusion

Low levels of education and income were strongly associated with the expression of multiple cardiovascular risk factors in subjects aged 25-54 years.

<sup>a</sup> Réseau HTA-GWAD, Gourbeyre, Guadeloupe, France; <sup>b</sup> CH de la Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, France; <sup>c</sup> Université des Antilles et de la Guyane, Guadeloupe, France