

Magnitude and Determinants of Uncontrolled Blood Pressure Among Adult Hypertensive Patients on Follow-Up at Nekemte Referral Hospital, Western Ethiopia

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Background: Hypertension is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality among non-communicable diseases. The rate of blood pressure (BP) control among hypertensive patients is poor and the reasons for poor control of BP remain poorly understood globally. Therefore, this study aimed to assess the magnitude and determinants of uncontrolled blood pressure among adult hypertensive patients on follow-up at Nekemte referral hospital (NRH).

Methods: A hospital-based cross-sectional study was conducted from February to April 2018 at NRH. BP control status was determined by the average consecutive BP recordings across the 3 months. The data was entered and analyzed using SPSS version 20.0 and p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results: Out of 297 study participants included, the majority were females, 181 (60.9%), and the mean age of the patients was 59.4 ±10.4 years. About half, 137 (46.12%), of the patients had at least one comorbidity and the most common class of anti-hypertensive medication was angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (88.2%). The mean of systolic blood pressure was 132.41± 15.61mmHg, while the mean of diastolic blood pressure was 84.37± 9.32 mmHg. The proportion of participants with optimally controlled BP was 63.6% and 36% were adherent to their medications. Male sex (Adjusted Odd Ratio [AOR]: 1.89, 95% CI: 1.09–4.84), illiteracy (AOR= 1.56, 95% CI: 1.22–6.78), duration of hypertension diagnosis > 10 years (AOR= 2.01, 95% CI: 1.04–16.11), non-adherence (AOR= 3.14, 95% CI: 1.35–10.76) and lack of physical exercise (AOR= 2.8, 95% CI: 1.16–6.74) were positively associated with uncontrolled BP status. Whereas age older than 55 years (AOR= 0.38, 95% CI: 0.11–0.92) was negatively associated with uncontrolled BP.

Conclusion: BP control was relatively achieved in about two-third of pharmacologically treated patients. We recommend better health education and care of patients to improve the rate of BP control status.

Keywords: blood pressure, blood pressure control, hypertension, hypertensive patients, Ethiopia

Introduction

Hypertension (HTN), being the root cause of many of the body system and organs failure, remains an important global concern and public health problem.^{1–4} It is usually asymptomatic and chronic disorder needing lifelong treatment.^{5,6} HTN affects around one billion individuals globally and the burden is projected to increase by 29% to reach 1.56 billion by 2025.^{1,5–8} It is one of the major, prevalent but modifiable risk factors,

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especially among patients with established cardiovascular disease (CVD) and cerebrovascular accidents.^{2,9,10} As a result, HTN is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality among non-communicable diseases^{11–15} and ranks third as a cause of disability-adjusted life-year causing about 7.1 million premature deaths each year.¹¹ Additionally, the complications of HTN account for 9.4 million deaths worldwide every year.⁶ Still, the incidence of heart failure and mortality from cardiovascular complications of hypertension is high among patients with uncontrolled blood pressure (UBP).¹⁶

If left uncontrolled, HTN causes stroke, heart failure, dementia, coronary heart disease, peripheral vascular disease, renal impairment, retinal hemorrhage and blindness imposing severe financial and service burdens on health care systems.^{9,11,17–19} There is a close relationship between blood pressure (BP) levels and the risk of cardiovascular events, strokes and kidney disease. Above 115/75 mm Hg, for each increase of 20 mm Hg in systolic blood pressure (SBP) or 10 mm Hg in diastolic blood pressure (DBP), the risk of major cardiovascular and stroke events doubles.^{19,20}

HTN is a long-term condition posing formidable challenges to the health care system in developed and developing countries.^{8,14} But it has become an important chronic non-communicable disease (NCD) with increasing trends in developing countries.¹⁶ Prevalent HTN was lower in high- than low-middle-income countries (LMICs), but awareness, treatment, and control were substantially lower in LMICs.¹⁴ With this, more than 80% of deaths from HTN and associated CVDs occur in developing countries.^{6,21} Even the prevalence of HTN has been increasing at an alarming rate among developing nations, especially in the African region.^{15,22}

The prevalence of HTN in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has attained epidemic proportions likely due to the epidemiological transition and lifestyle modification with the adoption of western lifestyles.^{23,24} In SSA, an estimated 74.7 million individuals are hypertensive and by the year 2025, the number of hypertensive individuals is projected to increase by 68% to 125.5 million individuals.²⁵ In Ethiopia, NCD is estimated to account for 30% of total annual deaths of which 9% is attributed to CVD.²⁶ The prevention and control of HTN have not received due attention in Ethiopia compared with other computing diseases like HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.³

Controlling BP is needed to reduce the morbidity and mortality of CVD.^{10,15,22} Even the complications of HTN can be delayed with good BP control.²² Several lifestyle interventions have been shown to reduce BP.⁸ Despite the

availability and improvement in diagnostic and therapeutic interventions, large segments of the hypertensive population in the world are either untreated or inadequately treated.^{8,16,20}

The rate of BP control among hypertensive patients is poor and the causes for poor control of BP remain poorly understood globally.^{8,21} Control may remain poor as a result of limited resources, the deficit of trained professionals, poor adherence to medication as well as an inappropriate choice of medications.² Improvement of its management to reduce adverse cardiovascular outcomes will require an understanding of the patient, disease and treatment factors associated with UBP.²⁴ Controlling BP in people with HTN to reduce cardiovascular morbidity and mortality is a major challenge public health problems in many LMICs including Ethiopia.¹⁵

Limited information exists on BP control factors and adherence to antihypertensive drug therapy in developing countries.^{1,27} Current disease estimates for SSA are based on limited data and hypertension control assumes a relatively low priority and little experience exists in implementing sustainable and successful programs.³ Although several studies have shown the prevalence and factors associated with HTN in Ethiopia, there is limited information about the magnitude and determinants of blood control status in Ethiopia.^{3,4,8,15} The lack of adequate studies on HTN significantly affects HTN management and the care of hypertensive patients in Ethiopia.²¹

Improvement in the management and control of HTN will require an understanding of the factors that affect BP control.⁸ So, knowing the BP control status of hypertensive patients is very important for policymakers and clinicians responsible for designing appropriate strategies for better management of hypertensive patients.¹⁶ Therefore, this study aimed to assess the magnitude and determinants of uncontrolled blood pressure among adult hypertensive patients on follow-up at Nekemte referral hospital (NRH).

Methods and Participants

Study Setting, Study Design and Period

The study was conducted at NRH, located at 331 km from west of Addis Ababa. NRH has more than 200 beds and provides diagnostic and treatment services for about 100,000 populations per year. The medical wards of NRH have 37 beds and an average of 215 new admissions per month. A hospital-based cross-sectional study was conducted from February– April 2018.

Eligibility Criteria

All hypertensive patients aged 18 years and older who were on pharmacologic therapy for at least 6 months before the study period and were attending the medicine outpatient department for follow-up during the study period were included in the study. However, pregnant mothers, newly diagnosed patients, refuse to participate in the study, patients with hypertensive urgency or emergency, patients with cognitive impairment, seriously ill patients that made it impossible to conduct a reliable interview and patients with incomplete medical records such as demographics and BP were excluded. A total of 297 hypertensive patients fulfilling eligibility criteria who were on antihypertensive medications were enrolled conveniently.

Study Variables

Dependent Variable

- BP control status

Independent Variables

- Baseline characteristics (age, sex, body mass index, monthly income, education level, marital status, occupation, ethnicity, and residence)
- Disease-related factors (family history of hypertension, frequency of follow up, frequency of BP measurement, presence of co-morbidity and duration of the disease)
- Drug-related factors (the type of antihypertensive drug/s, number of antihypertensive drug/s, side effect, and the dose of medications)
- Behavioral factors (adherence to medication, smoking status, alcohol drinking status, physical exercise and amount of salt in the food)

Data Collection Process and Quality Control

A pretested data abstraction tool adopted from the World Health Organization (WHO) stepwise approach to surveillance of NCDs and chronic disease risk factors^{28,29} was used to collect data. One medical doctor and two nurses collected data from both primary and secondary sources (patient interviews and record reviews). A medical records review was performed and a data abstraction format was completed for each eligible patient to obtain co-morbid condition/s, BP measurements and type/s of antihypertensive medication/s. Patients were interviewed to obtain socio-demographic, disease-related, lifestyle-related and

drug-related information as well as assess their adherence to medication.

To maintain the validity of the data collection tool, the questionnaire was first prepared in English and translated into the local language (Amharic and Afan Oromo) and finally back to English to maintain its consistency. The pretest was done on 5% of the total sample at Wollega University referral hospital to ensure the quality and agreement of the data abstraction format and the structured questionnaire with the need for the study. Any error found during the process of the pretest was corrected and modification was made into the final version of the data abstraction tool. Data collectors were trained for two days before the process of data collection. Collected data was checked daily for completeness and consistency on the spot during data collection time.

BP Measurement Procedure and Hypertension Control Status

BP was measured by a physician who followed hypertensive patients during their office visits. BP recordings in the charts of adult hypertensive patients for the last 6 months were reviewed. The last BP was measured by data collectors using a pretested standard mercury sphygmomanometer BP cuff with the appropriate cuff size that covered two-thirds of the upper arm, while the patient was in a sitting position, rested for at least 5 minutes and consumed no cigarettes or caffeine 30 minutes before the measurement. Excess clothing that might affect the BP cuff has been removed. Patients were kept calm during the BP measurement. The BP cuff was inflated enough to stop blood flow until no sounds were heard through the stethoscope. Then the cuff deflates slowly to measure the systolic and diastolic BP. Two consecutive measurements were taken in a minimum interval of 5 minutes, and the mean was considered for data analysis.³⁰⁻³²

Hypertensive patients were further dichotomized into controlled and uncontrolled BP groups based upon achievement of blood pressure goals as per the eighth joint national committee (JNC 8) recommendations.^{9,15,16,31} Patients were classified as having controlled BP if BP readings <140/90 mmHg for all adults ≥ 18 years old and <150/90 for adults aged ≥ 60 years. Uncontrolled if BP $\geq 150/90$ mmHg in hypertensive patients aged 60 or older, or BP $\geq 140/90$ mmHg in hypertensive patients aged less than 60 years and all ages of hypertensive patients with diabetes or chronic kidney disease. Then, the BP recordings at each

visit were used as a dependent variable, but the prevalence of controlled BP was determined by the average consecutive recent BP recordings across the 3 months.

Adherence to Antihypertensive Treatment

We used Hill-Bone Compliance to High Blood Pressure Therapy Scale (HB-HBP), a measure of reviewing patient's medication-taking behavior and barriers to adherence. This scale has been suggested as suitable for use in studies specific to hypertension in the black population. This brief instrument provides a simple method for clinicians in various settings to assess patients' self-reported adherence and to plan appropriate interventions.

HB-HBP is a 14-item scale that assesses patient behaviors for three important behavioral domains of high blood pressure treatment (i.e. the three sub-scales): appointment keeping (3-items), diet (e.g. reduced sodium intake) (2-items) and medication adherence (9-items). Each item is a four-point Likert type scale (none of the time, some of the time, most of the time and all of the time).^{33–36} For this study purpose, we selected the 9-item medication-taking subscale. The total scores on this subscale range from 9 to 36 with higher scores reflecting poorer adherence to anti-hypertensive drug therapy. These 9 item adherence scale includes questions like asking how often patients forgot to take their hypertension medication, decide not to take, leave the dispensary without obtaining prescribed pills, run out of hypertension pills, skip of medicine before going to the clinic, miss taking of medicines feeling better, sick or being careless and take someone else's hypertension pills. The median split was used and dichotomized into two groups 1 = Adherent to the treatment and 0 = Non-adherent to the medication.

Behavioral and Other Factors

A patient who smokes at least one cigarette per day during the study period was considered as a smoker.¹⁶ Male patients who drink more than 2 units of alcohol/day and female patients who drink more than 1 unit of alcohol/day were considered as alcohol consumers.¹⁶ Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in square meters and interpreted as underweight (BMI < 18.59 kg/m²), normal weight (18.5–24.99 kg/m²), overweight (25.0–29.99 kg/m²) and obese (≥ 30.09 kg/m²).^{21,37}

Physical activity was assessed by asking the number of minutes per day and the number of days per week a patient

spent doing physical activity. The participants were classified as physically active if they perform a physical exercise for at least 30 minutes per day for at least 5 days per week (≥ 150 minutes per week), otherwise, they were classified as physically inactive.^{9,21,27,38} This physical exercise includes work or sports that involve a moderate-intensity activity that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate, such as brisk walking, carrying light loads, cycling, swimming, volleyball, dancing, farming, gardening, and house working.^{16,21}

Data Processing and Analysis

The data were entered and analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0. Descriptive statistics including frequency, mean and standard deviation (SD) were used to summarize study variables and evaluate the distribution of responses. Logistic regression was used to determine factors associated with BP control status. Both the crude odds ratio (COR) and adjusted odds ratio (AOR) with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated to determine the strength of the association between dependent and independent variables. Variables with p-values ≤ 0.25 in the bivariate analysis were fitted in the multivariable logistic regression for controlling possible effects of confounders and a p-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

A total of 330 participants were included in this study with a response rate of 297 (90%). The majority of study participants were females 181 (60.9%). The mean age of the patients was 59.4±10.4 years and the majority, 112 (37.7%) were between the age category of 45–54 years. About 247 (83.2%) were married and 96 (32.3%) attended primary school. Regarding occupation, 88 (29.6%) were farmers followed by housewives 83 (27.9%). The majority of them, 183 (61.6%) were protestant in religion and 113 (38%) had a monthly income of less than 500 Ethiopian birr (Table 1).

Anthropometric and Clinical Characteristics

The mean BMI of the patients was 22.61±4.22 kg/m². Of the total study participants, 230 (77.4%) had normal body weight and 16 (5.4%) were overweight. The clinical

Table 1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Hypertensive Patients on Follow-Up at NRH, 2018

Variables	Category	Frequency(n)	Percent (%)
Sex	Male	116	39.1
	Female	181	60.9
Age (years)	18 – 24	2	0.7
	25 – 34	22	7.4
	35 – 44	69	23.2
	45 –54	112	37.7
	≥ 55	92	31.0
Ethnicity	Oromo	273	91.9
	Amhara	20	6.7
	Gurage	3	1.0
	Tigre	1	0.3
Marital status	Married	247	83.2
	Widowed	35	11.8
	Single	8	2.7
	Divorced	7	2.4
Religion	Protestant	183	61.6
	Orthodox	91	30.6
	Muslim	19	6.4
	Catholic	4	1.3
Educational status	Illiterate	72	24.2
	Primary education	96	32.3
	Secondary education	55	18.5
	College/university or above	74	24.9
Work status	Farmer	88	29.6
	Housewife	83	27.9
	Government employee	62	20.9
	Private business	22	7.4
	Retired	16	5.4
	Daily laborer	11	3.7
	Unemployed	7	2.4
	Others*	8	2.7
Monthly income (ETB)	<500	113	38.0
	500–1000	59	19.9
	1001–2000	33	11.1
	>2000	92	31.0

Notes: *Construction, Guard, Dependent, No job.

Abbreviations: ETB, Ethiopian birr; NRH, Nekemte Referral Hospital.

characteristics of patients showed that 73 (24%) participants had a family history of HTN and 287 (96.6%) had a monthly follow up. About half, 137 (46.12%), of the participants, had at least one co-morbidity. From these, 82 (27.6%) had diabetic and 40 (13.6%) had heart failure as

Table 2 Anthropometric and Clinical Characteristics of Hypertensive Patients on Follow-Up at NRH, 2018

Variable	Category	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	<18.5	13	4.4
	18.5–24.9	230	77.4
	25 –29.9	38	12.8
	≥30	16	5.4
Family history of hypertension	Yes	73	24.6
	No	224	75.4
Duration of hypertension diagnosis (years)	<5	125	42.1
	5–10	101	34.0
	>10	71	23.9
Frequency of follow-up	Monthly	287	96.6
	Every two months	10	3.4
Frequency of BP measurement	Monthly	186	62.6
	Weekly	35	11.8
	Every two weeks	51	17.2
	Every two months	4	1.3
	Others (irregularly)	21	7.1
Co-morbid condition	Diabetes	82	27.6
	Heart failure	40	13.5
	Chronic Kidney disease	3	1.0
	Myocardial infarction	2	0.7
	Others*	10	3.4

Notes: *Musculoskeletal disease, Gout, Migraine, Ischemic heart disease, asthma.

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; NRH, Nekemte Referral Hospital.

a comorbid disease. The mean duration of time since the diagnosis of HTN was 6.43± 3.721 years (Table 2).

Antihypertensive Therapy and Life Style Related Factors

Among the study participants, only 3(1%) were current smokers and 50 (16.8%) participants reported the use of alcohol. Regarding exercise, about 33 (11.1%) of participants reported performing physical exercise. Among the study participants, 219 (73.7%) reported as they reduced salt in their food. The most common class of anti-hypertensive medication was angiotensin converting-enzyme inhibitors (ACEIs) (88.2%) followed by thiazide diuretics (45.2%). About half, 150 (50.5%) of the patients were on two drugs combination. ACEIs (enalapril) was the most common monotherapy used 113 (38.0%) while the most common combination drug therapy was the association of a diuretic (hydrochlorothiazide) and ACEIs (enalapril) (36.7%). About 123 (41.4%) of the

patients got their medication free of charge and 131 (44.1%) got by self-sponsored (out pocket expense). The majority, 125 (42.1%) of the patients were on antihypertensive treatment for less than 5 years. The mean period for antihypertensive drug therapy was 3.83 ± 5.91 . About 91 (30.6%) reported the experience of at least one side effect from the medication/s. Headache and weakness were the major experienced side effects due to medications (Table 3).

Blood Pressure Control and Adherence to Antihypertensive Medications

The mean of SBP was 132.41 ± 15.61 mmHg while the mean of DBP was 84.37 ± 9.32 mmHg. Based on the mean of the last three blood pressure measurements, 189 (63.6%) of the patients had a controlled BP. The 9 items HBMA rate were added up to get sum index with a distribution ranging from 9 to 29 with mean 15.86 ± 2.61 . The median split was used (15.8) to dichotomize into two groups: 1= Adherent to the treatment, 0 = Non-

adherent to the treatment to the prescribed medication which was 9–15 and 16–36, respectively. More than one third (36%) of the study participants were found to be adherent while 64% of them were not adherent to their medications according to a self-reported HBMA rate.

Determinants of Uncontrolled Blood Pressure

In bivariate analysis; sex, age, marital status, educational status, duration of diagnosis, source of medication, adherence, comorbidity, experienced side effect, physical exercise and frequency of follow up were associated with BP control status at p -value < 0.25 . On multivariable logistic regression analysis; sex, age, educational status, duration of diagnosis, medication adherence and physical exercise were significantly associated with BP control status. In this study, male patients were about two times more likely to have UBP compared to female patients (AOR: 1.89, 95% CI: 1.09–4.84, $p=0.005$). UBP among illiterate patients

Table 3 Antihypertensive Therapy and Lifestyle Related Factors Among Patients on Follow Up at NRH, 2018

Variables		Category	Frequency	Percent
Duration of therapy (years)		<5	125	42.1
		5 – 10	101	34
		≥ 10	71	23.9
Medications	Monotherapy (n=147)	Enalapril	113	38.0
		Hydrochlorothiazide	23	7.7
		Nifedepine	11	3.7
	Drug Combination (n=150)	Hydrochlorothiazide+ Enalapril	109	36.7
		Hydrochlorothiazide+ Nifedepine	2	0.7
		Hydrochlorothiazide+ Propranolol	1	0.3
		Enalapril + Nifedepine	33	11.1
Enalapril + Atenolol	4	1.3		
Enalapril + Propranolol	1	0.3		
Source of medication		Self-sponsored	131	44.1
		Free of charge	123	41.4
		By sponsorship	43	14.5
Side effect		Yes	91	30.6
		No	206	69.4
Experienced Side effect (n=91)		Weakness	34	37.36
		Headache	24	26.37
		Dry mouth	14	15.38
		Erectile dysfunction	8	8.79
		GI complaint	3	3.3
		Cough	3	3.3
		Others*	4	4.4

Notes: *Others: Postural hypertension, Edema, Loss of appetite, Foot pain

Abbreviations: GI, gastro-intestinal; NRH, Nekemte Referral Hospital.

was 1.5 times more likely than who had college and university education level (AOR= 1.56, 95% CI: 1.22–6.78, p=0.029). Patients with age ≥ 55 years were 62% (AOR= 0.38, 95% CI: 0.11–0.92, p=0.03) less likely to have UBP than those <55 years of age. Duration of hypertension diagnosis was also associated with UBP in that patients with a diagnosis longer than 10 years were 2 times more likely to have UBP than those with a diagnosis of <5 years (AOR= 2.01, 95% CI: 1.04–16.11, p=0.42). Additionally, non-adherent patients were about three times more likely to have UBP than adherents (AOR=

3.14, 95% CI: 1.35–10.76, p=0.032). Finally, patients not involved in the physical exercise were about three times more likely to have UBP compared to those did involve in the physical exercise (AOR= 2.8, 95% CI: 1.16–6.74, p=0.02) (Table 4).

Discussion

The study represents the analysis of factors that are associated with BP control status at NRH. The major finding of this study revealed that about two-thirds of the hypertensive patients on antihypertensive treatment had controlled

Table 4 Bivariate and Multivariable Logistic Regression Analysis of Factors Associated Blood Pressure Control Status Among Hypertensive Patients on Follow Up at NRH, 2018

Characteristics		Blood Pressure Control		COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	p-value
		Uncontrolled (%)	Controlled (%)			
Sex	Male	51(44%)	65(56%)	1.71 (1.05–2.76)*	1.89 (1.09–4.84)**	0.005
	Female	57(31.5%)	124(68.5%)			
Age (years)	≥ 55	34(37%)	58(63%)	0.33 (0.012–0.78)*	0.38 (0.11–0.92)**	0.03
	<55	131(63.9%)	74(36.1%)			
Marital status	Widowed	9(25.7%)	26(74.3%)	1.04 (0.65–1.39)*		
	Divorced	4(57.1%)	3(42.9%)	4.0 (1.28–18.27)*		
	Married	93(37.7%)	154(62.3%)	1.82 (0.77–6.1)		
	Single	2(25%)	6(75%)	1		
Education level	Illiterate	26(36.1%)	46(63.9%)	1.1 (0.98–4.7)*	1.56 (1.22–6.78)**	0.029
	Primary education	37(38.5%)	59(61.5%)	0.93 (0.53–1.05)		
	Secondary education	19(34.5%)	36(65.5%)	0.96 (0.68–3.4)		
	College and university	26(35.1%)	48(64.9%)	1		
Frequency of follow up	Every two months	6(60%)	3(30%)	3.36 (0.17–22.8)*		
	Monthly	107(37.3%)	180(62.7)			
Duration diagnosis	≥ 10 years	36(50.7%)	35(49.3%)	1.89 (0.8–11.79)*	2.01 (1.04–16.11)**	0.042
	5 – 10 years	38(37.6%)	63(62.4%)	1.11 (0.41–1.95)		
	< 5 years	44(35.2%)	81(64.8%)	1		
Source of medication	Self – sponsored	85(64.9%)	46(35.1%)	3.44 (1.34–8.38)*		
	By sponsorship	19(44.2%)	24(55.8%)	1.47 (0.6–1.68)		
	Free of charge	43(35%)	80(65%)	1		
Adherence	Non adherent	126(66.3%)	64(33.7%)	2.82 (0.4–9.18)*	3.14 (1.35–10.76)**	0.032
	Adherent	44(41.1%)	63(58.9%)			
Experienced side effects	Yes	34(37.4)	57(62.6)	1.06 (0.64–1.77)*		
	No	74(35.9)	132(64.1)			
Comorbidity	Yes	90 (65.7%)	47(34.3%)	1.34 (0.8–12.41)*		
	No	94 (58.75%)	66 (41.25%)			
Physical exercise	No	100(37.9)	164(62.1)	1.9 (0.83–4.38)*	2.8 (1.16–6.74)**	0.02
	Yes	8(24.2)	25(75.8)			

Notes: *Significantly associated at P-value 0.25; **Significantly associated at p-value 0.05.

Abbreviations: AOR, Adjusted odds ratio; COR, Crude odds ratio; CI, Confidence interval; NRH, Nekemte Referral Hospital.

BP. The level of BP control found in this study (63.6%) was relatively comparable with studies from health care in Chilean (59.7%),³⁹ in USA at different levels of the health system (60%),⁴⁰ South Africa (57%),⁴¹ Bhusal et al in India (58.9%),⁵ by Sandoval et al in Chile (63.1%)²⁷ and by Cordero et al in Spain (55.4%).¹⁰ This close similarity in the level of BP control might be due to similarities in the eligibility criteria for the studies as only hypertensive patients on pharmacologic therapy were included. Additionally, a more aggressive strategy in the treatment of HTN (the use of combination antihypertensive agents) was common in most studies.

On the contrary, the level of BP control in this study was higher than the results obtained from hospital-based studies conducted by Shelley et al in USA (49.8%), in six public primary care clinics of Malaysia (49.3%),²² Al-Qahtani et al in Saudi Arabia (51.3%), Goverwa et al in Zimbabwe (32.8%),⁴² Menanga et al in Cameroon (36.8%),²⁴ Khader et al among Jordanian adults (32.9%),¹³ Mutua et al in Central Kenya (33.4%),¹² Animut et al at University of Gondar referral hospital, Ethiopia (50.4%).¹⁶ Asgedom et al at Southwest Ethiopia (50.3%),²¹ Teshome et al in Northwest Ethiopia (42.9%),¹⁵ Lichisa et al in Adama, Ethiopia (43.6%),⁴³ Horsa et al in Ethiopia (26.2%),⁹ Yazie et al in Ethiopia (30.1%)² and Gebremichael et al in Ethiopia (47.5%).⁸ The higher rates of BP control in our study population might be due to the majority of the patients had regular follow-up visits at a dedicated follow-up clinic. However, the BP control rate was slightly lower than what that reported in the previous study by Abegaz et al in Ethiopia (89.6%).¹

The difference in the expertise of health care professionals involved in the management of HTN might have contributed to the discrepancy in the level of BP control. Moreover, in some of the studies, hypertensive patients on lifestyle modifications who were not taking antihypertensive drugs were included,^{39,44,45} which could have contributed to better control of BP than other studies. Additionally, the difference was probably due to a change in the criteria used to classify hypertensive patients as having uncontrolled and controlled BP. Most of the previous literature used JNC7 (which was used as a cutoff point $\geq 140/90$ for non-diabetic patients and $\geq 130/80$ for diabetic patients to say uncontrolled BP) but the current study was conducted using the JNC8 guidelines. Also, the discrepancy might be due to racial, socio-cultural and behavioral differences among the population and healthcare services in the study settings. Additionally, the inconsistency could also be due to the differences in the anti-hypertensive medication adherence

rate, the magnitude of co-morbidity, age of study participants, assessment scale and measurements of blood pressure, the utility of different guidelines, and type of drug therapy.

The mean age of the participants in the study was 59.4 ± 10.4 years. This mean age was comparable to previous studies done in different areas,^{1,8,9,15,46} where the mean age of patients was in the 5th decade. Unlike our study, previous studies showed that the majority of patients were above 60 years.^{9,14,24,46,47}

The results of the multivariate analysis showed that patients with age ≥ 55 years (AOR= 0.38, 95% CI: 0.01–0.92, $p=0.03$) were less likely to have UBP than those <55 years of age. A similar result was obtained from previous studies done in different settings.^{1,9,15,46,48} Better BP control in the elderly might be due to an increased prevalence of comorbidities, health care professionals could be more concerned about more frequent monitoring and earlier detection. Thus, older patients have more frequent visits to health facilities and have a higher chance of being informed of their BP and to be prescribed medications to control hypertension. As a result, they become adherent to the ordered medications. Additionally, denial of the existence of the disease or becoming busy with activities outside the home among young patients makes them forget to take their medications.

On the other hand, the results of other studies showed that patients aged younger than 60 years were more likely than older patients to have controlled BP.^{12,21,27,45,49-51} This was due to with increasing age, there will be increasing stiffness of the aorta and arterial walls which contribute to the observed high prevalence of HTN in the older group.^{12,45,52} Thus, ongoing surveillance to determine trends in BP coverage is necessary to provide a basis for evaluating and guiding public health interventions.

The duration of HTN diagnosis was also associated with uncontrolled BP in that patients with a diagnosis longer than 10 years were 2 times more likely to have UBP than those with a diagnosis of <5 years. The findings comply with the previous study conducted by Abebe et al in northwest Ethiopia.³ This might be due to the asymptomatic nature of the disease and a decrease in the health-seeking behavior of patients. On the contrary, the study by Animut et al reported that patients with a long duration of treatment have better BP control.¹⁶ This might be due to an increase in awareness and adherence to antihypertensive treatment as the patient stays on treatment for longer years.

Medication adherence is the process by which a patient actively collaborates with health care professionals and takes their medications as prescribed.¹⁴ It is a dynamic process that changes over time and a key determinant to therapeutic success. It has also paramount importance for preventing the sequelae of associated morbidities and deaths.¹⁵ Among the hypertensive patients, insufficient adherence to drug therapy is one of the major reasons for poor BP control.¹⁴ Poor adherence attenuates optimum clinical benefits and reduces the overall effectiveness of health outcomes.¹⁹ According to a report from WHO, estimates of the extent to which patients adhere to pharmacotherapy for HTN vary between 43 to 88%.⁵³

The rate of adherence to antihypertensive medications in this study was 36% according to a self-reported measure of adherence using the 9 items HBMA rate. This level of adherence was lower than what was reported from Cameroon (60%),²⁴ Northwest Ethiopia (77.3%)¹⁵ and southwest Ethiopia (60.5%).²¹ However, the adherence rate in this study was closely similar to what was reported in Chile (38.4%)²⁷ and Nigeria (42.9%).¹⁰ This might be attributed to the presence of comorbidities, increased number of medications and advanced age of patients which could significantly affect medication adherence. Additionally, in our setup, the majority of the patients were rural residents and the monthly income was very low, which might affect medication adherence. As the number of drugs the patients take increases; they may face a problem to take the right drug and dose at the right time.

The reported adherence to antihypertensive drugs was low in this study and interventions are needed to increase medication adherence to overcome challenges associated with UBP. The result of this study showed that non-adherent patients were three times more likely to have UBP than adherents (AOR= 3.14, 95% CI: 1.35–10.76). This result was consistent with study findings from South Africa,⁴¹ Zimbabwe,⁴² Chile,²⁷ Nigeria,⁵⁴ Cameroon,²⁴ Southern California⁵⁵ and Ethiopia^{8,15,16,56} in which good adherence to antihypertensive medication was found to be protective against UBP. This congruency could be due to good adherence to antihypertensive medication is essential to control HTN and hence reduces BP. In light of this result, patients with suboptimal adherence, which includes failure to initiate pharmacotherapy, take medications as often as prescribed, and persisting on therapy long-term is a factor contributing to the poor control of BP. Thus, adherence in this population should be encouraged through educational

intervention and the medication should be taken consistently even when a patient is feeling well.

Many chronic diseases are secondary causes of HTN so that controlling HTN among hypertensive patients with other chronic co-morbidities might be challenging. Among hypertensive patients in our study, 46.12% had written evidence of comorbidity and DM was the most frequent comorbid condition. This complies with previous studies,^{1,9,12,15,21,57} where DM was the most comorbid disease among hypertensive patients. The proportion of patients with co-morbidity was less than the study by Cheong et al where the majority (87.5%) of the patients had one or more comorbidities.²² Similar to the previous study,¹ in the present study, the coincidence of HTN with other comorbidities was not statistically associated with the occurrence of UBP. But other previous studies reported that comorbidities were significantly associated with BP control status.^{8,12,24,39,44,57} The discrepancy could be due to early detection, control and appropriate management of comorbid conditions. Additionally, the rate, extent, and type of comorbidities determine the impact of the significances.

The coincidence of co-morbidities such as DM, heart failure and chronic kidney disease (CKD) were frequently observed among hypertensive patients. These disorders are found to contribute to the progression of HTN by being involved in its pathogenesis, although no hypothesis has been able to elucidate the clear mechanism of the development of HTN from these comorbidities.^{1,19} The drug selection was also based on the presence of comorbidities commonly called “compelling indication” and targeting the lower cut point during the management process of HTN with the most appropriate regimen is associated with a low incidence of UBP and its complications. Hence, despite the occurrence of comorbidities, it could be reasonable to see tight BP control as long as the comorbid conditions are adequately managed. In addition to this, exposure of patients to medication to treat these comorbidities would probably increase their experience of complying with adherence, coping with side effects and dealing with polypharmacy.¹

Anti-hypertensive medications lower and control high BP with different mechanisms including increasing vasodilatation, decreasing vasoconstriction, increasing urine output and blocking the sympathetic activation of the heart.⁵⁸ In the present study, ACEIs, thiazides, and CCBs were the common antihypertensive drugs prescribed either in monotherapy, combination or both. Results resembling such pattern in the use of antihypertensive drugs were observed in different

previous studies which reported that the most frequent group of antihypertensive medication was ACEIs.^{2,9} But the study by Cheong et al²² and Abegaz et al¹ reported that the common types of antihypertensive medications were CCB and thiazides, respectively.

Antihypertensive prescription patterns vary from one country and hospital setup to another. The possible reasons for this disparity include patient characteristics, reimbursement policies, opinion leaders with conflicts of interests, traditions, domestic pharmaceutical production, and clinical practice guidelines.⁹ About half of the patients (50.5%) received combination therapy. The higher prescription rate of combination therapy might be due to the hospital-based patients presented with the severe and more complicated HTN since they were referred from the lower-level health facilities. According to the Ethiopian guideline 2014, mono-therapy was only preferred if the target BP was achieved successfully by that particular antihypertensive agent. But if the target BP was not achieved with one agent, then poly-therapy should be introduced and low doses of two or more agents should be given.³⁸

UBP among illiterate patients was 1.5 times more likely than those who had college and university education level. This was consistent with previous studies where low education level was found to have a negative association with BP control.^{22,39} The differences among educated and less-educated might be due to the different living styles, knowledge level, economic background and dietary habits of the patients. Another possible explanation might be the difference in information, communication strategies, clinical condition, and medication adherence level.

In this study, a significant association between sex and BP control status was observed. Accordingly, male patients were two times more likely to have UBP compared to female patients. This result was in line with previous studies^{10,15,22,27,39,44,45} where female patients were reported to have good odds of controlled BP than males. This might be due to males are usually loaded by activities outside the door which makes them tiring, exposes them to forget their drugs and finally make them difficult to control their BP.

Performing adequate physical activity has a strong and independent role in reducing BP. Epidemiological studies have also evidenced that physical activity results in significant BP and weight reduction. Consistent to this study, previous studies reported that patients who did physical exercise were more likely to have optimal BP control than patients with no physical activity.^{8,15,16,21,59} Although

precise mechanisms have yet to be fully elucidated, available data have provided enough information to establish biologically plausible mechanisms for the relationship between physical exercise and HTN. Regular physical activity makes the heart stronger and can pump more blood with less effort. If the heart works less to pump, the force on the arteries reduces and thus lowering BP. Additionally, physical exercise also affects the reduction of systemic vascular resistance (vasoconstriction regulation), plasma norepinephrine, autonomic nervous system function, insulin sensitivity, and renin activities.¹⁶ Finally, the exercise also decreases high BP by decreasing body weight and increasing renal function.⁶⁰

Limitation of the Study

First, it was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design, it is not possible to identify risk factors (temporal relationship) but only show associations between clinical variables. Hence, it is difficult to confirm the causal-effect relationship between the dependent and predictor variables. The study involved patients being followed-up at a single hospital, not community-based, and thus may not reflect the real picture of the general population. Besides the study was conducted with a relatively small sample size, which may affect the generalizability of the findings. It is also important to note that other factors that could have been identified as limiting BP control, including race, cultural factors and other concomitant treatments were not analyzed.

Additionally, there might be recall and social desirability bias since the behavioral practice of the study participants was based on self-reports and the performance of this behavior was not observed and could not be confirmed. These may underestimate the effect of these variables on the dependent variable (biasing the measure of association towards the null). Finally, we did not also assess patients' knowledge of HTN and medication.

Conclusion

BP control was relatively optimum in the study set-up and achieved in about two-thirds of pharmacologically treated patients. About half of the participants had at least one comorbidity and the adherence level of patients to antihypertensive therapy was also low. The frequently used antihypertensive drug classes were ACEIs, thiazides, and CCBs. Male sex, lack of physical exercise, non-adherence to antihypertensive medications, and HTN diagnosis of ≥ 10 years were identified as factors positively associated

with UBP while age older than 55 years was negatively associated with UBP.

Recognizing the fact that controlling BP reduces CVD related morbidity and mortality as well as prevents costly interventions, we recommend policymakers in collaboration with stakeholders to develop strategies of lifestyle modifications, and adherence counseling to effectively control BP. Moreover, health care professionals and other stakeholders should promote to maximize patients' adherence to antihypertensive therapy and physical exercise. The Ministry of Health of Ethiopia should work to increase the level of understanding of the population towards the consequences of poor BP control and develop HTN management clinical practice guidelines. We also recommend NRH to devise strategies to provide education form hypertensive patients on dietary approaches to stop hypertension (DASH), medication adherence and involve dedicated senior physicians and clinical pharmacists at HTN clinic for better treatment and care of hypertensive patients. Additionally, we suggest researchers do further longitudinal studies that include physical and biochemical measurements to identify the most important variables associated with BP control, barriers to effective blood pressure control and possible interventions to improve treatment outcomes. Overall, we recommend better health education and care for the patients to improve the rate of BP control at the hospital.

Abbreviations

AOR, Adjusted odds ratio; BMI, Body mass index; BP, Blood pressure; CI, Confidence interval; COR, Crude odds ratio; CVD, Cardiovascular disease; DASH, Dietary approaches to stop hypertension; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HTN, Hypertension; HBMA, Hill-Bone Medication Adherence; HB-HBP, Hill-Bone Compliance to High Blood Pressure Therapy Scale; JNC, Joint National Commission; NCD, Non-communicable disease; SBP, Systolic blood pressure; SSA, Sub-Saharan Africa; UBP, Uncontrolled blood pressure; WHO, World Health Organization.

Data Sharing Statement

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics and Consent Statement

This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Ethical clearance was obtained from the Institution Review Board (IRB) of the Institute of health

sciences, Wollega University. The aim of the study was explained and verbal consent was obtained from responsible bodies and the chronic clinic of the NRH before the interview and reviews of the patient data. After a comprehensive explanation of the purpose, procedure, benefits, and risks of the study, written informed consent was obtained from the patients. Participant involvement in the study was voluntary and the right of participants to withdraw from the study at any time was secured. The protocol and the written consent was approved by the IRB of the Wollega University. All patient information was treated with the utmost confidentiality and no personal identifiers were included in the data abstraction format.

Consent for Publication

Not applicable. No individual personal details, images or videos are being used in this study.

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Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, drafting the manuscript, revising the manuscript critically, read and approve the final draft of the manuscript for submission, gave final approval of the manuscript version to be published and agreed to be accountable for every step of the work.

Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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