

ORIGINAL PAPER

Correlation Short-Term Minimal Weight-Loss and Blood Pressure Control in Obese Patients with Hypertension

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Abstract

Background: International studies have shown a two-way relationship between obesity and hypertension, increased morbidity, increased risk of complications and poor compliance to treatment.

Aim: The aim of the present study was to assess whether short-term weight loss had had any effects on blood pressure control in obese patients with stage 1 hypertension who were not under treatment.

Methodology: Initially, the sample comprised of 265 obese patients newly diagnosed with stage 1 hypertension that were not under treatment. 157 of them had to be excluded, since they did not comply with the study inclusion criteria; consequently, the final sample comprised of 108 patients. All participants were given a low-sodium diet. The SPSS 15.0 was used for the statistical analysis and the significance level was set to $p < 0.05$.

Results: Our sample ($n=108$) consisted of 46 males and 62 females with an average age of 52 ± 1.8 years and 50.3 ± 1.5 , respectively. Two weight measurements were taken, the second one took place after six months of diet and showed the following differences: the average BMI decreased from $33.7 \text{ kg/m}^2 \pm 0.9$ to 31.9 ± 0.8 (males), and from 31.2 ± 0.7 to 29.9 ± 0.7 in females ($p < 0.001$); also, waist circumference (WC) decreased from 119.6 ± 1.8 cm to 113.4 ± 1.6 cm in males, and from 101.9 ± 1.3 cm to 97.2 ± 1.2 cm in females ($p < 0.001$). Systolic blood pressure (SBP) also decreased from $149 \text{ mmHg} \pm 2.4$ to $134 \text{ mmHg} \pm 1.6$ (males), and from $144 \text{ mmHg} \pm 1.8$ to $138 \text{ mmHg} \pm 1.3$ (females) ($p < 0.001$), and diastolic blood pressure (dbp), was also lower from $80 \text{ mmHg} \pm 1.8$ to $76 \text{ mmHg} \pm 1.6$ in males, and from $74 \text{ mmHg} \pm 1.2$ to $73 \text{ mmHg} \pm 1.1$ in females ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Decreasing waist circumference in obese patients with stage 1 hypertension, combined with a diet targeted at reducing calories and sodium, could lead to short-term blood pressure control in accordance with international guidelines.

Key Words: weight loss, blood pressure, BMI, obesity, waist circumference, sodium intake, hypertension