

Prevalence of Comorbidity among People with Hypertension: The Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2007-2013

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Background and Objectives: Joint National Committee guidelines attempt to vary treatment recommendations for patients based on considerations of their comorbidities. The aim of the present study is to estimate the age-standardized prevalence of common comorbidities among Korean hypertension patients.

Subjects and Methods: We analyzed the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey from 2007 to 2013. Among the 58423 participants, 30092 adults, aged ≥ 30 yrs who completed a health examination and interview survey, were selected. The survey procedures were used to estimate weighted prevalence and odds ratios for 8 comorbidities, including obesity, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, cardiovascular disease, chronic kidney disease, and thyroid disease.

Results: Most chronic conditions were more prevalent in adults with hypertension than in those without hypertension. Common comorbidities were obesity (60.1%), dyslipidemia (57.6%), and impaired fasting glucose (45.1%). Hypertensive patients with two or more comorbid diseases were 42.2% and those with three or more diseases were 17.7%. The age- and sex-specific prevalence of three or more comorbid diseases among male hypertension patients was significantly higher than those patients in the 30-59 ($p < 0.05$) age group.

Conclusion: Comorbidity is highly prevalent in Korean patients with hypertension. (Korean Circ J 2016;46(5):672-680)

KEY WORDS: Hypertension; Chronic disease; Epidemiology; Prevalence; Korea.

Introduction

Comorbidity is a common and notable status concerning the increasing complexity of care associated with it. In developed countries, more than 50% of older adults have three or more chronic conditions¹⁾ and more than 20% of all patients were

multimorbid.²⁾ It has been suggested that managing multiple comorbidities requires more complex strategies to achieve effective care. However the prevalence estimates of multiple comorbidities differed significantly among studies.^{3,4)}

The prevalence of comorbidity among people with hypertension is more common than those individuals with a normal BP. The comorbidity prevalence of hypertension has been estimated several times and estimates were inconsistent among publications from the government and those from academic societies.⁵⁾ The marked differences of prevalence in several studies are due to the different reference population, the various study designs, inclusion of diseases categories, working definition of comorbidity, and representativeness of the data.

Among various routine data, information on several health statuses could be reflected better in health surveys than in medical records.⁶⁾ Compared to other routine data, the KNHANES survey, which includes both a social and health status, could provide better representative prevalence estimates of diseases, including comorbidity with hypertension. The aim of the present

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study is to estimate the prevalence of comorbidity among Korean hypertension patients based on the KNHANES.

Subjects and Methods

This study analyzed the data from the KNHANES IV-VI (2007-2013). The KNHANES is a nationwide cross-sectional survey, conducted by the Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (KCDC). The survey design, data collection, and detailed protocols in the KNHANES have been published.⁷⁾ The survey chose a stratified and multistage clustered probability sampling method to select the representative households of Korean citizens who live in Korea. The KNHANES was initiated in 1998, was conducted tri-annually until 2006 and converted to an annual survey from 2007 to 2013. The survey was designed to provide the representative statistics on the health and nutrition status of the Korean population and was composed of 3 major parts: health interview, health examination, and nutrition. Trained medical staff and interviewers collected information about the age, gender, socioeconomic status, education, insurance type and lifestyle. The questionnaires included history of several chronic diseases by a physician diagnosis and current use of agents for those diseases. The response rate varied between 70.2% and 86.5% for KNHANES I-VI.⁷⁾ Among total 55,386 participants, only those who performed the survey on comorbidities completely were included. The data from 30092 adults, aged ≥ 30 yrs was used to analyze the prevalence of comorbidities among patient with hypertension.

Mobile examination centers and trained medical staff such as nurses measured the anthropometric and biochemical information. The standard protocol was adapted when measuring for blood pressure (BP), blood sample collection and biochemical analysis. After of at least 5 minutes of rest and in sitting position, BP was measured on the right arm by a mercury sphygmomanometer. To increase accuracy, BP was measured three times and the mean of the second and third BP was calculated. All samples were venous blood gatherings in the morning after an 8 hr fast. Since 2005, for quality control, the protocol applied to all laboratory analyses and laboratory data was monitored to meet the standards with validity and reliability. Hypertension was defined as an average SBP ≥ 140 mmHg, DBP ≥ 90 mmHg or the presence of antihypertensive agents. Prehypertension was defined as an average SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg. Diabetes mellitus (DM) was defined as having a fasting plasma glucose ≥ 126 mg/dL, the current use of anti-diabetic agents or the use of insulin prescribed by physician due to a previous diagnosis of diabetes. Impaired fasting glucose (IFG) was determined by the range; $100 \text{ mg/dL} \leq$ fasting plasma glucose (FPG)

$< 126 \text{ mg/dL}$. The diagnosis of hypercholesterolemia was defined as a total plasma cholesterol of $\geq 240 \text{ mg/dL}$ after an 8 hour fast or current use of cholesterol-lowering agents. Hypertriglyceridemia was defined as triglyceride levels $> 200 \text{ mg/dL}$ after a 12 hour fast. For the precise definition, KNHANES team released the triglyceride level of samples after a 12 hr fasting time and coded that of samples between 8 hr and 12 hr fast as a missing value. Hypo-HDL-cholesterolemia was regarded as HDL-C levels $< 40 \text{ mg/dL}$, and hyper-LDL-cholesterolemia was considered as LDL-C levels $> 160 \text{ mg/dL}$. Dyslipidemia was defined as hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, hypo-HDL-cholesterolemia, or hyper-LDL-cholesterolemia.⁸⁾ Body mass index (BMI) was calculated as body mass divided by the square of height (kg/m^2). Obesity was considered as a BMI of $\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$, according to the WHO Asia-Pacific region guidelines, redefined for the Asian population.⁹⁾ Central, or abdominal, obesity was regarded as a waist circumference (WC) ≥ 90 cm for men and ≥ 85 cm for women. Obesity in logistic analysis was defined as obesity or central obesity. Stroke, myocardial infarction (MI), angina, chronic kidney disease (CKD), and thyroid disease were defined as being a previous diagnosis given by a physician. CVD was defined as the previous diagnosis of stroke, MI, or angina. Proteinuria was defined as a urine test strip $\geq 1+$, azotemia as blood urea nitrogen (BUN) $\geq 18 \text{ mg/dL}$, and increased level of creatinine as serum creatinine (SCr) $\geq 1.6 \text{ mg/dL}$. Anemia was defined in accordance with WHO criteria:¹⁰⁾ hemoglobin (Hb) $< 11.5 \text{ g/dL}$ at 10-11 yr; Hb $< 12.0 \text{ g/dL}$ at 12-14 yr; $< 13.0 \text{ g/dL}$ in males ≥ 15 yr; Hb $< 12.0 \text{ g/dL}$ among non-pregnant females ≥ 15 yr; and Hb $< 11.0 \text{ g/dL}$ during pregnancy. Elevated liver enzyme was defined as aspartate aminotransferase $> 35 \text{ IU/L}$ or alanine aminotransferase $> 40 \text{ IU/L}$. The number of comorbid diseases or multimorbidity was defined as the number of diseases among DM, obesity, dyslipidemia, CVD, CKD, thyroid disease, anemia, and liver function test abnormalities.

Survey procedures of the Statistical Analysis System program (SAS 9.3 Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) were used to perform the analysis of a complex sample data. The sampling weights were applied to all analyses in order for the results to represent the Korean population as a whole. Sampling weights were used to reflect a complex sample design, non-response rate, and post-stratification. A survey means procedure was used to find the prevalence of comorbidities related to hypertension, and a survey logistic procedure was used concerning the association between comorbidities and hypertension. The results were presented with a weighted percentage and 95% confidence interval (CI)s. The results of association analysis were presented using odds ratio (OR) and 95% CI. Significance of the association between comorbidities and hypertension was tested through a survey logistic regression analysis. Statistically significant

differences between effect estimates across strata of a potential effect modifier (e.g., the difference between male and female) were determined by calculating 95% CIs.¹¹⁾ Differences with a two-sided p-value of <.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

Table 1 describes the demographic characteristics of subjects. Among a total of 30092 adults aged ≥30, the number of males (13358) were less than that of females (16734); the weighted percent for males was 51.2 (95% CI 50.7–51.7) and was larger than that for females; 48.8 (95% CI 48.3–49.3).

Hypertension patients had a higher proportion of comorbidity than adults with prehypertension in several diseases (Table 2).

Prehypertension patients also tended to have a higher proportion of comorbidity than normal people without prehypertension. Obesity was 2.17 times (60.1%) more common among hypertension patients than among the normotensive group (27.7%). The prevalence of DM among people with hypertension (14.7%) was 2.37 times higher than in adults without hypertension (6.2%). In addition, hypertension patients had a 1.51 times higher prevalence of dyslipidemia (57.6%) than adult with normal BP (38.1%). CVD prevalence was 3.6% for hypertension patients, which was 2.00 times higher than the 1.8% for normotensive adults. Specifically, the prevalence of stroke was 3.40 times more common among adults with hypertension 1.7% than that among adults with normal BP 0.5%.

Among patients with 2 to 5 comorbid diseases and the more diseases an adult had, the prevalence was more common than for

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of participants above 30 years old

Characteristics	Total (N=30092)		Male (n=13358)		Female (n=16734)		p
	N	Percent (95% CI)	N	Percent (95% CI)	N	Percent (95% CI)	
Age group (years)							<.001
30–39	6364	25.7 (24.8–26.6)	2873	27.7 (26.6–28.9)	3491	23.6 (22.6–24.5)	
40–49	6482	27.4 (26.6–28.3)	3018	28.9 (27.8–30.0)	3464	25.9 (24.9–26.8)	
50–59	6638	23.3 (22.6–24.0)	2812	22.8 (21.8–23.7)	3826	23.9 (23.1–24.7)	
60–69	5923	13.6 (13.1–14.1)	2633	12.7 (12.1–13.3)	3290	14.7 (14.0–15.3)	
70–79	4685	9.9 (9.5–10.4)	2022	8.0 (7.5–8.4)	2663	12.0 (11.4–12.6)	
Marital status							<.001
Single	1251	6.2 (5.8–6.6)	818	9.1 (8.3–9.8)	433	3.2 (2.8–3.5)	
Married	24528	81.8 (81.1–82.5)	11803	85.7 (84.8–86.5)	12725	77.7 (76.8–78.5)	
Widowed, divorced, and separated	4313	12.0 (11.5–12.5)	737	5.2 (4.8–5.7)	3576	19.1 (18.3–19.9)	
Education level							<.001
≤ Elementary school	5472	14.3 (13.6–14.9)	1408	7.9 (7.3–8.5)	4064	21.0 (20.1–21.9)	
Middle school	5029	14.0 (13.5–14.6)	1941	11.7 (11.0–12.4)	3088	16.5 (15.8–17.2)	
High school	7026	25.9 (25.1–26.7)	3288	26.3 (25.2–27.3)	3738	25.5 (24.6–26.4)	
≥ College	12565	45.8 (44.7–46.9)	6721	54.1 (52.8–55.4)	5844	37.0 (35.8–38.2)	
Household monthly income							<.001
<25 th	6253	16.4 (15.7–17.2)	2420	13.6 (12.8–14.3)	3833	19.5 (18.5–20.4)	
25–49 th	7622	25.9 (25.0–26.8)	3375	25.3 (24.3–26.4)	4247	26.5 (25.5–27.5)	
50–75 th	7989	28.5 (27.7–29.4)	3704	30.0 (29.0–31.0)	4285	27.0 (26.1–27.9)	
≥75 th	8228	29.1 (28.0–30.3)	3859	31.1 (29.8–32.4)	4369	27.1 (25.9–28.2)	
Type of health insurance							<.001
Medical aid	925	2.8 (2.4–3.1)	303	2.1 (1.8–2.4)	622	3.5 (3.0–3.9)	
National Health Insurance	29167	97.2 (96.9–97.6)	13055	97.9 (97.6–98.2)	16112	96.5 (96.1–97.0)	
Living area							0.543
Urban area	22638	78.6 (76.4–80.9)	10001	78.5 (76.2–80.8)	12637	78.8 (76.5–81.0)	
Rural area	7454	21.4 (19.1–23.6)	3357	21.5 (19.2–23.8)	4097	21.2 (19.0–23.5)	

Table 2. The prevalence of comorbid diseases among participants

Type of comorbid diseases	Normal (n=13167)		Prehypertension (n=7100)		Hypertension (n=9825)		p
	N	Percent (95% CI)	N	Percent (95% CI)	N	Percent (95% CI)	
Obesity	3513	27.7 (26.8-28.7)	2931	43.0 (41.5-44.5)	5369	60.1 (58.2-61.9)	<.001
Diabetes mellitus	694	6.2 (5.7-6.7)	718	8.8 (8.0-9.6)	2070	14.7 (13.7-15.8)	<.001
Impaired fasting glucose	2601	21.6 (20.7-22.5)	2428	32.7 (31.2-34.1)	4913	45.1 (43.3-47.0)	<.001
Dyslipidemia	3861	38.1 (36.9-39.2)	2738	47.0 (45.3-48.6)	4860	57.6 (55.4-59.7)	<.001
Cardiovascular disease	187	1.8 (1.5-2.1)	187	1.9 (1.6-2.3)	731	3.6 (3.2-4.0)	<.001
Stroke	60	0.5 (0.4-0.7)	61	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	327	1.7 (1.4-2.0)	<.001
Myocardial infarction	58	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	44	0.5 (0.3-0.6)	137	0.7 (0.5-0.9)	<.001
Angina	84	0.8 (0.6-1.0)	86	0.9 (0.7-1.1)	308	1.4 (1.2-1.6)	<.001
Chronic kidney disease	11	0.1 (0.02-0.2)	8	0.1 (0.02-0.2)	43	0.4 (0.1-0.6)	<.001
Liver function test abnormality	1264	10.4 (9.7-11.0)	1201	18.9 (17.7-20.1)	1690	26.3 (24.5-28.0)	<.001
Thyroid disease	288	2.0 (1.7-2.3)	136	1.4 (1.1-1.7)	195	1.5 (1.0-1.9)	0.20
Anemia	1426	9.9 (9.3-10.5)	467	5.6 (5.0-6.2)	892	5.6 (5.0-6.2)	<.001
Number of comorbid diseases							<.001
0	6780	50.4 (49.3-51.5)	2958	43.9 (42.4-45.4)	2922	35.2 (33.2-37.1)	<.001
1	3752	27.9 (27.0-28.9)	1960	26.3 (25.0-27.6)	2448	22.7 (21.1-24.3)	<.001
2	1956	16.0 (15.2-16.8)	1472	19.9 (18.7-21.1)	2588	24.5 (22.9-26.0)	<.001
≥3	679	5.6 (5.1-6.1)	710	9.9 (9.0-10.8)	1867	17.7 (16.3-19.2)	<.001

The number of comorbid diseases was defined by the number of diseases among diabetes mellitus, obesity, dyslipidemia (hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, hypo-HDL-cholesterolemia, or hyper-LDL-cholesterolemia), cardiovascular disease (stroke, myocardial infarction, or angina), CKD, thyroid disease, anemia, and liver function test abnormalities. HDL: high density lipoprotein, LDL: low density lipoprotein, CKD: chronic kidney disease

those adults with a normal BP (1.53, 2.89, 4.43, and 4.00 times higher prevalence, respectively). Patients with 3 or more comorbid diseases accounted for 17.7% (95% CI 16.3-19.2%) of hypertensive patients, which was 3.16 times more common than normotensive adults, 5.6% (95% CI 5.1-6.1%). Among subjects with prehypertension, the prevalence of adults with 2 or more comorbid diseases was 29.8%, and those with 3 or more diseases was 9.9%. Among hypertensive patients, prevalence was 42.2% and 17.7%, respectively.

Male hypertensive patients had a higher prevalence of diseases including liver function test abnormalities, dyslipidemia, and impaired fasting glucose (Table 3). Meanwhile, hypo-HDL-cholesterolemia, hypercholesterolemia, thyroid disease, anemia and central obesity were more common among female hypertensive patients than among males (data not shown). The prevalence of 1 or 2 comorbid diseases among female patients was higher than that among male patients. However, hypertensive patients without disease or with at least 3 diseases were more common among males than females. Although most of the difference in the prevalence of multimorbidity between both sexes was non-significant, male hypertensive patients aged 30-39 (19.4±4.55%), 40-49 (16.8±3.05%) and 50-59 (19.5±2.65%) had a significantly elevated prevalence compared to females (9.4±6.5%, 11.0±3.45%,

13.5±2.20%), respectively (Fig. 1).

After adjustment for sex, age, marital status, education level, household income, smoking, alcohol drinking, exercise, type of insurance, and living area, the odds ratio was significantly elevated among hypertensive patients (Table 4). Hypertensive patients were more than 2 times as likely to have some comorbid diseases compared to adults without hypertension. ORs were for CKD; 3.94 (95% CI 1.71-9.07), obesity; 2.60 (95% CI 2.43-2.78), CVD; 2.11 (95% CI 1.78-2.50), DM; 2.22 (95% CI 2.02-2.45), liver function test abnormality; 1.82 (95% CI 1.65-2.01), comorbid diseases ≥3; 2.63 (95% CI 2.37-2.92) and comorbid diseases ≥2; 2.10 (95% CI 1.96-2.26). Hypertensive patients were also 1.74 times more likely to have dyslipidemia than those with a normal BP (95% CI 1.62-1.88). Anemia and thyroid disease were not significantly different compared with adults without hypertension.

Discussion

The objective of the current study was to investigate the prevalence of comorbidity among Korean hypertensive patients based on the national representative survey. In this study, we

Table 3. The prevalence of comorbid diseases among participants, stratified by gender

Type of comorbid diseases	Normal		Prehypertension		Hypertension		p
	(Male 4916, Female 8251)		(Male 3785, Female 3315)		(Male 4657, Female 5168)		
	N	Percent (95% CI)	N	Percent (95% CI)	N	Percent (95% CI)	
Male							
Obesity	1471	29.8 (28.3–31.2)	1576	43.4 (41.6–45.3)	2445	59.9 (57.8–62.0)	<.001
Diabetes mellitus	379	8.2 (7.3–9.1)	406	9.3 (8.3–10.4)	988	15.4 (14.1–16.7)	<.001
Impaired fasting glucose	1280	26.5 (25.1–28.0)	1433	35.7 (33.9–37.6)	2519	48.1 (45.9–50.2)	<.001
Dyslipidemia	1768	47.3 (45.4–49.2)	1487	50.0 (47.8–52.2)	2235	60.2 (57.6–62.8)	<.001
Cardiovascular disease	113	2.4 (1.9–2.9)	112	2.3 (1.8–2.8)	356	4.0 (3.4–4.5)	<.001
Chronic kidney disease	4	0.1 (0.0–0.1)	5	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	17	0.4 (0.04–0.7)	<.01
Liver function test abnormality	865	17.4 (16.2–18.7)	893	23.7 (22.1–25.4)	1130	31.7 (29.6–33.9)	<.001
Thyroid disease	32	0.5 (0.3–0.7)	24	0.5 (0.2–0.7)	23	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	0.49
Anemia	174	3.5 (2.9–4.1)	127	2.7 (2.1–3.2)	269	3.2 (2.6–3.8)	<.001
Number of comorbid disease							
0	2447	50.0 (48.3–51.6)	1616	44.3 (42.4–46.2)	1560	37.1 (34.9–39.4)	<.001
1	1256	25.1 (23.7–26.5)	991	25.3 (23.6–26.9)	1050	20.4 (18.6–22.1)	<.001
2	863	18.0 (16.8–19.3)	764	19.8 (18.3–21.3)	1137	23.5 (21.7–25.3)	<.001
≥3	350	6.9 (6.1–7.7)	414	10.6 (9.4–11.8)	910	19.0 (17.3–20.8)	<.001
Female							
Obesity	2042	26.5 (25.3–27.8)	1355	39.4 (37.0–41.8)	2924	55.5 (51.6–59.5)	<.001
Diabetes mellitus	315	4.6 (4.0–5.2)	312	8.2 (7.0–9.5)	1082	14.7 (12.3–17.1)	<.001
Impaired fasting glucose	1321	17.8 (16.7–18.9)	995	28.5 (26.3–30.6)	2394	41.3 (37.2–45.3)	<.001
Dyslipidemia	2093	31.9 (30.6–33.2)	1251	40.6 (38–43.2)	2625	50.3 (46.0–54.6)	<.001
Cardiovascular disease	74	1.3 (0.9–1.6)	75	1.5 (1.1–1.9)	375	3.6 (2.6–4.6)	<.001
Chronic kidney disease	7	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	3	0.1 (0.0–0.1)	26	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	<.001
Liver function test abnormality	399	4.8 (4.2–5.4)	308	9.3 (7.8–10.8)	560	11.2 (8.8–13.5)	<.001
Thyroid disease	256	3.1 (2.7–3.6)	112	2.9 (2.1–3.6)	172	4.4 (2.1–6.7)	0.61
Anemia	1252	15 (14–15.9)	340	12.1 (10.5–13.7)	623	10.9 (8.8–13.1)	<.001
Number of comorbid diseases							
0	4333	50.6 (49.3–52.0)	1342	44.0 (41.5–46.5)	1362	31.8 (28.1–35.5)	<.001
1	2496	30.2 (28.9–31.4)	969	28.0 (25.8–30.2)	1398	29.5 (25.6–33.4)	0.02
2	1093	14.5 (13.6–15.5)	708	19.8 (17.9–21.7)	1451	25.3 (21.8–28.8)	<.001
≥3	329	4.7 (4.1–5.3)	296	8.2 (6.9–9.5)	957	13.4 (11.1–15.7)	<.001

The number of comorbid diseases was defined by the number of diseases among diabetes mellitus, obesity, dyslipidemia (hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, hypo-HDL-cholesterolemia, or hyper-LDL-cholesterolemia), cardiovascular disease (stroke, myocardial infarction, or angina), CKD, thyroid disease, anemia, and liver function test abnormalities. HDL: high density lipoprotein, LDL: low density lipoprotein, CKD: chronic kidney disease

compared the prevalence of comorbid diseases and multimorbidity in hypertensive patients among adults aged ≥30 years, using KNHANES 2007-2013.

Although several studies to estimate the prevalence of comorbidity among hypertension patients have been undertaken, the estimates have not yet been fully established and are still controversial between publications from the government

and academic society. The prevalence estimates of multiple comorbidities also differ significantly among studies^{3,4)} and the definition of it is still the subject of controversy. Even in Korea, the estimates of multimorbidity among hypertensive patients were different depending on the source of the data. The marked differences in several studies are due to the various study designs, inclusion of diseases, working definition of multimorbidity, and

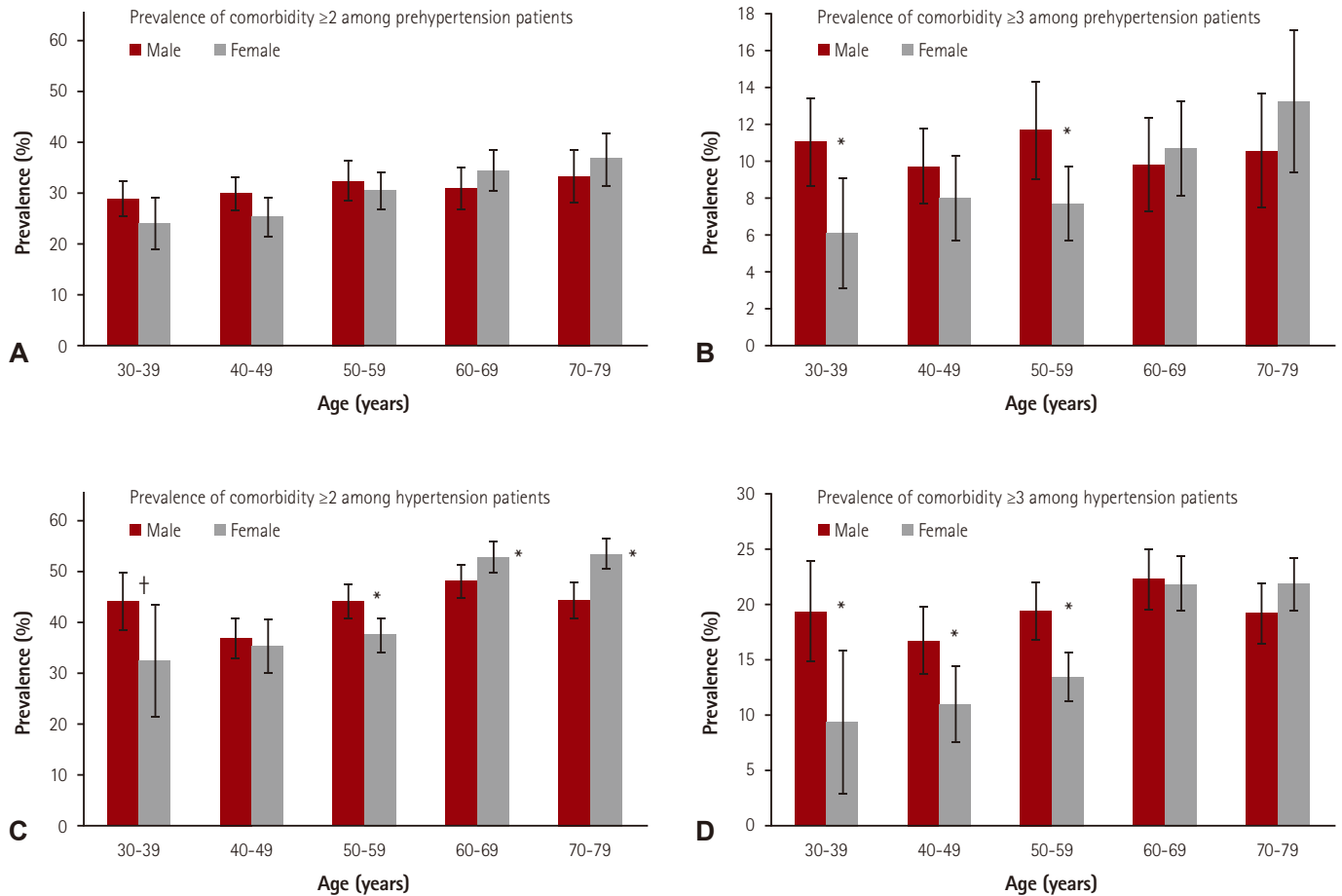


Fig. 1. The prevalence of comorbidity ≥ 2 diseases (A, C) and ≥ 3 diseases (B, D) and 95% confidence intervals among people with hypertension by sex and age group. * $p < 0.05$, † $p < 0.10$.

Table 4. Adjusted odds ratios with 95% confidence interval for comorbidity conditions in women and men with hypertension

Type of comorbid diseases	Total		Male		Female	
	OR (95% CI)	p	OR (95% CI)	p	OR (95% CI)	p
Chronic kidney disease	3.94 (1.71-9.07)	<.001	3.86 (1.21-12.32)	0.02	3.47 (1.05-11.48)	0.04
Obesity	2.60 (2.43-2.78)	<.001	2.67 (2.43-2.94)	<.001	2.28 (2.07-2.51)	<.001
Cardiovascular disease	2.11 (1.78-2.50)	<.001	1.86 (1.48-2.35)	<.001	2.45 (1.88-3.18)	<.001
Diabetes mellitus	2.22 (2.02-2.45)	<.001	2.03 (1.78-2.30)	<.001	2.44 (2.11-2.82)	<.001
Liver function test abnormality	1.82 (1.65-2.01)	<.001	1.78 (1.58-2.01)	<.001	1.70 (1.42-2.04)	<.001
Dyslipidemia	1.74 (1.62-1.88)	<.001	1.70 (1.53-1.89)	<.001	1.68 (1.51-1.88)	<.001
Anemia	0.88 (0.79-0.99)	0.03	1.03 (0.81-1.31)	0.80	0.92 (0.81-1.05)	0.22
Thyroid disease	0.89 (0.70-1.14)	0.35	0.63 (0.33-1.19)	0.16	0.95 (0.72-1.25)	0.71
Number of comorbid diseases ≥ 3	2.63 (2.37-2.92)	<.001	2.63 (2.29-3.01)	<.001	2.37 (2.03-2.76)	<.001
Number of comorbid diseases ≥ 2	2.10 (1.96-2.26)	<.001	2.00 (1.82-2.21)	<.001	2.08 (1.87-2.30)	<.001

Adjusted for sex (only in total), age, marital status, education level, household income, smoking status, alcohol drinking, exercise, type of insurances, and living area. The number of comorbid diseases was defined by the number of diseases among diabetes mellitus, obesity, dyslipidemia (hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, hypo-HDL-cholesterolemia, or hyper-LDL-cholesterolemia), cardiovascular disease (stroke, myocardial infarction, or angina), CKD, thyroid disease, anemia, and liver function test abnormalities. HDL: high density lipoprotein, LDL: low density lipoprotein, CKD: chronic kidney disease

representativeness of the data.

Among the study population, the prevalence of hypertension (27.4 for total, 30.6% for male and 23.5% for female) was relatively lower than the result (56.0% for total) of the research by the Working Group of the Italian Society of Hypertension¹²⁾ or the findings (52.4% for male and 37.8% for female) in the Progetto CUORE cohort study by the Italian Ministry of Health.¹³⁾ The prevalence of acute myocardial infarction, stroke, and angina pectoris were similar to that in the Progetto CUORE cohort study (0.9, 1.2, and 1.1% for male and 0.3, 0.8, and 1.1% for female).

In agreement with similar studies,¹⁴⁻¹⁶⁾ common comorbidities of hypertensive patients were dyslipidemia, obesity, and impaired fasting glucose. Seven of the eight chronic conditions were more prevalent in hypertensive patients than in adults without hypertension. Among hypertension patients aged ≥ 30 years, 64.8% suffer from 1 or more comorbidities, 42.2% from 2 or more diseases, and 17.7% had 3 or more comorbidities. Comorbidity was more common among adults with hypertension than among those without high BP. Male hypertensive patients with 3 or more diseases were more common than female patients. The results of the present study correspond well with those found in earlier studies that stated comorbidity proportions of several diseases tended to be the highest among hypertensive patients, following prehypertension and normal people without prehypertension.¹⁷⁾ The results of the present study correspond well with those found in the earlier systematic review which reported that multimorbidity influence more than half of the elderly population.⁴⁾ These results expanded upon previous multimorbidity studies of adults, elucidating the high prevalence of multimorbidity in adults with hypertension.

Stratified by age and sex, male hypertensive patients aged 30-59 had a significantly higher prevalence of multimorbidity ≥ 3 than female patients. This finding is similar to another study that stated the age and sex-specific prevalence of multimorbidity, more than 2 comorbidities, showed a marked difference among young hypertensive patients; the gap declined until age 70 and only between ages 70-79 did the prevalence among females exceed that among males.¹⁸⁾ These findings might be attributed to the disparities in the diagnosis and treatment, which has been discussed in other studies.¹⁹⁾²⁰⁾ In terms of the prevalence of multimorbidity ≥ 2 , female patients aged 60-79 had significantly higher estimates than male patients. Several studies have shown a higher prevalence of multimorbidity, more than 1 comorbid disease, among females compared to males. This could possibly be due to a longer life expectancy and the biological and social status related with a declining health status of females.²¹⁾²²⁾

In an association analysis, the results of the present study are

similar to the previous report.²³⁾ After adjustment for age, sex, marital status, socioeconomic status, insurance, and living area, hypertension had a positive association with the risk of multiple comorbidities. Stratified by sex among hypertensive patients, the risk for comorbidity was different without statistical significance. Only the risk for obesity was statistically significantly higher among males than among females.

The current study has several limitations. First, the study population could be different from general hypertensive patients. The KNHANES cannot include institutionalized patients and the result could underestimate severe diseases and the prevalence of CKD. That is, KNHANES represents the non-institutionalized general population among Korean citizens. In addition, the target population of this study did not include all hypertensive patients with chronic diseases but only those with 8 diseases, which are known to be hypertensive related diseases. The prevalence of hypertension in this study is different from that of Korea health statistics due to the difference of the study population.²⁴⁾ However, if we used the same inclusion criteria for the target population, the prevalence estimates would be the same. Second, the working definition of some diseases could be different from the diagnosis criteria. Several comorbidities were defined by just 1 laboratory test result and the prevalence might be overestimated due to a possible false positive. Other diseases defined by the current prevalence could be underestimated due to the response rate of questionnaires, varying between 70.2% and 86.5% for KNHANES I-VI.⁷⁾ Third, the present study was a cross-sectional analysis and could not investigate the factors affecting the prevalence for comorbidities among adults with hypertensive. Fourth, the laboratory and some of the methods for measuring blood concentrations were changed, so glucose and cholesterol level could influence the results of related diseases such as DM or dyslipidemia. However, KCDC attempted to control the quality with a parallel test of the laboratory analysis, to maintain the blood analysis stability, and to suggest the transformation equation.

Although there are several limitations, the present study estimated the prevalence and risk of comorbidity among hypertensive patients based on a continuous survey with nationally representative samples of Korean citizens through health interviews, physical examinations and nutrition surveys (KNHANES). KCDC and related academic societies have managed external quality control programs for all steps (including survey administration, data collection, laboratory analysis and data processing) as well as internal quality assurance and control procedures. The present study could provide national representative descriptive statistics for the care of hypertensive patients with complex comorbid conditions.

The KNHANES was from a quality controlled and standardized survey with a nation-wide representative sample of Korea. We specified the national prevalence estimate of comorbidity among hypertensive patients. In summary, comorbid diseases were common in Korean hypertensive patients and increased with age in both sexes. About 44% of patients with hypertension had at least two comorbidities and 17% had at least three comorbidities. Physicians should have special considerations during the evaluation of patients with comorbidity and hypertension to provide better comprehensive care.

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