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제목	국문	학동기 비만아의 혈압과 관련요인			
	영문	Effect of obesity on hypertension among obese children			
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진행상황	연구완료				
<p>1. 목적</p> <p>Childhood obesity is a risk factor cardiovascular diseases and a predictor for adult obesity. Hypertension in childhood can result from combination of obesity and familial trait. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of high blood pressure and to assess the relations of family history and fatty composition with blood pressure in obese children.</p> <p>2. 방법</p> <p>Obese children were defined as obesity index of 120% or higher, calculated as [(Real weight - Standard weight)/Standard weight]. We examined 271 obese children (176 boys and 95 girls), aged from 7 to 14 year-old and measured blood pressure, total cholesterol, and body mass index (BMI).</p> <p>3. 결과</p> <p>High systolic and diastolic blood pressure showed in 10.7% and 14.8%, respectively. BMI was significantly higher in hypertensive group than normotensive group, showing positive correlation with both systolic ($r = 0.256, P < 0.01$) and diastolic blood pressure ($r = 0.320, P < 0.01$). Parents' hypertension and their BMI status were not related to children's hypertension ($P > 0.05$). After controlling for possible confounders, BMI was a significant predictor of systolic ($\beta = 0.531, P < 0.01$) and diastolic blood pressure ($\beta = 0.384, P < 0.01$).</p> <p>4. 고찰</p> <p>Our results supported that obesity is associated with blood pressure in obese children. Children's obese itself could be a risk of cardiovascular diseases rather than parents' obese or hypertension. Further research is recommended to evaluate long-term effects of childhood obesity on cardiovascular diseases in adults.</p>					