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Introduction: Activities of Prevention, education and evaluation of Cardiovascular and Renal Risk Factors were developed in five squares of Resistencia, Chaco.

Students of the School of Medicine, from the Northeastern University with the collaboration of the Mayor of the Community of Resistencia City, checked anthropometric measures, Blood Pressure, and determine blood glucose.

Materials and Methods: Students were capacitated about the importance of promoting Kidney Health.

During the 12rd of March 181 students were stood in five squares of Resistencia City.

The variables investigated were, sex, CVD, and anthropometric measures, like abdominal perimeter, weight, and height.

The sphygmomanometers were calibrated. Blood Glucose were evaluated with sticks by glucometer..

VII Joint Committee definitions were adopted and ADA for Diabetes Mellitus.

Statistic Analysis was performed with EPI InFO Version 3.5.1 Meanwhile the students learned how to do Statistic Analysis.

RESULTS



Figure 1. Prevalence of persons without Cardiovascular Risk Factors checked in 2008 and 2009

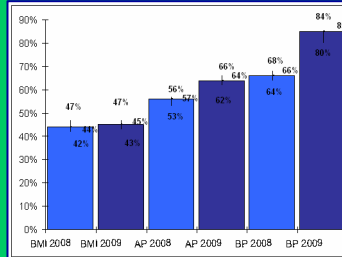


Table 1. Performance of Students

	2008	2009	TOTAL
Students N %	154 (100%)	181 (100%)	335 (100%)
Polsters	142 (92%)	166 (92%)	308 (92%)
Coordinators	12 (8%)	15 (8%)	27 (8%)
Number of students in each square N %			
25 de Mayo	41 (29%)	41 (25%)	82 (27%)
9 de Julio	29 (20%)	35 (21%)	64 (21%)
España	15 (11%)	30 (18%)	45 (14%)
Belgrano	30 (21%)	28 (17%)	58 (19%)
12 de Octubre	27 (19%)	32 (19%)	59 (19%)
Total	142 (100%)	166 (100%)	308 (100%)
Average of person studied:	12	11	11.5

Figure 3. Age by groups in 2008 and 2009 WKD and Mean Systolic Blood pressure in each of them.

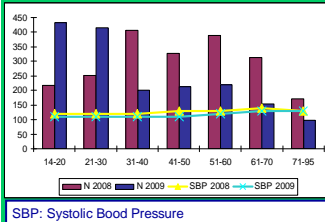


Figure 2. Distribution of population checked in 2008 and 2009 by means Blood Pressure Stages (VII JC).

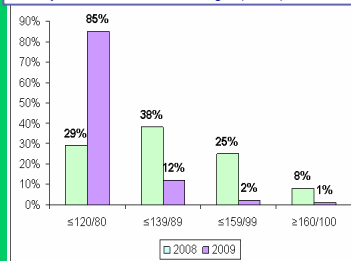


Figure 4. Age by groups in 2008 and 2009 WKD and Mean Diastolic Blood pressure in each of them.

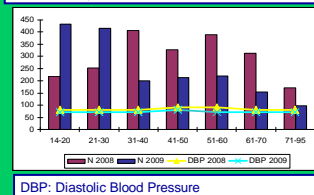


Table 2. Adults and pediatric Subjects characteristics

	2008		2009		TOTAL
	N %	IC 95%	N %	IC 95%	
Total respondent	1833 (100%)		2249 (100%)		4082 (100%)
Adults	1714 (94%)	94%-96%	2183 (97%)	96%-98%	3897 (96%)
Pediatrics	89 (5%)	4%-6%	66 (3%)	2%-4%	155 (4%)
Age (years)	46		37		DS ±19
Moda	58		19		DS ±18
Sex					
Female	1050 (58%)	56%-61%	1240 (55%)	53%-57%	2290 (56%)
Male	753 (42%)	39%-44%	1009 (45%)	43%-47%	1762 (44%)
Blood pressure					
≤120/80	513 (29%)	21%-25%	1931 (85%)	80.9%-84.4%	2444 (60%)
≤139/89	688 (38%)	38%-43%	270 (12%)	13.1%-16.4%	958 (24%)
≤159/99	454 (25%)	25%-29%	41 (2%)	1.6%-3.1%	495 (12%)
≥160/100	151 (8%)	8%-11%	7 (1%)	0.2%-1.2%	158 (4%)
Nutritional status					
Normal	728 (44%)	42%-46%	975 (45%)	43.1%-47.3%	1703 (45%)
Low weight	42 (3%)	2%-4%	76 (4%)	2.8%-4.4%	118 (3%)
Overweight	584 (35%)	33%-37%	661 (30%)	13.5%-16.8%	1245 (32%)
Obesity	295 (18%)	16%-20%	456 (21%)	18.6%-22.0%	751 (20%)
Central obesity	761 (45%)	42.4%-47.2%	775 (36.1%)	34.1%-38.2%	1536 (38%)
Glicemic control	131 (100%)		118 (100%)		249 (100%)
DBT detected	11 (8%)		3 (2.5%)		14 (6%)

Conclusions:

There was a growth of 27 (8%) de students and 446 (11%) population checked.

Data was published at Revista de la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad Nacional del Nordeste publications 2009 Vol. XXVIII N°1 ISSN – 0326 - 7083 in Spanish.

The Government declares of Provincial interest.

Students and community were aware about their health status.

Press gave a great importance.