

**Risk Factors and Prevalence of Hypertension among Women Living With HIV in Ibadan,
Nigeria**

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Certification

This is to certify that **Abdulaziz Abubakar, RASHEED** with matriculation number LCU/PG/002280 carried out this research work titled “RISK FACTORS AND PREVALENCE OF HYPERTENSION AMONG WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV IN IBADAN, NIGERIA” in the Department of public health, Faculty of Public health, Lead city University, Ibadan for the award of Master’s degree in Public health (MPH) and this has not been previously submitted.

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Date

Dedication

This work is dedicated to the Almighty Allah, the giver of knowledge and wisdom for His unquantifiable love and through whom I can make all the achievements I have recorded.

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Even though the above-mentioned institution and persons have assisted in the process of this study, I alone stand responsible for the errors, if any found in the study.

Abstract

Hypertension, which is the primary risk factor for cardiovascular and cerebrovascular mortality worldwide, appears to be expected in HIV-infected individuals, and the prevalence of the condition is on the rise. A total of 469 participants were recruited. This was a facility based cross sectional survey. The participants were required to give some information about them and also answer several questions which were used to estimate the prevalence and risks factors that are associated with hypertension. Blood pressure will also be measured during the interviews. Data was analyzed using SPSS Statistics version 27. Data was sorted to avoid inconsistencies before analysis. Descriptive statistics including: frequencies and proportions were used to summarize the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Chi-square test was applied to assess association between socio-demographic characteristics and hypertensive status. Binary logistic regression was used to determine the risk factors for hypertension. Adjusted odds ratios (AORs), with their respective 95% confidence interval (95% CI), were estimated for the factors included in the model. The level of statistical significance will be set at 5%. The key findings of this study of which the prevalence of hypertension among the study participants was 7%. Regression modeling showed that the socio-demographic and lifestyle factors associated with hypertension were smoking (aOR = 0.000), fruit intake (aOR=0.007), salt intake (aOR=0.000) and moderate intense exercising (aOR=0.048).

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List of Acronyms

Abbreviation	Meaning
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
HIV	Human immunodeficiency Virus
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
USDHSO	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Office
WHO	World Health Organization
WLHIV	Women living with HIV
VRL	Viral Load
VLS	Viral Load Suppression
WLHIV	Women living with HIV