

THE NETWORK: TOWARDS UNITY
FOR HEALTH & FACULTAD DE MEDICINA,
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SYSTEMS AND COMMUNITY BASED
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TUFH 2020 Abstracts

Title	Patterns and determinants of QTc interval among patients with diabetes attending a tertiary hospital, southwestern Uganda
Type	Oral Presentation <i>Intersectoral Collaborations and the Social Determinants of Health</i>
Presenting Author	Richard Migisha
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Country	Uganda
Abstract N^o	TUFH69
Content	<p>Heart rate corrected QT (QTc) interval is a non-invasive measure that can enable identification of individuals at risk for cardiovascular events. The epidemiology of QTc interval among individuals with diabetes has not been well studied in Uganda. Objectives: To determine the patterns and determinants of QTc interval among patients with diabetes attending Mbarara Regional Referral Hospital. Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study among adults with diabetes from November 2018 to April 2019. Twelve-lead ECG recordings were performed on all participants. We determined the QTc interval using the Bazett's formula and categorized it in two three categories (normal, borderline and prolonged), according to age and sex adjusted cut-offs. Linear regression analysis was performed to identify correlates QTc interval. Results: We detected abnormal QTc interval in 89/299 participants, giving a prevalence of 29.8% (95%CI: 24.6 – 35.3%). Out of the 89 participants with abnormal QTc interval, 6.4% (n=19) of the participants met the criteria for prolonged QTc interval, while 23.4% (n=70) were classified as borderline. In the final multivariate model, after controlling for the duration of diabetes and age, the significant factors associated with increasing QTc interval were: mean arterial pressure ($\beta= 0.32$, 95%CI: 0.13 - 0.50, $p=0.001$) and being female ($\beta= 15.39$, 95%CI: 10.33 - 20.46, $p< 0.001$). Conclusion: The prevalence of abnormal QTc interval was high. Female sex and mean arterial pressure were correlated with QTc interval. We recommend optimizing control of blood pressure among patients with diabetes to reduce the risk of adverse cardiovascular events.</p>