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Abstract: The aim of this study was to describe the prevalence, awareness and control of hypertension in the rural population of Perak and Selangor.

Methods: This was a population based cross-sectional study involving subjects in Kuala Selangor, Tanjung Karang and Bidor. The World Health Survey Kish tables were used to select eligible subject (≥18 years old) from each selected household. A Case Report Form (CRF) was used to record their social demography, past medical history, anthropometry measurement and blood pressure (BP). Hypertension was defined as a blood pressure > 140/90 mmHg. Hypertension controlled was defined as a blood pressure of < 140/90 mmHg.

Results: A total of 761 people participated in this study. Of which 287 (37.8%) were males and 473 (62.2%) were females. Out of this, 271 (35.6%) were hypertensive. The study showed 36 (4.7%) subjects were not aware that they have hypertension. Only 76% of hypertensive subjects were on HPT medication. One hundred and five (51%) subjects were on monotherapy, 66 (32%) were on dual therapy, 27 (13.1%) on triple therapy, 8 (3.9%) were on more than 3 medications. 73 (26.9%) of the hypertensive subjects were not on any HPT medications having a SBP of 133.9 ± 17 and DBP of 86.2 ± 49.3. The clinical characteristic of subjects with hypertension is shown in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: Demographic of Hypertensive Subjects</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypertensive Patients (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender (male/female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of onset (years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBP (mmHg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBP (mmHg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% on treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% HPT under controlled</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion: The prevalence of hypertension in the rural areas of Selangor and Perak was 35.6%, with 24% were not on any medication. 4.7% was not aware that they have hypertension. All hypertensive patients on treatment were under good controlled.