## Alcohol use

Of the eligible population screened $9.1 \%$ ( $n=26,370$ ) were alcohol users ${ }^{4}$. There were $0.4 \%(n=886)$ female and $29.7 \%$ ( $n=25,484$ ) male alcohol users among the respective eligible populations screened.

Figure 5: Distribution of percentage of male alcohol users among the eligible males screened by the districts in $1^{\text {st }} \mathbf{3}^{\text {rd }}$ quarters, 2020


## Overweight and obesity

Of the eligible population screened $83,306(29.0 \%)$ and $32,443(11.3 \%)$ were found to be overweight ${ }^{5}$ and obese ${ }^{6}$ respectively. Prevalence of obesity was $7.2 \%$ ( $n=6,113$ ) among males and $13.0 \%$ ( $n=26,330$ ) among females screened.

Figure 6: Distribution of percentage of participants with obesity among the eligible population screened by districts in $1^{\text {st_ }}$ $3^{\text {rd }}$ quarters, 2020


[^0]High Blood pressure ${ }^{7}$
Of the eligible population screened, 48,130 (17.9\%) had high blood pressure. Among the participants screened $17.2 \%$ ( $n=32,290$ ) females and $19.5 \%(n=15,840)$ males had high blood pressure among the respective eligible populations screened.

Figure 7: Distribution of percentage of participants with high blood pressure among the eligible population screened by districts in $1^{\text {st- }} 3^{\text {rd }}$ quarters, 2020


## High blood sugar (diabetic range) ${ }^{8}$

Of the eligible population screened, 32,303 (10.9\%) had FBS (Fasting Blood Sugar) or RBS (Random Blood Sugar) values in the diabetic range. Among the participants screened $10.6 \%$ ( $n=21,867$ ) females and $11.8 \%(n=10,436)$ males had high blood sugar values.

Figure 8: Distribution of percentage of participants with high blood sugar among the eligible population screened by districts in $1^{\text {st_-3rd }}$ quarters, 2020


[^1]High total cholesterol ${ }^{9}$
Of the eligible population screened, 3,866 ( $2.2 \%$ ) had high total cholesterol values. Among the participants screened $2.2 \%$ ( $n=2,786$ ) females and $2.2 \%(n=1,080)$ males had high total cholesterol values.

Figure 9: Distribution of percentage of participants with high total cholesterol among the eligible population screened by districts in $1^{\text {st }}-3^{\text {rd }}$ quarters, 2020


## Risk of cardiovascular disease $\mathbf{\geq 2 0 \%}$

The 10-year cardiovascular risk is estimated using WHO/ISH Cardiovascular Risk Prediction Chart. Cardiovascular Risk is categorized as $<10 \%, 10 \%$ to $<20 \%, 20 \%$ to $<30 \%$ and $\geq 30 \%$. During Q1 to Q3 in 2020, among the eligible participants screened 5,079 (2.0\%) were found with cardiovascular risk $\geq 20 \%$.

Figure 10: Distribution of percentage of participants with cardiovascular risk $\mathbf{\geq 2 0 \%}$ among the population screened by districts in 1st-3rd quarter, 2020


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[^2]
[^0]:    ${ }^{4}$ Current alcohol users and those who had quitted alcohol use within a year of the assessment were considered as alcohol users.
    ${ }^{5} \mathrm{BMI}$ between 25 to $29.9 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ was considered as overweight.
    ${ }^{6} \mathrm{BMI}$ of $30 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ or above was considered as obese.

[^1]:    ${ }^{7}$ Blood pressure of $\geq 140 / 90 \mathrm{mmHg}$ was considered as high blood pressure.
    ${ }^{8}$ FBS values $\geq 126 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dl}$ or RBS values $\geq 200 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dl}$ were considered as high blood sugar values or blood sugar values in the diabetic range.

[^2]:    ${ }^{9}$ Total cholesterol values $\geq 300 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dl}$ was considered as high total cholesterol value.

