High Blood pressure[7]

Of the eligible population screened, 21.5% (n=10,832) had hypertension. Among the participants screened 21.25% (n=4,310) males and 20.19% (n=6,522) females had high blood pressure among the respective eligible populations screened.
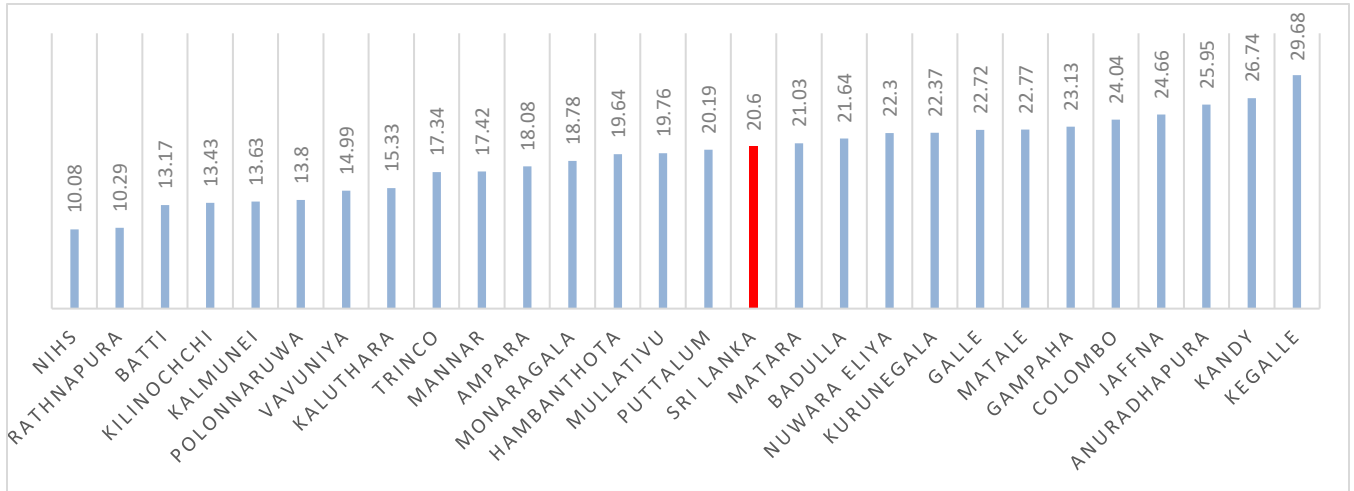

Figure 7: Distribution of percentage of participants with high blood pressure among the eligible population screened by districts in 3rd quarter, 2021

High blood sugar[8]

Of the eligible population screened, 11.88% (n=6,824) had FBS (Fasting Blood Sugar) or RBS (Random Blood Sugar) values. Among the participants screened 11.87% (n=4,209) females and 11.90% (n=2,615) males had high blood sugar values.
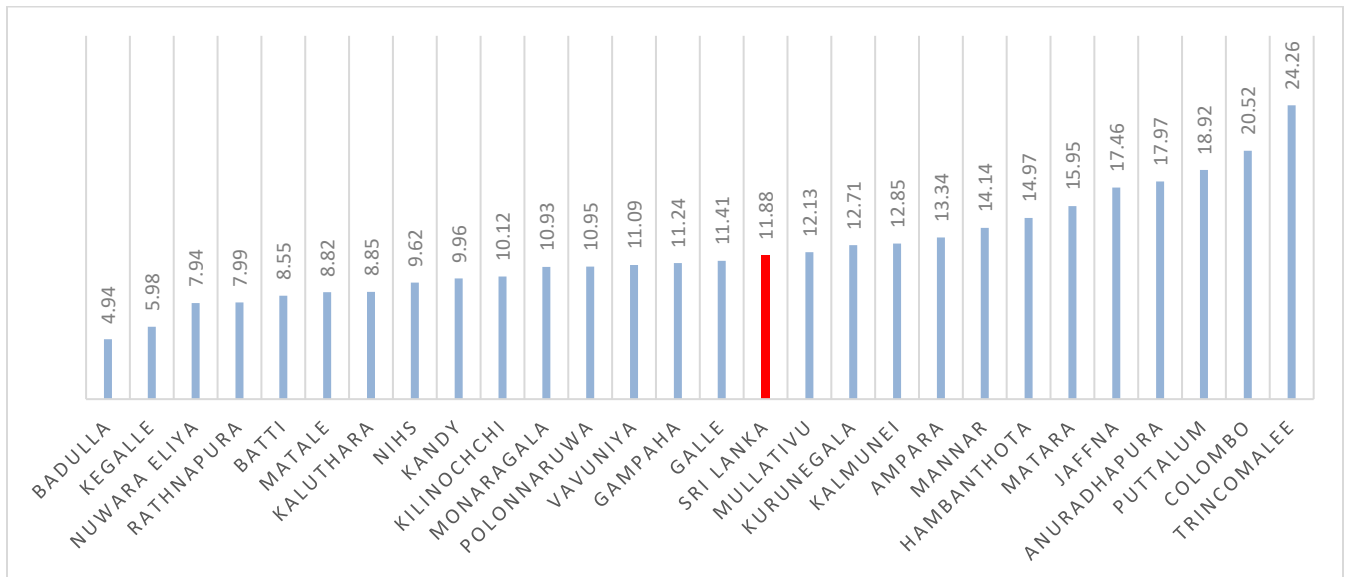

Figure 8: Distribution of percentage of participants with high blood sugar among the eligible population screened by districts in 3rd quarter, 2021

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[7] Blood pressure of ≥140/90mmHg was considered as high blood pressure
[8] FBS values ≥126 mg/dl or RBS values ≥200 mg/dl were considered as high blood sugar values

High total cholesterol[9]

Of the eligible population screened, 16.04 % (n=7,749) had high total cholesterol values. Among the participants screened 17.44% (n=5165) females and 13.82% (n=2584) males had high total cholesterol values.
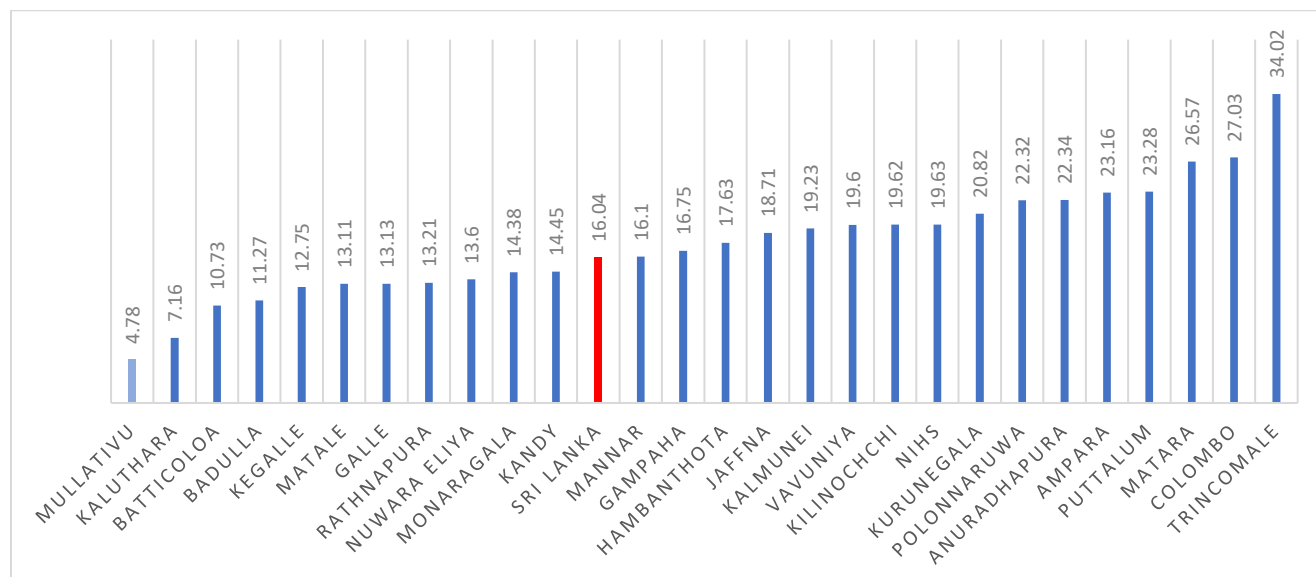

Figure 9: Distribution of percentage of participants with high total cholesterol among the eligible population screened by districts in 3rd quarter, 2021

Risk of cardiovascular disease ≥20%

The 10-year cardiovascular risk is estimated using WHO/ISH Cardiovascular Risk Prediction Chart. Cardiovascular Risk is categorized as <10%, 10% to <20%, and ≥20%. During Q3 in 2021, among the eligible participants screened 2.79% (n=1279) were found with cardiovascular risk ≥20%. Among the participants screened, 2.59% (n=461) males and 2.91% (n=818) females had cardiovascular risk ≥20%.

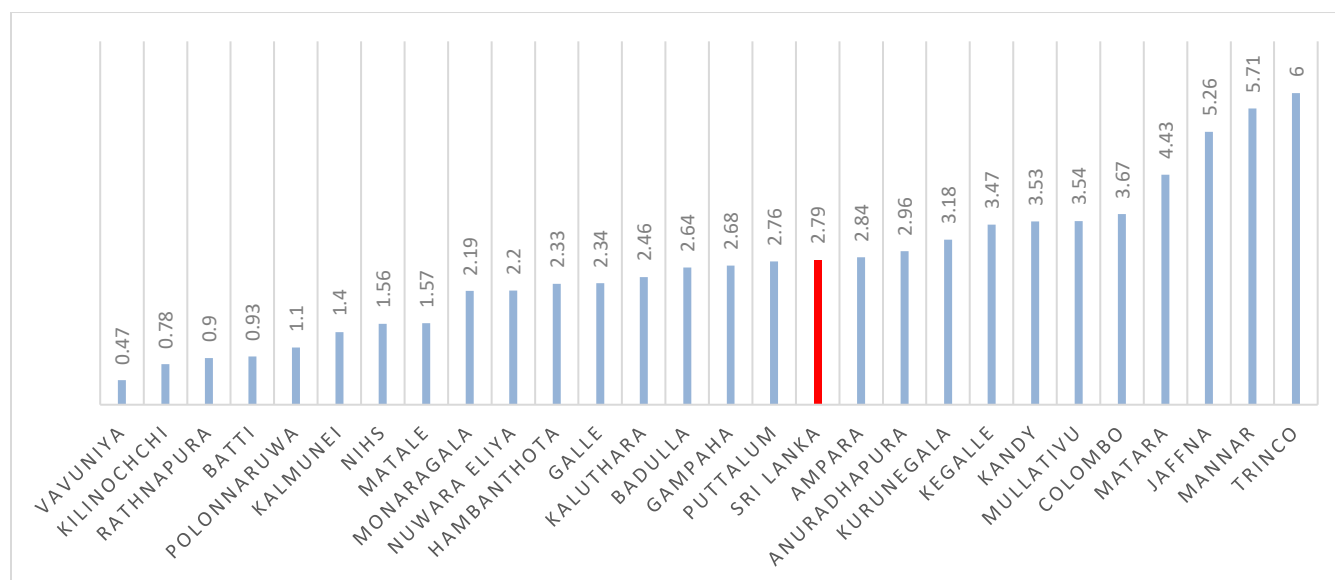*Figure 10: Distribution of percentage of participants with cardiovascular risk ≥20% among the population screened by districts in 3rd quarter, 2021*

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[9] Total cholesterol values ≥ 240/dl was considered as high total cholesterol value

Physical Inactivity[10]

Of the eligible population screened, 29.61% (n=16,360) were physically inactive.

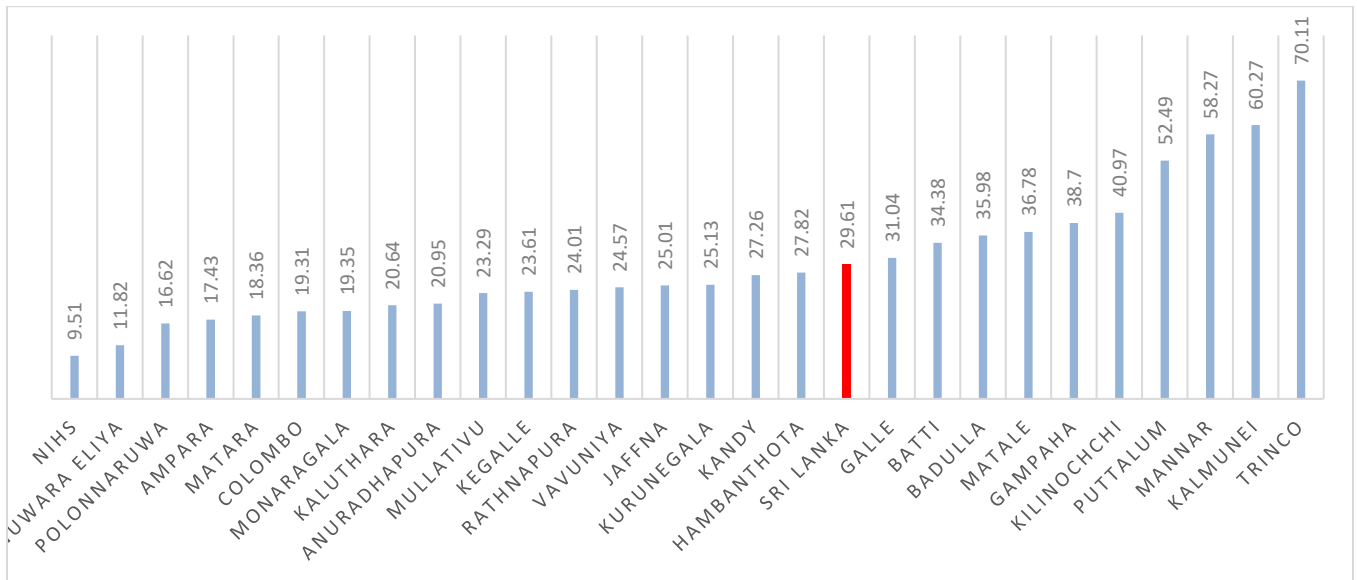***Figure 11: Distribution of percentage of participants with physical inactivity among the population screened by districts in 3rd quarter, 2021***

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[10] Not involved in moderate or vigorous intensity activity throughout the week

National Injury Surveillance System (NISS)

The main activity done at the time of the injury was leisure activity followed by vital activities, household activities, traveling, and working for income. Even though around 5% of injuries occurred in occupational settings (figure 17), about 10% were injured while working for income.
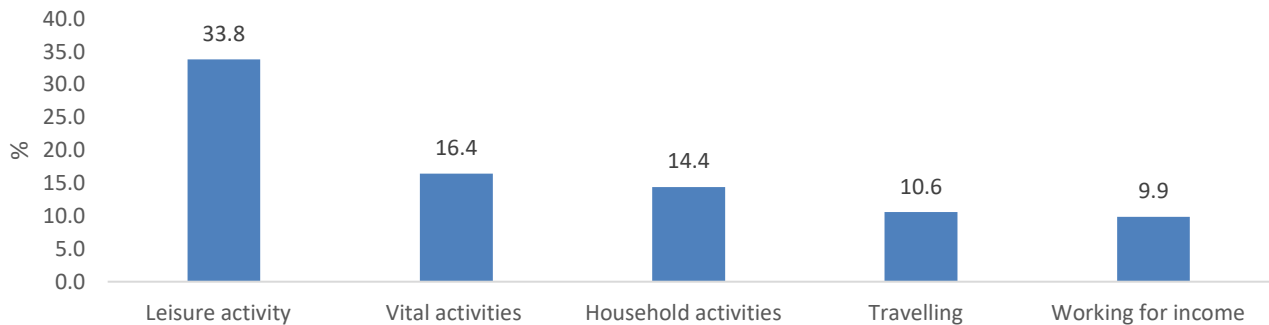

Figure 12: Leading activities are done at the time of injury.

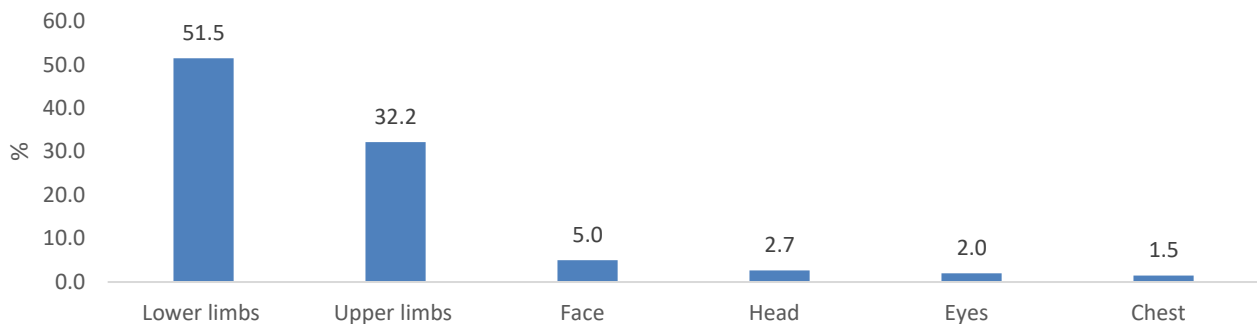About 84% of victims had lower limb or upper limb injuries.

Figure 13: The affected region of the body due to injuries

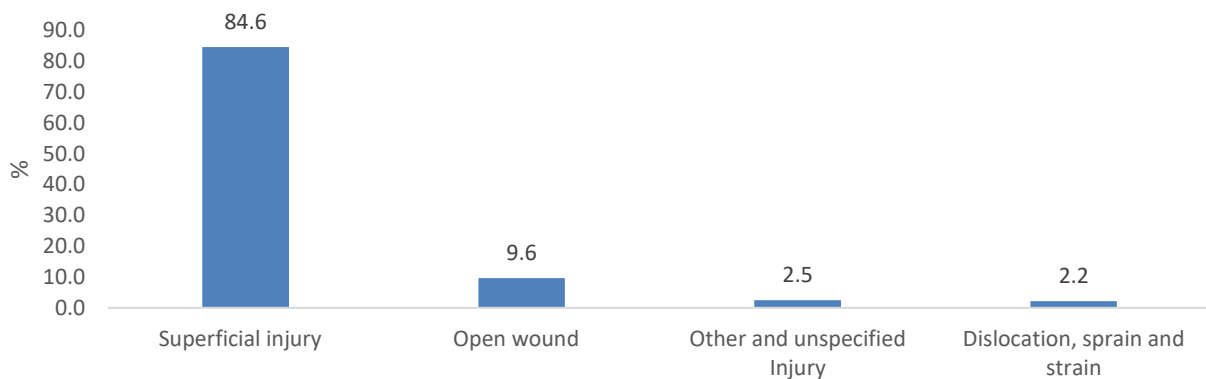Most of the victims had superficial injuries (84.6%).

Figure 14: Nature of the injury

Most had no evidence of either alcohol (99.1%) or substance use (99.1%).

Table 2: Evidence of Alcohol use and Substance use

Evidence of	Yes	No	Unknown
Alcohol use	0.3%	99.1%	0.6%
Substance use	0.2%	99.1%	0.7%

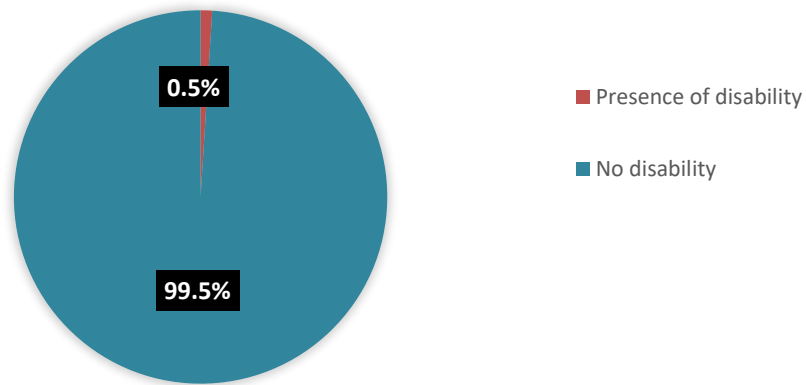99% of the victims had no disability at the time of discharge.

Figure 15: Evidence of disability at the time of discharge

Inpatient surveillance

Almost 3/4 of injuries occurred from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm. Only about 1/5th of injuries occurred from 6.00 pm to 12 midnight.
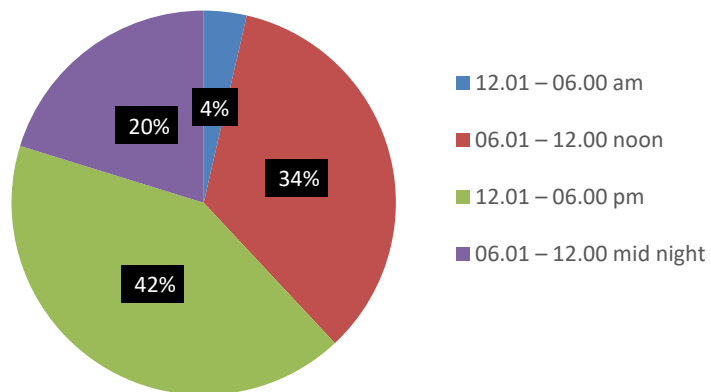

Figure 16: Time of injury

The leading mechanism of injury was falling (22.8% from all injuries), followed by animal bites (16.0%), transport injuries (15.4%), struck/ hit by an object (13.1%), and struck/ hit person (12.4%).
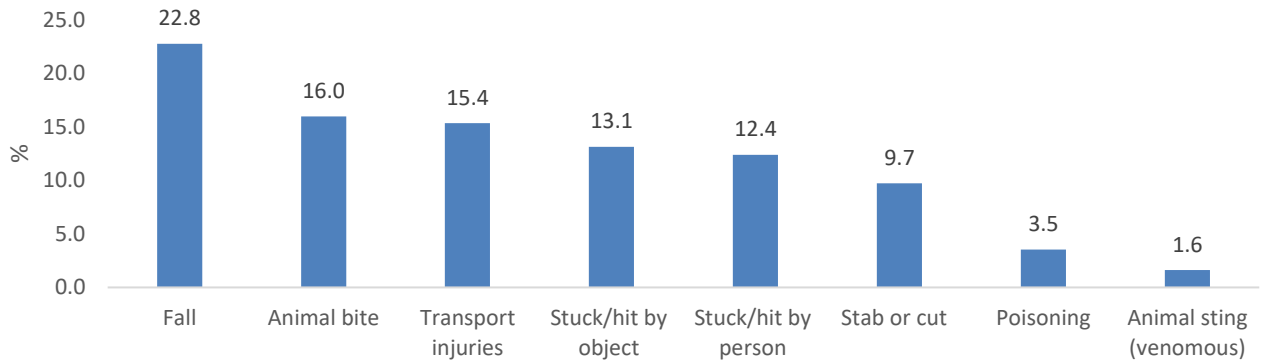

Figure 17: Leading mechanisms of injury

The leading place of occurrence of injuries was home (53.8%) followed by street/road/highway (21.7%).
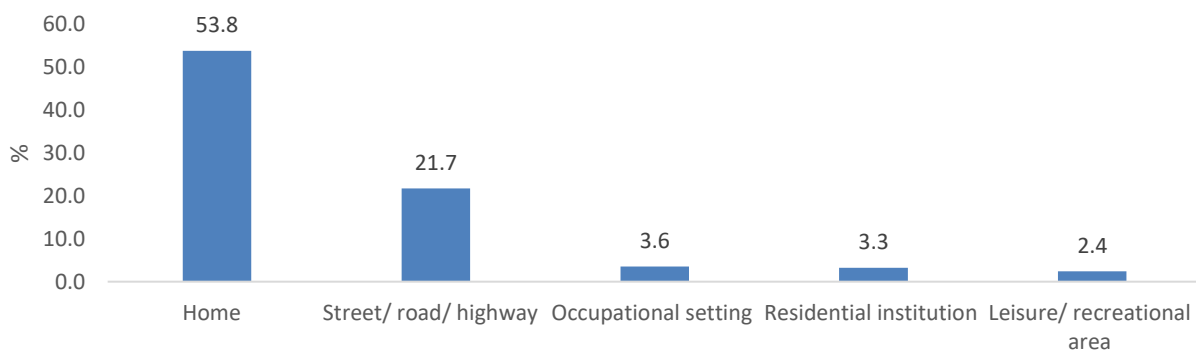

Figure 18: Leading places of occurrence of injury

The main activity done at the time of injury was leisure activity followed by travelling, household activity, vital activities and working for income. Even though 3.6% of injuries occurred at occupational settings (figure 24), about 9.5 % were injured while working for income.
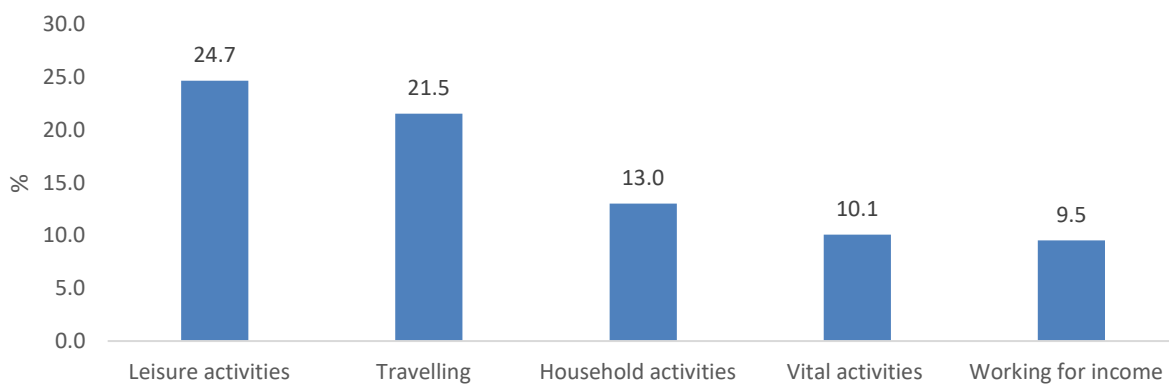

Figure 19: Leading activities done at the time of injury

Of all victims, upper and lower limb injuries were observed in 55% of victims. 16.3% of victims had head injuries and 6.8% had facial injuries.
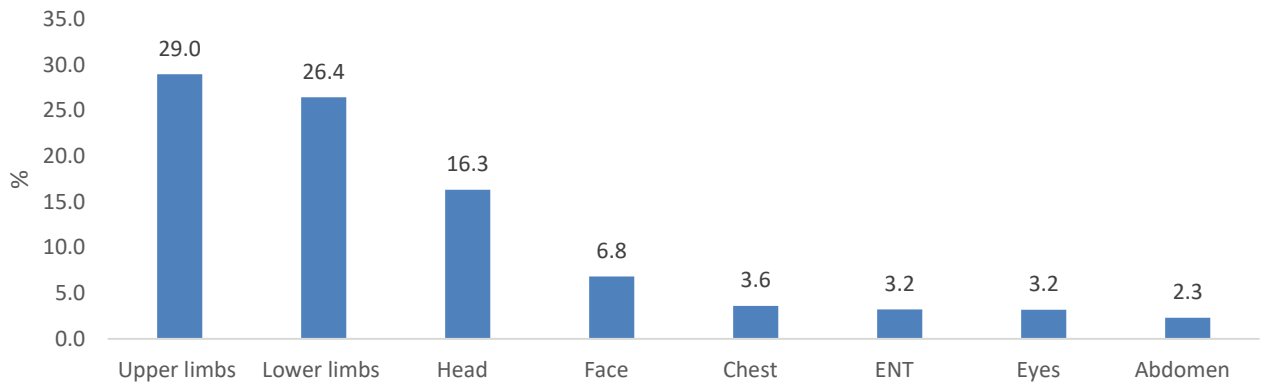

Figure 20: Body region affected

Most of the victims had superficial injuries (55%); 22.7% of the victims had open wounds while 9.6% reported fractures.
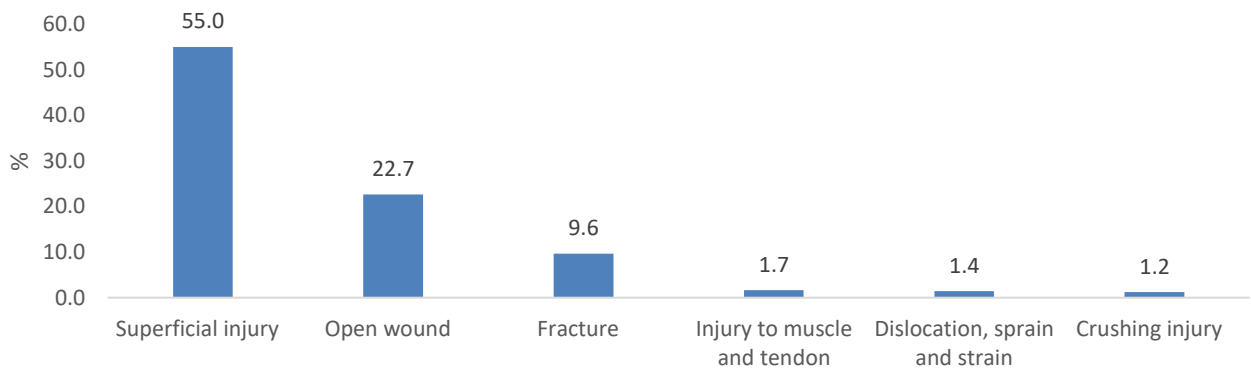

Figure 21: Nature of the injury

Most had no evidence of either alcohol use (86%) or substance use (89%). About 95% had no disability at the time of discharge.

Table 3: Evidence of Alcohol use, Substance use, and Disability at the time of discharge

Evidence of	Yes	No	Unknown
Alcohol use	4.7%	86.6%	8.7%
Substance use	1.9%	89.1%	9.0%
Disability at the time of discharge	4.3%	95.7%	

Death surveillance (Notification)

The leading mechanism of injury-related death was transport injuries (29.9%) followed by threats to breathing (17.9%), falls (12.1%), poisoning (10.2%), and drowning (6.0%).
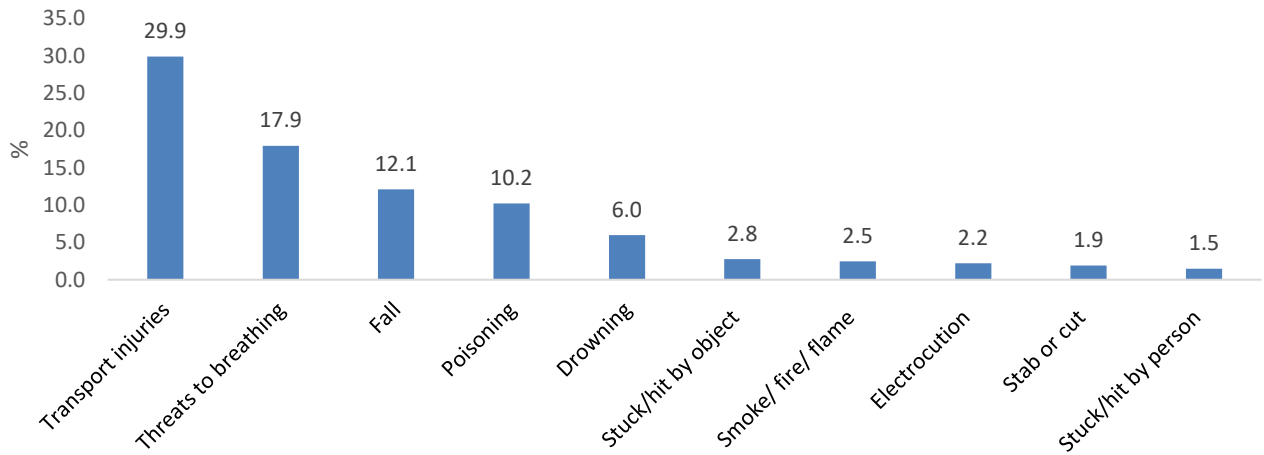

Figure 22: Leading mechanisms of injury related death