

Napi nátrium és kálium bevitel, valamint a hipertónia kapcsolata dél-dunántúli gyermekek és serdülők körében

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Összefoglalás

Célkitűzés: Jelen vizsgálatban a szerzők célja, hogy felfmérjék a magyar gyermekek és serdülők körében az esszenciális hipertónia legfontosabb rizikófaktorának számító napi nátrium és kálium bevitel mértékét.

Módszerek: A vizsgálatot 2008. november 1. és 2010. január 31. között, 200 magyar gyermeknél (átlag életkor: 10.4 ± 3.7 év) végezték a szerzők, 24 órás gyűjtött vizelettel ürített nátrium és kálium mennyiségek meghatározásával. Az eredmények feltüntetése átlag \pm SD formában történt. Statisztikai elemzéshez Student fele páratlan t-tesztet, lineáris regressziót és többváltozós regressziót számítást alkalmaztak.

Eredmények: A napi nátrium bevitel az életkorral ($r=0,502$, $p<0,0001$), a testtömeg indexsel ($r=0,485$, $p<0,0001$) és a szisztolés vérnyomás értékkel ($r=0,452$, $p<0,0001$) párhuzamosan növekedett, ugyanakkor a nátrium-kálium arány gyakorlatilag változatlan maradt. Testtömeg kilogrammra vonatkozatott nátrium és kálium bevitel tekintetében nem találtak a szerzők szignifikáns különbséget leányok és fiúk, túlsúlyos és normális testalkatú, valamint normotensiós és hipertoniás gyermekek között. A kor és a testtömeg index vonatkozásában, többváltozós regressziót számítást alkalmazva, a szisztolés vérnyomás függetlennek bizonyult a napi nátrium és kálium beviteltől.

Megbeszélés: A nemzetközi diétás ajánlással (Dietary Reference Intakes) összevetve a jelen vizsgálat is igazolta, hogy a magyar gyermekek és serdülők étrendje sóban gazdag, de szegényes kálium tartalomban. Ismerve a magas nátrium bevitel hosszú távú hatásait a hipertónia kialakulásában, fontosnak tartják a szerzők egy nemzeti prevenciós program bevezetését, amelynek célja a só fogyasztási szokások megváltoztatása már egészen fiatal életkortól kezdve.

Kulcsszavak: Vérnyomás, kálium bevitel, Dietary Reference Intakes, nátrium bevitel

The relationship between the daily sodium, potassium intake and hypertension among children and adolescents in the South Trans-Danubian region

Summary

Aim: To assess important risk factors of the essential hypertension: the high sodium and low potassium intake among Hungarian children and adolescents.

Methods: The study was carried out by measuring 24-hour urinary excretion rate of sodium and potassium in 200 Hungarian children (mean age: 10.4 ± 3.7 years) during the period between 01.11.2009 and 31.01. 2010. Data were expressed as mean \pm SD. For statistical evaluation Student's unpaired t-test, linear regression analysis and when adjustments for confounding variables required multivariate regression analysis were used.

Results: The daily sodium intake increased parallel with age ($r=0.502$, $p<0.001$), body mass index ($r=0.485$, $p<0.0001$) and systolic blood pressure ($r=0.452$, $p<0.001$), whereas the sodium to potassium ratio remained practically unchanged. There was no significant difference in daily sodium and potassium intake expressed per kg body weight between boys and girls, obese and non-obese, normotensive and hypertensive children. When adjustment was made for age and body mass index, using multivariate regression analysis, the systolic blood pressure proved to be independent of urinary sodium excretion and of daily potassium intake.

Conclusion: Compared with the Dietary Reference Intakes, the present study demonstrated that Hungarian children and adolescents have a diet rich in sodium but poor in potassium. Because of the prolonged impact of the high sodium intake on development of hypertension we think it's justified to implement national prevention program to change salt consumption at as early an age as possible.

Keywords: Blood pressure, potassium intake, Dietary Reference Intakes, sodium intakes

Irodalom

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