**Conclusion**

Similarly to the majority of countries, lung cancer incidence rates have increased from 1.50 to 5.29 per 100,000 persons per year. Over the 9 years period, age standardised incidence rates increased 3.52 times, with a total of 918 lung cancer cases (71.1% male). Data were analysed using SPSS version 16 (SPSS Inc.) and M.S. Excel 2007.

**Results**

There were 918 lung cancer cases (71.1% male). Over the 9 years period, age standardised incidence rates increased 3.52 times, from 1.50 to 5.29 per 100,000 persons per year.

**Conclusion**

Similarly to the majority of countries, lung cancer incidence rates in Fars province have increased. This rate is higher in male and elderly age groups.

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**Prevalence and correlates of sustained hypertension in adolescents of rural Wardha, central India**

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**Rationale**

Several studies have provided ample evidence that hypertension in adults has its onset in childhood. There is wide variation in prevalence of hypertension in children in India. Most of the studies were from urban areas and school based. However, there is a paucity of data on adolescent hypertension especially from rural India.

**Objective**

To study the prevalence of hypertension and its determinants among adolescents.

**Methods**

The cross-sectional study was carried out in villages under PHC Talegaon of Wardha district of central India. Out of 7435 adolescents, 1055 adolescents were selected by simple random sampling method. Among sampled adolescents, 990 were interviewed and examined. Hypertension was defined as raised BP (average SBP and/or DBP >95th percentile) for age, sex and height on two additional occasions.

**Results**

The prevalence of hypertension and pre-hypertension was found to be 3.4% and 10.6% respectively. Bivariate analysis showed significant association (p<0.05) of hypertension and prehypertension with age, education, occupation, type of family, use of smokeless tobacco, amount of salt consumption, nutritional status, education level of mother and blood pressure level of mother, and father. On multivariate analysis of the present study, the final model by ordinal logistic regression showed significant association of hypertension/pre-hypertension of adolescents with age, type of family, BMI of adolescent and blood pressure of mother and father.

**Conclusion**

The prevalence of hypertension and pre-hypertension was 3.4% and 10.6% respectively. The significant correlates of hypertension were age, type of family, BMI of subject and blood pressure of mother and father.