

Abstract No. **49**

Category: **Prevention**

Title: **Prevalence of Cardiometabolic Events by Etnia in Colombia - PURE Study**

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Abstract:

Background: Colombia is a multi-ethnic country, composed of several racial groups, distributed throughout the national territory. Belonging to an ethnic group is one of the determining factors in the socio-economic inequalities that are observed in the country and that affect the epidemiological profile of health. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the prevalence of events related to cardiometabolic and non-cardiometabolic risk by ethnic groups, in the PURE-Colombia study cohort.

Methodology: Observational, descriptive, cross-sectional, population-based study in people aged 35-70 years of the PURE-Colombia study. We estimated the prevalence of cardiometabolic and non-cardiometabolic events that influence the phenotypically defined ethnic group, classified as white, indigenous, mestizo, mulato, black and zambo.

Results: In a sample of 3,716 participants in the PURE Colombia study, it was found that the highest prevalence of events occurred in mulattos: 132 individuals (51.16%), followed by mestizos 1403 (48.95%), 14 (43.75%) indigenous, 225 (42.86%) whites, 9 (27.27%) blacks, without events in the zambo race. All races were associated with traumatic injuries as the main event. On the other hand, the white race was associated with greater presence of diabetes mellitus type 2 (DM) in 18.67% and cancer in 12.89%; the indigenous with asthma in 28.57% and DM in 14.29%; mestizos with DM in 16.96%, acute myocardial infarction (AMI) 8.70% and cancer in 8.20%; The mulattos with DM in 25%, with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and AMI in 6.82% and the black race with AMI in 33.33%.

Conclusion: In this sample, the largest ethnic group is composed of mestizos and whites, and the most frequent events are DM2 and traumatic injuries, which have been related to changes in lifestyles and episodes of social violence that affect to the country.