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Cardiovascular risk among different sectors of the seafaring population: a retrospective observational study

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Aim of study

To identify if cardiovascular risk differs between groups of seafarers and those who may benefit from health promotion.



Study design

Retrospective cross-sectional analysis of seafarers attending Aquamarine Medicals in 2022 for Seafaring ENG1 medical (the UK's MLC 2010 compliant medical).

Data collected:

- Occupational history
 - Type of vessel, Job role, Time away at sea
- Medical history - to inform cardiovascular (CV) risk analysis

Analysis of different seafaring groups by occupational history and cardiovascular risk data (significance level $p < 0.05$ utilised).

Study population

Total seafarers seen n=1321

Exclusions: < 25 years (n=200), existing ischaemic heart disease (n=24)

Study population n=1097

Note subset of fishermen not part of study population

Fishermen at sea <72 hours, operating nearer inshore, on vessels <24m, are not required to have a seafaring medical in UK until 30.11.23.

Most will have ML5 medical, which runs in parallel with ENG1 system.

QRISK[®]3-2018

<https://www.qrisk.org>

- 10-year CV risk calculator for 25-84 years without ischaemic heart disease or stroke/TIA
- Can be calculated from data gathered in ENG1 medical
- For missing data eg lipids, model uses imputation from population data

QRISK3 >10% risk - UK guidelines recommend need further assessment

Development and validation of QRISK3 risk prediction algorithms to estimate future risk of cardiovascular disease: prospective cohort study, BMJ 2017;357:j2099

Age (25-84): 44
Sex: Male Female
Ethnicity: White or not stated
UK postcode: leave blank if unknown
Postcode: PL1 3QP

Clinical information

Smoking status: heavy smoker (20 or over)
Diabetes status: type 2
Angina or heart attack in a 1st degree relative < 60?
Chronic kidney disease (stage 3, 4 or 5)?
Atrial fibrillation?
On blood pressure treatment?
Do you have migraines?
Rheumatoid arthritis?
Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)?
Severe mental illness?
(this includes schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and moderate/severe depression)
On atypical antipsychotic medication?
Are you on regular steroid tablets?
A diagnosis of or treatment for erectile dysfunction?

Leave blank if unknown

Cholesterol/HDL ratio:
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg): 160
Standard deviation of at least two most recent systolic blood pressure readings (mmHg):
Body mass index

Height (cm): 180
Weight (kg): 103

Calculate risk

QRISK[®]3-2018 outputs

- QRISK[®]3-2018 score
- Relative Risk (RR)
 - seafarer score divided by healthy person risk
- QRISK[®]3-2018 Healthy Heart Age
- Age Differential = *Actual Age minus Healthy Heart Age*

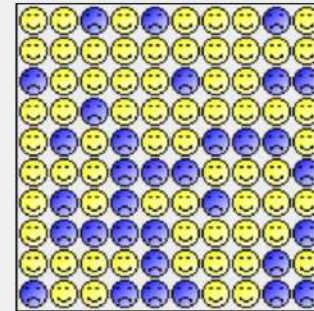
eg a 50 yr old may have Heart Age of 65 so Age Differential +15

Your results

Your risk of having a heart attack or stroke within the next 10 years is:

32.8%

In other words, in a crowd of 100 people with the same risk factors as you, 33 are likely to have a heart attack or stroke within the next 10 years.



**Risk of
a heart attack or stroke**

Your score has been calculated using estimated data, as some information was left blank.

Your body mass index was calculated as 31.79 kg/m².

How does your 10-year score compare?

Your score

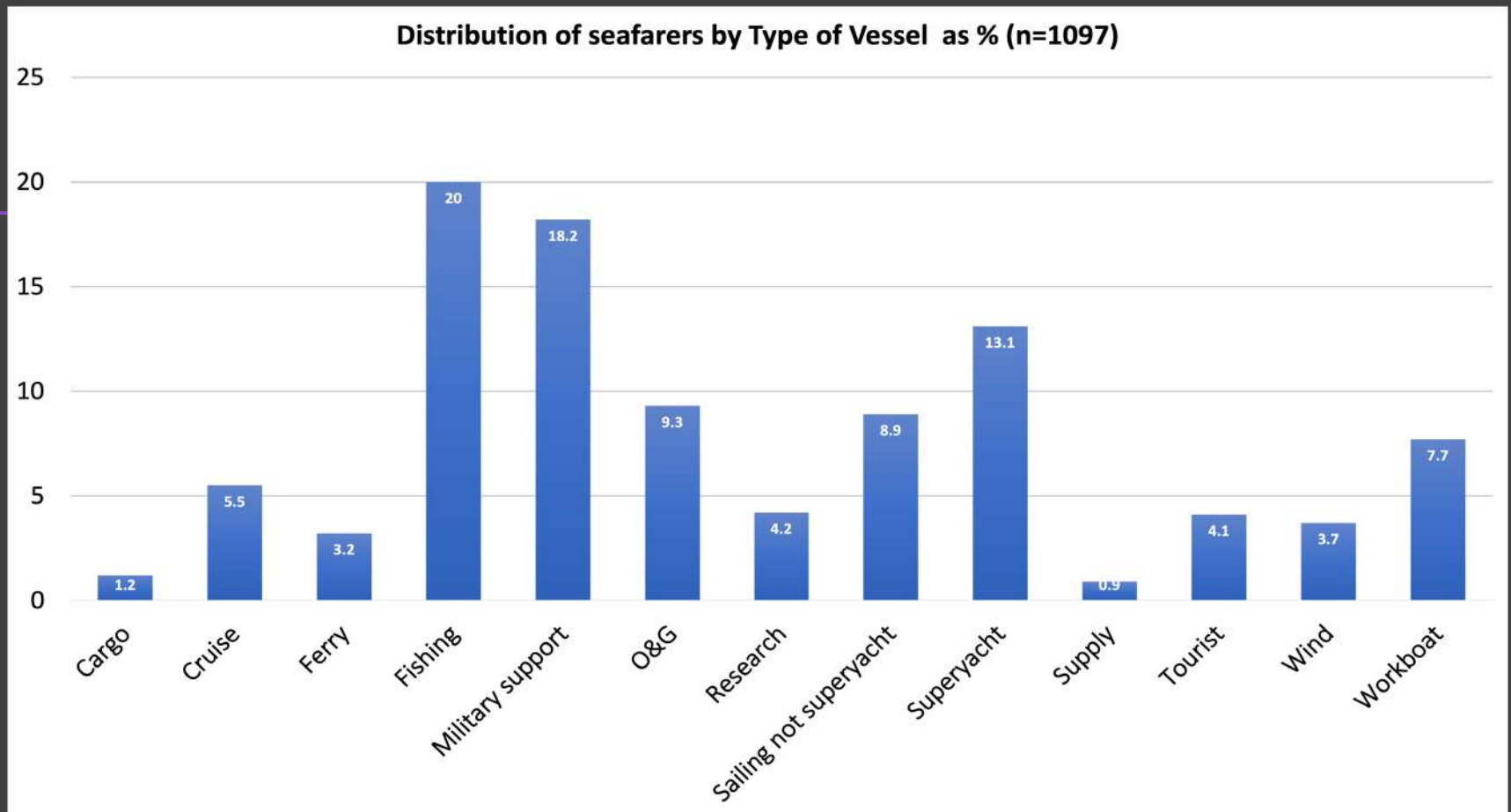
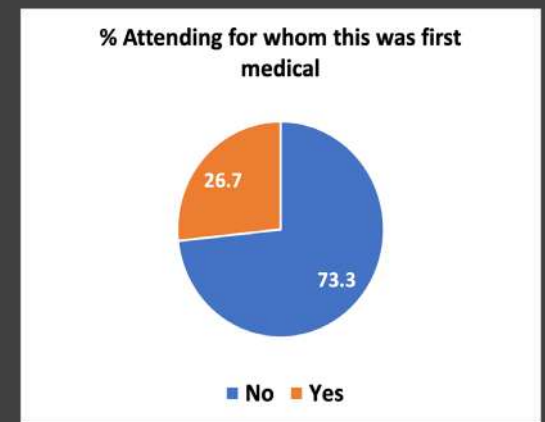
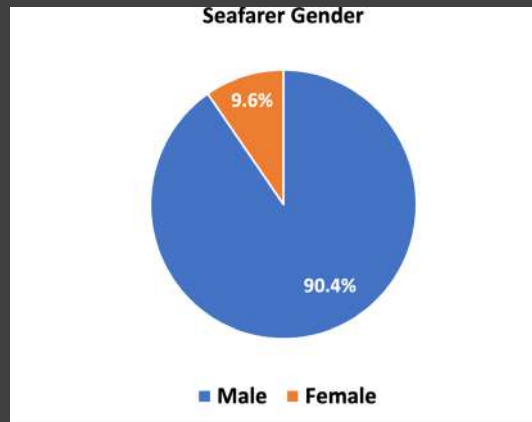
Your 10-year QRISK [®] 3 score	32.8%
The score of a healthy person with the same age, sex, and ethnicity [*]	2.1%
Relative risk ^{**}	15.4
Your QRISK [®] 3 Healthy Heart Age ^{***}	81

* This is the score of a healthy person of your age, sex and ethnic group, i.e. with no adverse clinical indicators and a cholesterol ratio of 4.0, a stable systolic blood pressure of 125, and BMI of 25.

** Your relative risk is your risk divided by the healthy person's risk.

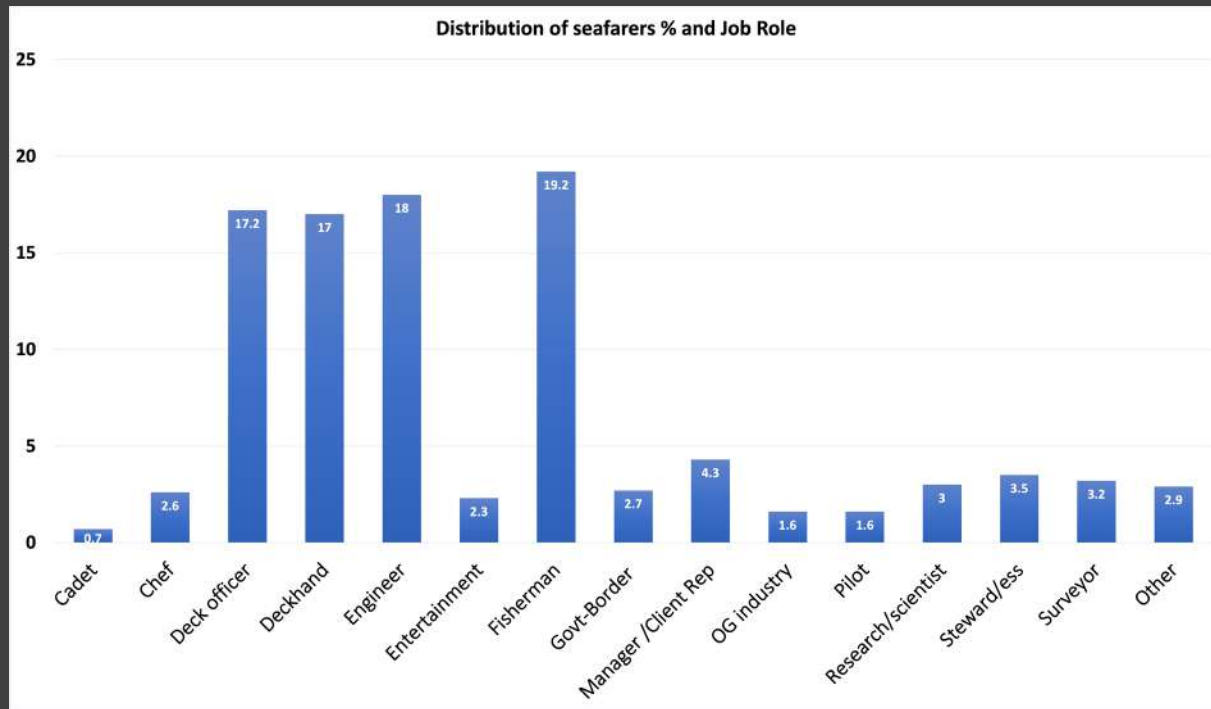
*** Your QRISK[®]3 Healthy Heart Age is the age at which a healthy person of your sex and ethnicity has your 10-year QRISK[®]3 score.

Seafarer characteristics

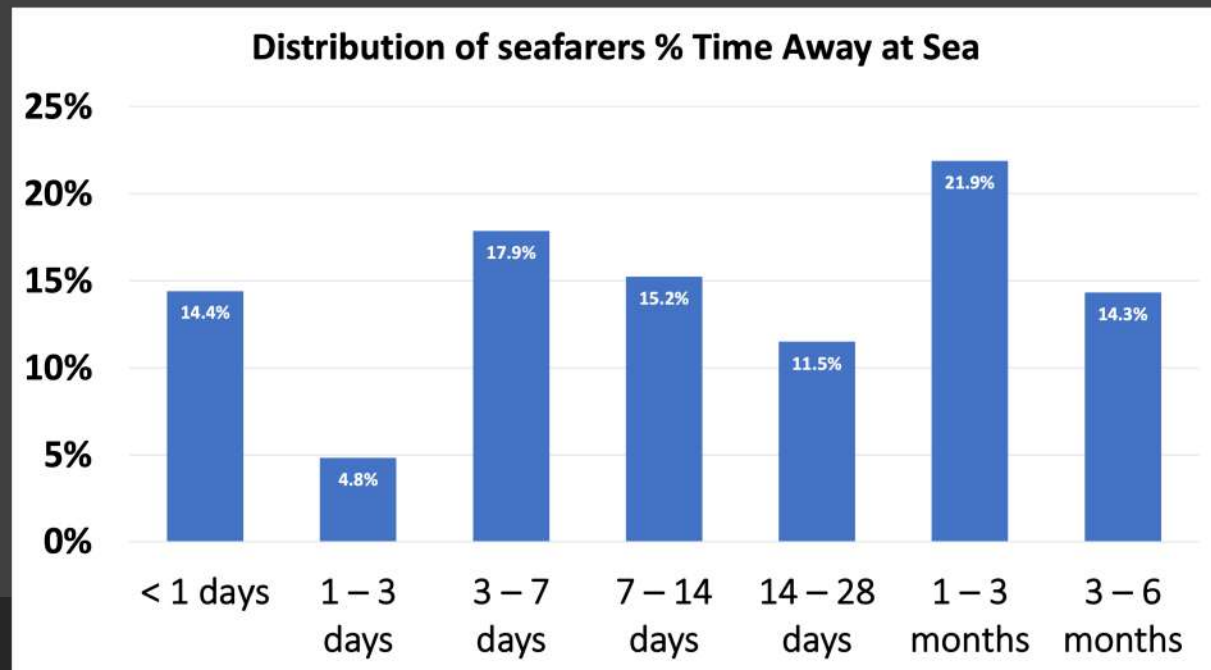


Distribution % of Seafarers by

Job Role

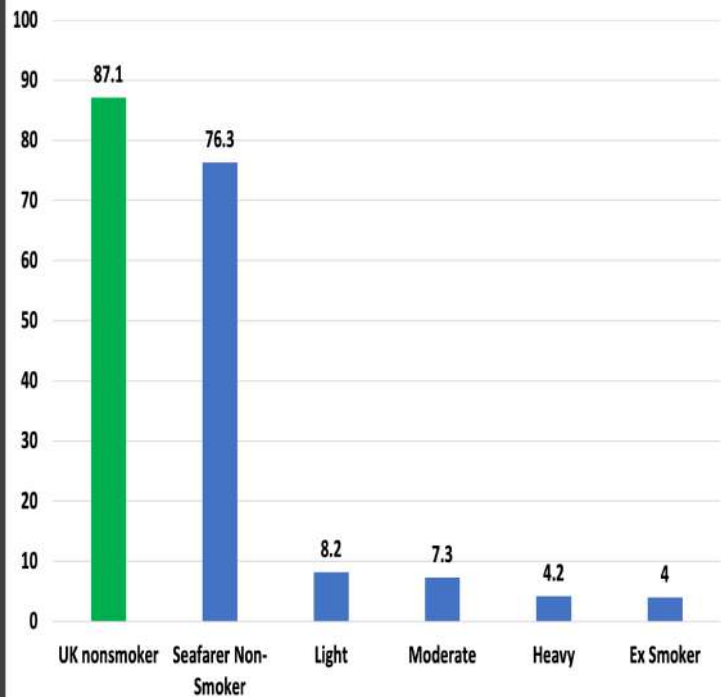


Time away at sea

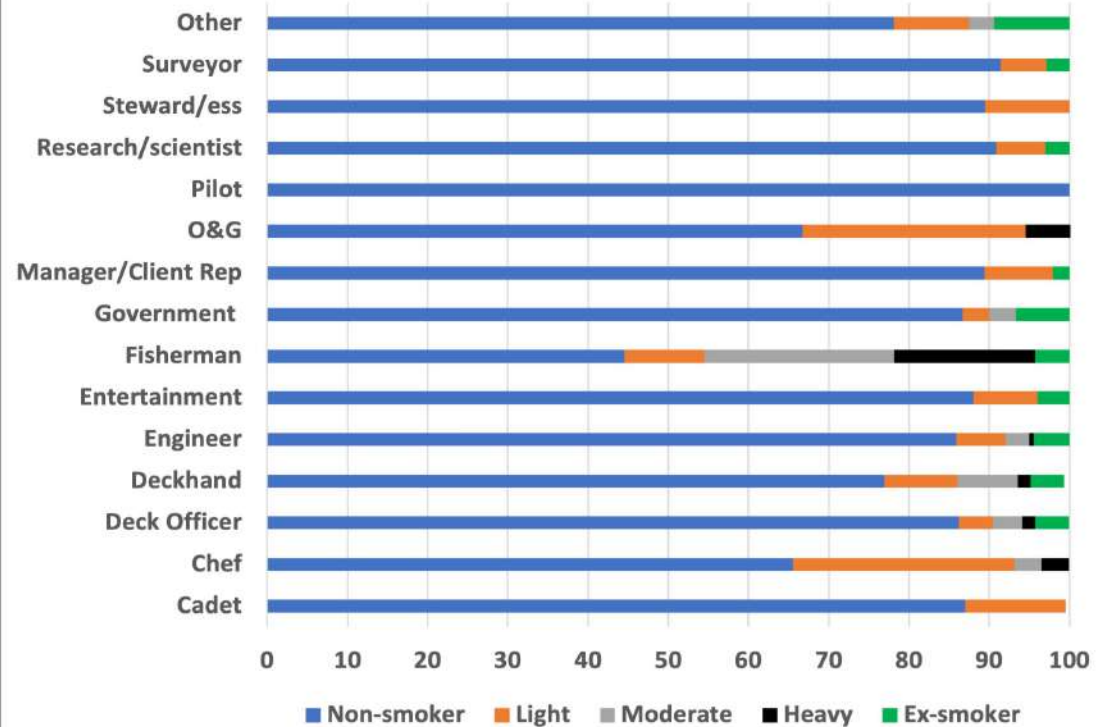


Seafarer characteristics - smoking

Smoking habits % population



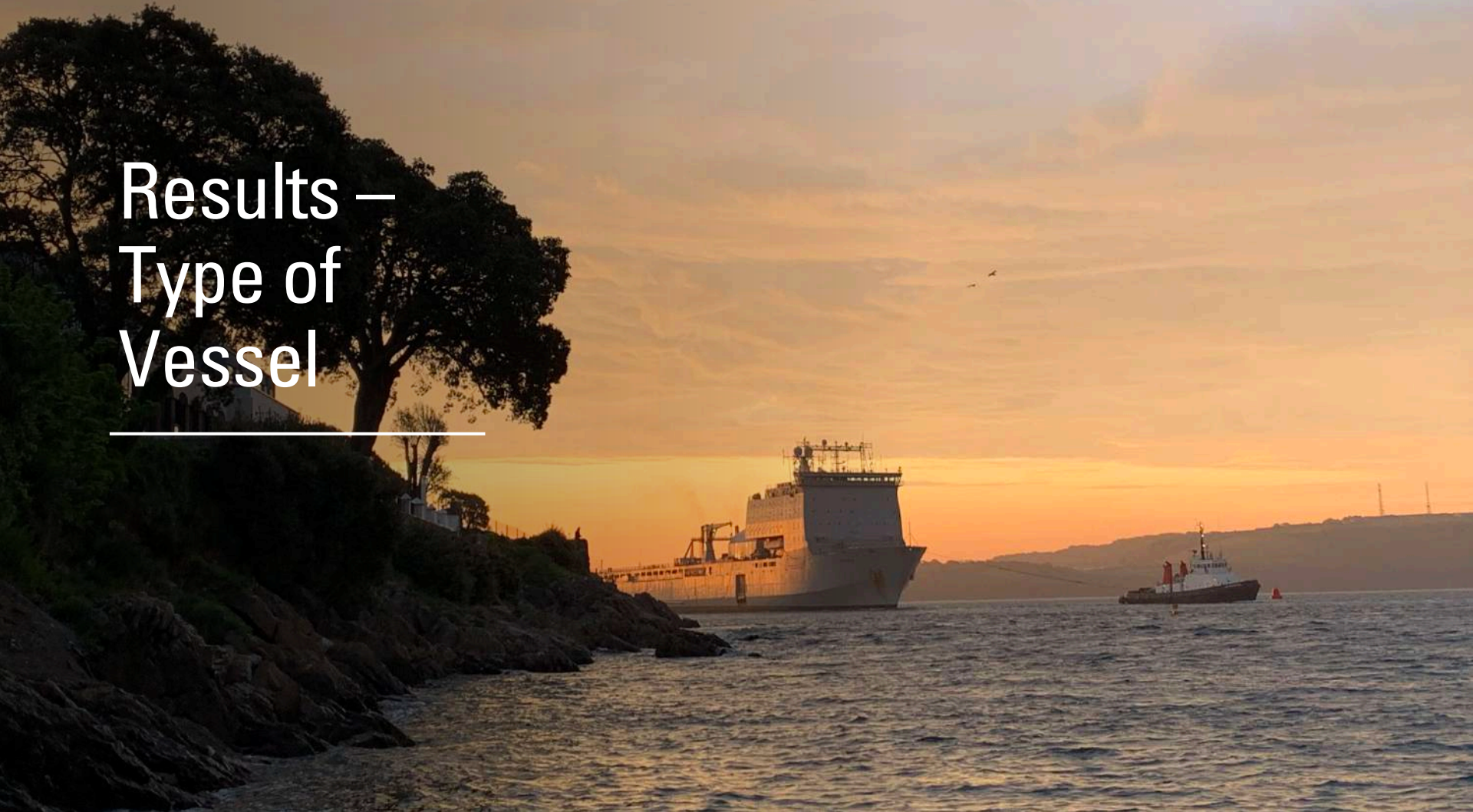
Smoking habit by Job Role



Note re E-cigarettes

- Raise CV risk and increasing use in UK
- QRISK[®]3-2018 does not account for e-cigarettes
- Counted as non-smokers

Results – Type of Vessel



Mean QRISK[®]3 scores (p<0.05)

Highest

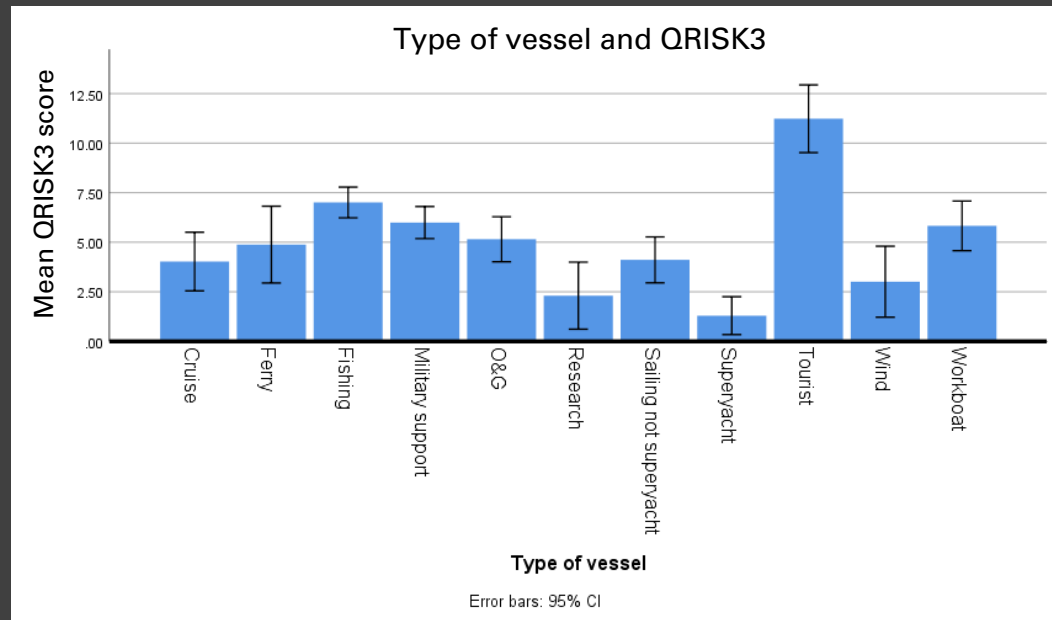
Tourist ($M=11.23, SD=10.46$)

Fishing vessels ($M=7.01, SD=7.27$)

Lowest

Research vessels ($M=2.3, SD=3.05$)

Superyachts ($M=1.29, SD=2.01$)



Mean Relative Risk (p<0.05)

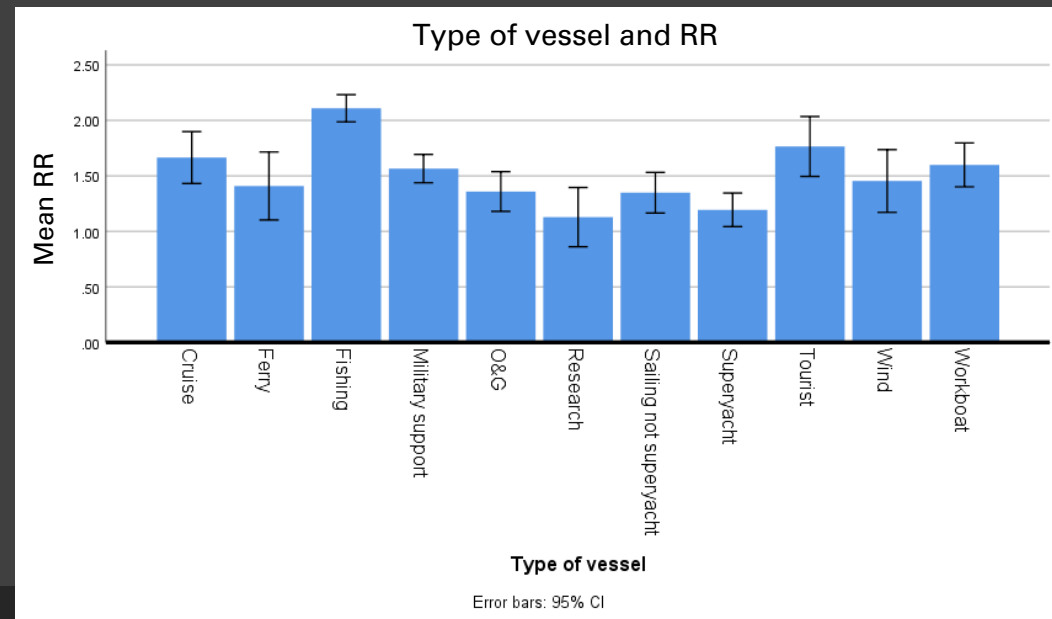
Highest

Fishing vessels ($M=2.11, SD=1.41$)

Lowest

Research ($M=1.13, SD=0.39$)

Superyachts ($M= 1.19, SD = 0.53$)

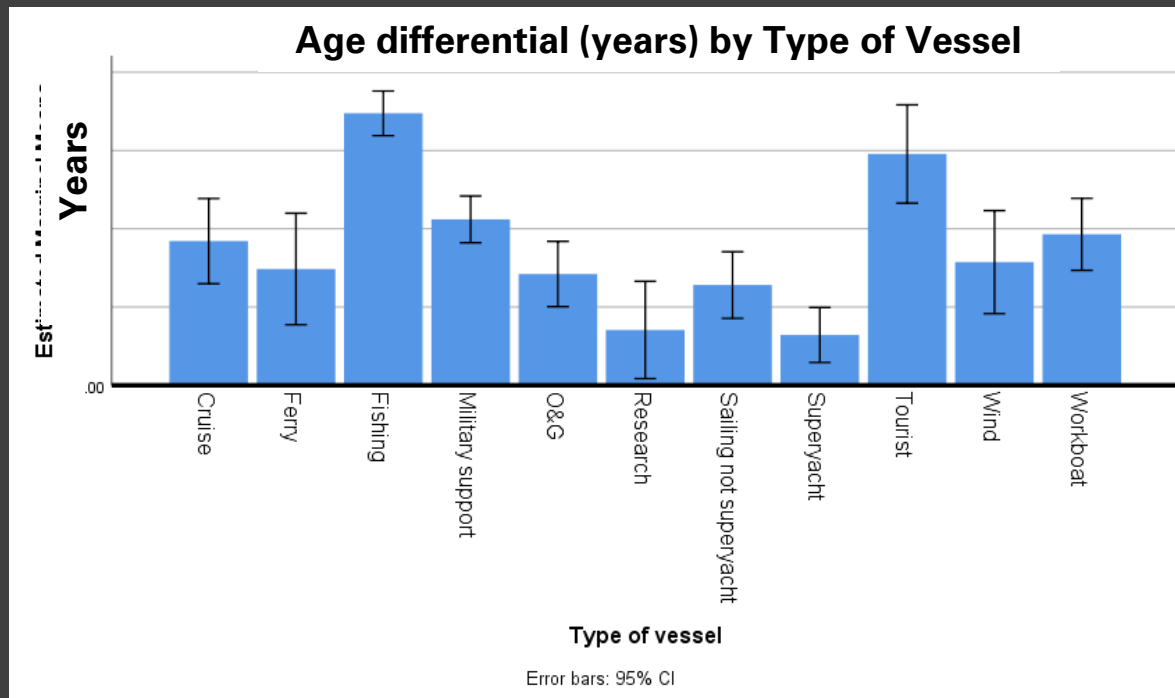


Mean Age Differential by Vessel

Reminder - Age Differential is ACTUAL AGE minus HEALTHY HEART AGE

Positive value means seafarer's heart is 'older' than healthy person same age, gender and ethnicity

Highest Fishing ($M=6.95, SD=5.75$) differ from other vessels ($p < .05$), except for the Tourist vessels.



Results – Job Role



Mean QRISK[®]3 scores

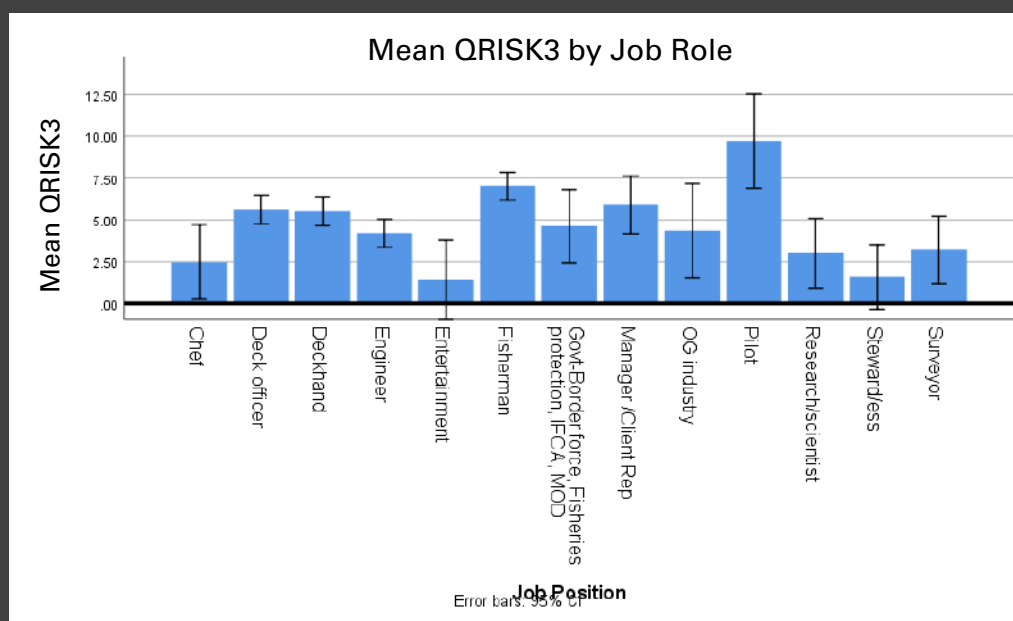
Pilots ($M=9.72$, $SD=6.62$)

Fishermen ($M=7.03$, $SD=7.2$)

different to lowest mean ($p<0.05$)

Entertainment ($M=1.42$, $SD=3.74$)

Steward/ess ($M=1.59$, $SD=4.38$)



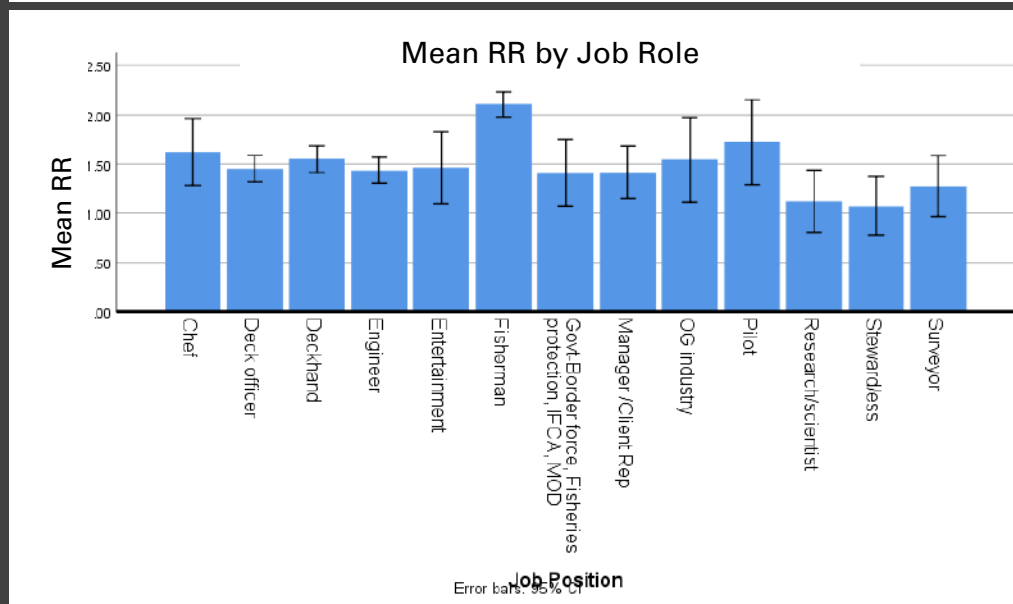
Mean Relative Risk

Fishermen ($M=2.11$, $SD=1.43$),
differed ($p<0.05$) except Chef, O&G,
Pilot.

Steward/ess ($M=1.07$, $SD=0.72$)

Research/scientist ($M=1.12$, $SD=0.42$)

Both statistically different from the
Fisherman ($p < 0.05$)



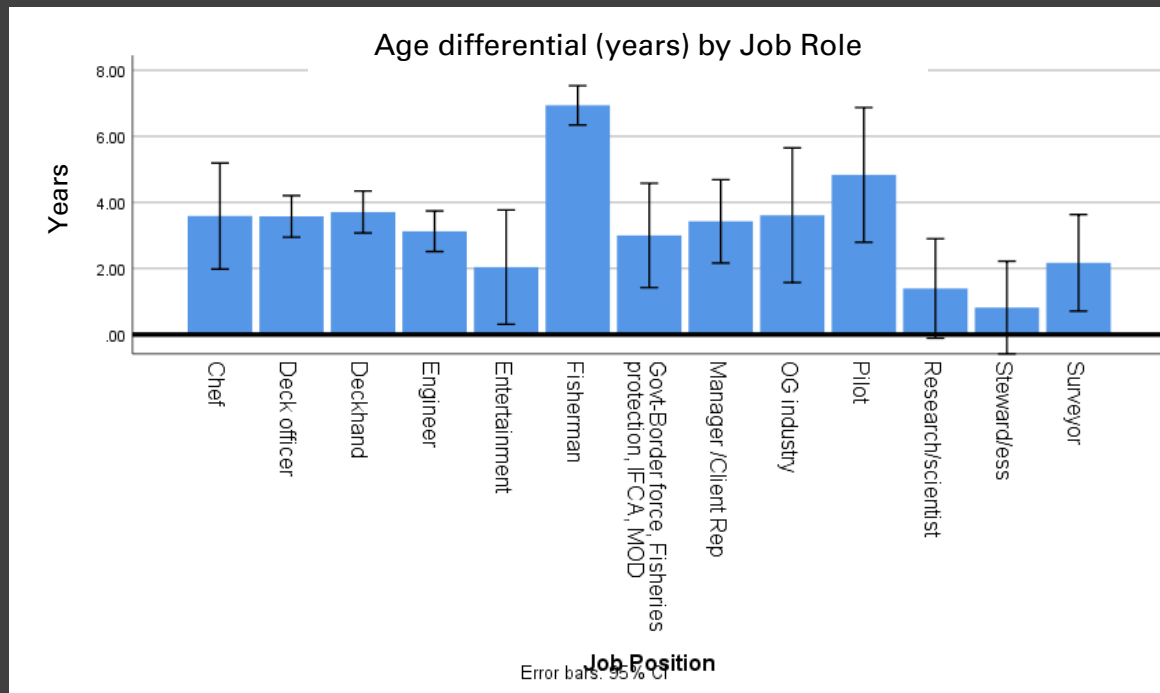
Mean Age Differential by Job Role

Highest - Fishermen ($M=6.94$, $SD=5.66$)

Pilots ($M=4.83$, $SD=5.19$) differs from other roles ($p < .05$)

Lowest

Steward/ess ($M=0.82$, $SD=4.30$) differs from other roles ($p < .05$), except Engineer and Surveyor.



A serene sunset scene over a harbor. The sky is a gradient of warm colors, from a pale yellow near the horizon to a soft blue at the top. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright glow. In the foreground, the water is calm, reflecting the colors of the sky. Numerous sailboats are anchored in the harbor, their masts and rigging silhouetted against the bright sky. The boats are scattered across the water, with some closer to the viewer and others further away. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and quiet.

Results –
Time Away
at Sea

Duration of Time Away at Sea	Age	QRISK3	Relative	Δ Age Difference
	(years)	Score	Risk	
< 1 days	48.65 (13.64)	8.24 (8.6) ★	1.63 (0.83)	4.85 (4.87) ★
1 – 3 days	43.15 (12.1)	4.59 (5.06)	1.79 (1.18)	4.45 (4.62)
3 – 7 days	45.68 (11.49)	6.85 (7.24) ★	1.98 (1.4) ★	6.21 (5.66) ★
7 – 14 days	43.68 (11.85)	4.78 (5.33)	1.54 (0.9)	3.82 (4.46)
14 – 28 days	45.03 (12.33)	4.81 (5.11)	1.37 (0.53)	2.9 (3.38)
1 – 3 months	40.15 (11.4)	3.03 (3.94) ★	1.3 (0.6) ★	2.19 (3.34) ★
3 – 6 months	39.13 (12.26)	3.63 (5.11)	1.56 (0.99)	3.41 (4.56)

★ Significantly highest

★ Significantly lowest

How many have QRISK[®]3-2018 over 10%?

17.8% of study population (n=195) had
QRISK[®]3-2018 >10%

3.3% study population were on a statin



Conclusions

- This study may underestimate CV risk as depends on self-declaration

In this population:

- Longer time away at sea not related to increased CV risk
- Research and Superyacht groups healthiest
- Fishermen highest CV risk. Other groups - Pilots, Chef, O&G had some features increased risk
- Fishermen highest proportion smokers, notably heavy smokers
- Significant number of seafarers with **QRISK[®]3-2018** over 10%

Future considerations

- Under 25s
- Outcome of medicals and cardiovascular risk
- Inshore fishermen needing medicals by 30.11.24
- ?Help inform some of national strategies going on eg SEAFIT
- ?Cardiovascular risk assessment a tool that could be used during an ENG1 medical



Thankyou



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