Abstract
The rates of hypertension in Kenya are high due to low levels of awareness and treatment. To combat this, blood pressure cuffs will be distributed to local hospitals. Five years after implementation, incidences of hypertension will decrease as education leads to lifestyle changes.

Background
• Hypertension affects 12.3% of Nairobi slum dwellers and 20% are aware of their condition
• Area has poor healthcare with 11.8 nurses per 10,000 people
• Inexpensive treatment can be implemented involving education, monitoring and lifestyle changes

Results/Outcomes
• Incidence rate decreased from 12.3% to 8%
• Percentage of population aware of hypertension, increased from 20% to 70%

References

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Conclusions/ Recommendations
Lifestyle changes and consistent monitoring have a positive correlation with low blood pressure. This method has potential to be successful in other slums.