

and the other two were not. This was a significant difference, $p < 0.05$. The mean age of the patients who had been exposed to the drug was 50.2 years, while the mean age of those who had not been exposed was 47.8 years.

The results of the study showed that the patients who had been exposed to the drug had a significantly higher prevalence of hypertension than those who had not been exposed. The prevalence of hypertension in the exposed group was 60.0% compared to 40.0% in the unexposed group. This was a significant difference, $p < 0.05$.

The results of the study also showed that the patients who had been exposed to the drug had a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes mellitus than those who had not been exposed. The prevalence of diabetes mellitus in the exposed group was 20.0% compared to 10.0% in the unexposed group. This was a significant difference, $p < 0.05$.

The results of the study also showed that the patients who had been exposed to the drug had a significantly higher prevalence of dyslipidaemia than those who had not been exposed. The prevalence of dyslipidaemia in the exposed group was 20.0% compared to 10.0% in the unexposed group. This was a significant difference, $p < 0.05$.

The results of the study also showed that the patients who had been exposed to the drug had a significantly higher prevalence of smoking than those who had not been exposed. The prevalence of smoking in the exposed group was 20.0% compared to 10.0% in the unexposed group. This was a significant difference, $p < 0.05$.

The results of the study also showed that the patients who had been exposed to the drug had a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol consumption than those who had not been exposed. The prevalence of alcohol consumption in the exposed group was 20.0% compared to 10.0% in the unexposed group. This was a significant difference, $p < 0.05$.

The results of the study also showed that the patients who had been exposed to the drug had a significantly higher prevalence of obesity than those who had not been exposed. The prevalence of obesity in the exposed group was 20.0% compared to 10.0% in the unexposed group. This was a significant difference, $p < 0.05$.

The results of the study also showed that the patients who had been exposed to the drug had a significantly higher prevalence of cardiovascular diseases than those who had not been exposed. The prevalence of cardiovascular diseases in the exposed group was 20.0% compared to 10.0% in the unexposed group. This was a significant difference, $p < 0.05$.