

BMJ Open Association between cardiometabolic risk factors and body mass index, waist circumferences and body fat in a Zanzibari cross-sectional study

Maria Adam Nyangasa,¹ Christoph Buck,¹ Soerge Kelm,² Mohammed Ali Sheikh,³ Kim Laura Brackmann,¹ Antje Hebestreit¹

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¹Leibniz Institute for Prevention Research and Epidemiology—BIPS, Bremen, Germany

²Centre for Biomolecular Interactions Bremen, Faculty for Biology and Chemistry, Bremen University, Bremen, Germany

³Environmental Analytical Chemistry and Eco-toxicology Lab, State University of Zanzibar, Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania

Correspondence to

Dr. Antje Hebestreit;
hebestr@leibniz-bips.de

ABSTRACT

Objectives To determine the prevalence of obesity indices (body mass index (BMI), waist circumference (WC), body fat per cent (BF%)) and cardiometabolic risk factors. To investigate the association between obesity indices and cardiometabolic risk factors in a Zanzibari population.

Designs Cross-sectional study.

Settings Participants randomly selected from 80 Shehias (wards) in Unguja, Zanzibar in 2013.

Participants A total of 470 participants between 5 and 95 years were examined. Data on socioeconomic status, area of residence, anthropometry and venous blood were collected. Associations between obesity indices and cardiometabolic risk factors were investigated using multilevel logistic regression analyses in two steps: first, each obesity indicator was tested independently; second, all indicators combined in one model were tested for their association with cardiometabolic risk factors.

Results The proportion of overweight/obese individuals was 26.4%, high WC (24.9%) and high BF% (31.1%). Cardiometabolic risk factors with highest prevalence of abnormal values included hypertension (24.5%), low high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) (29.4%), high low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) (21.3%) and high glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) (19.1%). Obesity and hypertension increased with age, and were most prevalent in participants aged 45 years and above. Low HDL-C was most prevalent among participants aged ≥ 18 to < 45 years, while high LDL-C was more prevalent in those above 45 years. High WC and high BF% were associated with high levels of LDL-C (OR=2.52 (95% CI 1.24 to 5.13), OR=1.91 (95% CI 1.02 to 3.58), respectively). Additionally, BMI and WC were associated with high levels of HbA1c (OR=2.08 (95% CI 1.15 to 3.79), OR=3.01 (95% CI 1.51 to 6.03), respectively). In the combined regression model, WC was associated with higher chances for hypertension (OR=2.62 (95% CI 1.14 to 6.06)) and for high levels of HbA1c (OR=2.62 (95% CI 1.12 to 6.15)).

Conclusion High BMI, WC and BF% were strongly associated with hypertension, with individuals with high WC being twice more likely to have hypertension; this call for early and effective screening strategies for this study population.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This is the first study to report the associations between obesity indices and cardiometabolic risk factors in Zanzibar.
- The household-based approach, which involved visiting the families in the home setting, resulted in a high individual response rate, thus minimising risk of selection bias.
- The cross-sectional design prevents us from drawing conclusions regarding the impact of changes in obesity indices on risk factors.
- Bioelectrical impedance analysis was used to estimate body fat percentage, which might have underestimated adiposity in children.

INTRODUCTION

Worldwide, cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the leading cause of death,¹ and are emerging as a notable public health problem in sub-Saharan African countries.² These countries are undergoing epidemiological transitions from communicable to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) that have been closely linked to increased urbanisation and rural-urban migration, which has led to unhealthy behaviours, including poor dietary habits and sedentary lifestyles.²⁻³ According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), about 12 million people in Africa are estimated to have type 2 diabetes mellitus,⁴ with the prevalence ranging from 1% in rural Uganda to 12% in urban Kenya.⁵⁻⁶ Overweight and obesity have been found to be modifiable risk factors for cardiometabolic and other chronic diseases⁷ including hypertension,⁸ diabetes⁹ and dyslipidemia.¹⁰ The third report of the National Cholesterol Education Programme-Adult treatment Panel (NCEP-ATP III) also identified central obesity, dyslipidemia (hypertriglyceridemia and low levels of high-density lipoprotein

cholesterol (HDL-C)), impaired glucose tolerance and elevated blood pressure as cardiometabolic risk factors.¹¹

Multiple obesity indices such as body mass index (BMI), waist circumference (WC), body fat per cent (BF%) and waist-to-hip ratio have been widely used to screen individuals for cardiometabolic risk in clinical and research settings^{12–14} due to their low cost and ease of administration. The performance of anthropometric indices may however vary according to different factors, including ethnicity, age, geographical area and population.^{13 15} BMI, which is based on weight and height, is the most widely used marker to assess body mass. In children and adolescents, the z-scores are used to classify obesity status,¹⁶ which is linked to metabolic risk, for example, in South African youth.¹⁷ However, BMI does not distinguish well between lean mass and fat mass.¹⁸ In contrast, WC is a measure of total body and abdominal fat accumulation and is better correlated with visceral adipose tissues than BMI. The correlation on the other hand varies significantly across ethnicities.^{19 20} Another approach for measuring body fat is through bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA), which has also been done in several epidemiological studies.²¹ The use of different anthropometric measurements might also provide complementary information which can be used to aid screening for cardiometabolic risk in different population settings.^{22 23}

Few studies have investigated the performance of different obesity indices in association with cardiometabolic risk factors in sub-Saharan African populations.^{2 7 18} Data from mainland Tanzania have shown an increasing prevalence of overweight and obesity in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.²⁴ However, there is still a dearth of population-based studies investigating the associations of cardiometabolic risk factors with obesity indices in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. To help fill this gap, this study uses cross-sectional data of 470 individuals between 5 and 95 years who were examined in 2013 in Unguja Island, Zanzibar, to describe the prevalence of overweight/obesity and cardiometabolic risk factors in three age groups (≥ 5 to < 18 years, ≥ 18 to < 45 years and 45 years and above). The aim of the study was to identify vulnerable groups in the Zanzibari population with respect to cardiometabolic risk. Consequently, we investigated the association of BMI, WC and BF% with cardiometabolic risk factors (hypertension, total cholesterol, triglycerides, HDL, low-density lipoprotein (LDL), glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c), fasting plasma glucose and homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR)). We considered the three obesity indices independently as well as combined, thereby reflecting different aspects of body composition.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

Study population and design

We conducted a cross-sectional survey from September to December 2013 in a representative population sample in Unguja Island, Zanzibar. A total of 239 households

were randomly selected and all household members were invited for the examination. As we also aimed to identify vulnerable groups within the families, we included young children and the elderly, who both normally depend on the family food environment. A two-stage sampling approach was used: (1) from a list of all 213 Shehias (wards), 80 Shehias were randomly selected; (2) households were randomly selected based on the Shehias' registration records. Participation agreement was requested from all members of a household. A total of 1443 family members agreed to participate and completed anthropometric and blood pressure measurements, as well as interviewer-administered questionnaires. Venous blood was also collected. The subgroup examinations are described in detail below. The complete description of the study design and methods has been described in detail elsewhere.²⁵ The study was performed according to the Helsinki Declaration and the study protocol was evaluated and approved by the Ethics Committees of the University of Bremen and of the Zanzibar Ministry of Health and the Zanzibar Medical Research and Ethics Committee. All participants gave written informed consent and parents/guardians consented on behalf of their children in writing.

Patient and public involvement

During the development of the survey tools, measurements and the study protocol, a meeting was held with the local partners, government officials and researchers in Zanzibar to discuss the needs and gaps of the nutrition and health survey planned in Zanzibar. The documents and instruments were then modified according to the needs of the Zanzibari population as recommended in the meeting.

A year after the survey, preliminary results on the major health outcomes and related risk factors were presented and discussed during 2 days feedback workshop with the administrative leaders (e.g., Shehas, district commissioners), stakeholders (from health services, government officials, food safety) and our local partners in Zanzibar (academics and research). Each Sheha was handed a poster of the preliminary results, which was then displayed at their local offices for all Shehia members to see. District commissioners received a summary report on all Shehias of their districts. The preliminary results were further publicised on TV and print media. The same group of workshop participants was invited to a further workshop in 2018, whose aim was to identify target populations and channels for future nutrition education to address the aetiology and prevention of NCDs in the Zanzibari population, taking into consideration the survey results presented also in this study.

This observational epidemiological study examined participants in their home environment and did not enrol clinical patients.

Questionnaires and anthropometric measurements

Questionnaires were developed in English, translated into Swahili and then back translated to control for

translation errors. Trained field staff collected the survey information. Parents reported their age and sex, as well as that of their children. Age was grouped into three categories ≥ 5 to < 18 years, ≥ 18 to < 45 years and 45 years and above. In addition, parental highest educational level according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)²⁶ was used as a proxy indicator for socioeconomic status of the family. Education was categorised into low education (no education and primary school) and high education (secondary school and above). To determine participants' area of residence, information on region, district and Shehia (the smallest administrative unit in Zanzibar) was recorded and two categories for area of residence were developed (urban and rural). Utilisation of medication was also documented in the questionnaire. Regarding medication for obesity-related conditions, participants reported use of hypertension medication but not of diabetes or dyslipoproteinemia medication. Hence, the variable was later categorised as 'hypertension medication' and 'other medication' (eg, antimalaria therapy or antipyretic products). To ensure a high quality of data collection, this study used proven examination methods and laboratory standards.^{27 28} All anthropometric measurements and physical examinations were adopted from the Identification and prevention of dietary- and lifestyle induced health effects in Children and infants (IDEFICS) study and conducted following standardised procedures.^{29 30} Measurement of body weight was carried out to the nearest 0.1 kg and BF% was determined using the BIA method using an electronic scale (TANITA BC-420 SMA, Germany). Height was measured using a SECA 213 stadiometer, UK, and WC was measured midway between the lowest rib and the iliac crest, using an inelastic measuring tape (SECA 201). For all measurements, participants wore light clothing. The measures were recorded to the nearest 0.1 cm. The complete description of the anthropometric measurements of the study is described elsewhere.²⁵

For children and adolescents, BMI was calculated as kg/m^2 and then transformed to age-specific and sex-specific z-score and percentiles. Thereafter, categories for overweight (BMI between > 75 th and < 95 th percentile) and obesity (BMI > 95 th percentile) were built according to the WHO centile curves.^{16 31} For adults, overweight/obesity was defined as BMI $\geq 25 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ as recommended by WHO.³² For statistical analysis, the BMI categories were merged into two: (1) underweight/normal weight (≤ 75 th percentile for children and adolescents and $< 25 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ for adults) and (2) overweight/obesity (> 75 th percentile and $\geq 25 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$). Regarding WC, high abdominal obesity was defined as WC ≥ 90 th percentile for children below 10 years³³; WC ≥ 90 th percentile for adolescents aged 10 to < 16 years and WC > 94 cm for men and > 80 cm for women for participants 16 years and older, as recommended by the IDF.³⁴ As recommended by McCarthy *et al.*³⁵ for boys and girls below 18 years, high BF% was set at ≥ 85 th percentile. For adults above 18 years, high BF%

was defined as $\geq 20\%$ for men and $\geq 32\%$ for women.³⁶ The cut-offs and references are listed in table 1.

Cardiometabolic risk factors

All blood samples were drawn after overnight fasting and were collected from all eligible participants over 5 years of age by venepuncture.³⁷ To reduce pain, children below 10 years of age were given a local anaesthetic plaster before blood drawing, which motivated the children to participate. Before blood drawing, the procedure was once again explained to all participants in easy language and they were informed that they still could refuse to participate. For children weighing 10 kg, the blood collection was restricted to 1%, corresponding to approximately 8 mL. For healthy, non-pregnant adults weighing at least 50 kg, a maximum of 20.5 mL venous blood was drawn. Collection, processing and storage of blood samples are described elsewhere.²⁵

Metabolic parameters were categorised for investigating the prevalence of cardiometabolic disorders in the study population. Due to the wide range of age groups in this study population, different cardiometabolic risk definitions and cut-offs were used (table 1). Cardiometabolic risk for children between 5 and 10 years was defined according to age-specific and sex-specific cut-offs. The parameters, including hypertension (systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure), blood lipids (high total cholesterol (TC), high triglycerides (TG), LDL cholesterol (LDL-C) and HDL-C), blood glucose/insulin (HOMA-IR and elevated fasting plasma glucose (FPG)), were defined according to the IDEFICS study.³⁸⁻⁴⁰ HbA1c was defined according to Rödöö *et al.*⁴¹ for children under 17 years. For children and adolescents between 10 and 16 years, hypertension was defined according to age-specific and sex-specific cut-offs as recommended⁴²; for adolescents and adults > 16 years hypertension was defined as recommended.⁴³ Blood lipids (TC and LDL-C) were defined according to the NCEP¹¹ and TG, HDL-C and FPG according to IDF.³⁴ HbA1c for participants > 17 years was defined according to Stern *et al.*⁴⁴ and insulin resistance was estimated as HOMA-IR according to the reference value of HOMA-IR as recommended by Shashaj *et al.*⁴⁵ In the present study, the 75th percentile cut-off was used for children and adolescents from 10 to 17 years. For participants > 17 years, HOMA-IR was defined according to von Eyben *et al.*⁴⁶ HOMA-IR was calculated from glucose (mmol/L) and insulin ($\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$) concentrations using the formula: $\text{HOMA-IR} = (\text{fasting insulin} \times \text{fasting glucose}) / 22.5$.⁴⁷

Inclusion criteria for study sample

Of 1443 individuals who participated in this study, 1314 fulfilled the inclusion criteria (age, sex, weight, height) for the overall study analysis. Of the 1314 participants, 1234 provided complete WC and BF% measurements. Among these, 557 provided complete blood samples for the cardiometabolic risk analysis and only 505 were on fasting status. To reduce bias while estimating mean and

Table 1 Cardiometabolic risk definitions and references

Age group	Obesity indices and blood pressure	Blood lipids	Blood glucose/insulin
Children: ≤10 years	BMI ≥75th percentile* WC ≥90th percentile† BF% ≥85th percentile§ SBP ≥90th percentile or DBP ≥90th percentile†	TC ≥90th percentile† TG ≥90th percentile† HDL-C ≤10th percentile† LDL ≥90th percentile†	HbA1c ≥97.5th percentile‡ HOMA-IR ≥95th percentile‡ FPG ≥95th percentile†
Adolescents: >10 to <16 years	BMI ≥75th percentile* WC ≥90th percentile** BF% ≥85th percentile§ SBP ≥140 mm Hg or DBP ≥90 mm Hg‡‡	TC ≥5.2 mmol/L¶ TG ≥1.7 mmol/L** HDL-C <1.03** LDL ≥3.4 mmol/L¶	HbA1c ≥97.5th percentile‡ HOMA-IR ≥75th percentile‡‡ FPG ≥5.6 mmol/L**
Adults: ≥16 years	BMI ≥25 kg/m ² * WC ≥94 cm male, ≥80 cm female** BF% ≥20% male and ≥32% female*** SBP ≥140 mm Hg or DBP ≥90 mm Hg	TC ≥5.2 mmol/L¶ TG ≥1.7 mmol/L** HDL-C <1.03 male, <1.29 female** LDL ≥3.4 mmol/L¶	HbA1c ≥6.1%§§ HOMA-IR >4.65 or HOMA- IR >3.60 and BMI >27.5 kg/m ² ¶¶ FPG ≥5.6 mmol/L**

*WHO.

†IDEFICS study.

‡Rödöö *et al.*⁴¹§McCarthy *et al.*³⁵

¶National Cholesterol Education Programme.

**International Diabetes Federation.

‡‡Shashaj *et al.*⁴⁵ for children and adolescents under 17 years.

‡‡National Institute of Health third and seventh report, respectively.

§§Stern *et al.*⁴⁴ for adults above 17 years.¶¶von Eyben *et al.*⁴⁶***Gallagher *et al.*³⁶

BF%, body fat per cent; BMI, body mass index; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; SBP, systolic blood pressure; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride; WC, waist circumference.

SD in the regression analysis, we excluded the top 1% of individuals with extremely high values for cardiometabolic risk and obesity indices, leaving us with a complete sample of 470 participants for the analysis.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive analysis was conducted to calculate the mean SD and range (minimum, maximum) for continuous variables, as well as the distribution of the categorical data in N and percentages (%). As part of the regression analysis, we tested the necessary assumptions in terms of symmetry and normality using residual plots and Q-Q plots. Mixed logistic regression models were used to analyse the association between obesity indices and cardiometabolic risk factors. In addition, potential clustering within households was considered in terms of a random intercept. Following the hierarchy of the municipal structure in Zanzibar, we conducted sensitivity analysis modelling either Shehias or households within Shehias as a random intercept in the models. Since the results of the models only showed marginal differences, we only considered the household as a random intercept in our analyses. First, mixed logistic regression models were conducted to estimate the association between each of the three obesity indicators (BMI, WC and BF%) as exposure variables and each of the eight risk factors (hypertension, TC, TG, HDL-C, LDL-C,

HbA1c, FPG and HOMA-IR) as dependent variables, in terms of ORs and 95% CIs. Since BMI, WC and BF% are inter-related, the strongest relationship with cardiometabolic risk factors was investigated by conducting mixed logistic regression models. This was done by estimating the association (ORs and 95% CIs) between all three obesity indices as dependent variables in one model and each of the eight risk factors as outcome variables. All models were adjusted for potential confounders and covariates such as gender, age, education level (ISCED), area of residence and utilisation of hypertension medication. Statistical analysis was performed using SAS V.9.3 (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina, USA); mixed logistic regression models were conducted based on the GLIMMIX procedure; statistical significance was set at $\alpha=0.05$.

RESULTS

Distribution of obesity and cardiometabolic risk and characteristics of the study population by age groups (n=470)

The mean age was 29 (± 18) years, with the highest proportion being in the age group (≥ 18 to <45 years) (table 2). The overall mean values for BMI, WC and BF% were as follows: BMI 22 kg/m² (± 5.2), WC 75 cm (± 16)

Table 2 Distribution of obesity and cardiometabolic risk in the study population (n=470) by age group (means and SD)

	≥5 to <18 years (n=165)		≥18 to <45 years (n=195)		45+ years (n=110)		Total (n=470)	
	Mean (SD)	Range	Mean (SD)	Range	Mean (SD)	Range	Mean (SD)	Range
Age (years)	12 (3.4)	4.9–18	28 (8.1)	18–44	57 (9.8)	45–95	29 (18)	4.9–95
BMI (kg/m ²)	17 (3.4)	11–34	23 (4.5)	16–37	26 (5.7)	15–49	22 (5.7)	11–49
WC (cm)	61 (11)	12–103	79 (12)	37–111	88 (0.2)	35–126	75 (16)	12–126
BF (%)	15 (7.0)	1.6–45	23 (11)	3.0–53	28 (10)	6.2–53	22 (11)	1.6–53
DBP (mm Hg)	67 (9.8)	44–97	76 (10)	53–126	88 (15)	62–140	75 (14)	44–140
SBP (mm Hg)	110 (13)	69–152	123 (16)	72–197	150 (28)	100–229	125 (24)	69–229
TC (mmol/L)	3.7 (0.7)	1.8–5.9	3.9 (0.8)	2.1–6.0	4.2 (0.8)	0.2–5.9	3.9 (0.8)	0.2–6.0
TG (mmol/L)	0.8 (0.3)	0.3–2.5	0.9 (0.4)	0.0–2.6	1.0 (0.4)	0.4–2.7	0.9 (0.4)	0.0–2.7
HDL-C (mmol/L)	1.4 (0.5)	0.7–3.3	1.5 (0.5)	0.6–3.7	1.4 (0.4)	0.6–3.6	1.4 (0.5)	0.6–3.7
LDL-C (mmol/L)	2.3 (0.9)	0.0–5.0	2.5 (0.9)	0.7–5.1	3.0 (1.0)	0.6–5.1	2.5 (1.0)	0.0–5.1
HbA1c (%)	5.7 (0.5)	4.2–8.5	5.6 (0.6)	3.9–9.4	6.0 (0.8)	4.4–10	5.8 (0.6)	3.9–10
Serum insulin (mmol/L)	4.3 (3.1)	0.4–18	4.8 (2.8)	0.8–17	3.6 (2.3)	0.4–17	4.4 (2.8)	0.4–18
FPG (mmol/L)	4.9 (0.8)	2.0–7.7	4.8 (0.9)	0.5–9.4	5.1 (1.3)	0.2–13	4.9 (1.0)	0.2–13
HOMA-IR	1.0 (0.7)	0.1–4.6	1.1 (0.7)	0.0–4.3	0.9 (0.6)	0.0–4.0	1.0 (0.7)	0.0–4.6

BF%, body fat per cent; BMI, body mass index; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HbA1c, g lycated haemoglobin; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; SBP, systolic blood pressure; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride; WC, waist circumference.

and BF% 22% (±11). The mean BMI of 26 kg/m² (±5.7) for participants >45 years was slightly higher than normal, indicating overweight. Mean diastolic blood pressure was in the normal range for all the age groups, but a higher mean value of systolic blood pressure, 150 mm Hg (±280) was observed among participants >45 years. The mean values of most of the variables showed an increase with age group, except for HDL-C and diabetes markers (HbA1c, serum insulin, plasma glucose and HOMA-IR), which showed no specific trend.

Of the 470 participants, more than half were women: 52.6% (n=247), 51.9% (244) had higher education level and 73.4% (345) resided in urban area. Regarding education level, the majority of those with higher education level were aged ≥18 to <45 years (150/244=61%) (table 3).

The overall proportion of overweight/obesity with regard to BMI, WC and BF% was 26.4%, 24.9% and 31.1%, respectively, and increased with age (table 2). The highest proportion was observed among participants >45 years. We observed different trends in the prevalence of metabolic parameters and hypertension across age groups. The prevalence of hypertension, high TC, LDL-C and HbA1c increased with age, while that for TGs and HOMA-IR decreased with age. The most prevalent factors were reduced HDL-C (29.4%), hypertension (24.5%) as well as raised LDL-C (21.3%) and HbA1c levels (19.1%). Although hypertension was more prevalent among participants >45 years, only about 9.4% (10) of the participants in this age group were on hypertension medication. Furthermore, high LDL-C and HbA1c were more prevalent among participants >45 years, and low HDL-C was most prevalent among those aged ≥18 to <45 years.

Association between obesity indices and cardiometabolic risk factors

Obesity indices (BMI, WC and BF%) were observed to be associated with one or more risk factors. Participants with high BMI (OR=2.41 (95% CI 1.33 to 4.47)), high WC (OR=3.68 (95% CI 1.81 to 7.52)) or high BF% (OR=2.51 (95% CI 1.40 to 4.51)) were more likely to be hypertensive (table 4). Having high WC (OR=2.52 (95% CI 1.24 to 5.13)) or high BF% (OR=1.91 (95% CI 1.02 to 3.58)) was associated with higher chances of having high LDL-C. Furthermore, BMI (OR=2.08 (95% CI 1.15 to 3.79)) and WC (OR=3.01 (95% CI 1.51 to 6.03)) were associated with HbA1c levels. We further observed increased OR for obesity indices with regard to high TC, high TG, low HDL-C, elevated glucose and HOMA-IR. As the proportion of individuals with high HOMA-IR was very small in our sample (1.28%/n=6), the results were not considered in the final regression analysis. Regarding goodness of fit of the models, values of the Akaike Information Criterion, which estimates the quality of each model relative to that of each of the other models, showed that models including WC as an obesity index tended to have a slightly stronger relationship compared with those including BMI and BF%.

Table 5 presents results of mixed logistic regression models including all three obesity indices to investigate the association with single cardiometabolic risk factors. Compared with the separate regression models, the ORs for most of the associations were attenuated. However, having high WC was again associated with a higher chance of having hypertension (OR=2.62 (95% CI 1.14 to 6.06)) and having high HbA1c levels (OR=2.62 (95%

Table 3 Characteristics of the study population (n=470) by age group (n/%)

	≥5 to <18 years		≥18 to <45 years		45+ years		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
All	165	100	195	100	110	100	470	100
Gender								
Male	85	51.5	86	44.1	52	47.3	223	47.4
Female	80	48.5	109	55.9	58	52.7	247	52.6
Education level								
Low	122	73.9	45	23.1	59	53.6	226	48.1
High	43	26.1	150	76.9	51	46.4	244	51.9
Area of residence								
Rural	43	26.1	49	25.1	33	30.0	125	26.6
Urban	122	73.9	146	74.9	77	70.0	345	73.4
Obesity indices								
BMI								
Underweight	83	50.3	29	14.9	9	8.18	121	25.7
Normal weight	73	44.2	106	54.4	46	41.8	225	47.9
Overweight/obese	9	5.45	60	30.8	55	50.0	124	26.4
WC								
Normal	165	100	141	72.2	47	42.7	353	75.1
High*	0	0	54	27.7	63	57.3	117	24.9
BF%								
Normal	157	95.2	121	62.1	46	41.8	324	69.0
High†	8	4.86	74	37.9	64	58.2	146	31.1
Hypertension								
Normal	123	74.5	76	39.0	10	9.09	209	44.5
Prehypertension	25	15.8	89	45.6	31	28.2	146	31.1
Hypertension	16	9.70	30	15.4	69	62.7	115	24.5
Hypertension medication‡								
Yes	1	0.61	12	6.38	10	9.43	23	5.02
No	163	99.4	176	93.6	96	90.6	435	95.0
Dyslipidemia§								
TC								
Normal	161	97.6	183	93.8	102	92.7	446	94.9
High	4	2.42	12	6.15	8	7.27	24	5.11
TG								
Normal	157	95.2	186	95.4	105	95.5	448	95.3
High	8	4.85	9	4.62	5	4.55	22	4.68
HDL-C								
Normal	126	76.4	128	65.6	78	70.9	332	70.5
Low	39	23.6	67	34.4	32	29.1	138	29.4
LDL-C								
Normal	141	85.5	163	83.6	66	60.0	370	78.7
High	24	14.5	32	16.4	44	40.0	100	21.3
Diabetes markers¶								
HbA1c								
Normal	142	86.1	166	85.1	72	65.5	380	80.9

Continued

Table 3 Continued

	≥5 to <18 years		≥18 to <45 years		45+ years		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
High	23	13.9	29	14.9	38	34.5	90	19.1
Plasma glucose								
Normal	136	82.4	167	85.6	88	80.0	391	83.2
High	29	17.6	28	14.4	22	20.0	79	16.8
HOMA-IR								
Normal	162	98.2	193	99.0	109	99.1	464	98.7
High	3	1.82	2	1.03	1	0.91	6	1.28

*High WC was defined as WC ≥90th percentile for children <10 years.³³ Adolescents between 10 and 16 years and adults >16 years WC >94 cm for men and >80 cm for women according to IDF cut-off.³⁴

†High BF% for adults (overweight/obese) ≥20 for men and ≥32 for women according to (NIH/WHO) BMI guidelines³⁶ and ≥85th percentile for children.³⁵

‡Missing information from 12 participants (n=458).

§High dyslipidemia for adults; was defined as total serum cholesterol (≥6.2 mmol/L) and LDL-C (≥3.4 mmol/L),¹¹ low HDL-C <1.03 mmol/L in men or <1.29 mmol/L in women with hypertriglyceridemia (≥1.7 mmol/L)³⁴ and for children according to IDEFICS study.³⁹

¶High diabetes risk markers; high HbA1c (>6.1%),⁴⁶ high FPG (≥5.6 mmol/L)³⁴ and HOMA-IR >4.65 or >3.60 and BMI >27.5 kg/m²⁴³ and for children with high HbA1c (≥97.5th percentile), high FPG ≥95th percentile and HOMA-IR ≥95th percentile.

BF%, body fat per cent; BMI, body mass index; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride; WC, waist circumference.

CI 1.12 to 6.15)). Again, as the proportion of individuals with high HOMA-IR levels was very small in our sample (1.28%/n=6), HOMA-IR was not considered in the final regression analysis.

DISCUSSION

This study is the first population-based survey in Unguja Island that investigated the association between multiple obesity indices (BMI, WC and BF%) and multiple cardiometabolic risk factors in a randomly selected Zanzibari population, aged 5–95 years. This study population, as in many other low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs), is undergoing a coexistence of the double burden of underweight children and overweight/obese adults. Generally, about a quarter of the study population

were overweight/obese, and obesity increased with age. This observation has also been reported in demographic health surveys from seven sub-Saharan African countries.⁴⁸ In the adult population, the prevalence of overweight/obesity was lower than that in Ghana,⁷ but higher than in Nigeria² and Benin.⁴⁹ On the other hand, >50% of the children in this study were underweight, a proportion higher than that in other sub-Saharan African countries (Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon).⁵⁰

Dyslipidemia is a risk factor for a variety of cardiovascular diseases and is becoming more prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly the form of low HDL-C.^{51 52} Despite the relatively normal levels of TC and TG, low HDL-C affected about 29% of the overall population,

Table 4 Associations between obesity indices (independent) and cardiometabolic risk factors (dependent), adjusted for gender, age, education level, area of residence and hypertension medication (n=470)

Obesity indices	High BMI			High WC			High BF%		
	Risk factors	OR	95% CI	AIC	OR	95% CI	AIC	OR	95% CI
Hypertension	2.41	1.33 to 4.47	504.86	3.68	1.81 to 7.52	499.79	2.51	1.40 to 4.51	503.46
High TC	1.13	0.40 to 3.19	192.74	0.84	0.27 to 2.66	192.71	1.05	0.37 to 2.95	192.79
High TG	1.79	0.55 to 5.77	189.88	2.23	0.58 to 8.66	189.38	1.64	0.52 to 5.14	190.11
Low HDL-C	1.21	0.62 to 2.37	516.08	1.15	0.55 to 2.42	516.25	1.06	0.54 to 2.05	516.37
High LDL-C	1.45	0.78 to 2.69	457.62	2.52	1.24 to 5.13	452.23	1.91	1.02 to 3.58	454.77
High HbA1c	2.08	1.15 to 3.79	442.70	3.01	1.51 to 6.03	438.53	1.75	0.96 to 3.18	445.23
High glucose	2.04	0.93 to 4.50	397.36	2.07	0.84 to 5.07	397.98	1.76	0.80 to 3.87	398.56

AIC, Akaike Information Criterion; BF%, body fat per cent; BMI, body mass index; HbA1c, g lycated haemoglobin; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride; WC, waist circumference.

Table 5 Associations between obesity indices (independent) and cardiometabolic risk factors (outcome) adjusted by gender, age, education level and area of residence (n=470)

Obesity indices	Combined obesity indices						AIC total
	BMI		WC		BF%		
Risk factors	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	
Hypertension	1.19	0.48 to 2.95	2.62	1.14 to 6.06	1.48	0.63 to 3.51	501.39
High TC	1.31	0.25 to 6.79	0.71	0.18 to 2.92	1.01	0.19 to 5.32	196.50
High TG	1.34	0.25 to 7.16	1.90	0.38 to 9.52	1.02	0.19 to 5.52	193.20
Low HDL-C	1.35	0.48 to 3.76	1.09	0.45 to 2.67	0.82	0.98 to 2.25	519.92
High LDL-C	0.63	0.24 to 1.65	2.34	0.99 to 5.50	1.81	0.70 to 4.70	454.68
High HbA1c	1.53	0.61 to 3.81	2.62	1.12 to 6.15	0.82	0.32 to 2.10	441.66
Elevated glucose	1.67	0.55 to 5.06	1.54	0.54 to 4.44	1.03	0.33 to 3.17	400.64

AIC, Akaike Information Criterion; BF%, body fat per cent; BMI, body mass index; HbA1c, g lycated haemoglobin; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride; WC, waist circumference.

an indication that low HDL-C affects a large proportion of adults >18years. The low HDL-C levels observed in our study population might therefore be indicative of a notable and evolving cardiovascular risk in the study region. Our results are in line with a recent study in sub-Saharan Africa and Middle East with 30% of the participants having low HDL-C.⁵³ Other studies in sub-Saharan Africa reported even higher prevalence of low HDL-C, 43.1% in Nigeria² and 80% in Botswana,⁵⁴ mostly affecting individuals between 35 and 54years.

In the present study, a high proportion of participants with high HbA1c (14%) and elevated fasting glucose (18%) are children below 18years. Since diabetes in children in LMICs has not received much attention, it is likely that there is a high number of children with subclinical complications due to delayed or missed diagnosis as well as a lack of regular monitoring. The high proportions observed in this study are a possible indication that a large proportion of participants with diabetes are not aware of their status and are hence not monitored or treated. The fact that diabetes medication was not reported in this sample supports this assumption. However, when using WHO diabetes diagnostic criteria,⁵⁵ that is, HbA1c cut-off $\geq 6.5\%$ and FPG ≥ 7.0 mmol/L, the prevalence of diabetes in participants >18years decreased to 8.14% and 3.05%, respectively (data not shown). The most intriguing result however is the high proportion of children between 5 and <18years being at high risk for diabetes with elevated FPG levels when using cut-off of ≥ 5.6 mmol/L. Our results showed that the prevalence of FPG and HOMA-IR in children and adolescents <18years was in general higher than that of adults >18years, but less than that of adults >45years. Results from previous cross-sectional studies have shown that physiological transient insulin resistance develops in children during puberty⁵⁶ and decreases again by the end of puberty, regardless of obesity. The decrease in insulin sensitivity in the pubertal period is said to lead to an increase in glucose-stimulated insulin secretion.⁵⁷ The high prevalence of FPG and HOMA-IR

observed in children and adolescents in our study could hence be due to physiological changes in children and adolescents during prepubertal period and puberty. They could however also be due to misreporting (children did not report having eaten prior to the blood drawing), or to a true high risk within this age group. Considering this, we adjusted for age in the regression models in order to control for possible confounding effects of physiological changes through maturation and ageing. Interestingly, the prevalence of high FPG decreased from approximately 18% to 0.61% when we used the WHO⁵⁵ diabetes diagnostic criteria (FPG ≥ 7 mmol/L) for the same age group (data not shown). This, in our opinion, indicates that the majority of the children are at risk for diabetes, and that the cut-off for HbA1c $\geq 6.1\%$ as well as elevated FPG ≥ 5.6 mmol/L seem to be better screening tools for identifying those at risk, earlier.

Our study showed a strong association between BMI, WC and BF% and hypertension in the study population. These findings are in agreement with other studies that also reported an association between hypertension/prehypertension, BMI and WC⁵⁸ as well as BF%.⁷ Moreover, the association between hypertension and high WC was twice as strong as that with high BMI and high BF%. This result suggests that central obesity may be a better indicator for the risk of hypertension and other cardiovascular diseases in our study population. Thus, optimal body weight control and reduced central obesity risk may have beneficial effects on hypertension control in this population. This study also observed a strong association between WC and LDL-C levels. Obirikorang *et al* also reported similar associations in a comparative cross-sectional study conducted in Ghana.⁷

In the separate models, strong associations were observed between BMI, WC and HbA1c levels, which can be explained by the inter-relation of the two indices, since abdominal fat accumulation increases in proportion to BMI⁵⁹ and BMI is one of the main risk factors for diabetes and prediabetes.⁶⁰ However, when all three obesity indices

were combined, it is only the association between WC and HbA1c levels and hypertension that remained strong. Excessive visceral fat in abdominal obesity is the main source of free fatty acids and inflammatory cytokines, which, according to the literature, might lead to insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes mellitus.⁶¹ This probably explains why WC was strongly associated with diabetes and hypertension in our study population. Therefore, measuring WC using optimal WC cut-off values as was done in this study would be a feasible, less time consuming and cost-effective screening tool to identify at-risk individuals in the Zanzibari population.

This study has some limitations that should be considered. First, this study investigated the association between obesity indices and cardiometabolic risk factors using cross-sectional data; thus, we were not able to examine the impact of changes in obesity indices on risk factors. Second, as is done in many epidemiological studies and clinical trials, we used BIA to estimate BF%. However, compared with skinfold measurements, BIA measurements may underestimate adiposity in children.⁶² Third, even though we excluded participants who reported food or beverage intake prior to blood drawing during the data cleaning process, we cannot entirely rule out misreporting of the 'fasting status'. The overall aim of the study was to estimate the prevalence of malnutrition in the Zanzibari population including possible correlates. Therefore, the initial sample size calculation was based on the following considerations: assuming a prevalence of approximately 30% malnutrition in children <5 years of age, a sample size of 323 children <5 years of age was needed to estimate such a prevalence and a corresponding 95% CI with a precision of $\pm 5\%$.⁶³ To recruit this number of children, we decided to include entire households. Therefore, 1314 individuals are sufficient to estimate prevalences up to 30% within five absolute percentage points with 95% CI (in children <5 years of age, and their fathers and mothers). The present study consists of a subsample of the study population providing all biomarkers of interest. Even though the decreased sample size may limit the scope of the results obtained—and we acknowledge this as a limitation—we are convinced that the results, presented in the current paper, provide important information for public health stakeholders, policy makers and researchers.

The results of this research can be used for the development of interventions or policies by researchers, stakeholders and government officials. The random selection of the study participants and the standardised assessment of anthropometrical and laboratory measurements are main strengths of the present study. Moreover, we consequently applied age-specific and sex-specific cut-offs that take into account the physiological development characteristic of the young age group, rather than applying the fixed cut-offs used in the adult population. There is little information on the association of multiple obesity indices with multiple cardiometabolic risk factors in this population; hence, our study provides an important contribution towards filling this gap.

CONCLUSION

This study adds to the literature on the association of obesity with higher risks for hypertension, dyslipidemia and type 2 diabetes mellitus, but for the first time in a Zanzibari population. Based on our findings, we recommend that similar epidemiological studies including children, adolescents, adults and elderly set diabetes and/or prediabetes cut-offs of HbA1c at $\geq 6.1\%$ and/or elevated fasting glucose at ≥ 5.6 mmol/L. Where feasible, BF% and WC should be used in addition to BMI for screening and monitoring for dyslipidemia and hypertension. We further conclude that there is a need for effective interventions to create awareness as well as for primary prevention strategies for cardiometabolic risks and its complications in Unguja Island, using local multidisciplinary approaches in the local language, Swahili. Additionally, there is a need for health surveillance initiatives that particularly target the age group ≥ 18 to <45 years. These can also be used to help monitor prevention activities.

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Contributors AH and MAN were responsible for study design. AH, MAN and SK conducted data collection and developed study hypothesis. MAN and CB conducted statistical analyses and KB assisted in the statistical data cleaning. MAN wrote the manuscript and had primary responsibility for final content. MAN, CB, SK, MAS, KLB and AH critically revised the manuscript and gave final consent.

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