

Optimal waist cutpoint for screening for dysglycaemia and metabolic risk: evidence from a Maori cohort

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We sought to identify the sex-specific cut-off in waist circumference which best identifies those with metabolic abnormalities consistent with the metabolic syndrome (MS) among Maori, the indigenous people of New Zealand of Polynesian origin. In 3816 self-identified Maori (2742 women, 1344 men) a 75 g oral glucose tolerance test, fasting lipid, anthropometric and blood pressure measurements were made. MS components were defined by Adult Treatment Panel (ATP) III criteria. Waist cut-off was defined using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis to define the presence of at least two of the other MS components (≥ 2 MS). Prevalence of ≥ 2 MS was high (42.1%). In males and females, waist was as good, or better, a predictor of ≥ 2 MS (area under ROC 0.73 women, 0.68 men) as waist:hip ratio (0.66, 0.67), BMI (0.72, 0.68) or percentage body fat (0.70, 0.68). The prediction of dysglycaemia using anthropometric variables followed a similar pattern to ≥ 2 MS. Waist circumference to predict ≥ 2 MS or dysglycaemia in Maori women and men was 98 cm and 103 cm. Applying this cut-off to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) criteria would identify 27.8% (34.0% males, 25.5% females) with the MS with an OR for ≥ 2 MS (adjusted for sex, smoking and age) of 3.5 (95% CI 3.1, 4.0). Age >48 years, smoking and being male increased the odds of the MS. These waist cut-offs should be considered in both clinical practice and to optimise the definition of the MS for Maori. The validity of these criteria in other Polynesian groups should be confirmed.

Waist: Metabolic syndrome: Dysglycaemia: Dyslipidaemia: Maori

There remains debate over the existence^(1,2) and definition^(3,4) of the metabolic syndrome (MS). Both the Adult Treatment Panel (ATP) III⁽⁵⁾ criteria and the International Diabetes Federation (IDF)^(4,6) accept that waist, as a measure of central obesity, is more highly associated with metabolic risk factors than waist:hip ratio (WHR), BMI or body fat percentage. ATP III and IDF criteria for fasting glucose, TAG, HDL-cholesterol and blood pressure are identical⁽⁷⁾, but the waist cut-off differs (for example, among Europeans, ATP III v. IDF criteria 102 cm v. 94 cm (men) and 88 cm v. 80 cm (women) respectively). The combinations of classification criteria also differ: for ATP III it is any three criteria that may or may not include waist and for IDF waist is mandatory with any two other criteria. Waist measurement is a simple and clinically useful measure as an initial screen for further testing for metabolic risk factors. While it would be useful to classify subjects according to metabolic or disease outcomes this requires longitudinal studies with the additional problem that the waist measurement changes with the disease process.

It is recognised that there are ethnic differences in MS classification criteria and utility in the Asia Pacific region⁽⁸⁾ and the IDF recommends different ethnic group- and country-specific waist cut-offs^(4,9). Neither approach includes cut-offs that apply to people of Polynesian origin such as the indigenous New Zealand Polynesian population, Maori. It is established that for the same height and weight Polynesian people have less fat and are more lean than Europeans^(10,11): obesity in adult Polynesians is defined as a BMI >32 kg/m². No waist criteria have been defined for Polynesians, a group with a high prevalence⁽¹²⁾ of known type 2 diabetes (8%) and CVD (12%)⁽¹³⁾ as well as obesity (>25%) and smoking (>45%). The early identification of individuals most at risk in this high-risk population may allow more timely intervention (for example, through targeted intensive lifestyle interventions^(14–16)).

In the present study, we investigated optimal waist cut-offs, in a Maori cohort without known diabetes, to identify subjects with two or more risk factors for diabetes and/or CVD. This analysis aims to answer a practical question – which

Abbreviations: ATP, Adult Treatment Panel; IDF, International Diabetes Federation; MS, metabolic syndrome; ≥ 2 MS, at least two of the other metabolic syndrome components; ROC, receiver operating characteristic; WHR, waist:hip ratio.

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waist cut-off best identifies subjects with risk factors (blood pressure, glucose and lipids) that characterise the MS? A secondary aim was to identify whether WHR, BMI or percentage body fat would also be useful to identify subjects at risk.

Research design and methods

The population included was defined by the boundaries of the Waikato District Health Board, and the tribal area of Ngati TuWharetoa in the neighbouring Lakes District Health Board as previously described⁽¹⁷⁾. The age cut-off for entry was set at 28 years and over on 30 September 2005. Maori with past gestational diabetes mellitus, and those aged 23 years and over with two parents with known diabetes, were also considered eligible. Those with known diabetes, who were unfit to sign a consent form, with terminal disease or not permanently residing in the study area at the time of the baseline data collection were excluded. Ethical approval was provided by both the Waikato and Bay of Plenty Ethics Committees. All participants gave signed informed consent.

Measurements

Details of the Te Wai o Rona: Diabetes Prevention Strategy have been described previously⁽¹⁷⁾. Briefly, after registration, blood for fasting glucose and lipids (HDL-cholesterol and TAG) was withdrawn and participants invited to undertake a 75 g 2 h oral glucose tolerance test. Glucose was measured by the Roche Hitachi glucose oxidase method (CV 5%). Total cholesterol (CV 6%), HDL-cholesterol (CV 4%) and TAG (CV 8%) were determined using a homogeneous enzymic colorimetric system (Roche Modular P800; Roche Diagnostics New Zealand Ltd, Auckland, New Zealand). LDL-cholesterol was then derived using the formula: LDL-cholesterol = (total cholesterol - (TAG/2.2) - HDL-cholesterol). Measurements and questionnaires, including smoking status, were completed after the fasting blood was sampled. Physical activity was kept to a minimum until after the 2 h blood was sampled for glucose.

Measurements included height without shoes using a stadiometer (0.5 cm); weight in light clothing and without shoes to the nearest ± 0.1 kg (Wedderburn TI-TH316 Personal scales; Wedderburn TI-BWB800 Personal scales (up to 200 kg) for oversize participants); standing waist ± 0.1 cm was measured at the lateral mid-point between the lower rib and the iliac crest and the hip circumference ± 0.1 cm at the level of maximum protrusion of the gluteal muscles. WHR and BMI (kg/m^2) were derived. Lying hand-to-foot bioimpedance was determined (IMP5, 50 kHz; Impedimed, Queensland, Australia) and a Maori-specific validated equation⁽¹⁸⁾ applied. After a minimum rest sitting for 5 min, blood pressure was measured in the supported arm using an Omron T8 electronic sphygmomanometer and a large cuff when necessary for oversize arms (> 32 cm). All measurements were made in duplicate, and repeated if ± 10 mmHg. Components of the MS were defined using ATPIII criteria⁽⁵⁾. Diabetes, impaired glucose tolerance and impaired fasting glucose were defined by WHO criteria⁽³⁾.

Statistics

Of the 5240 non-pregnant adults screened for diabetes, 4602 self-identified as Maori (approximately 13% of the comparably

aged Maori population in the recruitment area). Of these, 786 were excluded for missing laboratory data and/or anthropometry and blood pressure measurements. Those without full laboratory data (301 males and 419 females) were on average 5 years younger and 1 BMI unit less than those with such data. Data from the remaining 3816 were used for the present analysis and within these, 204 did not have a technically satisfactory measurement of body fat by bioimpedance. Data were analysed separately by sex. Mean and standard deviations summarised the continuous variables. Subjects were categorised by the presence or absence of risk factors, including smoking and dysglycaemia, impaired fasting glucose, impaired glucose tolerance or diabetes. Impaired fasting glucose was defined as fasting glucose between 6.1 and 6.9 mmol/l; impaired glucose tolerance was defined as 2 h glucose between 7.9 and 11.0 mmol/l; type 2 diabetes mellitus was defined as fasting glucose ≥ 7.0 mmol/l or 2 h glucose ≥ 11.1 mmol/l. If no oral glucose tolerance test was undertaken and the fasting glucose was ≥ 7.0 mmol/l and/or the random glucose was ≥ 11.1 mmol/l, diabetes was considered to be present. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves, which are plots of the diagnostic sensitivity and specificity of the ability of waist, WHR, BMI or percentage body fat to detect the presence of at least two of the other MS components (≥ 2 MS) or dysglycaemia, were examined. The shortest distance on the ROC curve (optimal sensitivity and specificity) was considered in the determination of cut-offs. Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the OR (95% CI) of the presence of ≥ 2 MS or dysglycaemia using the waist cut-off defined by the ROC and adjusted for sex, smoking and age. All statistical analysis was performed using SPSS (version 14; SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

Results

Descriptive

Anthropometric measurements besides BMI differed significantly by sex (Table 1) even after adjustment for age. Similarly, metabolic risk factors showed a different profile by sex (adjusted and unadjusted for age) with a higher prevalence of low HDL in women, and higher blood pressure, TAG and fasting glucose in men. Of the population, 42.1% had ≥ 2 MS besides waist. One in three reported currently smoking and more women than men smoked.

The increasing prevalence of frequency of risk factors within each waist decile is shown in Fig. 1. There is a linear trend ($P < 0.0001$) for an increasing number of risk factors across the range of waist for males and females. It must be noted that in the lowest decile of waist, 53% of women and 36% of men are without other MS components and in the highest decile, 6% of women and 5% of men have no other MS components.

Sensitivity and specificity analyses

In males and females, waist was as good a predictor of ≥ 2 MS as BMI or percentage body fat (Table 2). In women, but not men, waist was a better predictor than WHR. Waist circumference of ≥ 2 MS Maori women and men was 97 and 102 cm (Table 2). WHR, BMI and percentage body fat were 0.84, 32 kg/m^2 and 42% for women and 0.93, 30 kg/m^2 and 30% for men. The prediction of dysglycaemia using anthropometric

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of 3816 Maori by sex
(Mean values and standard deviations or percentages)

	Women (n 2472)		Men (n 1344)		P*	P (age adjusted)†
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Age (years)	47.1	12.7	48.6	13.2	<0.0001	
Weight (kg)	86.2	20.7	99.6	22.0	<0.0001	<0.0001
Height (cm)	161.9	6.0	173.5	6.9	<0.0001	<0.0001
BMI (kg/m ²)	32.9	7.8	33.0	6.7	0.63	0.62
Percentage body fat	42.4	6.2	31.4	6.9	<0.0001	<0.0001
Waist circumference (cm)	98.4	16.4	106.6	16.9	<0.0001	<0.0001
Hip circumference (cm)	114.7	15.6	111.9	13.2	<0.0001	<0.0001
Waist:hip ratio	0.86	0.07	0.95	0.07	<0.0001	<0.0001
Fasting glucose (mm)	5.2	0.9	5.5	1.0	<0.0001	<0.0001
TAG (mm)	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.3	<0.0001	<0.0001
HDL-cholesterol (mm)	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.4	<0.0001	<0.0001
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	134	23	140	19	<0.0001	<0.0001
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	89	13	91	13	<0.0001	0.001
Prevalence of metabolic risk factors (%)						
Fasting glucose or diabetes		21.3		34.3	<0.0001	
TAG		23.4		35.1	<0.0001	
HDL		20.1		10.7	<0.0001	
Blood pressure		66.9		81.3	<0.0001	
Prevalence of metabolic risk factors (%)						
No risk factors		22.7		11.0	<0.0001	
One risk factor		40.0		38.2		
Two risk factors		23.5		32.0		
Three risk factors		10.8		15.8		
Four risk factors		3.0		3.0		
Smoking now (%)		39.7		31.6	<0.0001	

*Unpaired *t* test, two-tailed.†Analysis of covariance: female *v.* male with age as covariate.

variables followed a similar pattern to ≥ 2 MS. Optimal thresholds of waist, WHR, BMI and percentage body fat were 98 cm, 0.84, 33 kg/m² and 44% for women and 103 cm, 0.95, 33 kg/m² and 30% for men.

Logistic regression

Using the waist criteria defined by the ROC analysis of 98 cm for women and 103 cm for men with adjustment for sex,

smoking and age (48 years) the adjusted OR for ≥ 2 MS was 3.5 (95% CI 3.1, 4.0) (Table 3). As OR are multiplicative, a waist greater than 98 or 103 cm (OR 3.5), being male (OR 1.7), smoking (OR 1.3) and aged more than 48 years (OR 1.7) multiplies to the odds of having ≥ 2 MS being 13.1 times higher. If waist were set at 98 or 103 cm and applying IDF criteria for other risks, then 27.8% (34.0% males, 25.5% females) would be identified with the MS (Table 3). Addition of the Maori BMI cut-off of 32 kg/m² to the model

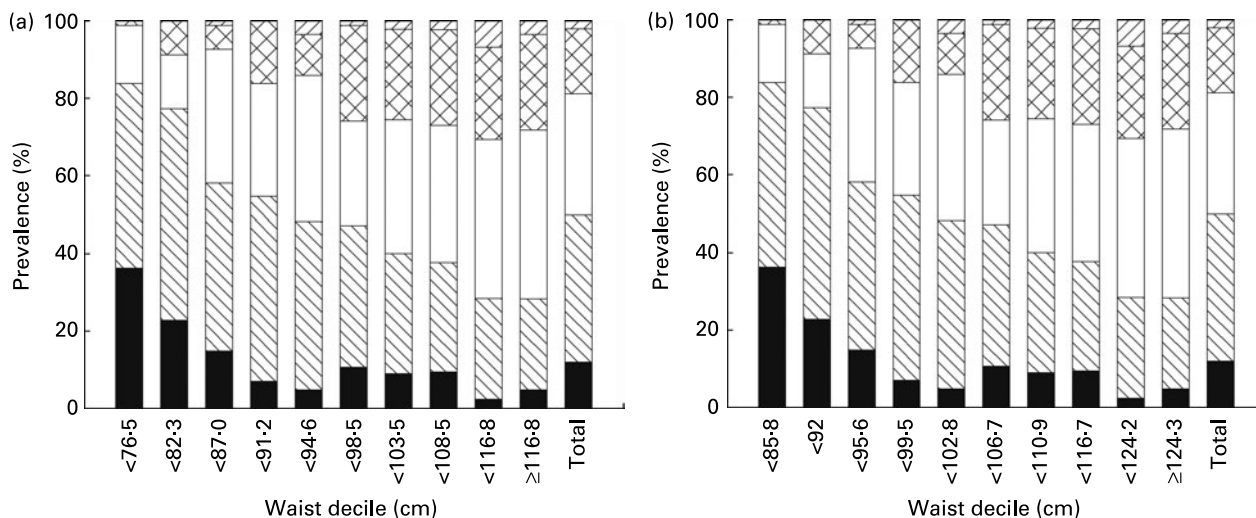


Fig. 1. Prevalence of number of metabolic syndrome risk factors (0–4) by deciles of waist measurement for women (a) and men (b). (■), No risk factors; (▨), one risk factor; (▩), two risk factors; (▧), three risk factors; (▦), four risk factors.

Table 2. Optimal sensitivity and specificity thresholds for the detection of two or more metabolic risk factors and dysglycaemia (diabetes: impaired glucose tolerance or impaired fasting glucose risk) from anthropometric measures

Sex	Variable	ROC area		P	Maximum sum of sensitivity + specificity		Threshold
		OR	95% CI		Sensitivity	Specificity	
Two or more metabolic risk factors							
Female	Waist	0.73	0.71, 0.75	<0.0001	0.70	0.64	97 cm
	Waist:hip ratio	0.66	0.64, 0.68	<0.0001	0.72	0.53	0.84
	BMI	0.72	0.70, 0.74	<0.0001	0.69	0.64	32 kg/m ²
	Percentage body fat	0.70	0.68, 0.73	<0.0001	0.76	0.56	42%
Male	Waist	0.68	0.65, 0.71	<0.0001	0.71	0.56	102 cm
	Waist:hip ratio	0.67	0.64, 0.70	<0.0001	0.78	0.47	0.93
	BMI	0.68	0.66, 0.71	<0.0001	0.79	0.49	30 kg/m ²
	Percentage body fat	0.68	0.65, 0.71	<0.0001	0.74	0.53	30%
Dysglycaemia							
Female	Waist	0.70	0.67, 0.73	<0.0001	0.73	0.58	98 cm
	Waist:hip ratio	0.64	0.67, 0.75	<0.0001	0.75	0.48	0.84
	BMI	0.69	0.66, 0.72	<0.0001	0.66	0.64	33 kg/m ²
	Percentage body fat	0.68	0.66, 0.71	<0.0001	0.71	0.59	44%
Male	Waist	0.65	0.62, 0.69	<0.0001	0.74	0.50	103 cm
	Waist:hip ratio	0.66	0.63, 0.70	<0.0001	0.73	0.53	0.95
	BMI	0.64	0.60, 0.68	<0.0001	0.58	0.64	33 kg/m ²
	Percentage body fat	0.65	0.62, 0.69	<0.0001	0.80	0.43	30%

ROC, receiver operating characteristic.

increased the adjusted multiplicative OR to 18.0 (unadjusted OR for BMI 3.2; 95% CI 2.9, 3.8).

If any three ATP components are used to define the MS (using the new Maori waist cut-offs) (waist 98 cm females, 103 cm males), then 32.4% (29.0% females, 38.6% males) would be identified with the MS. If the original ATP III waist criteria⁽⁵⁾ are used instead, then 36.6% (34.6% females, 40% males) would be identified with the MS.

Discussion

The present study is the first in a Maori, or any Polynesian, population showing detailed analysis of waist circumference cut-off points for the detection of dysglycaemia and two or more risk factors for the MS. The waist cut-off for women was 98 cm and 103 cm for men. While for men, 102 cm is the same magnitude as recommended by the ATP III, for women the waist is larger than the required 88 cm. As more

than one-third of the subjects using the criteria of ATP III are identified as at risk (35% women and 40% of men), the implications both for healthcare policy and treatment need to be attended to urgently. This prevalence compares well with an earlier study of the prevalence of the MS among Maori aged >40 years using ATP III criteria⁽¹⁹⁾. Two or more risk factors were chosen as the diagnostic criteria to fit the IDF criteria for the MS. From Fig. 1 it can be clearly seen that with increasing waist there is an increase in the prevalence and number of risk factors but there is no clear point where risk increases. Cut-off points are arbitrary and risk exists across the range of waist circumference; further diagnostic tests and treatment depend on resources available. Therefore general public health advice should support maintaining or reducing waist circumference.

Maori compared with Europeans have more central fat and less peripheral fat than Europeans^(10,11), have a higher prevalence of obesity⁽²⁰⁾ and are at more risk for and have a higher

Table 3. Unadjusted and adjusted risk factors for the presence of two or more metabolic risk factors and dysglycaemia

Risk factor	Exposed (%)	Non-exposed (%)	Unadjusted		Adjusted			Adjusted*		
			OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	P	OR	95% CI	P*
Two or more metabolic risk factors (waist 98 cm female, 103 cm male and age 48 years)										
Waist	57.0	27.2	3.7	3.2, 4.2	3.5	3.1, 4.0	<0.001	2.1	1.7, 2.5	<0.001
Sex (male)	50.7	37.4	1.7	1.5, 2.0	1.7	1.4, 1.9	<0.001	1.7	1.5, 2.0	<0.001
Smoking	42.1	42.2	1.0	0.9, 1.1	1.3	1.1, 1.5	0.002	1.3	1.2, 1.6	<0.001
Age (>48 years)	48.5	36.5	1.6	1.4, 1.9	1.7	1.5, 2.0	<0.001	1.8	1.6, 2.1	<0.001
BMI (≥32 kg/m ²)	56.5	28.2	3.2	2.9, 3.8				2.1	1.7, 2.6	<0.001
Dysglycaemia (waist 98 cm female, 103 cm male and age 48 years)										
Waist	27.1	10.4	3.2	2.7, 3.8	3.1	2.6, 3.8	<0.001	2.1	1.7, 2.8	<0.001
Sex (male)	21.5	17.2	1.3	1.0, 1.5	1.2	1.0, 1.4	0.05	1.2	1.0, 1.5	0.024
Smoking	15.0	21.1	0.7	0.6, 0.8	0.8	0.7, 1.0	0.05	0.9	0.7, 1.0	0.10
Age (≥48 years)	25.9	12.5	1.3	2.1, 2.9	2.4	2.0, 2.9	<0.001	2.5	2.1, 3.0	<0.001
BMI (≥32 kg/m ²)	26.4	11.4	2.8	2.3, 3.3				1.7	1.3, 2.2	<0.001

* Model with BMI ≥32 kg/m² included.

prevalence of diabetes⁽¹²⁾. In agreement with others⁽²¹⁾ we have shown that the utility of the waist measurement is comparable with or better than WHR or BMI to detect the MS and dysglycaemia characteristics. Percentage body fat showed similar utility for the detection of those with metabolic risk or dysglycaemia. However, WHR and BMI have the limitation that two measurements are required and percentage fat is more limiting as the measurement requires both more expensive equipment and skill.

Sexual dimorphism for waist cut-off in Europids has shown a difference of 14 cm^(4,5), while in Japanese⁽⁶⁾ there was only a 5 cm difference (with women having a larger waist) where the cut-off was determined by visceral fat measurements. The waist for Chinese and South Asian men is also larger, 10 cm, than women. We also showed a 5 cm difference by sex in waist cut-off for Maori, with men having the higher waist.

The debate about the general utility of the diagnosis of the MS includes evidence that for ethnic groups with a small frame size, for example, Asian, the application of the current BMI or ATP III or IDF waist criteria may underestimate^(22,23) the risk and require lower anthropometric cut-points. However, this is the first study to investigate the question of appropriate cut-offs in a population that has a larger frame size and increased muscularity and less fat^(10,11) at the same BMI as Europeans. It has been recently shown, using dual X-ray absorptiometry region of interest analysis, that for the same height and weight, total abdominal fat mass of Maori is not different to Europeans⁽²⁴⁾, which gives rise to further questions about intra-abdominal *v.* subcutaneous fat differences and also differences in skeletal muscle characteristics that we are unable to answer. A further criticism of metabolic risk criteria is that they may not include allowances for the effects of smoking or age⁽²⁵⁾. While we are able to show increased metabolic risk with smoking, this risk is relatively small compared with the multiplicative risk of waist, age and sex. Prospective studies and robust physical measures such as intimal medial thickening⁽²⁶⁾ as markers of early disease (before waist may decrease) are required to test the proposed cut-offs. Other Polynesian populations including those in the USA, for example, Hawaiians and Samoans and indigenous populations at high risk also need to test these findings.

There is reassurance that the current BMI cut-off of 32 kg/m² used for Maori obesity has some clinical relevance in risk assessment. We are now able to show that waist measurements of 98 cm for women and 103 cm for men have similar utility in identifying Maori at risk and in combination with BMI and other risk factors such as smoking and hypertension could be used to justify further evaluation.

There is a range of caveats to the interpretation of these data. The subjects were recruited into a trial of lifestyle change to prevent diabetes which unfortunately did not continue; these data are therefore cross-sectional. Some recruits had missing data (largely fasting blood data) and were not included in this analysis but were to be included within analyses of the impact of the trial on, for example, anthropometry alone. The trial may have attracted those who were symptomatic as it was an opportunity to be screened for diabetes. Conversely, those attending for a lifestyle trial are possibly more likely to lead a healthier life⁽²⁷⁾ and to have started making healthier food and physical activity choices, which

would impact on the risk of dysglycaemia. Notwithstanding this, the vast majority were obese and hence selection bias is unlikely to have had a major impact on the nature of the cohort. The cohort represents approximately 25 % of Maori women and <15 % of Maori men aged 28 years or more in the area, again suggesting that caution should be used in extrapolating these findings to the wider local or national Maori population.

In conclusion, we have shown that higher waist cut-offs should be used in defining the MS and for clinical studies among Maori. Our data also suggest that BMI might provide additional information regarding CVD risk among Maori.

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