

**Table 1 Comparison of the frequency of cardiovascular disease risk factors between known cases and new cases of diabetes, and cases of impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) with normal individuals**

Variable	Normal (n = 3489)		Diabetics				IGT (n = 246)	
	No.	%	Known (n = 175)	%	New (n = 40)	%	No.	%
Hypertension <sup>a</sup>	15	0.4		0.6		0.0	1	0.4
Overweight <sup>b</sup>	137	3	3	1.7	0	0.0	5	2.
Obesity <sup>c</sup>	64	1.8		0.6		2.5	2	0.8
Increased WC <sup>d</sup>	191	5	4	2.3**	1	2.5**	6	2.4*
Dyslipidaemia <sup>e</sup>	871	24.9	13	7.4*	0	0.0	18	7.
Hypertension + increased BMI	29	0.8	0	0.0	1	2.5**	2	0.8
Hypertension + increased WC	26	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Hypertension + dyslipidaemia	91	2.	10	5.7*	2	5.0**	12	4.9
Increased BMI + dyslipidaemia	1361	39.0	59	33.7	22	55.0**	123	50.0**
Increased WC + dyslipidaemia	1092	31.2	52	29.7	18	45.0	105	42.7**
Hypertension + increased BMI + dyslipidaemia	376	10	65	37.1**	14	35.0*	66	26.8
Hypertension + increased WC + dyslipidaemia	341	9.7	65	37.1**	13	32.5*	61	24.8

<sup>a</sup>Systolic blood pressure  $\geq 140$  mm/Hg or diastolic blood pressure  $\geq 90$  mmHg, or receiving antihypertensive medication.

<sup>b</sup> $25 \text{ kg/m}^2 \leq \text{BMI} < 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$ .

<sup>c</sup> $\text{BMI} \geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$ .

<sup>d</sup> $> 88 \text{ cm}$  in women,  $> 102 \text{ cm}$  in men.

<sup>e</sup>Triglycerides  $\geq 200 \text{ mg/dL}$  or high-density lipoprotein cholesterol  $< 40 \text{ mg/dL}$ , or total cholesterol  $\geq 240 \text{ mg/dL}$ , and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol  $> 100 \text{ mg/dL}$ .

\* $P \leq 0.05$ ; \*\* $P \leq 0.001$ .

n = number of participants; WC = waist circumference; BMI = body mass index.