

Table 3 Comparison of the frequency of cardiovascular disease risk factors between men and women in known cases of diabetes, new cases of diabetes and cases of impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)

Variable	Known diabetics				New diabetics				IGT			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	(n = 75)		(n = 100)		(n = 14)		(n = 26)		(n = 102)		(n = 144)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hypertension ^a	1	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Overweight ^b	0	0.0	3	3.0	0.0	0.0	1	1.0	4	2.8	4	2.8
Obesity ^c	1	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8	0	0.0	2	1.4
Increased WC ^d	1	1.3	3	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8	0	0.0	6	4.2
Dyslipidaemia ^e	12	16.0**	1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15	14.7**	3	2.1
Hypertension + increased BMI	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.7
Hypertension + increased WC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Hypertension + dyslipidaemia	10	13.3**	0	0.0	1	7.1	1	3.8	8	7.8	4	2.8
Increased BMI + dyslipidaemia	25	33.3	34	34.0	10	71.4	12	46.2	41	40.2	73	50.7
Increased WC + dyslipidaemia	9	12.0**	43	43.	6	42.9	12	46.2	23	22.5*	82	56.9
Hypertension + increased BMI + dyslipidaemia	20	26.7	45	45.	8	57.1	6	23.1	29	28.	37	25.7
Hypertension + increased WC + dyslipidaemia	13	17.3*	52	52.	6	42.9	7	26.9	19	18.	42	29.2

^aSystolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mm/Hg or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg, or receiving antihypertensive medication.

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

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

^d $> 88 \text{ cm}$ in women, $> 102 \text{ cm}$ in men.

^eTriglycerides $\geq 200 \text{ mg/dL}$ 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.