

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Differences in the prevalence of diabetes risk-factors among First Nation, Métis and non-Aboriginal adults attending screening clinics in rural Alberta, Canada

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A B S T R A C T

Introduction: Populations that are developing (westernizing) are suffering the highest rates of increases in diabetes incidence and prevalence worldwide, with the most notable and documented increases in Canada seen among the First Nations. Less is known about the Métis (mixed blood) or the rural populations in general. To date, no studies have assessed the contributions of ethnicity to diabetes risk-factors. Our objective was to examine diabetes risk factors in First Nations, Métis and non-Aboriginal individuals residing in rural or remote locations, investigating whether ethnicity contributed to any differences.

Methods: From the databases of three separate community-based diabetes screening projects in Alberta we created a unique subject pool of 3148 adults without diabetes (1790 First Nation, 867 Métis, and 491 non-Aboriginals). Age, body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, reported history of gestational diabetes (GDM) or babies over nine pounds (females only), hemoglobin A1c (A1c) fasting plasma glucose (FPG) or random plasma glucose (RPG) were assessed. Chi-square tests and logistic regression analysis were used to identify between-group differences.



Results: The highest mean values for waist circumference (104.7 cm) and BMI (31.2) were found in First Nations subjects ($p < 0.01$). First Nations individuals had the highest prevalence of overweight/obesity (84.4%), abnormal waist circumference (76.8%) and history of GDM (9.0%) ($p < 0.01$). The RPG was also higher in First Nations, but there were no differences between groups with respect to mean FPG and A1c levels, and there were no differences with respect to the prevalence of pre-diabetes or undiagnosed diabetes. Métis (OR 0.80; $p = 0.01$) and non-Aboriginal individuals (OR 0.62; $p < 0.01$) were less likely to be obese after age/gender adjustment, compared with First Nations. Métis (OR 0.70; $p < 0.01$) and non-Aboriginals (OR 0.35; $p < 0.01$) were also less likely than the First Nations group to have abnormal waist circumferences. Individuals in the non-Aboriginal group had a lower prevalence of pre-diabetes (OR 0.50; $p = 0.01$) compared with both the Métis and First Nations groups.

Conclusions: First Nations individuals had more risk factors for diabetes than Métis and non-Aboriginal individuals, although Métis rates appeared intermediate. While these risk-factor differences did not translate to more undiagnosed diabetes or pre-diabetes, they are consistent with known rates of diagnosed diabetes in Alberta.

Key words: Aboriginal, Canada, mobile screening, North American, rural communities, type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Introduction

Despite varied cultural, historical, geographical and genetic backgrounds, many Aboriginal populations around the world are experiencing dramatic increases in diabetes prevalence¹. In Canada, approximately 5% of the population has been diagnosed with diabetes². There are ethnic differences in diabetes prevalence^{1,3-6}, and Canadian Aboriginals (First Nations, Métis [those of mixed blood] and Inuit) are considered a high-risk population⁷. Prevalence rates are reportedly 2 to 5 times higher among First Nations individuals than the general Canadian population⁸⁻¹⁰. Although the eruption of diabetes has been relatively well-characterized in First Nations and the general Canadian population from administrative or survey methodology^{1,9,11}, there is much less information with respect to diabetes risk-factors or the prevalence of undiagnosed diabetes.

In the province of Alberta we accessed databases of three separate community-based diabetes and diabetes-risk screening projects¹²⁻¹⁴, creating a unique subject pool of First Nations, Métis and non-Aboriginal adult individuals without diabetes. In Alberta approximately 40 000 First Nations (treaty or status) individuals live on reserves negotiated by federal treaties, while another 60 000 live off reserves¹⁵.

Approximately 8000 Métis individuals live on Métis Settlements with distinct land bases in rural northern Alberta. The Métis have a unique cultural identity different from First Nations. Many other Métis (approximately 75 000) do not live on settlements and have no land base (these individuals identify with the Métis Nation)¹⁵. We tested whether ethnicity was a factor contributing to differences in diabetes risk-factors, or to the prevalence of undiagnosed diabetes in rural Alberta.

Methods

Screening projects

The 'Screening for Limb, I-Eye, Cardiovascular, and Kidney complications of diabetes' (SLICK) project has travelled to each of the 44 Alberta First Nations communities (most of which are remote or rural) since 2001 providing diabetes risk assessment, diabetes complications screening and community-based care¹³. Since 2003, the Mobile Diabetes Screening Initiative (MDSi) has travelled to rural Aboriginal 'off-reserve' and remote Alberta communities providing diabetes screening¹⁴. Approximately 50% of MDSi clients live in Métis settlements. Finally, Believing we can Reduce the Aboriginal Incidence of Diabetes (BRAID) has been



screening the on-reserve population of a single rural Alberta First Nation for diabetes since 2003¹². Each project received approval from the Ethics Review Board of the University of Alberta. The data presented in this article were collected between October 2003 and June 2007.

Subjects

Adult subjects (≥ 18 years old) without known diabetes were referred or self-referred from within the Aboriginal communities or rural towns by local bookers (community members who helped to arrange for potential subjects to engage with the screening program) and health professionals, with help from local advertising. A total of 3148 subjects were included (1037 males and 2111 females). Off-reserve subjects self-defined their ethnicity, and on-reserve subjects were assumed to be First Nations (status or non-status) unless otherwise noted. The following groups resulted: First Nations ($n = 1790$), Métis (867) and non-Aboriginal (491).

Measurements

Each project deploys mobile clinics equipped with healthcare personnel and portable technology into the communities. Detailed methodology has been reported elsewhere¹³. All subjects were counseled on-site regarding testing results, and encouraged to follow up with their physicians, particularly with respect to re-assessment or confirmation of abnormalities of fasting plasma glucose (FPG; ideally with an oral glucose tolerance test). Age, reported history of gestational diabetes (GDM) or babies over nine pounds (females only), body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, hemoglobin A1c (A1c), FPG and random plasma glucose (RPG) were measured. We assessed the presence of overweight (BMI 25–29.9), obesity (BMI >30), abnormal waist circumference (>102 cm males, >88 cm females)¹⁶, undiagnosed diabetes (FPG >6.9 or RPG >11.0 or A1c $>7.0\%$) and pre-diabetes (according to both the Canadian [CDA] and American Diabetes Association [ADA] criteria: FPG 6.1–6.9 and FPG 5.6–6.9, respectively)^{7,17}.

Blood pressure (BP) and serum lipids, as well as the prevalence of hypertension (BP $>140/90$), hypercholesterolemia (total cholesterol >5.24 mmol/L), high total to high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol ratio (>3.94), hypertriglyceridemia (fasting value >1.44 mmol/L) and metabolic syndrome¹⁶ were also assessed (because information about anti-hypertensive and lipid-lowering medications was not always reliably collected these data were not a focal point of our interpretation).

Statistical analysis

The statistical significance of differences between groups was assessed using overall χ^2 tests. Additional χ^2 tests were performed to test the significance of differences between: (i) First Nations and Métis; and (ii) First Nations and non-Aboriginal. Logistic regression analyses were used to assess the statistical significance of between group differences after adjusting for age and gender. Odds ratios (OR) were determined relative to First Nations.

Results

The ratio of males : females did not differ between groups. The non-Aboriginal group was older (48.8 ± 15.4 mean years) and had the lowest mean values for waist circumference (97.6 ± 16.7 cm), BMI (30.0 ± 6.4) and RPG (6.3 ± 1.5 mmol/L) ($p < 0.01$). The highest mean values for waist circumference (104.7 ± 15.6 cm), BMI (31.2 ± 6.6) and RPG (6.7 ± 1.9 mmol/L) were found in First Nations subjects ($p < 0.01$). Despite group differences in mean RPG, there were no differences in FPG or A1c levels.

Prevalence results are listed (Table 1). The proportion of individuals who were overweight/obese or who had abnormal waist circumferences was highest in the First Nations group (84.4% and 76.8%, respectively; $p < 0.01$). The highest prevalence of a history of gestational diabetes (GDM) was found in First Nations women (9.0%), compared with 4.5% and 5.2% of the Métis and non-Aboriginal groups, respectively ($p < 0.01$). Significant differences ($p < 0.01$) were



apparent when using the ADA criteria for pre-diabetes, with Métis having the highest prevalence (43.9%). There was no difference in the prevalence of undiagnosed diabetes. Individual *p*-values for comparisons between First Nations/Métis, as well as First Nations/non-Aboriginal are given in Table 1 for statistically significant overall comparisons. First Nations were more likely to be obese ($p < 0.01$), whereas Métis were more likely to be overweight ($p = 0.04$).

After age and gender adjustments, the First Nations group were still more likely to be obese and to have high waist circumferences; however, there was a gradient whereby the Métis had intermediate values and the non-Aboriginal group had the lowest values (OR 0.8, $p = 0.01$ for Métis obesity, OR 0.7, $p < 0.01$ for Métis abnormal waists, compared with non-Aboriginals OR 0.62 and 0.35, $p < 0.01$ for both obesity and abnormal waists respectively). Métis women were less likely to have a history of GDM (OR 0.46; $p < 0.01$) compared with the First Nations group. There was also a trend for First Nations and Métis to be more likely to have metabolic syndrome than non-Aboriginals (OR 0.63 for non-Aboriginals, 1.07 for Métis, $p = 0.03$). Finally, individuals in the non-Aboriginal group were less likely to have pre-diabetes (OR 0.50; $p = 0.01$) and Métis were more likely to have pre-diabetes (OR 1.39; $p = 0.03$).

Discussion

We have shown that rural First Nations individuals have more risk factors for diabetes, including higher RPG, higher rates of obesity and of abnormal waist circumferences, and higher prevalence of self-reported GDM compared with rural Métis and non-Aboriginal individuals. A gradient whereby Métis individuals have some intermediate results emerged. Additionally, our results reveal high rates of obesity, undiagnosed diabetes and pre-diabetes among rural adults, regardless of ethnicity.

According to survey data, approximately 58% of the adult Canadian population was overweight or obese in 2005¹⁸.

First Nations, Métis and rural non-Aboriginals groups reported on here had much higher rates (84%, 83% and 78%, respectively), although interpretation requires caution as individuals were self-referred or selected because of presumed risks (such as obesity or family history of diabetes). Regardless, the advantage of this data is that anthropometrics were measured (self-reports tend to be an underestimate). Other reports have confirmed a higher prevalence of obesity in rural Canada¹⁹⁻²¹, and high rates of undiagnosed diabetes were related to obesity among First Nations individuals^{8,22}. From administrative database analysis it was also recently shown that the greatest increases in diabetes incidence are among rural men (compared with rural women, or urban men or women), regardless of ethnicity²³. However, urban/rural differences in the prevalence of obesity and its related co-morbidities do not appear to be universal; in-fact, in many countries the prevalence rates of both diabetes and obesity are slightly higher in urban compared with rural areas^{1,24}.

Even after age and gender adjustment, First Nations subjects tended to be more overweight/obese and had higher waist circumferences. Moreover, First Nations individuals had the highest prevalence of reported GDM. There is increasing evidence that pre-gestational or GDM contributes to the high prevalence of diabetes among First Nations individuals^{8-10,25}, a phenomenon also seen in non-Aboriginal populations.

From 2005 administrative data, the prevalence of diabetes in First Nations and non-First Nations individuals in Alberta was 12% and 5%, respectively⁹. No comparable data on the Métis is available, but survey data estimated a prevalence rate of 6% in 2000²⁶. Taken together, differences we observed in weight, waist circumference, metabolic syndrome and GDM are therefore consistent with known differences in diabetes prevalence between First Nations, Métis and non-Aboriginals. This is consistent with international data, showing higher rates of obesity and diabetes for many Aboriginal populations in the United States, Australia, Polynesia and other countries in comparison with respective general populations^{1,27-30}.



Table 1: Prevalence of anthropometric and clinical variables

Variable	Prevalence (95 CI)			
	First Nations <i>n</i> = 1790	Métis <i>n</i> = 867	Non-Aboriginal <i>n</i> = 491	<i>P</i> -value
Abnormal waist circumference	76.8 (74.8–78.8)	69.3 (66.2–72.4) <i>p</i> < 0.01*	57.3 (52.9–61.7) <i>p</i> < 0.01*	< 0.01
Overweight	29.4 (27.3–31.5)	33.2 (30.1–36.3) <i>p</i> = 0.04*	34.5 (30.3–38.7) <i>p</i> = 0.03*	0.04
Obese	55.0 (52.7–57.3)	49.3 (46.0–52.6) <i>p</i> < 0.01*	43.5 (39.1–47.9) <i>p</i> < 0.01*	< 0.01
Obese or overweight	84.4 (82.3–85.7)	82.5 (80.0–85.0) <i>p</i> = 0.22*	77.9 (74.2–81.6) <i>p</i> < 0.01*	< 0.01
Pre-diabetes (FPG 6.1–6.9)	18.0 (14.3–21.7)	20.2 (15.7–24.7)	12.0 (10.8–21.2)	0.08
Pre-diabetes (FPG 5.6–6.9)	34.4 (30.0–38.8)	43.9 (38.9–48.9) <i>p</i> < 0.01	29.9 (23.0–36.8) <i>p</i> = 0.23	< 0.01
Undiagnosed diabetes (FPG >6.9 or RPG >11.0 or A1c >7.0)	3.9 (3.0–4.8)	3.9 (2.6–5.2)	3.7 (2.0–5.4)	0.98
History of GDM	9.0 (7.3–10.7)	4.5 (2.8–6.2) <i>p</i> < 0.01*	5.2 (2.8–7.6) <i>p</i> = 0.03*	< 0.01
Hypertension	20.6 (18.7–22.5)	24.9 (22.0–27.8) <i>p</i> < 0.01*	28.4 (24.4–32.4) <i>p</i> < 0.01*	< 0.01
Hypercholesterolemia	33.2 (31.0–35.4)	30.7 (27.6–33.8)	36.6 (32.3–40.9)	0.08
High total cholesterol : HDL ratio	48.3 (44.6–52.0)	50.5 (47.1–53.9)	43.4 (38.6–48.3)	0.11
Hypertriglyceridemia	57.7 (241–418)	62.8 (191–304)	53.1 (78–147)	0.12
Metabolic syndrome	49.5 (45.4–53.6)	51.0 (46.5–55.5) <i>p</i> = 0.47*	37.3 (31.4–43.2) <i>p</i> < 0.01*	< 0.01

FPG, Fasting plasma glucose; GDM, gestational diabetes mellitus; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; RPG, random plasma glucose.
**P*-value relative to First Nations.

Potential reasons for our reported differences found cannot be determined from this study, but may include genetics and/or socioeconomic factors. For example, a single nucleotide polymorphism was discovered in transcription factor HNF-1 α among the Oji-Cree of northwestern Ontario and Manitoba that was associated with increased type 2 diabetes risk³¹. However, nothing is known about this mutation in Alberta First Nations populations. Numerous other susceptible genes associated with type 2 diabetes have

been identified in different populations, and recent research suggests that these genetic factors may need to be modified by environmental factors for overt diabetes to develop^{32,33}. A 2004 report by the Canadian Institute for Health Information revealed that Aboriginals experience inferior social, economic and environmental conditions compared with other Canadians, leading to increased disease burden³⁴. Low household income has been associated with higher diabetes prevalence³⁵, and census data found 40% of First Nations



and 28% of Métis were in a low income bracket, compared with 16% for other Canadians in 2000³⁴.

An important limitation was that subjects were not from a population-based sample and may have been those most health-concerned; however, this would have been true for all groups. Although our results may not be representative, they provide novel community-based information comparing obesity and diabetes risk among rural First Nations, Métis and non-Aboriginal individuals.

Conclusion

In conclusion, rural First Nations adults have more diabetes risk-factors compared with rural Métis and non-Aboriginal adults, but there seems to be a gradient whereby Métis have intermediate risk.

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