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Title: "Association of adult stature with diabetes and high blood pressure in middle-aged Mexican women".

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Key words: Diabetes, high blood pressure, Mexico, epidemiological transition, stature.

Objectives: Evidence from industrialized countries, suggests that stature may be inversely associated with cardiometabolic risk factors and disease in women. However, etiology and applicability of this association to low and middle-income settings remains unclear. Aim of this study is to assess the applicability of this association in the Mexican context.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional analysis of a sample of 93,481 middle-aged Mexican female teachers, all participating in the Mexican Teacher's Cohort (MTC or ESMaestras). We used a multivariable regression model to investigate the association of stature quintiles with the self-reported diabetes and high blood pressure.

Findings: After multivariable adjustment, stature was inversely associated with diabetes, with the odds for diabetes being 9% higher in the lowest quintile when compared to the upper stature quintile. Stratification for residence resulted in confirmation of the above mentioned findings only in participants living in urban environments.

Discussion and Conclusion: We found an inverse association of stature with diabetes but not with high blood pressure. Our data suggest that urban setting might be an important effect modifier of this association, which merits further investigation as it might provide us with valuable insights into the epidemiological transition of low and middle income countries.