Prevalence of metabolic syndrome in Mapuche individuals living in urban and rural environment in Chile

Prevalencia de síndrome metabólico en individuos de etnia Mapuche residentes en zonas rurales y urbanas de Chile

Ibáñez, Luis
Sanzana, Ruth
Salas, Carlos
Navarrete, Claudia
Cartes-Velásquez, Ricardo
Rainqueo, Angélica
Jara, Tamara
Pérez-Bravo, Francisco
Ulloa, Natalia
Calvo, Carlos
Miquel, Juan F.
Celis-Morales, Carlos

© 2014, Sociedad Medica de Santiago. All rights reserved.

Background: Metabolic Syndrome (MS) increases the risk of diabetes and mortality associated with cardiovascular disease. However, the prevalence of MS could differ by ethnicity and lifestyle factors. Aim: To determine the prevalence of MS in Mapuche individuals living in urban and rural environments in Chile and to investigate whether the prevalence and risk of MS in urban and rural environments differs by sex, age and nutritional status.

Material and Methods: A total of 1077 Mapuche participants were recruited from urban (MU = 288) and rural (MR = 789) settings. Body mass index, waist circumference and blood pressure were measured. A fasting blood sample was obtained to measure serum glucose, HDL cholesterol and triacylglycerol. The prevalence of MS was determined using the unified IDF and ATP-III criteria.

Results: An environment and sex interaction was found for the prevalence of MS (p = 0.042). The prevalence was significantly