Effect of Ethnicity, Dietary Intake and Physical Activity on Plasma Adiponectin Concentrations Among Malaysian Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

Koo Hui Chin 1, Daniel Robert Sathyasurya 1, Hazizi Abu Saad 2, Hamid Jan B Jan Mohamed 1, 7

1 Nutrition Program, School of Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia
2 Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia

*Corresponding author: Hamid Jan B Jan Mohamed, Nutrition Program, School of Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia. Tel.: +60426456477, Fax: +609707510, E-mail: hamidjan@khp.usm.my

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Background: The Malaysian Health and morbidity Survey (2006) reported the highest prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) among the Indian population compared to the Malay and Chinese populations. Many studies have supported the important role of adiponectin in insulin-sensitizing, which is associated with T2DM. These studies have raised a research question whether the variation in prevalence is related to the adiponectin concentrations or the lifestyle factors.

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to determine whether the adiponectin concentrations differ between the Malay, Chinese and the Indian populations with T2DM. It is to investigate the association of adiponectin concentrations with ethnicity, dietary intake and physical activity too.

Materials and Methods: In this cross-sectional study, a total of 210 T2DM patients with mean (SD) age of 56.73 (10.23) years were recruited from Penang, Malaysia. Data on demographic background, medical history, anthropometry (weight, height, visceral fat, percentage of body fat and waist circumference), dietary intake (3 days 24 hours diet recall) and physical activity (International Physical Activity Questionnaire) were obtained accordingly. Plasma adiponectin and routine laboratory tests (fasting blood sugar, HbA1c, total cholesterol, LDL, HDL and triglyceride) were performed according to standard procedure.

Results: After adjustment for physical activity and dietary intakes, the Indian population had significantly lower adiponectin concentrations (P = 0.003) when compared with the Malay and the Chinese populations. The Indian population also had significantly higher value of HbA1c (P = 0.017) and significantly lower HDL (P = 0.013). Plasma adiponectin concentrations was significantly associated with ethnicity (P = 0.001), dietary carbohydrate (P = 0.003) and physical activity total MET score (P = 0.026), after medical history age, sex, total cholesterol and visceral fat adjusted. However, dietary carbohydrate and physical activity did not show significantly difference among the various ethnic groups.

Conclusions: In conclusion, lower concentration of adiponectin in the Indian population when compared with the Malay and the Chinese populations is not associated with lifestyle factors. The possibility of adiponectin gene polymorphism should be discussed further.

Keywords: Adiponectin; Chinese; Indian; Malaysia; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Motor Activity; Diet Records

1. Background

Diabetes mellitus is a serious cause for premature illness and mortality throughout the world (1). It is estimated that 6.4% of the world’s adult population, equal to 285 million people has been diagnosed with diabetes. By the year 2030, the number is expected to increase to 438 million, corresponding to 7.8% of the world’s adult population (2). In Malaysia, the Ministry of Health carried out the first National Health and Morbidity Survey (NHMS) in 1986. It was reported 6.3% of adults older than 35 years had been diagnosed as diabetic (3). Ten years later, the National Health and Morbidity Survey II revealed that the prevalence of diabetes mellitus among adults of age ≥ 30 years old had increased to 8.3% (4), and increased again to 11.6% after another ten years, in 2006. The highest prevalence was shown among the Indian population with 19.9%, which was almost double that of other major races, followed by the Malay with 11.9% and the Chinese with 11.4% of their populations (5).

High energy intake, a sedentary lifestyle and age are among the key factors in developing T2DM (6). Lifestyle intervention incorporating diet consultation and education, with emphasis on exercise, had been shown as the most effective method to deal with T2DM (7). It works...
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3.1. Anthropometric Measurements

The last-7-day, short form, self-administered version of the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ), was used to collect self-reported physical activity data. The IPAQ used MET energy expenditure estimation from the compendium of physical activities to code physical activity by intensity. The total physical activity MET-minute/week was then computed by summing the walking, moderate and vigorous MET-minute/week scored. The scores were then categorized into low, moderate and vigorous physical activity level according to the IPAQ categorical score (22).

3.4. Blood Collection

Study respondents fasted for at least 8 hours prior to blood taking. 15 ml blood was collected into two EDTA (ethylene-diamine-tetra-acetate) tube and immediately
inverted gently 5 times. About 5 ml of blood was collected for the analysis of plasma adiponectin. The fresh blood was spun in a centrifuge (Hettich, Universal 320, Germany), at 3500 rpm for 15 minutes. Plasma adiponectin was analyzed by using one-step human adiponectin immunoassay kit (Millipore Corporation, USA). The sensitivity of the kits was 1.5 ng/mL, whereas, the inter-assay and intra-assay coefficient were 2.4% - 8.4% and 1.0% - 7.4%, respectively. Analysis of the adiponectin was carried out at the hematology laboratory Universiti Sains Malaysia at room temperature. Whereas, another 10 ml of collected blood was used to measure fasting blood sugar (FBS), HbA1c and lipid profile such as total-cholesterol, triglyceride, low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and high density lipoprotein (HDL). Principle measurements for fasting blood sugar and HbA1c were UV hexokinase and high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) respectively, while principle measurement for HDL and LDL was homogenous, in addition, principle measurement for total-cholesterol and triglyceride was enzymatic. Percentage of HbA1c analyzed by Bio-Rad D10 Hemoglobin A1c Analytical, whereas the rest of the tests were analyzed by Chemistry Analyzer Unicel DXC 600.

3.5. Statistical Analyses

All statistical analyses were performed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences SPSS version 19 (SPSS Inc., IBM). A 2-tailed value of P < 0.05 was considered significant. Distribution of the data was assessed by descriptive analysis. Each variable was examined for normality of frequency distribution based on the histogram. Normally distributed data were expressed as mean (SD) and skewed data were expressed as medium (Interquartile Range or IqR). Pearson test was conducted to determine association between plasma adiponectin concentration with anthropometric measurements, biochemical results, dietary intake and physical activity MET score. Meanwhile, One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and bonferroni test were applied to compare mean of plasma adiponectin concentration in ethnic groups and levels of physical activity. The stepwise general linear regression analyses were conducted to study association of adiponectin concentration with ethnicity, dietary intake and physical activity of study subjects, with confounders adjusted. The variables with P < 0.25 in simple linear regression analyses were selected as confounders. Before performing general linear regression, dietary intake was energy adjusted (23). The Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) was applied to compare the plasma adiponectin concentration between ethnicity with relation to their dietary intake and physical activity. A 2-tailed value of P < 0.05 was considered significant.

| Characteristic                  | Malay         | Chinese        | Indian         | Total          | P value     |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| **Age, y, Mean ± SD a**        | 56.70 ± 10.21 | 59.77 ± 10.01  | 53.07 ± 8.28   | 56.37 ± 10.23  | < 0.001 b   |
| **Sex, No. (%)**               |               |                |                |                | 0.873 c     |
| Male                           | 29 (13.8)     | 31 (14.8)      | 32 (15.2)      | 92 (43.8)      |             |
| Female                         | 41 (19.5)     | 39 (18.6)      | 38 (18.1)      | 118 (56.2)     |             |
| **Marital status, No. (%)**    |               |                |                |                | 0.543 c     |
| Single                         | 3 (1.4)       | 1 (0.5)        | 2 (1.0)        | 6 (2.9)        |             |
| Married                        | 66 (31.3)     | 69 (32.9)      | 66 (31.4)      | 201 (95.6)     |             |
| Widow/ widower                | 1 (0.5)       | 0 (0.0)        | 2 (1.0)        | 3 (1.5)        |             |
| **Job, No. (%)**               |               |                |                |                | 0.021 c     |
| Housewife                      | 33 (15.7)     | 38 (18.1)      | 34 (16.2)      | 105 (50.0)     |             |
| Retired                        | 15 (7.1)      | 17 (8.1)       | 8 (3.8)        | 40 (19.0)      |             |
| Self-employed                  | 2 (1.0)       | 3 (1.4)        | 4 (1.9)        | 9 (4.3)        |             |
| Civil servant                  | 11 (5.2)      | 2 (1.0)        | 4 (1.9)        | 17 (8.1)       |             |
| **Education Level, No. (%)**   |               |                |                |                | 0.048 c     |
| Non-educated                   | 11 (5.2)      | 24 (11.4)      | 13 (6.2)       | 48 (22.8)      |             |
| Primary                        | 29 (13.8)     | 17 (8.1)       | 27 (12.9)      | 73 (34.8)      |             |
| Secondary                      | 26 (12.4)     | 28 (13.3)      | 29 (13.8)      | 83 (39.5)      |             |
| Tertiary                       | 4 (1.9)       | 1 (0.5)        | 1 (0.5)        | 6 (2.9)        |             |

**a** SD: Standard deviation  
**b** One way Analysis of Variance  
**c** Bonferroni test; 2 Chi-square test
4. Results

Demographic characteristics of the study variables for the Malay, Chinese and the Indian populations are shown in Table 1.

A total of 210 T2DM patients with the mean (SD) age of 56.73 (10.23) years, were involved in this study, ranging from 31 to 78 years old. The Indian respondents were significantly younger compared to the Chinese respondents. However, there was no significant difference among the sex ratios between the ethnic groups. Majority of the respondents were married women (56.2%) and housewives (50%) and had low educational levels (39.5%).

Descriptive statistics of the study variables is shown in Table 2. A majority of the respondents had overall (63.4%) and central adiposity (83.8%), as well as hyperlipidaemia (66.2%). The Indian respondents showed significantly higher value of HbA1c compared to the Chinese (P = 0.017) respondents. The Indian respondents also showed significantly lower plasma adiponectin concentration (P = 0.010) and HDL (P = 0.013) compared to the Malay respondents. By distributing into percentage, dietary carbohydrate, protein and fat intake of respondents were 60%, 16% and 24% respectively. The Chinese respondents showed significantly higher dietary protein (P = 0.002) and fiber intake (P = 0.001). However, only 3% of total respondents achieved the target of dietary fiber intake recommended by Medical Nutrition Therapy Diabetes Division (2005) (24). No significant difference in physical activity was observed between the three ethnicities.

Pearson’s correlation coefficient was applied to determine the relationship between plasma adiponectin concentrations with the anthropometric measurements, biochemical results, dietary intake and the physical activity and it is presented in Table 3. Plasma adiponectin concentrations had a significant inverse relationship with physical activity MET score, whereas it had significant positive correlation with HDL.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of the Study Variables (n = 210; 70 Malay, 70 Chinese and 70 Indians)

| Variables                  | Total, Mean ± SD       | Malay, Mean ± SD | Chinese, Mean ± SD | Indian, Mean ± SD | F ratio | P value b |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------|-----------|
| **Anthropometry**          |                        |                  |                   |                  |         |           |
| BMI, kg/m²                 | 27.50 (5.03)           | 28.17 (5.51)     | 26.54 (4.03)      | 27.78 (5.34)     | 2.02    | 0.135     |
| Body fat status, %         | 32.23 (7.10)           | 32.30 (7.24)     | 31.17 (6.31)      | 33.21 (7.64)     | 1.46    | 0.234     |
| WC, cm                     | 93.56 (11.49)          | 94.17 (12.69)    | 91.90 (9.01)      | 94.61 (12.38)    | 1.13    | 0.326     |
| Waist hip ratio            | 0.91 (0.07)            | 0.91 (0.08)      | 0.90 (0.06)       | 0.92 (0.06)      | 0.58    | 0.561     |
| Visceral fat level         | 13.29 (5.92)           | 14.10 (6.42)     | 12.06 (4.81)      | 13.70 (6.27)     | 2.37    | 0.096     |
| **Blood Result**           |                        |                  |                   |                  |         |           |
| Adiponectin, μg/mL         | 6.01 (3.71)            | 6.85 (4.66) a    | 6.21 (3.62)       | 4.98 (2.22) b    | 3.54    | 0.010     |
| FBS, mmol/L                | 10.29 (5.81)           | 10.48 (3.97)     | 9.25 (3.48)       | 11.35 (8.51)     | 2.13    | 0.122     |
| HbA1c, %                   | 8.52 (1.73)            | 8.53 (1.69)      | 8.10 (1.65) c     | 8.93 (1.78) d    | 4.15    | 0.017     |
| TC, mmol/L                 | 5.06 (1.15)            | 5.20 (1.13)      | 5.06 (1.1)        | 4.94 (1.20)      | 0.91    | 0.403     |
| LDL, mmol/L                | 3.29 (0.90)            | 3.33 (0.96)      | 3.25 (0.90)       | 3.28 (0.84)      | 0.14    | 0.868     |
| HDL, mmol/L                | 1.00 (0.35)            | 1.05 (0.50) e    | 1.03 (0.29)       | 0.91 (0.16) f    | 4.43    | 0.013     |
| TG, mmol/L                 | 1.89 (1.20)            | 2.06 (1.30)      | 1.84 (1.09)       | 1.78 (1.20)      | 1.10    | 0.334     |
| **Dietary Intake**         |                        |                  |                   |                  |         |           |
| Calorie, kcal              | 1647 (564.44)          | 1583 (477.40)    | 1714 (582.30)     | 1643 (623.91)    | 0.95    | 0.389     |
| Protein, g                 | 67.40 (22.93)          | 63.24 (18.70) g  | 75.37 (26.37) h   | 63.58 (21.22) j  | 6.69    | 0.002     |
| CHO, g                     | 240.73 (92.63)         | 236.97 (83.59)   | 238.36 (87.21)    | 246.87 (106.49)  | 0.43    | 0.654     |
| Fat, g                     | 46.92 (23.41)          | 44.83 (20.60)    | 50.56 (26.83)     | 45.38 (22.28)    | 1.28    | 0.281     |
| Fiber, g                   | 7.51 (0.35)            | 6.40 (0.51) k    | 9.33 (0.71) m     | 6.78 (0.51) n    | 7.46    | 0.001     |
| **Physical Activity**      |                        |                  |                   |                  |         |           |
| MET score                  | 3352.53 (4251.35)      | 3609.78 (4354.71)| 2595.67 (2801.41)| 3789.90 (5200.00)| 1.57    | 0.201     |

| a Abbreviations: SD, Standard deviation; BMI, Body mass index; WC, Waist circumference; FBS, Fasting blood sugar; TC, Total cholesterol; LDL, Low density lipoprotein; HDL, High density lipoprotein; TG, Triglyceride; CHO, Carbohydrate
| b Analysis of Variance, Bonferroni test was applied. Test shows: a vs b, P < 0.05; c vs d, P < 0.05; e vs f, P < 0.05; g vs h, P < 0.01; h vs j, P < 0.01; k vs m, P = 0.001; m vs n, P < 0.01

No statistically significant correlation was observed between plasma adiponectin with anthropometric
measurements and dietary intake. The findings from the simple linear regression analyses were further explored using general linear regressions. The outcome is presented in Table 4. An inverse relationship was shown between plasma adiponectin concentrations with physical activity MET score ($P = 0.003$) and dietary carbohydrate intake ($P = 0.026$), after medical history, age, sex, total cholesterol and visceral fat adjusted. A one standard deviation increase in total MET score, lead to 0.203 standard deviation decrease in plasma adiponectin concentrations. Whereas, a one standard deviation increase in carbohydrate intake will lead to 0.150 standard deviation decrease in plasma adiponectin concentrations. A higher intake of carbohydrates and higher physical activity levels will lead to a lower concentration of plasma adiponectin. Results from general linear analyses also revealed a significant difference in plasma adiponectin concentrations within the ethnicity ($P = 0.011$). The Indian respondents had 0.171 µg/mL lower plasma adiponectin concentrations as compared to the Malay respondents. No significant association was shown in plasma adiponectin concentrations between the Chinese and Indian respondents, or the Chinese and Malay respondents. Dietary fat, protein and fiber intake were shown to have no significant association with plasma adiponectin concentrations.

Pearson’s correlation coefficient was applied to determine the relationship between plasma adiponectin concentrations with the anthropometric measurements, biochemical results, dietary intake and the physical activity and it is presented in Table 3. Plasma adiponectin concentrations had a significant inverse relationship with physical activity MET score, whereas it had significant positive correlation with HDL. No statistically significant correlation was observed between plasma adiponectin with anthropometric measurements and dietary intake.

Table 3. Pearson’s Correlation Coefficients Between Plasma Adiponectin Concentration with Anthropometric Measurements, Biochemical Results, Dietary Intake and Physical Activity (n = 210)

| Variables                        | Adiponectin Concentration |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
|                                  | R            | P value |
| **Anthropometric Measurements**  |              |         |
| Body mass index, kg/m$^2$         | -0.02        | 0.810   |
| Percentage of fat, %             | 0.07         | 0.349   |
| Waist circumference, cm          | -0.06        | 0.367   |
| Waist hip ratio                  | -0.08        | 0.267   |
| Visceral fat, level              | 0.09         | 0.217   |
| **Biochemical Results**          |              |         |
| Fasting blood sugar, mmol/L      | 0.04         | 0.569   |
| HbA1c, %                         | -0.06        | 0.427   |
| Total cholesterol, mmol/L        | 0.08         | 0.229   |
| Low density lipoprotein, mmol/L  | -0.003       | 0.961   |
| High density lipoprotein, mmol/L | 0.21         | 0.002$^a$ |
| Triglyceride, mmol/L             | -0.03        | 0.703   |
| **Dietary Intake**               |              |         |
| Calorie, mjoule                  | -0.14        | 0.054   |
| Adjusted dietary carbohydrate, g | -0.12        | 0.056   |
| Adjusted dietary protein, g      | -0.05        | 0.458   |
| Adjusted dietary fat, g          | -0.11        | 0.102   |
| Adjusted dietary fiber, g        | -0.03        | 0.671   |
| **Physical Activity**            |              |         |
| MET score                        | -0.18        | 0.007$^b$ |

$^a$ is significant at the 0.01 level

$^b$ is significant at the 0.05 level

A comparison of adiponectin concentrations between the three ethnicities in relation to their dietary intake...
and physical activity by using ANCOVA is shown in Table 5. Plasma adiponectin concentrations showed significant differences when compared between ethnic groups (P = 0.010). Moreover, after adjustment of lifestyle factors such as dietary fat, protein, carbohydrate, fiber intake and physical activity MET score, the mean of plasma adiponectin concentrations was still significantly different among ethnic groups (P = 0.003).

Table 4. Relationship Between Plasma Adiponectin Concentration with Ethnicity, Dietary Intake and Physical Activity for Type 2 Diabetes Patients Among Different Ethnic Groups (n = 210)

| Variables                      | Simple Linear Regression | General Linear Regression |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
|                               | b (95%, CI)              | P-value                   | b (95%, CI) | P-value |
| Ethnic, Malay and Indian      | 0.238 (0.649, 3.077)     | 0.003                     | 0.171 (0.318, 2.375) | 0.011 |
| Total MET Score               | -0.184 (0.000, 0.000)    | 0.007                     | -0.203 (0.000, 0.000) | 0.003 |
| Adjusted Dietary Carbohydrate| -0.132 (-0.012, 0.000)   | 0.056                     | -0.150 (-0.011, -0.001) | 0.026 |

- Crude regression coefficient
- Adjusted regression coefficient for medical history, age, sex, total cholesterol and visceral fat
- Stepwise multiple linear regression method applied. Model assumptions are fulfilled. There were no interactions among independent variables. No multicollinearity detected. Coefficient of determination (R²) = 0.153

Table 5. Comparison of Adiponectin Concentration between Ethnicity with Relation to Their Dietary Intake and Physical Activity for Type 2 Diabetes Patients (n = 210)

| Groups          | Adj. Mean (95% CI) | P value |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------|
| Ethnicity       |                    |         |
| Malay           | 7.202 (6.298, 8.106)| 0.003   |
| Chinese         | 6.687 (5.799, 7.575)|         |
| Indian          | 5.597 (4.651, 6.544)|         |

- Total MET score, fat, protein, carbohydrate and fiber adjusted.
- Test shows: Malay vs. Indian P < 0.05

5. Discussion

In this present study, the Indian respondents showed significantly lower plasma adiponectin concentrations compared to the other ethnic groups. This is consistent with a study done in Singapore (17). The Indian respondents also showed the highest prevalence of central adiposity. This could be one of the reasons the Indian respondents had the lowest plasma adiponectin concentrations as central adiposity reported to have a strong relationship with the plasma adiponectin concentrations (25). Furthermore, the Chinese respondents showed a statistically significant higher intake of dietary protein and fiber. Increasing dietary protein from 15% to 30% of total calorie intake at the expense of carbohydrate increasing the integration of insulin concentration and reducing the 24 hours integration of glucose concentrations (26). This might be one of the reasons the Chinese respondents showed a better control in T2DM patients compared to the Indian and the Malay respondents. A significant inverse correlation between plasma adiponectin concentrations with dietary carbohydrate intake was shown. It is consistent with the studies from Germany (23), California (24) and Boston in T2DM patients (27). A previous study conducted among T2DM patients and non-T2DM patients demonstrated that Interleukin concentrations decreased and plasma adiponectin concentrations increased after consumption of high carbohydrate and high fiber meals, however, contrasting result was shown after consumption of high carbohydrate and low fiber meals (16). In the present study, percentage of total carbohydrate intake was 60%. It is consistent with the guideline from the Ministry of Health Malaysia. However, only 3% of respondents achieved the target of dietary fiber intake recommended by Ministry of Health Malaysia. This may explain the cause of low plasma adiponectin concentrations despite respondent being on target with the guideline recommendation of total carbohydrate intake. The outcome of the study revealed the importance of carbohydrate’s quality, as compared to the overall carbohydrate intake. Carbohydrate with low glycaemic index should be studied further.

Plasma adiponectin concentrations also demonstrated a significant inverse relationship with levels of physical activity, with confounder adjusted. It is in accordance...
with the studies from United Kingdom (15), Japan (28) and United States (29). Previous studies showed that plasma adiponectin concentrations will be down regulated (15) when physical activity induces the sensitivity of insulin (28). Long-term physical activity intervention shown to increase the receptors of adiponectin and reduce the levels of adiponectin concentrations (30). In addition, physical activity might change the level of adiponectin in isoform, especially the high molecular weight (HMW) isoform, which was not studied in this paper (31). The ratio of adiponectin multimer isoforms may be changed by physical activity, thereby the biological active form of plasma adiponectin may be increased (30). This outcome showed that studies on isoforms of plasma adiponectin would be more accurate as compared to total adiponectin concentrations only. This paper showed that hypo-adiponectinemia seen in the Indian respondents was independent of lifestyle factors, as dietary carbohydrates and physical activity did not show any significant differences among the various ethnic groups. The Indian respondents also had a significantly higher percentage of HbA1c and significantly lower HDL concentrations. In conclusion, lower concentration of plasma adiponectin in the Indian respondents compared to the Malay and the Chinese respondents is not associated with lifestyle factors. The possibility of adiponectin gene polymorphism should be studied further.

For this present study, convenience sampling method might introduce selection bias (32), and it is unable be used to ensure approximately unbiased estimators of population quantities or provide associated measures of precision (16). Another limitation is the possibility of misreporting of physical activity data. Study respondents may have reported their physical activity levels in order not to embarrass themselves in front of a health-care professional. It is suggested that further studies use an accelerometer to measure physical activity level in order to directly detect frequency of human motion (16). Another limitation is the possibility of adiponectin associated with T2DM needs to be done, as HMW has potential roles in directly sensitizes the body to insulin (25), glucose (34) and lipid homeostasis secretion from adipose tissue. Studying HMW would be more accurate as compared to using total adiponectin levels.

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