

## Original Research Article

# Assessing Risk factors of diabetes mellitus based on rural-urban residence in Bangladesh: findings from two cross sectional surveys

---

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Diabetes mellitus is a rising global health issue that causes a number of health complications and is becoming increasingly prevalent in countries with low and medium incomes. The objective of the study is to assess the changes of the prevalence and associated risk factors of diabetes mellitus in the middle-aged and elderly population in urban and rural areas of Bangladesh between the years 2011 and 2018.

**Methods:** The relationship between the outcome variables and the covariates was evaluated using a chi-square test. In order to identify the risk factors strongly linked to diabetes mellitus, two distinct multivariate binary logistic regression models were utilized (one for urban and the other for rural areas).

**Results:** In 2011 there were 8.3% of respondents who had diabetes, and 11% in 2017–18. Multivariate analysis of the determinants of diabetes status in relation to place of residence revealed a significant impact on age, education, wealth status, region, and survey year. Diabetes risk was lower in rural Bangladesh (OR = 0.87) and higher in 2017-18, according to the odds ratio. In terms of fixed effects, the risk of diabetes was significantly 2.34 times higher for rich households compared to poor urban households, whereas the risk was 1.98 times higher for rural households. Unemployed respondents had a higher risk of diabetes (OR = 1.33 for urban and OR = 1.31 for rural residences) than employed respondents. Both urban and rural respondents without hypertension were at less risk of diabetes than those with hypertension (OR = 0.73 for urban and OR = 0.77 for rural).

**Conclusion:** A large proportion of the adult population in Bangladesh suffers from diabetes. Different health education programs are required to develop appropriate strategies, including proper weight control, physical activity, and healthier eating habits to prevent the prevalence of diabetes in Bangladesh.

**Keywords:** Diabetes, Risk factors, Covariates, Prevalence.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus (DM), a chronic metabolic disease, is a worldwide major public health problem over all the problems. Past few decades, diabetes mellitus has consistently ranked among the top 10 global causes of death [1]. Type 1 diabetes affects 5 to 10% of the population, while Type 2 diabetes affects 90 to 95% of the population [2]. By 2021, a total of 537 million adults worldwide will be affected by diabetes [3]. Approximately 80% of adults with diabetes are from low-and middle-income countries around the world.

Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to see the largest increase in the number of people with diabetes compared to any other region by 2040, with more than half of those affected being unaware of their diabetes status [4]. In Southeast Asia, 1 of every 11 adults (90 million) has diabetes. In Bangladesh 4.05% of total death caused by diabetes, 28976 numbers of total death [5.6]. Bangladesh has experienced an epidemiological transition in the past few years from communicable diseases to non-communicable diseases [7].

Diabetes is increasing in Bangladesh as a result of rapid urbanization, reduced physical activity, unhealthy eating patterns, increased cigarette use, and cardiovascular disorders [8]. A recent study of meta-analysis revealed that the overall rate of diabetes mellitus in Bangladesh's population was 8% [9]. The literature also indicates significant regional differences in the prevalence of diabetes (6% to 19%) in Bangladesh [10]. Because of this disease, several other health complications arise that may affect the entire body.

The causes of having diabetes mellitus, are diverse and complex. Previous studies based on Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data have attempted to discover the risk factors for diabetes mellitus status. Age, sex, education, wealth status, working status, caffeinating drink, residence etc. were most important determinants that were associated with diabetes status. A meta-analysis including 22 studies by Li et al., (2020) [11] showed that the prevalence to develop diabetes mellitus increases with increases in respondent age group. Liu et al., (2019) [12] investigated the relationship between maternal ethnicity, maternal age at delivery, and the risk of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) and showed that Asian women have higher of odds of GDM diagnosis. Another study used a two-level logistic regression model to investigate the prevalence of diabetes mellitus and its contributing factors in Bangladesh. It found that the likelihood of having DM was higher in female participants, higher educated participants, people from wealthy families, and people with hypertension [13]

Marbaniang et al., (2021) [14] observed that the risk of respondents having diabetes increased along with their age. Increasing age is a potential risk factor to develop diabetes as with an increase in age, physical activity declines, leading to the onset of diabetes. The richest wealth quintile was more likely to have diabetes than their poor counterparts [14]. Due to residential heterogeneity in Bangladesh, it was unclear how common diabetes was and what risk factors were related to it. Based on this gap, the purpose of this study is to investigate the prevalence of diabetes mellitus (DM) and its associated factors across middle-aged and elderly people in all residential areas in Bangladesh. The results of this study could help policy makers of Bangladesh to develop evidence-based interventions to control diabetes.

## **2. MATERIAL AND METHODS**

### **2.1 DATA SOURCE**

A nationally representative secondary data was used for this study named "Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS)". which was implemented by the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This study conducted based on BDHS 2011 and BDHS 2017-18 survey data set.

### **2.2. SAMPLE DESIGN**

In this cross-sectional survey, stratified sampling was utilized in two stages. In the first stage, a list of study areas was chosen, and in the second stage, houses were chosen from each enumeration area. The survey was conducted in 18000 households with 83731 respondents (for 2011 survey) and 20250 households with 89819 respondents (for 2017-18 survey). Since this study focuses on middle age and older population (i.e., 35+), <35 aged respondents were omitted from this sample. For the further analysis purpose, data were weighted to represent the more accurate structure of Bangladeshi population using weighting factors provided with the Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey. For hypertension study, after weighing, 7838 (for 2011 survey) and 7133 (for 2017-18 survey) 35+ aged respondents included in this study. After combining the two datasets, 14971 adults were used for the analysis. According to diabetes mellitus study, 7543 respondents were included in 2011 survey and 6680 respondents were included in 2017-18 survey, and after combining two datasets, there were 14222 middle age and older respondents included as a sample for further analysis.

### **2.3. DEPENDENT VARIABLE**

According to World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines, the presence of diabetes was considered if the fasting plasma glucose level was  $\geq 7.0$  mmol/L.

### **2.4. INDEPENDENT VARIABLE**

This study dealt with numerous independent variables. The independent variables were respondents age, sex, educational status, wealth status, working status, having hypertension, drink coffee/tea, region, and residence. Respondents ages were classified into four groups: 35-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 64+. There were three categories for respondents' education levels: no education, primary education, and secondary education or above. Respondents' wealth status was subdivided into poor, middle, and rich classes. The categories for working status were yes and no. Respondents were asked whether they drank coffee or tea. If they drank any of them, it was considered as yes, otherwise no. There was a yes/no category for hypertension. The residences of the respondents were categorized as urban and rural. This study divided the whole Bangladesh into four regions: Northern, Eastern, Central, and Southern. Since this study used two survey data sets, the survey year (2011 and 2017–18) was regarded as an independent variable.

### **2.5. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

This study used descriptive statistics; that is frequency distributions for each variable frequency distributions for each variable were examined. To investigate the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables, we used bivariate analysis. The chi-square statistics was used to test for independence. Binary logistic regression was applied to assess the effect of an independent variables on dependent variable. Data management and analysis were performed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) version 25 and R-Programming version 4.0.0.

## **3. RESULTS**

**Table 1** represents basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics for diabetes mellitus study such as, respondent age, respondent sex, respondent education, wealth status, currently working, having hypertension, drinking coffee/tea, region, residence and survey year. In this section, about half of the respondents were female (51%) and most of the respondents were middle aged (36.1%). More than one third portion of the total respondents

were illiterate (45%). The majority of the participants were from poor and rich classes (approximately, 40%, each). 55.8% of the respondents were working outside of the home, and more than two-thirds of the respondents had hypertension problems. Majority of the respondent comes from central region of Bangladesh (39%), and 76% were from rural residents of Bangladesh. Moreover, as per Table 1, there were more respondents in 2011 (53%) as compared to 2017–18 (47%).

**Table 1. Percentage distribution of the selected variables for diabetes mellitus.**

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Frequency (n=14,222)</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
<b>Respondent age (in years)</b>		
35-44	5128	36.1
45-54	3894	27.4
55-64	2651	18.6
≥65	2549	17.9
<b>Respondent sex</b>		
Male	6962	49.0
Female	7260	51.0
<b>Respondent education</b>		
No education	6426	45.2
Primary education	4120	19.0
Secondary and above	3677	25.9
<b>Wealth status</b>		
Poor	5640	39.7
Middle	2873	20.2
Rich	5710	40.1
<b>Currently working</b>		
Yes	7933	55.8
No	6285	44.2
<b>Hypertension</b>		

Yes	9953	70.1
No	4244	29.9
<b>Drinking coffee/tea</b>		
Yes	830	5.8
No	13368	94.2
<b>Region</b>		
Northern	3189	22.4
Eastern	2755	19.4
Central	5542	39.0
Southern	2737	19.2
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	3399	23.9
Rural	10823	76.1
<b>Years</b>		
2011	7543	53.0
2017-18	6680	47.0

The prevalence of diabetes mellitus status and the background characteristics of the covariates were shown in **Table 2**. From the  $\chi^2$  test, all the covariates were significantly associated with Diabetes except sex. The percentage of respondents with diabetes was found to be higher for older age (55-64 years) (approximately 11 percent), respondents' secondary and higher education (13.2 percent), rich respondents (approximately 14.5 percent), being unemployed (11 percent), having hypertension (12.5 percent), drinking any coffee or tea (12.4 percent), being from the eastern region of Bangladesh (12.3 percent), being from an urban area (13.5 percent), and for the 2017-18 survey year (11 percent).

**Table 2. Association between selected variables and diabetes mellitus status among middle aged and older population in Bangladesh.**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Diabetes mellitus status</b>			
	<b>No (%)</b>	<b>Yes (%)</b>	<b><math>\chi^2</math> value</b>	<b>p-value</b>

<b>Respondent age (in years)</b>				
35-44	91.9	8.1		
45-54	89.9	10.1		
55-64	88.6	11.4	24.95	<0.001
≥65	90.1	9.9		
<b>Respondent sex</b>				
Male	90.6	9.4		
Female	90.2	9.8	0.75	0.39
<b>Respondent education</b>				
No education	92.7	7.3		
Primary education	90.2	9.8	93.66	<0.001
Secondary and above	86.8	13.2		
<b>Wealth status</b>				
Poor	94.1	5.9		
Middle	93.0	7.0	272.69	<0.001
Rich	85.5	14.5		
<b>Currently working</b>				
Yes	91.6	8.4		
No	89.0	11.0	27.64	<0.001
<b>Hypertension</b>				
Yes	87.5	12.5		
No	91.7	8.3	60.67	<0.001
<b>Drinking coffee/tea</b>				
Yes	87.6	12.4		
No	90.6	9.4	8.25	0.004

<b>Region</b>				
Northern	92.5	7.5		
Eastern	87.7	12.3		
Central	89.9	10.1	46.59	<0.001
Southern	91.7	8.3		
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	86.5	13.5		
Rural	91.7	8.3	80.58	<0.001
<b>Years</b>				
2011	91.7	8.3		
2017-18	89.0	11.0	28.64	<0.001

In **Table 3**, the results of the binary logistic regression model are presented. From this table, it was clear that the risk of diabetes was lower in rural Bangladesh (OR = 0.87) and higher in the years 2017–18. Considering fixed effects, the odds ratio of having diabetes was significantly higher for the older age group of respondents. The risk of developing diabetes mellitus was 34%, 44%, and 25% greater for respondents aged 45–54, 55–64, and > 64 among all rural respondents, respectively, than for respondents aged 35–44. This study found significant only in the 45-54 year (OR = 1.37) and 55-64 year (OR = 1.67) age groups in urban residences. The rich were 2.34 times more likely to have diabetes than the poor in the urban area, while the rural area was 1.98 times more likely. As observed in Table 3, there was a significant association between the respondent's educational level and diabetes status. In the urban area, respondents with secondary and higher education had a 72% higher risk of diabetes than uneducated respondents. This risk was 37% higher in rural areas.

Unemployed respondents had a higher risk of diabetes than employed respondents (OR = 1.33 for urban and OR = 1.31 for rural residences in Bangladesh). Both urban and rural respondents without hypertension were at less risk of diabetes than those with hypertension (OR = 0.73 for urban and OR = 0.77 for rural). The region was not a significant factor among urban residences in Bangladesh. But, the eastern part of Bangladesh showed a 61 percent greater risk of diabetes among rural populations than the northern part.

**Table 3. Binary logistic regression analysis showing the risk of diabetes mellitus status among middle and older aged population by background characteristics in urban and rural residence.**

Variables	Full sample			Urban sample			Rural sample		
	OR	95% CI	P-value	OR	95% CI	P-value	OR	95% CI	P-value
<b>Respondent age (in years)</b>									
35-44 (ref.)	1			1			1		
45-54	1.34	1.16 – 1.56	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	1.37	1.07 – 1.77	<b>0.01</b>	1.34	1.11 – 1.61	<b>0.002</b>
55-64	1.50	1.27 – 1.77	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	1.67	1.26 – 2.22	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	1.44	1.18 – 1.76	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
≥65	1.24	1.04 – 1.48	<b>0.02</b>	1.25	0.89 – 1.75	0.19	1.25	1.01 – 1.55	<b>0.04</b>
<b>Respondent education</b>									
No education (ref.)	1			1			1		
Primary	1.31	1.14 – 1.52	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	1.33	1.00 – 1.78	<b>0.05</b>	1.31	1.10 – 1.55	<b>0.002</b>
Secondary+	1.49	1.28 – 1.74	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	1.72	1.31 – 2.24	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	1.37	1.13 – 1.66	<b>0.002</b>
<b>Wealth status</b>									
Poor (ref.)	1			1			1		
Middle	1.07	0.89 – 1.29	0.47	0.90	0.51 – 1.60	0.721	1.11	0.92 – 1.35	0.28
Rich	2.06	1.76 – 2.40	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	2.34	1.51 – 3.61	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	1.98	1.67 – 2.35	<b>&lt;0.001</b>

<b>Working status</b>									
Yes (ref.)	1			1			1		
No	1.34	1.18 – 1.51	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	1.33	1.07 – 1.64	<b>0.009</b>	1.31	1.13 – 1.53	<b>0.001</b>
<b>Hypertension</b>									
Yes (ref.)	1			1			1		
No	0.76	0.67 – 0.86	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	0.73	0.59 – 0.90	<b>0.004</b>	0.77	0.66 – 0.90	<b>0.001</b>
<b>Drink coffee</b>									
Yes (ref.)	1			1			1		
No	0.85	0.68 – 1.07	0.17	0.92	0.63 – 1.35	0.68	0.84	0.63 – 1.12	0.24
<b>Region</b>									
Northern (ref.)	1			1			1		
Eastern	1.42	1.19 – 1.71	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	1.03	0.71 – 1.50	0.875	1.61	1.31 – 1.98	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Central	1.26	1.07 – 1.48	<b>0.006</b>	1.34	0.96 – 1.85	0.081	1.19	0.98 – 1.44	0.08
Southern	1.00	0.83 – 1.22	0.98	1.15	0.78 – 1.70	0.470	0.95	0.76 – 1.19	0.64
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban (ref.)	1								
Rural	0.87	0.77 – 1.00	<b>0.05</b>						

Survey year									
2011 (ref.)	1			1			1		
2017-18	1.37	1.22 – 1.55	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	1.45	1.18 – 1.79	<b>0.001</b>	1.34	1.15 – 1.55	<b>&lt;0.001</b>

#### 4. DISCUSSION

The result of the study reveals higher trends in diabetes status in Bangladesh. According to the results of this study, the prevalence of diabetes was increased by 3% from 2011 to 2017-18. These results were consistent with earlier research done in Bangladesh [15-17]. The risk of diabetes was significantly related to respondent age, education, wealth status, respondent working status, and geographical region in both Bangladeshi residential areas.

This study demonstrated that elderly individuals are more likely than middle-aged individuals to have diabetes mellitus. Evidence from several studies shows the consistency with this finding [18-21]. The findings showed that geographical location had a significant impact on diabetes prevalence. The eastern and central regions of Bangladesh were prone to a lower risk of diabetes mellitus than the northern regions. Similar phenomena were discovered in a previous study [22].

In this study, a significant positive association was found between diabetes and household wealth status. Respondents from middle and rich families had a higher risk of developing diabetes mellitus than respondents from poor backgrounds. It should be noted that findings from several previous studies was in line with this study's findings [23-25]. Compare with uneducated respondents, respondent with higher education level in both urban and rural areas of Bangladesh had high risk of having diabetes mellitus. Previous studies conducted by various research confirmed that increase in education may increase the risk of having diabetes mellitus [26-28]. Respondents who had hypertension problems had a higher risk of having diabetes mellitus problems in Bangladesh. The probability of developing diabetes was lower among employed people than among unemployed people. Several studies showed moderate or high physical activities were inversely related to diabetes mellitus prevalence [29-30]. The findings of this study support a prior study from Bangladesh that found no statistically significant link between gender and the risk of getting diabetes mellitus [31].

#### 5. CONCLUSION

The rate of developing diabetes mellitus is growing substantially in Bangladesh. In this study, the prevalence of diabetes mellitus in Bangladesh was determined and provides comprehensive summary estimates of the rate of diabetes mellitus along with their trend. This study indicates that diabetes prevalence in Bangladesh is high and increasing. The findings of the study also suggest that respondent age, education, wealth status, working status, and geographical region are strongly related to high risk of developing diabetes among the people of Bangladesh. Therefore, risk factor prevention-based health interventions could aid in lowering the prevalence of diabetes. The government should launch the appropriate campaigns to educate young people about important issues,

such as providing extra care for the elderly and those who are at high risk of developing diabetes.

## CONSENT

N/A

## ETHICAL APPROVAL (WHEREEVER APPLICABLE)

Not applicable as the study conducted entirely on the public domain dataset of Bangladesh which are available on online

## REFERENCES

1. World Health Organization (2020). *The Top 10 Causes of Death*. [online] World Health Organization. Available at: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/the-top-10-causes-of-death> [Accessed 16 Jul. 2022].
2. Deshpande, A.D., Harris-Hayes, M. and Schootman, M. (2008). Epidemiology of Diabetes and Diabetes-Related Complications. *Physical Therapy*, 88(11), pp.1254–1264. doi:[10.2522/ptj.20080020](https://doi.org/10.2522/ptj.20080020).
3. Sun, H., Saeedi, P., Karuranga, S., Pinkepank, M., Ogurtsova, K., Duncan, B.B., Stein, C., Basit, A., Chan, J.C.N., Mbanya, J.C., Pavkov, M.E., Ramachandaran, A., Wild, S.H., James, S., Herman, W.H., Zhang, P., Bommer, C., Kuo, S., Boyko, E.J. and Magliano, D.J. (2021). IDF Diabetes Atlas: Global, Regional and country-level Diabetes Prevalence Estimates for 2021 and Projections for 2045. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, 183(10267), p.109119. doi:10.1016/j.diabres.2021.109119.
4. Zekewos, A., Loha, E., Egeno, T., Wubshet, K. and Merga, Z. (2018). Prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus and Associated Factors in Southern Ethiopia: a Community Based Study. *Ethiopian Journal of Health Sciences*, 28(4), pp.451–460. doi:10.4314/ejhs.v28i4.11.
5. AK Mohiuddin (2019). Diabetes Fact: Bangladesh Perspective. *International Journal of Diabetes Research*, 2(1), pp.14–20. doi:10.17554/ijdr.v2i1.2457.
6. International Diabetes Federation (2019). IDF Diabetes Atlas 9th Edition. [online] [www.diabetesatlas.org](http://www.diabetesatlas.org). Available at: <https://www.diabetesatlas.org/en/> [Accessed 25 Sep. 2021].
  1. Ahsan Karar, Z., Alam, N. and Kim Streatfield, P. (2009). Epidemiological Transition in Rural Bangladesh, 1986–2006. *Global Health Action*, 2(1), p.1904. doi:[10.3402/gha.v2i0.1904](https://doi.org/10.3402/gha.v2i0.1904).
  2. Roy, P.K., Khan, M.H.R., Akter, T. and Rahman, M.S. (2019). Exploring socio-demographic-and geographical-variations in Prevalence of Diabetes and Hypertension in Bangladesh: Bayesian Spatial Analysis of National Health Survey Data. *Spatial and Spatio-temporal Epidemiology*, 29, pp.71–83. doi:[10.1016/j.sste.2019.03.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sste.2019.03.003).
  3. Akhtar, S., Nasir, J.A., Sarwar, A., Nasr, N., Javed, A., Majeed, R., Salam, M.A. and Billah, B. (2020). Prevalence of Diabetes and pre-diabetes in Bangladesh: a Systematic

Review and meta-analysis. *BMJ Open*, 10(9), p.e036086. doi:[10.1136/bmjopen-2019-036086](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2019-036086).

4. Roy, P.K., Khan, M.H.R., Akter, T. and Rahman, M.S. (2019). Exploring socio-demographic-and geographical-variations in Prevalence of Diabetes and Hypertension in Bangladesh: Bayesian Spatial Analysis of National Health Survey Data. *Spatial and Spatio-temporal Epidemiology*, 29, pp.71–83. doi:[10.1016/j.sste.2019.03.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sste.2019.03.003).

5. Li, Y., Ren, X., He, L., Li, J., Zhang, S. and Chen, W. (2020). Maternal age and the risk of gestational diabetes mellitus: A systematic review and meta-analysis of over 120 million participants. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, 162, p.108044. doi:[10.1016/j.diabres.2020.108044](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diabres.2020.108044).

6. Liu, B., Lamerato, L.E. and Misra, D.P. (2019). A retrospective analysis of the relationship between race/ethnicity, age at delivery and the risk of gestational diabetes mellitus. *The Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine*, pp.1–9. doi:[10.1080/14767058.2019.1566310](https://doi.org/10.1080/14767058.2019.1566310).

7. Talukder, A. and Hossain, M.Z. (2020). Prevalence of diabetes mellitus and its associated factors in bangladesh: Application of two-level logistic regression model. *Scientific Reports*, 10(1), pp.1–7. doi:[10.1038/s41598-020-66084-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-66084-9).

8. Marbaniang, S.P., Lhungdim, H., Chauhan, S. and Srivastava, S. (2021). Interaction of multiple risk factors and population attributable fraction for type 2 diabetes and hypertension among adults aged 15–49 years in northeast india. *Diabetes & Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research & Reviews*, 15(5), p.102227. doi:[10.1016/j.dsx.2021.102227](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsx.2021.102227).

9. Chowdhury, M.Z.I., Rahman, M., Akter, T., Akhter, T., Ahmed, A., Shovon, M.A., Farhana, Z., Chowdhury, N. and Turin, T.C. (2020). Hypertension Prevalence and Its Trend in Bangladesh: Evidence from a Systematic Review and meta-analysis. *Clinical Hypertension*, 26(1). doi:[10.1186/s40885-020-00143-1](https://doi.org/10.1186/s40885-020-00143-1).

16. Khan, Md.N., Oldroyd, J.C., Chowdhury, E.K., Hossain, M.B., Rana, J., Renzetti, S. and Islam, R.M. (2021). Prevalence, awareness, treatment, and Control of Hypertension in Bangladesh: Findings from National Demographic and Health Survey, 2017–2018. *The Journal of Clinical Hypertension*. doi:[10.1111/jch.14363](https://doi.org/10.1111/jch.14363).

17. Sathi, N.J., Islam, Md.A., Ahmed, Md.S. and Islam, S.M.S. (2022). Prevalence, Trends and Associated Factors of Hypertension and Diabetes Mellitus in Bangladesh: Evidence from BHDS 2011 and 2017–18. *PLOS ONE*, 17(5), p.e0267243. doi:[10.1371/journal.pone.0267243](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0267243).

18. Hua, K., Hao, G. and Li, W. (2017). Cardiovascular Outcomes of Lifestyle Intervention in Hypertensive Patients with Antihypertensive Agents. *International Journal of Cardiology*, 227, pp.751–756. doi:[10.1016/j.ijcard.2016.10.062](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijcard.2016.10.062).

19. Antignac, M., Diop, I.B., Macquart de Terline, D., Kramoh, K.E., Balde, D.M., Dzudie, A., Ferreira, B., Houenassi, M.D., Hounsou, D., Ikama, M.S., Kane, A., Kimbally-Kaki, S.G., Kingue, S., Kouam Kouam, C., Limbole, E., Mfeukeu Kuate, L., Mipinda, J.B., N'Guetta, R., Nhavoto, C. and Sesso, Z. (2018). Socioeconomic Status and Hypertension Control in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Hypertension*, 71(4), pp.577–584. doi:[10.1161/hypertensionaha.117.10512](https://doi.org/10.1161/hypertensionaha.117.10512).

20. Monakali, S., Ter Goon, D., Seekoe, E. and Owolabi, E.O. (2018). Prevalence, awareness, Control and Determinants of Hypertension among Primary Health Care Professional Nurses in Eastern Cape, South Africa. *African Journal of Primary Health Care & Family Medicine*, 10(1). doi:10.4102/phcfm.v10i1.1758.
21. Mutyambizi, C., Pavlova, M., Hongoro, C. and Groot, W. (2020). Inequalities and Factors Associated with Adherence to Diabetes self-care Practices Amongst Patients at Two Public Hospitals in Gauteng, South Africa. *BMC Endocrine Disorders*, 20(1). doi:10.1186/s12902-020-0492-y.
22. Hossain, M.B., Khan, Md.N., Oldroyd, J.C., Rana, J., Magliago, D.J., Chowdhury, E.K., Karim, M.N. and Islam, R.M. (2022). Prevalence of, and Risk Factors for, Diabetes and Prediabetes in Bangladesh: Evidence from the National Survey Using a Multilevel Poisson Regression Model with a Robust Variance. *PLOS Global Public Health*, 2(6), p.e0000461. doi:10.1371/journal.pgph.0000461.
23. Gupta, R.D., Chakraborty, P.A. and Hossain, Md.B. (2021). Association of household wealth and education level with hypertension and diabetes among adults in bangladesh: A propensity score-based analysis. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, 26(9), pp.1047–1056. doi:10.1111/tmi.13625.
24. Corsi, D.J. and Subramanian, S.V. (2019). Socioeconomic Gradients and Distribution of Diabetes, Hypertension, and Obesity in India. *JAMA Network Open*, 2(4), p.e190411. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.0411.
25. Papier, K., Jordan, S., D'Este, C., Bain, C., Peungson, J., Banwell, C., Yiengprugsawan, V., Seubsman, S. and Sleight, A. (2016). Incidence and Risk Factors for Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Transitional Thailand: Results from the Thai Cohort Study. *BMJ Open*, 6(12), p.e014102. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2016-014102.
26. Aekplakorn, W., Chariyalertsak, S., Kessomboon, P., Assanangkornchai, S., Taneepanichskul, S. and Putwatana, P. (2018). Prevalence of Diabetes and Relationship with Socioeconomic Status in the Thai Population: National Health Examination Survey, 2004–2014. *Journal of Diabetes Research*, 2018, pp.1–8. doi:10.1155/2018/1654530.
27. Menke, A., Casagrande, S., Geiss, L. and Cowie, C.C. (2015). Prevalence of and Trends in Diabetes among Adults in the United States, 1988-2012. *JAMA*, 314(10), p.1021. doi:10.1001/jama.2015.10029.
28. Wang, Z., Chen, Z., Zhang, L., Wang, X., Hao, G., Zhang, Z., Shao, L., Tian, Y., Dong, Y., Zheng, C., Wang, J., Zhu, M., Weintraub, W.S. and Gao, R. (2018). Status of Hypertension in China. *Circulation*, 137(22), pp.2344–2356. doi:10.1161/circulationaha.117.032380.
29. González, K., Fuentes, J. and Márquez, J.L. (2017). Physical Inactivity, Sedentary Behavior and Chronic Diseases. *Korean Journal of Family Medicine*, 38(3), p.111. doi:10.4082/kjfm.2017.38.3.111.
30. Allen, L., Williams, J., Townsend, N., Mikkelsen, B., Roberts, N., Foster, C. and Wickramasinghe, K. (2017). Socioeconomic Status and non-communicable Disease Behavioural Risk Factors in low-income and lower-middle-income countries: a Systematic Review. *The Lancet Global Health*, 5(3), pp.e277–e289. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(17)30058-x

31. Ali, N., Akram, R., Sheikh, N., Sarker, A.R. and Sultana, M. (2019). Sex-specific prevalence, Inequality and Associated Predictors of hypertension, diabetes, and Comorbidity among Bangladeshi adults: Results from a Nationwide cross-sectional Demographic and Health Survey. *BMJ Open*, 9(9), p.e029364. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2019-029364

UNDER PEER REVIEW