

Subscapular skinfold thickness distinguishes between transient and persistent impaired glucose tolerance: Study on Lifestyle-Intervention and Impaired Glucose Tolerance Maastricht (SLIM)

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Subscapular skinfold thickness distinguishes between transient and persistent impaired glucose tolerance: Study on Lifestyle-Intervention and Impaired Glucose Tolerance Maastricht (SLIM)

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Abstract

Aims To assess whether adding anthropometric measurements to an oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) can help to distinguish between transient and persistent impaired glucose tolerance (IGT).

Methods From the SLIM project (Study on Lifestyle-Intervention and IGT Maastricht), a study designed to evaluate whether diet and physical activity intervention can improve glucose tolerance in subjects at risk for diabetes, 108 subjects with IGT underwent a repeated OGTT 2–4 months after the initial OGTT. Following the second test, subjects were classified as transient IGT, or persistent IGT. Anthropometric measurements, including body mass index, waist and hip circumference, sagittal and transverse abdominal diameters and skinfold thickness measurements, were done during the second OGTT.

Results Persistent IGT was diagnosed in 47 subjects (44%), transient IGT in 40 (37%), impaired fasting glucose in eight subjects (7%), and diabetes in 13 cases (12%). Two-hour blood glucose levels at the initial OGTT and subscapular skinfold thickness were significantly higher in subjects with persistent IGT (2-h blood glucose 9.8 ± 0.1 mmol/l vs. 10.2 ± 0.1 mmol/l for transient IGT and persistent IGT, respectively; subscapular skinfold thickness 25.4 ± 1.4 mm vs. 29.8 ± 1.2 mm for transient IGT and persistent IGT, respectively). After adjustment for age, sex and family history of diabetes mellitus, logistic regression indicated that 2-h blood glucose level during the initial OGTT represented the strongest predictor of persistent IGT ($P < 0.02$), followed by subscapular skinfold thickness ($P < 0.05$). After adjustment for 2-h blood glucose levels during the first OGTT, subscapular skinfold thickness remained significantly associated with persistent IGT (odds ratio 1.84; $P < 0.05$).

Conclusions In addition to the 2-h blood glucose level, subscapular skinfold thickness was the best predictor of persistent IGT, suggesting that adding simple anthropometric measures to oral glucose tolerance testing may improve the distinction between persistent and transient glucose intolerance.

Diabet. Med. 20, 552–557 (2003)

Keywords impaired glucose tolerance, obesity, body fat distribution, blood glucose

Introduction

Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) is considered a precursor to Type 2 diabetes mellitus. Prevalence of IGT varies widely between populations, from as low as 2.0% in rural populations to > 20% in high-risk populations [1]. Cumulative incidence of diabetes ranges from 23% up to 63% among subjects with IGT [2], and is strongly dependent on baseline fasting and 2-h glucose concentration [3]. IGT is also associated with adverse cardiovascular risk factors, and an increased risk of cardiovascular disease [4,5]. Subjects with IGT benefit from (early) lifestyle interventions, aimed at the prevention or delay of progression to Type 2 diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular disease [6,7].

IGT is identified with an oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), but about 50% of the subjects revert to normal glucose tolerance at re-testing, indicating a poor reproducibility [8,9]. Subjects with IGT on two occasions, known as persistent IGT, have a higher risk of developing diabetes compared with those returning to normal glucose tolerance at re-testing (transient IGT) [10,11]. Subjects with persistent IGT also demonstrate loss of the first-phase insulin response indicating early β -cell dysfunction, while subjects with transient IGT have a normal insulin response [12]. It might be useful to distinguish persistent and transient glucose intolerance on the basis of one single glucose tolerance test. This would enable an intervention programme to target those at the greatest risk of progression to Type 2 diabetes mellitus.

A few studies have tried to identify additional factors improving distinction between transient IGT and persistent IGT [11,13,14]. The most important predictors were 2-h blood glucose level, hyperinsulinaemia, and overall obesity [i.e. body mass index (BMI)]. However, both total body fat content and body fat distribution are important risk factors for the development of Type 2 diabetes mellitus [15–17]. Simple anthropometric measures (e.g. waist circumference, skinfold thickness) could provide additional information to measures of overall body fat content (i.e. BMI), and may have potential predictive value in distinguishing between persistent and transient IGT. Indeed, it has been shown that concurrent use of simple anthropometric assessments may provide a more complete picture of risk of abnormal glucose and insulin regulation [18].

The purpose of the present study was to assess whether adding single or multiple anthropometric measurements to oral glucose tolerance testing improved the distinction between transient and persistent IGT in middle-aged men and women. BMI, waist and hip circumference, waist–hip ratio (WHR), sagittal and transverse abdominal diameter and skinfold thickness were used as anthropometric measures.

Patients and methods

Study design

The SLIM project (Study on Lifestyle-Intervention and IGT, Maastricht) is a randomized controlled trial, designed to study

whether 3 years diet/physical activity intervention programme can improve glucose tolerance and prevent Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) in subjects with IGT. The study design is described elsewhere [19]. In brief, subjects with an elevated risk for the presence of disturbances in glucose tolerance (age > 40 and/or a family history of diabetes), but no known DM, were selected from an existing cohort, monitoring health and disease in the Maastricht population, and invited to undergo a first OGTT. Caucasian subjects with capillary 2-h glucose levels > 7.8 mmol/l, in otherwise good health and willing to participate in a lifestyle intervention programme, were invited for a second OGTT ($n = 177$). During the second OGTT the physical examination included several anthropometric measurements (see below). Final inclusion in the intervention study was based on results of both OGTTs and several exclusion criteria.

In this paper we describe 108 subjects with IGT at the first OGTT, who underwent a second OGTT within 2–4 months after the initial test. Those with impaired fasting glucose (IFG), newly diagnosed Type 2 diabetes and high normal values at the first OGTT were excluded from this analysis ($n = 69$). In total, results are described from 57 men (age 57.4 ± 1.0 years, BMI 29.2 ± 0.5 kg/m²) and 51 women (age 55.1 ± 1.1 years, BMI 29.3 ± 0.5 kg/m²). The Medical Ethical Review Committee of Maastricht University approved the study protocol, and all subjects gave their written informed consent before the start of the study.

Glucose tolerance testing

Glucose tolerance was tested with a standard OGTT. After an overnight fast (10–12 h), blood samples were drawn, after which the subjects received the glucose load (75 g glucose, dissolved in 250 ml water; AVEBE, Veendam the Netherlands). After 2 h another blood sample was drawn. During the initial OGTT capillary blood was collected, and blood glucose level was determined with a glucometer Elite (Bayer, Zurich, Switzerland). Test strips are calibrated to give results equivalent to capillary plasma; this means that IGT is defined as fasting < 7.0 mmol/l and 2 h ≥ 8.9 mmol/l, but < 12.2 mmol/l according to the WHO [20]. During the second test, blood glucose levels were determined in venous plasma with a standard enzymatic technique automated on the Cobas Fara centrifugal analyser at 340 nm (Roche Unikit III; Hoffman-La Roche, Basel, Switzerland). During the second OGTT a fasting blood sample was drawn to determine the HbA_{1c} fraction by high-performance liquid chromatography (reference value for our laboratory 4.4–6.2%).

It is known that glucose levels are higher in capillary blood compared with venous blood or plasma. To validate this approach we measured the consistency in classification according to the WHO criteria [20] between capillary blood and venous plasma in a distinct group of subjects selected from the same cohort as the present study population. During standard OGTT we simultaneously measured in 245 men and women (age 59.3 ± 6.8 years, BMI 28.6 ± 4.2 kg/m²) venous plasma and capillary blood glucose concentration (with the methods described above). Mean difference between capillary and venous plasma glucose was 0.16 mmol/l [95% confidence interval (CI) 0.02, 0.30] and 0.96 mmol/l (95% CI 0.68, 1.24) during fasting

and at 2 h post OGTT, respectively. These differences closely match the difference between (capillary and venous plasma) cut-off values used for defining IGT according the WHO (fasting 0.0 mmol/l and 2 h 1.1 mmol/l). Consistency in classification according to the WHO criteria between capillary blood and venous plasma was good (69%, κ 0.55, $P < 0.001$ [21]).

Anthropometry

Body weight was measured with an electronic scale to the nearest 0.1 kg, with the subject wearing only light clothing. Height was measured with the subject standing on the floor without shoes with the back straight against the wall to the nearest 0.5 cm. BMI was calculated as the ratio of the weight and height squared (kg/m^2). Skinfold thickness was measured twice using a skinfold calliper at the triceps, biceps, subscapular and suprailliacal region. The sum of peripheral skinfold (triceps and biceps) and the sum of trunk skinfold (subscapular and suprailliacal) was computed. Waist circumference (waist) was measured with the subject in the standing position at the level midway between the lowest rib and iliacal crest to the nearest 0.5 cm; hip circumference was measured at the maximum circumference over the buttocks to the nearest 0.5 cm. WHR was computed as the ratio between waist and hip circumference. Sagittal and transverse abdominal diameter were measured with the subject in a recumbent position, at the level of the crista iliaca to the nearest mm using a sliding beam calliper. The same person did all the anthropometric measurements.

Classification of subjects

The results of the second OGTT were interpreted according to the WHO criteria: IGT fasting < 7.0 mmol/l, 2 h ≥ 7.8 and < 11.1 mmol/l [20]. In the subsequent (statistical) analysis comparisons were made between subjects returning to normal glucose tolerance at the second test (transient IGT) and subjects remaining impaired glucose tolerant (persistent IGT).

Statistical analysis

Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. All variables were checked for normal distribution. Differences between groups were analysed with an unpaired *t*-test. The predictive value of anthropometric variables for having transient or persistent IGT was analysed by means of logistic regression analysis. Dependent (nominal) variable was persistent IGT or not. For each anthropometric variable, logistic regression analysis was carried out using sex, age, family history of diabetes and 2-h glucose at the initial test as covariant. Odds ratios were expressed according to a 1 SD difference in the selected anthropometric variable. Level of significance was set at $P \leq 0.05$. All analyses were performed with Statview 5.0 for Macintosh (SAS, Cary, NC, USA).

Results

In total 108 subjects, 57 men and 51 women, participated in both OGTTs. Outcome of the second OGTT is depicted in Table 1. Normal glucose tolerance at re-testing was found in

40 subjects (37%), IGT in 47 subjects (44%), impaired fasting glucose in eight subjects (7%) and newly diagnosed Type 2 DM in 13 subjects (12%). When split by sex the number of subjects returning to normal was not different between men and women (see Table 1). Only the data from the 40 subjects returning to normal glucose tolerance at re-testing (transient IGT) and the 47 subjects remaining IGT (persistent IGT) were used in the following analysis.

Average time between the initial OGTT and the second OGTT was 79 ± 47 days (mean \pm SD), and no differences in average time between tests were observed between subjects with transient and persistent glucose intolerance (data not shown). Furthermore, no difference in change in body weight between the first and the second OGTT was observed between groups (data not shown).

Anthropometric variables and results of the initial OGTT are depicted in Table 2 for transient IGT and persistent IGT. Post load blood glucose concentrations during the initial OGTT were higher in persistent IGT compared with transient IGT ($P < 0.01$). Fasting blood glucose concentrations during the initial OGTT tended to be higher in persistent IGT compared with transient IGT ($P = 0.09$). Body weight, BMI and age were not different between groups. No significant differences were found in waist circumference, WHR and sagittal and transverse abdominal diameter between subjects with persistent and transient IGT (see Table 2). Subscapular skinfold thickness was higher in persistent IGT compared with transient IGT (25.4 ± 1.4 mm vs. 29.8 ± 1.2 mm for transient IGT and persistent IGT, respectively; $P < 0.02$). The summations of peripheral, truncal and all skinfold measurements were not significant different between transient and persistent glucose-intolerant subjects.

Logistic regression analysis revealed that the 2-h blood glucose level at the initial test was the strongest predictor of persistent IGT [odds ratio (OR) for 1 SD difference 2.32; $P < 0.02$]. To evaluate whether anthropometric measurements were of (additional) predictive value in distinguishing between transient and persistent IGT, logistic regression analysis was performed after adjustment for age, sex, family history of DM, and 2-h blood glucose level at the initial test (Table 3). Persistent IGT was predicted by an increased subscapular skinfold (OR for 1 SD difference 1.84; $P < 0.05$). WHR (OR 1.73), transverse abdominal diameter and sum of truncal skinfolds were also associated with an increased risk of having persistent

Table 1 Results of the second oral glucose tolerance test

	Men	Women	All
Normal glucose tolerance	19	21	40 (37%)
Impaired fasting glucose	6	2	8 (7%)
Impaired glucose tolerance	26	21	47 (44%)
Type 2 diabetes mellitus	6	7	13 (12%)
Total	57	51	108

Classification according to the WHO criteria 1999 [20].

Table 2 Clinical characteristics of subjects with transient and persistent impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)

Variable	Transient IGT (n = 40)	Persistent IGT (n = 47)	P-value
Sex (M/F)	19/21	26/21	
Age (years)	56.4 ± 1.1	56.2 ± 1.2	NS
Weight (kg)	81.6 ± 2.4	83.8 ± 1.7	NS
BMI (kg/m ²)	28.4 ± 0.6	29.4 ± 0.6	NS
Waist (cm)	97.8 ± 1.8	101 ± 1.4	NS
WHR	0.94 ± 0.01	0.97 ± 0.01	0.07
Sagittal abd. dm (mm)	233 ± 5.3	242 ± 3.8	0.07
Transverse abd. dm (mm)	362 ± 6	376 ± 4.6	0.07
Biceps SKF (mm)	15.0 ± 1.1	15.6 ± 1.0	NS
Triceps SKF (mm)	19.4 ± 1.6	19.3 ± 1.3	NS
Peripheral SKF (mm)	34.4 ± 2.6	34.9 ± 2.2	NS
Subscapular SKF (mm)	25.4 ± 1.4	29.8 ± 1.2	0.02
Supra-iliacal SKF (mm)	29.7 ± 1.5	31.3 ± 1.1	NS
Truncal SKF (mm)	55.1 ± 2.7	61.1 ± 2.0	0.07
Sum of SKF (mm)	89.5 ± 4.7	96.0 ± 3.8	NS
HbA _{1c} (%)	5.8 ± 0.1	5.8 ± 0.1	NS
<i>Initial OGTT</i>			
Fasting glucose (mmol/l)	5.6 ± 0.1	5.8 ± 0.1	0.09
2-h glucose (mmol/l)	9.8 ± 0.1	10.2 ± 0.1	< 0.01

Data are expressed as mean ± SEM. BMI, Body mass index; WHR, waist-hip ratio; abd. dm, abdominal diameter; SKF, skinfold thickness; NS, not significant.

Table 3 Predictive value of selected anthropometric variables

	(SD)	OR	95% CI	P-value
Weight	(13.4 kg)	1.08	0.66–1.76	NS
BMI	(3.8 kg/m ²)	1.23	0.79–1.89	NS
Waist	(10.3 cm)	1.34	0.82–2.21	NS
WHR	(0.075)	1.73	0.90–3.29	0.09
Sagittal abd. dm	(29.5 mm)	1.29	0.81–2.04	NS
Transverse abd. dm	(34.8 mm)	1.52	0.89–2.58	NS
Biceps SKF	(6.7 mm)	1.32	0.72–2.42	NS
Triceps SKF	(9.3 mm)	1.28	0.58–2.83	NS
Peripheral SKF	(15.3 mm)	1.35	0.65–2.80	NS
Subscapular SKF	(8.5 mm)	1.84	1.06–3.19	0.03
Supra-iliacal SKF	(8.4 mm)	1.12	0.70–1.79	NS
Truncal SKF	(15.3 mm)	1.47	0.88–2.47	NS
Sum of SKF	(27.7 mm)	1.47	0.83–2.61	NS

Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI) for persistent impaired glucose tolerance, for a 1 SD difference in selected variables (adjusted for sex, age, family history of DM and 2-h glucose at initial test). BMI, Body mass index; WHR, waist-hip ratio; abd. dm, abdominal diameter; SKF, skinfold thickness; NS, not significant.

IGT, but ORs were not significantly different from 1. Body weight, BMI, waist circumference, sagittal abdominal diameter and other skinfold thickness measurements were not predictive in this group of subjects.

Discussion

The main novel finding of the present study is that subscapular skinfold thickness was a predictor of the presence of persistent IGT, independent of other variables including 2-h blood glu-

cose level at the initial OGTT, age, sex and family history of diabetes, while other indices of obesity (i.e. BMI, waist) were not, or only weak predictors of persistent IGT. Because subscapular skinfold thickness is related to the subcutaneous fat depot, these data suggest that subcutaneous adipose tissue accumulation, especially in the truncal and central regions, is linked to disturbances in glucose tolerance.

The population described in the present study is a subpopulation from a larger lifestyle-intervention trial (SLIM). Subjects do not necessarily reflect the general population, as they were

selected to participate in a 3-year lifestyle-intervention trial. Furthermore, the size of the population was relatively small ($n = 108$). However, we do not believe these limitations affect our main conclusions.

The OGTT is considered the gold standard in diagnosing glucose intolerance. However, the reproducibility is rather poor, because of the narrow range of the 2-h blood glucose value used for defining IGT (7.8–11.1 mmol/l). Rates of reversion to normal glucose tolerance of one-third to one-half are reported for subjects with IGT [8,9]. This is in accordance with the results of the present study. In total, 40 out of 108 subjects (37%) reverted to normal glucose tolerance at re-testing (transient IGT); whereas 47 subjects (44%) remained glucose intolerant (persistent IGT). This may reflect both regression to the mean and a lesser degree of arousal or stress at the second test.

We determined glucose tolerance during the first test in capillary blood and during the second test in venous plasma. It is known that glucose levels are higher in capillary blood compared with venous blood or plasma. However, for classification of the subjects we used, at both occasions, the appropriate set of criteria according to the WHO, i.e. capillary criteria for the first OGTT and venous plasma criteria for the second test [20]. We validated this in a comparable population and observed a good consistency in classification (69%, κ 0.55, $P < 0.001$ [21]). These results indicate that the difference in methods used for measuring blood glucose during OGTT do not change the interpretation of our data.

Although transient IGT indicates a predisposition to diabetes [10], the incidence of diabetes is higher in subjects with persistent IGT [11,22]. Factors predicting persistent glucose intolerance include increased insulin levels, obesity, and positive family history of diabetes [13,14]. In the present study, subscapular skinfold thickness was significantly associated with an increased risk of persistent IGT, even after correction for 2-h blood glucose levels at the initial test, while measures of (abdominal) obesity were not or only weakly associated with an increased risk of having persistent IGT. These results suggest that body fat distribution is more important than total body fat mass in relation to transient or persistent glucose intolerance. Although waist circumference is an important risk factor for Type 2 DM [15], it only predicted weakly the presence of persistent IGT. However, our data were obtained in a relatively small group of middle-aged people ($n = 108$; 56.3 years) with an elevated BMI (29.2 kg/m²). It would be interesting to evaluate the performance of measurement of subscapular skinfold thickness and other anthropometric measures in a larger sample.

Whether visceral or subcutaneous abdominal fat is most strongly linked to insulin resistance is still unanswered [23]. Excess supply of free fatty acids (FFA) from visceral fat directly via the portal vein to the liver can have several adverse effects on hepatic metabolism, leading to hyperglycaemia and hyperinsulinaemia [24]. However, although subcutaneous abdominal adipose tissue may be metabolically less active, it is a

considerably larger fat mass than the visceral fat compartment [25], resulting in a large release of FFA into the circulation. Abate *et al.* [25] concluded that subcutaneous truncal fat plays a major role in obesity-related insulin resistance in men, whereas intraperitoneal fat and retroperitoneal fat were less important. In our study subscapular skinfold thickness, an estimate of subcutaneous (central) fat, predicted the presence of persistent glucose intolerance even after correction for 2-h blood glucose level during the first test. Measures of total fat mass, as BMI, and others reflecting deep visceral fat mass, were less predictive of persistent glucose intolerance. This agrees with previous studies showing an association between (subscapular) skinfold thickness and glucose tolerance [17,18,26]. This suggests that the subcutaneous abdominal fat depot influences disturbances in glucose homeostasis among overweight subjects.

In summary, our results revealed that besides 2-h blood glucose at the initial OGTT, subscapular skinfold thickness was the best predictor of persistent IGT. In middle-aged men and women, simple anthropometric measurements may improve the discrimination between subjects with transient and persistent IGT, enabling identification of those most at risk of Type 2 diabetes.

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