

# THE LANCET

## Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC). General and abdominal adiposity and hypertension in eight world regions: a pooled analysis of 837 population-based studies with 7·5 million participants. *Lancet* 2024; **404**: 851–863.

## Table of Contents

Appendix Text 1: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC) .....	4
Appendix Text 2: Data sources.....	35
Appendix Text 3: Data cleaning.....	37
Appendix Text 4: Comparison with previous studies.....	38
Appendix Table 1. List of analysis regions and countries in each region. ....	39
Appendix Table 2. Data sources used in the analysis.....	40
Appendix Table 3. Number of studies and participants aged 20-64 years, by region. ....	54
Appendix Table 4. Percentiles of waist-to-height ratio and body-mass index (BMI), by region. .....	55
Appendix Table 5. C-statistics and continuous net-reclassification improvement (NRI) for hypertension from three logistic models using body-mass index (BMI), waist circumference (WC), and both.....	56
Appendix Figure 1: Number of studies with participants aged 20-64 years in each country. .	57
Appendix Figure 2: Flowchart of data cleaning.....	59
Appendix Figure 3: Waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) adjusted for body-mass index (BMI) and age, by region. ....	61
Appendix Figure 4: Comparison of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and BMI relationship using linear and categorical BMI terms. ....	63
Appendix Figure 5: Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.....	65
Appendix Figure 6: Mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP) at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.....	68
Appendix Figure 7: Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) of participants who did not use anti- hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.....	71
Appendix Figure 8: Mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP) of participants who did not use anti- hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.....	74
Appendix Figure 9: Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) of participants who used anti- hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.....	77
Appendix Figure 10: Mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP) of participants who used anti- hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.....	80

Appendix Figure 11: Odds ratio (OR) for prevalent hypertension per standard deviation (SD) of body-mass index (BMI) and of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR), with and without mutual adjustment.....	83
Appendix Figure 12: Relationship between waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.....	85
Appendix Figure 13: Waist circumference (WC) adjusted for body-mass index (BMI) and age, by region. ....	88
Appendix Figure 14: Regional body-mass index (BMI) adjustment.....	90
Appendix Figure 15: Prevalence of hypertension at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region. ....	92
Appendix Figure 16: Distribution of participants with hypertension in relation to body-mass index (BMI) and waist circumference (WC), by region. ....	95
Appendix Figure 17: Prevalence of participants with hypertension who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.....	98
Appendix Figure 18: Prevalence of participants with hypertension who used anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region. ....	101
Appendix Figure 19: Prevalence of participants with hypertension who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.....	104
Appendix Figure 20: Prevalence of participants with hypertension who used anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region. ....	107
Appendix Figure 21: Distribution of participants with hypertension who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines in relation to body-mass index (BMI) and waist-to-height ratio (WHtR), by region. ....	110
Appendix Figure 22: Distribution of participants with hypertension who used anti-hypertensive medicines in relation to body-mass index (BMI) and waist-to-height ratio (WHtR), by region. ....	113
Appendix Figure 23: Distribution of participants with hypertension who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines in relation to body-mass index (BMI) and waist circumference (WC), by region. ....	116
Appendix Figure 24: Distribution of participants with hypertension who used anti-hypertensive medicines in relation to body-mass index (BMI) and waist circumference (WC), by region. ....	119
Appendix Figure 25: Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.....	122
Appendix Figure 26: Mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP) at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.....	125

Appendix Figure 27: Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) of participants who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.....	128
Appendix Figure 28: Mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP) of participants who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.....	131
Appendix Figure 29: Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) of participants who used anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.....	134
Appendix Figure 30: Mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP) of participants who used anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.....	137
Appendix Figure 31: Odds ratio (OR) for prevalent hypertension per standard deviation (SD) of body-mass index (BMI) and of waist circumference (WC) with and without mutual adjustment. ....	140
References.....	142

## **Appendix Text 1: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC)**

### Pooled Analysis and Writing (\* equal contribution)

Bin Zhou (PhD; Imperial College London, UK)\*; James E Bennett (PhD; Imperial College London, UK)\*; Aidan P Wickham (PhD; Imperial College London, UK)\*; Rosie K Singleton (MSc; Imperial College London, UK); Anu Mishra (PhD; Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USA); Rodrigo M Carrillo-Larco (PhD; Emory University, USA); Nayu Ikeda (PhD; National Institutes of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition, Japan); Lakshya Jain (MSc; Imperial College London, UK); Ana Barradas-Pires (PhD; Imperial College London, UK); Rachel A Heap (MPH; Imperial College London, UK); Victor PF Lhoste (MSc; Imperial College London, UK); Kate E Sheffer (MSc; Imperial College London, UK); Nowell H Phelps (MMath; Imperial College London, UK); Archie W Rayner (MSci; Imperial College London, UK); Prof Edward W Gregg (PhD; Imperial College London, UK; RCSI University of Medicine and Health Sciences, Ireland); Prof Mark Woodward (PhD; University of New South Wales, Australia; Imperial College London, UK); Gretchen A Stevens (DSc; World Health Organization, Switzerland); Maria LC Iurilli (PhD; Imperial College London, UK); Prof Goodarz Danaei (ScD; Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health, USA); Prof Mariachiara Di Cesare (PhD; University of Essex, UK); Prof Carlos A Aguilar-Salinas (PhD; Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición, Mexico); Noor Ani Ahmad (MPH; Ministry of Health, Malaysia); Prof Pascal Bovet (MD; Ministry of Health, Seychelles; Unisanté, Switzerland); Prof Zhengming Chen (DPhil; University of Oxford, UK); Prof Albertino Damasceno (PhD; Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique); Sarah L Filippi (PhD; Imperial College London, UK); Prof Imre Janszky (PhD; Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway); Prof Andre P Kengne (PhD; South African Medical Research Council, South Africa); Prof Young-Ho Khang (MD; Seoul National University College of Medicine, Republic of Korea); Prof Kamlesh Khunti (FMedSci; University of Leicester, UK); Prof Avula Laxmaiah (PhD; ICMR - National Institute of Nutrition, India); Lee-Ling Lim (PhD; University of Malaya, Malaysia); Prof Lauren Lissner (PhD; University of Gothenburg, Sweden); Paula Margozzini (MD; Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile); Prof Jean Claude Mbanya (PhD; University of Yaoundé 1, Cameroon); Prof Stephen

McGarvey (PhD; Brown University, USA); Prof Jonathan E Shaw (MD; Baker Heart and Diabetes Institute, Australia); Prof Stefan Söderberg (PhD; Umeå University, Sweden); Luis Adrián Soto-Mota (PhD; Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición, Mexico); Junyang Wang (PhD; Imperial College London, UK); Francesco Zaccardi (PhD; University of Leicester, UK); Prof Majid Ezzati (FMedSci; Imperial College London, UK; University of Ghana, Ghana)

Country and Regional Data (\* equal contribution; listed alphabetically)

Leandra Abarca-Gómez (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, Costa Rica)\*; Mohsen Abbasi-Kangevari (Non-Communicable Diseases Research Center, Iran)\*; Shynar Abdrakhmanova (National Center of Public Health, Kazakhstan)\*; Suhaila Abdul Ghaffar (Ministry of Health, Malaysia)\*; Hanan F Abdul Rahim (Qatar University, Qatar)\*; Zulfiya Abdurrahmonova (Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Tajikistan)\*; Niveen M Abu-Rmeileh (Birzeit University, State of Palestine)\*; Benjamin Acosta-Cazares (Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Mexico)\*; Ishag Adam (Qassim University, Saudi Arabia)\*; Marzena Adamczyk (RehaKlinika, Poland)\*; Wichai Aekplakorn (Mahidol University, Thailand)\*; Imelda A Agdeppa (Food and Nutrition Research Institute, Philippines)\*; Javad Aghazadeh-Attari (Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Charles Agyemang (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)\*; Mohamad Hasnan Ahmad (Ministry of Health, Malaysia)\*; Noor Ani Ahmad (Ministry of Health, Malaysia)\*; Ali Ahmadi (Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Naser Ahmadi (Non-Communicable Diseases Research Center, Iran)\*; Nastaran Ahmadi (Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Soheir H Ahmed (University of Hargeisa, Somaliland)\*; Wolfgang Ahrens (Leibniz Institute for Prevention Research and Epidemiology - BIPS, Germany)\*; Gulmira Aitmurzaeva (Republican Center for Health Promotion, Kyrgyzstan)\*; Kamel Ajlouni (The National Center for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Genetics, Jordan)\*; Hazzaa M Al-Hazzaa (Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University, Saudi Arabia)\*; Halima Al-Hinai (Ministry of Health, Oman)\*; Jawad A Al-Lawati (Ministry of Health, Oman)\*; Rajaa Al-Raddadi (King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia)\*; Deena Al

Asfoor (World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, Egypt)\*; Huda M Al Hourani (The Hashemite University, Jordan)\*; Monira Alarouj (Dasman Diabetes Institute, Kuwait)\*; Fadia AlBuhairan (Aldara Hospital and Medical Center, Saudi Arabia)\*; Shahla AlDhukair (King Abdullah International Medical Research Center, Saudi Arabia)\*; Mohamed M Ali (World Health Organization, Switzerland)\*; Anna V Alieva (Ministry of Health, Uzbekistan)\*; Abdullah Alkandari (Dasman Diabetes Institute, Kuwait)\*; Buthaina M Alkhatib (The Hashemite University, Jordan)\*; Eman Aly (World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, Egypt)\*; Deepak N Amarapurkar (Bombay Hospital and Medical Research Centre, India)\*; Pilar Amiano Etxezarreta (Departamento de Salud del Gobierno Vasco, Spain)\*; Norbert Amougou (UMR CNRS-MNHN 7206, France)\*; Lars Bo Andersen (Western Norway University of Applied Sciences, Norway)\*; Sigmund A Anderssen (Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, Norway)\*; Odysseas Androutsos (University of Thessaly, Greece)\*; Ranjit Mohan Anjana (Madras Diabetes Research Foundation, India)\*; Alireza Ansari-Moghaddam (Health Promotion Research Center, Iran)\*; Elena Anufrieva (Yekaterinburg State Medical Academy, Russia)\*; Hajer Aounallah-Skhiri (National Institute of Public Health, Tunisia)\*; Tahir Aris (Ministry of Health, Malaysia)\*; Raphael E Arku (University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA)\*; Nimmathota Arlappa (ICMR - National Institute of Nutrition, India)\*; Krishna K Aryal (University of Bergen, Norway)\*; Felix K Assah (University of Yaoundé 1, Cameroon)\*; Batyrbek Assembekov (Asfendiyarov Kazakh National Medical University, Kazakhstan)\*; Maria Cecília F Assunção (Federal University of Pelotas, Brazil)\*; Juha Auvinen (Oulu University Hospital, Finland; University of Oulu, Finland)\*; Mária Avdičová (Regional Authority of Public Health, Slovakia)\*; Kishwar Azad (Diabetic Association of Bangladesh, Bangladesh)\*; Ana Azevedo (University of Porto, Portugal)\*; Mohsen Azimi-Nezhad (Neyshabur University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Fereidoun Azizi (Research Institute for Endocrine Sciences, Iran)\*; Flora Bacopoulou (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece)\*; Suhad Bahijri (King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia)\*; Izet Bajramovic (University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina)\*; Nagalla Balakrishna (ICMR - National Institute of Nutrition, India)\*; Mohamed Bamoshmoosh (University of Science and Technology, Yemen)\*;

Maciej Banach (Medical University of Lodz, Poland)\*; Piotr Bandosz (Medical University of Gdańsk, Poland)\*; José R Banegas (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid CIBERESP, Spain)\*; Rafał Baran (University of Rzeszów, Poland)\*; Carlo M Barbagallo (University of Palermo, Italy)\*; Valter Barbosa Filho (Ceara State University, Brazil)\*; Alberto Barceló (University of Miami, USA)\*; Maja Baretić (University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Croatia)\*; Joaquin Barnoya (Unidad de Cirugia Cardiovascular, Guatemala)\*; Lena Barrera (Universidad del Valle, Colombia)\*; Aluisio JD Barros (Federal University of Pelotas, Brazil)\*; Mauro Virgílio Gomes Barros (University of Pernambuco, Brazil)\*; Abdul Basit (Baqai Institute of Diabetology and Endocrinology, Pakistan)\*; Joao Luiz Bastos (Simon Fraser University, Canada)\*; Anwar M Batieha (Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan)\*; Aline P Batista (Federal University of Ouro Preto, Brazil)\*; Rosangela L Batista (Federal University of Maranhão, Brazil)\*; Zhamilya Battakova (National Center of Public Health, Kazakhstan)\*; Louise A Baur (University of Sydney, Australia)\*; Pascal M Bayauli (Cliniques Universitaires de Kinshasa, DR Congo)\*; Silvia Bel-Serrat (University College Dublin, Ireland)\*; Antonisamy Belavendra (Christian Medical College Vellore, India)\*; Habiba Ben Romdhane (University Tunis El Manar, Tunisia)\*; Theodora Benedek (University of Medicine, Pharmacy, Sciences and Technology of Târgu-Mureș, Romania)\*; Judith Benedics (Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection, Austria)\*; Mikhail Benet (Cafam University Foundation, Colombia)\*; Gilda Estela Benitez Rolandi (Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social, Paraguay)\*; James E Bennett (Imperial College London, UK)\*; Michaela Benzeval (University of Essex, UK)\*; Elling Bere (University of Agder, Norway)\*; Nicolas Berger (Sciensano, Belgium)\*; Ingunn Holden Bergh (Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Norway)\*; Salim Berkinbayev (Kazakh National Medical University, Kazakhstan)\*; Antonio Bernabe-Ortiz (Universidad Científica del Sur, Peru)\*; Heloísa Bettiol (University of São Paulo, Brazil)\*; Augustin F Beybey (University of Yaoundé 1, Cameroon)\*; Jorge Bezerra (University of Pernambuco, Brazil)\*; Aroor Bhagyalaxmi (B J Medical College, India)\*; Santosh K Bhargava (Sunder Lal Jain Hospital, India)\*; Elysée Claude Bika Lele (Institute of Medical Research and Medicinal Plant Studies, Cameroon)\*; Mukharram M Bikbov (Ufa Eye Research Institute, Russia)\*; Bihungum



Bista (Nepal Health Research Council, Nepal)\*; Dusko J Bjelica (University of Montenegro, Montenegro)\*; Peter Bjerregaard (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)\*; Espen Bjertness (University of Oslo, Norway)\*; Marius B Bjertness (University of Oslo, Norway)\*; Cecilia Björkelund (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)\*; Katia V Bloch (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)\*; Anneke Blokstra (National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, The Netherlands)\*; Simona Bo (University of Turin, Italy)\*; Martin Bobak (University College London, UK)\*; Lynne M Boddy (Liverpool John Moores University, UK)\*; Bernhard O Boehm (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore)\*; Jose G Boggia (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)\*; Elena Bogova (National Medical Research Center for Endocrinology, Russia)\*; Marialaura Bonaccio (IRCCS Neuromed, Italy)\*; Alice Bonilla-Vargas (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, Costa Rica)\*; Herman Borghs (KU Leuven, Belgium)\*; Steve Botomba (Epidemiology Center of Diabetes, DR Congo)\*; Rupert Bourne (Cambridge University Hospitals, UK)\*; Pascal Bovet (Ministry of Health, Seychelles; Unisanté, Switzerland)\*; Khadichamo Boymatova (World Health Organization Country Office, Tajikistan)\*; Lutgart Braeckman (Ghent University, Belgium)\*; Tasanee Braithwaite (King's College London, UK)\*; Imperia Brajkovich (Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela)\*; Francesco Branca (World Health Organization, Switzerland)\*; Hermann Brenner (German Cancer Research Center, Germany)\*; Lizzy M Brewster (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)\*; Yajaira Briceño (University of the Andes, Venezuela)\*; Lacramioara Brinduse (Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania)\*; Bettina Bringolf-Isler (Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Switzerland; University of Basel, Switzerland)\*; Miguel Brito (Instituto Politécnico de Lisboa, Portugal)\*; Johannes Brug (National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, The Netherlands)\*; Anna Bugge (University College Copenhagen, Denmark)\*; Frank Buntinx (KU Leuven, Belgium)\*; Marta Buoncristiano (World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, Denmark)\*; Con Burns (Munster Technological University, Ireland)\*; Antonio Cabrera de León (Universidad de La Laguna, Spain)\*; Roberta B Caixeta (Pan American Health Organization, USA)\*; Tilema Cama (Ministry of Health, Tonga)\*; Günay Can (Istanbul University - Cerrahpasa, Türkiye)\*; Ana Paula C

Cândido (Federal University of Juiz de Fora, Brazil)\*; Felicia Cañete (Ministry of Public Health, Paraguay)\*; Mario V Capanzana (Food and Nutrition Research Institute, Philippines)\*; Naděžda Čapková (National Institute of Public Health, Czech Republic)\*; Eduardo Capuano (Canopo Study Center - Salerno, Italy)\*; Rocco Capuano (Canopo Study Center - Salerno, Italy)\*; Vincenzo Capuano (Canopo Study Center - Salerno, Italy)\*; Viviane C Cardoso (University of São Paulo, Brazil)\*; Axel C Carlsson (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)\*; Rodrigo M Carrillo-Larco (Emory University, USA)\*; Felipe F Casanueva (Santiago de Compostela University, Spain)\*; Maribel Casas (CIBERESP, Spain)\*; Laura Censi (Council for Agricultural Research and Economics, Italy)\*; Marvin Cervantes-Loaiza (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, Costa Rica)\*; Parinya Chamnan (Sanpasitthiprasong Regional Hospital, Thailand)\*; Snehalatha Chamukuttan (India Diabetes Research Foundation, India)\*; Queenie Chan (Imperial College London, UK)\*; Nish Chaturvedi (University College London, UK)\*; Fangfang Chen (Capital Institute of Pediatrics, China)\*; Huashuai Chen (Xiangtan University, China)\*; Long-Sheng Chen (Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan)\*; Zhengming Chen (University of Oxford, UK)\*; Yiling J Cheng (US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA)\*; Bahman Cheraghian (Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Angela Chetrit (The Gertner Institute for Epidemiology and Health Policy Research, Israel)\*; Ekaterina Chikova-Iscener (National Center of Public Health and Analyses, Bulgaria)\*; Mai JM Chinapaw (VU University Medical Center, The Netherlands)\*; Anne Chinnock (Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica)\*; Arnaud Chioloero (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)\*; Adela Chirita-Emandi (Victor Babes University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara, Romania)\*; María-Dolores Chirlaque (CIBERESP, Spain)\*; Chean Lin Chong (RIPAS Hospital, Brunei)\*; Diego G Christofaro (Universidade Estadual Paulista, Brazil)\*; Jerzy Chudek (Medical University of Silesia, Poland)\*; Renata Cifkova (Charles University, Czech Republic; Thomayer University Hospital, Czech Republic)\*; Massimo Cirillo (University of Salerno, Italy)\*; Frank Claessens (KU Leuven, Belgium)\*; Philip Clare (University of Sydney, Australia)\*; Emmanuel Cohen (UMR CNRS-MNHN 7206, France)\*; Susana C Confortin (University of the Extreme South of Santa Catarina, Brazil)\*; Tara C Coppinger (Munster Technological University, Ireland)\*; Lilia

Yadira Cortés (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia)\*; Cojocaru R Cosmin (Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania)\*; Simona Costanzo (IRCCS Neuromed, Italy)\*; Melanie J Cowan (World Health Organization, Switzerland)\*; Chris Cowell (University of Sydney, Australia)\*; Amelia C Crampin (Malawi Epidemiology and Intervention Research Unit, Malawi)\*; Amanda J Cross (Imperial College London, UK)\*; Ana B Crujeiras (CIBEROBN, Spain)\*; Juan J Cruz (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid CIBERESP, Spain)\*; Alexandra M Cucu (National Institute of Public Health, Romania; University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania)\*; Felipe V Cureau (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil)\*; Sarah Cuschieri (University of Malta, Malta)\*; Graziella D'Arrigo (National Research Council, Italy)\*; Eleonora d'Orsi (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil)\*; Haroldo da Silva-Ferreira (Federal University of Alagoas, Brazil)\*; Christina C Dahm (Aarhus University, Denmark)\*; Jean Dallongeville (Institut Pasteur de Lille, France)\*; Albertino Damasceno (Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique)\*; Rachel Dankner (The Gertner Institute for Epidemiology and Health Policy Research, Israel)\*; Kairat Davletov (Asfendiyarov Kazakh National Medical University, Kazakhstan)\*; Francisco de Assis Guedes de Vasconcelos (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil)\*; Maria Alice Altenburg de Assis (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil)\*; Dirk De Bacquer (Ghent University, Belgium)\*; Jaco De Bacquer (Ghent University, Belgium)\*; Jeroen de Bont (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)\*; Amalia De Curtis (IRCCS Neuromed, Italy)\*; Patrícia de Fragas Hinnig (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil)\*; Giovanni de Gaetano (IRCCS Neuromed, Italy)\*; Stefaan De Henauw (Ghent University, Belgium)\*; Pilar De Miguel-Etayo (CIBEROBN, Spain; University of Zaragoza, Spain)\*; Paula Duarte de Oliveira (Federal University of Pelotas, Brazil)\*; Karina Mary de Paiva (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil)\*; Karin De Ridder (Sciensano, Belgium)\*; Marco Aurélio de Valois Correia Júnior (University of Pernambuco, Brazil)\*; Mohan Deepa (Madras Diabetes Research Foundation, India)\*; Vincent Jr DeGennaro (Innovating Health International, Haiti)\*; Stefaan Demarest (Sciensano, Belgium)\*; Elaine Dennison (University of Southampton, UK)\*; Valérie Deschamps (The National Public Health Agency, France)\*; Meghnath Dhimal (Nepal Health Research Council, Nepal)\*; María Pilar Díez Ripollés (Consejería de Salud del

Gobierno de La Rioja, Spain)\*; Zivka Dika (University of Zagreb, Croatia)\*; Shirin Djalalinia (Ministry of Health and Medical Education, Iran)\*; Liria Dominguez (Instituto de Investigación Nutricional, Peru)\*; Maria Benedetta Donati (IRCCS Neuromed, Italy)\*; Chiara Donfrancesco (Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Italy)\*; Guanghui Dong (Sun Yat-sen University, China)\*; Silvana P Donoso (Universidad de Cuenca, Ecuador)\*; Maria Dorobantu (Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania)\*; Marcus Dörr (University Medicine Greifswald, Germany)\*; Nico Dragano (University Hospital Düsseldorf, Germany)\*; Wojciech Drygas (Medical University of Lodz, Poland; Calisia University, Poland)\*; Shufa Du (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA)\*; Charmaine A Duante (Food and Nutrition Research Institute, Philippines)\*; Priscilla Duboz (IRL 3189 ESS, France)\*; Rosemary B Duda (Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, USA; Harvard Medical School, USA)\*; Vesselka L Duleva (National Center of Public Health and Analyses, Bulgaria)\*; Anar Dushpanova (Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Italy; Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan)\*; Azhar Dyussupova (Semey Medical University, Kazakhstan)\*; Elzbieta Dziankowska-Zaborszczyk (Medical University of Lodz, Poland)\*; Narges Ebrahimi (Non-Communicable Diseases Research Center, Iran)\*; Guadalupe Echeverría (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)\*; Ricky Eddie (Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Solomon Islands)\*; Ebrahim Eftekhari (Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Vasiliki Efthymiou (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece)\*; Eruke E Egbagbe (University of Benin, Nigeria)\*; Sareh Eghtesad (Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Ulf Ekelund (Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, Norway)\*; Mohammad El-Khateeb (The National Center for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Genetics, Jordan)\*; Jalila El Ati (National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology, Tunisia)\*; Roberto Elosua (Institut Hospital del Mar d'Investigacions Mèdiques, Spain; CIBERCV, Spain)\*; Ofem Enang (University of Calabar, Nigeria)\*; Rajiv T Erasmus (Stellenbosch University, South Africa)\*; Cihangir Erem (Karadeniz Technical University, Türkiye)\*; Gul Ergor (Dokuz Eylul University, Türkiye)\*; Louise Eriksen (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)\*; Johan G Eriksson (University of Helsinki, Finland)\*; Jorge Escobedo-de la Peña (Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Mexico)\*; Ali Esmaeili (Rafsanjan

University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Roger G Evans (Monash University, Australia)\*; Ildar Fakhradiyev (Kazakh National Medical University, Kazakhstan)\*; Albina A Fakhretdinova (Ufa Eye Research Institute, Russia)\*; Caroline H Fall (University of Southampton, UK)\*; Elnaz Faramarzi (Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Mojtaba Farjam (Fasa University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Farshad Farzadfar (Non-Communicable Diseases Research Center, Iran)\*; Yosef Farzi (Non-Communicable Diseases Research Center, Iran)\*; Mohammad Reza Fattahi (Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Asher Fawwad (Baqai Medical University, Pakistan)\*; Francisco J Felix-Redondo (Centro de Salud Villanueva Norte, Spain)\*; Trevor S Ferguson (The University of the West Indies, Jamaica)\*; Romulo A Fernandes (Universidade Estadual Paulista, Brazil)\*; Daniel Fernández-Bergés (Hospital Don Benito-Villanueva de la Serena, Spain)\*; Desha R Fernando (University of Colombo, Sri Lanka)\*; Daniel Ferrante (Ministry of Health, Argentina)\*; Gerson Ferrari (Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile)\*; Marika Ferrari (Council for Agricultural Research and Economics, Italy)\*; Catterina Ferreccio (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)\*; Eldridge Ferrer (Food and Nutrition Research Institute, Philippines)\*; Thamara Hubler Figueiró (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil)\*; Anna Fijalkowska (Institute of Mother and Child, Poland)\*; Günther Fink (Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Switzerland; University of Basel, Switzerland)\*; Mauro Fisberg (Hospital Infantil Sabará, Brazil)\*; Maria Forsner (Umeå University, Sweden)\*; Edward F Fottrell (University College London, UK)\*; Heba M Fouad (World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, Egypt)\*; Damian K Francis (The University of the West Indies, Jamaica)\*; Guillermo Frontera (Hospital Universitario Son Espases, Spain)\*; Flavio D Fuchs (Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Brazil)\*; Sandra C Fuchs (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)\*; Viktoriya Furdela (Ternopil National Medical University, Ukraine)\*; Takuro Furusawa (Kyoto University, Japan)\*; Stefan Adela Gabriela (Calafat Municipal Hospital, Romania)\*; Zbigniew Gaciong (Medical University of Warsaw, Poland)\*; Manuel Galán Cuesta (Consejería de Sanidad del Gobierno de Cantabria, Spain)\*; Andrzej Galbarczyk (Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland)\*; Sonya V Galcheva (Medical University of Varna, Bulgaria)\*; Myriam Galfo (Council for

Agricultural Research and Economics, Italy)\*; Manoli Garcia-de-la-Hera (CIBERESP, Spain)\*; Pablo Garcia (Wuqu' Kawoq, Guatemala)\*; Sarah P Garnett (University of Sydney, Australia)\*; Magda Gasull (CIBERESP, Spain)\*; Andrea Gazzinelli (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)\*; Ulrike Gehring (Utrecht University, The Netherlands)\*; Eva Gerdts (University of Bergen, Norway)\*; Ebrahim Ghaderi (Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Seyyed-Hadi Ghamari (Non-Communicable Diseases Research Center, Iran)\*; Ali Ghanbari (Non-Communicable Diseases Research Center, Iran)\*; Erfan Ghasemi (Non-Communicable Diseases Research Center, Iran)\*; Oana-Florentina Gheorghe-Fronea (Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania)\*; Anup Ghimire (B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Nepal)\*; Alessandro Gialluisi (IRCCS Neuromed, Italy; "Giuseppe Degennaro" LUM University, Italy)\*; Simona Giampaoli (Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Italy)\*; Francesco Gianfagna (University of Insubria, Italy; Mediterranea Cardiocentro, Italy)\*; Glen Gironella (Food and Nutrition Research Institute, Philippines)\*; Aleksander Giwercman (Lund University, Sweden)\*; Konstantinos Gkiouras (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)\*; Natalya Glushkova (Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Asfendiyarov Kazakh National Medical University, Kazakhstan)\*; Ramesh Godara (Central University of Kerala, India)\*; Justyna Godos (University of Catania, Italy)\*; Marcel Goldberg (Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale, France; Paris Cité University, France)\*; Georgina Gómez (Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica)\*; Jesús Humberto Gómez Gómez (Instituto Murciano de Investigación Biosanitaria Virgen de la Arrixaca, Spain)\*; Luis F Gomez (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia)\*; Santiago F Gómez (Gasol Foundation, Spain; University of Lleida, Spain)\*; Aleksandra Gomula (PASs Hirsfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Poland)\*; Bruna Gonçalves Cordeiro da Silva (Federal University of Pelotas, Brazil)\*; Helen Gonçalves (Federal University of Pelotas, Brazil)\*; Mauer Gonçalves (University Agostinho Neto, Angola)\*; Ana D González-Alvarez (Kansas State University, USA)\*; David A Gonzalez-Chica (University of Adelaide, Australia)\*; Esther M González-Gil (University of Zaragoza, Spain)\*; Marcela Gonzalez-Gross (Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain)\*; Juan P González-Rivas (International Clinical Research Center, Czech Republic)\*; Angel R

Gonzalez (Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic)\*; Frederic Gottrand (University of Lille, France)\*; Dušan Grafnetter (Institute for Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Czech Republic)\*; Aneta Grajda (Children's Memorial Health Institute, Poland)\*; Maria G Grammatikopoulou (University of Thessaly, Greece)\*; Edward W Gregg (Imperial College London, UK; RCSI University of Medicine and Health Sciences, Ireland)\*; Tomasz Grodzicki (Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland)\*; Else Karin Grøholt (Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Norway)\*; Anders Grøntved (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)\*; Viviana Guajardo (International Life Science Institute, Argentina)\*; Pilar Guallar-Castillón (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid CIBERESP, Spain)\*; Maëlenn Guerchet (French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development, France)\*; Ramiro Guerrero (Universidad Icesi, Colombia)\*; Andre L Guimaraes (State University of Montes Claros, Brazil)\*; Unjali P Gujral (Emory University, USA)\*; Martin C Gulliford (King's College London, UK)\*; Marc J Gunter (Imperial College London, UK)\*; Rajeev Gupta (Eternal Heart Care Centre and Research Institute, India)\*; Oye Gureje (University of Ibadan, Nigeria)\*; Mirjana A Gurinović (Capacity Development Network in Nutrition in Central and Eastern Europe, Serbia)\*; Beata Gurzkowska (Children's Memorial Health Institute, Poland)\*; Laura Gutierrez (Institute for Clinical Effectiveness and Health Policy, Argentina)\*; Xinyi Gwee (National University of Singapore, Singapore)\*; Rosa Haghshenas (Non-Communicable Diseases Research Center, Iran)\*; Hamid Hakimi (Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Jytte Halkjær (Danish Cancer Institute, Denmark)\*; Ian R Hambleton (The University of the West Indies, Barbados)\*; Behrooz Hamzeh (Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Willem A Hanekom (Africa Health Research Institute, South Africa)\*; Dominique Hange (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)\*; Abu AM Hanif (BRAC James P Grant School of Public Health, Bangladesh)\*; Sari Hantunen (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)\*; Jie Hao (Capital Medical University, China)\*; Carla Meneses Hardman (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)\*; Louise Hardy (University of Sydney, Australia)\*; Rachakulla Hari Kumar (ICMR - National Institute of Nutrition, India)\*; Javad Harooni (Yasuj University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Seyed Mohammad Hashemi-Shahri (Zahedan University Of Medical

Sciences, Iran)\*; Maria Hassapidou (International Hellenic University, Greece)\*; Jun Hata (Kyushu University, Japan)\*; Teresa Haugsgjerd (University of Bergen, Norway)\*; Mirjam Heinen (University College Dublin, Denmark)\*; Marleen Elisabeth Hendriks (Joep Lange Institute, The Netherlands)\*; Rafael dos Santos Henrique (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)\*; Ana Henriques (Institute of Public Health of the University of Porto, Portugal)\*; Leticia Hernandez Cadena (National Institute of Public Health, Mexico)\*; Sauli Herrala (Oulu University Hospital, Finland)\*; Marianella Herrera-Cuenca (Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela)\*; Victor M Herrera (Universidad Autónoma de Bucaramanga, Colombia)\*; Isabelle Herter-Aeberli (ETH Zurich, Switzerland)\*; Karl-Heinz Herzig (University of Oulu, Finland; Oulu University Hospital, Finland)\*; Ramin Heshmat (Chronic Diseases Research Center, Iran)\*; Allan G Hill (University of Southampton, UK)\*; Sai Yin Ho (University of Hong Kong, China)\*; Michelle Holdsworth (French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development, France)\*; Reza Homayounfar (Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Clara Homs (Gasol Foundation, Spain; University Ramon Llull, Spain)\*; Emiel O Hoogendijk (VU University Medical Center, The Netherlands)\*; Andrea RVR Horimoto (University of São Paulo, Brazil)\*; Claudia M Hormiga (Fundación Oftalmológica de Santander, Colombia)\*; Bernardo L Horta (Federal University of Pelotas, Brazil)\*; Leila Houti (University Oran 1, Algeria)\*; Christina Howitt (The University of the West Indies, Barbados)\*; Thein Thein Htay (Independent Public Health Specialist, Myanmar)\*; Aung Soe Htet (University of Oslo, Norway)\*; Maung Maung Than Htike (Ministry of Health and Sports, Myanmar)\*; José María Huerta (CIBERESP, Spain)\*; Ilpo Tapani Huhtaniemi (Imperial College London, UK)\*; Laetitia Huiart (Santé publique France, France)\*; Constanta Huidumac Petrescu (National Institute of Public Health, Romania)\*; Martijn Huisman (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands)\*; Abdullatif Hussein (Birzeit University, State of Palestine)\*; Inge Huybrechts (International Agency for Research on Cancer, France)\*; Nahla Hwalla (American University of Beirut, Lebanon)\*; Licia Iacoviello (IRCCS Neuromed, Italy; “Giuseppe Degennaro” LUM University, Italy)\*; Ellina M Iakupova (Ufa Eye Research Institute, Russia)\*; Anna G Iannone (Gaetano Fucito Hospital, Italy)\*; Jannicke Igland (University of Bergen, Norway)\*; Chinwuba Ijoma



(University of Nigeria, Nigeria)\*; Nayu Ikeda (National Institutes of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition, Japan)\*; Violeta Iotova (Medical University of Varna, Bulgaria)\*; Vilma E Irazola (Institute for Clinical Effectiveness and Health Policy, Argentina)\*; Takafumi Ishida (The University of Tokyo, Japan)\*; Godsent C Isiguzo (Alex Ekwueme Federal University Teaching Hospital, Nigeria)\*; Muhammad Islam (The Hospital for Sick Children, Canada)\*; Sheikh Mohammed Shariful Islam (Deakin University, Australia)\*; Duygu Islek (Emory University, USA)\*; Till Ittermann (University Medicine Greifswald, Germany)\*; Ivaila Y Ivanova-Pandourska (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria)\*; Masanori Iwasaki (Hokkaido University, Japan)\*; Tuija Jääskeläinen (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)\*; Rod T Jackson (University of Auckland, New Zealand)\*; Hashem Y Jaddou (Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan)\*; Michel Jadoul (Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium)\*; Tazeen Jafar (Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore)\*; Nataša Jan (Slovenian Heart Foundation, Slovenia)\*; Imre Janszky (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)\*; Edward Janus (University of Melbourne, Australia)\*; Juel Jarani (Sports University of Tirana, Albania)\*; Gerald Jarnig (University of Graz, Austria)\*; Marjo-Riitta Jarvelin (Imperial College London, UK; University of Oulu, Finland)\*; Grazyna Jasienska (Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland)\*; Ana Jelaković (University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Croatia)\*; Bojan Jelaković (University of Zagreb, Croatia)\*; Anjani Kumar Jha (Nepal Health Research Council, Nepal)\*; Ramon O Jimenez (Universidad Eugenio Maria de Hostos, Dominican Republic)\*; Karl-Heinz Jöckel (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)\*; Michel Joffres (Simon Fraser University, Canada)\*; Jari J Jokelainen (Oulu University Hospital, Finland)\*; Jost B Jonas (Institute of Molecular and Clinical Ophthalmology Basel, Switzerland)\*; Pradeep Joshi (World Health Organization Country Office, India)\*; Rohina Joshi (University of New South Wales, Australia)\*; Josipa Josipović (University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Croatia)\*; Farahnaz Joukar (Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Jacek J Józwiak (University of Opole, Poland)\*; Anne Juolevi (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)\*; Vesna Juresa (University of Zagreb, Croatia)\*; Vesna Jureša (University of Zagreb, Croatia)\*; Rudolf Kaaks (German Cancer Research Center, Germany)\*; Felix O Kaducu (Gulu

University, Uganda)\*; Agnes L Kadvan (Capacity Development Network in Nutrition in Central and Eastern Europe, Serbia)\*; Anthony Kafatos (University of Crete, Greece)\*; Eero O Kajantie (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)\*; Natia Kakutia (National Center for Disease Control and Public Health, Georgia)\*; Daniela Kállayová (Ministry of Health, Slovakia)\*; Zhanna Kalmatayeva (Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan)\*; Ofra Kalter-Leibovici (The Gertner Institute for Epidemiology and Health Policy Research, Israel)\*; Srinivasan Kannan (Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, India)\*; Efthymios Kapantais (Hellenic Medical Association for Obesity, Greece)\*; Eva Karaglani (Harokopio University, Greece)\*; Argyro Karakosta (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece)\*; Khem B Karki (Maharajgunj Medical Campus, Nepal)\*; Adoubi Kassi Anicet (University of Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire)\*; Marzieh Katibeh (Aarhus University, Denmark)\*; Prasad Katulanda (University of Colombo, Sri Lanka)\*; Peter T Katzmarzyk (Pennington Biomedical Research Center, USA)\*; Jussi Kauhanen (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)\*; Gyulli M Kazakbaeva (Ufa Eye Research Institute, Russia)\*; François F Kaze (University of Yaoundé 1, Cameroon)\*; Calvin Ke (University of Toronto, Canada)\*; Sirkka Keinänen-Kiukaanniemi (Oulu University Hospital, Finland)\*; Roya Kelishadi (Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Cecily Kelleher (University College Dublin, Ireland)\*; Han CG Kemper (VU University Medical Center, The Netherlands)\*; Andre P Kengne (South African Medical Research Council, South Africa)\*; Maryam Keramati (Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Mathilde Kersting (Research Institute of Child Nutrition, Germany)\*; Yousef Saleh Khader (Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan)\*; Arsalan Khaledifar (Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Davood Khalili (Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Young-Ho Khang (Seoul National University College of Medicine, Republic of Korea)\*; Bahareh Kheiri (Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Motahareh Kheradmand (Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Alireza Khosravi (Hypertension Research Center, Iran)\*; Ursula Kiechl-Kohlendorfer (Medical University of Innsbruck, Austria)\*; Sophia J Kiechl (VASCage – Research Centre on Vascular Ageing and Stroke, Austria)\*; Stefan Kiechl (Medical University of Innsbruck, Austria; VASCage –

Research Centre on Vascular Ageing and Stroke, Austria)\*; Hyeon Chang Kim (Yonsei University College of Medicine, Republic of Korea)\*; Heidi Klakk (University College South Denmark, Denmark)\*; Suntara Klanarong (Thaksin University, Thailand; deceased)\*; Jana Klanova (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)\*; Magdalena Klimek (Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland)\*; Michael Knoflach (Medical University of Innsbruck, Austria)\*; Susanne Kobel (Ulm University Hospital, Germany)\*; Bhawesh Koirala (B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Nepal)\*; Elin Kolle (Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, Norway)\*; Patrick Kolsteren (Ghent University, Belgium)\*; Jürgen König (University of Vienna, Austria)\*; Raija Korpelainen (University of Oulu, Finland)\*; Paul Korrovits (Tartu University Clinics, Estonia)\*; Magdalena Korzycka (Institute of Mother and Child, Poland)\*; Jelena Kos (University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Croatia)\*; Seppo Koskinen (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)\*; Malik Koussoh Simone (National Institute of Public Health, Côte d'Ivoire)\*; Éva Kovács (Hildburghausen District Department of State Public Health Service, Germany)\*; Irina Kovalskys (Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina, Argentina)\*; Sudhir Kowlessur (Ministry of Health and Wellness, Mauritius)\*; Slawomir Koziel (PASs Hirsfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Poland)\*; Jana Kratenova (National Institute of Public Health, Czech Republic)\*; Wolfgang Kratzer (University Hospital Ulm, Germany)\*; Susi Kriemler (University of Zurich, Switzerland)\*; Peter Lund Kristensen (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)\*; Helena Krizan (Croatian Institute of Public Health, Croatia)\*; Maria F Kroker-Lobos (Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, Guatemala)\*; Steinar Krokstad (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)\*; Herculina S Kruger (North-West University, South Africa; South African Medical Research Council, South Africa)\*; Ruan Kruger (North-West University, South Africa)\*; Łukasz Kryst (University of Physical Education, Poland)\*; Ruzena Kubinova (National Institute of Public Health, Czech Republic)\*; Urho M Kujala (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)\*; Enisa Kujundzic (Institute of Public Health, Montenegro)\*; Zbigniew Kulaga (Children's Memorial Health Institute, Poland)\*; Mukhtar Kulimbet (Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Asfendiyarov Kazakh National Medical University, Kazakhstan)\*; Meena Kumari (University of Essex, UK)\*; Marie Kunešová

(Institute of Endocrinology, Czech Republic)\*; Pawel Kurjata (National Institute of Cardiology, Poland)\*; Catherine Kyobutungi (African Population and Health Research Center, Kenya)\*; Quang Ngoc La (Hanoi University of Public Health, Vietnam)\*; Demetre Labadarios (Stellenbosch University, South Africa; University of Limpopo, South Africa)\*; Carl Lachat (Ghent University, Belgium)\*; Daphne Lai (Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei)\*; Youcef Laid (Ministry of Health, Algeria)\*; Lachmie Lall (Ministry of Health, Guyana)\*; Maritza Landaeta Jimenez (Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela)\*; Edwige Landais (French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development, France)\*; Tiina Lankila (Oulu Deaconess Institute Foundation, Finland)\*; Vera Lanska (Institute for Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Czech Republic)\*; Georg Lappas (Sahlgrenska Academy, Sweden)\*; Bagher Larijani (Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center, Iran)\*; Mina P Lateva (Medical University of Varna, Bulgaria)\*; Tint Swe Latt (University of Public Health, Myanmar)\*; Martino Laurenzi (Centro Studi Epidemiologici di Gubbio, Italy)\*; Avula Laxmaiah (ICMR - National Institute of Nutrition, India)\*; Maria Lazo-Porras (Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Peru)\*; Gwenaëlle Le Coroller (Luxembourg Institute of Health, Luxembourg)\*; Khanh Le Nguyen Bao (National Institute of Nutrition, Vietnam)\*; Terho Lehtimäki (Tampere University Hospital, Finland; Tampere University, Finland)\*; Daniel Lemogoum (University of Douala, Cameroon)\*; Elvynna Leong (Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei)\*; Justyna Leszczak (University of Rzeszów, Poland)\*; Gabriel M Leung (University of Hong Kong, China)\*; Yanping Li (Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health, USA)\*; Merike Liivak (National Institute for Health Development, Estonia)\*; Charlie Lim (National University of Singapore, Singapore; National University Health System, Singapore)\*; Wei-Yen Lim (National University of Singapore, Singapore; National University Health System, Singapore)\*; M Fernanda Lima-Costa (Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Brazil)\*; Hsien-Ho Lin (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)\*; Lars Lind (Uppsala University, Sweden)\*; Lauren Lissner (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)\*; Mieczyslaw Litwin (Children's Memorial Health Institute, Poland)\*; Liping Liu (Beijing Center for Disease Prevention and Control, China)\*; Xiaotian Liu (Zhengzhou University, China)\*; Guadalupe Longo Abril (Servicio Andaluz de Salud, Spain)\*; Oscar Lopes (Sports Medical

Center of Minho, Portugal)\*; Esther Lopez-Garcia (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid CIBERESP, Spain)\*; José Francisco López-Gil (Universidad de Las Américas, Ecuador)\*; Tania Lopez (Universidad San Martín de Porres, Peru)\*; José Eugenio Lozano (Consejería de Sanidad Junta de Castilla y León, Spain)\*; Janice L Lukrafka (Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre, Brazil)\*; Dalia Luksiene (Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Lithuania)\*; Annamari Lundqvist (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)\*; Nuno Lunet (University of Porto, Portugal)\*; Charles Lunogelo (Ilembula Lutheran Hospital, Tanzania)\*; Michala Lustigová (Charles University, Czech Republic; National Institute of Public Health, Czech Republic)\*; Jean-René M'Buyamba-Kabangu (University of Kinshasa Hospital, DR Congo)\*; George LL Machado-Coelho (Federal University of Ouro Preto, Brazil)\*; Aristides M Machado-Rodrigues (University of Coimbra, Portugal)\*; Enguerran Macia (UMR 7268 ADES, France)\*; Ahmed A Madar (University of Oslo, Norway)\*; Gladys E Maestre (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA)\*; Stefania Maggi (Institute of Neuroscience of the National Research Council, Italy)\*; Dianna J Magliano (Baker Heart and Diabetes Institute, Australia)\*; Sara Magnacca (IRCCS Neuromed, Italy)\*; Emmanuella Magriplis (Agricultural University of Athens, Greece)\*; Gowri Mahasampath (Christian Medical College Vellore, India)\*; Bernard Maire (French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development, France)\*; Marcia Makdisse (Academia VBHC, Brazil)\*; Mohammad-Reza Malekpour (Non-Communicable Diseases Research Center, Iran)\*; Fatemeh Malekzadeh (Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Reza Malekzadeh (Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Iran; Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Kodavanti Mallikharjuna Rao (ICMR - National Institute of Nutrition, India)\*; Sofia Malyutina (Institute of Internal and Preventive Medicine, Russia)\*; Lynell V Maniego (Food and Nutrition Research Institute, Philippines)\*; Yannis Manios (Harokopio University, Greece)\*; Jim I Mann (University of Otago, New Zealand)\*; Fariborz Mansour-Ghanaei (Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Enzo Manzato (University of Padua, Italy)\*; Mala Ali Mapatano (University of Kinshasa, DR Congo)\*; Paula Margozzini (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)\*; Rosu Maria-Magdalena (Clinical County Emergency Hospital Craiova, Romania)\*; Joany Mariño (University Medicine Greifswald,

Germany)\*; Anastasia Markaki (Hellenic Mediterranean University, Greece)\*; Larissa Pruner Marques (Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Brazil)\*; Jaume Marrugat (CIBERCV, Spain; Institut Hospital del Mar d'Investigacions Mèdiques, Spain)\*; Reynaldo Martorell (Emory University, USA)\*; Katharina Maruszczak (Paracelsus Medical University, Austria)\*; Giovanna Masala (Institute for Cancer Research, Prevention and Clinical Network, Italy)\*; Luis P Mascarenhas (Universidade Estadual do Centro-Oeste, Brazil)\*; Mannix Masimango Imani (Université Catholique de Bukavu, DR Congo)\*; Masoud Masinaei (Non-Communicable Diseases Research Center, Iran)\*; Ellisiv B Mathiesen (UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Norway)\*; Alicia Matijasevich (University of São Paulo, Brazil)\*; Piotr Matłosz (University of Rzeszów, Poland)\*; Tandi E Matsha (Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, South Africa)\*; Victor Matsudo (Centro de Estudos do Laboratório de Aptidão Física de São Caetano do Sul, Brazil)\*; Giletta Matteo (Ghent University, Belgium)\*; Pallab K Maulik (George Institute for Global Health, India)\*; Christina Mavrogianni (Harokopio University, Greece)\*; Jean Claude N Mbanya (University of Yaoundé 1, Cameroon)\*; Anselmo J Mc Donald Posso (Instituto Conmemorativo Gorgas de Estudios de la Salud, Panama)\*; Shelly R McFarlane (The University of the West Indies, Jamaica)\*; Stephen T McGarvey (Brown University, USA)\*; Rachael M McLean (University of Otago, New Zealand)\*; Sounnia Mediene Benchechor (University Oran 1, Algeria)\*; Kirsten Mehlig (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)\*; Amir Houshang Mehrparvar (Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Jesus D Melgarejo (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA)\*; Fabián Méndez (Universidad del Valle, Colombia)\*; Carlos O Mendivil (Universidad de los Andes, Colombia)\*; Carlos Mendoza Montano (Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, Guatemala)\*; Ana Maria B Menezes (Federal University of Pelotas, Brazil)\*; Gert BM Mensink (Robert Koch Institute, Germany)\*; Alibek Mereke (Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan)\*; Indrapal I Meshram (ICMR - National Institute of Nutrition, India)\*; Diane T Meto (University of Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire)\*; Haakon E Meyer (University of Oslo, Norway)\*; Jie Mi (Capital Institute of Pediatrics, China)\*; Karolina Miłkowska (Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland)\*; Jody C Miller (University of Otago, New Zealand)\*; Olga Milushkina (Pirogov Russian National

Research Medical University, Russia)\*; Cláudia S Minderico (Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)\*; GK Mini (Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, India)\*; Juan Francisco Miquel (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)\*; J Jaime Miranda (University of Sydney, Australia)\*; Mohammad Reza Mirjalili (Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Marjeta Mišigoj-Duraković (University of Zagreb, Croatia)\*; Antonio Mistretta (University of Catania, Italy)\*; Veronica Mocanu (Grigore T Popa University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania)\*; Pietro A Modesti (Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy)\*; Sahar Saeedi Moghaddam (Non-Communicable Diseases Research Center, Iran)\*; Kazem Mohammad (Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Mohammad Reza Mohammadi (Psychiatry and Psychology Research Center, Iran)\*; Zahra Mohammadi (Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Noushin Mohammadifard (Isfahan Cardiovascular Research Center, Iran)\*; Reza Mohammadpourhodki (Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Viswanathan Mohan (Madras Diabetes Research Foundation, India)\*; Muhammad Fadhli Mohd Yusoff (Ministry of Health, Malaysia)\*; Iraj Mohebbi (Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Niels C Møller (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)\*; Dénes Molnár (University Medical School of Pécs, Hungary)\*; Amirabbas Momenan (Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Charles K Mondo (Mulago Hospital, Uganda)\*; Michele M Monroy-Valle (Universidad de San Carlos, Guatemala)\*; Roger A Montenegro Mendoza (Gorgas Memorial Institute for Studies of Health, Panama)\*; Eric Monterrubio-Flores (National Institute of Public Health, Mexico)\*; Kotsedi Daniel K Monyeki (University of Limpopo, South Africa)\*; Jin Soo Moon (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)\*; Mahmood Moosazadeh (Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Farhad Moradpour (Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Leila B Moreira (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)\*; Alain Morejon (University of Medical Sciences of Cienfuegos, Cuba)\*; Luis A Moreno (University of Zaragoza, Spain; CIBEROBN, Spain)\*; Karen Morgan (RCSI University of Medicine and Health Sciences, Ireland)\*; George Moschonis (La Trobe University, Australia)\*; Alireza Moslem (Sabzevar University Of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Mildrey Mosquera (Universidad del Valle, Colombia)\*; Malgorzata Mossakowska (International Institute of

Molecular and Cell Biology, Poland)\*; Aya Mostafa (Ain Shams University, Egypt)\*; Seyed-Ali Mostafavi (Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Mohammad Esmaeel Motlagh (Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Jorge Motta (Instituto Conmemorativo Gorgas de Estudios de la Salud, Panama)\*; Marcos André Moura-dos-Santos (University of Pernambuco, Brazil)\*; Malay K Mridha (BRAC James P Grant School of Public Health, Bangladesh)\*; Kelias P Msyamboza (World Health Organization Country Office, Malawi)\*; Thet Thet Mu (Department of Public Health, Myanmar)\*; Florian Muca (Albanian Sport Science Association, Albania)\*; Boban Mugoša (Institute of Public Health, Montenegro)\*; Patricia B Munroe (Queen Mary University, UK)\*; Jaakko Mursu (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)\*; Kamarul Imran Musa (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia)\*; Sanja Musić Milanović (Croatian Institute of Public Health, Croatia; University of Zagreb, Croatia)\*; Vera Musil (University of Zagreb, Croatia)\*; Geoffrey Musinguzi (Makerere University School of Public Health, Uganda)\*; Norlaila Mustafa (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia)\*; Muel Telo Marie-Claire Muyer (University de Kinshasa, DR Congo)\*; Iraj Nabipour (Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Balkish M Naidu (Research and Methodology, Department of Statistics, Malaysia)\*; Farid Najafi (Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Hanna Nalecz (Jozef Pilsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw, Poland)\*; Jana Námešná (Regional Authority of Public Health, Slovakia)\*; KM Venkat Narayan (Emory University, USA)\*; Take Naseri (Ministry of Health, Samoa)\*; Michels Nathalie (Ghent University, Belgium)\*; Nareemarn Neelapaichit (Mahidol University, Thailand)\*; Azim Nejatizadeh (Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Ilona Nenko (Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland)\*; Flavio Nervi (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)\*; Hannelore K Neuhauser (Robert Koch Institute, Germany)\*; Tze Pin Ng (National University of Singapore, Singapore)\*; Chung T Nguyen (National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Vietnam)\*; Quang V Nguyen (National Hospital of Endocrinology, Vietnam)\*; Quang Ngoc Nguyen (Hanoi Medical University, Vietnam)\*; Michael Y Ni (University of Hong Kong, China)\*; Peng Nie (Xi'an Jiaotong University, China)\*; Ramfis E Nieto-Martínez (Precision Care Clinic Corp, USA)\*; Teemu J Niiranen (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland; University



of Turku, Finland)\*; Toshiharu Ninomiya (Kyushu University, Japan)\*; Nobuo Nishi (National Institutes of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition, Japan)\*; Sania Nishtar (Heartfile, Pakistan)\*; Marianna Noale (Institute of Neuroscience of the National Research Council, Italy)\*; Oscar A Noboa (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)\*; Helena Nogueira (University of Coimbra, Portugal)\*; Kevin I Norton (University of South Australia, Australia)\*; Davide Noto (University of Palermo, Italy)\*; Natalia Nowak-Szczepanska (PASs Hirsfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Poland)\*; Mohannad Al Nsour (Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network, Jordan)\*; Irfan Nuhoğlu (Karadeniz Technical University, Türkiye)\*; Eha Nurk (National Institute for Health Development, Estonia)\*; Fred Nuwaha (Makerere University School of Public Health, Uganda)\*; Moffat Nyirenda (London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, UK)\*; Terence W O'Neill (University of Manchester, UK)\*; Caleb Ochimana (Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health, USA)\*; Angélica M Ochoa-Avilés (Universidad de Cuenca, Ecuador)\*; Eiji Oda (Tachikawa General Hospital, Japan)\*; Augustine N Odili (University of Abuja College of Health Sciences, Nigeria)\*; Kyungwon Oh (Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Republic of Korea)\*; Ryutaro Ohtsuka (Japan Wildlife Research Center, Japan; deceased)\*; Brian Oldenburg (Baker Heart and Diabetes Institute, Australia)\*; Valérie Olié (The National Public Health Agency, France)\*; Mohd Azahadi Omar (Ministry of Health, Malaysia)\*; Saeed M Omar (Gadarif University, Sudan)\*; Altan Onat (Istanbul University, Türkiye; deceased)\*; Sok King Ong (Ministry of Health, Brunei)\*; N Charlotte Onland-Moret (Utrecht University, The Netherlands)\*; Lariane M Ono (Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)\*; Obinna Onodugo (University of Nigeria, Nigeria)\*; Pedro Ordunez (Pan American Health Organization, USA)\*; Rui Ornelas (University of Madeira, Portugal)\*; Ana P Ortiz (University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico)\*; Pedro J Ortiz (Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Peru)\*; Clive Osmond (University of Southampton, UK)\*; Sergej M Ostojic (University of Novi Sad, Serbia)\*; Afshin Ostovar (Osteoporosis Research Center, Iran)\*; Johanna A Otero (Universidad de Santander, Colombia)\*; Charlotte B Ottendahl (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)\*; Akaninyene Otu (University of Calabar, Nigeria)\*; Kim Overvad (Aarhus University, Denmark)\*; Ellis Owusu-Dabo (Kwame Nkrumah

University of Science and Technology, Ghana)\*; Cristina P Padez (University of Coimbra, Portugal)\*; Ioannis Pagkalos (International Hellenic University, Greece)\*; Natalja Pajula (National Institute for Health Development, Estonia)\*; Alberto Palloni (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)\*; Luigi Palmieri (Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Italy)\*; Wen-Harn Pan (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)\*; Francesco Panza (University of Bari Aldo Moro, Italy)\*; Mariela Paoli (University of the Andes, Venezuela)\*; Sousana K Papadopoulou (International Hellenic University, Greece)\*; Rossina G Pareja (Instituto de Investigación Nutricional, Peru)\*; Soon-Woo Park (Catholic University of Daegu, Republic of Korea)\*; Suyeon Park (Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Republic of Korea)\*; Winsome R Parnell (University of Otago, New Zealand)\*; Mahboubeh Parsaeian (Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Ionela M Pascanu (University of Medicine, Pharmacy, Sciences and Technology of Târgu Mures, Romania)\*; Patrick Pasquet (UMR CNRS-MNHN 7206, France)\*; Nikhil D Patel (Jivandeep Hospital, India)\*; Halyna Pavlyshyn (Ternopil National Medical University, Ukraine)\*; Raimund Pechlaner (Medical University of Innsbruck, Austria)\*; Ivan Pećin (University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Croatia)\*; João M Pedro (Centro de Investigação em Saúde de Angola, Angola)\*; Sergio Viana Peixoto (Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Brazil)\*; Markku Peltonen (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)\*; Alexandre C Pereira (University of São Paulo, Brazil)\*; Karen GDA Peres (Griffith University, Australia)\*; Marco A Peres (National Dental Care Centre Singapore, Singapore)\*; Agustín Perez-Londoño (Universidad de los Andes, Colombia)\*; Cynthia M Pérez (University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico)\*; Valentina Peterkova (National Medical Research Center for Endocrinology, Russia)\*; Olga Petrovna Kovtun (Yekaterinburg State Medical Academy, Russia)\*; Niloofar Peykari (Ministry of Health and Medical Education, Iran)\*; Son Thai Pham (Vietnam National Heart Institute, Vietnam)\*; Rafael N Pichardo (Clínica de Medicina Avanzada Dr. Abel González, Dominican Republic)\*; Preux Pierre-Marie (Université de Limoges, France)\*; Hynek Pikhart (University College London, UK)\*; Aida Pilav (University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina)\*; Pavel Piler (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)\*; Aleksandra Piwonska (National Institute of Cardiology, Poland)\*; Andreia N Pizarro (University of Porto, Portugal)\*; Silvia Plata (Observatorio de Salud Pública de Santander,

Colombia)\*; Raluca M Pop (University of Medicine, Pharmacy, Sciences and Technology of Târgu Mures, Romania)\*; Barry M Popkin (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA)\*; Stevo R Popovic (University of Montenegro, Montenegro)\*; Miquel Porta (Institut Hospital del Mar d'Investigacions Mèdiques, Spain)\*; Anil Poudyal (Nepal Health Research Council, Nepal)\*; Farhad Pourfarzi (Ardabil University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Akram Pourshams (Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Hossein Poustchi (Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Rajendra Pradeepa (Madras Diabetes Research Foundation, India)\*; Alison J Price (London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, UK)\*; Antonio Prista (Universidade Pedagógica, Mozambique)\*; Rui Providencia (University College London, UK)\*; Jardena J Puder (Lausanne University Hospital, Switzerland)\*; Iveta Pudule (Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Latvia)\*; Soile Puhakka (Oulu Deaconess Institute Foundation, Finland)\*; Maria Puiu (Victor Babes University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara, Romania)\*; Margus Punab (Tartu University Clinics, Estonia)\*; Mostafa Qorbani (Alborz University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Anna Quialheiro (Cooperativa de Ensino Superior Politécnico e Universitário, Portugal)\*; Hedley K Quintana (Gorgas Memorial Institute for Studies of Health, Panama)\*; Pedro J Quiroga-Padilla (Universidad de los Andes, Colombia)\*; Tran Quoc Bao (Ministry of Health, Vietnam)\*; Stefan Rach (Leibniz Institute for Prevention Research and Epidemiology - BIPS, Germany)\*; Salar Rahimkazerooni (Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Mahmudur Rahman (Institute of Epidemiology Disease Control and Research, Bangladesh)\*; Olli Raitakari (University of Turku, Finland)\*; Sherali Rakhmatulloev (Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Tajikistan)\*; Ivo Rakovac (World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, Denmark)\*; Ambady Ramachandran (India Diabetes Research Foundation, India)\*; Otim PC Ramadan (World Health Organization Country Office, South Sudan)\*; Manuel Ramirez-Zea (Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, Guatemala)\*; Rafel Ramos (Institut Universitari d'Investigació en Atenció Primària Jordi Gol, Spain)\*; Lekhraj Rampal (Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia)\*; Sanjay Rampal (University of Malaya, Malaysia)\*; Sheena E Ramsay (Newcastle University, UK)\*; João FLB Rangel Junior (University of Pernambuco, Brazil)\*; Daniel A Rangel Reina (Instituto Conmemorativo Gorgas

de Estudios de la Salud, Panama)\*; Lalka S Rangelova (National Center of Public Health and Analyses, Bulgaria)\*; Vayia Rarra (Sotiria Hospital, Greece)\*; Mohammad-Mahdi Rashidi (Non-Communicable Diseases Research Center, Iran)\*; Cassiano Ricardo Rech (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil)\*; Josep Redon (University of Valencia, Spain)\*; Valéria Regecová (Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia)\*; Jane DP Renner (University of Santa Cruz do Sul, Brazil)\*; Judit A Repasy (University of Pécs, Hungary)\*; Cézane P Reuter (University of Santa Cruz do Sul, Brazil)\*; Luis Revilla (Universidad San Martín de Porres, Peru)\*; Andrew Reynolds (University of Otago, New Zealand)\*; Negar Rezaei (Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Abbas Rezaianzadeh (Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Elio Riboli (Imperial College London, UK)\*; Fernando Rigo (CS S. Agustín Ibsalut, Spain)\*; Attilio Rigotti (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)\*; Leanne M Riley (World Health Organization, Switzerland)\*; Tobias F Rinke de Wit (Amsterdam Institute for Global Health and Development, The Netherlands)\*; Ulf Risérus (Uppsala University, Sweden)\*; Raphael M Ritti-Dias (Universidade Nove de Julho, Brazil)\*; Reina G Roa (Ministerio de Salud, Panama)\*; Romana Roccaldo (Council for Agricultural Research and Economics, Italy)\*; Fernando Rodríguez-Artalejo (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid CIBERESP, Spain)\*; María del Cristo Rodríguez-Perez (Canarian Health Service, Spain)\*; Laura A Rodríguez-Villamizar (Universidad Industrial de Santander, Colombia)\*; Andrea Y Rodríguez (Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Colombia)\*; Ulla Roggenbuck (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)\*; Peter Rohloff (Wuqu' Kawoq, Guatemala)\*; Rosalba Rojas-Martinez (National Institute of Public Health, Mexico)\*; Elisabetta L Romeo (Associazione Calabrese di Epatologia, Italy)\*; Rafaela V Rosario (University of Minho, Portugal)\*; Annika Rosengren (University of Gothenburg, Sweden; Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Sweden)\*; Ian Rouse (Fiji National University, Fiji)\*; Adolfo Rubinstein (Institute for Clinical Effectiveness and Health Policy, Argentina)\*; Blanca Sandra Ruiz-Betancourt (Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Mexico)\*; Maria Ruiz-Castell (Luxembourg Institute of Health, Luxembourg)\*; Emma Ruiz Moreno (National Center of Epidemiology ISCIII CIBERESP, Spain)\*; Iuliia A Rusakova (Ufa Eye Research Institute, Russia)\*; Wojciech Rusek (Rehamed-Center, Poland)\*; Petra

Rust (University of Vienna, Austria)\*; Marcin Rutkowski (Medical University of Gdansk, Poland)\*; Marge Saamel (National Institute for Health Development, Estonia)\*; Hamideh Sabbaghi (Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Harshpal S Sachdev (Sitaram Bhartia Institute of Science and Research, India)\*; Alireza Sadjadi (Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Ali Reza Safarpour (Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Sare Safi (Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Mohammad Hossien Saghi (Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Olfa Saidi (University Tunis El Manar, Tunisia)\*; Calogero Saieva (Institute for Cancer Research, Prevention and Clinical Network, Italy)\*; Satoko Sakata (Kyushu University, Japan)\*; Nader Saki (Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Sanja Šalaj (University of Zagreb, Croatia)\*; Eduardo Salazar Martinez (National Institute of Public Health, Mexico)\*; Akkumis Salkhanova (Academy of Preventive Medicine, Kazakhstan)\*; Jukka T Salonen (University of Helsinki, Finland)\*; Margarita Samoutian (Kindergarten of Avlonari, Greece)\*; Jose Sánchez-Abanto (National Institute of Health, Peru)\*; Inés Sánchez Rodríguez (Instituto Murciano de Investigación Biosanitaria Virgen de la Arrixaca, Spain)\*; Diana A Santos (Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)\*; Ina S Santos (Federal University of Pelotas, Brazil)\*; Maria Paula Santos (University of Porto, Portugal)\*; Tamara R Santos (Federal University of Alagoas, Brazil)\*; Jouko L Saramies (Wellbeing Services County of South Karelia, Finland)\*; Luis B Sardinha (Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)\*; Giselle Sarganas (German Centre for Cardiovascular Research, Germany; Robert Koch Institute, Germany)\*; Nizal Sarrafzadegan (Isfahan Cardiovascular Research Center, Iran)\*; Kai-Uwe Saum (German Cancer Research Center, Germany)\*; Stefan Savin (World Health Organization, Switzerland)\*; Mariana Sbaraini (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)\*; Marcia Scazufca (University of São Paulo Clinics Hospital, Brazil)\*; Beatriz D Schaan (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)\*; Anja Schienkiewitz (Robert Koch Institute, Germany)\*; Karin Schindler (Medical University of Vienna, Austria)\*; Sabine Schipf (University Medicine Greifswald, Germany)\*; Amand Floriaan Schmidt (University College London, UK)\*; Börge Schmidt (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)\*; Carsten O Schmidt (University Medicine Greifswald, Germany)\*; Ben Schöttker

(German Cancer Research Center, Germany)\*; Sara Schramm (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)\*; Stine Schramm (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)\*; Helmut Schröder (CIBERESP, Spain: Hospital Del Mar Medical Research Institute, Spain)\*; Constance Schultz (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)\*; Aletta E Schutte (University of New South Wales, Australia; The George Institute for Global Health, Australia)\*; Sylvain Sebert (University of Oulu, Finland)\*; Moslem Sedaghattalab (Yasuj University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Aye Aye Sein (Ministry of Health and Sports, Myanmar)\*; Abhijit Sen (Center for Oral Health Services and Research Mid-Norway, Norway)\*; Sadaf G Sepanlou (Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Guillermo Sequera (Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social, Paraguay)\*; Ľudmila Ševčíková (Comenius University, Slovakia)\*; Ronel Sewpaul (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)\*; Teresa Shamah-Levy (National Institute of Public Health, Mexico)\*; Seyed Morteza Shamshirgaran (Neyshabur University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Maryam Sharafkhah (Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Sanjib K Sharma (B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Nepal)\*; Almaz Sharman (Academy of Preventive Medicine, Kazakhstan)\*; Jonathan E Shaw (Baker Heart and Diabetes Institute, Australia)\*; Amaneh Shayanrad (Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Ali Akbar Shayesteh (Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Lela Shengelia (National Center for Disease Control and Public Health, Georgia)\*; Kenji Shibuya (King's College London, UK)\*; Hana Shimizu-Furusawa (Teikyo University, Japan)\*; Rahman Shiri (Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Finland)\*; Marat Shoranov (Kazakh National Medical University, Kazakhstan)\*; Namuna Shrestha (Public Health Promotion and Development Organization, Nepal)\*; Khairil Si-Ramlee (Ministry of Health, Brunei)\*; Abl M Sibai (American University of Beirut, Lebanon)\*; Labros S Sidosis (Rutgers University, USA)\*; Antonio M Silva (Federal University of Maranhão, Brazil)\*; Caroline Ramos de Moura Silva (University of Pernambuco, Brazil)\*; Diego Augusto Santos Silva (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil)\*; Kelly Samara Silva (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil)\*; Xueling Sim (National University of Singapore, Singapore; National University Health System, Singapore)\*; Mary Simon (India Diabetes Research Foundation, India)\*; Michael Sjöström (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden);

deceased)\*; Natalia A Skoblina (Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Russia)\*; Jolanta Slowikowska-Hilczer (Medical University of Lodz, Poland)\*; Przemysław Slusarczyk (International Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology, Poland)\*; Liam Smeeth (London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, UK)\*; Lee Smith (Anglia Ruskin University, UK)\*; Fernanda Cunha Soares (University of Pernambuco, Brazil)\*; Grzegorz Sobek (University of Rzeszów, Poland)\*; Eugène Sobngwi (University of Yaoundé 1, Cameroon)\*; Morten Sodemann (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)\*; Stefan Söderberg (Umeå University, Sweden)\*; Agustinus Soemantri (Diponegoro University, Indonesia; deceased)\*; Vincenzo Solfrizzi (University of Bari Aldo Moro, Italy)\*; Mohammad Hossein Somi (Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Elin P Sørgerd (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)\*; Maroje Sorić (University of Zagreb, Croatia; University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)\*; Victoria E Soto-Rojas (Universidad Icesi, Colombia)\*; Aïcha Soumaré (University of Bordeaux, France)\*; Alfonso Sousa-Poza (University of Hohenheim, Germany)\*; Igor Spiroski (Institute of Public Health, North Macedonia; Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, North Macedonia)\*; Jan A Staessen (KU Leuven, Belgium)\*; Andreas Stang (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)\*; Jostein Steene-Johannessen (Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, Norway)\*; Peter Stehle (Bonn University, Germany)\*; Aryeh D Stein (Emory University, USA)\*; George S Stergiou (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece)\*; Jakub Stokwiszewski (National Institute of Public Health - National Institute of Hygiene, Poland)\*; Ekaterina Stoyanova (Kalina Malina Kindergarten, Bulgaria)\*; Gareth Stratton (Swansea University, UK)\*; Karien Stronks (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)\*; Lela Sturua (National Center for Disease Control and Public Health, Georgia)\*; Milton F Suarez-Ortegón (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana Seccional Cali, Colombia)\*; Phalakorn Suebsamran (Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand)\*; Gerhard Sulo (University of Bergen, Norway)\*; Johan Sundström (Uppsala University, Sweden)\*; Paibul Suriyawongpaisal (Mahidol University, Thailand)\*; Boyd A Swinburn (University of Auckland, New Zealand)\*; René Charles Sylva (National Statistical Office, Cabo Verde)\*; Lucjan Szponar (National Institute of Public Health - National Institute of Hygiene, Poland)\*; E Shyong Tai (National University of Singapore,

Singapore; National University Health System, Singapore)\*; Konstantinos D Tambalis (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece)\*; Abdonas Tamosiunas (Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Lithuania)\*; Baimakhan Tanabayev (South Kazakhstan Medical Academy, Kazakhstan)\*; Maya Tanrygulyyeva (Scientific Research Institute of Maternal and Child Health, Turkmenistan)\*; Mohammed Rasoul Tarawneh (Ministry of Health, Jordan)\*; Jakob Tarp (Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, Norway)\*; Carolina B Tarqui-Mamani (National Institute of Health, Peru)\*; Radka Taxová Braunerová (Institute of Endocrinology, Czech Republic)\*; Saskia Te Velde (University of Applied Sciences Utrecht, The Netherlands)\*; William R Tebar (Universidade Estadual Paulista, Brazil)\*; Grethe S Tell (University of Bergen, Norway)\*; Tania Tello (Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Peru)\*; KR Thankappan (Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, India)\*; Xenophon Theodoridis (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)\*; Sathish Thirunavukkarasu (Emory University, USA)\*; Nihal Thomas (Christian Medical College Vellore, India)\*; Amanda G Thrift (Monash University, Australia)\*; Ľubica Tichá (Comenius University, Slovakia)\*; Erik J Timmermans (University Medical Center Utrecht, The Netherlands)\*; Dwi Hapsari Tjandrarini (National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia)\*; Anne Tjonneland (Danish Cancer Institute, Denmark)\*; Janne S Tolstrup (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)\*; Murat Topbas (Karadeniz Technical University, Türkiye)\*; Laura Torres-Collado (Universidad Miguel Hernandez, Spain)\*; Giota Touloumi (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece)\*; Pierre Traissac (French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development, France)\*; Areti Triantafyllou (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)\*; Atul Trivedi (Government Medical College, India)\*; Lechaba Tshepo (Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, South Africa)\*; Panagiotis Tsintavis (International Hellenic University, Greece)\*; John Tuitele (Tafuna Family Health Center, American Samoa; LBJ Hospital, American Samoa)\*; Azaliia M Tuliakova (Ufa Eye Research Institute, Russia)\*; Marshall K Tulloch-Reid (The University of the West Indies, Jamaica)\*; Fikru Tullu (Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia)\*; Tomi-Pekka Tuomainen (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)\*; Maria L Turley (Ministry of Health, New Zealand)\*; Evangelia Tzala (Imperial College London, UK)\*; Themistoklis Tzotzas



(Hellenic Medical Association for Obesity, Greece)\*; Christophe Tzourio (University of Bordeaux, France)\*; Peter Ueda (Karolinska Institutet, Sweden)\*; Eunice Ugel (Universidad Centro-Occidental Lisandro Alvarado, Venezuela)\*; Flora AM Ukoli (Meharry Medical College, USA)\*; Zhamyila Usupova (Republican Center for Health Promotion, Kyrgyzstan)\*; Hannu MT Uusitalo (University of Tampere Tays Eye Center, Finland)\*; Nalan Uysal (Sabiha Gokcen Ilkokulu, Türkiye)\*; Gonzalo Valdivia (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)\*; Damaskini Valvi (Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, USA)\*; Rob M van Dam (George Washington University, USA)\*; Bert-Jan van den Born (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)\*; Johan Van der Heyden (Sciensano, Belgium)\*; Yvonne T van der Schouw (Utrecht University, The Netherlands)\*; Wendy Van Lippevelde (Ghent University, Belgium)\*; Hoang Van Minh (Hanoi University of Public Health, Vietnam)\*; Natasja M Van Schoor (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands)\*; Irene GM van Valkengoed (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)\*; Dirk Vanderschueren (KU Leuven, Belgium)\*; Diego Vanuzzo (MONICA-FRIULI Study Group, Italy)\*; Gregorio Varela-Moreiras (Universidad CEU San Pablo, Spain)\*; Luz Nayibe Vargas (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia)\*; Senthil K Vasan (University of Southampton, UK)\*; Daniel G Vasques (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)\*; Tomas Vega (Consejería de Sanidad Junta de Castilla y León, Spain)\*; Gustavo Velasquez-Melendez (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)\*; Biruta Velika (Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Latvia)\*; Charlotte Verdot (The National Public Health Agency, France)\*; Maïté Verloigne (Ghent University, Belgium)\*; Giovanni Veronesi (University of Insubria, Italy)\*; WM Monique Verschuren (National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, The Netherlands)\*; Roosmarijn Verstraeten (Institute of Tropical Medicine, Belgium)\*; Lucie Viet (National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, The Netherlands)\*; Frøydis N Vik (University of Agder, Norway)\*; Monica Vilar (Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador)\*; Salvador Villalpando (National Institute of Public Health, Mexico)\*; Jesus Vioque (CIBERESP, Spain)\*; Jyrki K Virtanen (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)\*; Marjolein Visser (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands)\*; Bharathi Viswanathan (Ministry of Health, Seychelles)\*; Mihaela Vladulescu (Sunflower Nursery School,

Romania)\*; Henry Völzke (University Medicine Greifswald, Germany)\*; Ari Voutilainen (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)\*; Martine Vrijheid (CIBERESP, Spain)\*; Alisha N Wade (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)\*; Wan Mohamad Wan Bebakar (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia)\*; Wan Nazaimoon Wan Mohamud (Institute for Medical Research, Malaysia)\*; Rildo de Souza Wanderley Júnior (University of Pernambuco, Brazil)\*; Chongjian Wang (Zhengzhou University, China)\*; Huijun Wang (Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, China)\*; Ningli Wang (Capital Medical University Beijing Tongren Hospital, China)\*; Qian Wang (Xinjiang Medical University, China)\*; Xiangjun Wang (Shanghai Educational Development Co. Ltd, China)\*; Ya Xing Wang (Capital Medical University, China)\*; Ying-Wei Wang (Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan)\*; S Goya Wannamethee (University College London, UK)\*; Nicholas Wareham (University of Cambridge, UK)\*; Olivia Wartha (Ulm University Hospital, Germany)\*; Adelheid Weber (Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection, Austria)\*; Karen Webster-Kerr (The Ministry of Health and Wellness, Jamaica)\*; Niels Wedderkopp (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)\*; Daniel Weghuber (Paracelsus Medical University, Austria)\*; Wenbin Wei (Capital Medical University, China)\*; Leo Westbury (University of Southampton, UK)\*; Peter H Whincup (St George's, University of London, UK)\*; Kremlin Wickramasinghe (World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, Denmark)\*; Kurt Widhalm (Medical University of Vienna, Austria)\*; Indah S Widyahening (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)\*; Andrzej Więcek (Medical University of Silesia, Poland)\*; Rainford J Wilks (The University of the West Indies, Jamaica)\*; Karin Willeit (Medical University of Innsbruck, Austria)\*; Peter Willeit (Medical University of Innsbruck, Austria)\*; Julianne Williams (World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, Denmark)\*; Tom Wilsgaard (UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Norway)\*; Bogdan Wojtyniak (National Institute of Public Health NIH - National Research Institute, Poland)\*; Roy A Wong-McClure (Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, Costa Rica)\*; Andrew Wong (University College London, UK)\*; Emily B Wong (Africa Health Research Institute, South Africa)\*; Mark Woodward (University of New South Wales, Australia; Imperial College London, UK)\*; Frederick C Wu (University of Manchester, UK)\*; Justyna Wyszzyńska (University of Rzeszów,

Poland)\*; Haiquan Xu (Institute of Food and Nutrition Development of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, China)\*; Liang Xu (Beijing Institute of Ophthalmology, China)\*; Nor Azwany Yaacob (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia)\*; Li Yan (Imperial College London, UK)\*; Weili Yan (Children's Hospital of Fudan University, China)\*; Yang Yang (Shanghai Educational Development Co. Ltd, China)\*; Martha Yépez García (Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador)\*; Moein Yoosefi (Non-Communicable Diseases Research Center, Iran)\*; Akihiro Yoshihara (Niigata University, Japan)\*; Novie O Younger-Coleman (The University of the West Indies, Jamaica)\*; Yu-Ling Yu (KU Leuven, Belgium)\*; Yunjiang Yu (South China Institute of Environmental Sciences, China)\*; Ahmad Faudzi Yusoff (Ministry of Health, Malaysia)\*; Vassilis Zafirooulos (Hellenic Mediterranean University, Greece)\*; Ahmad A Zainuddin (Ministry of Health, Malaysia)\*; Farhad Zamani (Iran University of Medical Sciences, Iran)\*; Sabina Zambon (University of Padua, Italy)\*; Antonis Zampelas (Agricultural University of Athens, Greece)\*; Maria Elisa Zapata (Centro de Estudios Sobre Nutrición Infantil, Argentina)\*; Ko Ko Zaw (University of Public Health, Myanmar)\*; Tomasz Zdrojewski (Medical University of Gdańsk, Poland)\*; Magdalena Żegleń (Jagiellonian University, Poland)\*; Kristyna Zejglicova (National Institute of Public Health, Czech Republic)\*; Tajana Zeljkovic Vrkic (University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Croatia)\*; Bing Zhang (Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, China)\*; Zhen-Yu Zhang (KU Leuven, Belgium)\*; Yanitsa V Zhecheva (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria)\*; Bekbolat Zholdin (West Kazakhstan Medical University, Kazakhstan)\*; Paul Zimmet (Monash University, Australia)\*; Marie Zins (Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale, France; Paris Cité University, France)\*; Julio Zuñiga Cisneros (Instituto Conmemorativo Gorgas de Estudios de la Salud, Panama)\*; Monika Zuziak (Przedszkole No. 81, Poland)\*

## **Appendix Text 2: Data sources**

We used individual participant data from representative samples of the general population, collated by the NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC), as detailed previously.<sup>1,2</sup> In summary, data were obtained from publicly available multi-country and national measurement surveys (e.g., Demographic and Health Surveys, WHO STEPwise approach to Surveillance (STEPS) surveys, and those identified via the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, European Health Interview and Health Examination Surveys Database, and the UK Data Service). With the help of the World Health Organization (WHO) regional and country offices, we identified and accessed population-based survey data from national health and statistical agencies. We searched and reviewed published studies as detailed previously,<sup>3</sup> and invited eligible studies to join NCD-RisC, as we did with data holders from a previous pooled analyses of cardiometabolic risk factors.<sup>4-7</sup> The NCD-RisC database is continuously updated through all the above routes as well as through periodic requests to NCD-RisC members, which consist of representatives of participating studies who are knowledgeable with the study's methods and measurements and often with other studies in their countries and regions, to suggest additional sources in their countries.

We carefully checked that each data source met our inclusion criteria, described below. Potential duplicate data sources were first identified by comparing studies from the same country and year, followed by checking with NCD-RisC members who had provided data whether sources from the same country and year, and with similar sample sizes and age ranges, were the same or distinct. If two sources were confirmed as duplicates, only one was maintained and used. All NCD-RisC members were also periodically asked to review the list of sources from their countries, to verify that the included data met the inclusion criteria, were not duplicates, and were appropriately classified in terms of the population that they had sampled from. For each data source, we recorded the study population, the sampling approach, the years of measurement and the measurement methods. This information was provided by participating studies together with available documentation on study design and methods. All

submitted data were checked by at least two persons independently. Questions and clarifications were discussed with NCD-RisC members and resolved before data were incorporated into the database.

The inclusion criteria were: (1) data were collected using a probabilistic sampling method with a defined sampling frame; (2) data were from general population samples from one of the 200 countries and territories listed in Appendix Table 1; and (3) height, weight and waist circumference were measured (as opposed to self-reported) with a validated protocol. When participants from a population-based study had been measured at multiple points in time, we used only the first instance of (re)measurement in 1990 or later. Studies were excluded if they had (1) included or excluded participants based on health status; (2) were conducted only among ethnic minorities or specific educational, occupational, or other socioeconomic subgroups; or (3) recruited participants through health facilities, with the exception of studies whose sampling frame was health insurance schemes in countries where at least 80% of the general population were insured, and studies in high-income and central European countries with universal insurance which had sampled via the primary care system.

### **Appendix Text 3: Data cleaning**

We excluded women who were pregnant at the time of measurement because body weight and waist circumference change during pregnancy. We also excluded participants with missing sex (13,572 participants, 0.2% of all data). We excluded 8,477 participants (0.1% of all data) with weight <12 kg or >300 kg; height <100 cm or >250 cm; waist circumference <30 cm or >200 cm; BMI <10 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or >80 kg/m<sup>2</sup>; WHtR <0.2 or >2.0 because such values are likely to be due to recording error. For analyses with data on blood pressure, we excluded participants whose blood pressure was not measured by design (because some studies only measured blood pressure in a random subset of participants), those who were missing blood pressure or hypertension treatment information, and those with SBP <70 mmHg or >270 mmHg, DBP <30 mmHg or >150 mmHg or with SBP ≤ DBP (a total of 171,082 participants, 3.1% of all data).

We also applied an outlier detection procedure using Mahalanobis distance to exclude risk factor pairs that had an implausible pairwise relationship relative to the overall data.<sup>8</sup> This method uses the empirical relationship between risk factor pairs to detect extreme combinations, for example a high SBP of 248 mmHg but low DBP of 40 mmHg, or a high BMI of 42 kg/m<sup>2</sup> but low waist circumference of 74 cm. We applied this technique separately to all pairs of anthropometric variables (height, weight, BMI, waist circumference and WHtR) and to the pair SBP and DBP. All variables, except height and DBP, were log transformed before outlier detection to account for their skewed distributions. We removed those pairs of measurements with a distance of more than six standard deviations (SDs) away from the joint distribution's mean (i.e. a distance greater than 40.08, the quantile of the chi-square distribution which is equivalent to six SDs of the normal distribution). Pairwise cleaning led to excluding 31,508 participants (0.4% of all data) from all analyses. A flowchart of data cleaning and use is given in Appendix Figure 2.

#### **Appendix Text 4:** Comparison with previous studies

All but one of the previous studies comparing BMI and abdominal adiposity, and their association with cardiometabolic conditions, were done in one or a small number of regions or ethnic groups.<sup>9-36</sup> Collectively, their results indicate that the relationship between BMI and measures of abdominal obesity varies across global population, and that those from Asia may have higher levels of abdominal obesity than predicted based on BMI compared to European and African populations. However, differences in design and reporting, including their classification of global populations (e.g., whether and how different parts of Asia were differentiated), do not allow consistent quantitative comparisons. Some of these studies found that BMI and indices of abdominal adiposity performed similarly in predicting incident or prevalent cardiometabolic conditions while others found different performance.<sup>10,12,13,15,17-22,24-32,34,35,37-39</sup> The only study with participants from different regions<sup>38</sup> did not quantitatively compare BMI and abdominal obesity. This study found a slightly larger increase in the risk of prevalent cardiovascular disease and diabetes per SD of waist circumference than BMI,<sup>38</sup> whereas we found similar associations for BMI and WHtR with hypertension as seen in Appendix Figure 11.

**Appendix Table 1.** List of analysis regions and countries in each region.

Region	Countries
Central and eastern Europe	Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Ukraine
High-income western	Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America
Latin America and the Caribbean	Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela
Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa	Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkiye, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen
South Asia	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia
East and southeast Asia and the Pacific	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam
Oceania	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu



**Appendix Table 2.** Data sources used in the analysis.



















	Country	Years	Survey/Study name/Citation	Age range used in anthropometric analyses		Age range used in hypertension analyses		Individuals used in anthropometric analyses		Individuals used in hypertension analyses		Region	Notes
				Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men		
547	Poland	2002	NATPOL									Central and eastern Europe	
548	Poland	2003	The European Male Ageing Study	20-64	40-64	20-64	40-64	1,005	250	1,004	808	Central and eastern Europe	
549	Poland	2004	LIPIDOGAM2004 Study - National epidemiological study of lipid disorders and selected risk factors of cardiovascular disease in primary health care in Poland	30-64	30-64			7,918	5,499			Central and eastern Europe	
550	Poland	2006	The health, risk factors for chronic diseases, attitudes and behaviors of health residents of Torun (CINDI Torun 2006)	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	1,066	714	1,065	713	Central and eastern Europe	
551	Poland	2006	LIPIDOGAM2006 Study - National epidemiological study of lipid disorders and selected risk factors of cardiovascular disease in primary health care in Poland	32-64	32-64			7,832	4,921			Central and eastern Europe	
552	Poland	2011	NATPOL	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	985	972	985	972	Central and eastern Europe	
553	Poland	2018	Mogielica Human Ecology Study Site	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	71	25	71	24	Central and eastern Europe	
554	Poland	1995-1996	Polish Program CINDI (CINDI Lodz 1995)	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	1,140	725	1,132	710	Central and eastern Europe	
555	Poland	2000-2001	Household Food Consumption and Anthropometric Survey	20-64	20-64			1,251	989			Central and eastern Europe	
556	Poland	2001-2002	The health status, risk factors of chronic diseases and health behaviors of residents of Lodz (CINDI Lodz 2001)	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	800	936	797	929	Central and eastern Europe	
557	Poland	2002-2005	Health, Alcohol and Psychosocial Factors In Eastern Europe	45-64	45-64	45-64	45-64	3,857	3,542	3,815	3,502	Central and eastern Europe	
558	Poland	2003-2005	National Multicenter Health Survey in Poland. Project WOBASZ	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	6,027	5,426	5,986	5,389	Central and eastern Europe	
559	Poland	2003-2006	Mogielica Human Ecology Study Site	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	271	98	266	88	Central and eastern Europe	
560	Poland	2007-2010	Mogielica Human Ecology Study Site	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	223	91	217	82	Central and eastern Europe	
561	Poland	2007-2011	Medical, psychological and socioeconomic aspects of aging in Poland	55-64	55-64	55-64	55-64	379	325	377	311	Central and eastern Europe	
562	Poland	2011-2014	Mogielica Human Ecology Study Site	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	262	84	258	81	Central and eastern Europe	
563	Poland	2013-2014	National Multicenter Health Survey in Poland. Project WOBASZ II	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	2,507	2,114	2,494	2,108	Central and eastern Europe	
564	Poland	2015-2016	LIPIDOGAM2015 & LIPIDOGAM2015 Study - National epidemiological study of lipid disorders and selected risk factors of cardiovascular disease in primary health care in Poland	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	6,309	3,574	6,309	3,574	Central and eastern Europe	
565	Portugal	1999-2003	EPIPorto study	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	1,113	664	815	512	High-income western	
566	Puerto Rico	2002-2003	Puerto Rican Elderly: Health Conditions	60-64	60-64			716	454			Latin America and the Caribbean	12
567	Puerto Rico	2010-2013	HPV Infection in a Population-Based Sample of Puerto Rican Women	20-64				538				Latin America and the Caribbean	
568	Qatar	2012	STEPS	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	1,222	942	1,218	939	Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa	
569	Romania	2011-2012	Study for the Evaluation of Prevalence of Hypertension and cArdiovascular Risk among the Adult Population of Romania - SEPHAR II	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	765	792	765	792	Central and eastern Europe	
570	Romania	2012-2014	PREvalence of DIabetes mellitus, prediabetes, overweight, Obesity, dyslipidemia, hyperuricemia and chronic kidney disease in Romania (PREDATORR)	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	996	898	995	895	Central and eastern Europe	
571	Romania	2015-2016	Study for the Evaluation of Prevalence of Hypertension and cArdiovascular Risk among the Adult Population of Romania - SEPHAR III	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	777	688	777	688	Central and eastern Europe	
572	Russian Federation	1993	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey- Higher School of Economics Round III	20-64	20-64			4,809	3,793			Central and eastern Europe	
573	Russian Federation	1994	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey- Higher School of Economics Round V	20-64	20-64			3,583	3,017			Central and eastern Europe	
574	Russian Federation	1995	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey- Higher School of Economics Round VI	20-64	20-64			3,319	2,778			Central and eastern Europe	
575	Russian Federation	1996	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey- Higher School of Economics Round VII	20-64	20-64			3,353	2,729			Central and eastern Europe	
576	Russian Federation	2000	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey- Higher School of Economics Round IX	20-64	20-64			3,599	2,905			Central and eastern Europe	
577	Russian Federation	2001	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey- Higher School of Economics Round X	20-64	20-64			4,036	3,183			Central and eastern Europe	
578	Russian Federation	2002	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey- Higher School of Economics Round XI	20-64	20-64			4,128	3,340			Central and eastern Europe	
579	Russian Federation	2003	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey- Higher School of Economics Round XII	20-64	20-64			4,179	3,379			Central and eastern Europe	
580	Russian Federation	2004	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey- Higher School of Economics Round XIII	20-64	20-64			4,197	3,390			Central and eastern Europe	
581	Russian Federation	2005	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey- Higher School of Economics Round XIV	20-64	20-64			4,073	3,282			Central and eastern Europe	
582	Russian Federation	1992-1993	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey- Higher School of Economics Round II	20-64	20-64			4,507	3,659			Central and eastern Europe	
583	Russian Federation	1993-1994	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey- Higher School of Economics Round IV	20-64	20-64			4,241	3,397			Central and eastern Europe	
584	Russian Federation	1998-1999	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey- Higher School of Economics Round VIII	20-64	20-64			3,446	2,829			Central and eastern Europe	
585	Russian Federation	2002-2005	Health, Alcohol and Psychosocial Factors In Eastern Europe	45-64	45-64	45-64	45-64	3,908	3,230	3,907	3,229	Central and eastern Europe	
586	Russian Federation	2007-2010	WHO Study on global AGEing and adult health (SAGE)	50-64	50-64	50-64	50-64	1,001	574	992	571	Central and eastern Europe	
587	Russian Federation	2015-2017	Ural Eye and Medical Study (UEMS)	40-64	40-64	40-64	40-64	2,224	1,894	2,223	1,893	Central and eastern Europe	
588	Rwanda	2012	STEPS	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	3,809	2,364	3,808	2,363	Sub-Saharan Africa	
589	Rwanda	2021-2022	STEPS	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	3,116	1,929	3,115	1,928	Sub-Saharan Africa	
590	Saint Kitts and Nevis	2007	STEPS	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	829	494	731	408	Latin America and the Caribbean	
591	Saint Lucia	2012	STEPS	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	1,045	631	1,044	631	Latin America and the Caribbean	
592	Saint Lucia	2019-2020	STEPS	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	1,259	995	1,259	994	Latin America and the Caribbean	
593	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2013-2014	STEPS	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	1,734	1,370	1,724	1,365	Latin America and the Caribbean	
594	Samoa	1991	Non-Communicable Disease Risk Factor (NCDRF)	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	834	694	828	684	Oceania	
595	Samoa	1995	McGarvey, Pac Health Dialog 8(1):157-62, 2001	29-64	29-64	29-64	29-64	134	134	134	134	Oceania	
596	Samoa	2002	STEPS	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	1,322	1,169	1,302	1,126	Oceania	
597	Samoa	2010	Samoa Genome-Wide Association Study	24-64	24-64	24-64	24-64	2,052	1,394	2,031	1,382	Oceania	13
598	Samoa	2013	STEPS	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	851	563	850	563	Oceania	
599	Sao Tome and Principe	2009	STEPS	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	1,155	861	1,145	855	Sub-Saharan Africa	
600	Sao Tome and Principe	2019	STEPS	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	1,205	871	1,204	871	Sub-Saharan Africa	
601	Saudi Arabia	2007	Gulf Cooperation Council World Health Survey	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	2,919	4,048	2,907	4,041	Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa	
602	Senegal	2003	Perceptions of healthy and desirable body size in urban Senegalese women	20-50				300				Sub-Saharan Africa	
603	Senegal	2015	Les maladies chroniques au Sénégal: Une écologie de la santé comparative entre Dakar et Widou Thiengoly	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	731	698	731	698	Sub-Saharan Africa	
604	Senegal	2015	STEPS	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	3,133	1,761	3,114	1,748	Sub-Saharan Africa	
605	Senegal	2010-2012	Biocultural determinants of overweight and obesity in the context of nutrition transition in Senegal: a holistic anthropological approach	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	252	240	195	183	Sub-Saharan Africa	
606	Serbia	2013-2014	Stay Fit for Lifelong Health; the Prevalence of Lifestyle Health Conditions in Serbian Population	20-64	20-64			297	1,327			Central and eastern Europe	
607	Seychelles	1994	Seychelles Heart Survey II	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	559	497	559	496	Sub-Saharan Africa	
608	Seychelles	2004	Seychelles Heart Survey III	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	686	567	686	567	Sub-Saharan Africa	







	Country	Years	Survey/Study name/Citation	Age range used in anthropometric analyses		Age range used in hypertension analyses		Individuals used in anthropometric analyses		Individuals used in hypertension analyses		Region	Notes
				Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men		
815	Uzbekistan	2015-2016	Epidemiology of Diabetes and Prediabetes in Uzbekistan Screening Results	35-64	35-64			1,348	646			Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa	
816	Vanuatu	2005	STEPS	20-60	20-60	20-60	20-60	628	516	576	481	Oceania	
817	Vanuatu	2011	STEPS	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	1,731	1,686	1,722	1,674	Oceania	
818	Venezuela	2014-2015	Latin American Study of Nutrition and Health (ELANS)	20-64	20-64			495	458			Latin America and the Caribbean	
819	Venezuela	2014-2017	Maracaibo aging study Santa Rosa cohort	37-64	37-64	37-64	37-64	231	86	231	86	Latin America and the Caribbean	
820	Venezuela	2015-2017	Cardio-Metabolic Health Venezuelan Study (EVESCAM)	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	1,915	786	1,898	782	Latin America and the Caribbean	
821	Venezuela	2018-2020	Cardio-metabolic Health Venezuelan Study (EVESCAM) follow-up	22-64	22-64	22-64	22-64	630	224	609	220	Latin America and the Caribbean	
822	Viet Nam	2004	The Hypertension Management Programme in Rural Communes (Hanoi)	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	1,110	751	1,110	751	East and southeast Asia and the Pacific	
823	Viet Nam	2005	The Survey on Non-Communicable Disease Risk Factors	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	967	910	967	910	East and southeast Asia and the Pacific	
824	Viet Nam	2006	The Hypertension Management Programme in Rural Communes (Bavi)	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	551	317	551	317	East and southeast Asia and the Pacific	
825	Viet Nam	2007	The Hypertension Management Programme in Rural Communes (Phu Phuong)	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	539	314	539	314	East and southeast Asia and the Pacific	
826	Viet Nam	2009	The Hypertension Management Programme in Rural Communes (Phu Cuong)	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	595	309	595	309	East and southeast Asia and the Pacific	
827	Viet Nam	2009	STEPS	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	7,792	6,722	7,738	6,666	East and southeast Asia and the Pacific	
828	Viet Nam	2012	National Survey of Diabetes in Vietnam	30-64	30-64	30-64	30-64	5,335	4,797	5,332	4,797	East and southeast Asia and the Pacific	
829	Viet Nam	2015	STEPS	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	1,595	1,191	1,594	1,187	East and southeast Asia and the Pacific	
830	Viet Nam	2021	STEPS	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	1,694	1,682	1,690	1,675	East and southeast Asia and the Pacific	
831	Viet Nam	2001-2003	The National Epidemiological Survey on Hypertension and Its Risk Factors (North)	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	3,371	2,191	3,371	2,191	East and southeast Asia and the Pacific	
832	Viet Nam	2003-2004	The Survey on Heart Failure and Its Risk Factors	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	2,365	1,637	2,365	1,637	East and southeast Asia and the Pacific	
833	Viet Nam	2006-2008	The National Epidemiological Survey on Hypertension and Its Risk Factors (South)	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	1,831	1,168	1,831	1,168	East and southeast Asia and the Pacific	
834	Viet Nam	2008-2009	The Survey on Diabetes and Its Risk Factors	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	1,163	617	1,163	617	East and southeast Asia and the Pacific	
835	Yemen	2007-2009	Hypertension and Diabetes in Yemen (HYDY)	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	4,155	4,006	4,151	4,001	Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa	
836	Zambia	2008	STEPS	25-64	25-64	25-64	25-64	1,125	581	1,108	580	Sub-Saharan Africa	
837	Zambia	2017	STEPS	20-64	20-64	20-64	20-64	2,070	1,385	2,055	1,376	Sub-Saharan Africa	

- The bibliographic citation for this data source is: Pelaez, Martha, Alberto Palloni, Cecilia Albala, Juan C. Alfonso, Roberto Ham-Chande, Anselm Hennis, Maria Lucia Lebrao, Esther Lesn-Diaz, Edith Pantelides, and Omar Prats. SABE - SURVEY ON HEALTH, WELL-BEING, AND AGING IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, 2000 [Computer file]. ICPSR version. Washington, D.C.: Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) [producers], 2004. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2005.
- Sciensano, OD Public health and surveillance (2020). Health Interview Survey 2018 [Data file and code book]. Conditionally obtainable from the Sciensano website: <https://www.sciensano.be/en/node/55737/health-interview-survey-microdata-request-procedure>.
- This research uses data from China Health and Nutrition Survey (CHNS). We thank the National Institute for Health (NIH), the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) for R01 HD30880, National Institute on Aging (NIA) for R01 AG065357, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) for R01 DK104371 and P30 DK056350, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) for R01 HL108427, the NIH Fogarty grant D43 TW009077, the Carolina Population Center for P2C HD050924 and P30 AG066615. We also thank the National Institute for Nutrition and Health, China Center for Disease Control and Prevention; Beijing Municipal Center for Disease Control and Prevention; the Chinese National Human Genome Center at Shanghai; and the China-Japan Friendship Hospital, National Health Commission of China.
- Santé publique France, en tant qu'investigateur principal, promoteur et financeur de l'étude ENNS.; Aux Centres d'examen de santé de la Caisse nationale d'assurance maladie des travailleurs salariés (CnamTS) et leurs laboratoires.
- Santé publique France, en tant qu'investigateur principal, promoteur et financeur de l'étude Esteban.; Aux Centres d'examen de santé de la Caisse nationale d'assurance maladie des travailleurs salariés (CnamTS) et leurs laboratoires.
- Dr Matthias Schulze contributed the data from the EPIC Study.
- Data have been provided by the Study of Health in Pomerania (SHIP) from the University Medicine Greifswald.
- The authors thank the Heinz Nixdorf Foundation [Chairman: Martin Nixdorf, Past Chairman: Dr. jur. Gerhard Schmidt], for their generous support of this study. Parts of the study were also supported by the German Research Council (DFG) [DFG project: EI 969/2-3, ER 155/6-1,6-2, HO 3314/2-1,2-2-2-3,4-3, INST 58219/32-1, JO 170/8-1, KN 885/3-1, PE 2309/2-1, SI 236/8-1,9-1,10-1,], the German Ministry of Education and Science [BMBF project: 01EG0401, 01GI0856, 01GI0860, 01GS0820\_WB2-C, 01ER1001D, 01GI0205], the Ministry of Innovation, Science, Research and Technology, North Rhine-Westphalia (MIWFT-NRW), the Else Kröner-Fresenius-Stiftung [project: 2015\_A119] and the German Social Accident Insurance [DGUV project: FF-FP295]. Furthermore the study was supported by the Competence Network for HIV/AIDS, the deanship of the University Hospital and IFORES of the University Duisburg-Essen, the European Union, the German Competence Network Heart Failure, Kulturstiftung Essen, the Protein Research Unit within Europe (PURE), the Dr. Werner-Jackstadt Stiftung and the following companies: Celgene GmbH München, Imatron/GE-Imatron, Janssen, Merck KG, Philips, ResMed Foundation, Roche Diagnostics, Sarstedt AG&Co, Siemens HealthCare Diagnostics, Volkswagen Foundation. The authors express their gratitude to all study participants of the Heinz Nixdorf Recall (HNR) Study, the personnel of the HNR study center and the EBT-scanner facilities, the investigative group and all former employees of the HNR study. The authors also thank the Advisory Board of the HNR Study: T. Meinertz, Hamburg, Germany (Chair); C. Bode, Freiburg, Germany; P.-J. de Feyter, Rotterdam, Netherlands; B. Güntert, Hall i.T., Austria; F. Gutzwiller, Bern, Switzerland; H. Heinen, Bonn, Germany; O. Hess (†), Bern, Switzerland; B. Klein (†), Essen, Germany; H. Löwel, Neuherberg, Germany; M. Reiser, Munich, Germany; G. Schmidt (†), Essen, Germany; M. Schwaiger, Munich, Germany; C. Steinmüller, Bonn, Germany; T. Theorell, Stockholm, Sweden; and S.N Willich, Berlin, Germany.
- The CARRS Study was funded in part by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI), National Institutes of Health (NIH), Department of Health and Human Services, under Contract No. HHSN268200900026C, the United Health Group, Minneapolis, MN, USA, and by the by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number P01HL154996.
- The study was supported by the grant of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan "National Programme for the Introduction of Personalized and Preventive Medicine in The Republic of Kazakhstan (2021–2023)" (Grant number OR12165486).
- The Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam is supported by a grant from the Netherlands Ministry of Health Welfare and Sports, Directorate of Long-Term Care.
- The bibliographic citation for this data source is: Palloni, Alberto, Ana Luisa Davila, and Melba Sanchez-Ayendez. Puerto Rican Elderly: Health Conditions (PREHCO) Project, 2002-2003, 2006-2007. ICPSR34596-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-09-13. doi:10.3886/ICPSR34596.v1.
- Dr Take Naseri (Ministry of Health, Samoa), and Muagutulia Sefuiva Reupena (Lusia I Puava Ae Mapu I Fagalele) contributed to the GWAS studies in Samoa.
- The SH2012 and SH2 studies are supported by infrastructure funding from the Singapore Ministry of Health (Population Health Metrics and Analytics PHMA), National University of Singapore and National University Health System, Singapore.
- University of Essex. Institute for Social and Economic Research and National Centre for Social Research. Understanding Society: Waves 2 and 3 Nurse Health Assessment, 2010. 2012 [data collection]. 5th Edition. UK Data Service. SN:7251. <http://doi.org/10.6255/UKDA-SN-7251-5>.
- The British Women's Heart and Health Study is supported by the British Heart Foundation (PG/13/66/30442). British Women's Heart and Health Study data are available to bona fide researchers for research purposes. Please refer to the BWHHS data sharing policy at <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/british-womens-heart-health-study>.
- The bibliographic citation for this data source is: Sutton-Tyrrell, Kim, Faith Selzer, MaryFran Sowers, Robert Neer, Lynda Powell, Ellen Gold, Gail Greendale, Gerson Weiss, Karen Matthews, and Sonja McKinlay. Study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN), 1996-1997: Baseline Dataset. ICPSR28762-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2014-02-04. <http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR28762.v2>.
- The bibliographic citation for this data source is: Waite, Linda J., Kathleen Cagney, William Dale, Elbert Huang, Edward O. Laumann, Martha McCintock, Colm A. O'Muircheartaigh, L. Phillip Schumm, and Benjamin Cornwell. National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP): Wave 2 and Partner Data Collection. ICPSR34921-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2014-04-29. <https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34921.v1>.
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the NHANES 2019-2020 cycle was not completed. As a result the data are not nationally representative and considered subnational.

**Appendix Table 3.** Number of studies and participants aged 20-64 years, by region.

Region <sup>1</sup>	Number of studies <sup>2</sup>	Number of participants <sup>2</sup>	% women	Mean age (years)
Central and eastern Europe	74 (52)	278,286 (145,594)	56.8	45.1
High-income western	189 (164)	1,005,702 (712,474)	57.5	46.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	136 (104)	562,766 (337,171)	59.2	40.4
Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa	113 (107)	751,357 (723,612)	55.3	43.4
South Asia	60 (47)	1,087,979 (981,556)	74.1	36.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	114 (101)	402,081 (377,346)	59.3	38.9
East and southeast Asia and the Pacific	111 (97)	3,390,300 (2,105,601)	53.5	41.7
Oceania	40 (38)	62,853 (60,619)	57.0	41.0
<b>Global</b>	<b>837 (710)</b>	<b>7,541,324 (5,443,973)</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>41.6</b>

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix Table 1 for list of countries in each region.

<sup>2</sup>Numbers in brackets show the subset of studies and participants with blood pressure data.

**Appendix Table 4.** Percentiles of waist-to-height ratio and body-mass index (BMI), by region. See Figure 1 for graphical presentation.

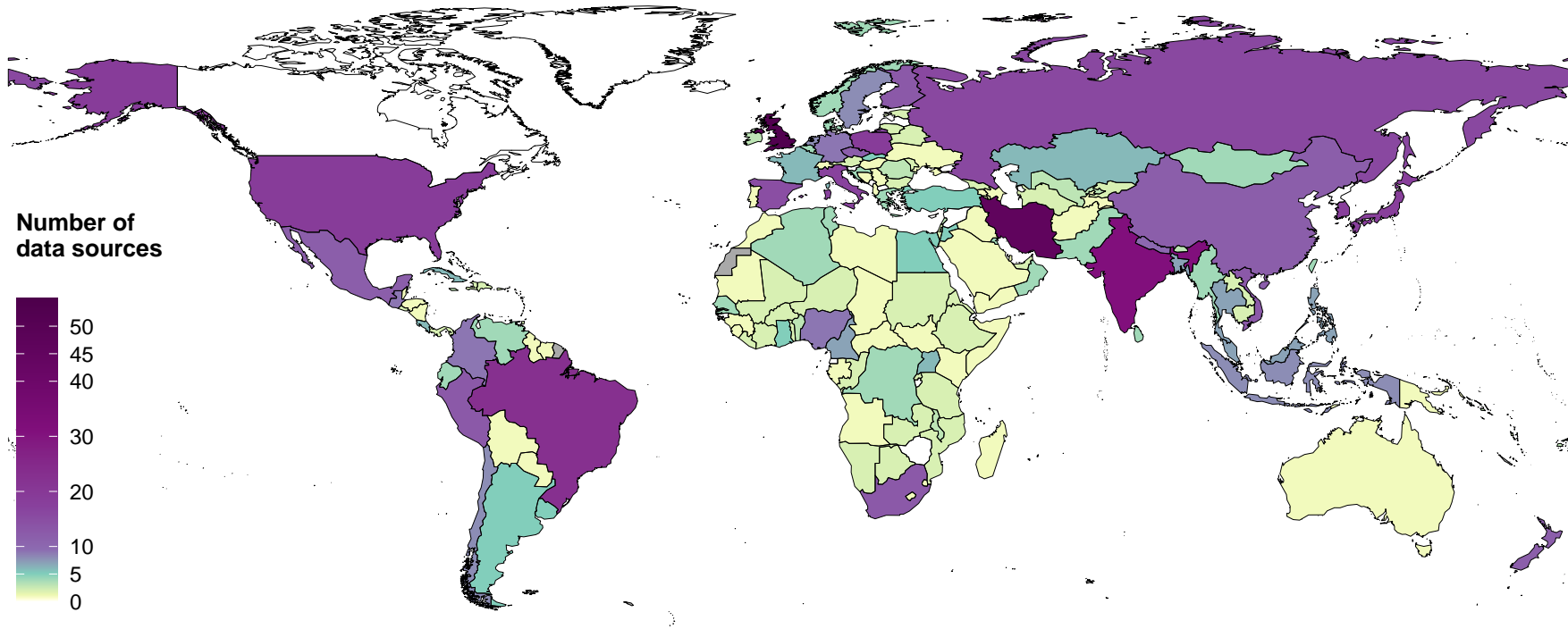
	Waist-to-height-ratio					BMI				
	2.5%	25%	Median	75%	97.5%	2.5%	25%	Median	75%	97.5%
	<b>Female</b>									
<b>High-income western</b>	0.39	0.45	0.50	0.57	0.73	18.77	22.39	25.17	29.14	40.83
<b>Central and eastern Europe</b>	0.39	0.46	0.52	0.59	0.73	18.65	23.00	26.33	30.47	40.06
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	0.42	0.51	0.57	0.63	0.77	18.78	23.76	27.05	30.98	40.99
<b>Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa</b>	0.41	0.52	0.59	0.65	0.78	18.43	24.01	27.59	31.47	40.51
<b>South Asia</b>	0.38	0.46	0.51	0.57	0.69	15.98	19.83	22.41	25.54	33.55
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	0.40	0.47	0.53	0.59	0.75	16.94	21.25	24.65	29.51	41.31
<b>East and southeast Asia and the Pacific</b>	0.39	0.46	0.51	0.56	0.67	17.07	20.74	23.10	26.06	33.46
<b>Oceania</b>	0.43	0.53	0.60	0.67	0.81	19.44	26.05	30.86	36.06	47.88
<b>Global</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>17.06</b>	<b>21.23</b>	<b>24.04</b>	<b>27.77</b>	<b>37.79</b>
	<b>Male</b>									
<b>High-income western</b>	0.42	0.49	0.53	0.58	0.70	19.93	23.94	26.33	29.19	37.53
<b>Central and eastern Europe</b>	0.41	0.48	0.53	0.58	0.69	19.49	23.59	26.21	29.27	36.68
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	0.41	0.49	0.54	0.59	0.70	18.91	23.23	26.01	29.09	37.02
<b>Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa</b>	0.40	0.49	0.54	0.59	0.69	18.00	22.63	25.56	28.64	35.78
<b>South Asia</b>	0.38	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.65	16.16	19.76	22.39	25.15	31.42
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	0.38	0.44	0.47	0.52	0.64	16.77	20.06	22.19	25.08	33.18
<b>East and southeast Asia and the Pacific</b>	0.38	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.62	17.29	20.41	22.39	24.74	30.81
<b>Oceania</b>	0.42	0.49	0.55	0.61	0.75	19.61	24.49	28.26	32.79	43.98
<b>Global</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>17.38</b>	<b>21.06</b>	<b>23.53</b>	<b>26.62</b>	<b>34.30</b>



**Appendix Table 5.** C-statistics and continuous net-reclassification improvement (NRI) for hypertension from three logistic models using body-mass index (BMI), waist circumference (WC), and both. NRI values were calculated relative to a logistic regression model using no adiposity measure. All models included terms for age and study year, and the global model included region. Regional models used only the data from that region.

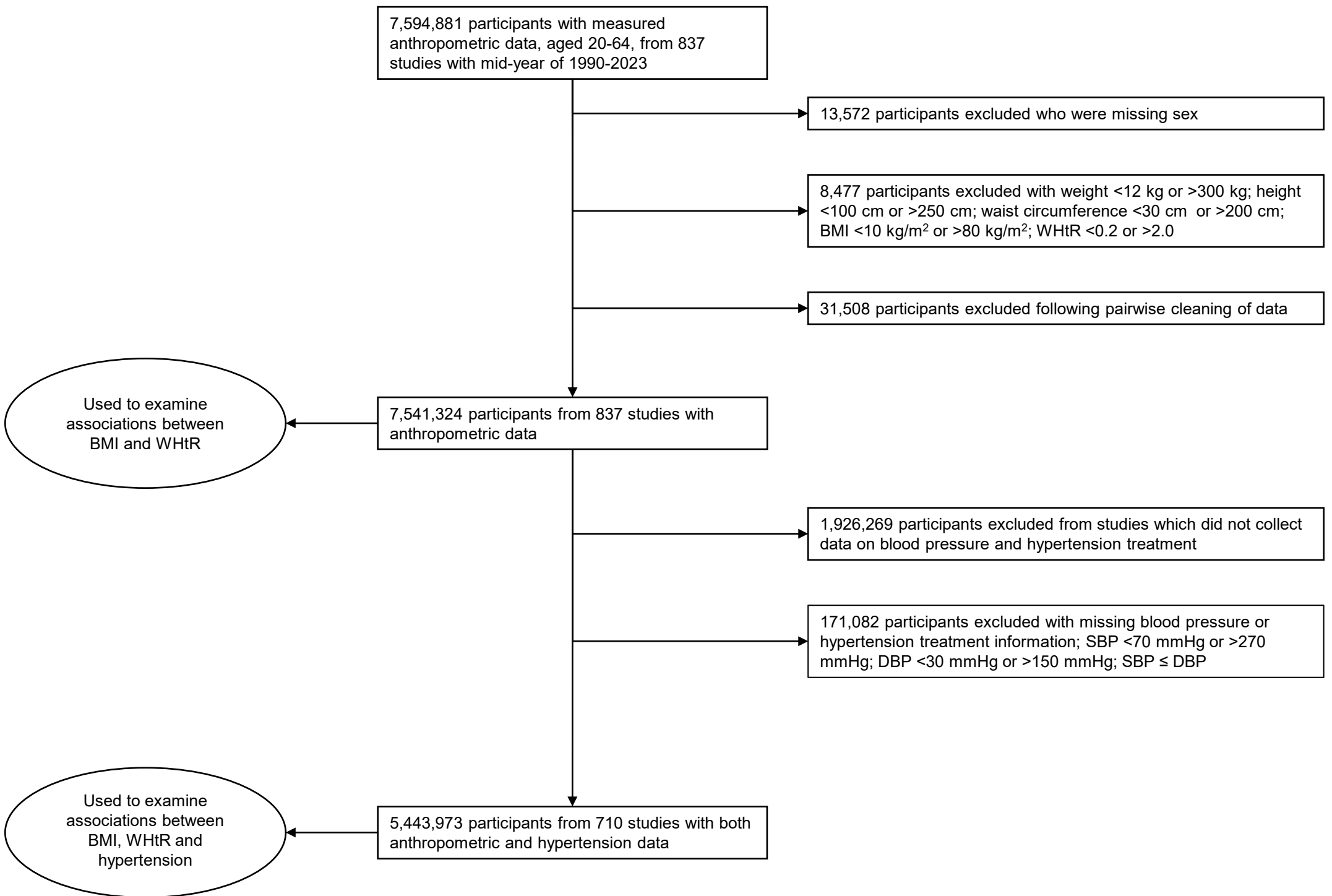
	Women						Men					
	C-statistic			NRI			C-statistic			NRI		
	BMI	WC	Both	BMI	WC	Both	BMI	WC	Both	BMI	WC	Both
<b>Central and eastern Europe</b>	0.810	0.808	0.813	0.568	0.549	0.579	0.765	0.763	0.767	0.467	0.453	0.481
<b>High-income western</b>	0.788	0.788	0.790	0.512	0.506	0.525	0.757	0.757	0.759	0.439	0.428	0.449
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	0.808	0.808	0.810	0.445	0.446	0.462	0.765	0.766	0.768	0.445	0.458	0.468
<b>Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa</b>	0.791	0.791	0.793	0.395	0.403	0.418	0.755	0.754	0.757	0.405	0.411	0.426
<b>South Asia</b>	0.749	0.747	0.751	0.389	0.359	0.405	0.720	0.722	0.725	0.397	0.416	0.431
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	0.781	0.782	0.784	0.347	0.367	0.372	0.735	0.735	0.738	0.344	0.363	0.371
<b>East and southeast Asia and the Pacific</b>	0.755	0.750	0.756	0.456	0.425	0.468	0.718	0.715	0.721	0.433	0.417	0.448
<b>Oceania</b>	0.786	0.784	0.787	0.416	0.413	0.430	0.744	0.748	0.748	0.455	0.478	0.487
<b>Global</b>	<b>0.780</b>	<b>0.778</b>	<b>0.781</b>	<b>0.440</b>	<b>0.420</b>	<b>0.453</b>	<b>0.741</b>	<b>0.741</b>	<b>0.744</b>	<b>0.421</b>	<b>0.416</b>	<b>0.438</b>

**Appendix Figure 1:** Number of studies with participants aged 20-64 years in each country.



- |                   |                                 |                       |                 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| American Samoa    | Fiji                            | Montenegro            | Seychelles      |
| Bahrain           | French Polynesia                | Nauru                 | Solomon Islands |
| Bermuda           | Kiribati                        | Niue                  | Tokelau         |
| Brunei Darussalam | Maldives                        | Palau                 | Tonga           |
| Cape Verde        | Marshall Islands                | Samoa                 | Tuvalu          |
| Comoros           | Mauritius                       | Sao Tome and Principe | Vanuatu         |
| Cook Islands      | Mirconesia, Federated States of |                       |                 |

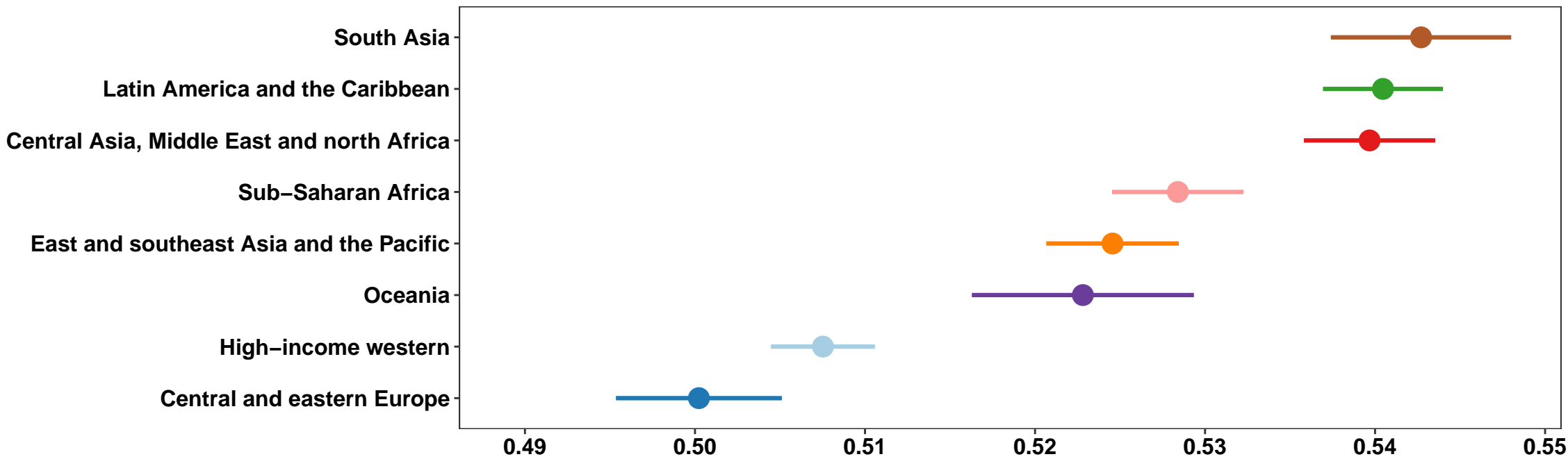
**Appendix Figure 2:** Flowchart of data cleaning.



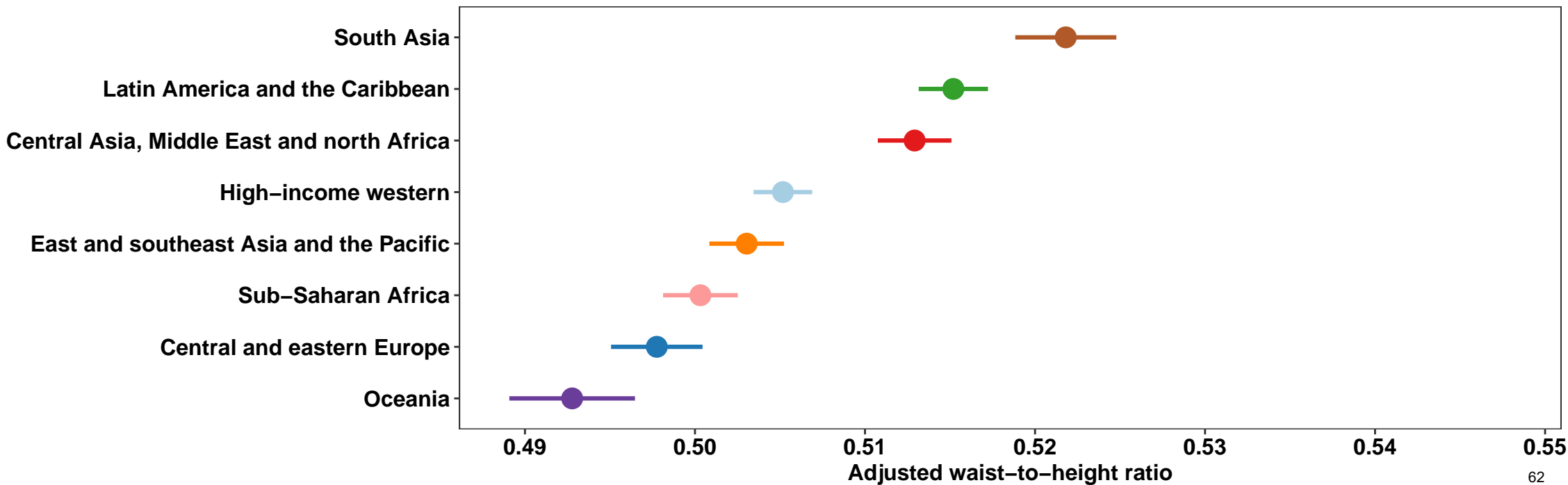
**Appendix Figure 3:** Waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) adjusted for body-mass index (BMI) and age, by region.

The graph shows mean regional WHtR for the global mean (across all participants) of BMI (25.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup> for women and 24.2 kg/m<sup>2</sup> for men) and age (41.3 years for women and 42.0 years for men). See Appendix Figure 13 for results using waist circumference (WC).

## Women

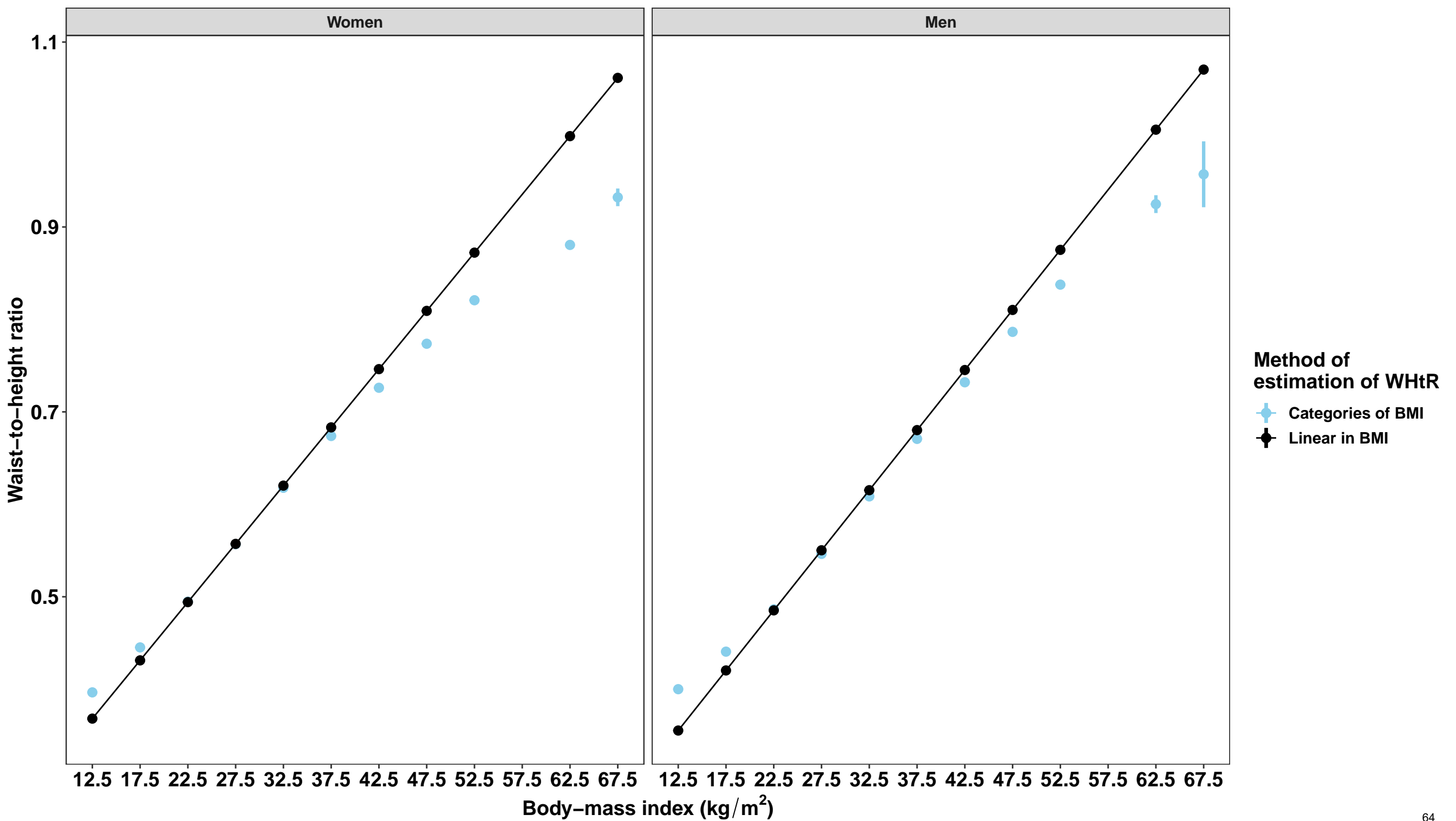


## Men



**Appendix Figure 4:** Comparison of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and BMI relationship using linear and categorical BMI terms. The graph shows predicted WHtR at different BMI levels from the same regression model used in Appendix Figure 3, using data from all regions, and adjusted for age. The graph shows the WHtR for the global mean (across all participants) age (41.3 years for women and 42.0 years for men).



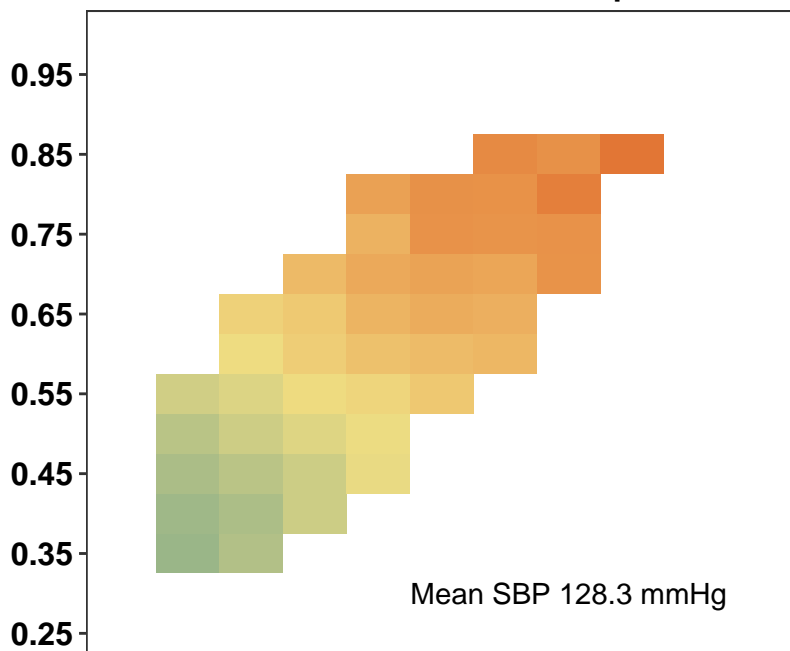


**Appendix Figure 5:** Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

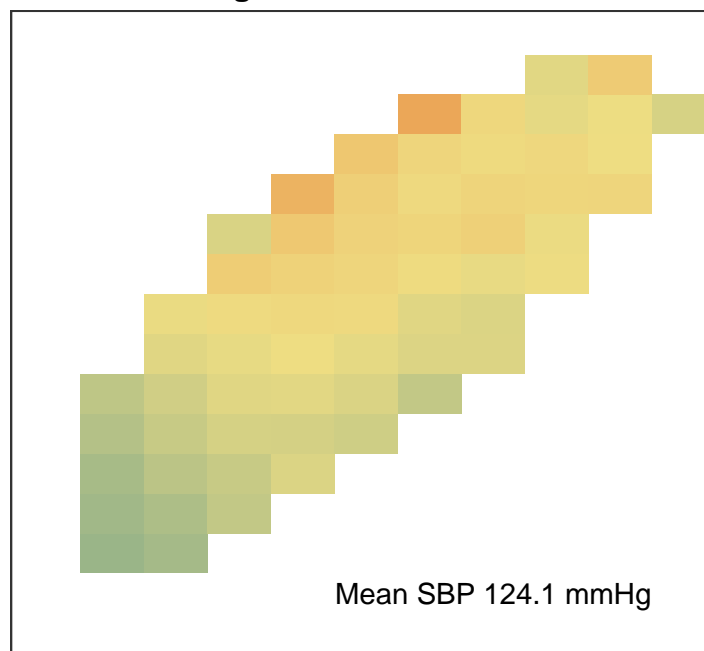
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the mean SBP among all participants in each region. See Appendix Figure 25 for results using waist circumference (WC).

# Women

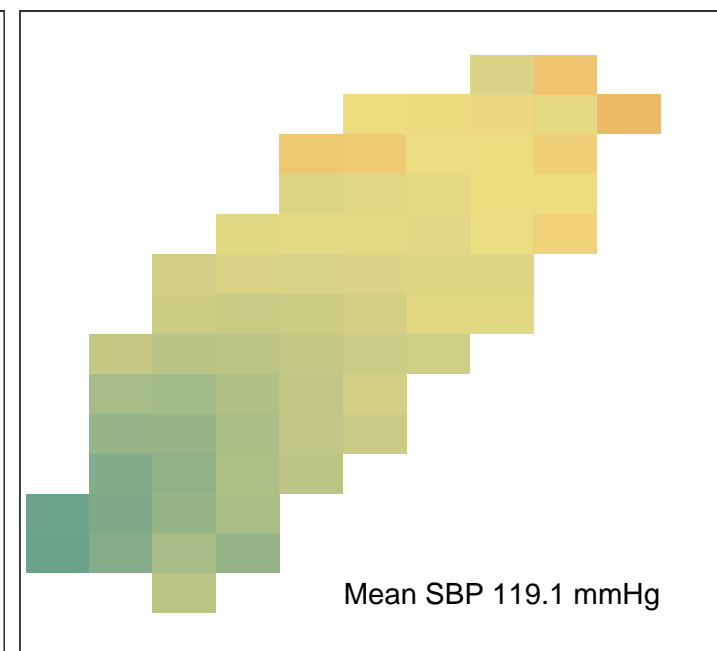
## Central and eastern Europe



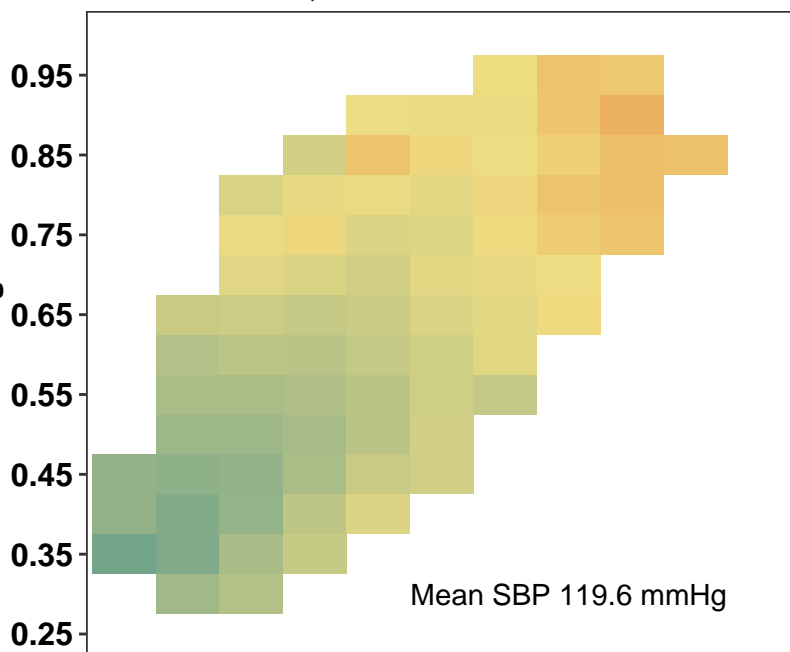
## High-income western



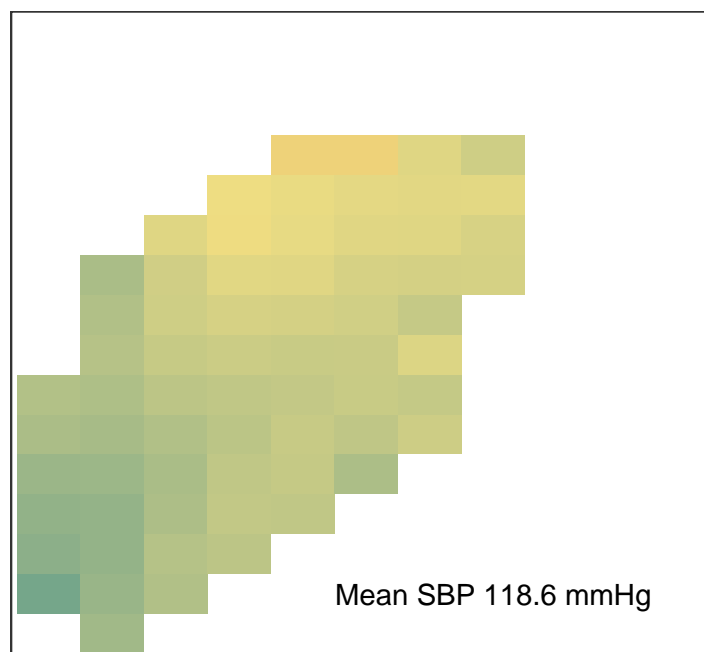
## Latin America and the Caribbean



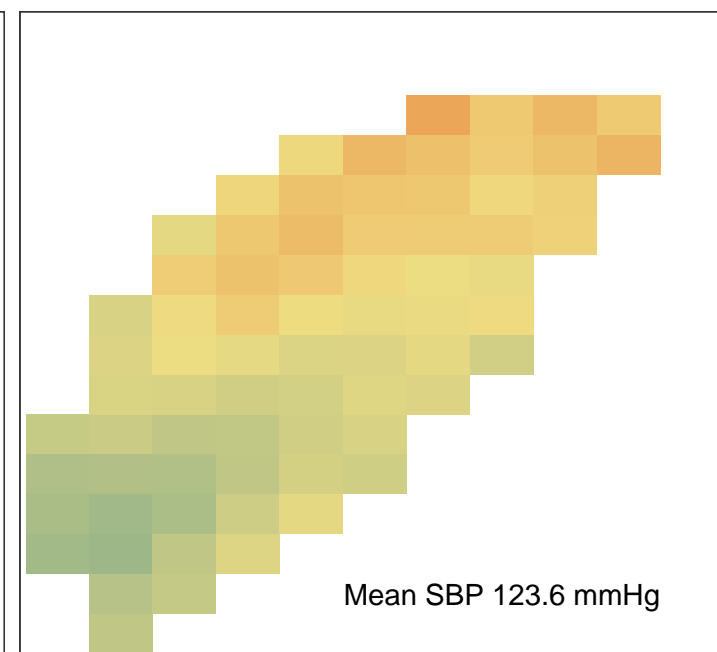
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



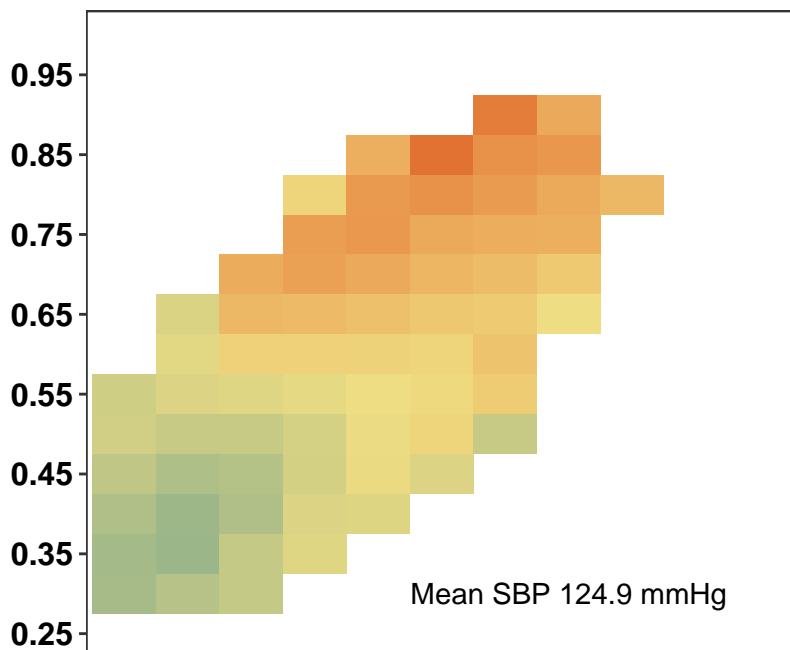
## South Asia



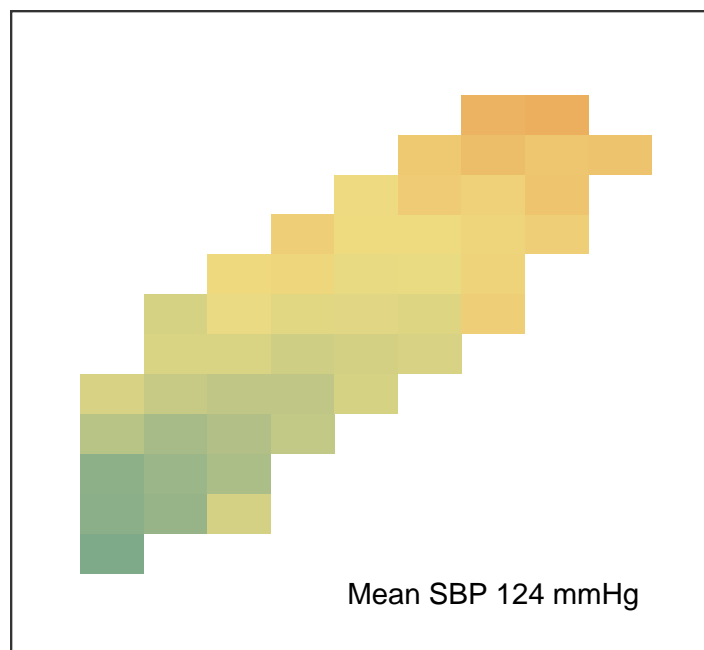
## Sub-Saharan Africa



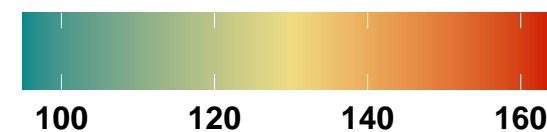
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



### SBP (mmHg)

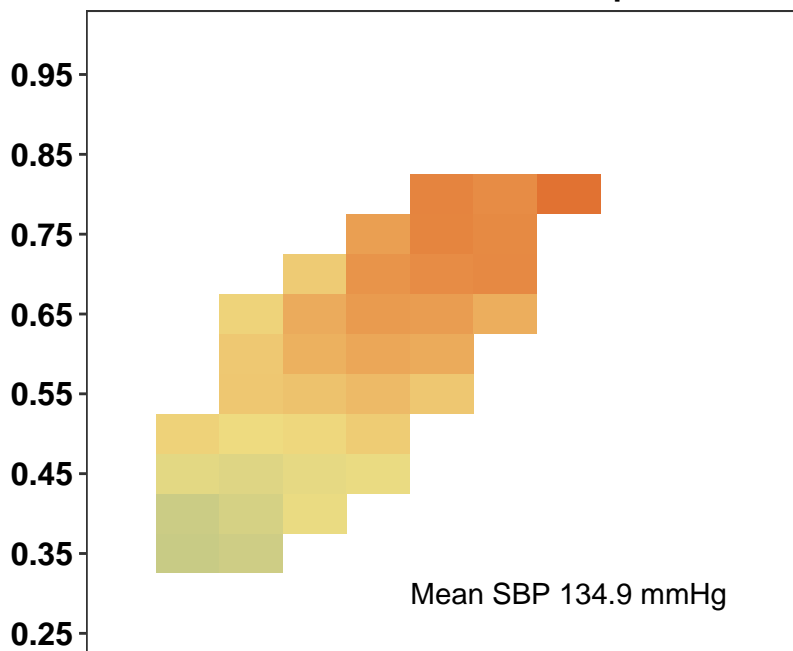


12.5 22.5 32.5 42.5 52.5 62.5

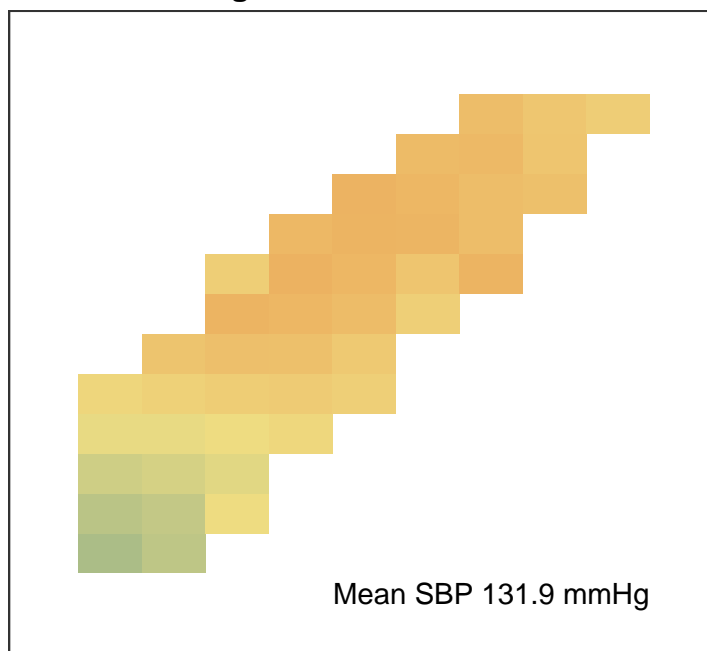
Body-mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )

# Men

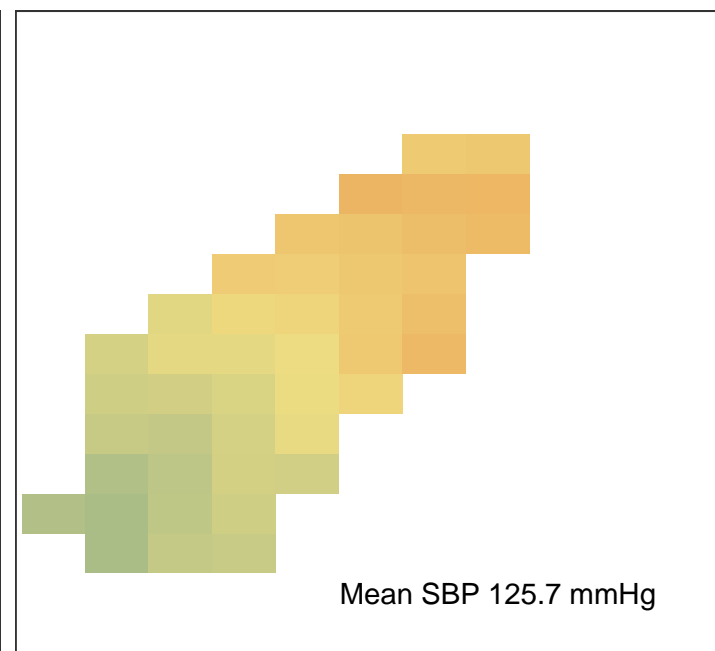
## Central and eastern Europe



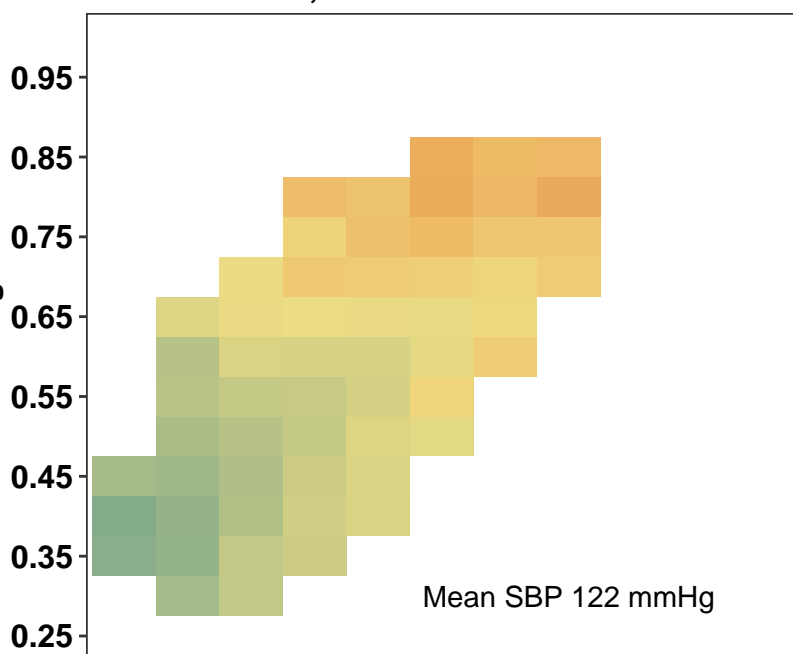
## High-income western



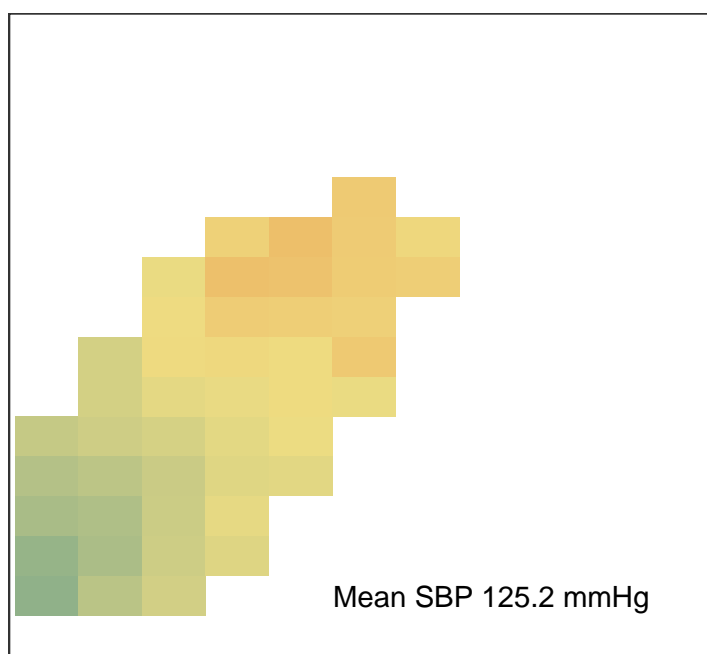
## Latin America and the Caribbean



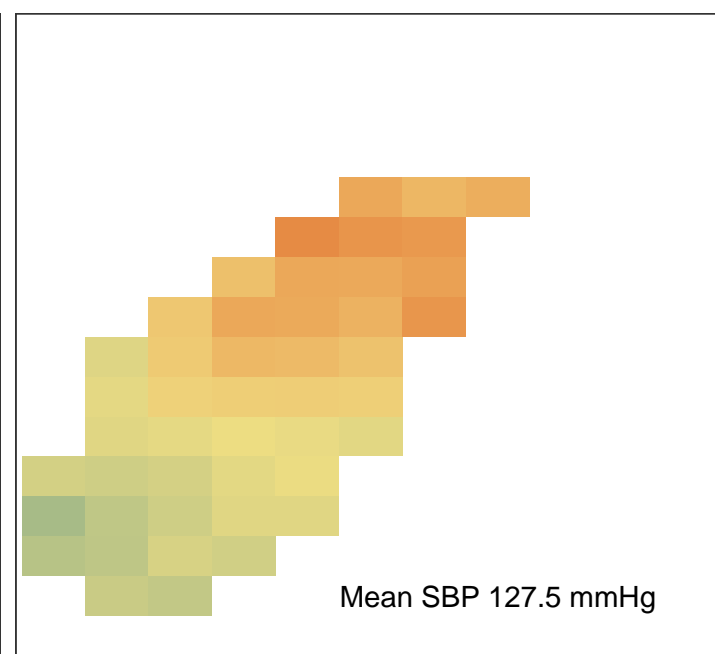
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



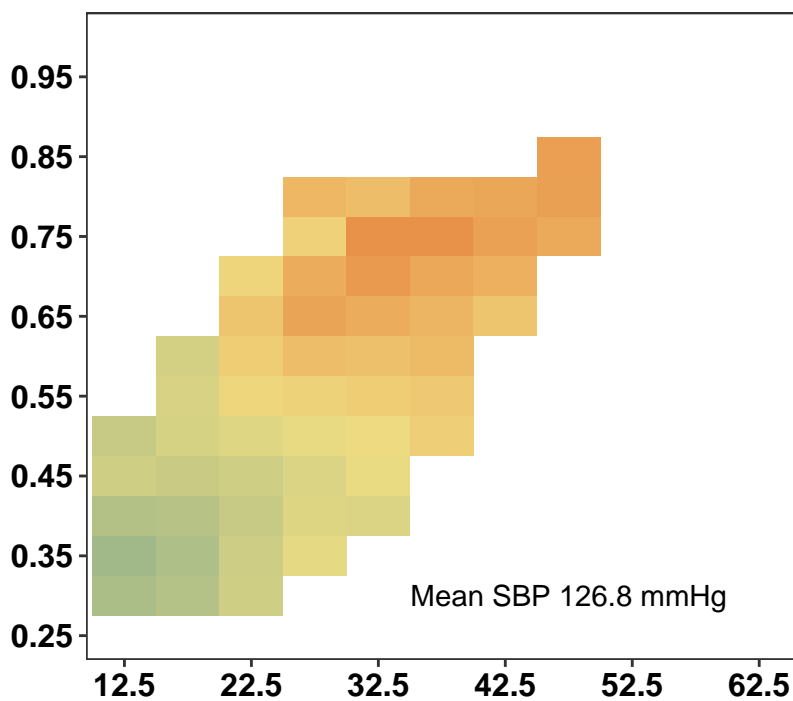
## South Asia



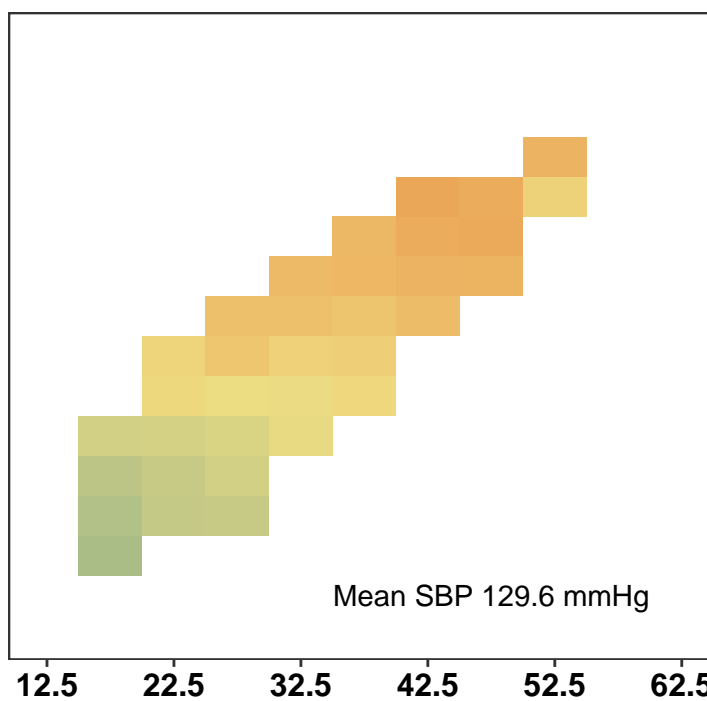
## Sub-Saharan Africa



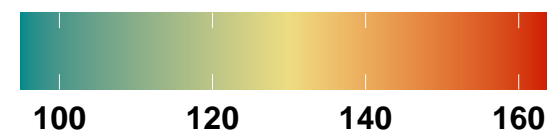
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



### SBP (mmHg)

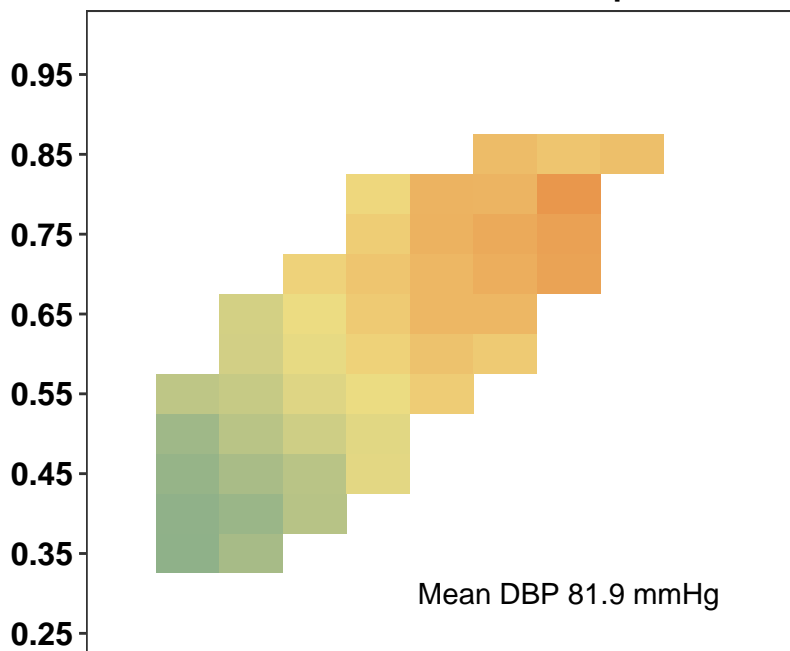


**Appendix Figure 6:** Mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP) at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

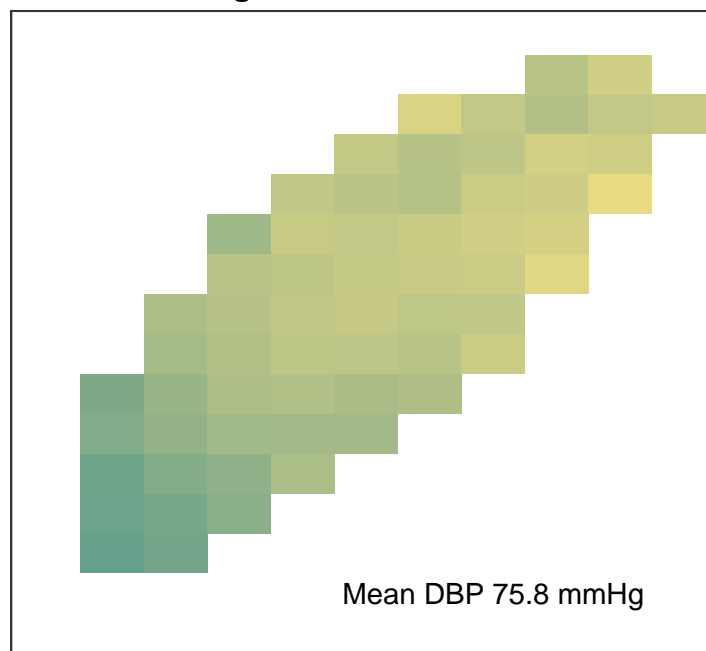
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the mean DBP among all participants in each region. See Appendix Figure 26 for results using waist circumference (WC).

# Women

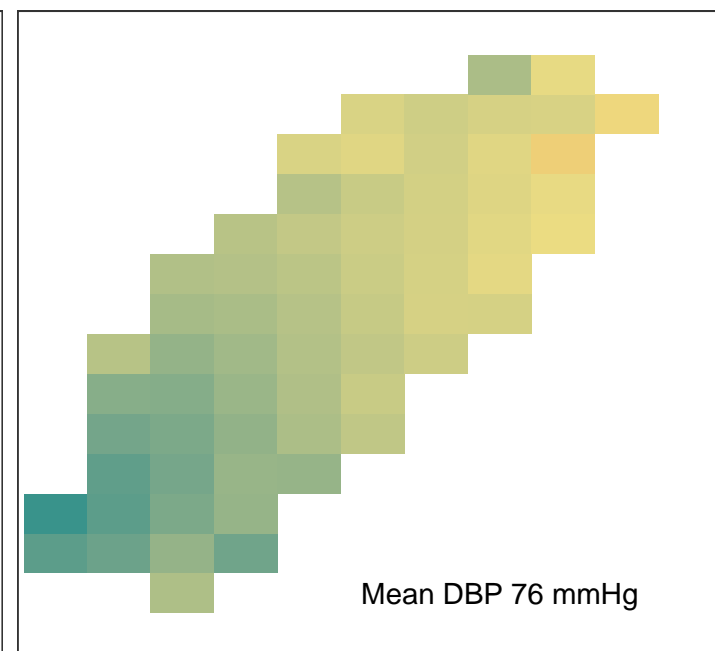
## Central and eastern Europe



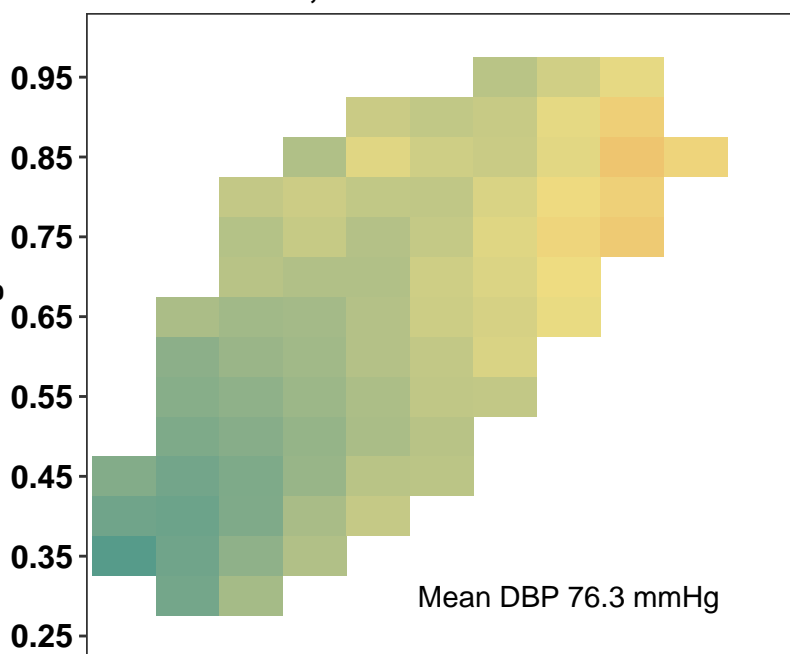
## High-income western



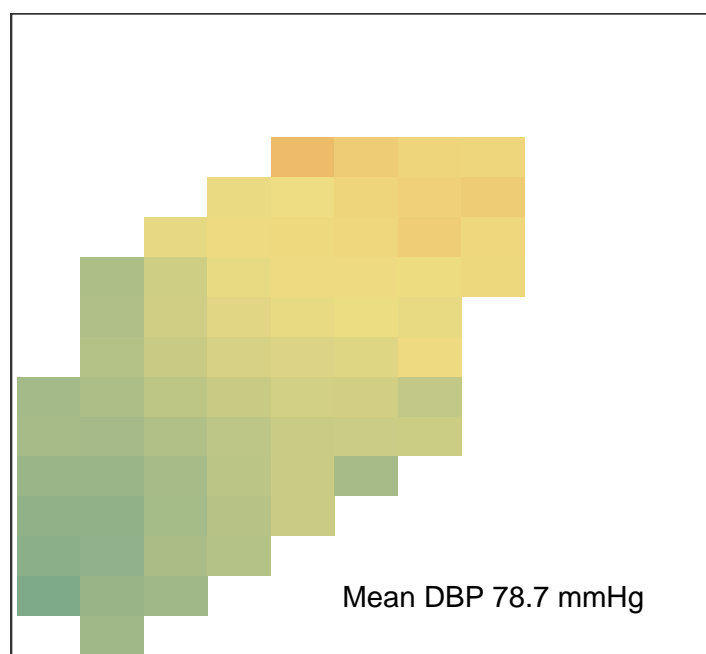
## Latin America and the Caribbean



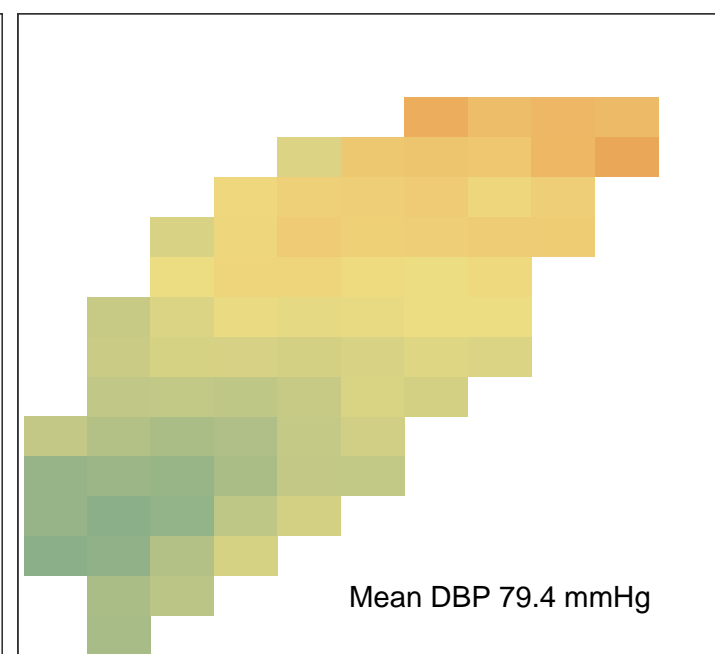
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



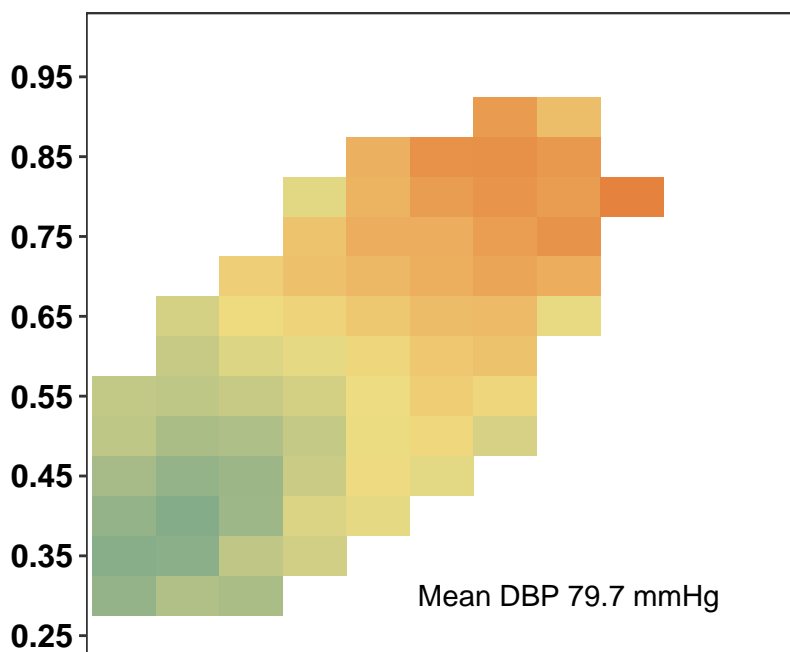
## South Asia



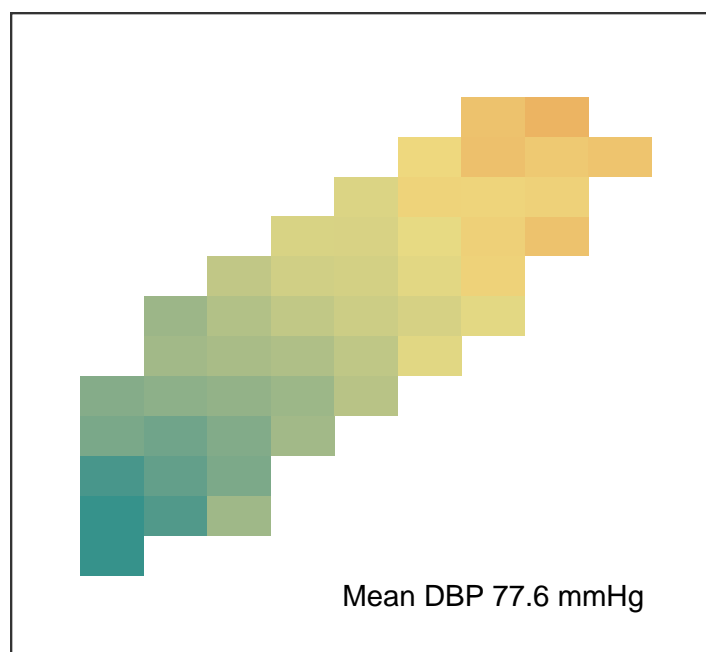
## Sub-Saharan Africa



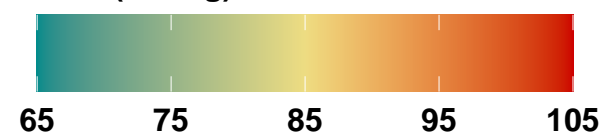
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



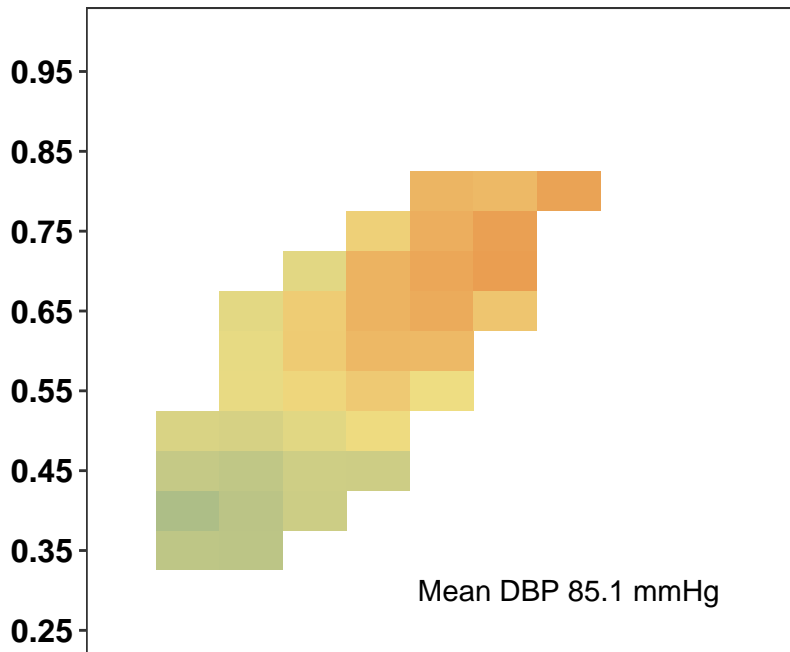
### DBP (mmHg)



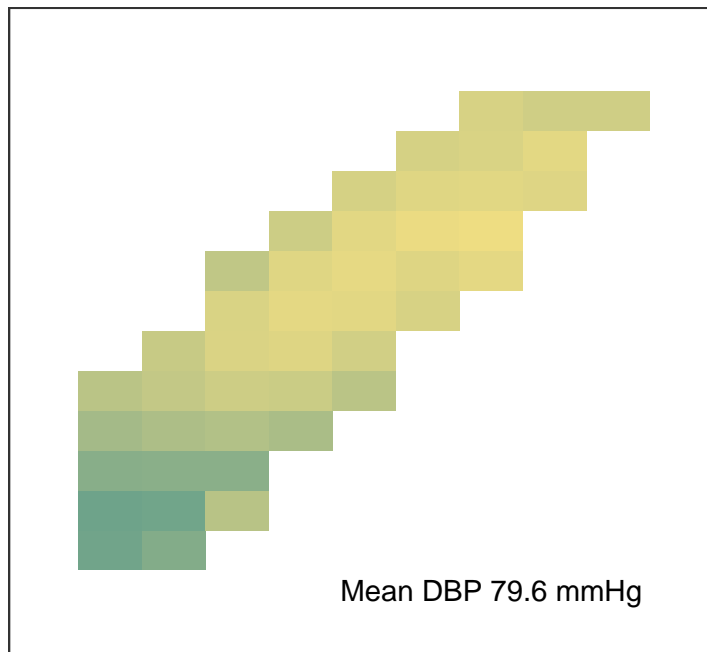
Body-mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )

# Men

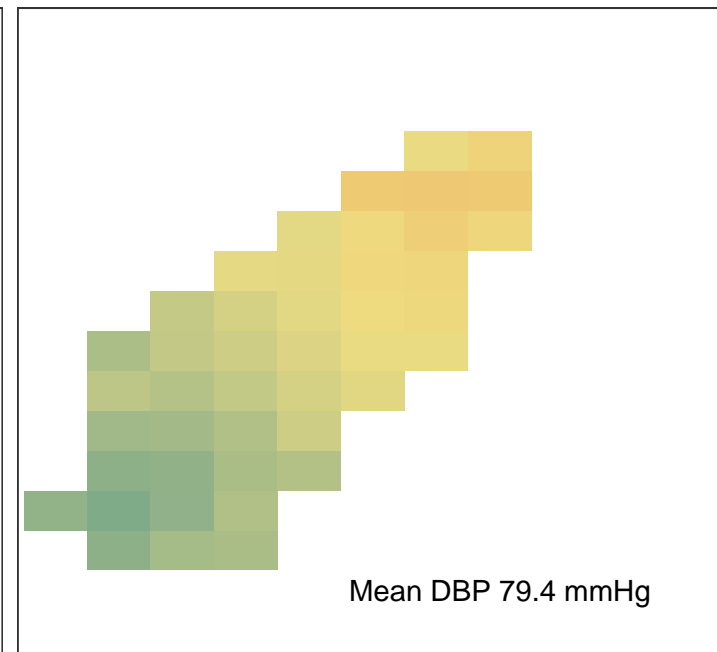
## Central and eastern Europe



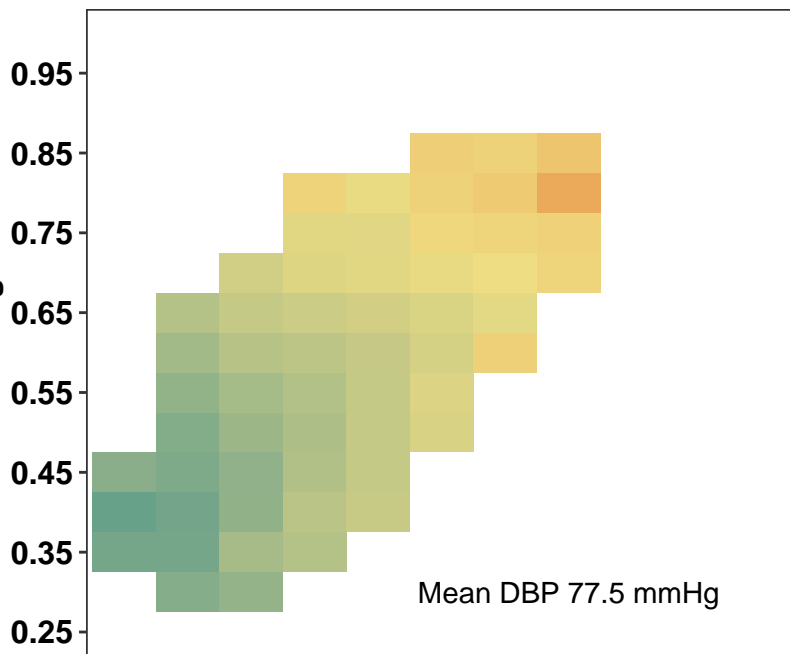
## High-income western



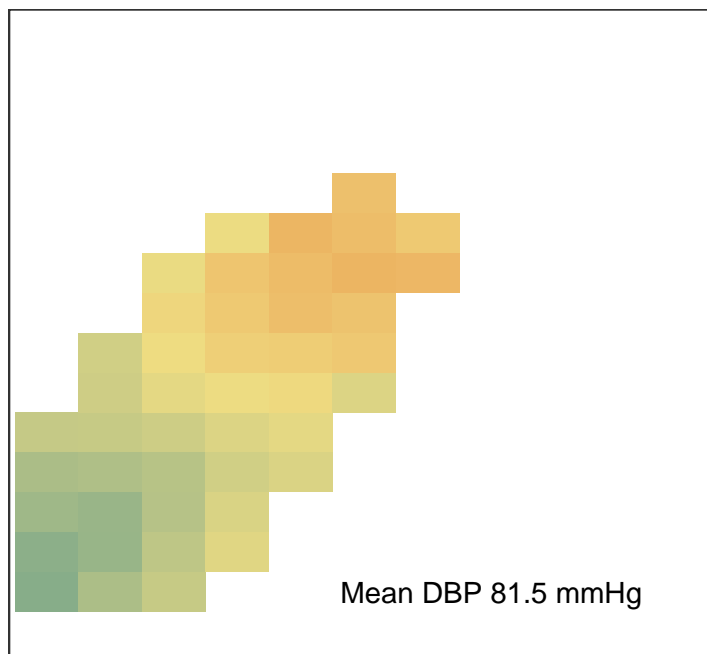
## Latin America and the Caribbean



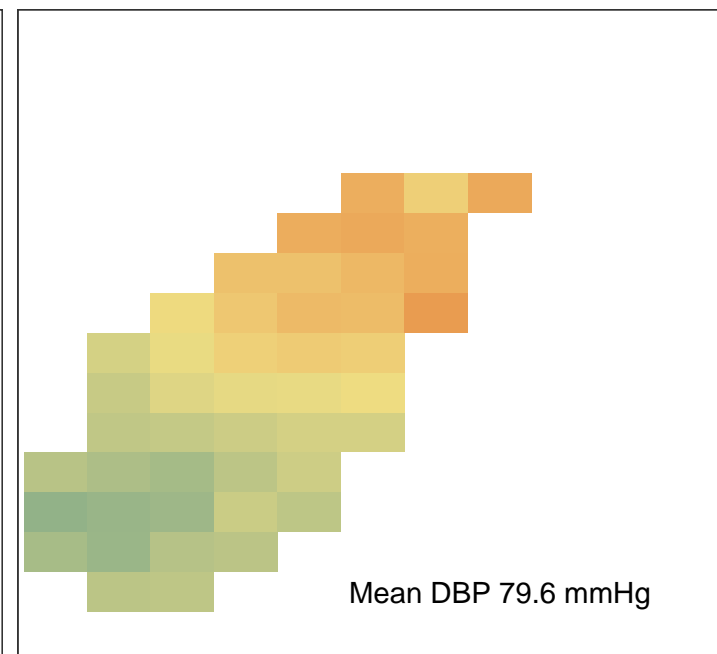
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



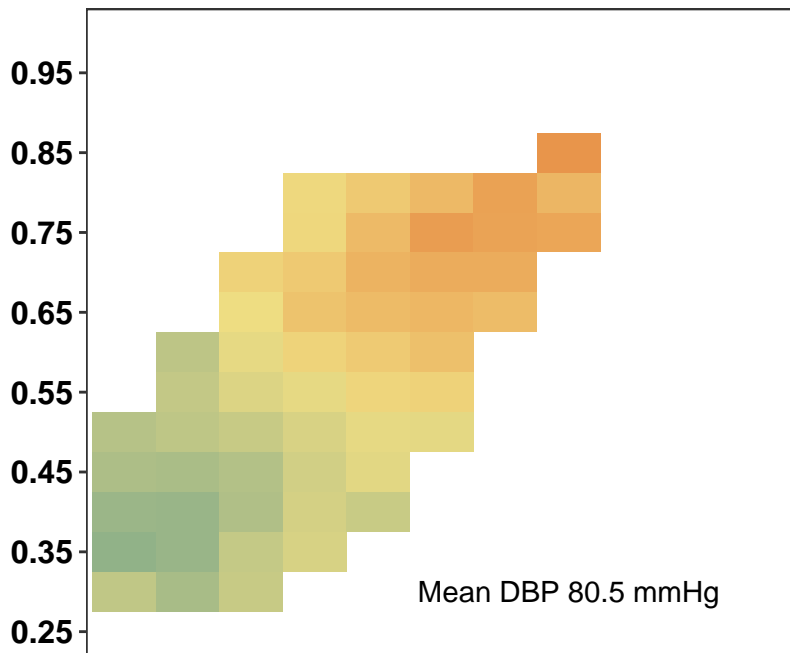
## South Asia



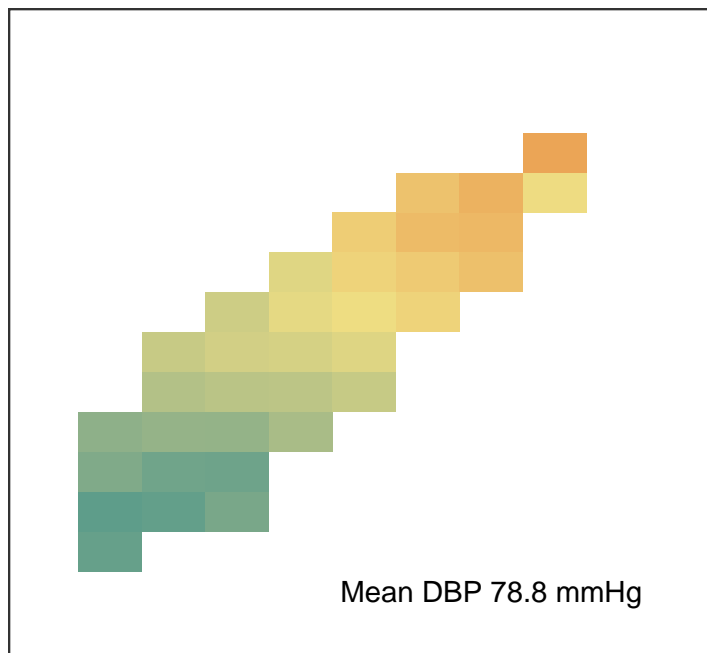
## Sub-Saharan Africa



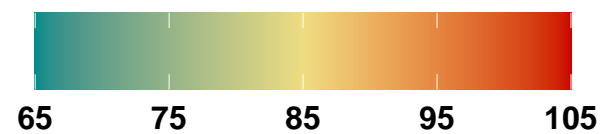
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



### DBP (mmHg)



Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

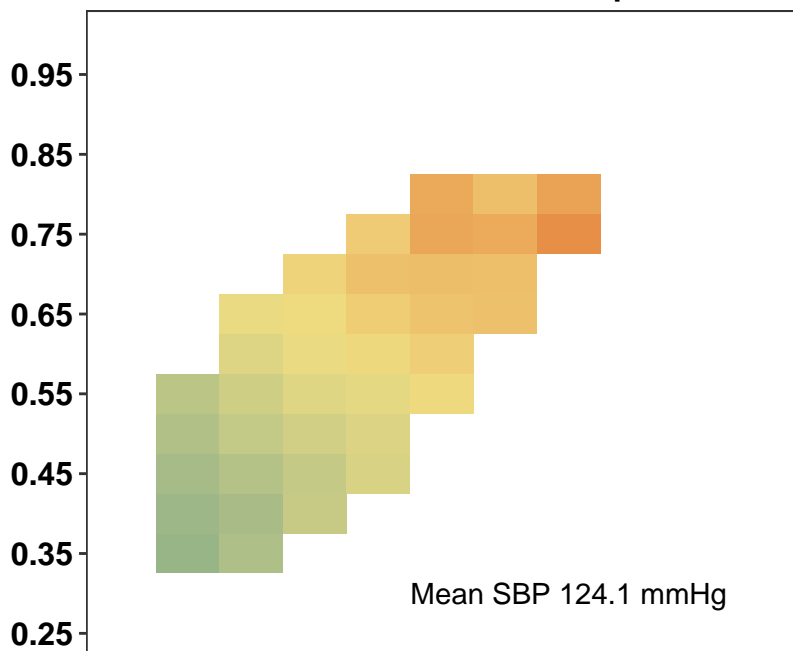
**Appendix Figure 7:** Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) of participants who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the mean SBP among all participants who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines in each region. See Appendix Figure 27 for results using waist circumference (WC).

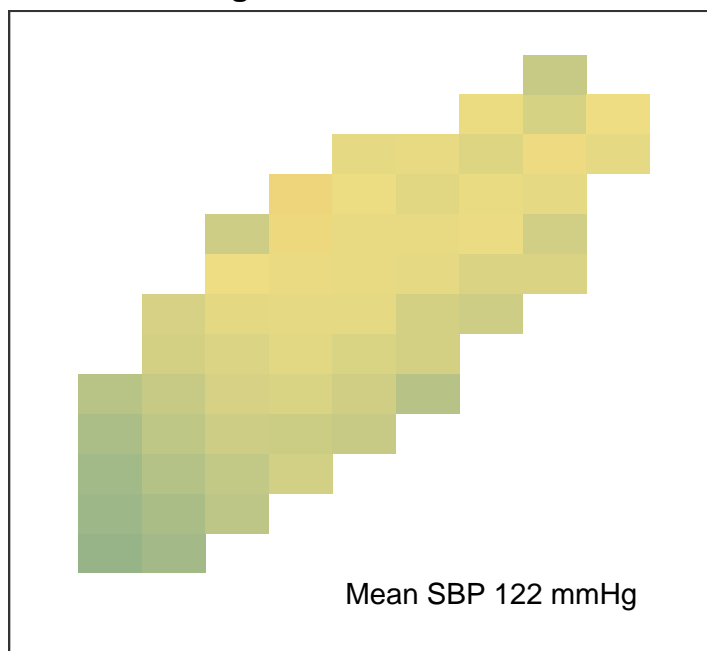


# Women

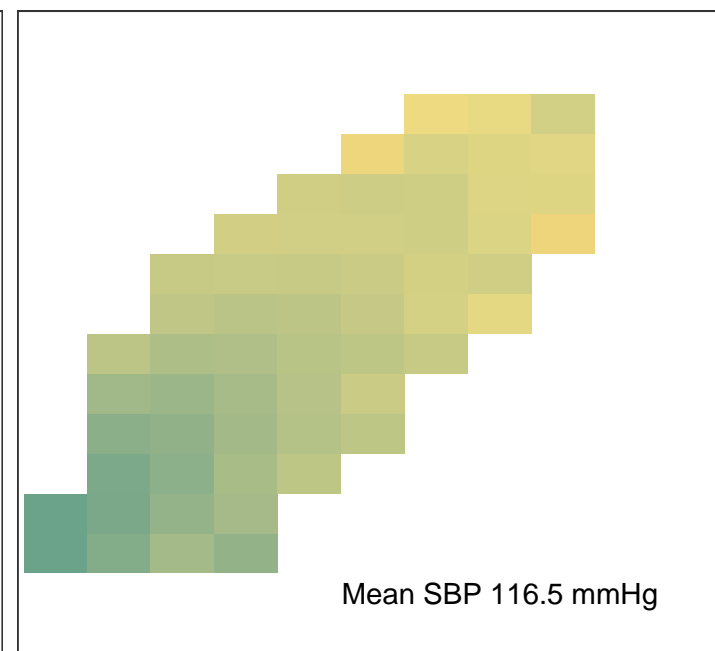
## Central and eastern Europe



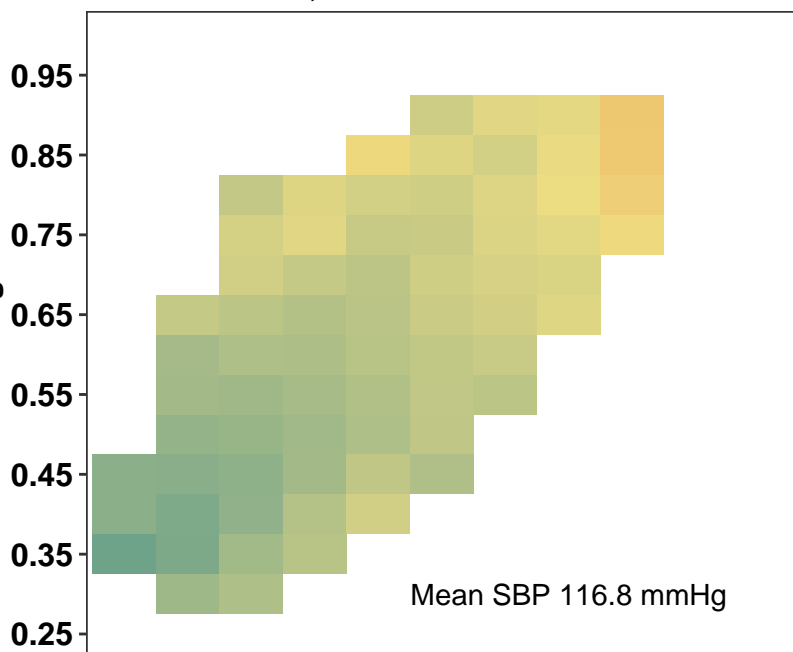
## High-income western



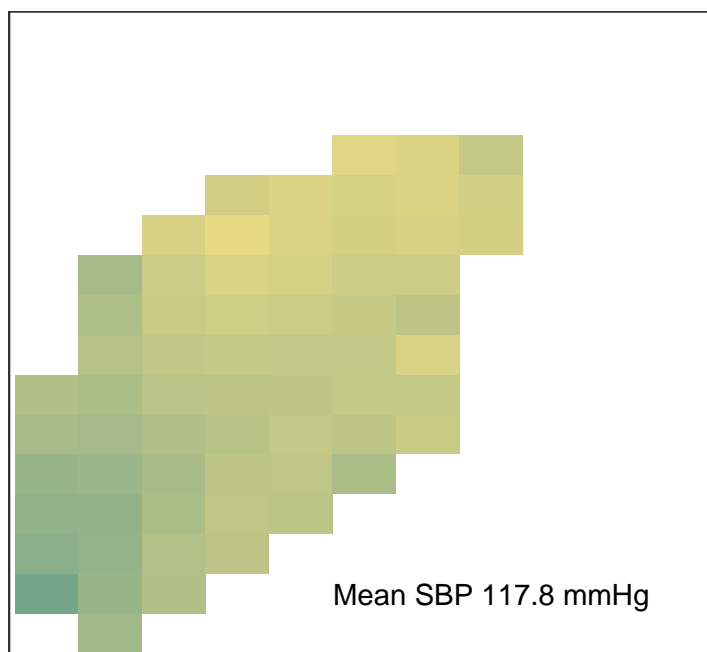
## Latin America and the Caribbean



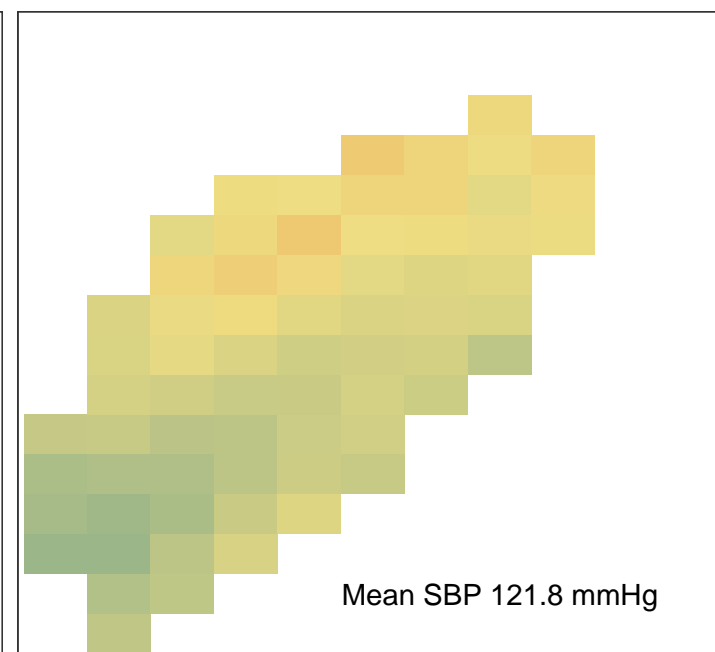
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



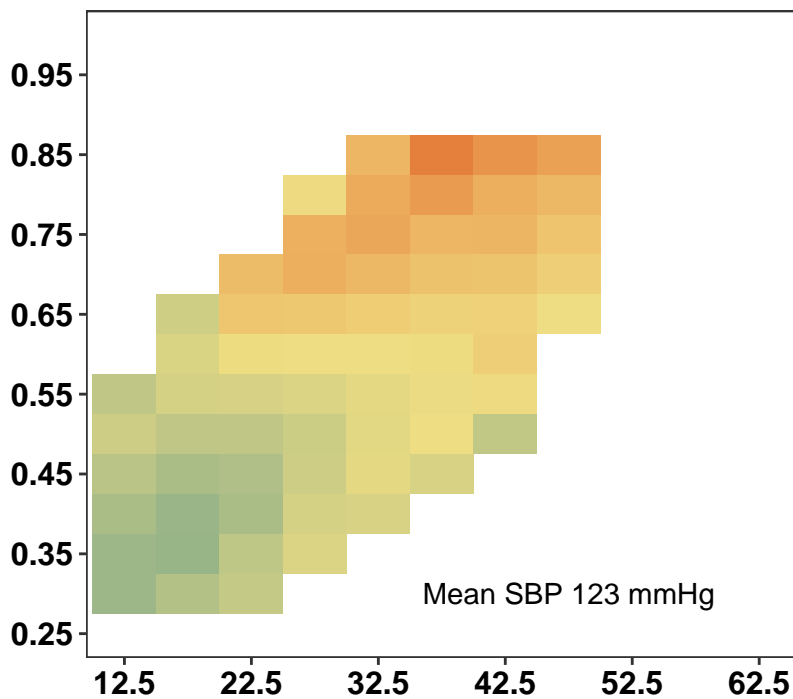
## South Asia



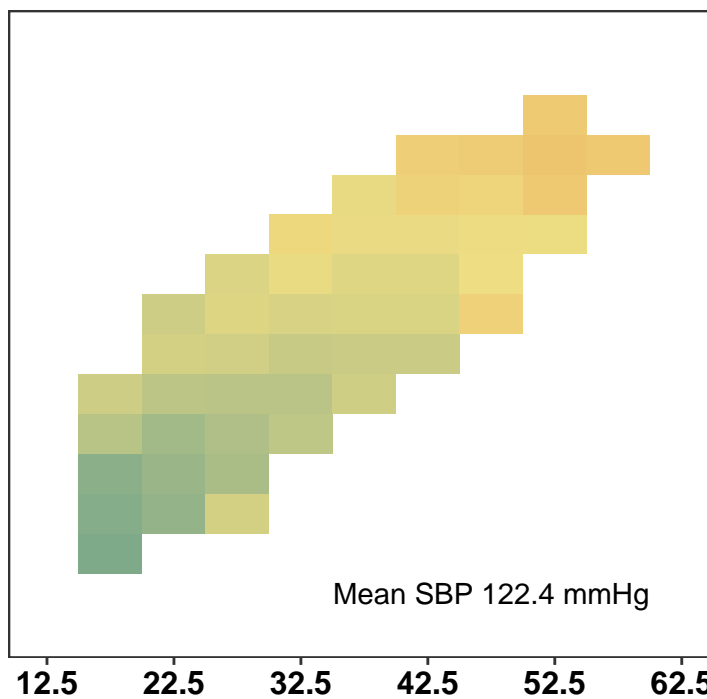
## Sub-Saharan Africa



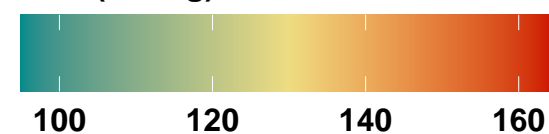
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



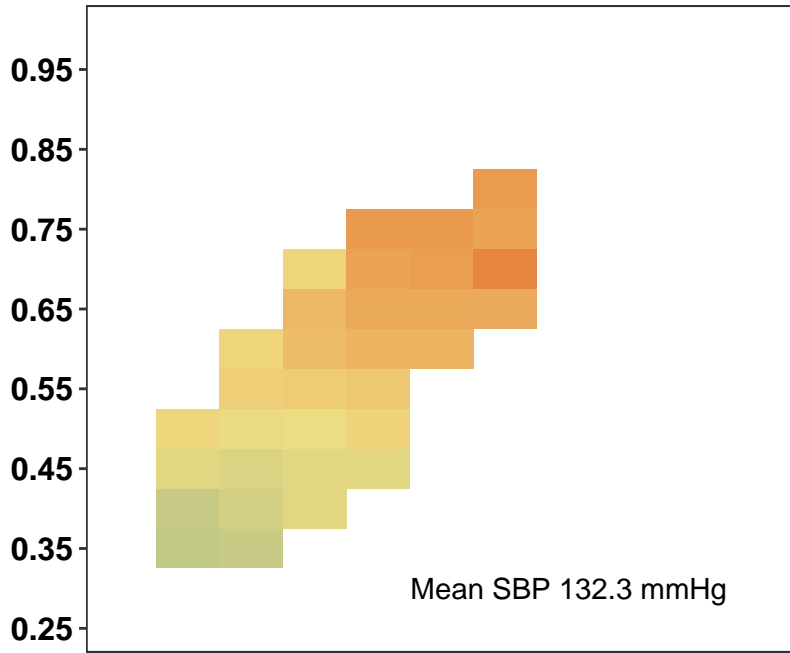
### SBP (mmHg)



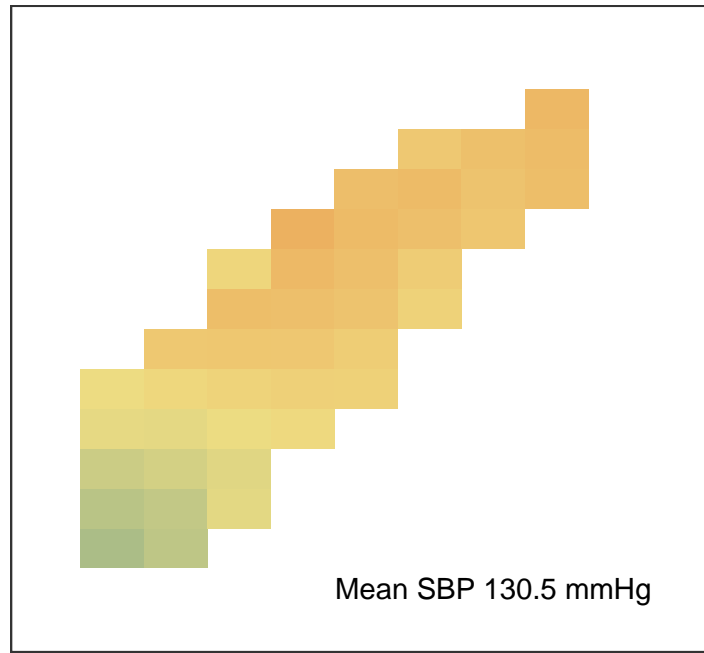
Body-mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )

# Men

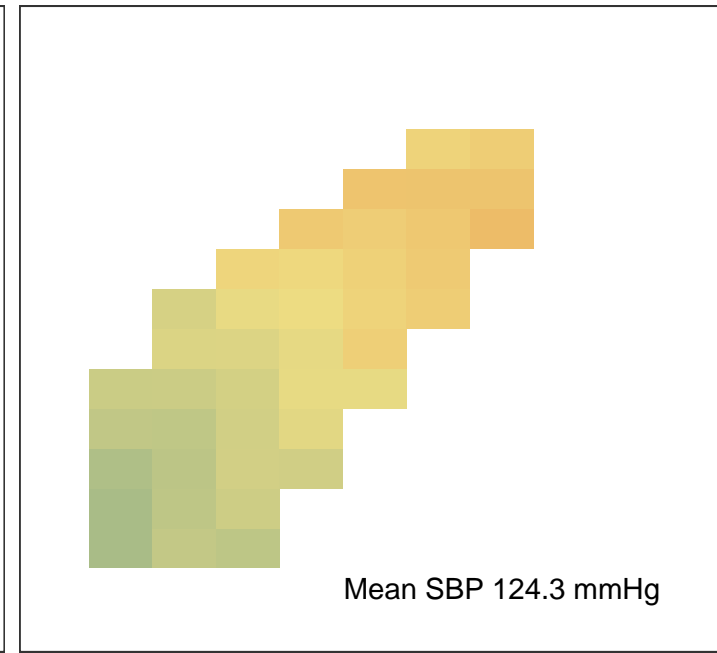
## Central and eastern Europe



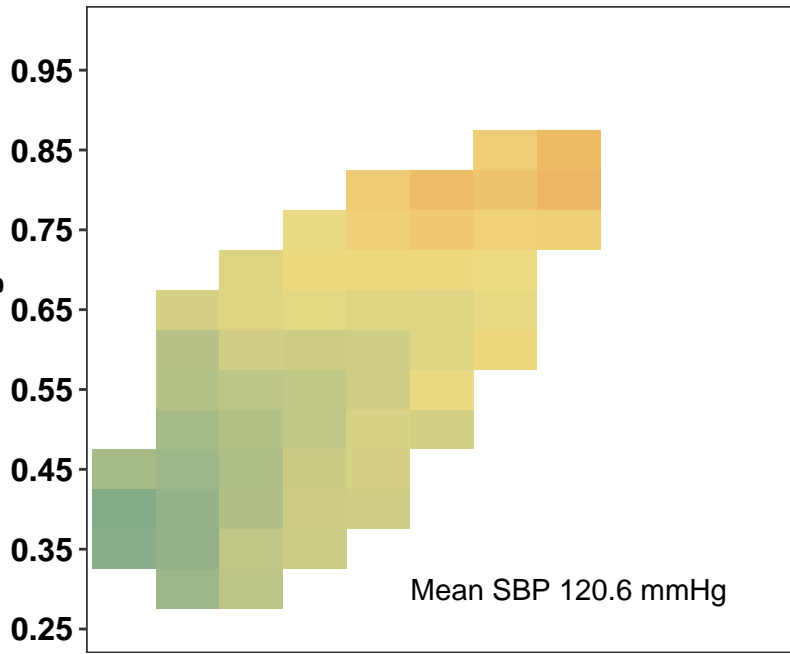
## High-income western



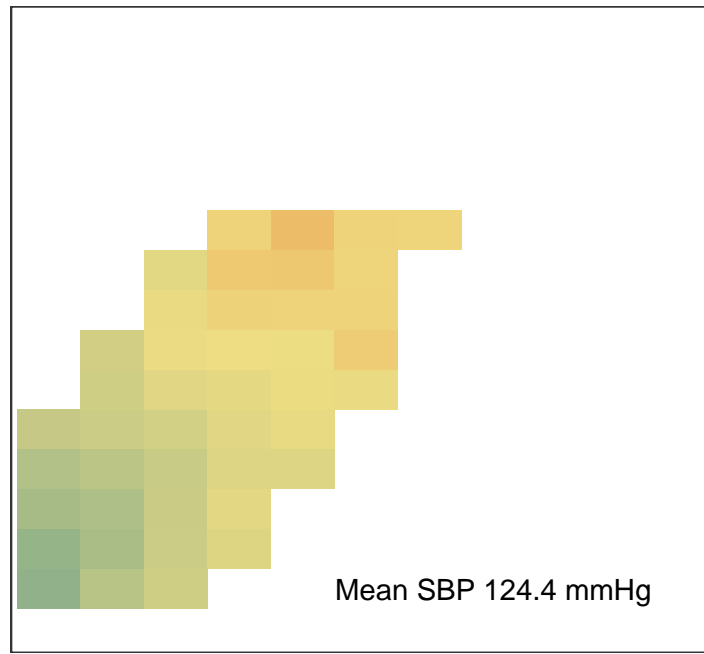
## Latin America and the Caribbean



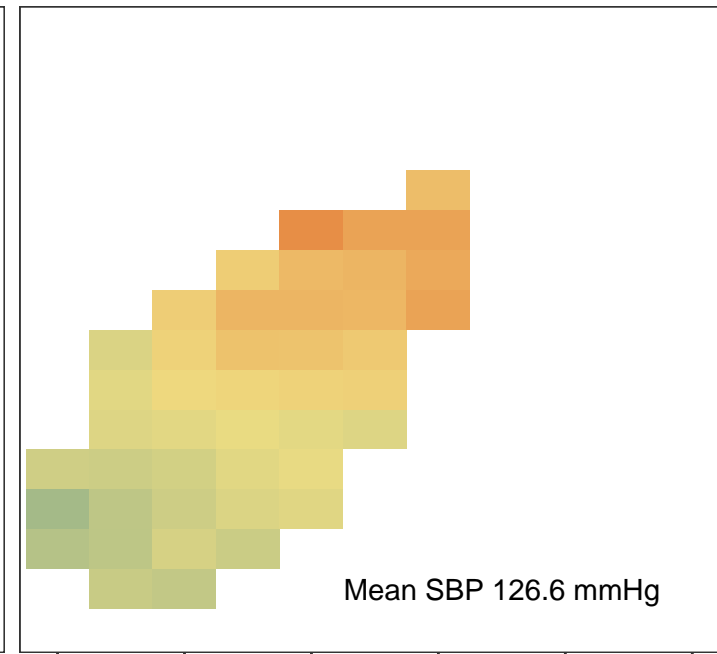
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



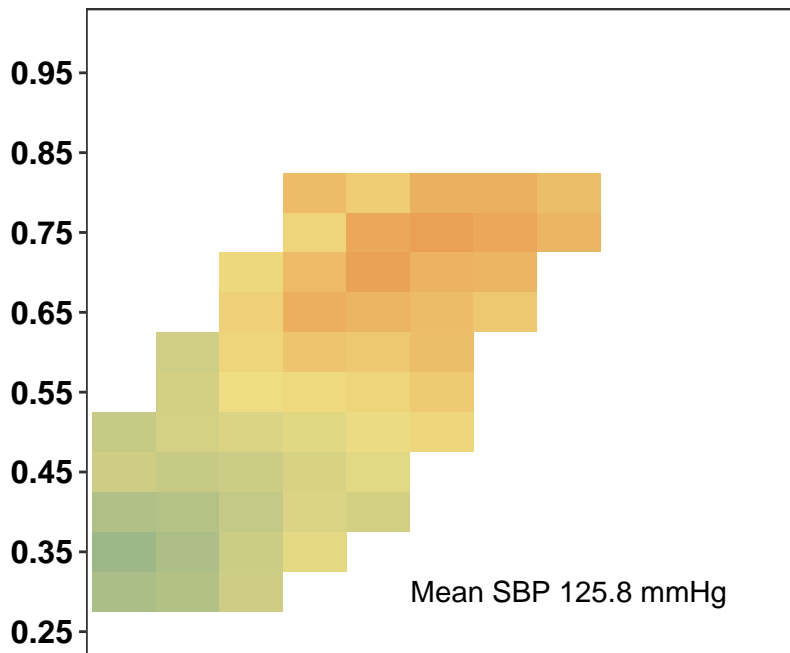
## South Asia



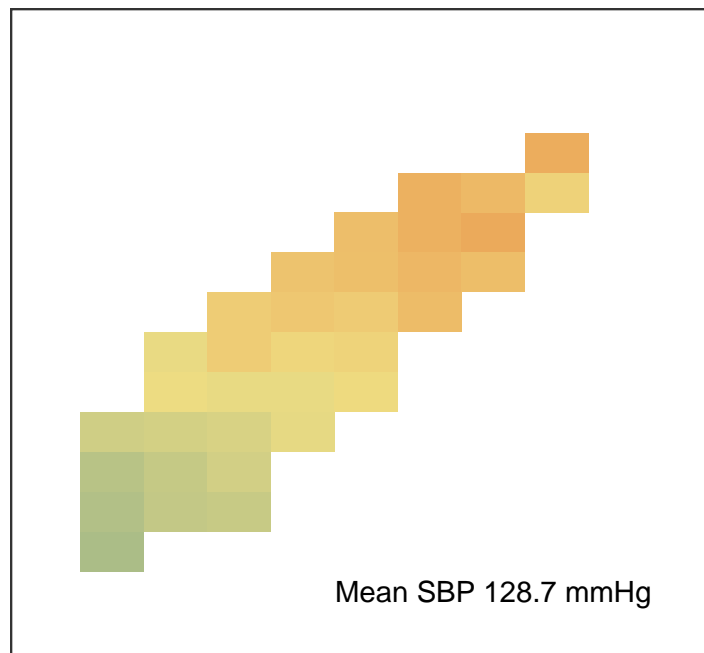
## Sub-Saharan Africa



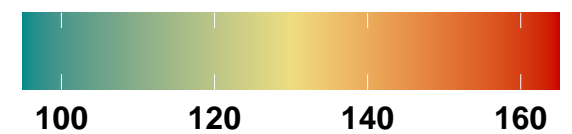
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



### SBP (mmHg)



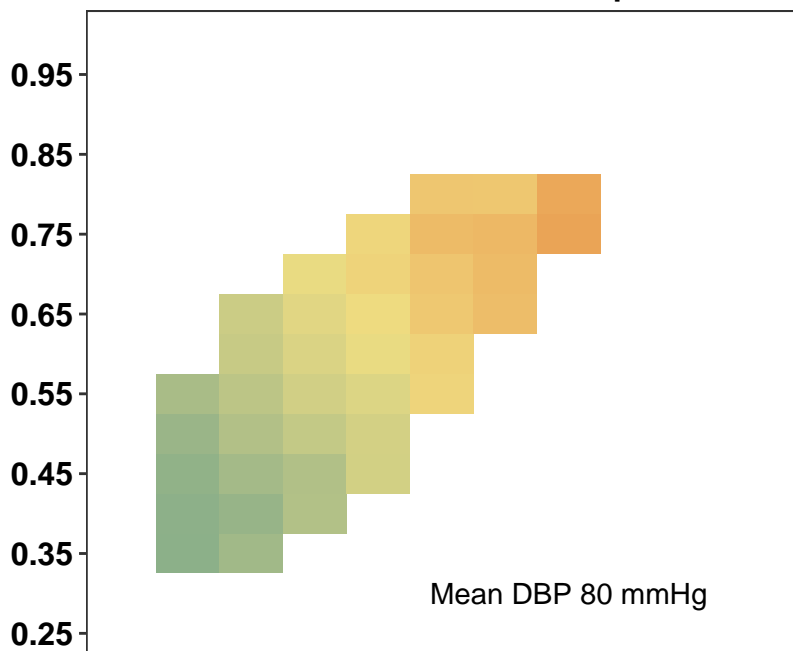
Body-mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )

**Appendix Figure 8:** Mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP) of participants who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

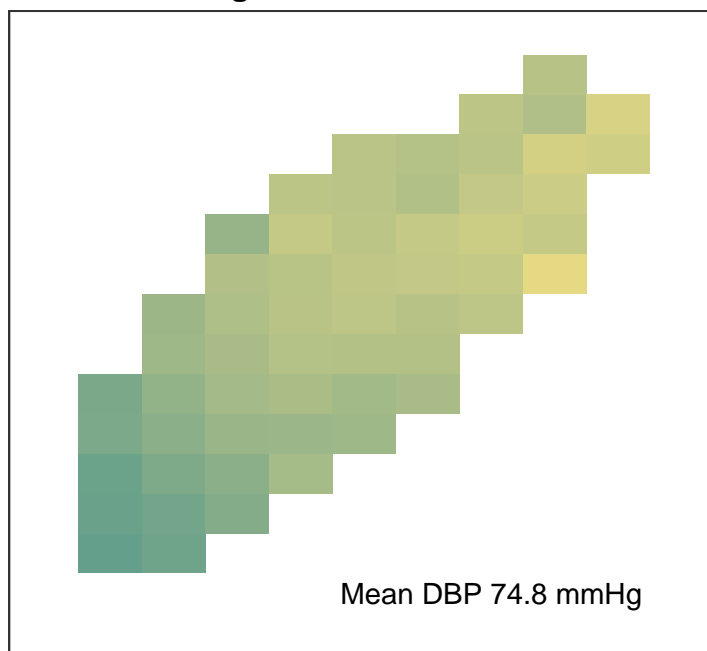
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the mean DBP among all participants who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines in each region. See Appendix Figure 28 for results using waist circumference (WC).

# Women

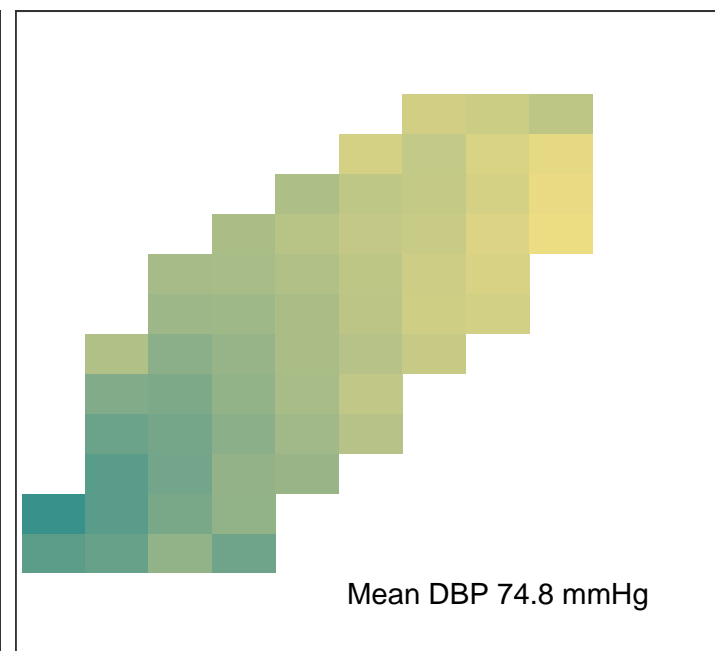
## Central and eastern Europe



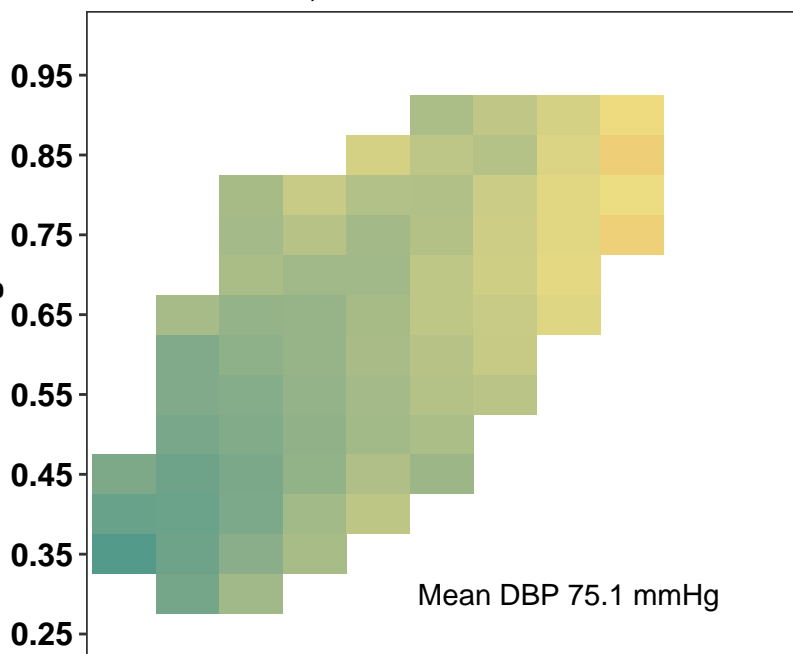
## High-income western



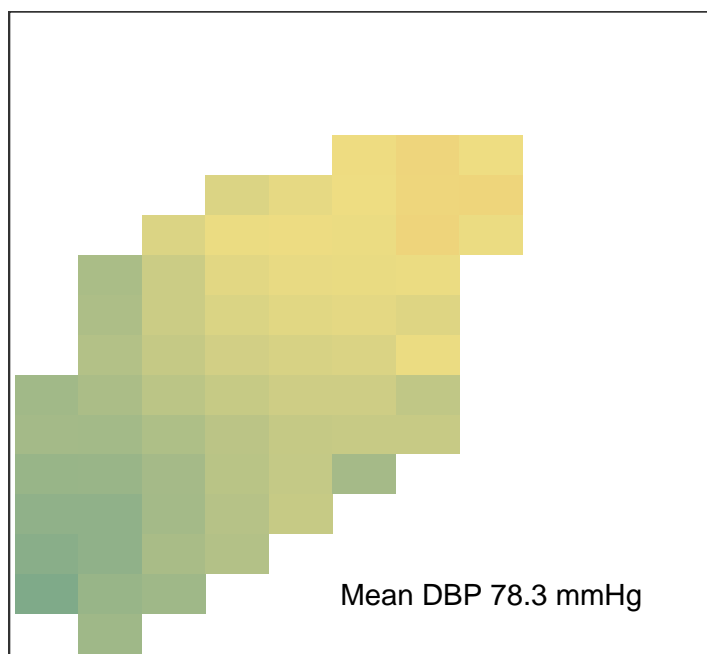
## Latin America and the Caribbean



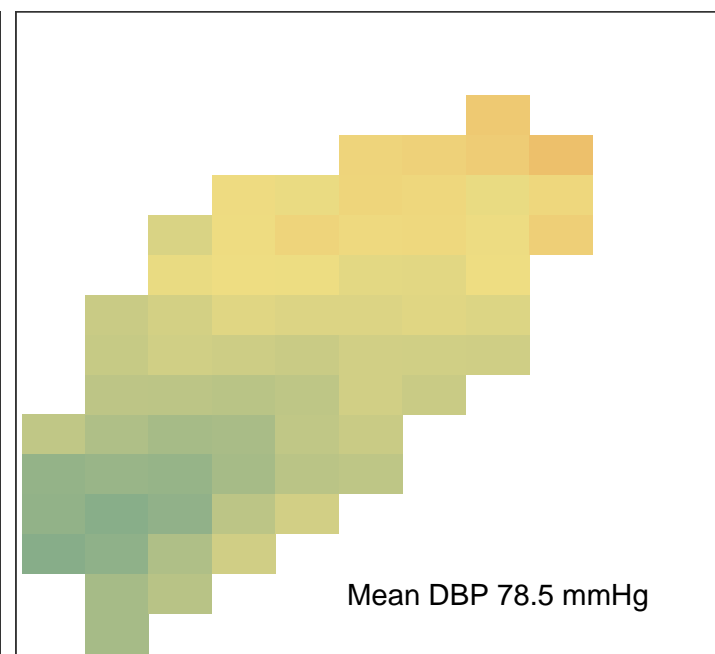
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



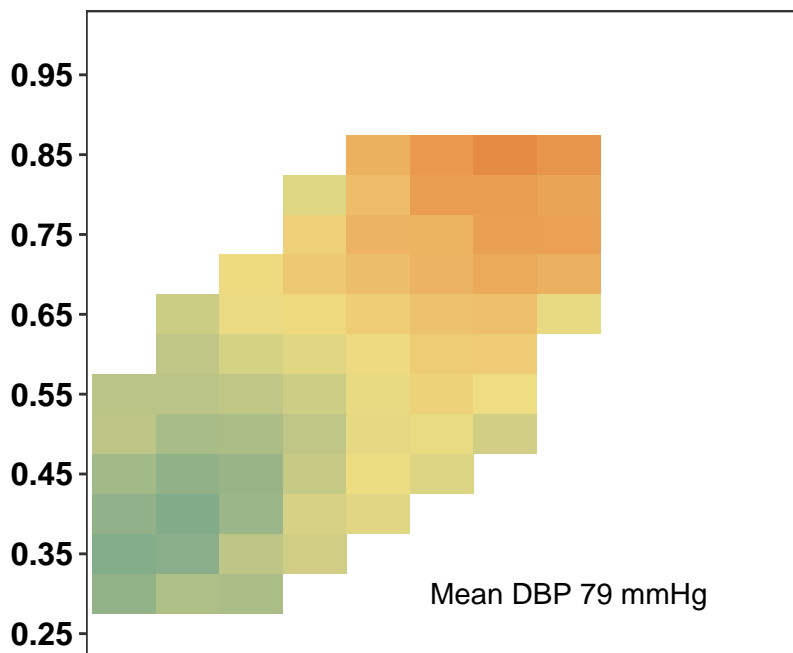
## South Asia



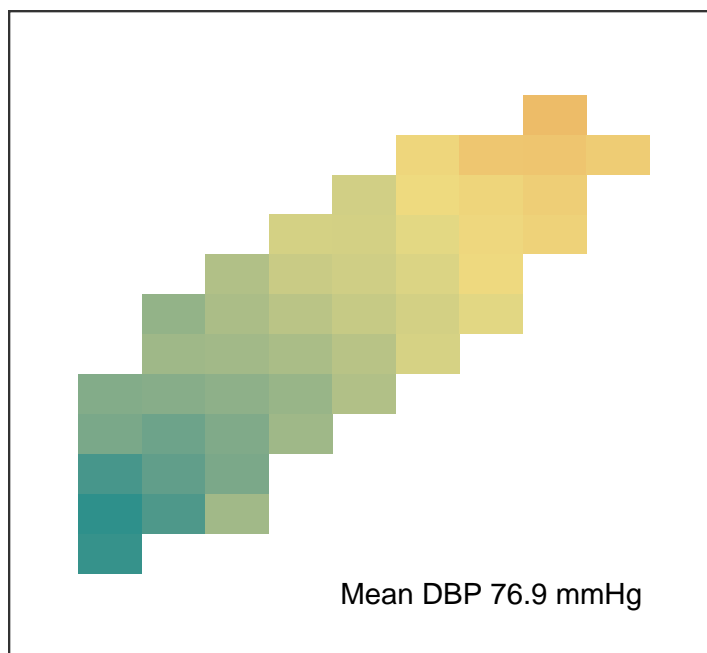
## Sub-Saharan Africa



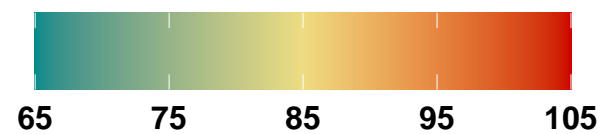
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



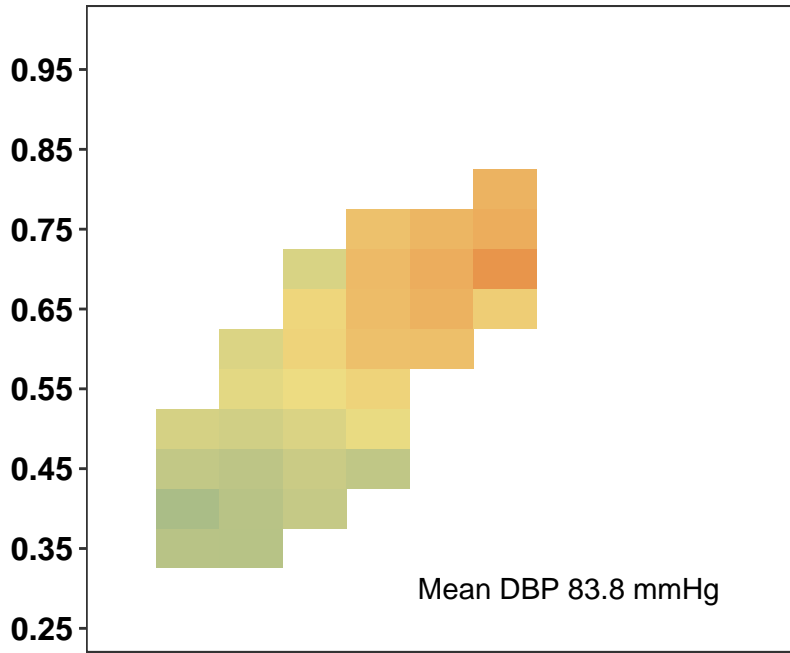
### DBP (mmHg)



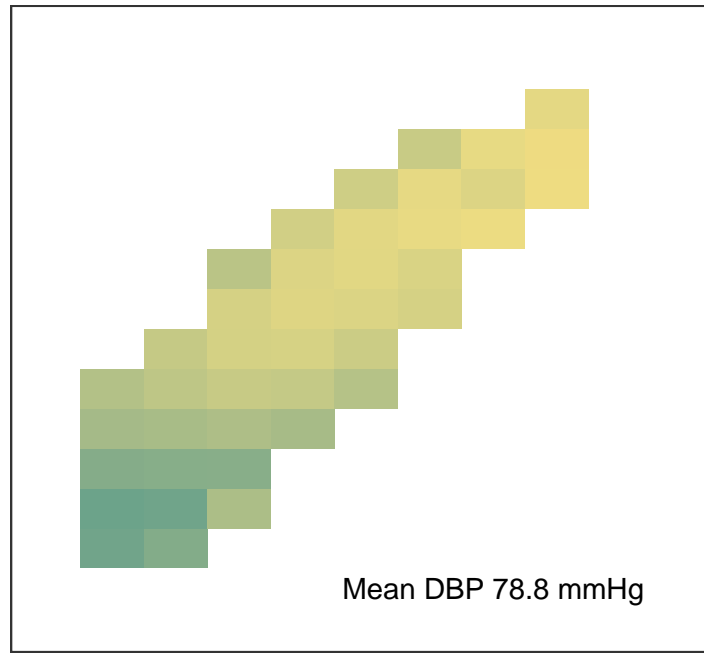
Body-mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )

# Men

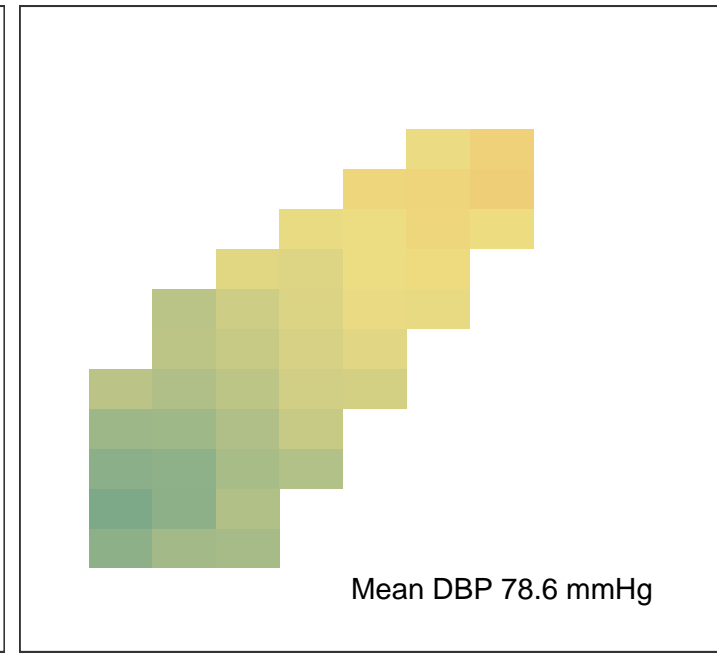
## Central and eastern Europe



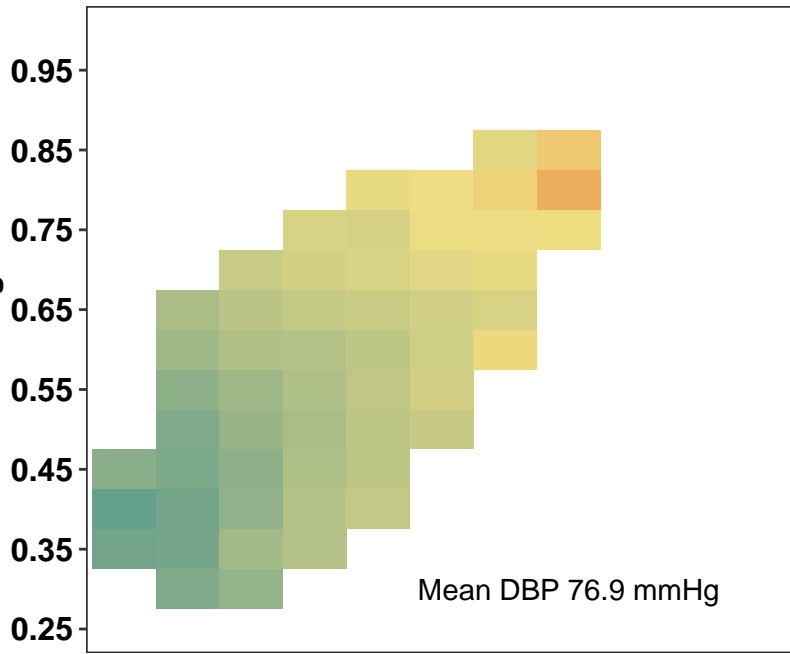
## High-income western



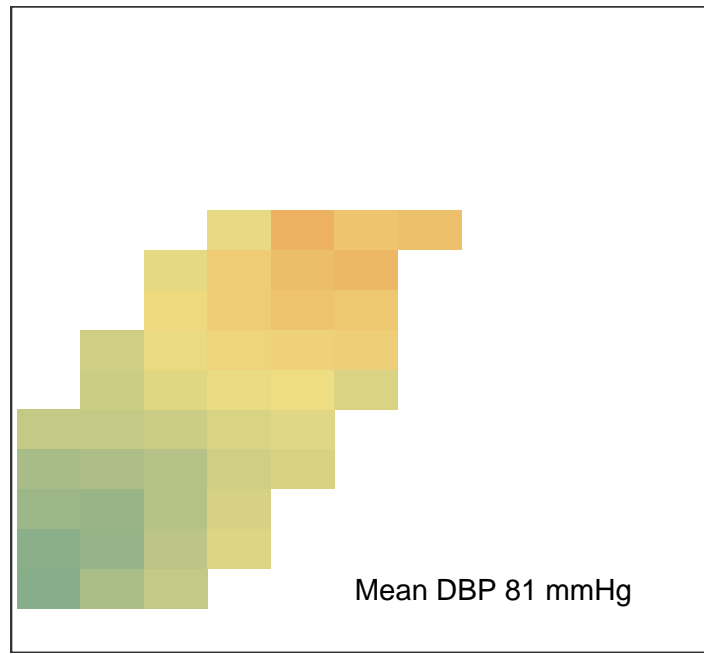
## Latin America and the Caribbean



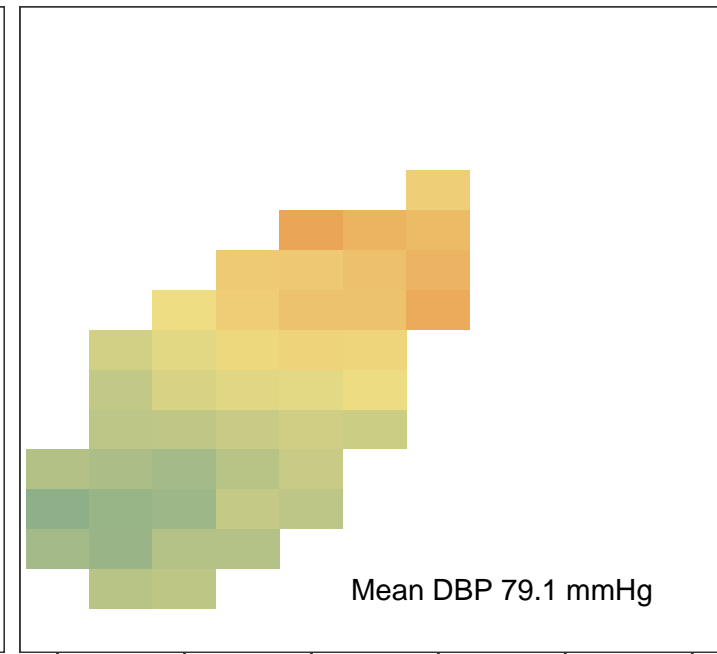
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



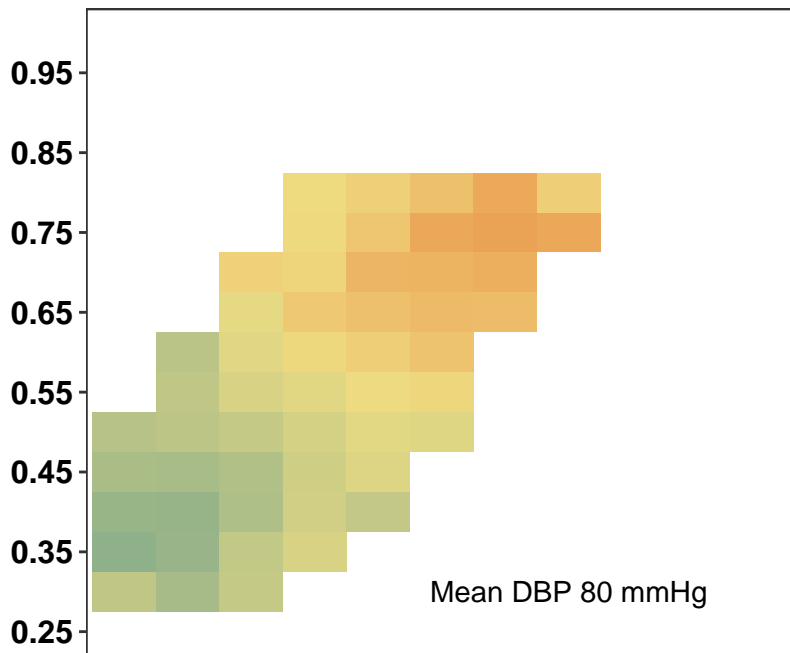
## South Asia



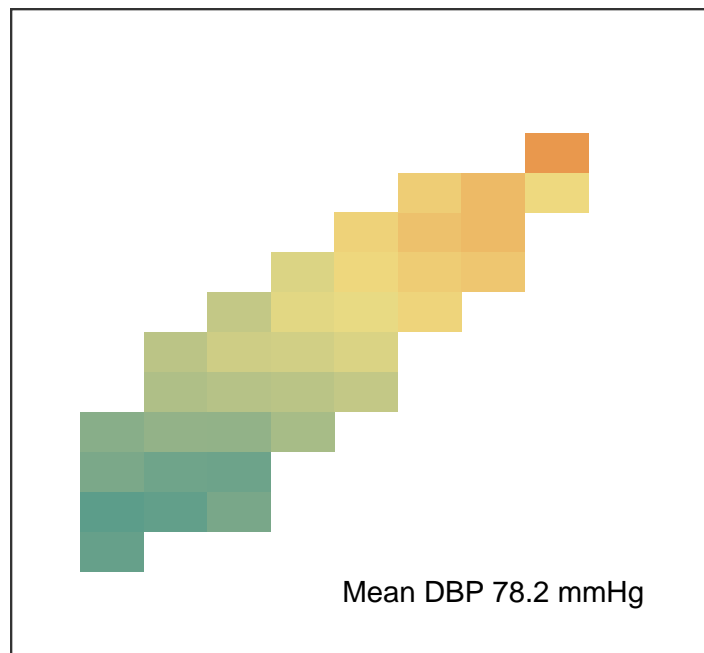
## Sub-Saharan Africa



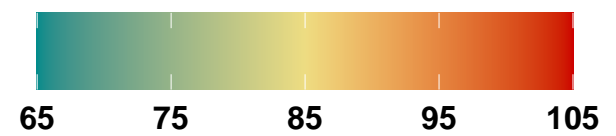
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



### DBP (mmHg)



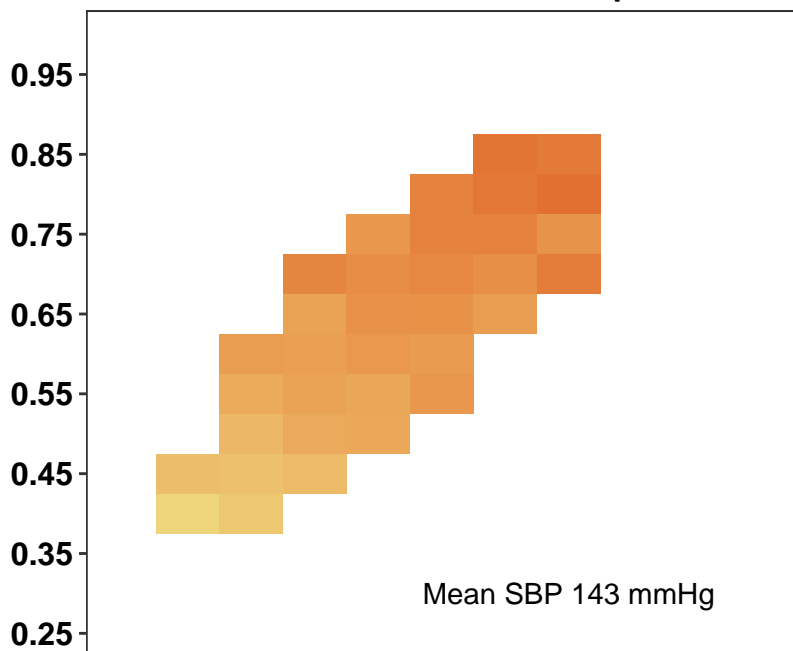
Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

**Appendix Figure 9:** Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) of participants who used anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

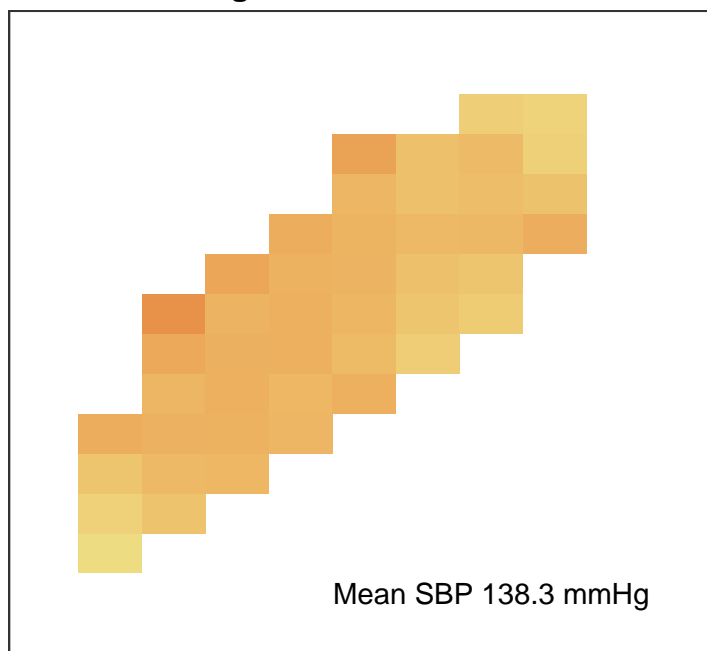
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the mean SBP among all participants who used anti-hypertensive medicines in each region. See Appendix Figure 29 for results using waist circumference (WC).

# Women

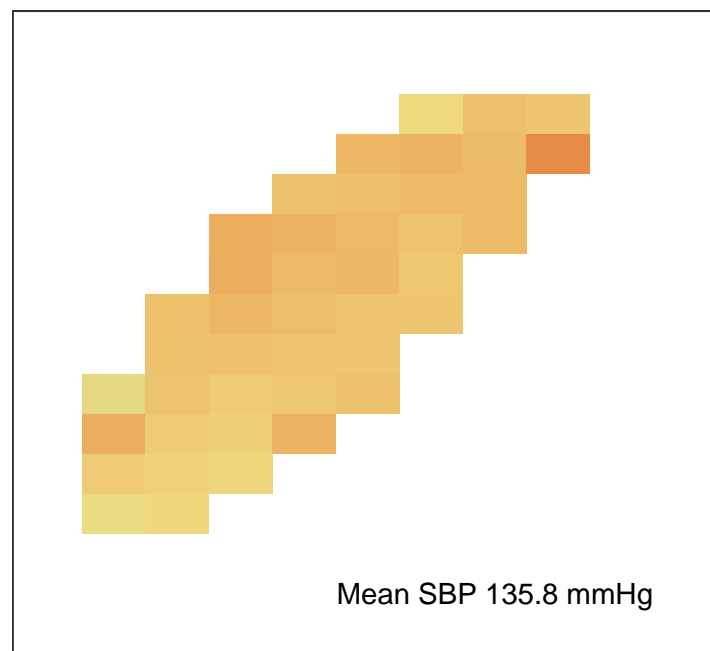
## Central and eastern Europe



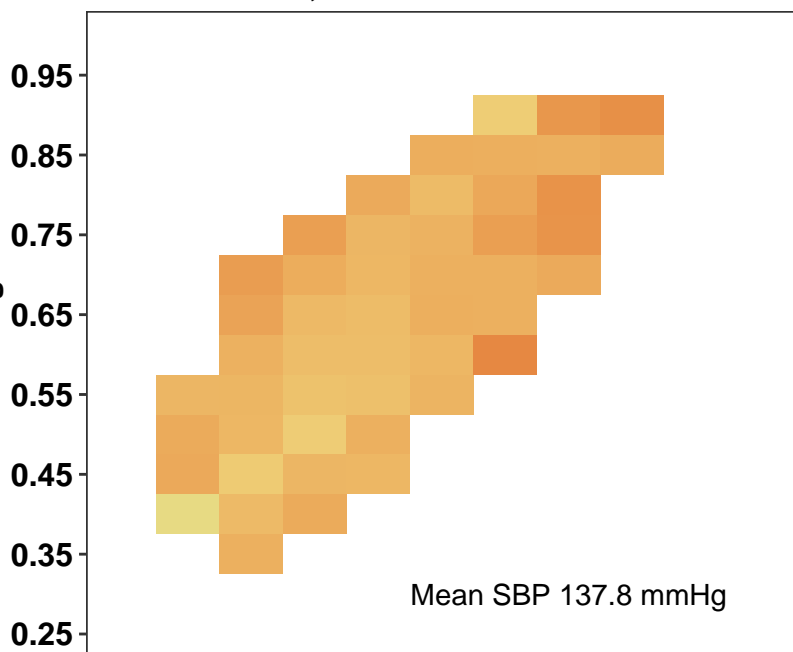
## High-income western



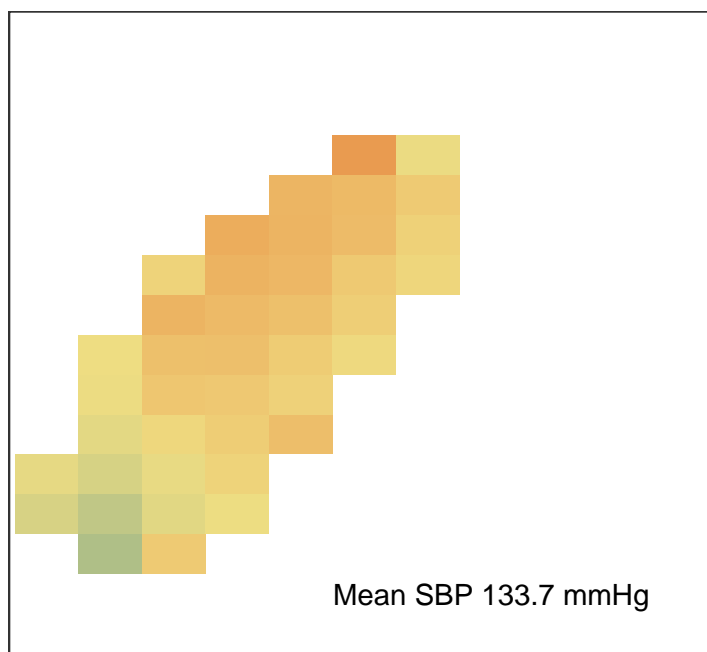
## Latin America and the Caribbean



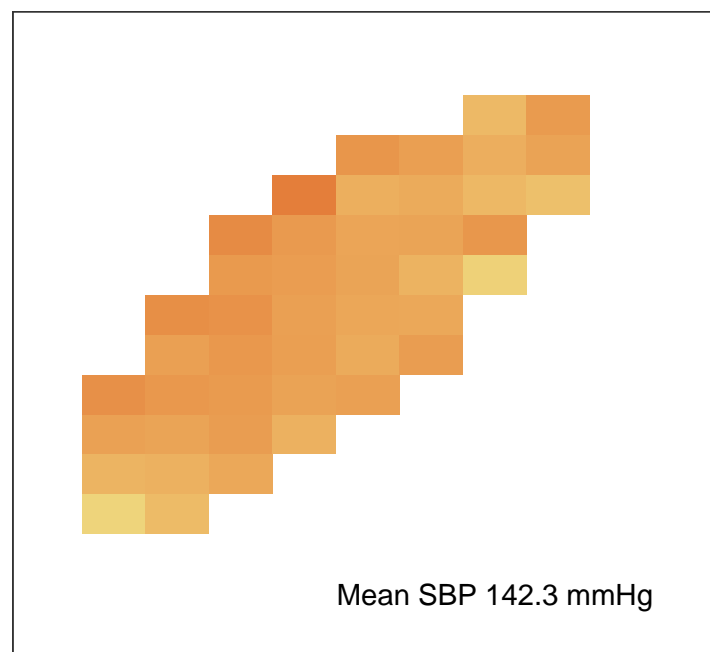
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



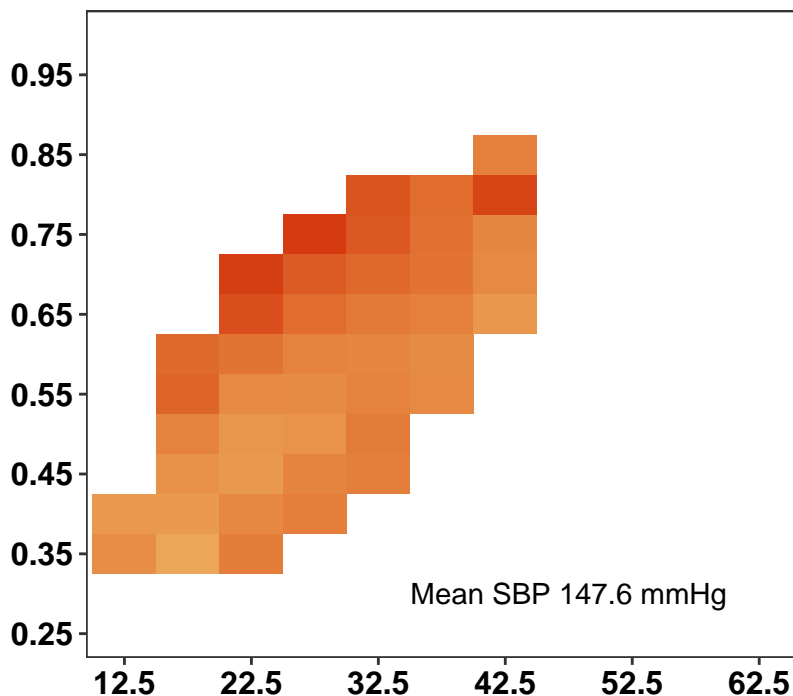
## South Asia



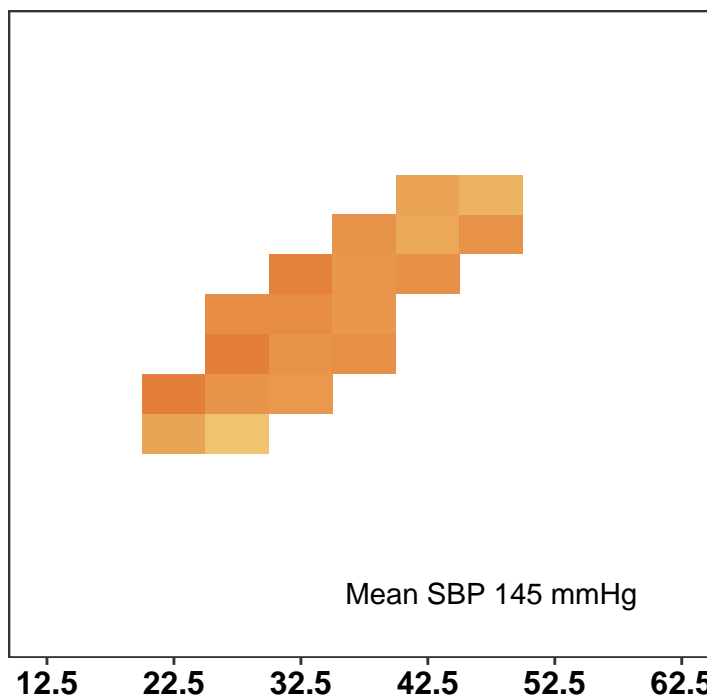
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



12.5 22.5 32.5 42.5 52.5 62.5

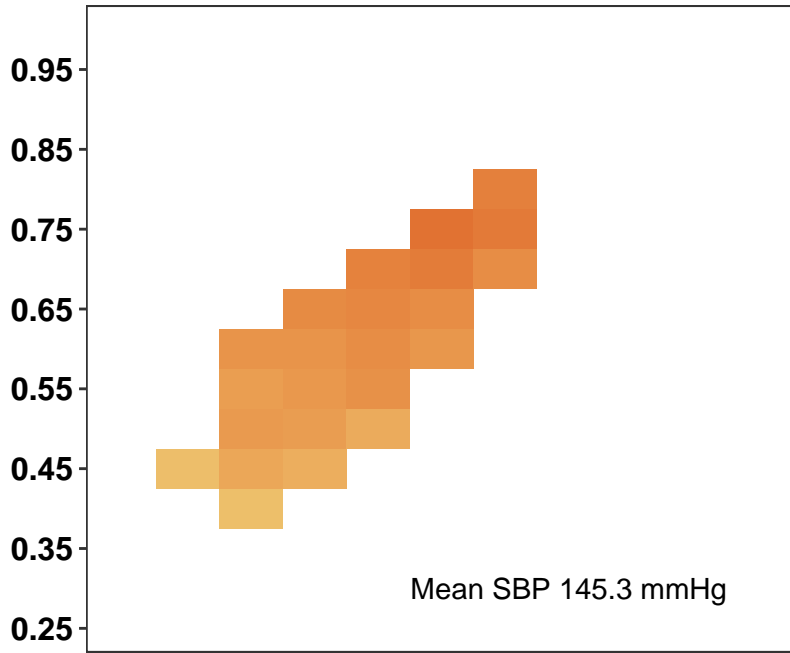
SBP (mmHg)



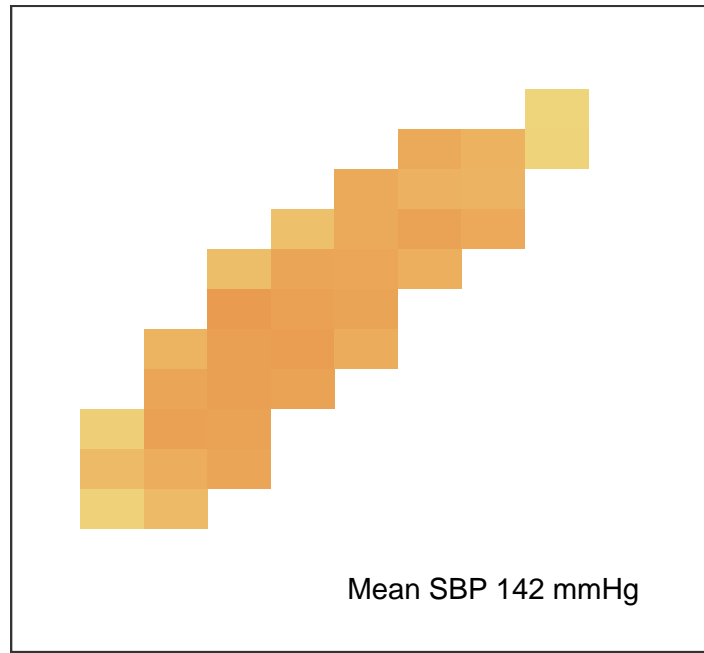
Body-mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )

# Men

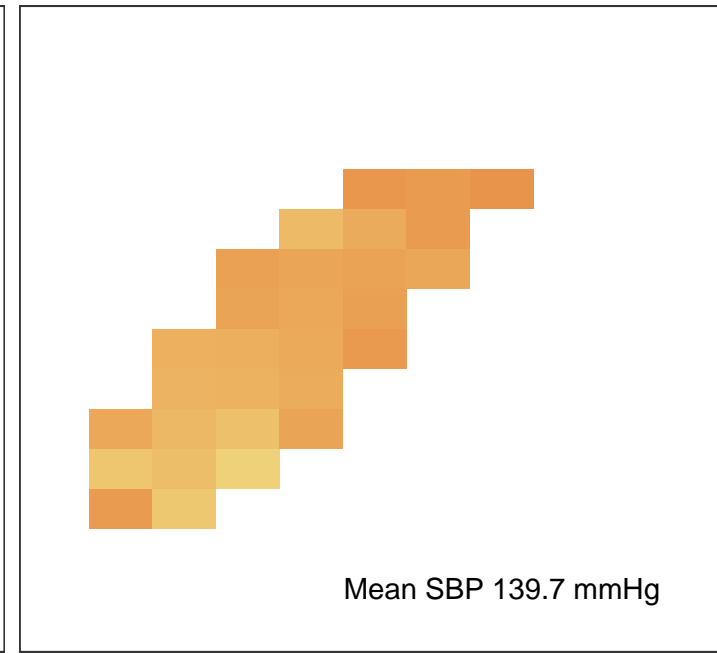
## Central and eastern Europe



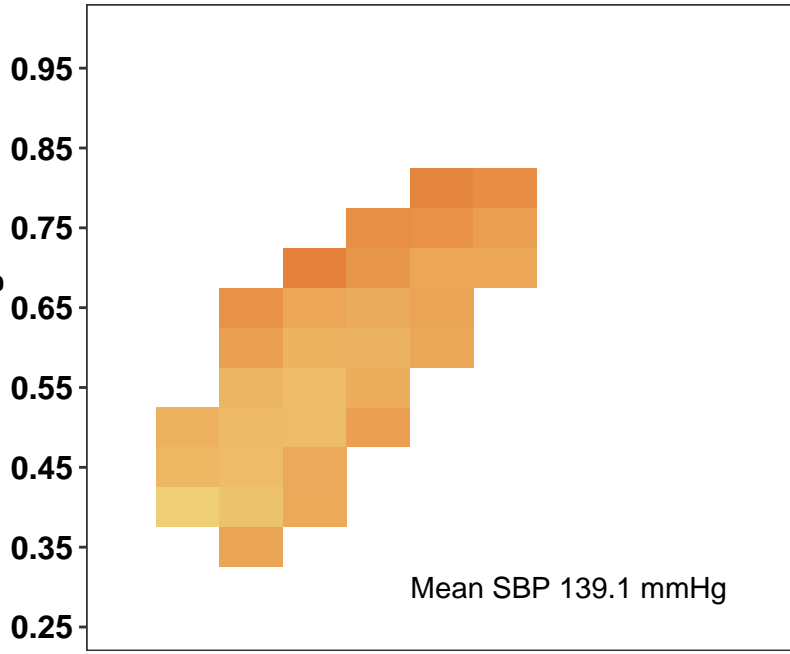
## High-income western



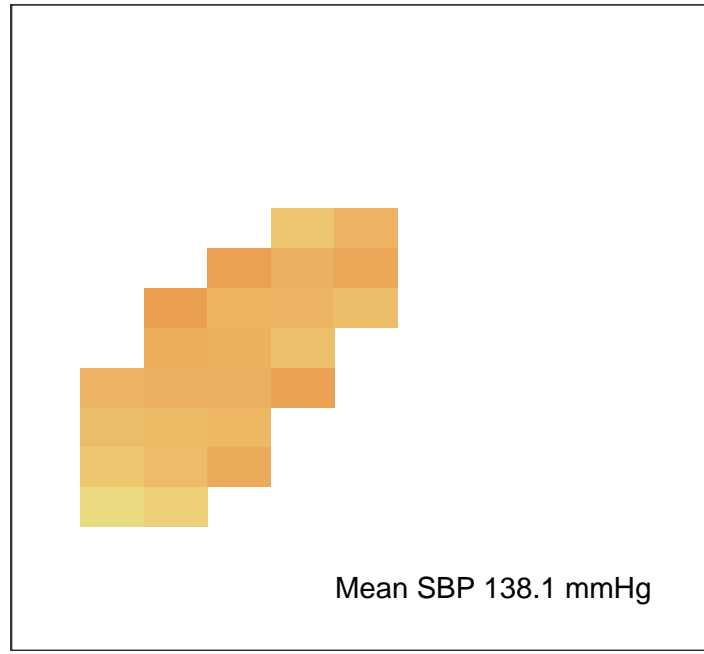
## Latin America and the Caribbean



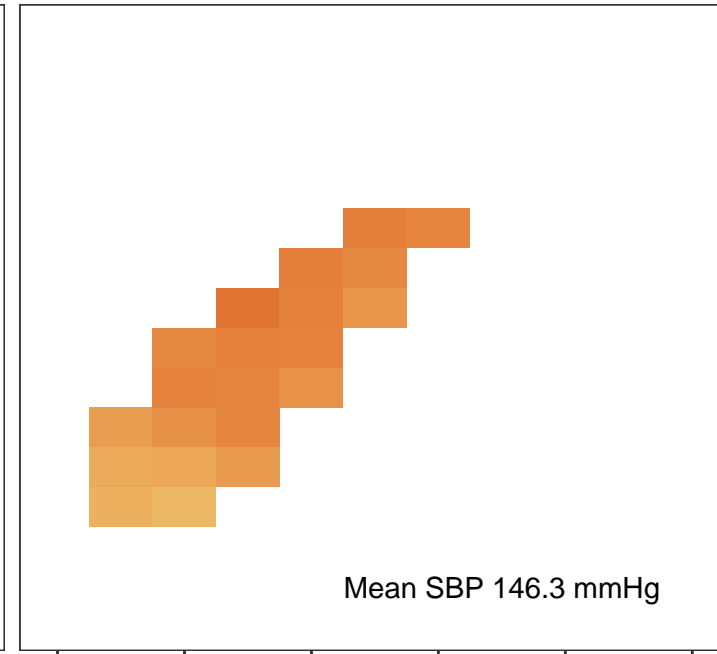
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



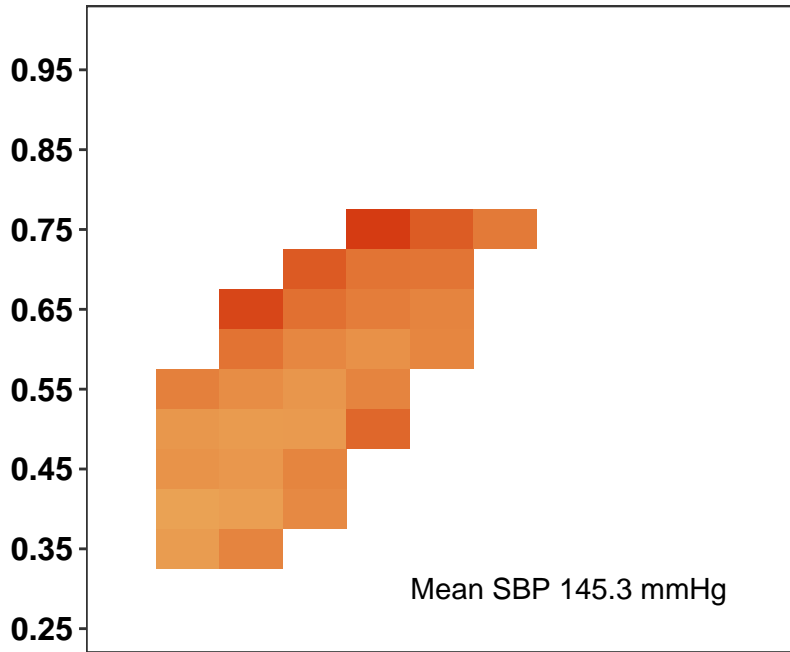
## South Asia



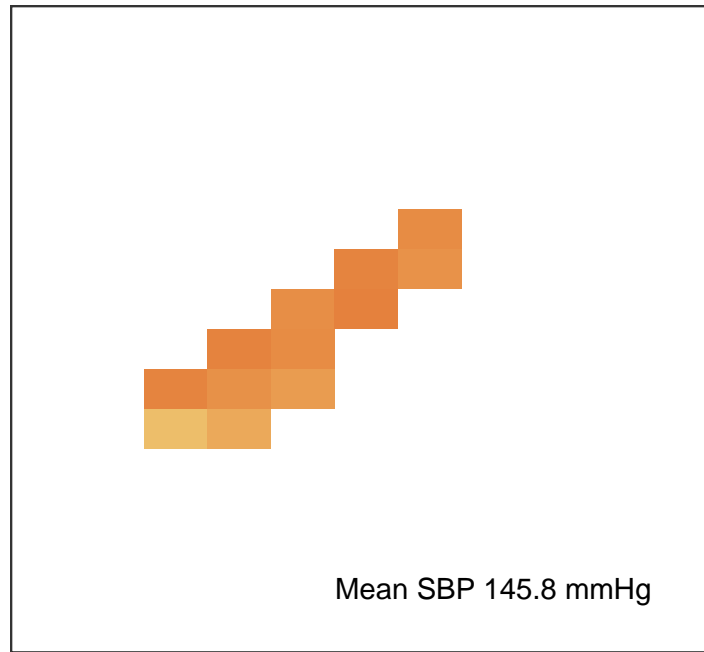
## Sub-Saharan Africa



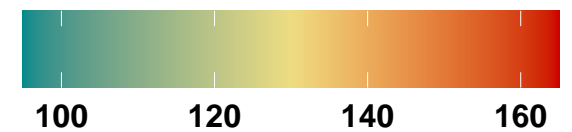
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



### SBP (mmHg)



12.5 22.5 32.5 42.5 52.5 62.5

12.5 22.5 32.5 42.5 52.5 62.5

Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

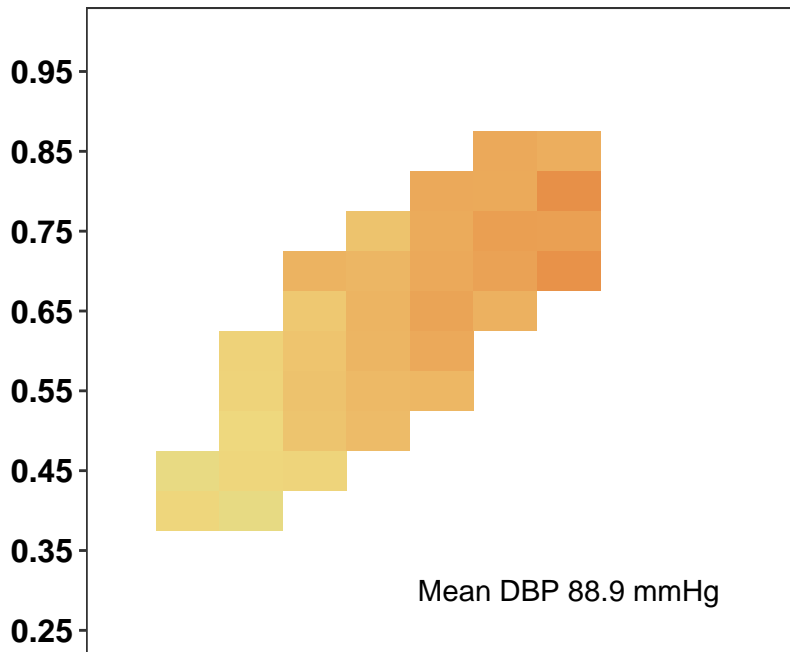


**Appendix Figure 10:** Mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP) of participants who used anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

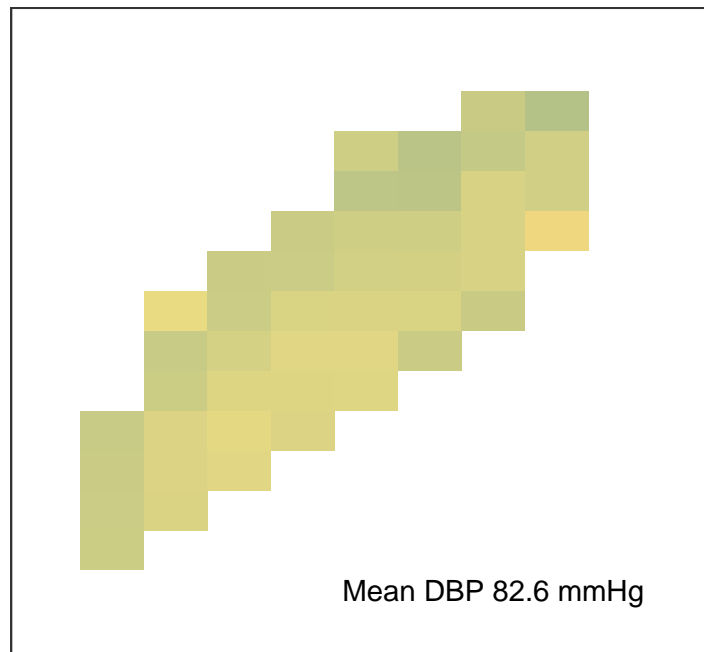
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the mean DBP among all participants who used anti-hypertensive medicines in each region. See Appendix Figure 30 for results using waist circumference (WC).

# Women

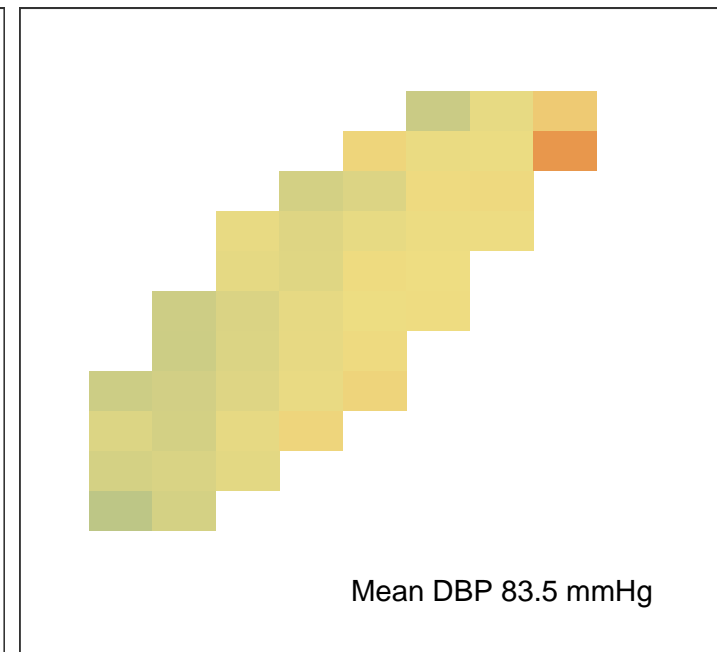
## Central and eastern Europe



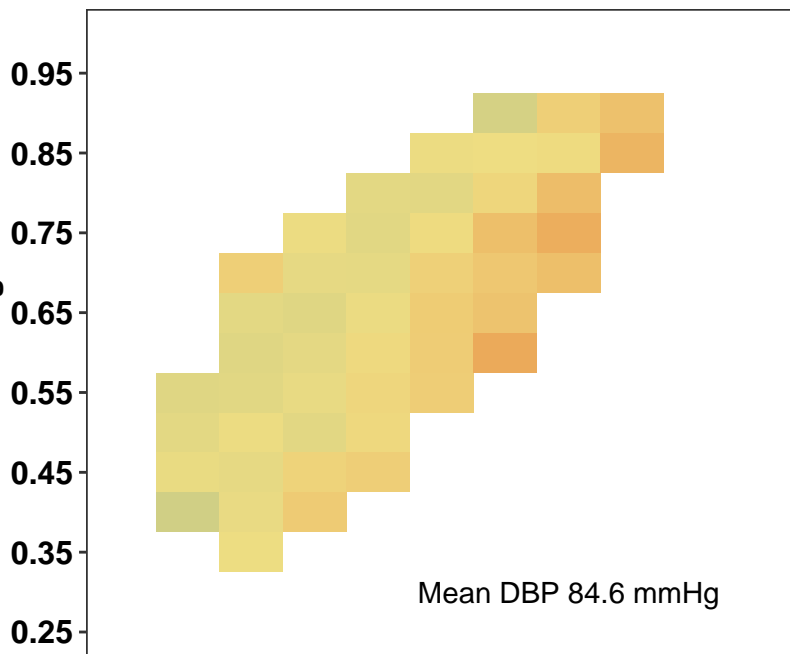
## High-income western



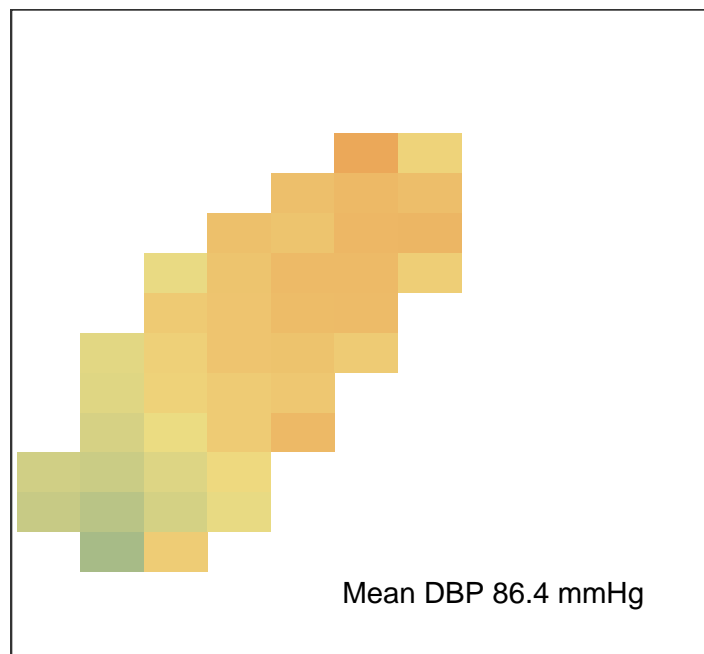
## Latin America and the Caribbean



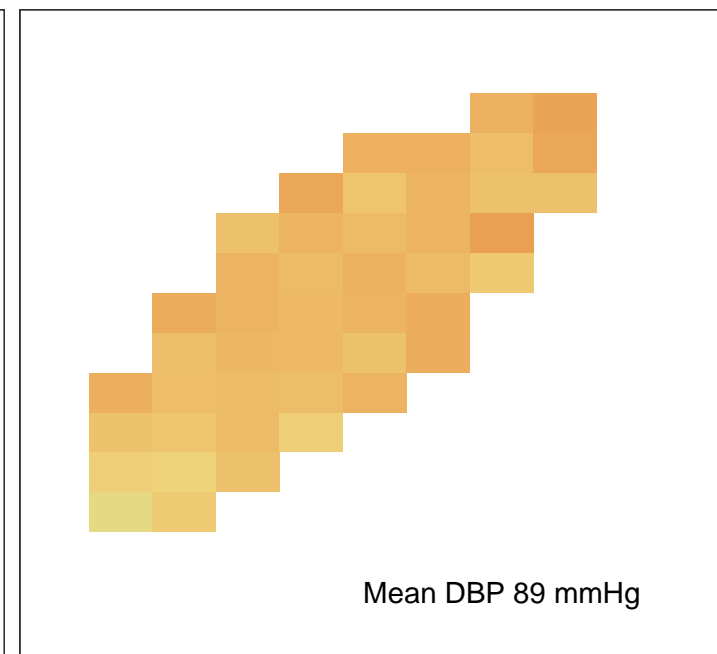
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



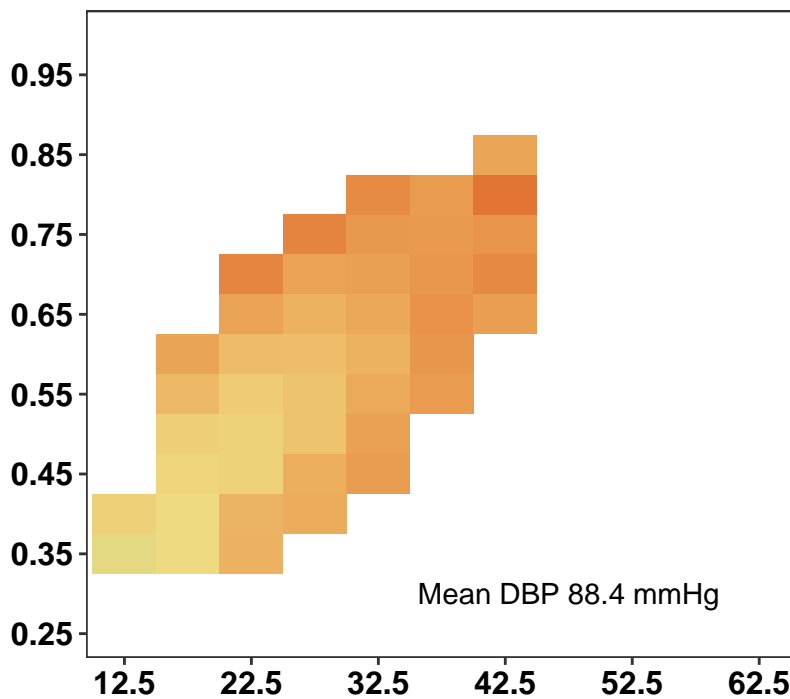
## South Asia



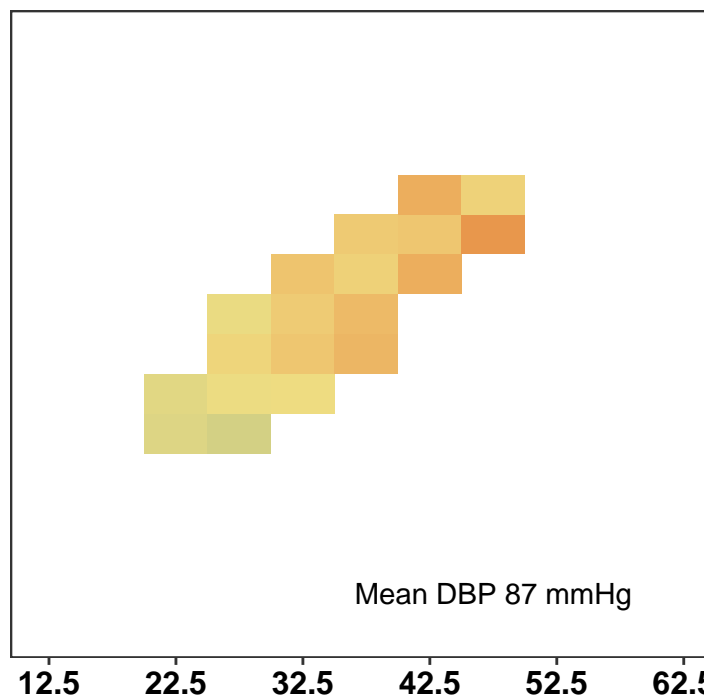
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



12.5 22.5 32.5 42.5 52.5 62.5

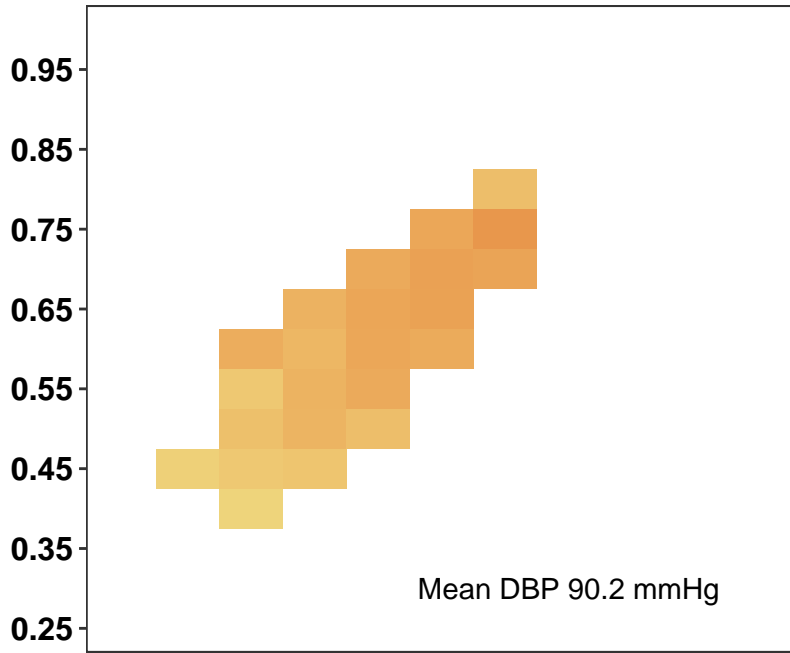
DBP (mmHg)

65 75 85 95 105

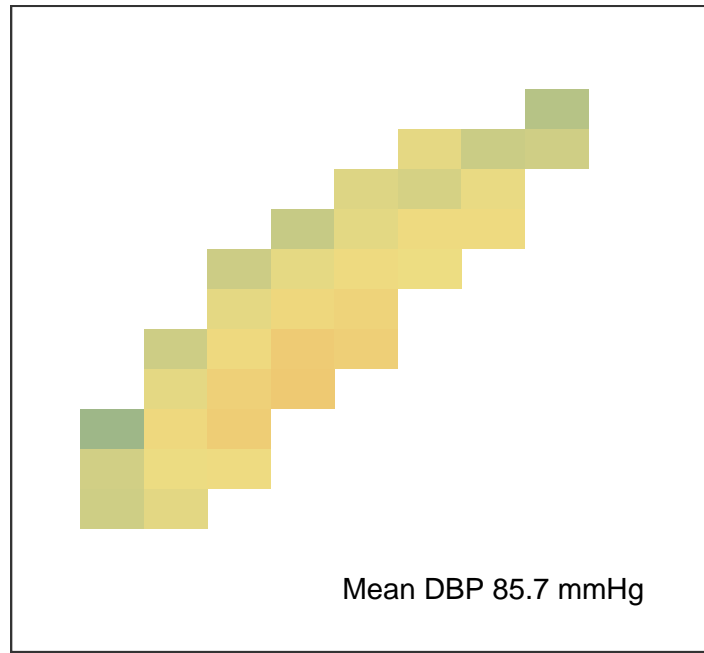
Body-mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )

# Men

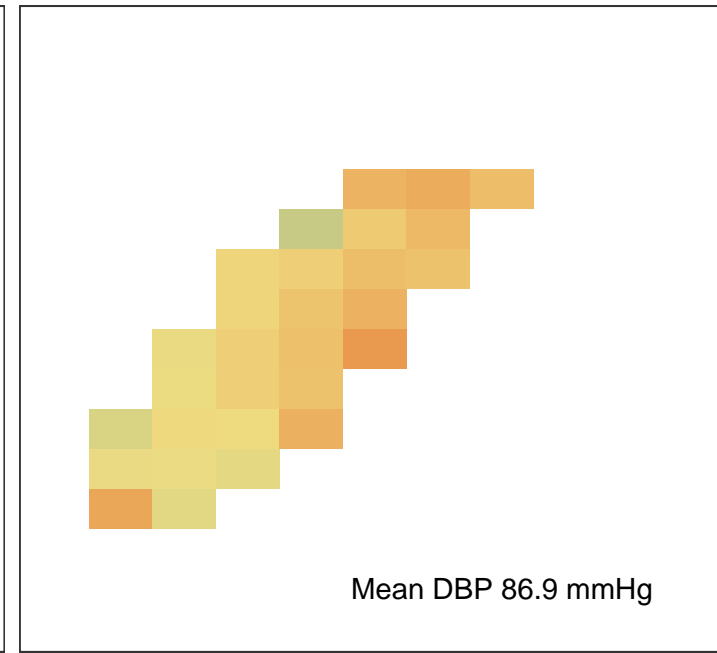
## Central and eastern Europe



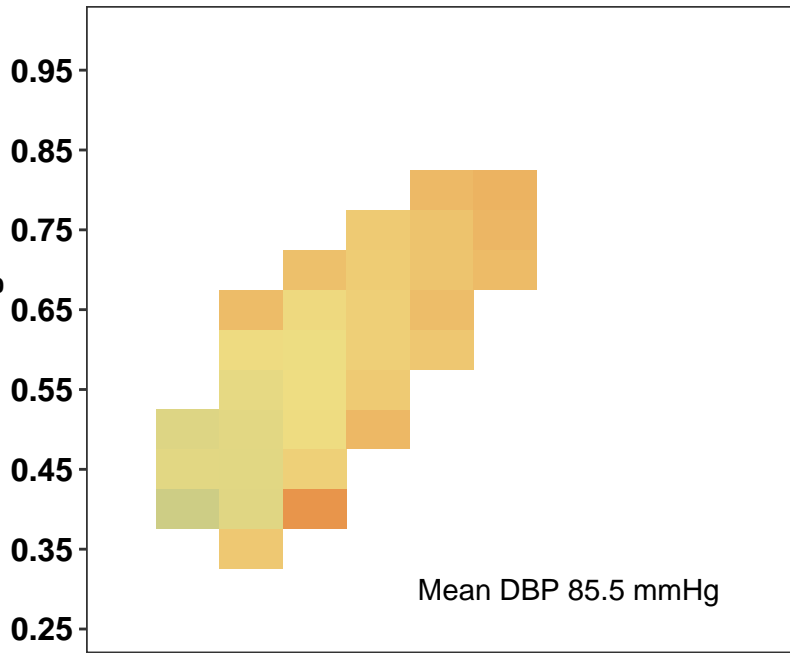
## High-income western



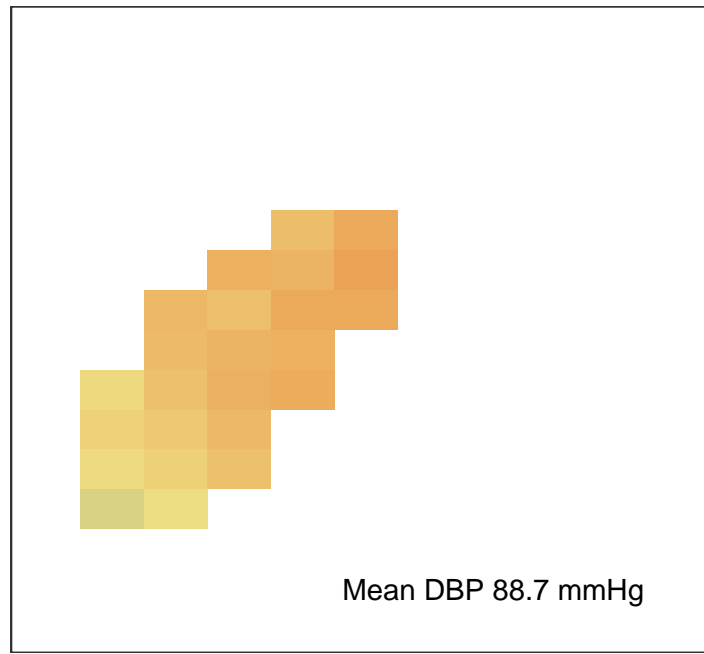
## Latin America and the Caribbean



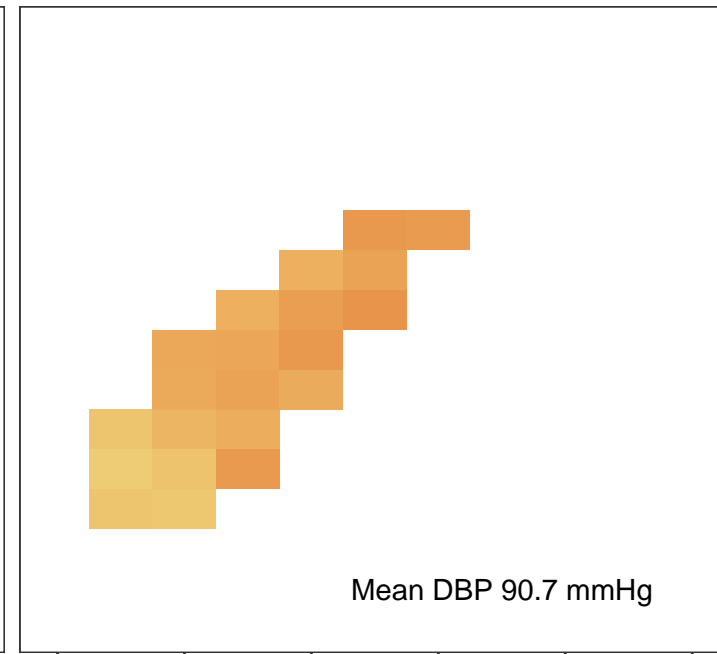
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



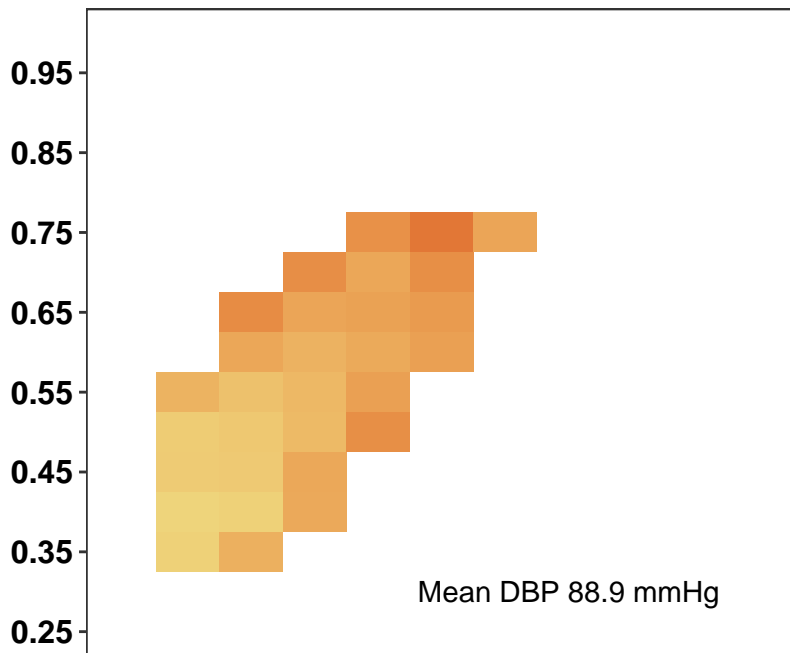
## South Asia



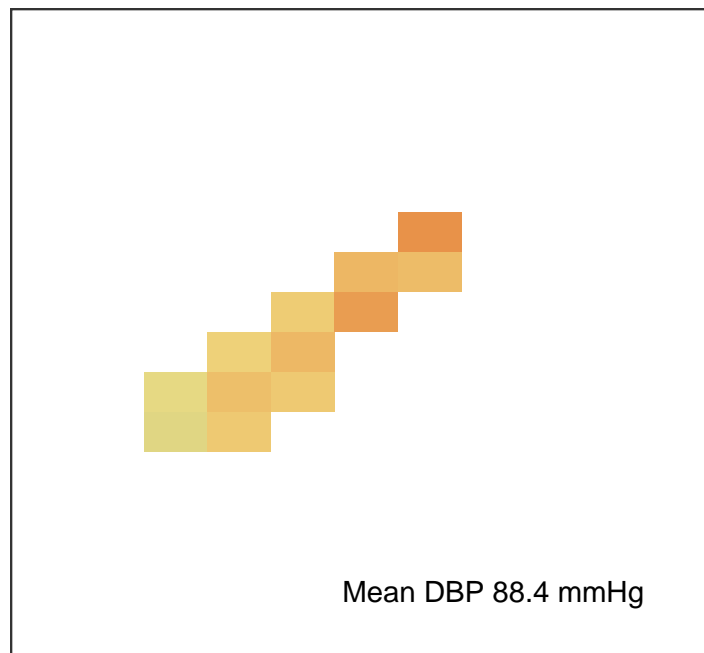
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific

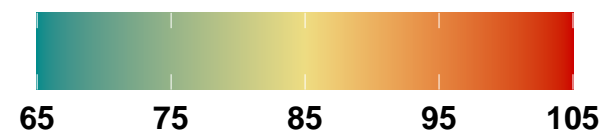


## Oceania



12.5 22.5 32.5 42.5 52.5 62.5

### DBP (mmHg)

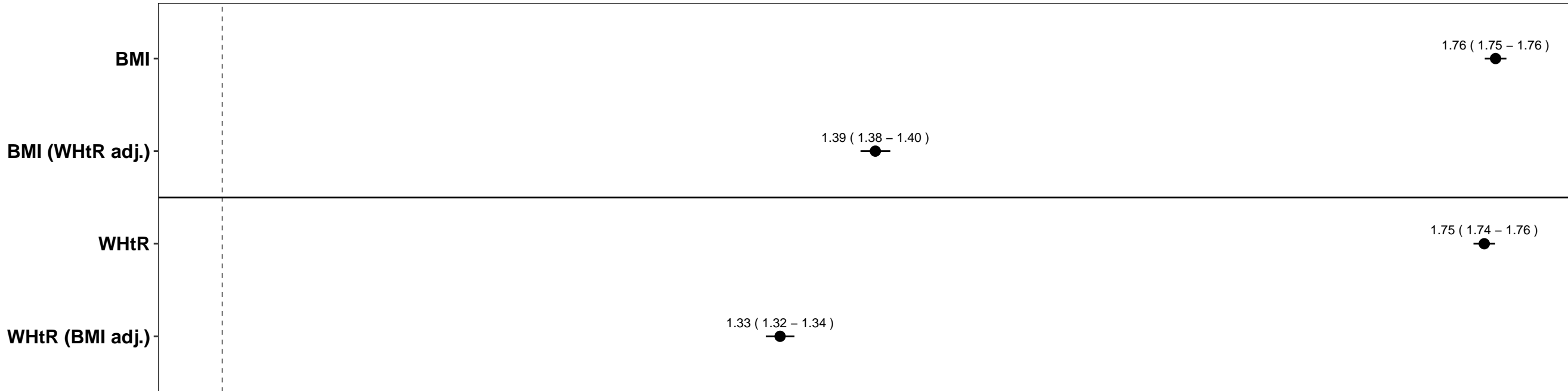


Body-mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )

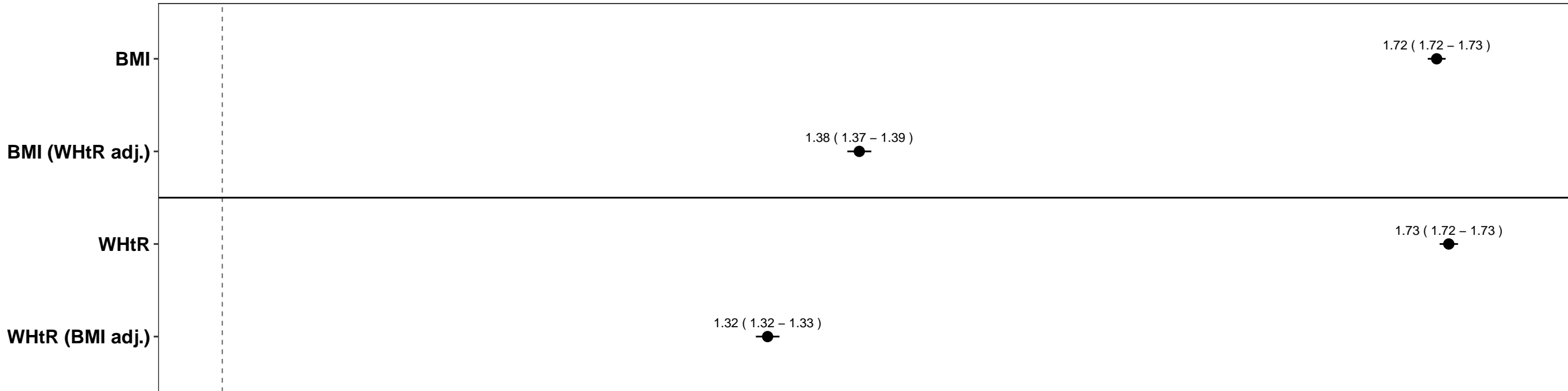
**Appendix Figure 11:** Odds ratio (OR) for prevalent hypertension per standard deviation (SD) of body-mass index (BMI) and of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR), with and without mutual adjustment.

In each panel, the upper point shows OR without adjustment for the 2<sup>nd</sup> adiposity index and the lower point shows OR with adjustment for the 2<sup>nd</sup> adiposity index. See Appendix Figure 31 for results using waist circumference (WC).

### Women



### Men



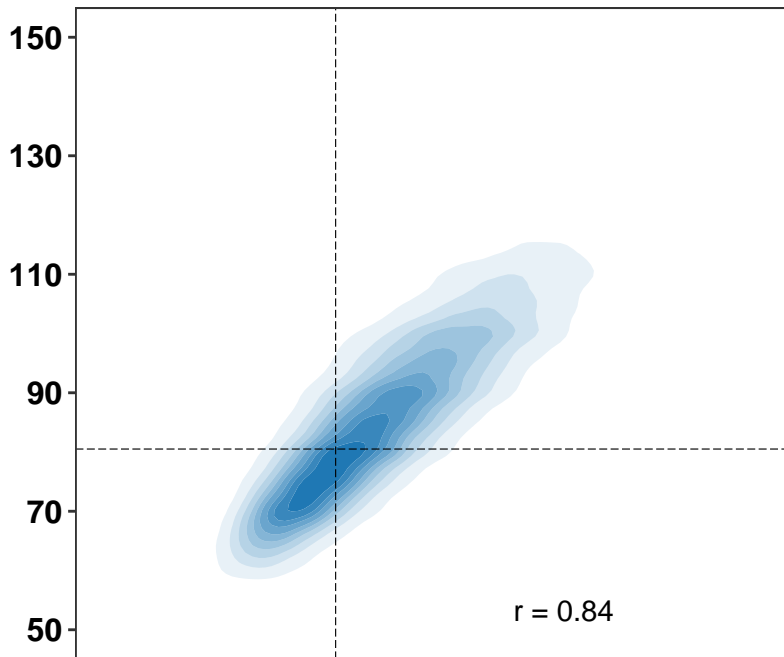
Odds ratio per standard deviation

**Appendix Figure 12:** Relationship between waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

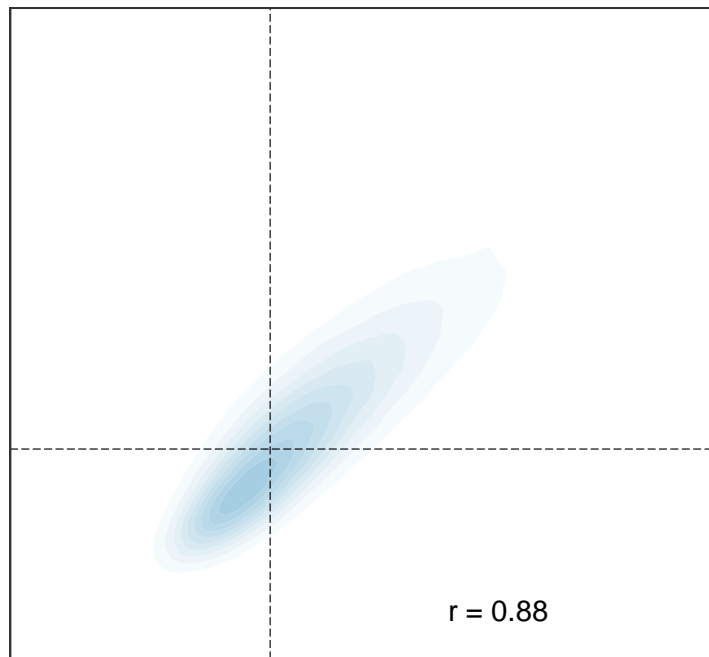
The shading indicates the density of participants in each region, with darker shades corresponding to more participants and vice versa. The numbers on the panels indicate the Pearson correlation coefficient between BMI and WC in each region. The vertical and horizontal lines show median BMI and WC, respectively, for all participants.

# Women

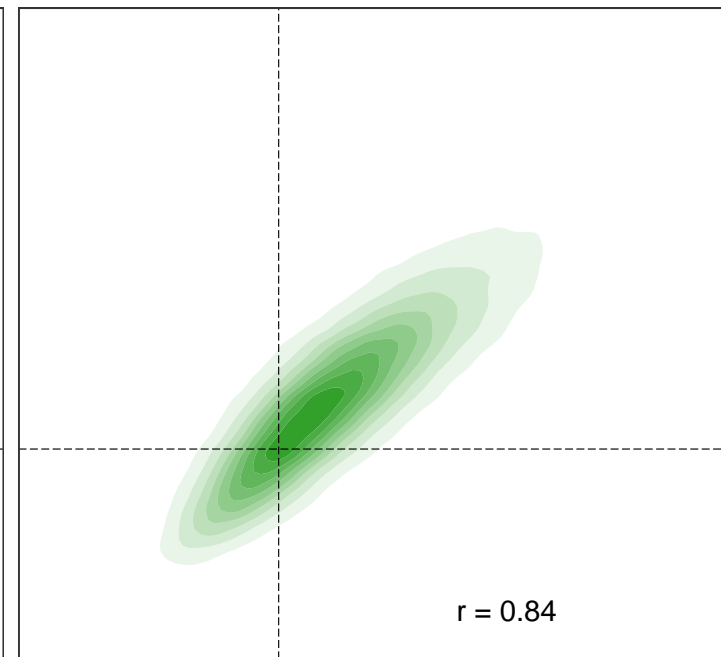
## Central and eastern Europe



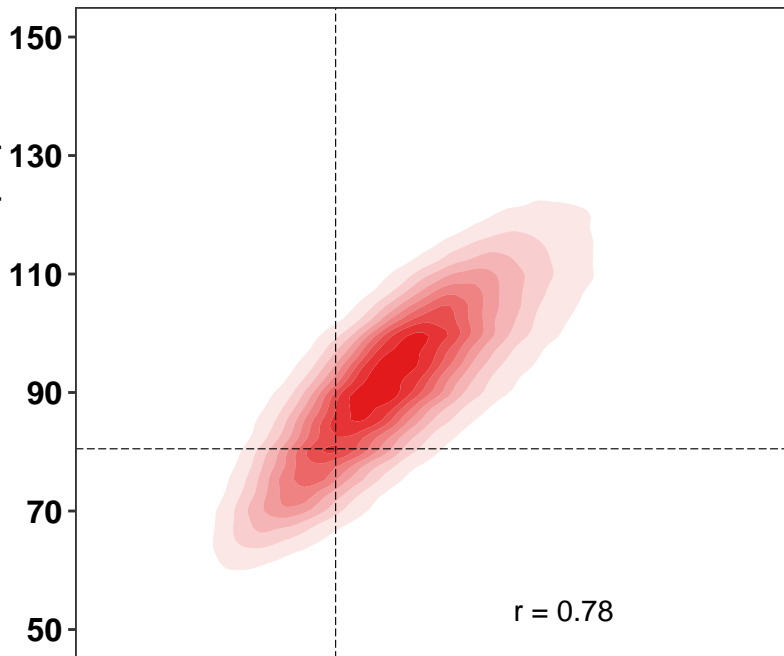
## High-income western



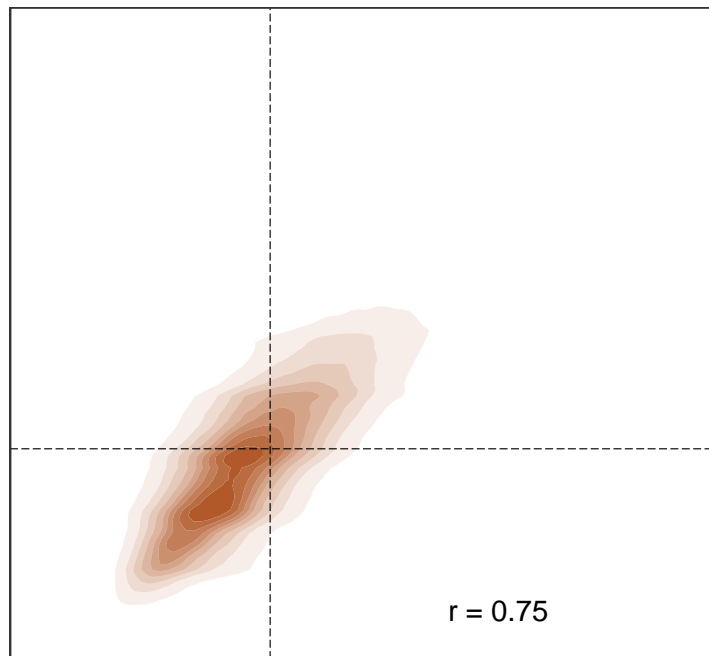
## Latin America and the Caribbean



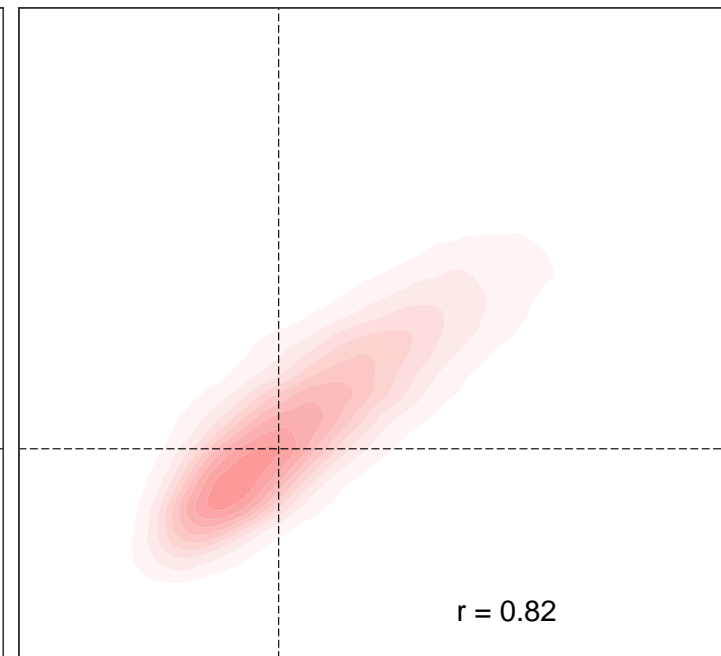
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



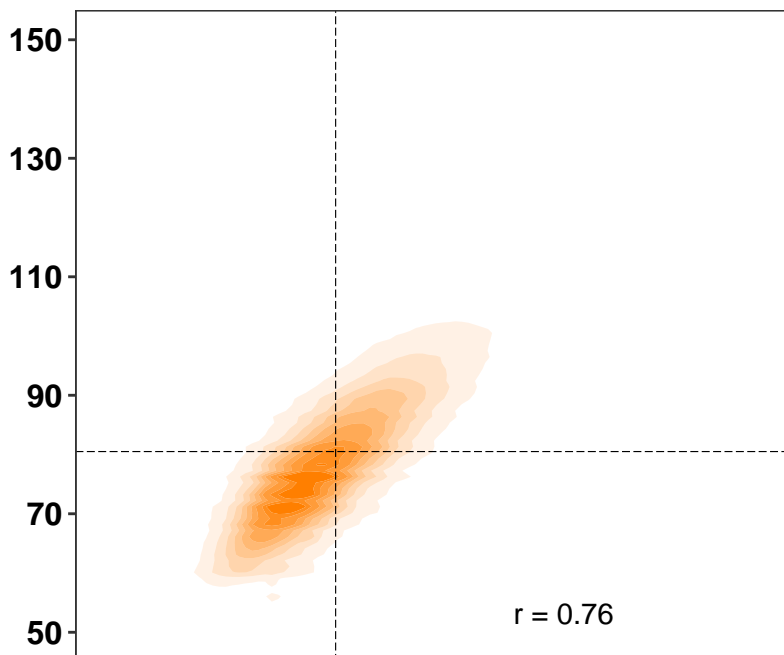
## South Asia



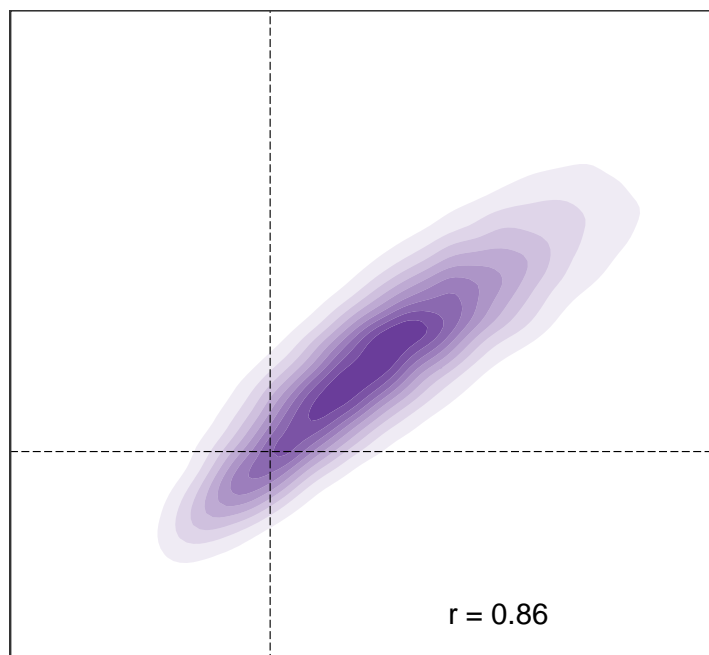
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



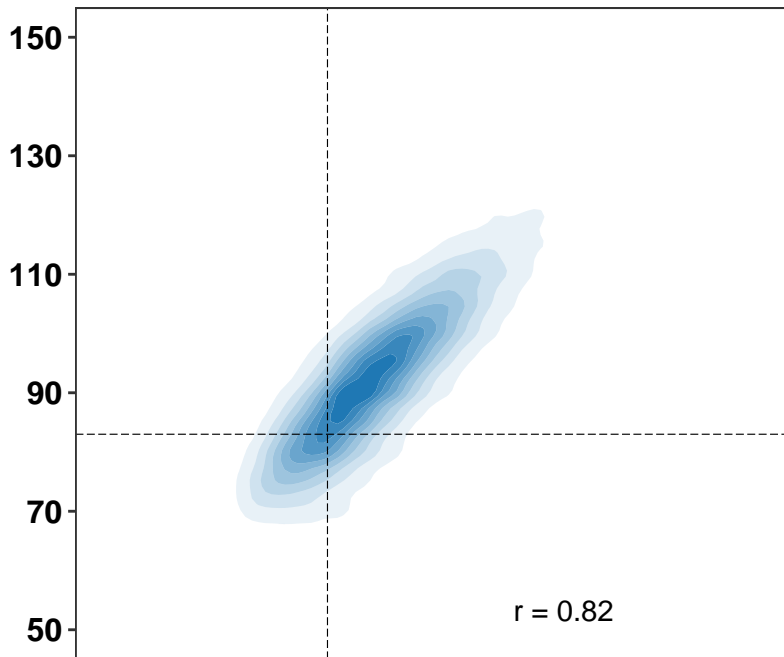
10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

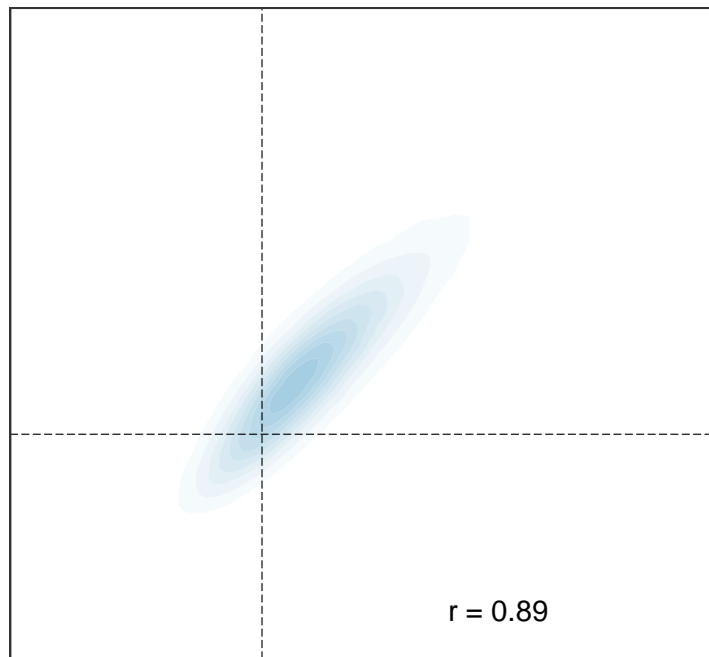
Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

# Men

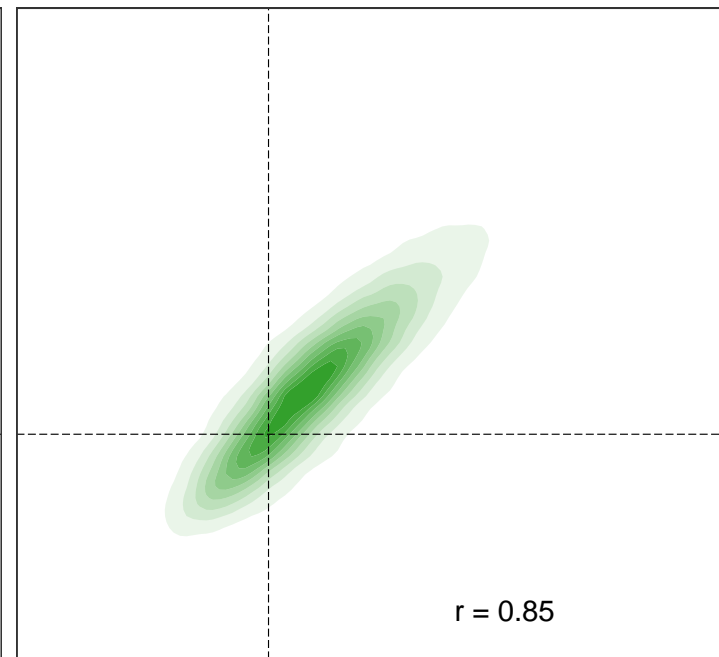
## Central and eastern Europe



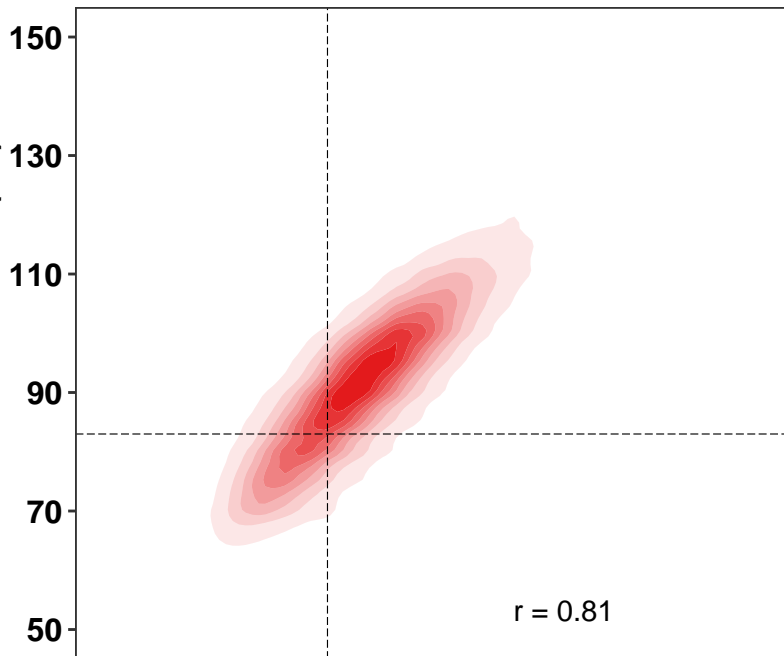
## High-income western



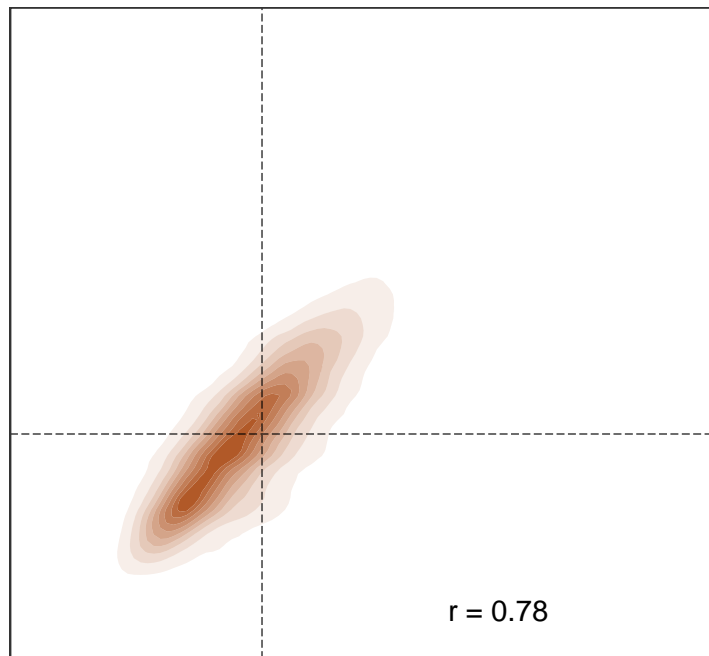
## Latin America and the Caribbean



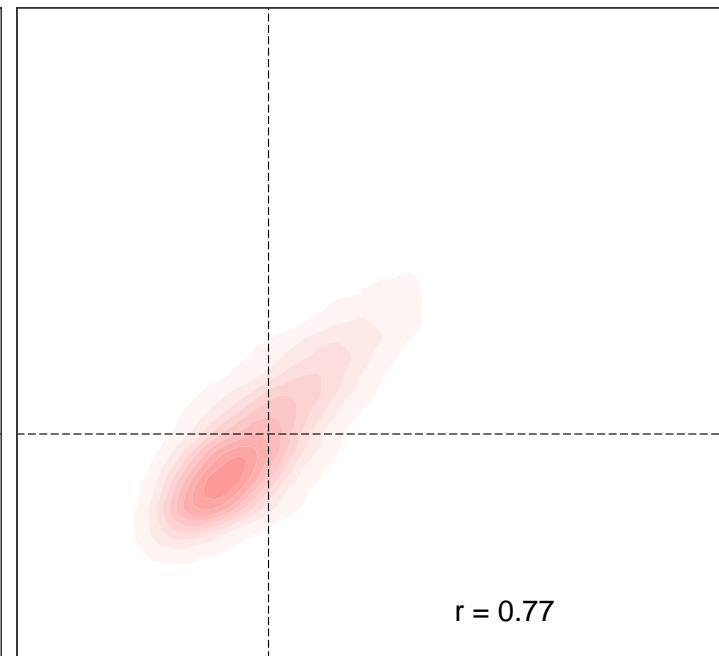
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



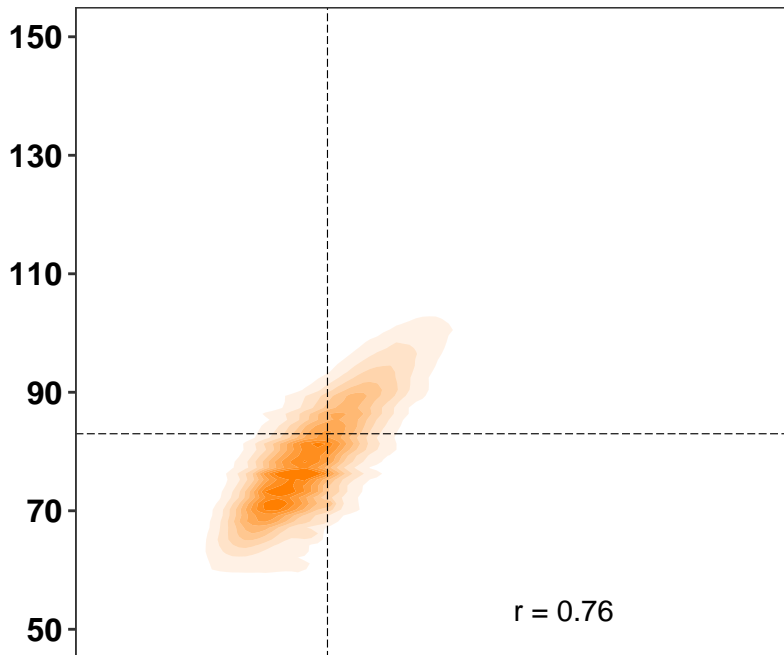
## South Asia



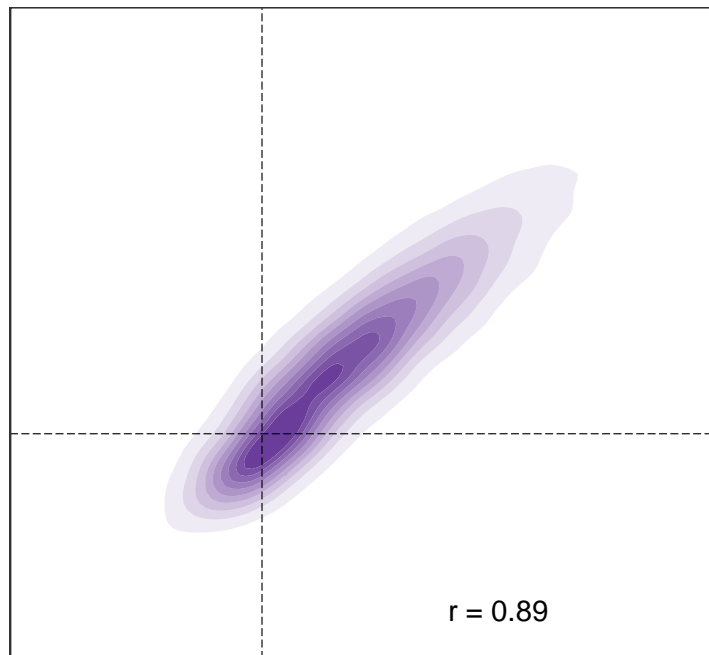
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



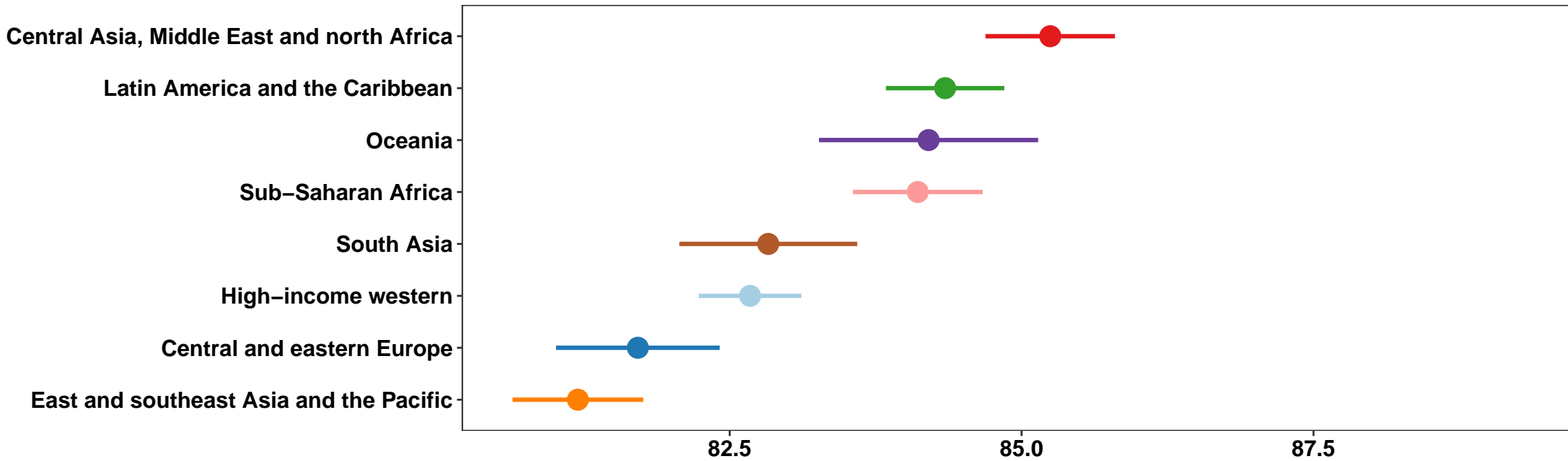
Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)



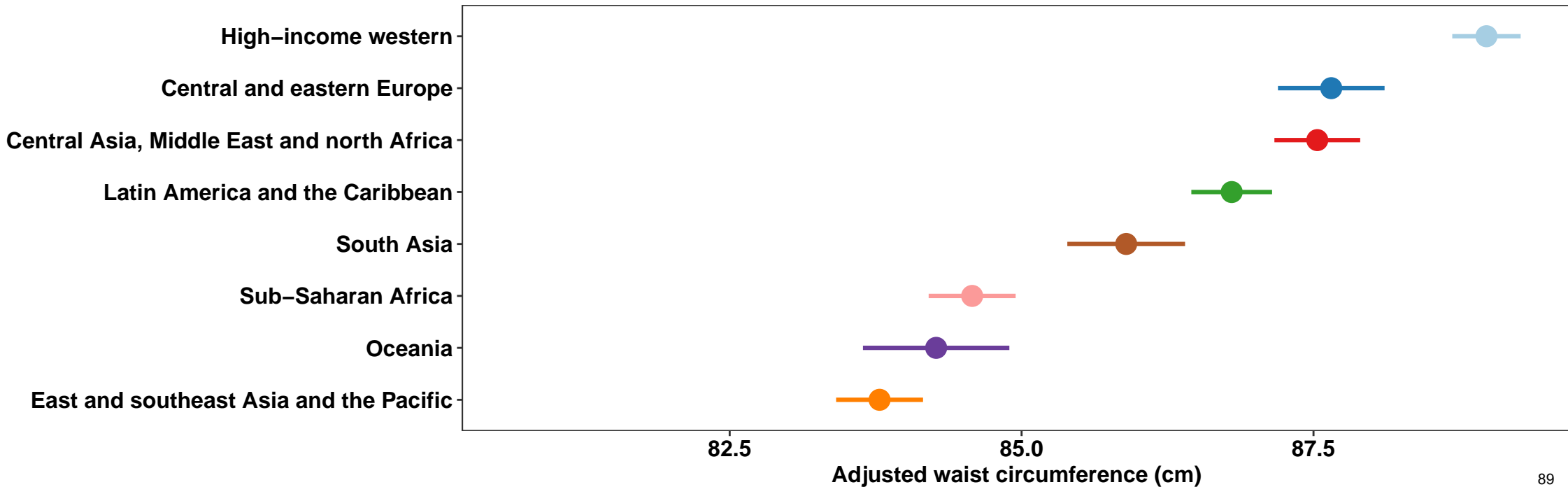
**Appendix Figure 13:** Waist circumference (WC) adjusted for body-mass index (BMI) and age, by region.

The graph shows mean regional WC for the global mean (across all participants) of BMI (25.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup> for women and 24.2 kg/m<sup>2</sup> for men) and age (41.3 years for women and 42.0 years for men).

## Women



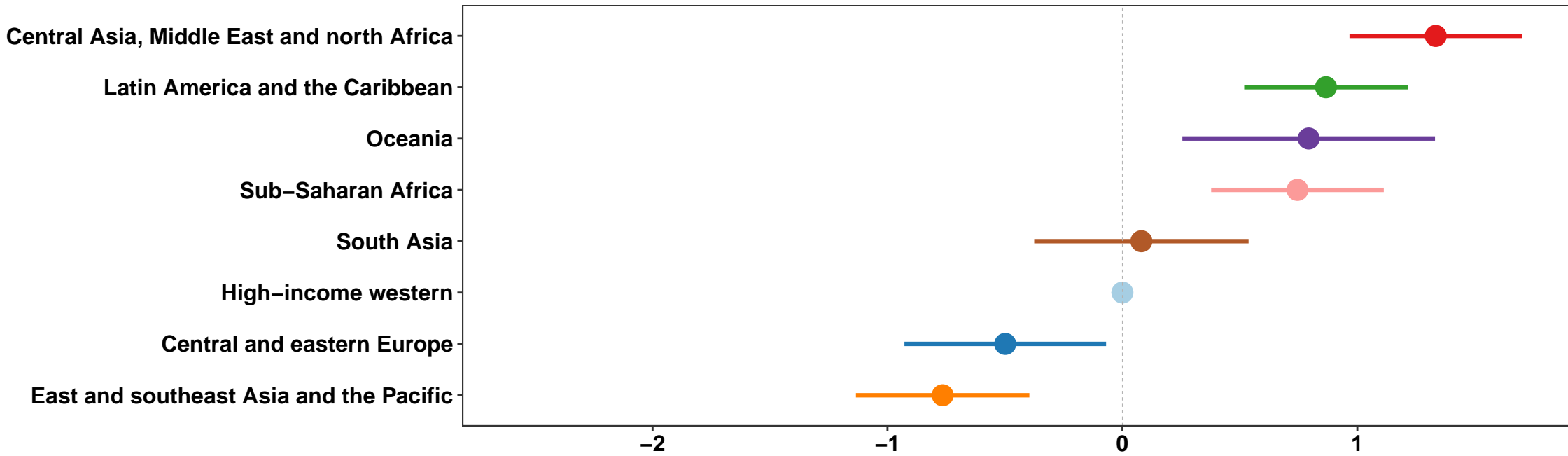
## Men



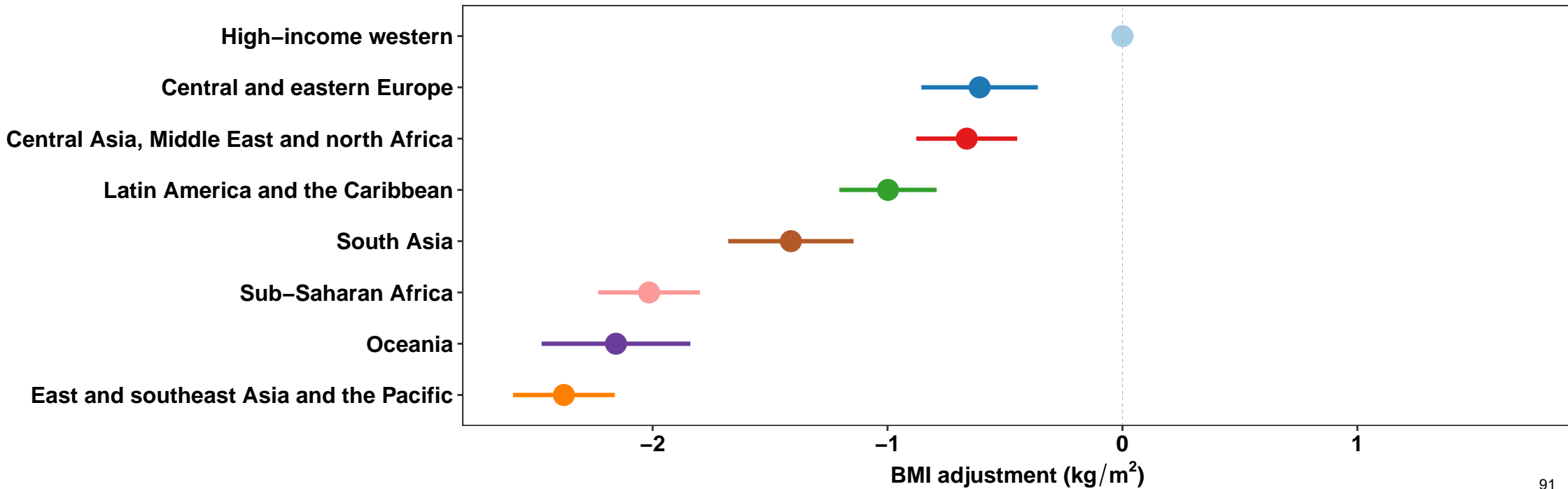
**Appendix Figure 14:** Regional body-mass index (BMI) adjustment.

The BMI adjustment shows how much lower BMI in each region should be to achieve an equivalent waist circumference (WC). The adjustment is shown relative to the population of the high-income western region where most current epidemiological studies have been done; regional ordering and differences across regions would be unchanged if a different reference were used.

## Women



## Men

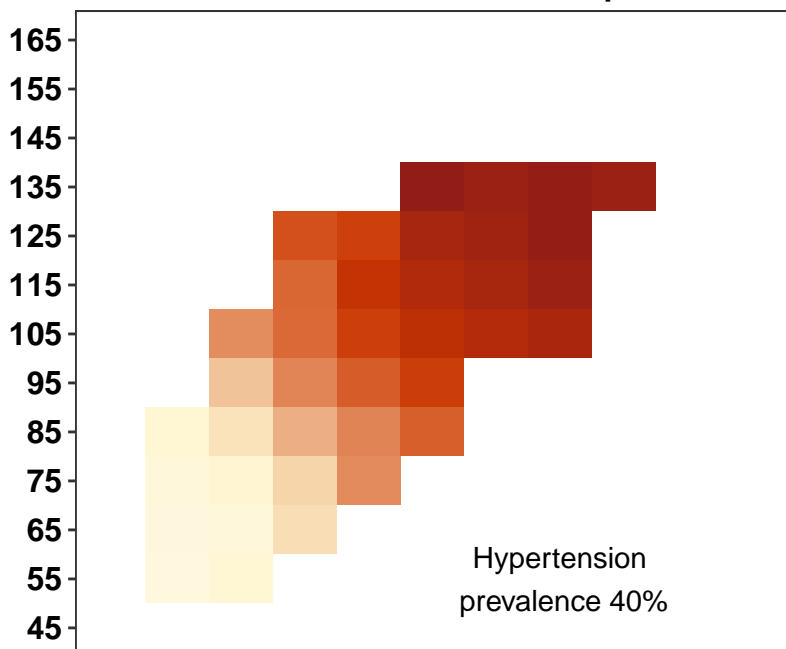


**Appendix Figure 15:** Prevalence of hypertension at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

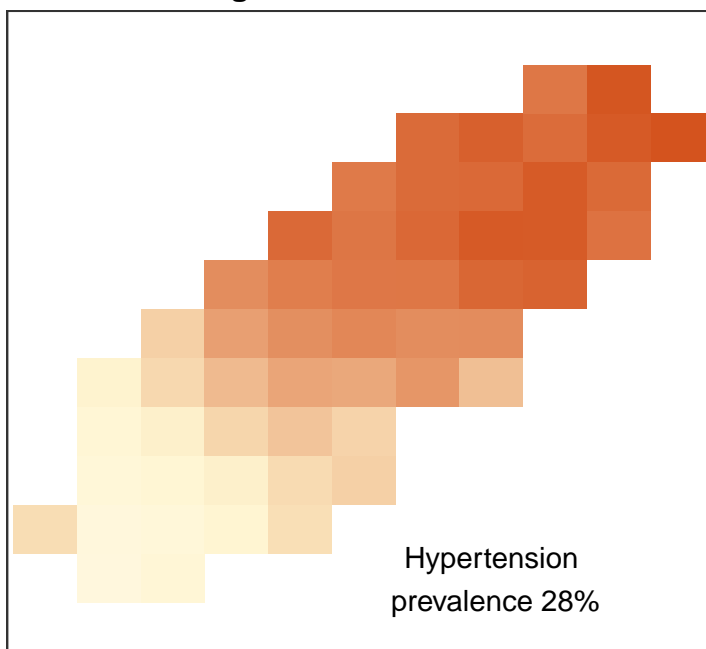
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the crude prevalence of hypertension among all participants in each region. See Appendix Figures 19-20 for separate results for untreated and treated hypertension.

# Women

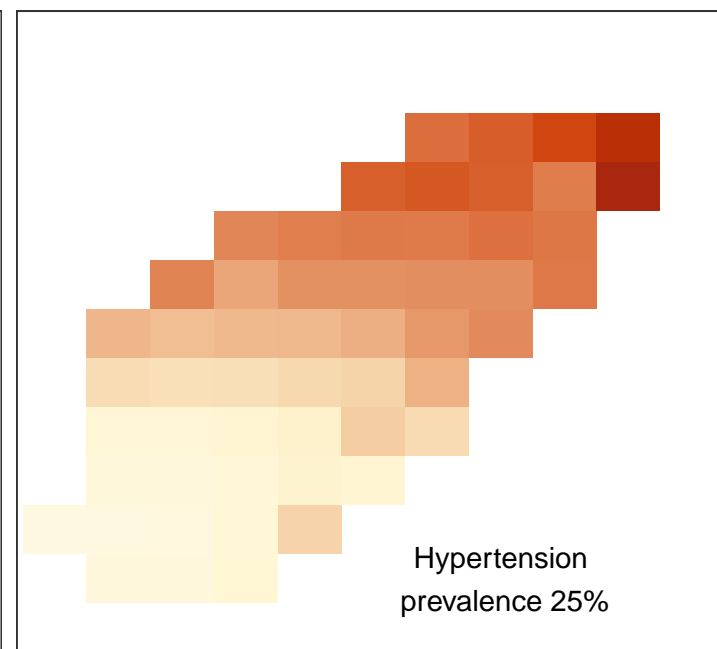
## Central and eastern Europe



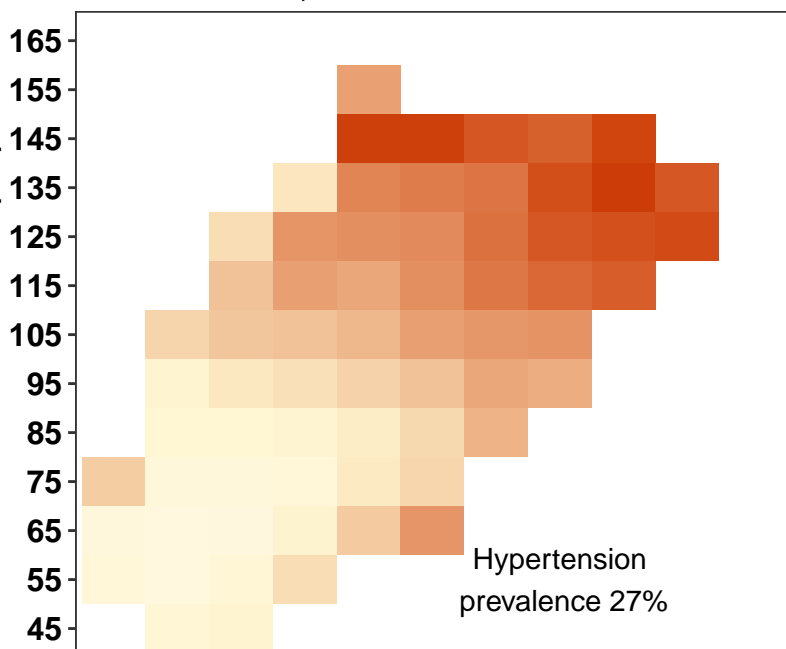
## High-income western



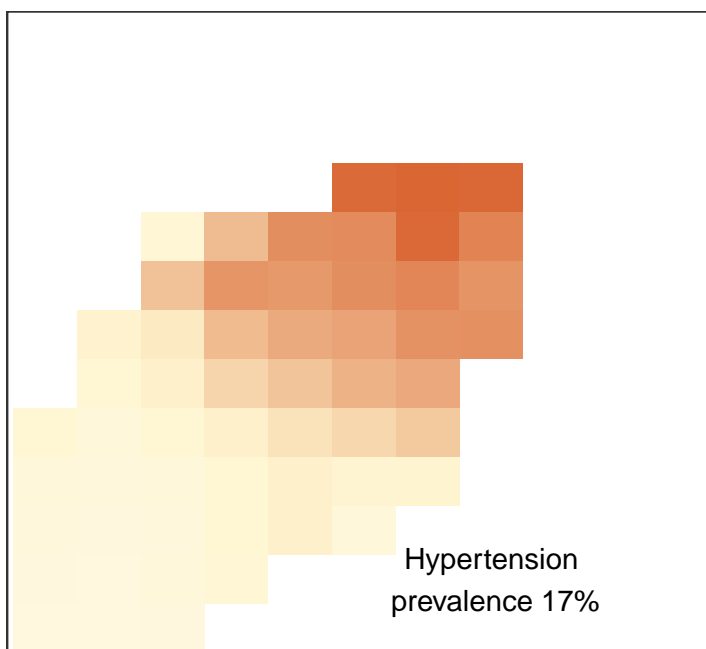
## Latin America and the Caribbean



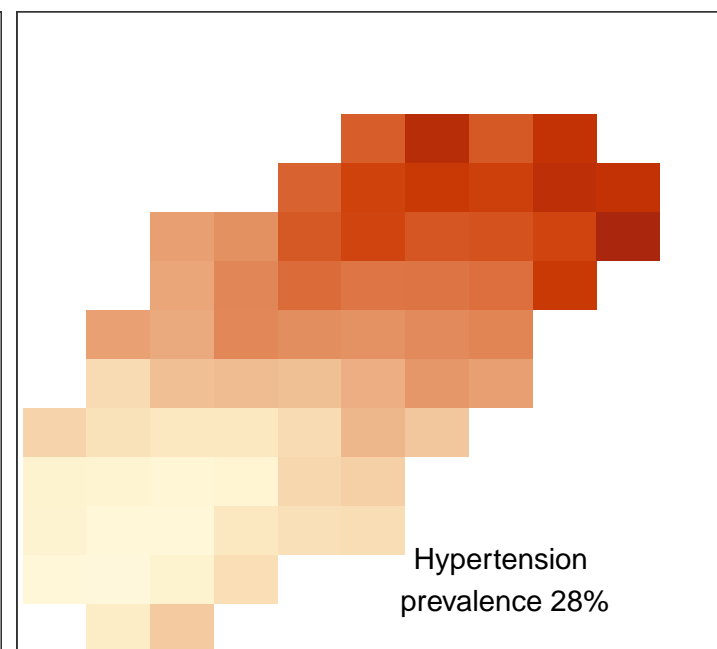
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



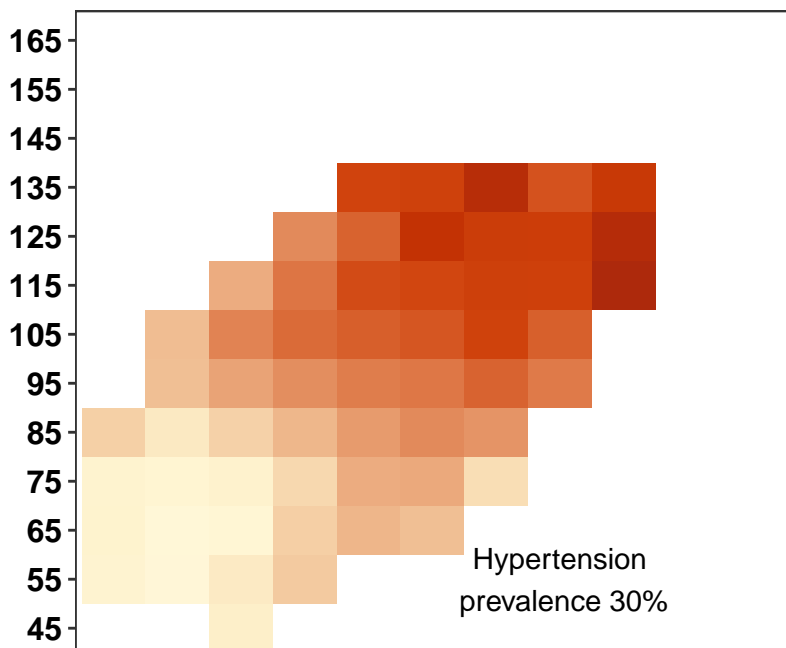
## South Asia



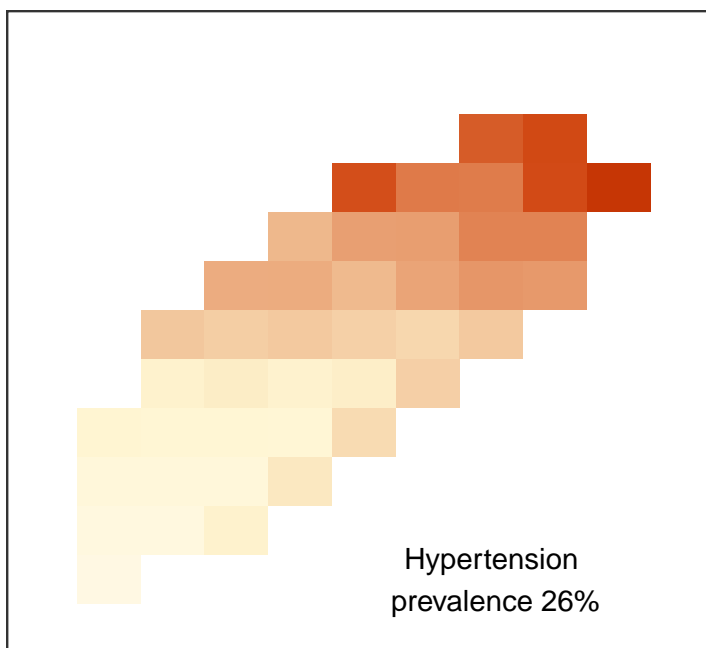
## Sub-Saharan Africa



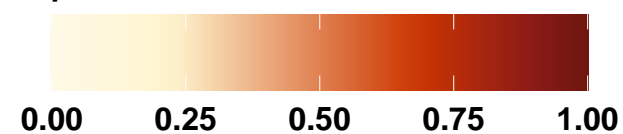
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



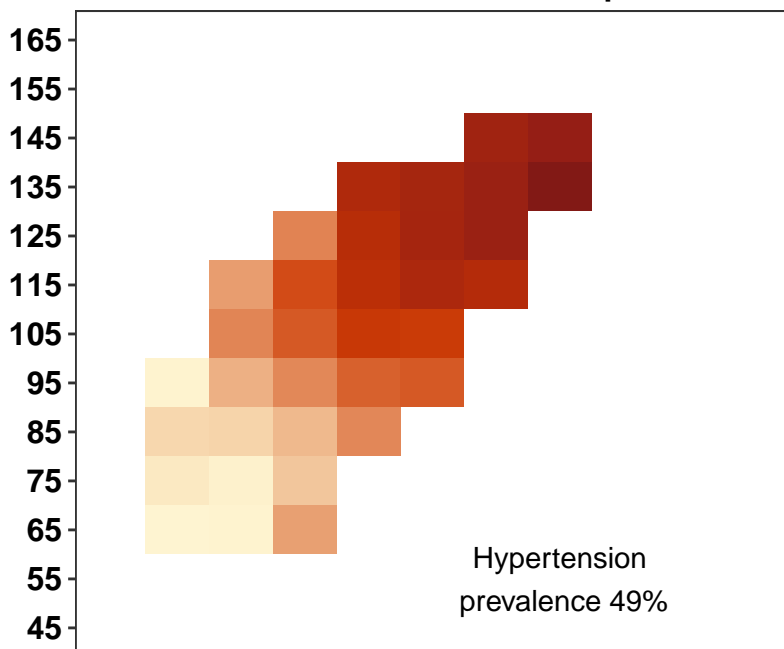
Hypertension prevalence



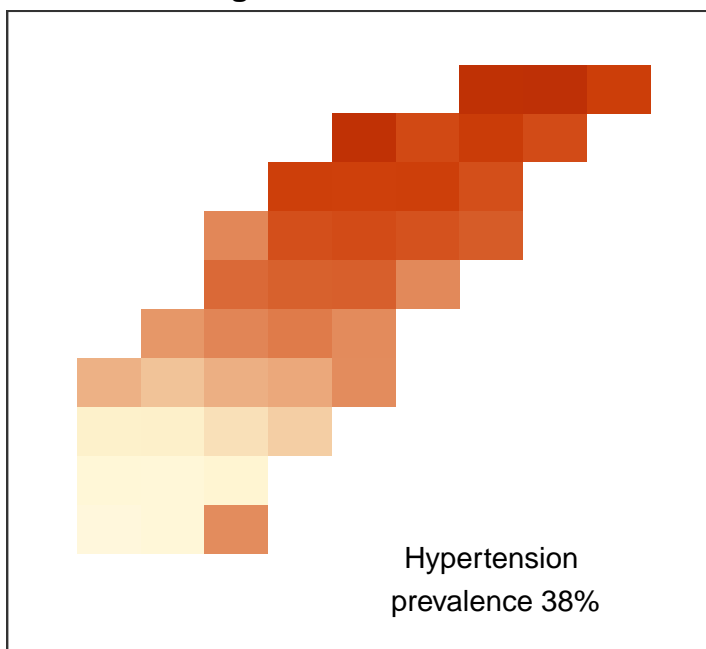
Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

# Men

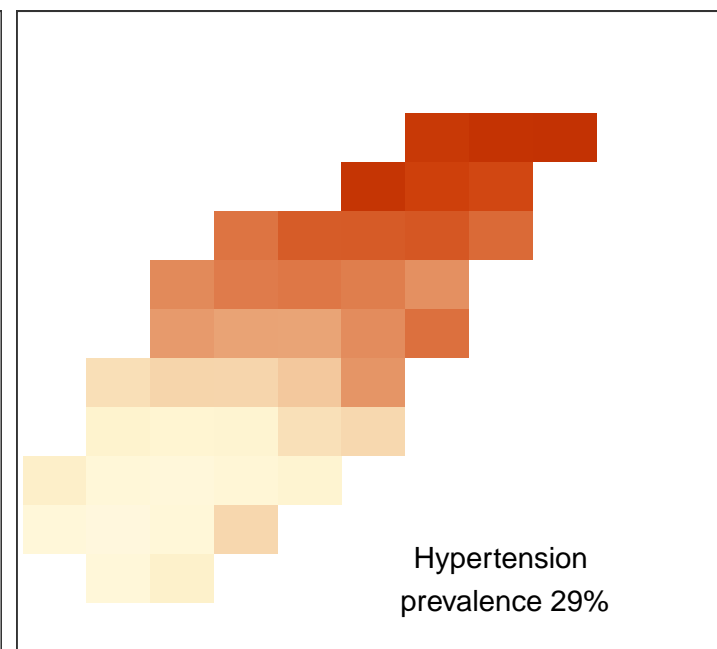
## Central and eastern Europe



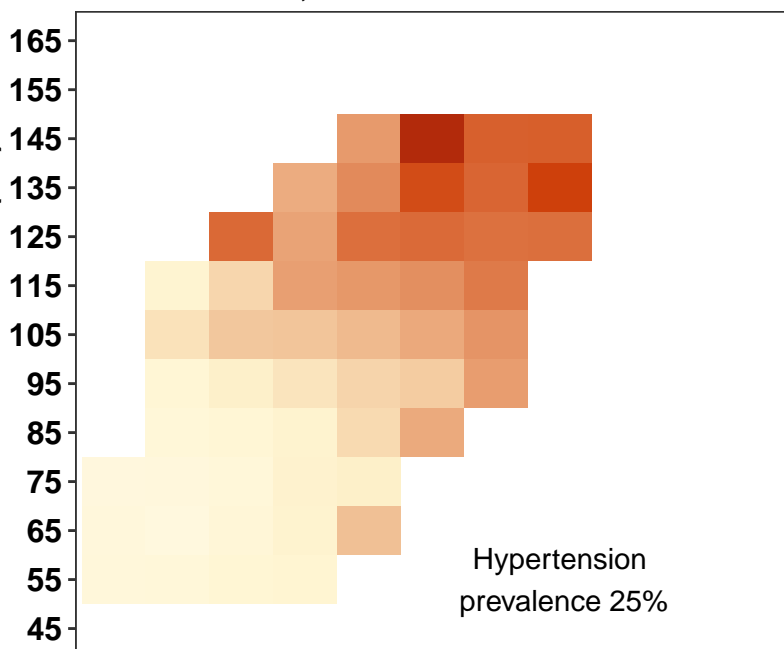
## High-income western



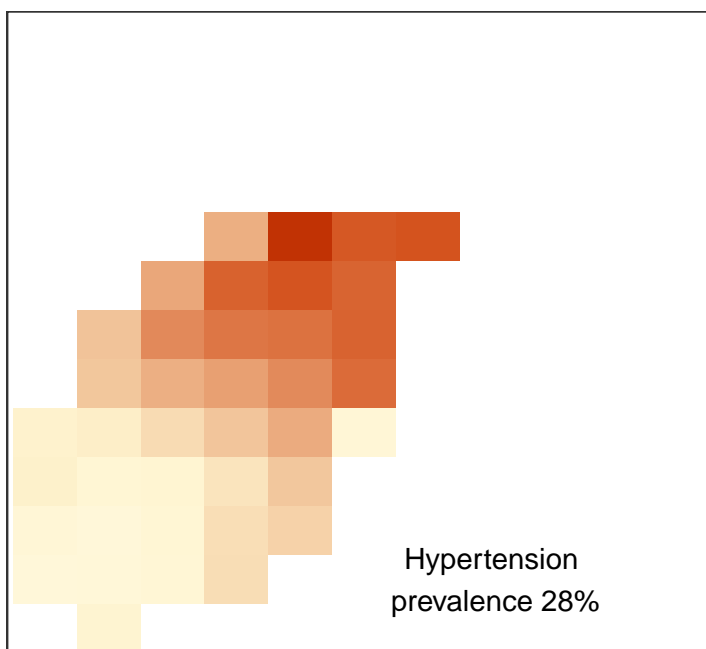
## Latin America and the Caribbean



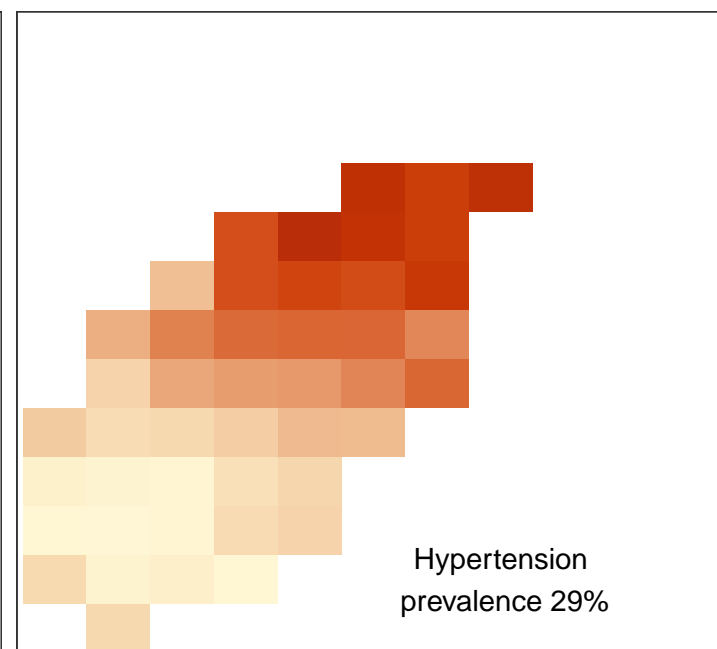
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



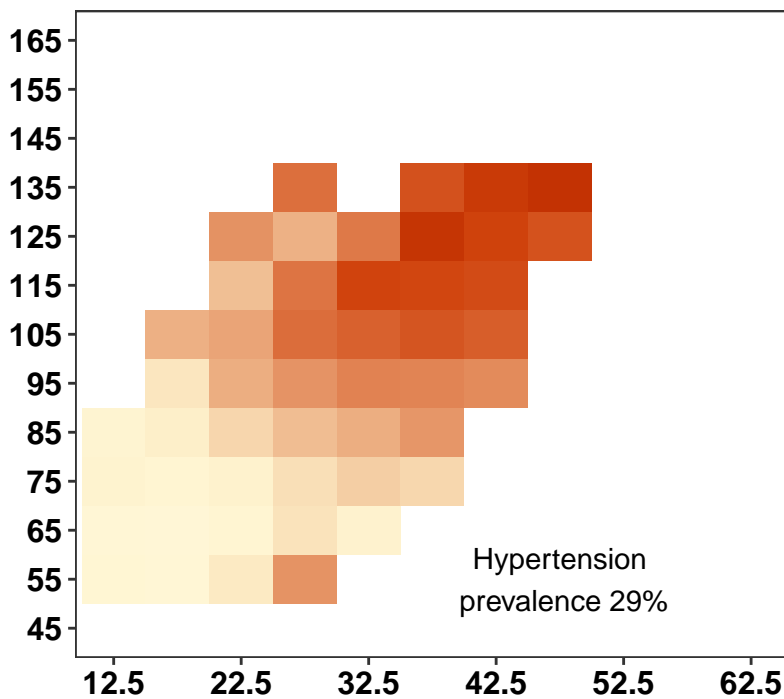
## South Asia



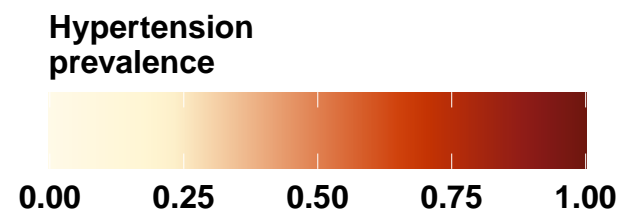
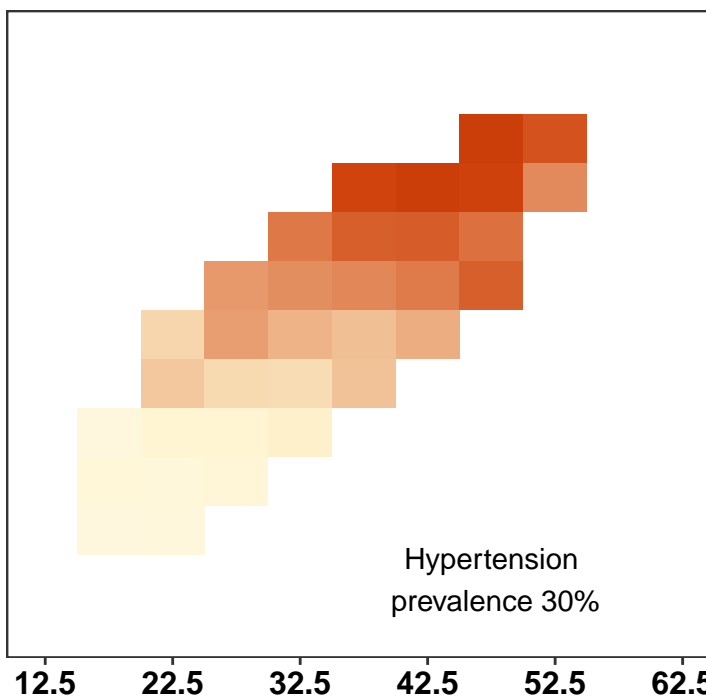
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



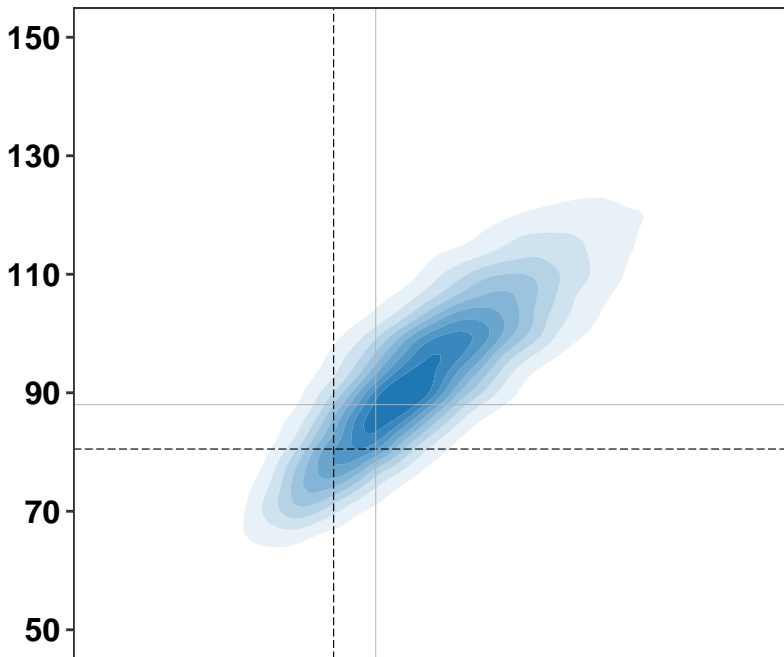
**Appendix Figure 16:** Distribution of participants with hypertension in relation to body-mass index (BMI) and waist circumference (WC), by region.

The shading indicates the density of participants with hypertension in each region, with darker shades corresponding to more participants. The vertical and horizontal lines show median BMI and WC, respectively, for all participants (black-dashed) and those with hypertension (grey-solid) globally. See Appendix Figures 23-24 for separate results for untreated and treated hypertension.

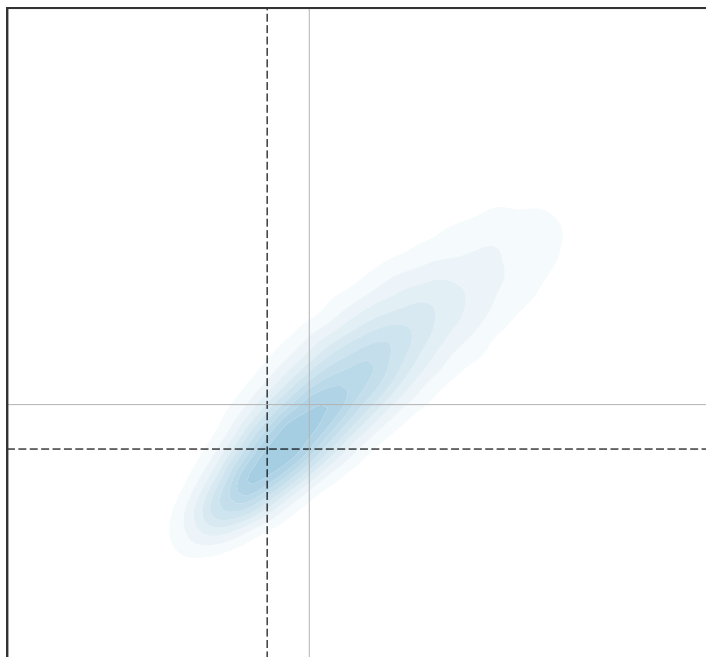


# Women

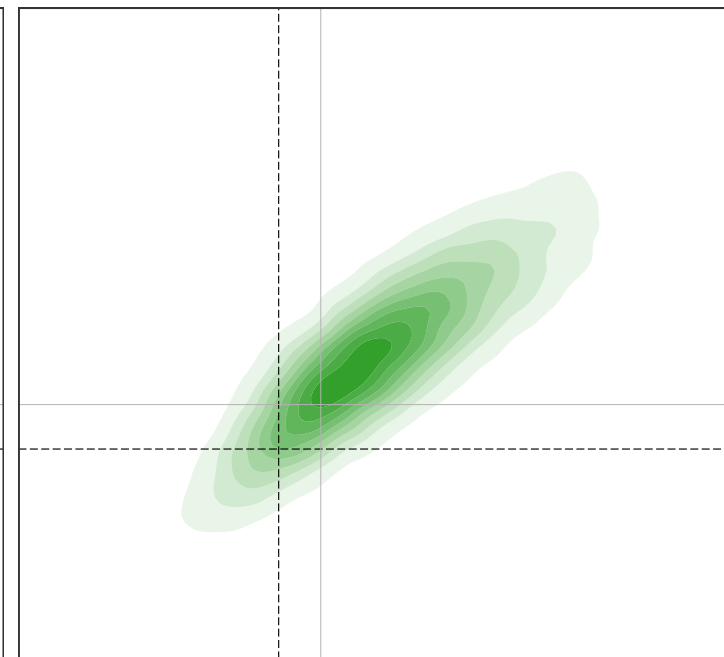
## Central and eastern Europe



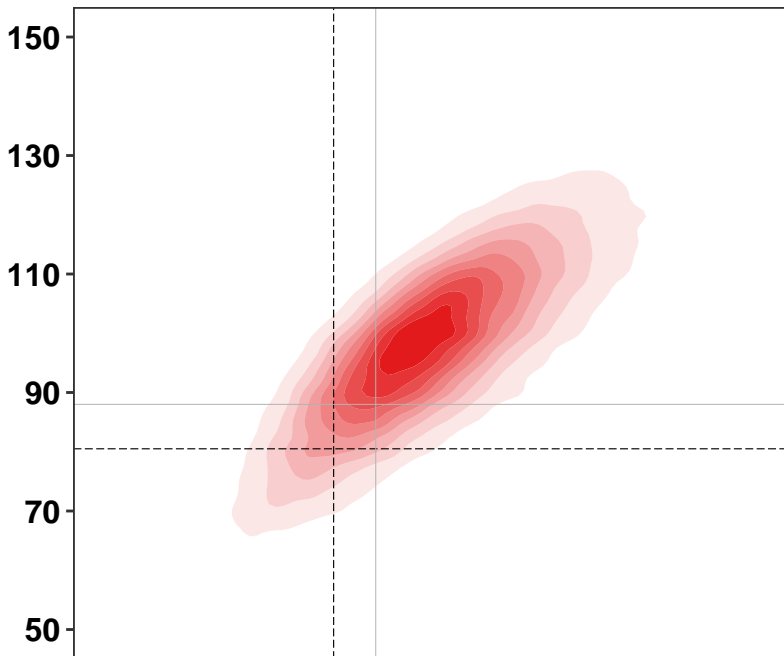
## High-income western



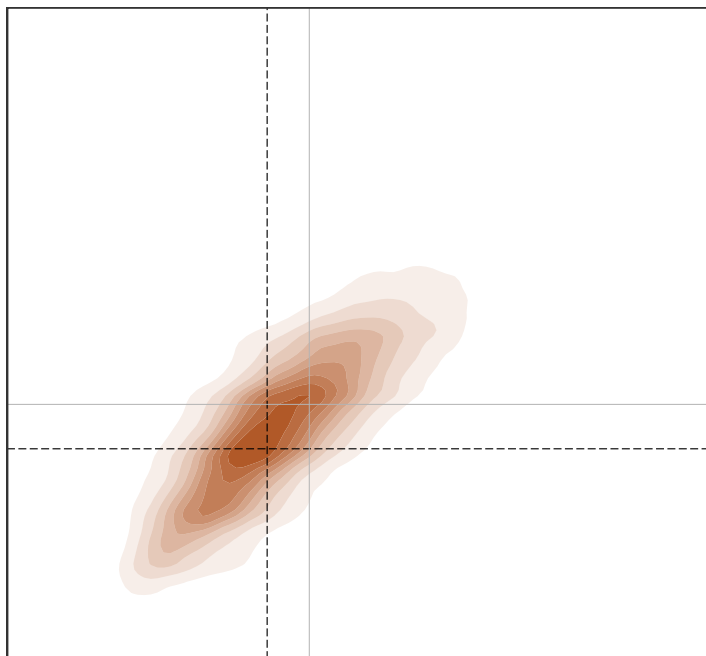
## Latin America and the Caribbean



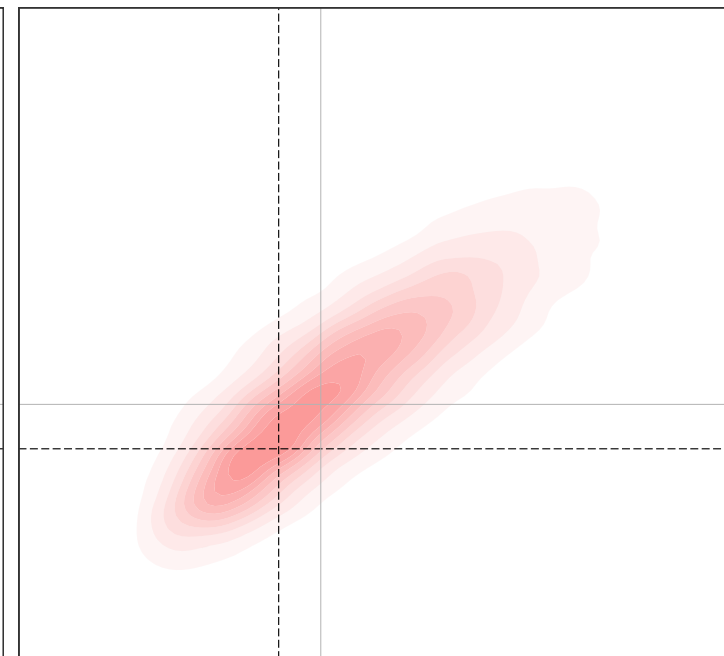
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



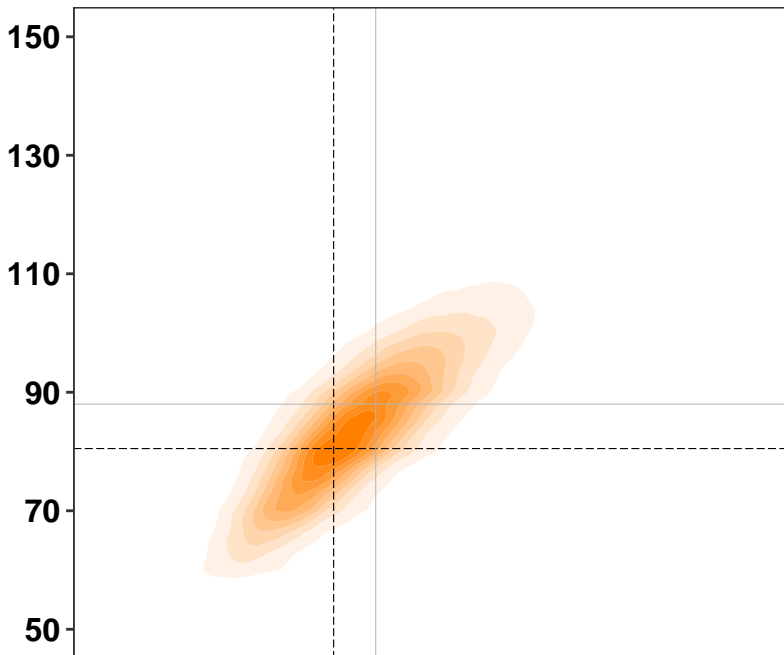
## South Asia



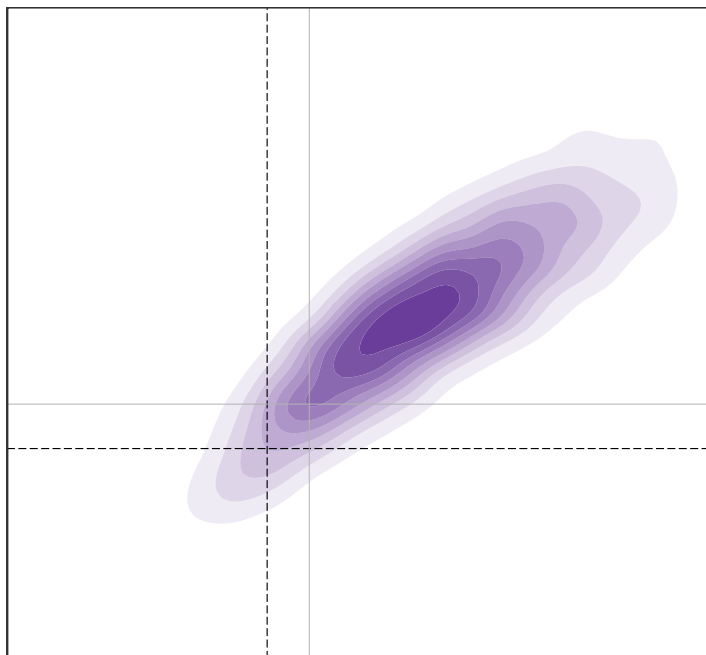
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania

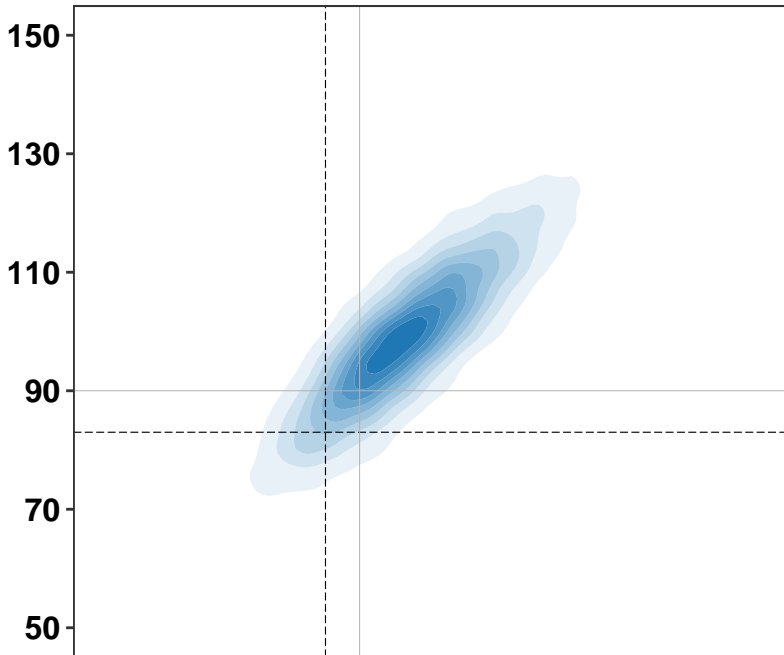


10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

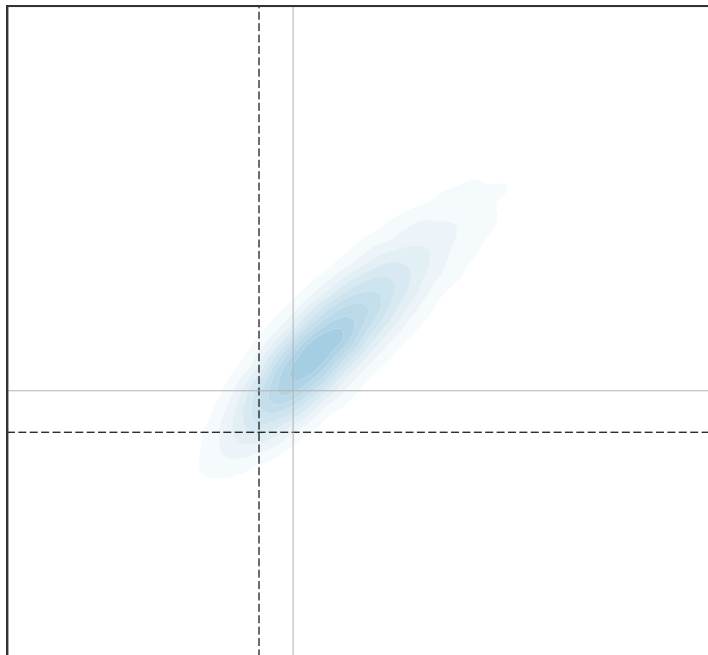
Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

# Men

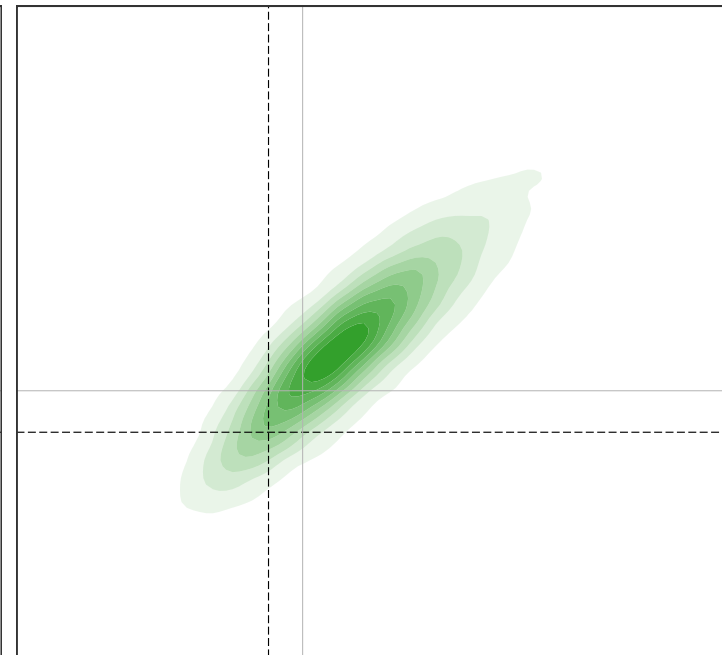
## Central and eastern Europe



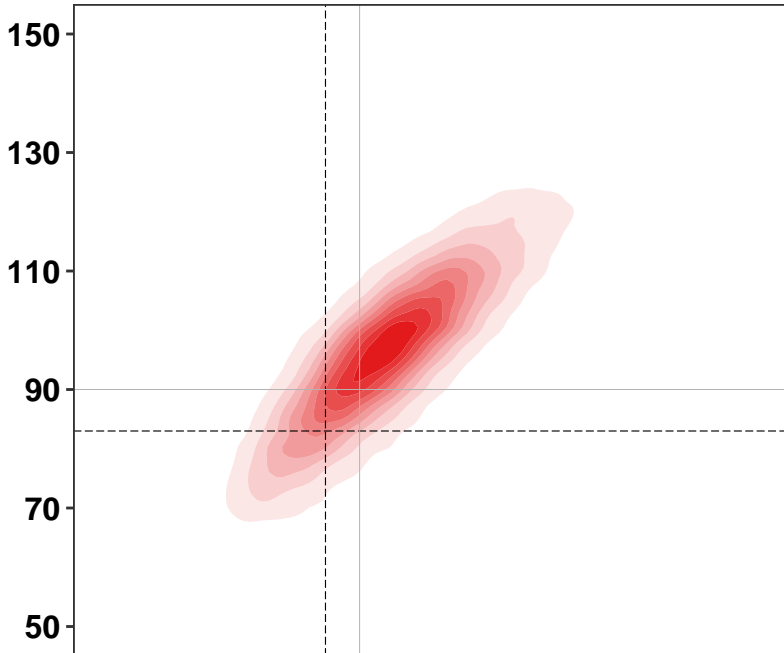
## High-income western



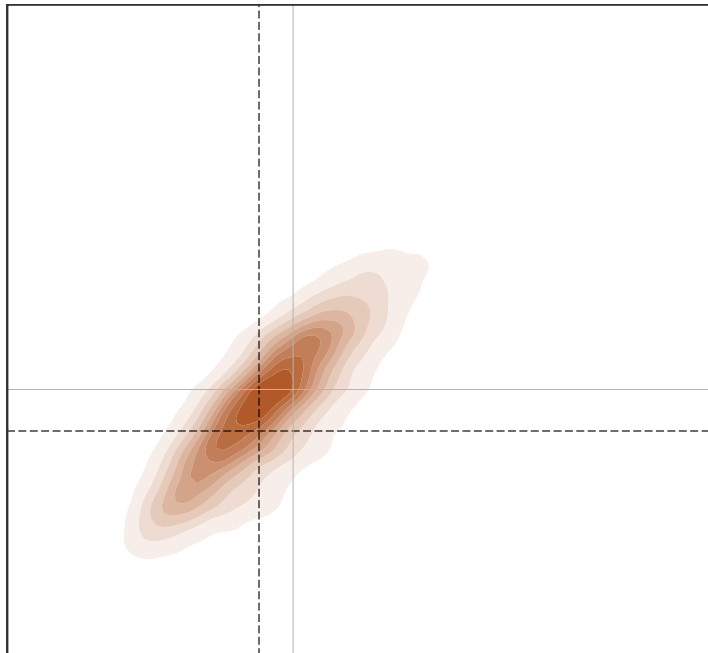
## Latin America and the Caribbean



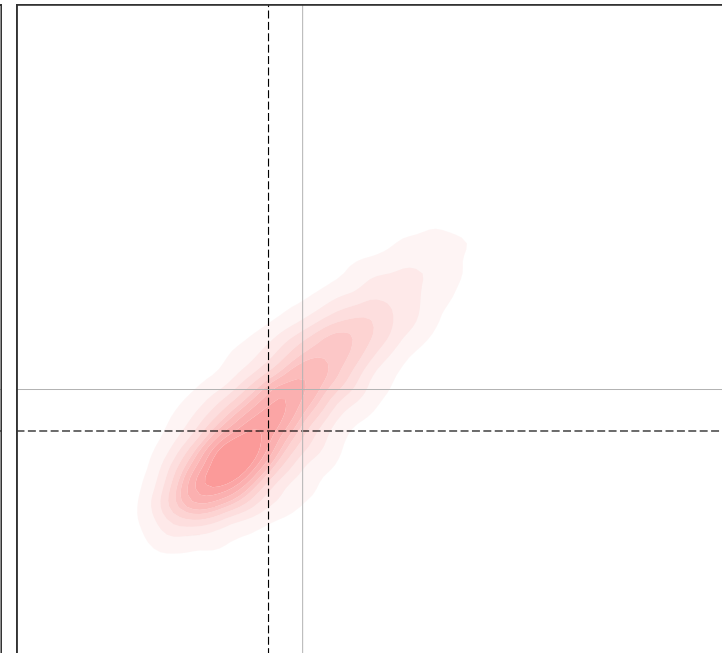
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



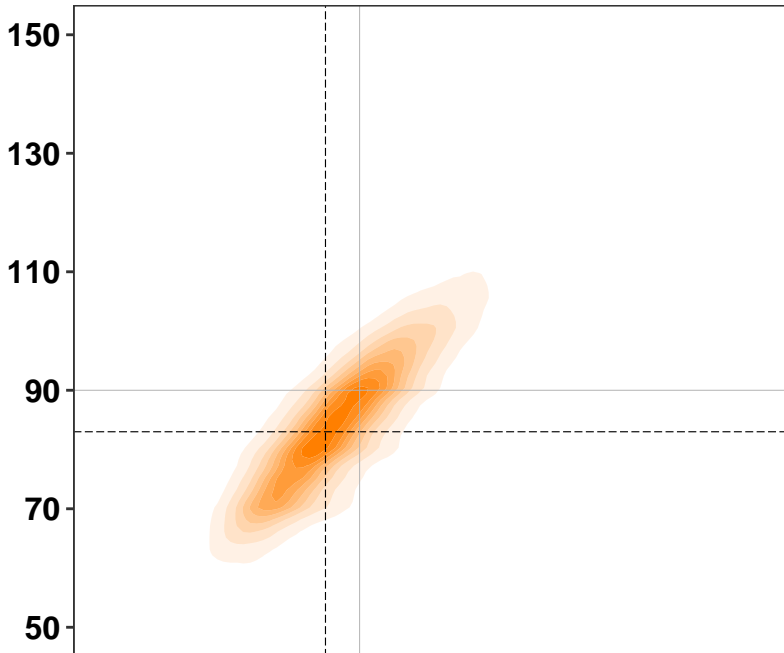
## South Asia



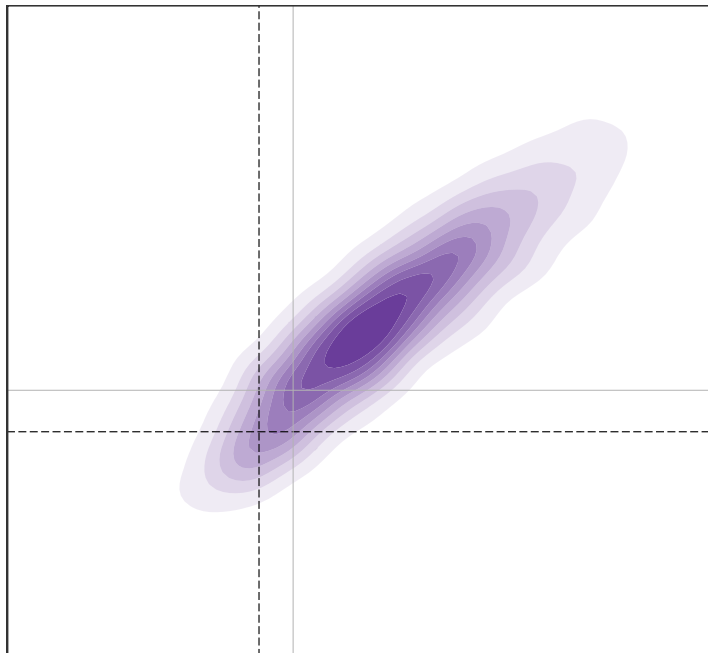
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

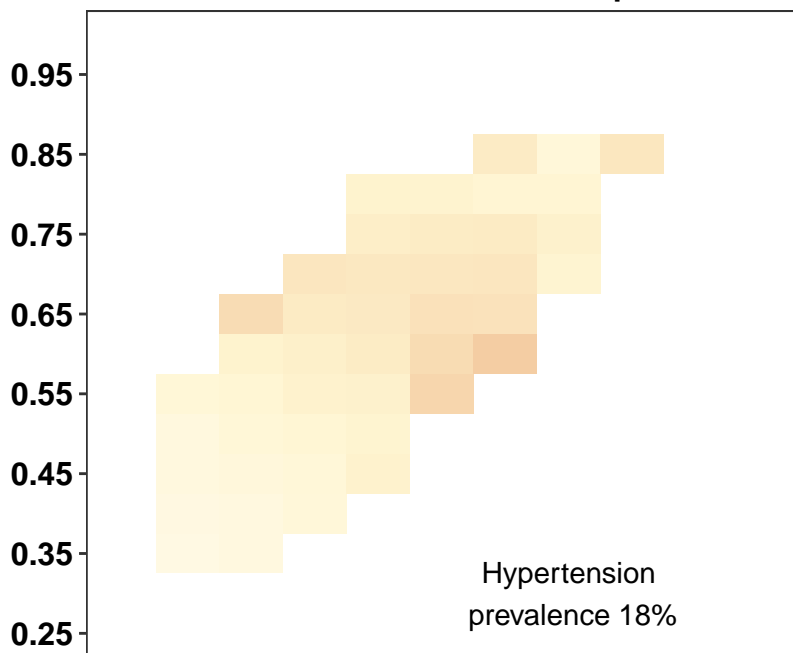
Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

**Appendix Figure 17:** Prevalence of participants with hypertension who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

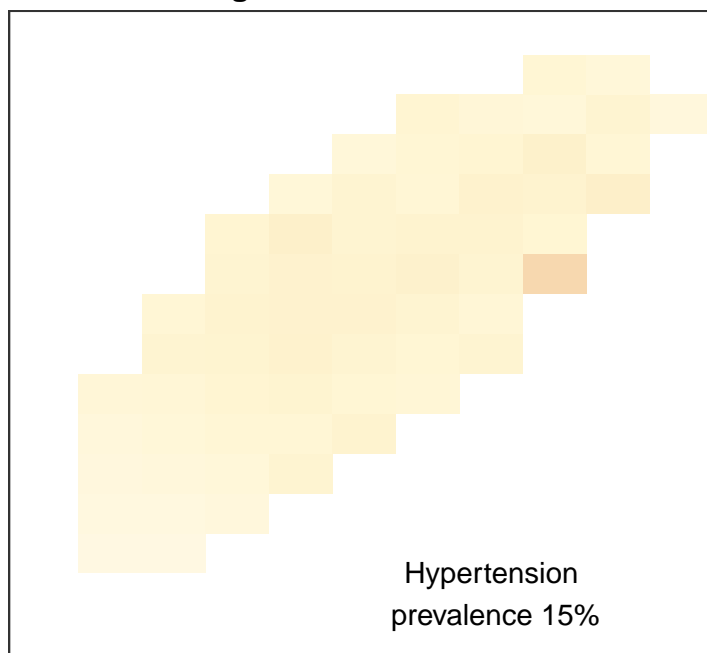
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the crude prevalence of participants with hypertension who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines among all participants in each region. See Appendix Figure 19 for results using waist circumference (WC).

# Women

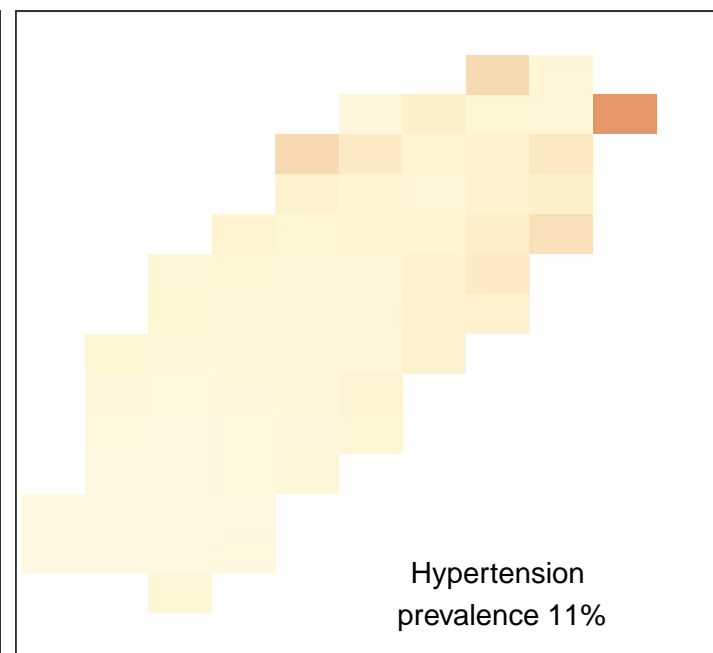
## Central and eastern Europe



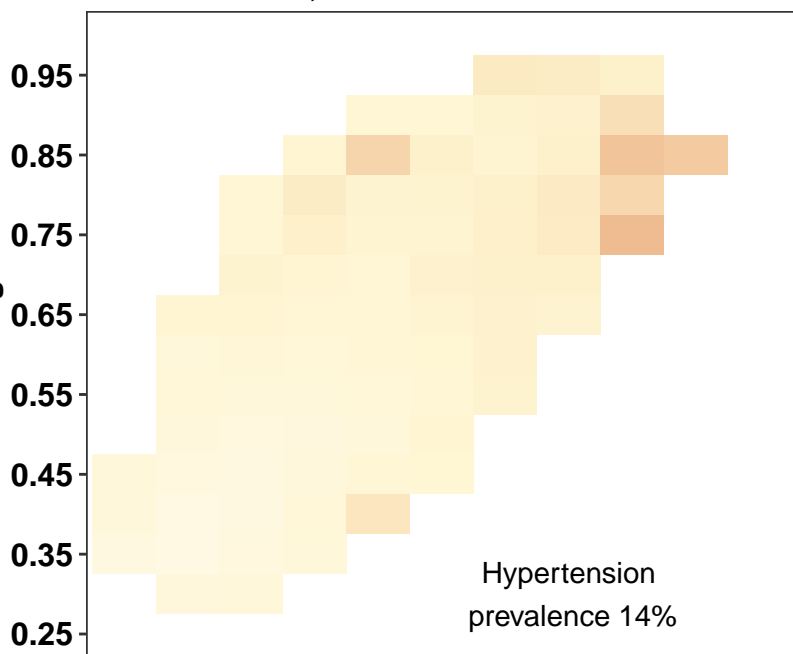
## High-income western



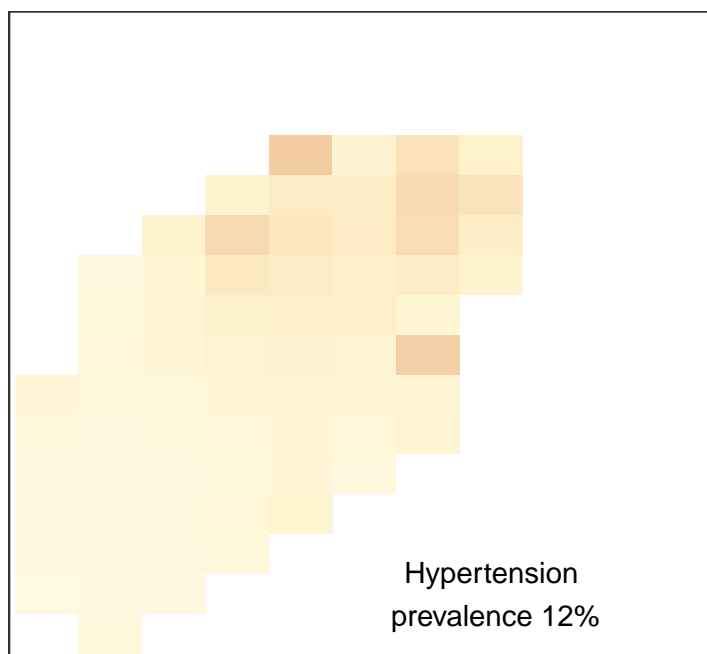
## Latin America and the Caribbean



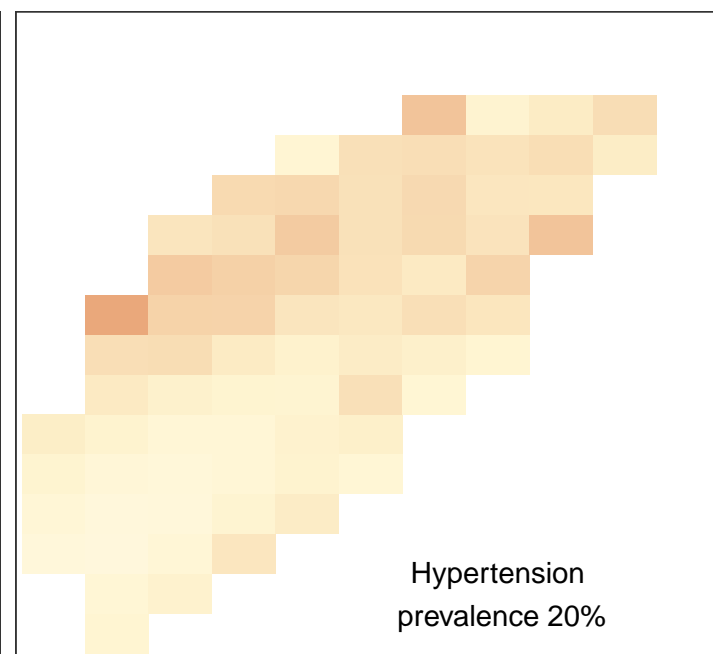
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



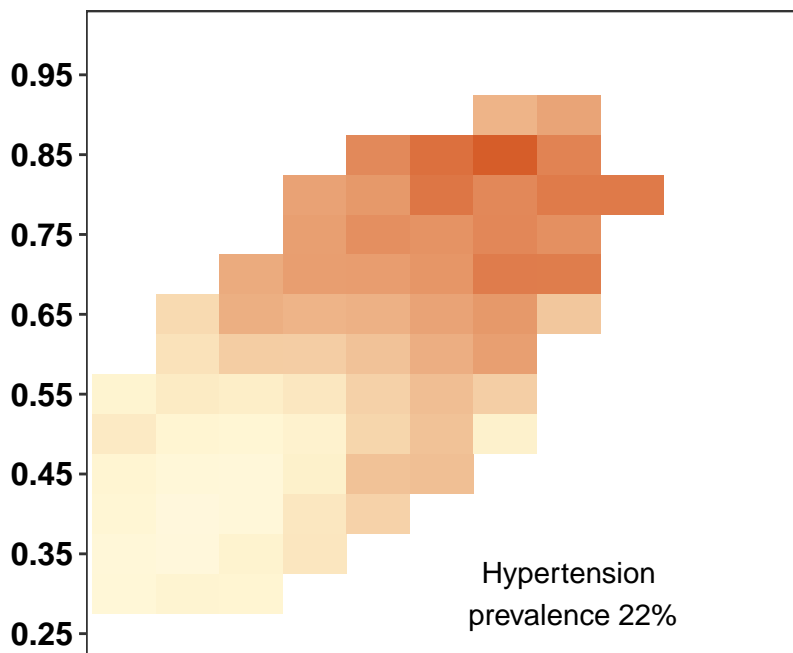
## South Asia



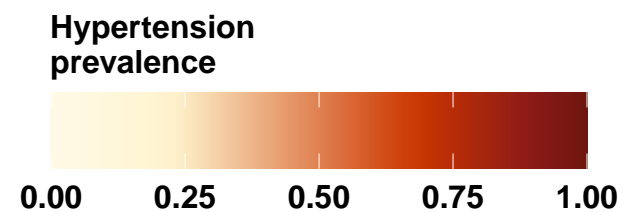
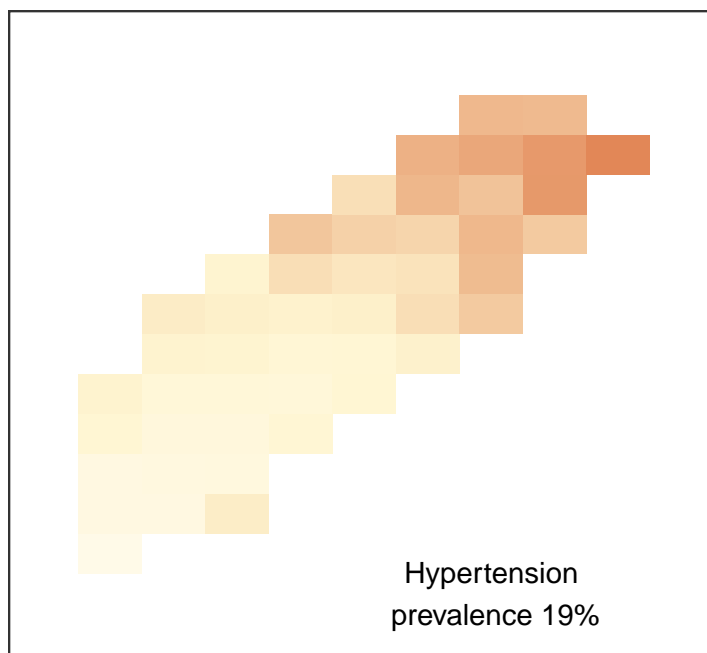
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



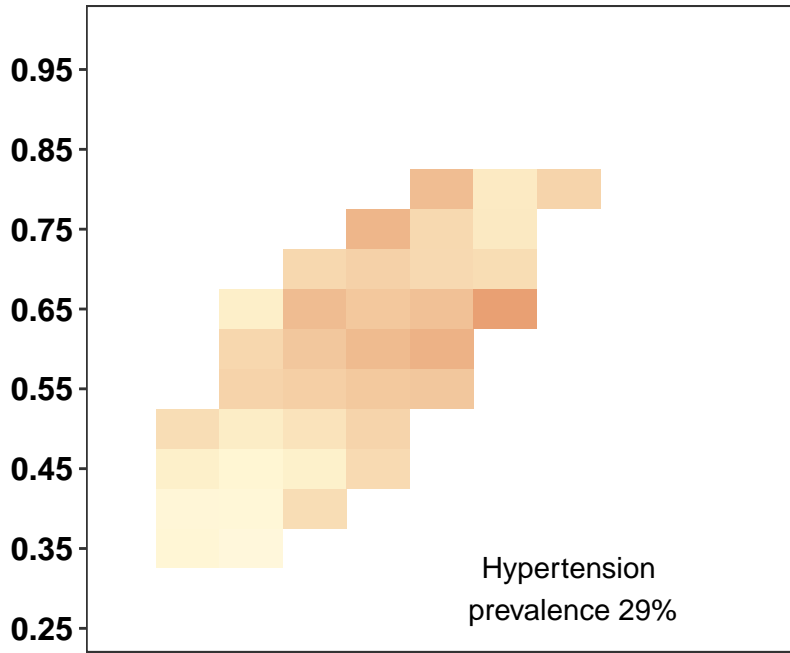
## Oceania



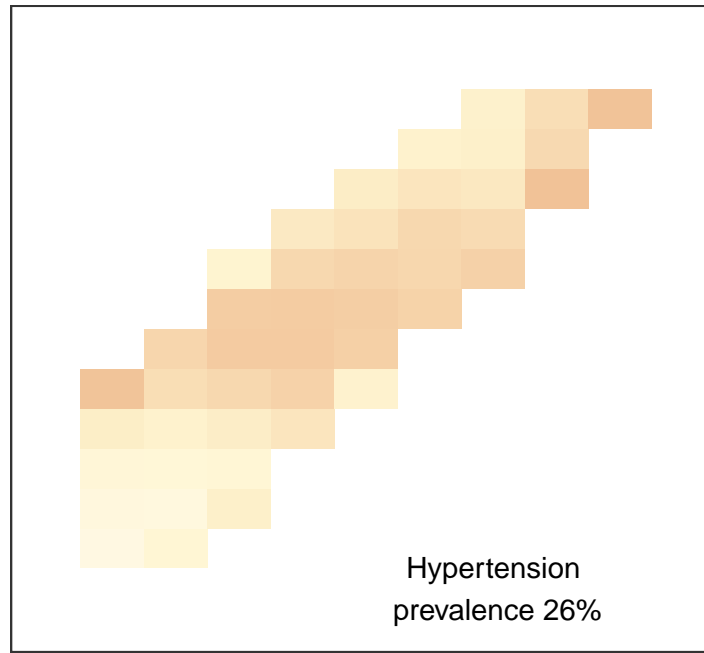
Body-mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )

# Men

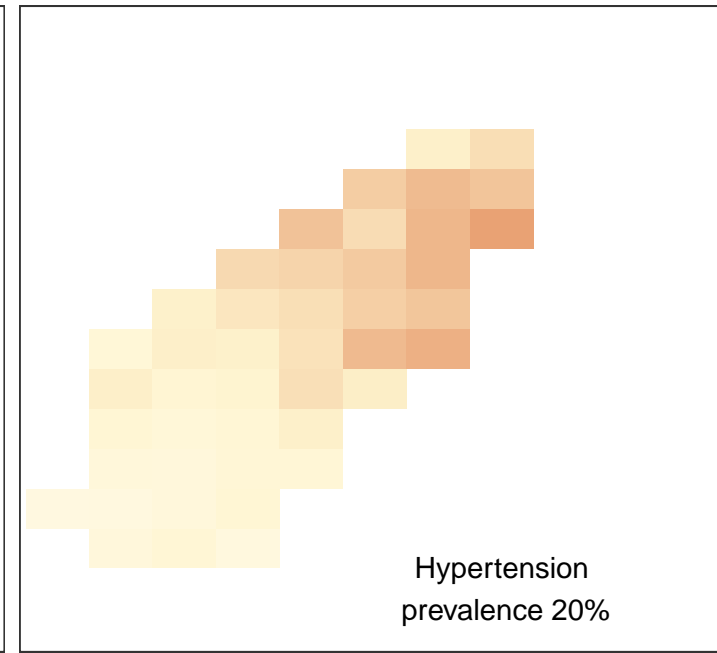
## Central and eastern Europe



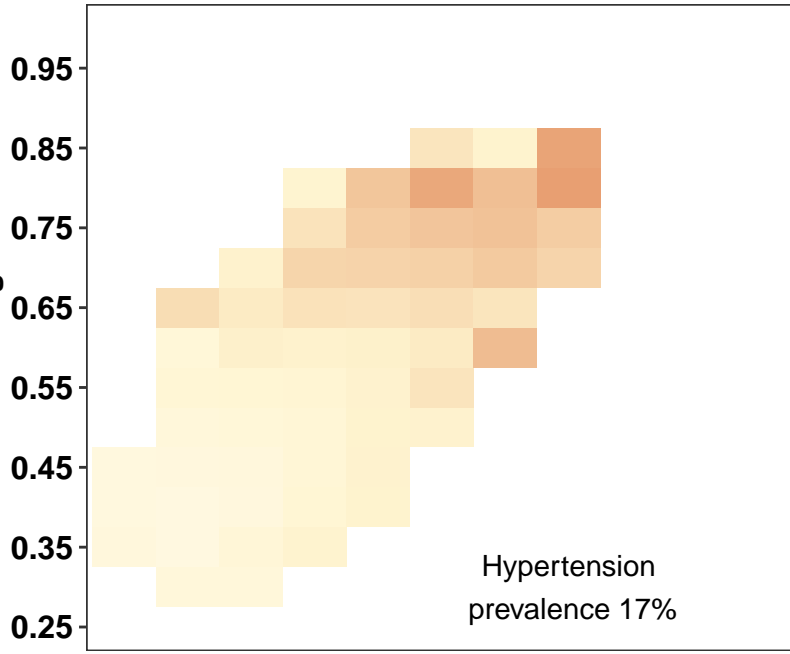
## High-income western



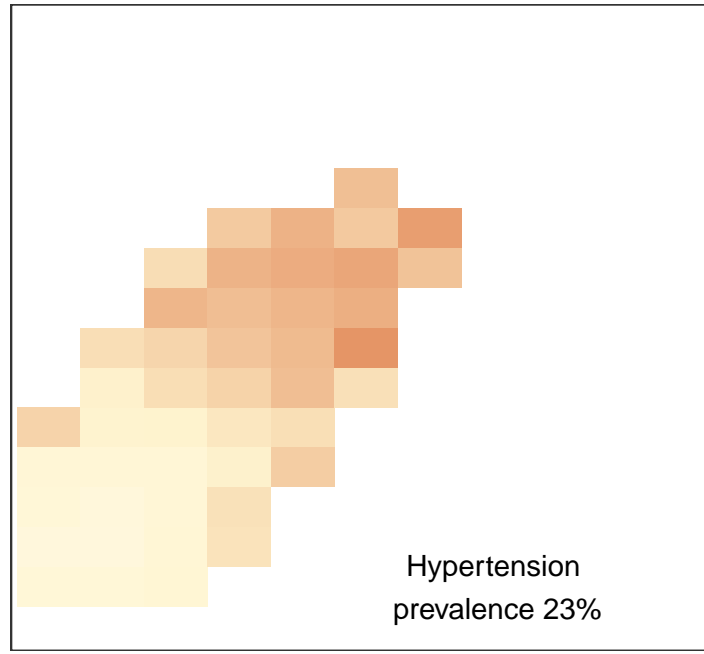
## Latin America and the Caribbean



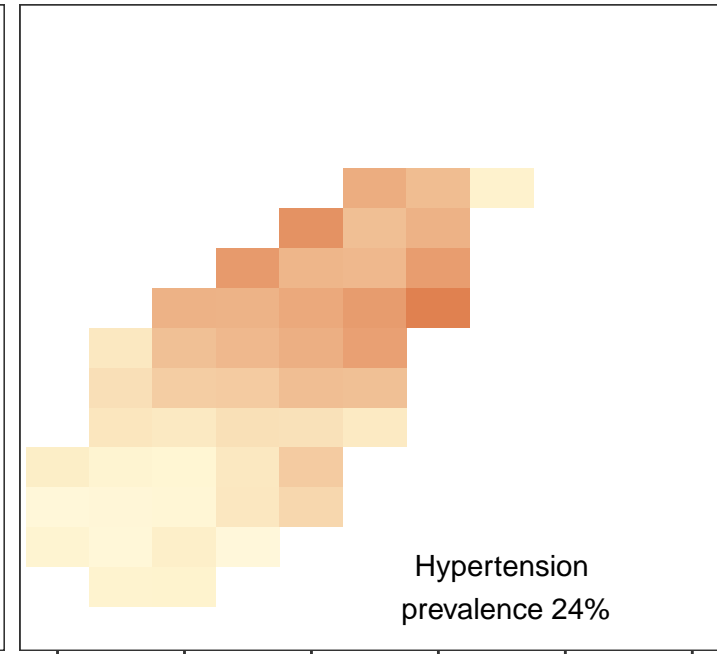
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



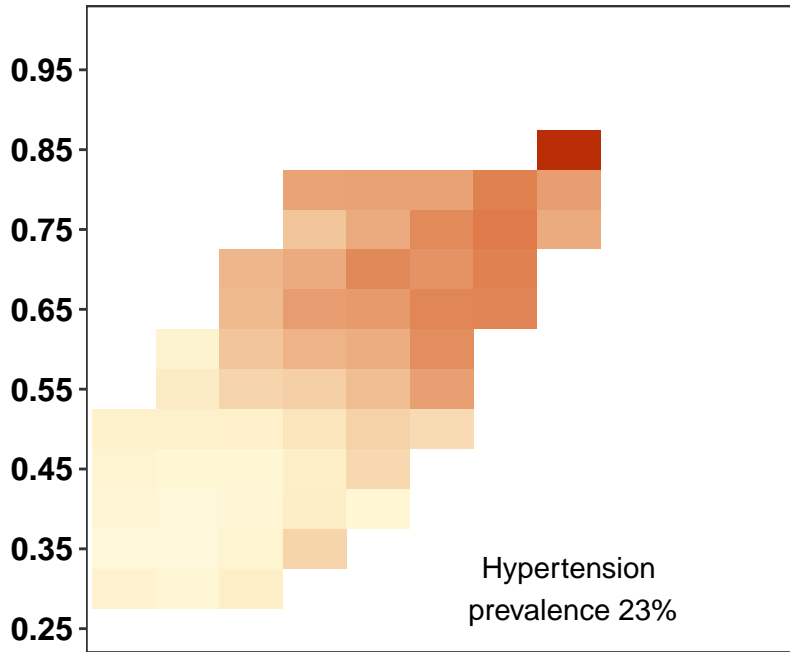
## South Asia



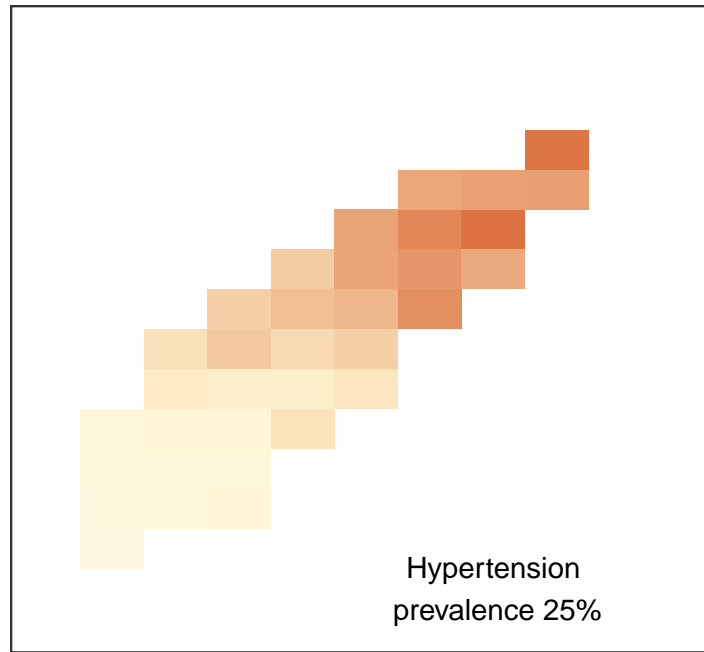
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



Hypertension prevalence

0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00

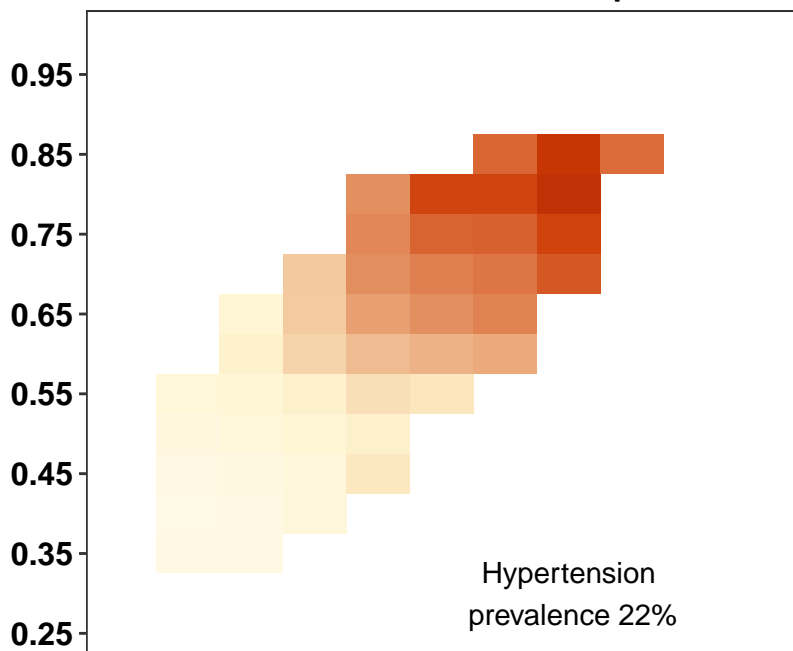
Body-mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )

**Appendix Figure 18:** Prevalence of participants with hypertension who used anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

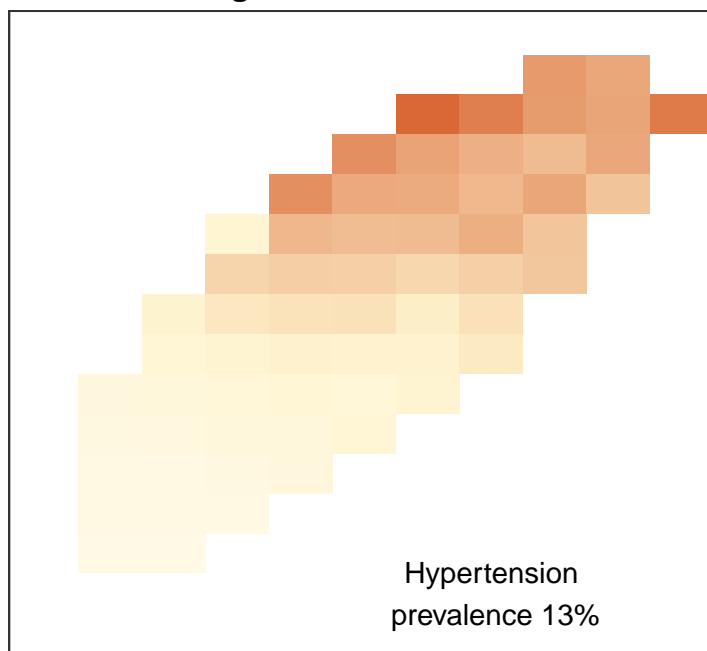
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the crude prevalence of participants with hypertension who used anti-hypertensive medicines among all participants in each region. See Appendix Figure 20 for results using waist circumference (WC).

# Women

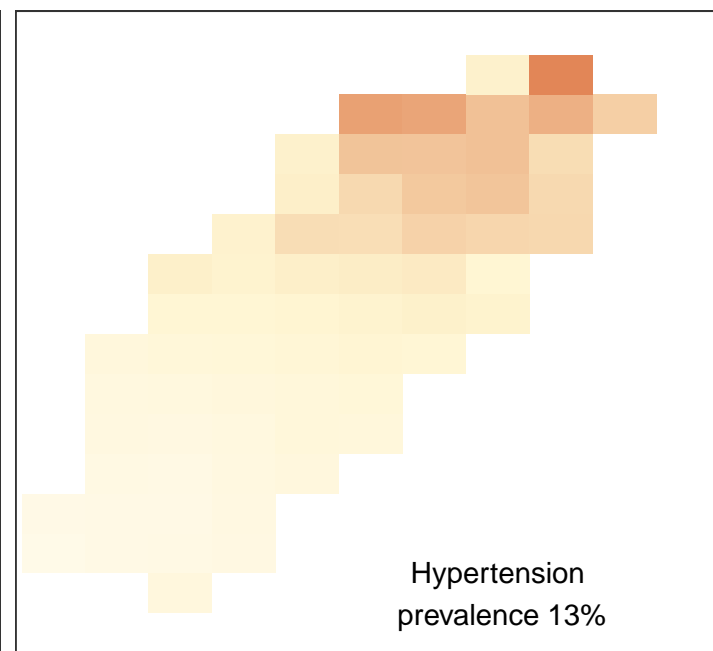
## Central and eastern Europe



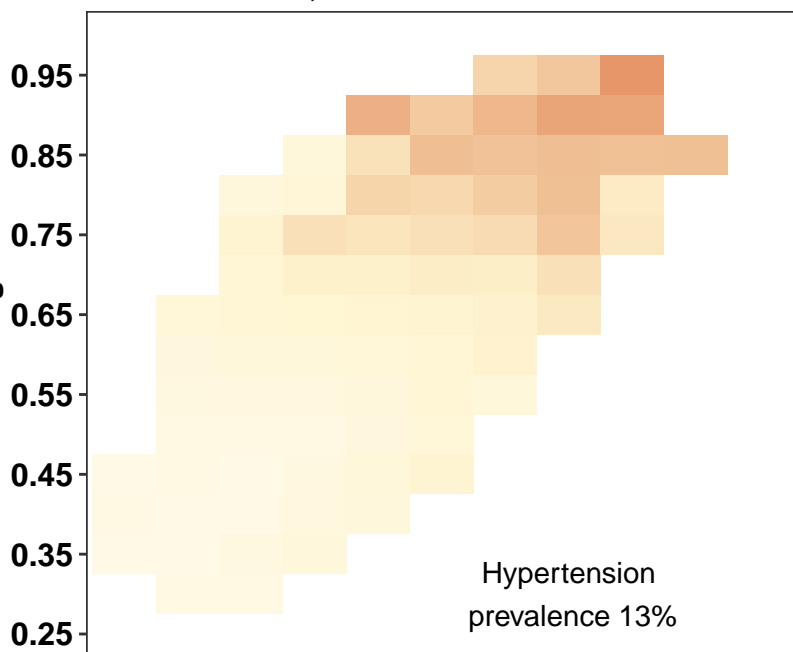
## High-income western



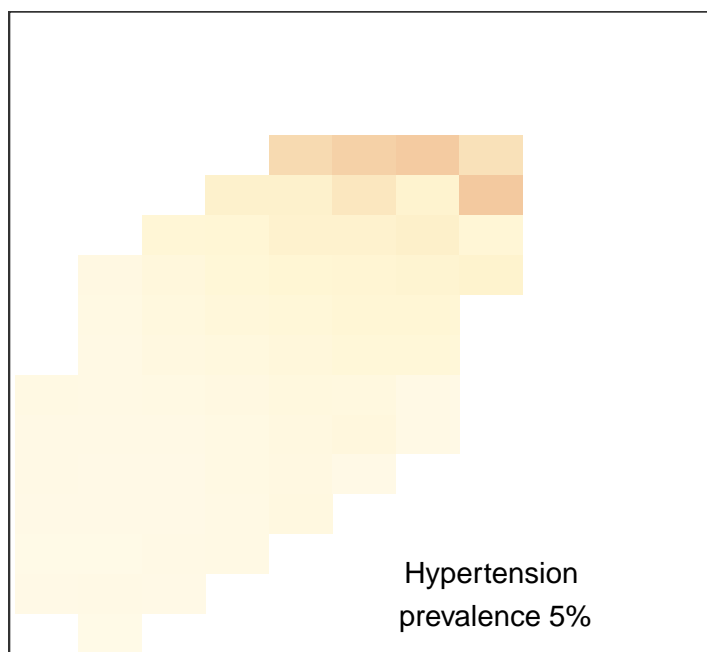
## Latin America and the Caribbean



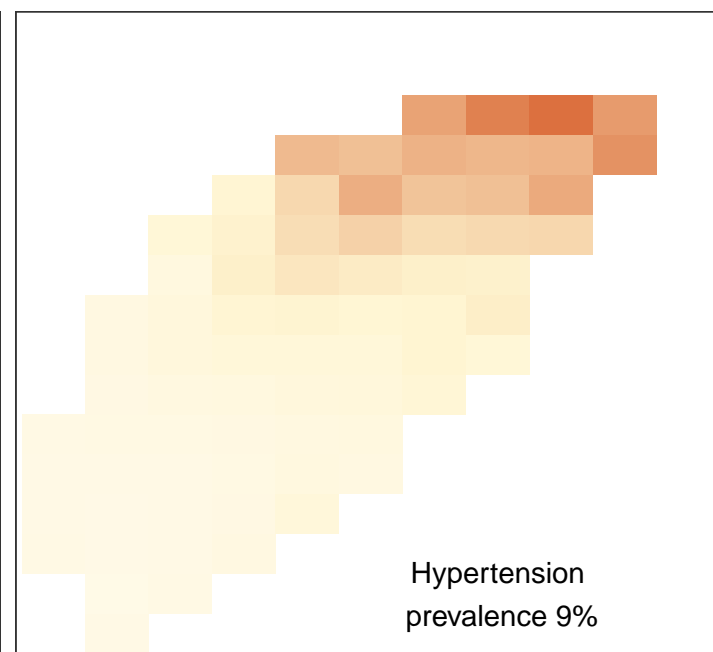
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



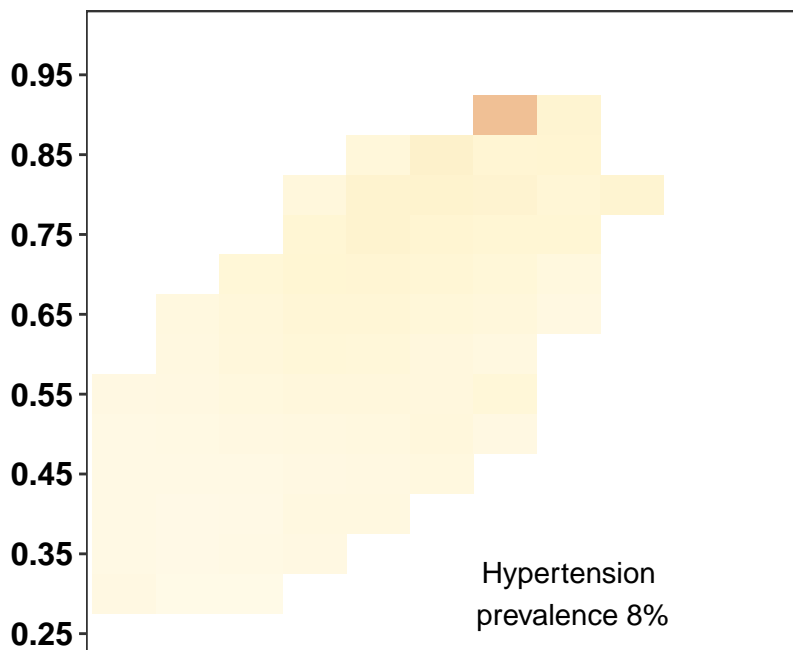
## South Asia



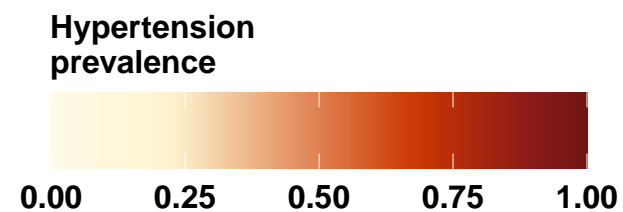
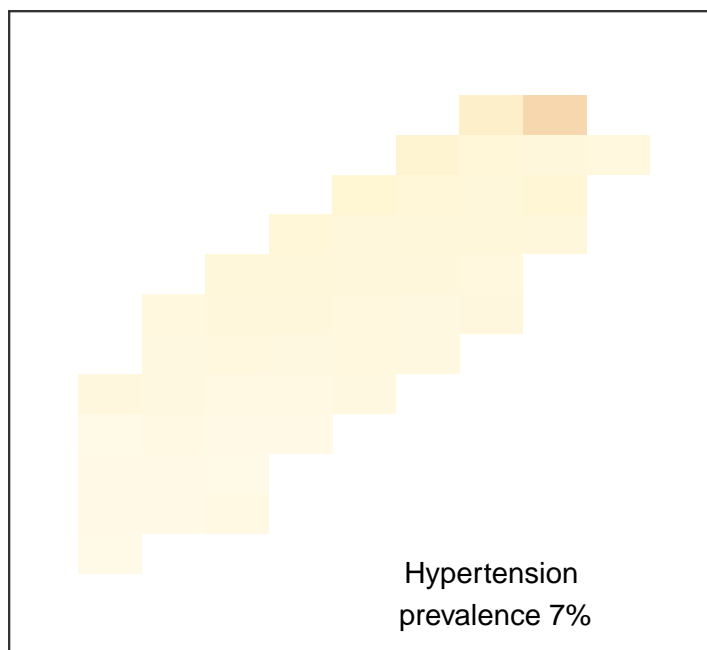
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



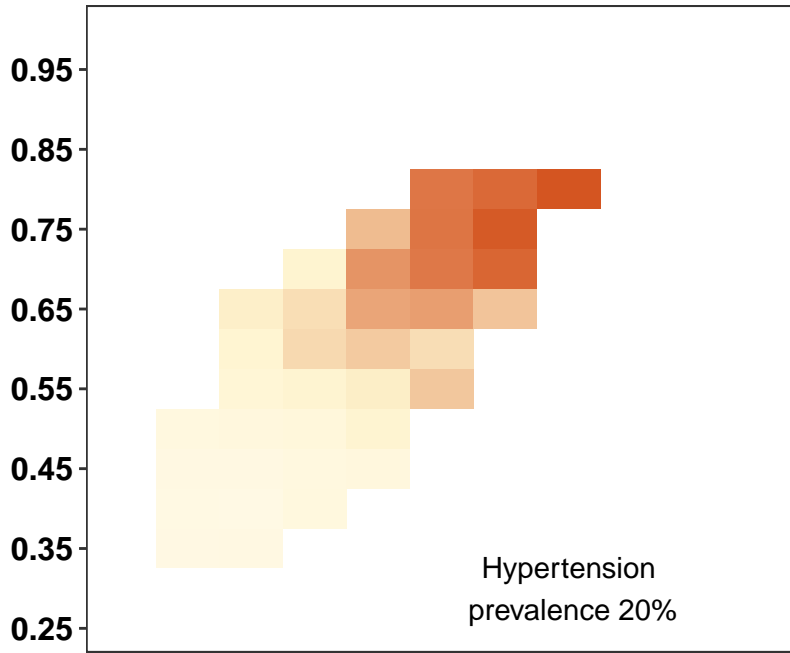
## Oceania



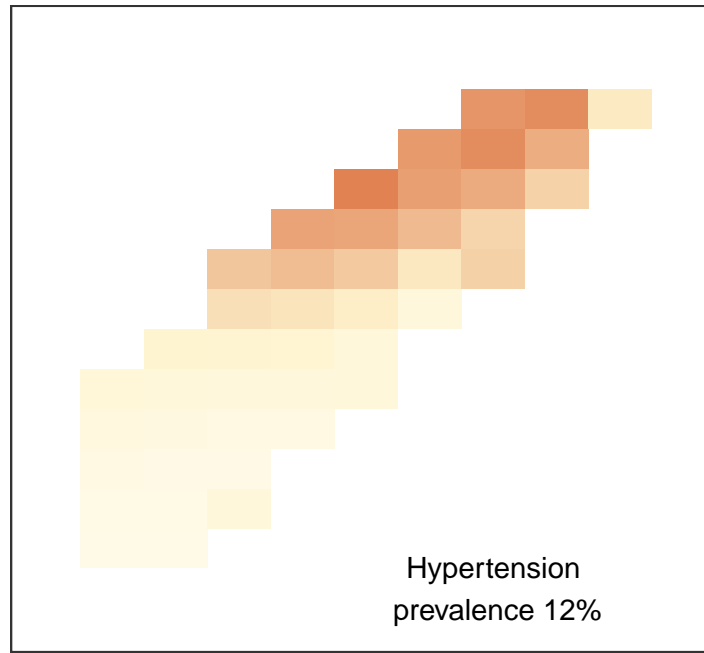
Body-mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )

# Men

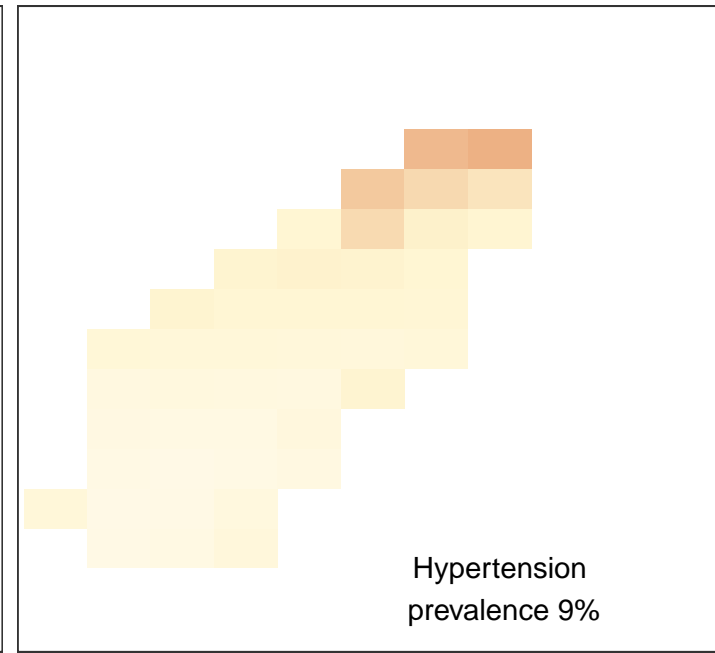
## Central and eastern Europe



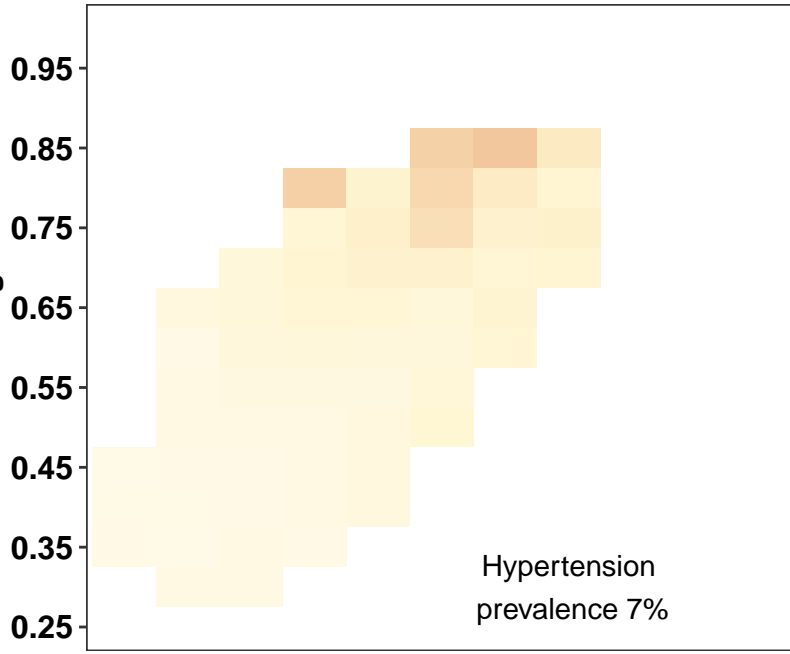
## High-income western



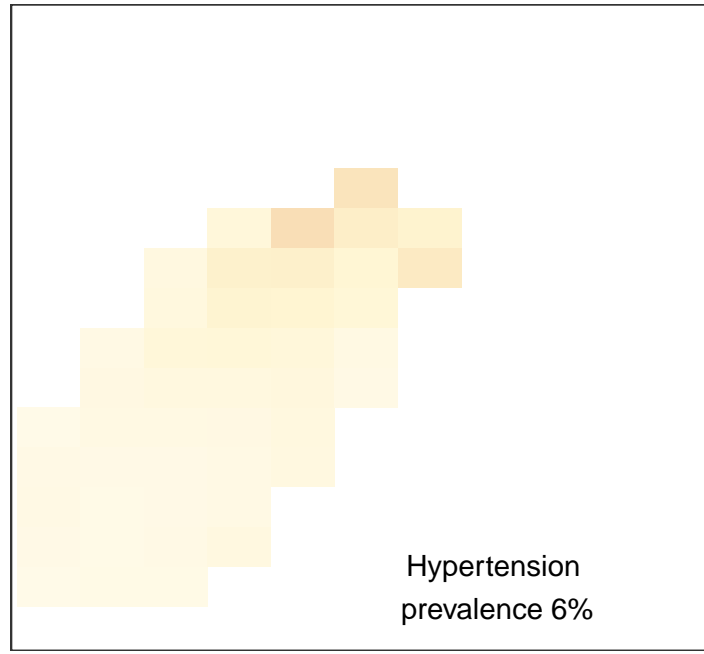
## Latin America and the Caribbean



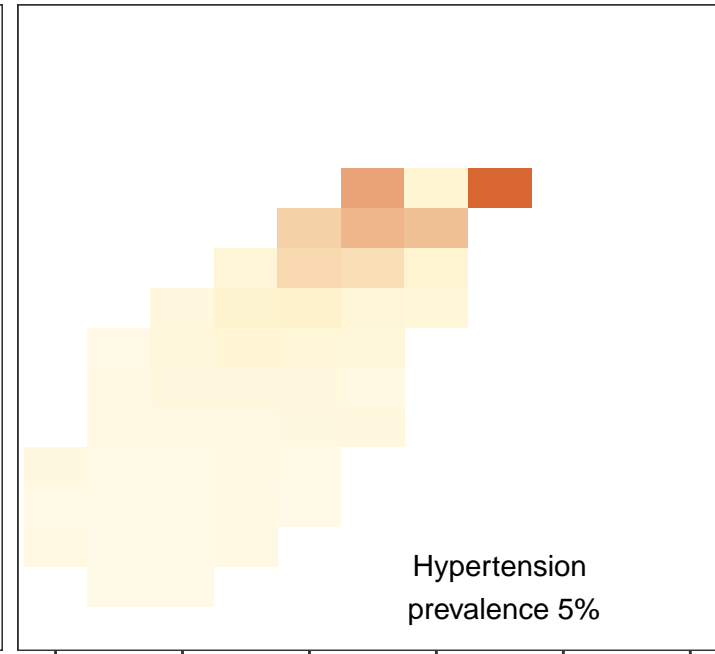
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



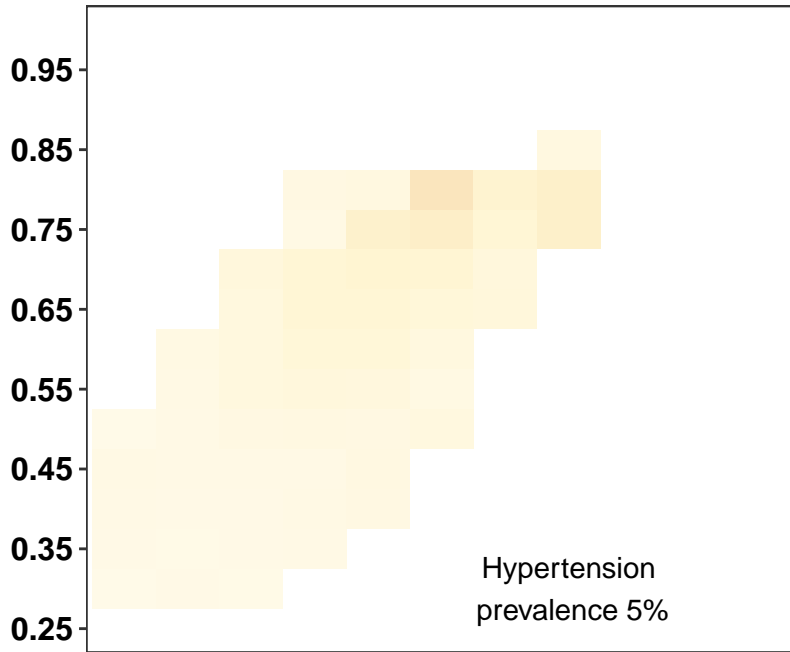
## South Asia



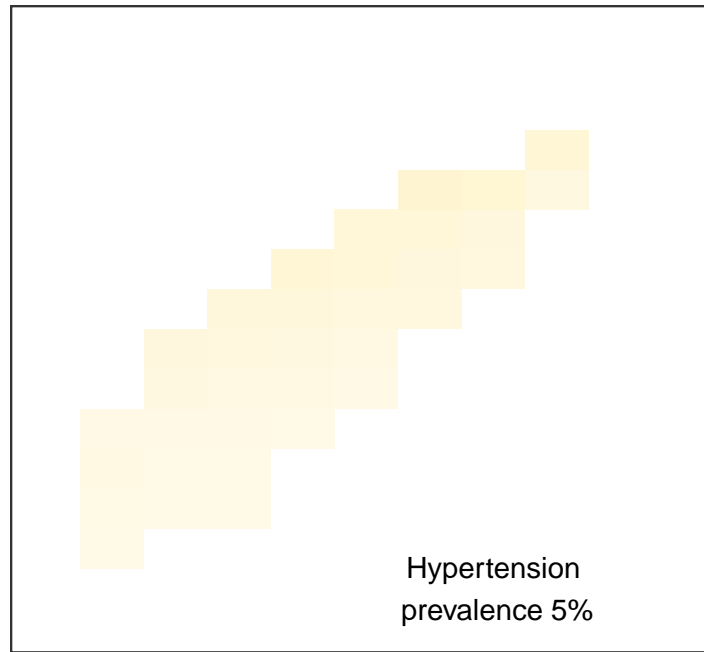
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



12.5 22.5 32.5 42.5 52.5 62.5

Body-mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )

Hypertension prevalence

0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00

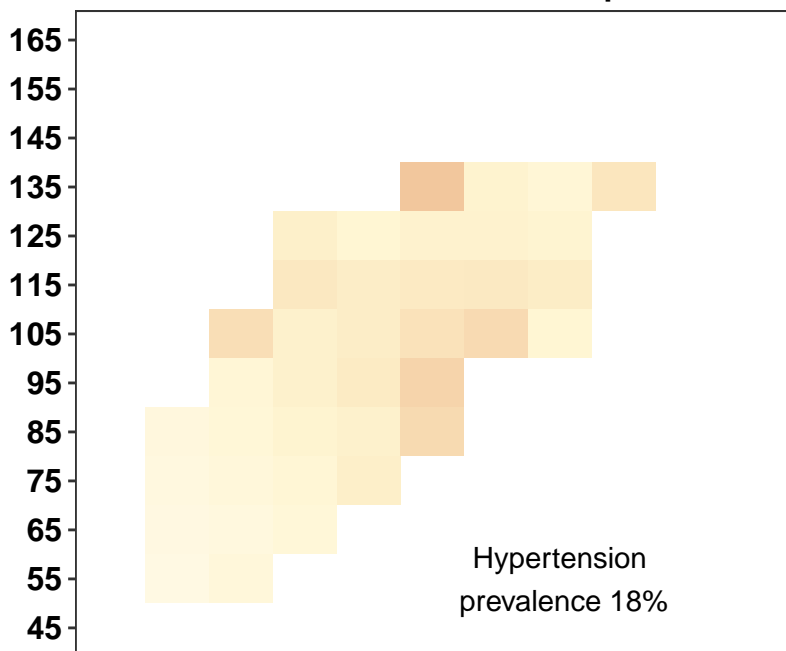


**Appendix Figure 19:** Prevalence of participants with hypertension who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

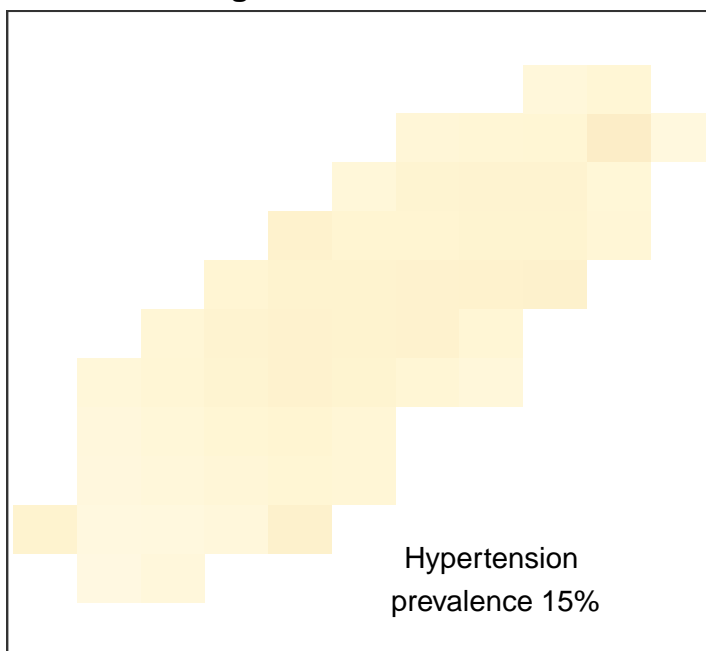
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the crude prevalence of participants with hypertension who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines among all participants in each region.

# Women

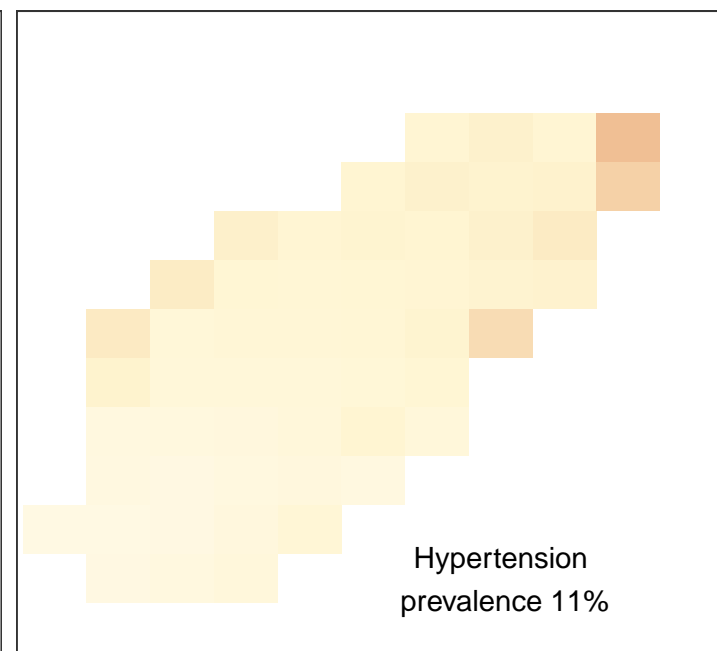
## Central and eastern Europe



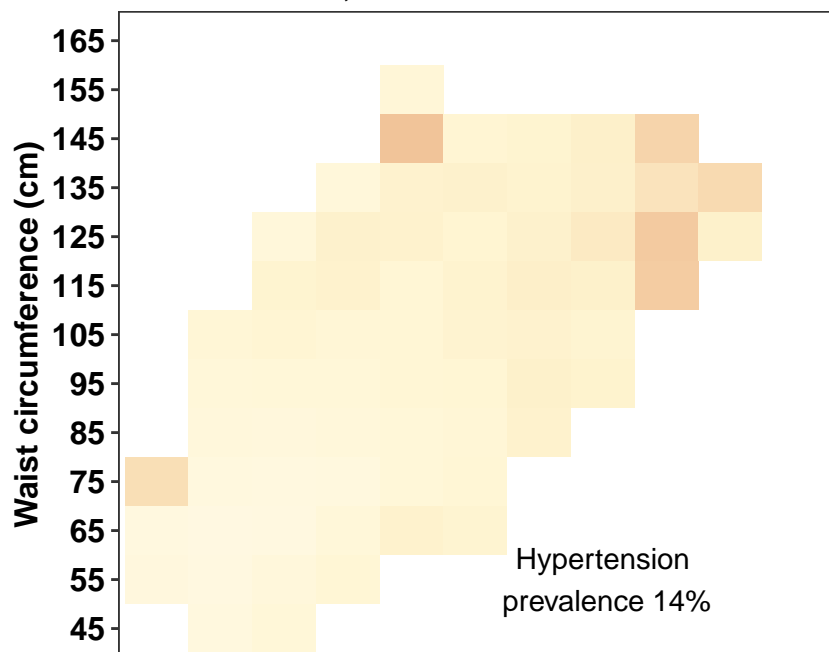
## High-income western



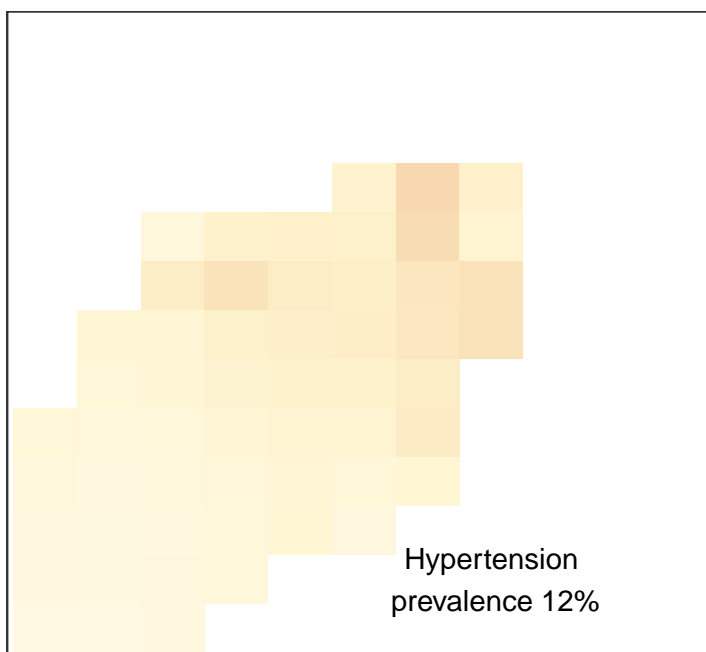
## Latin America and the Caribbean



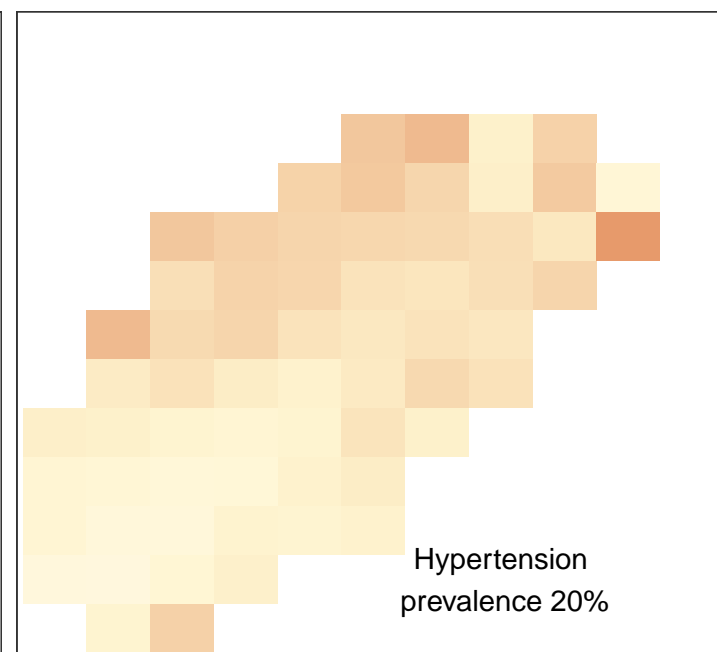
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



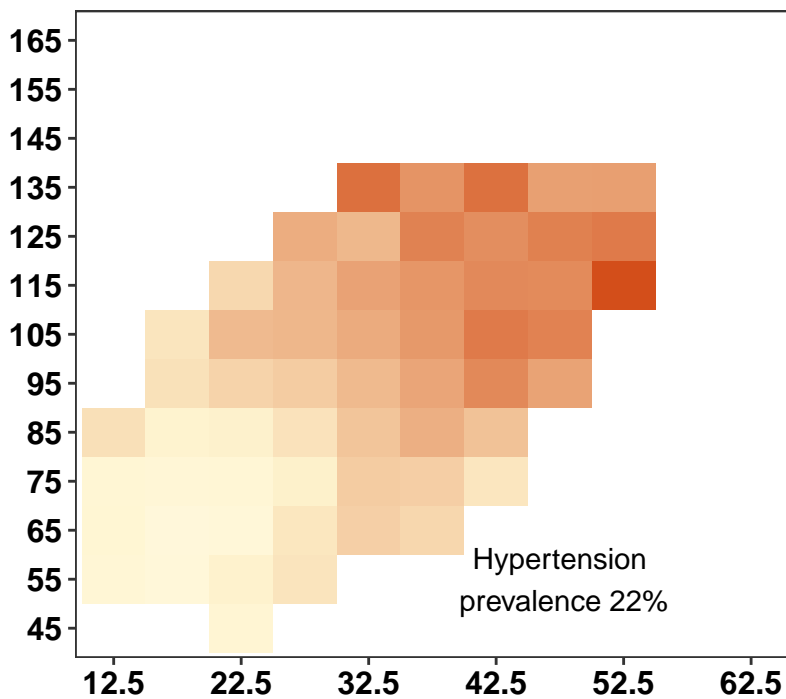
## South Asia



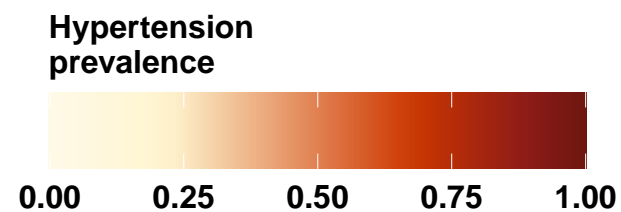
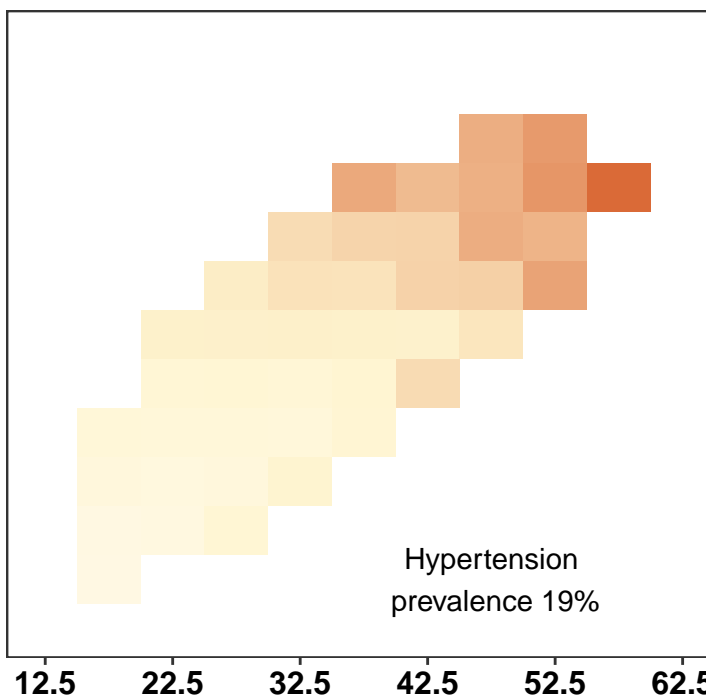
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific

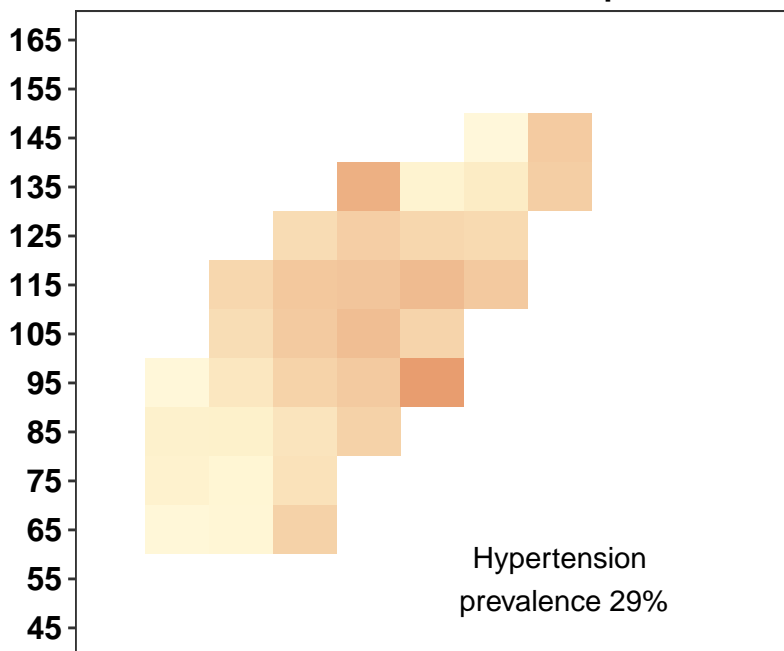


## Oceania

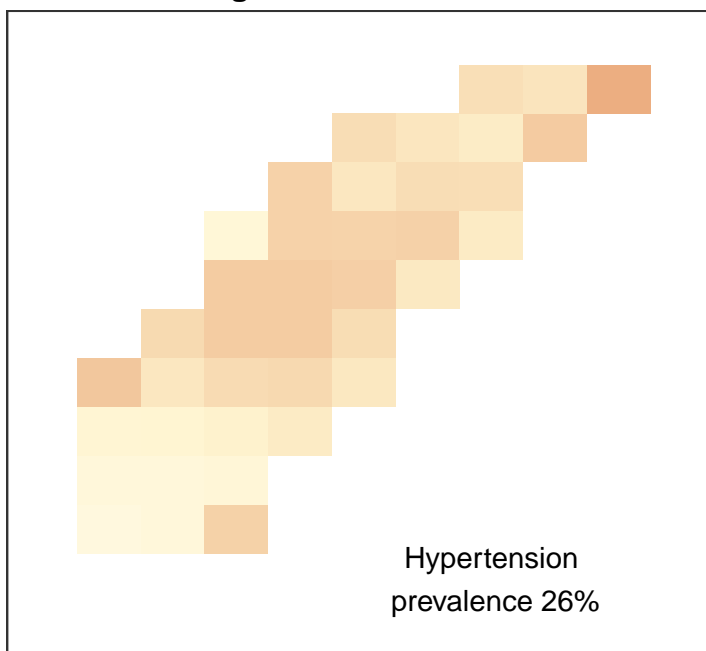


# Men

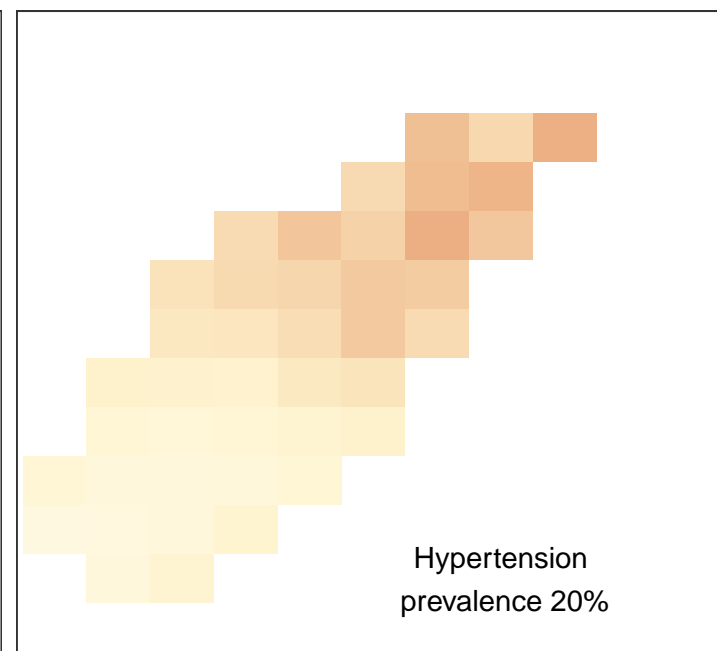
## Central and eastern Europe



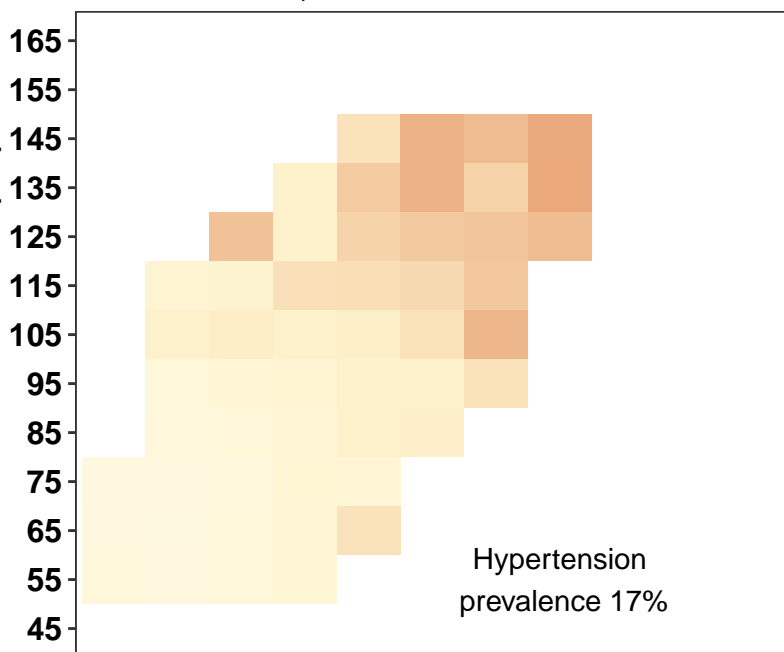
## High-income western



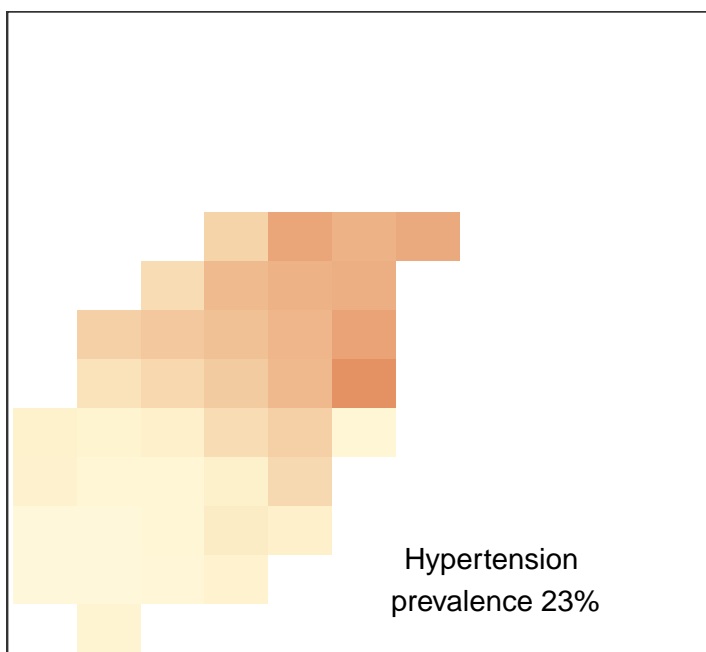
## Latin America and the Caribbean



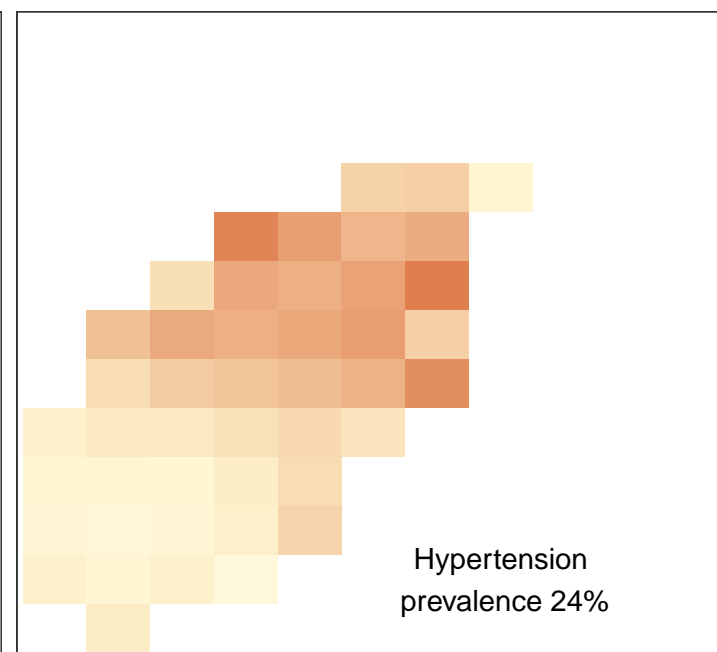
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



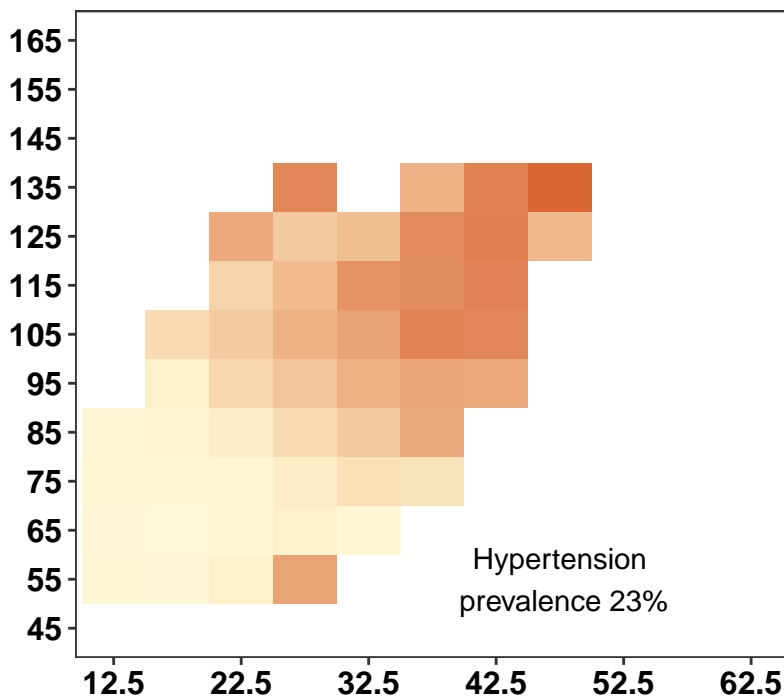
## South Asia



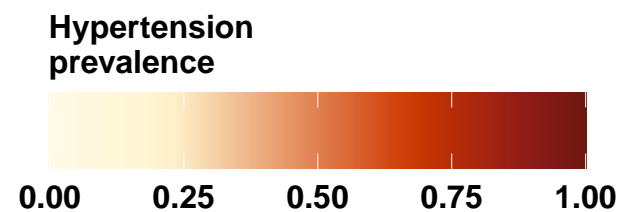
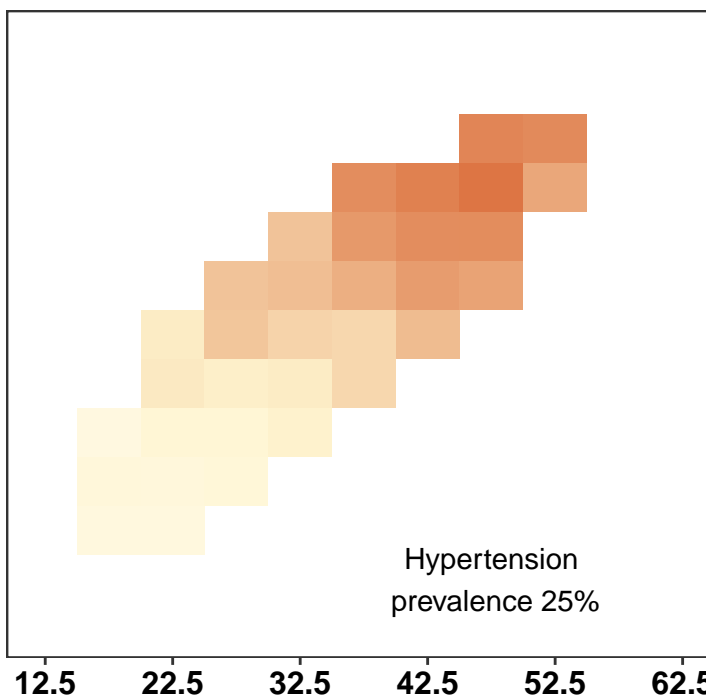
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania

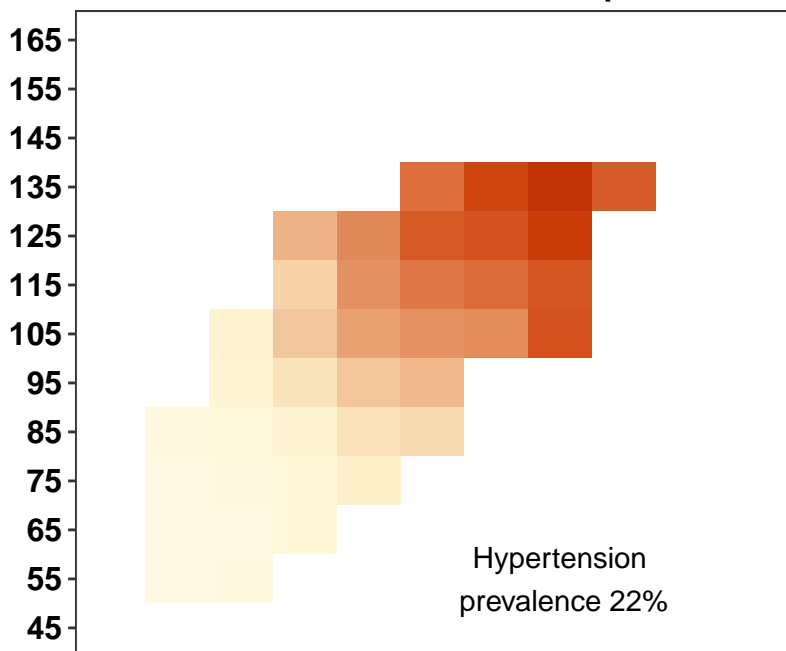


**Appendix Figure 20:** Prevalence of participants with hypertension who used anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

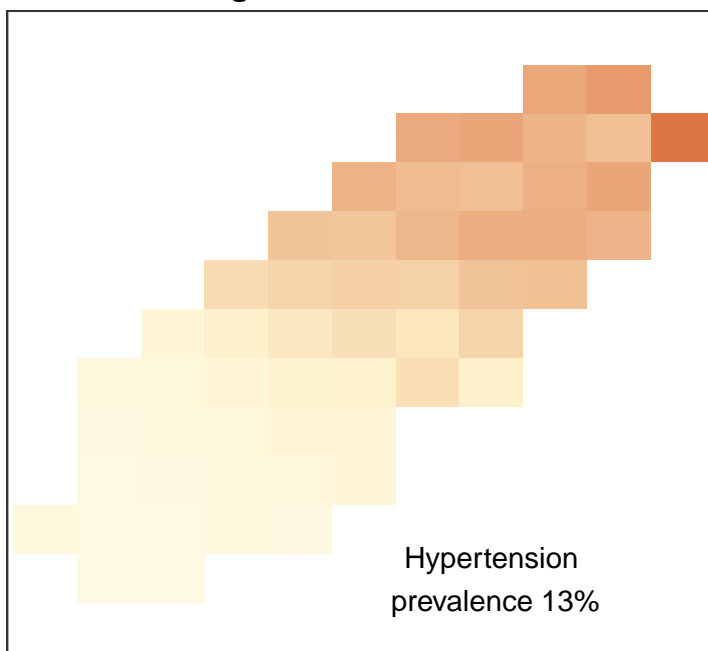
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the crude prevalence of participants with hypertension who used anti-hypertensive medicines among all participants in each region.

# Women

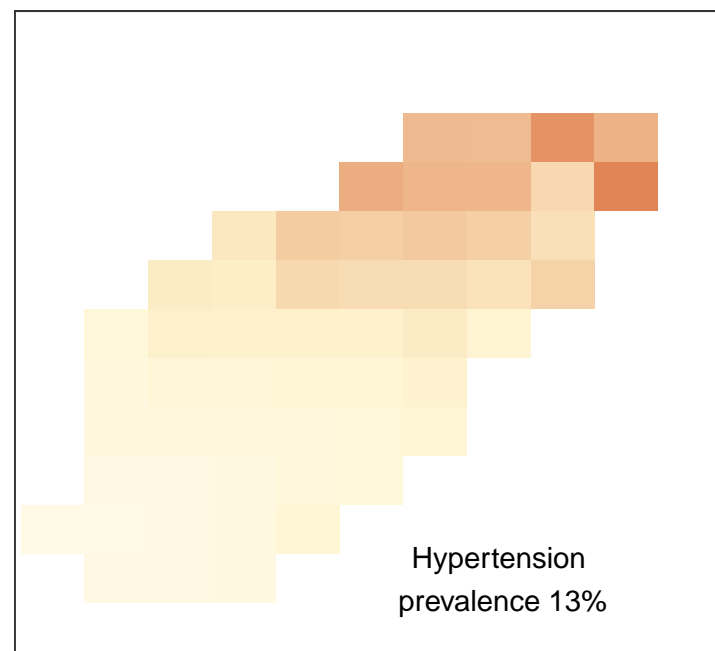
## Central and eastern Europe



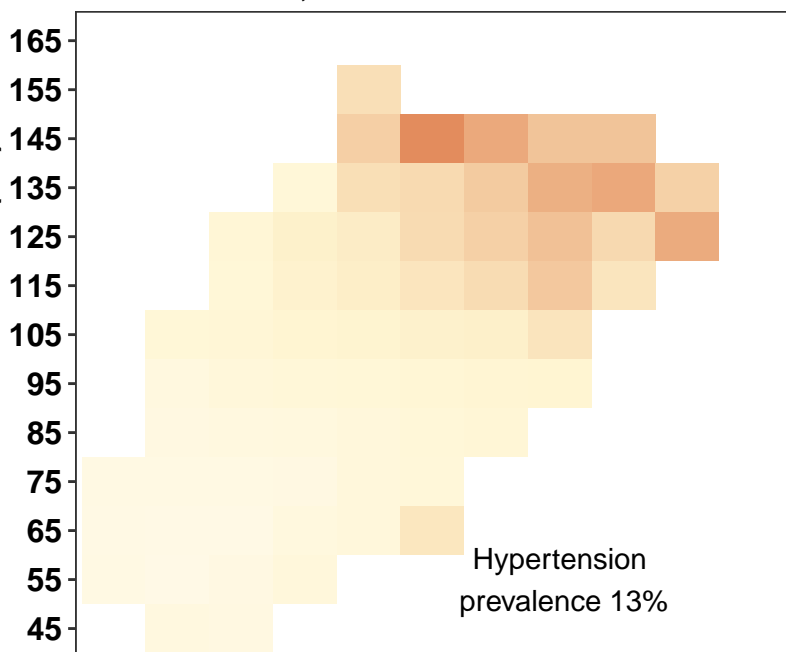
## High-income western



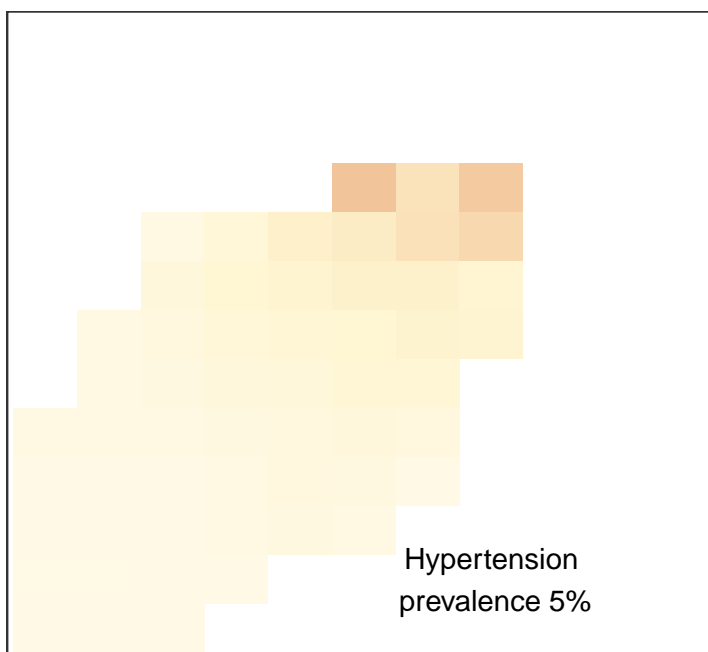
## Latin America and the Caribbean



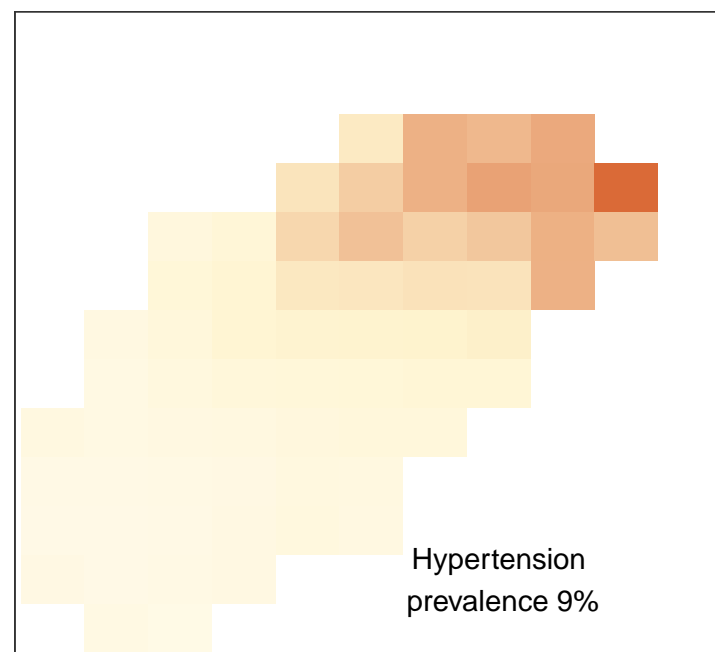
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



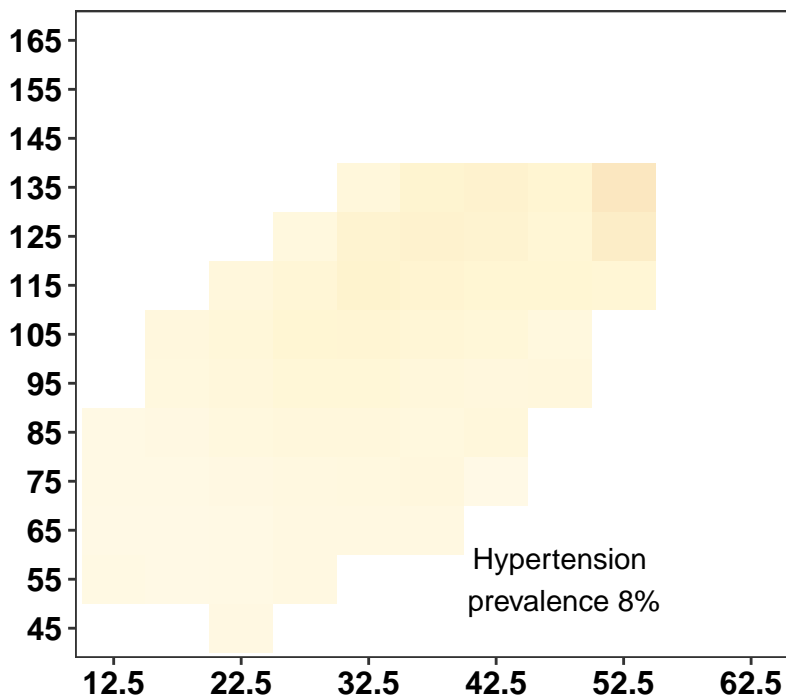
## South Asia



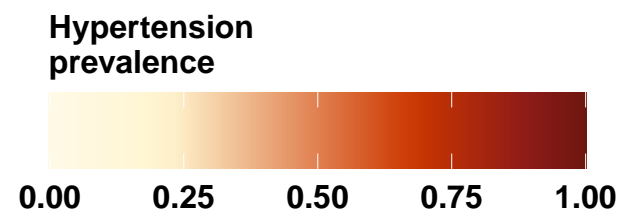
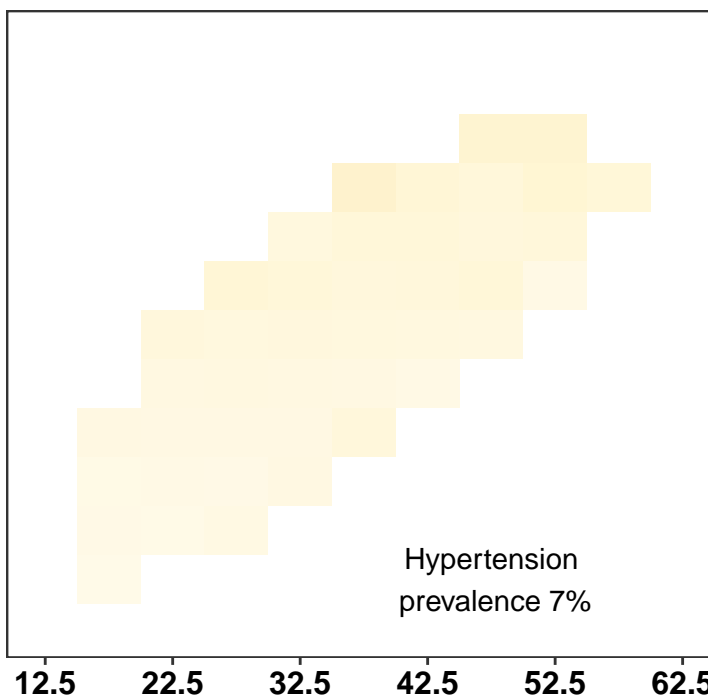
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



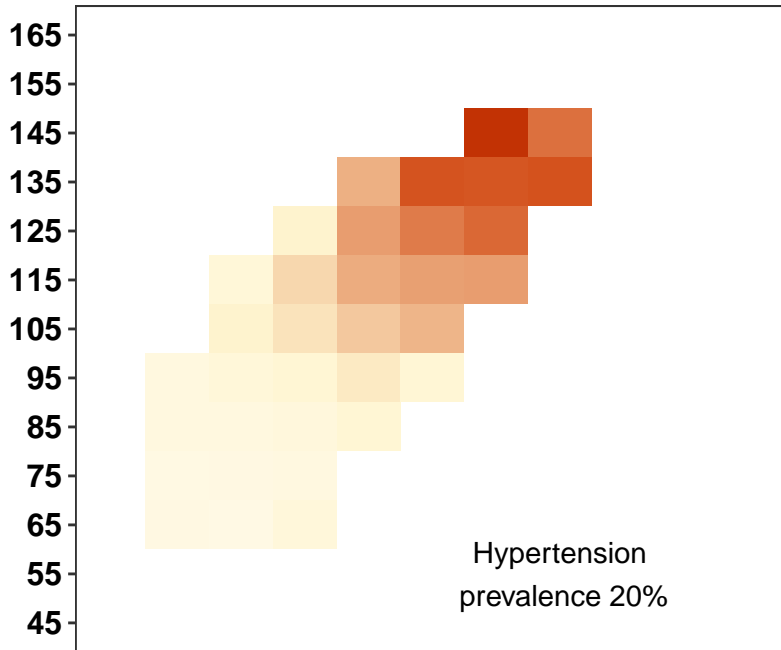
## Oceania



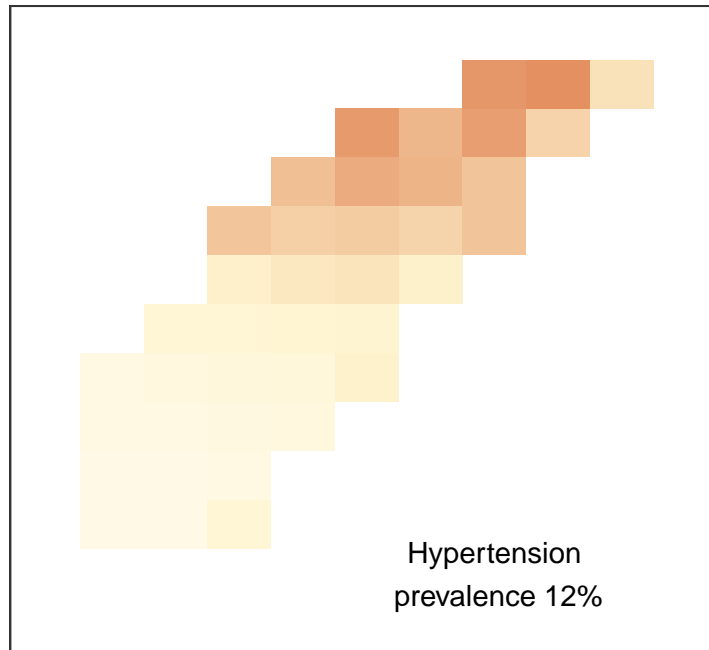
Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

# Men

## Central and eastern Europe



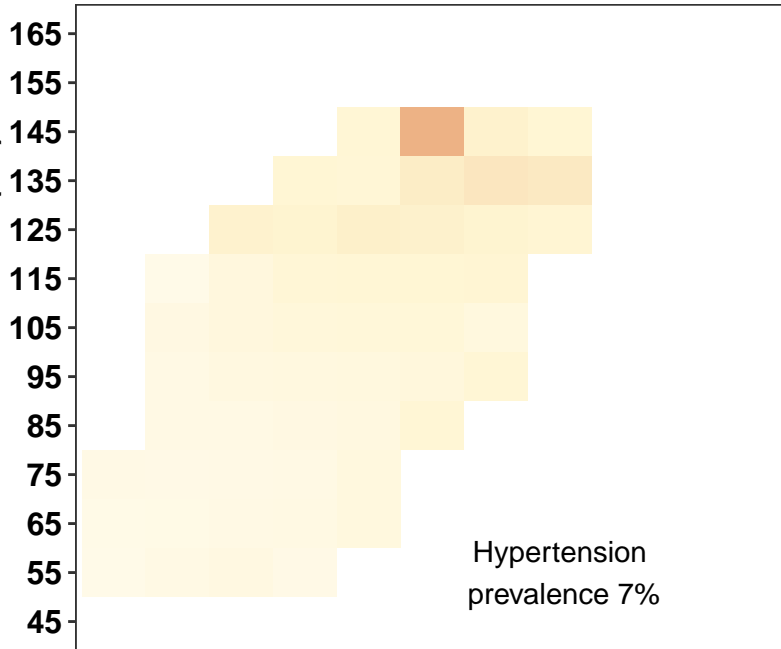
## High-income western



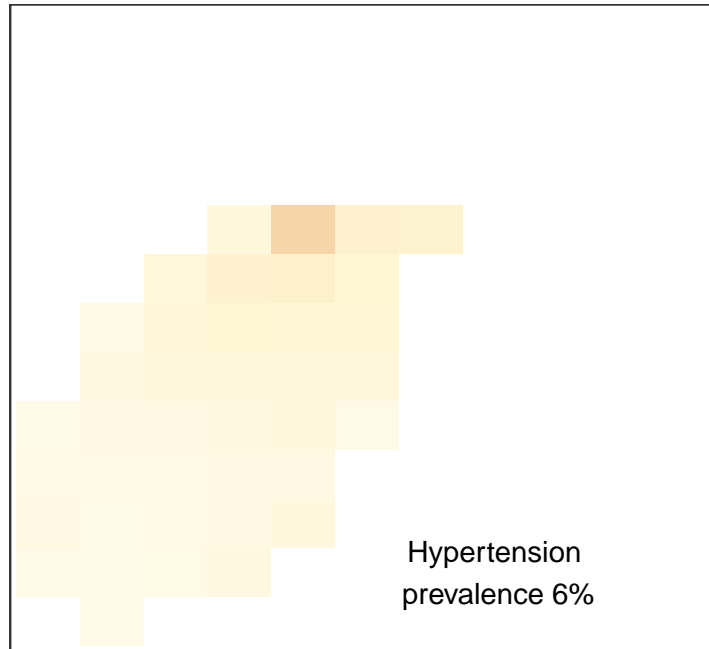
## Latin America and the Caribbean



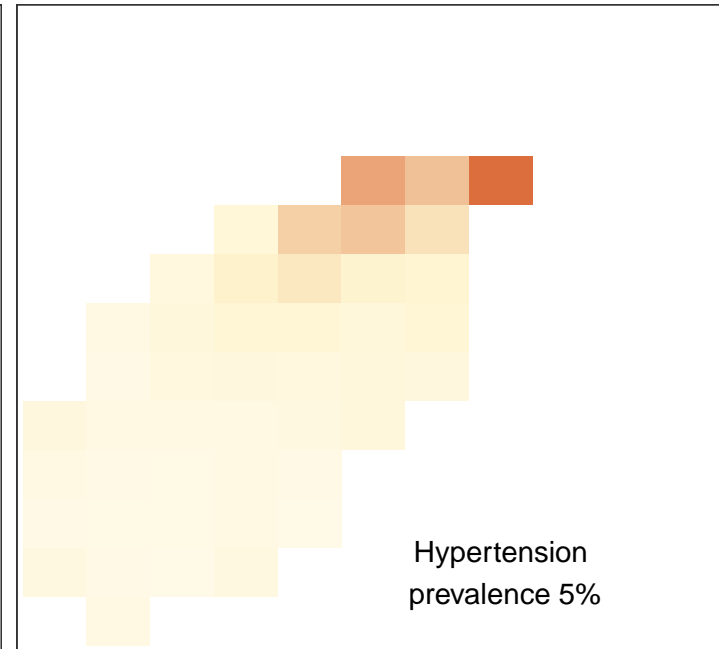
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



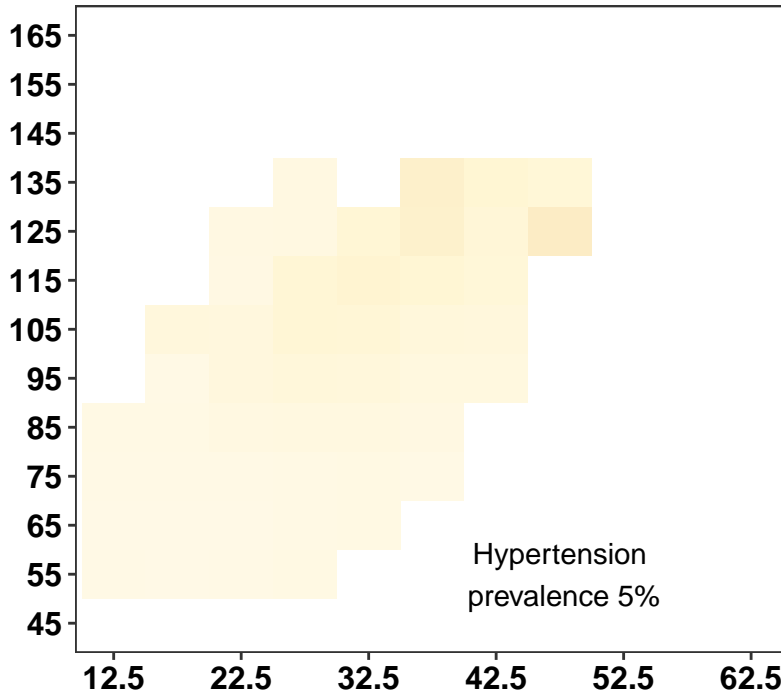
## South Asia



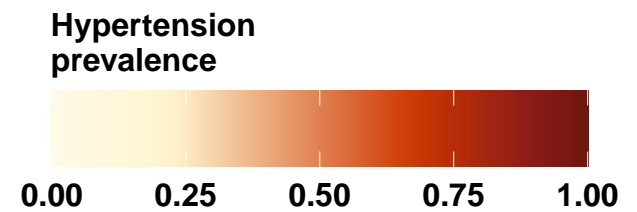
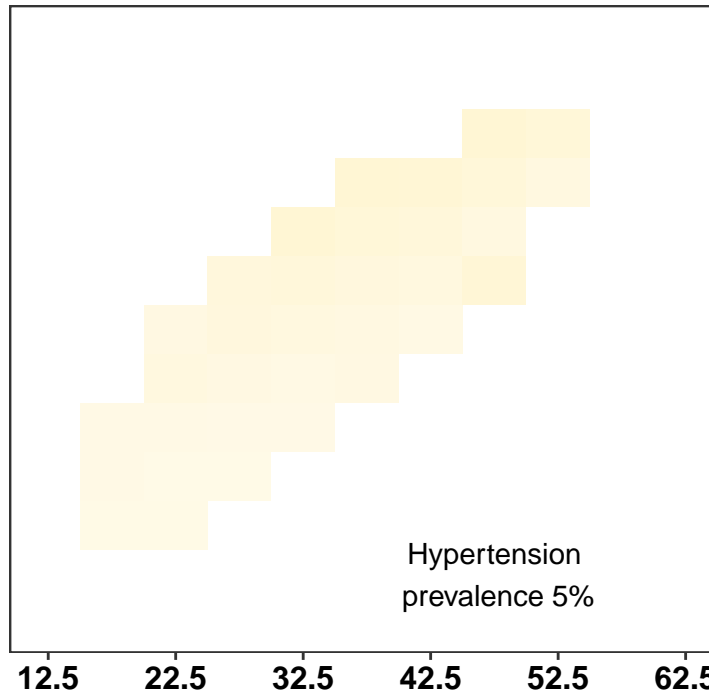
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania

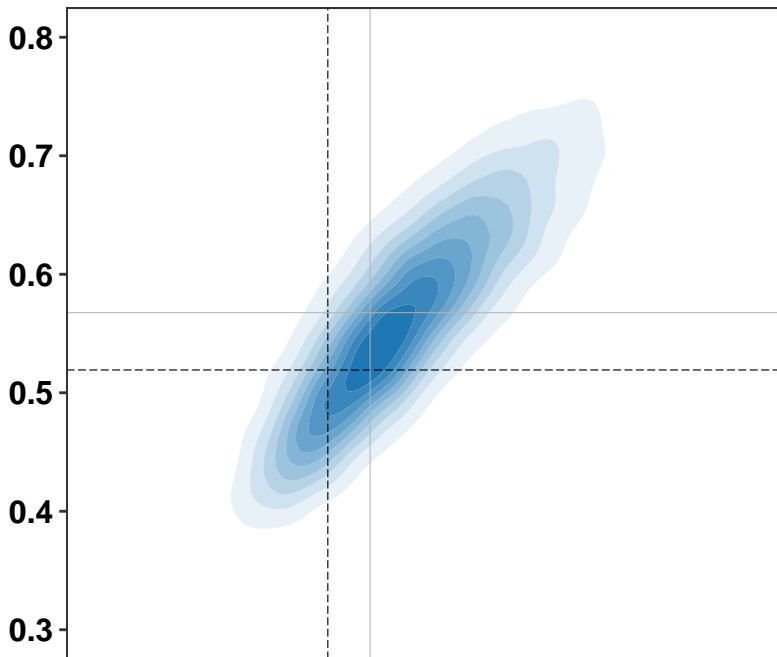


**Appendix Figure 21:** Distribution of participants with hypertension who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines in relation to body-mass index (BMI) and waist-to-height ratio (WHtR), by region.

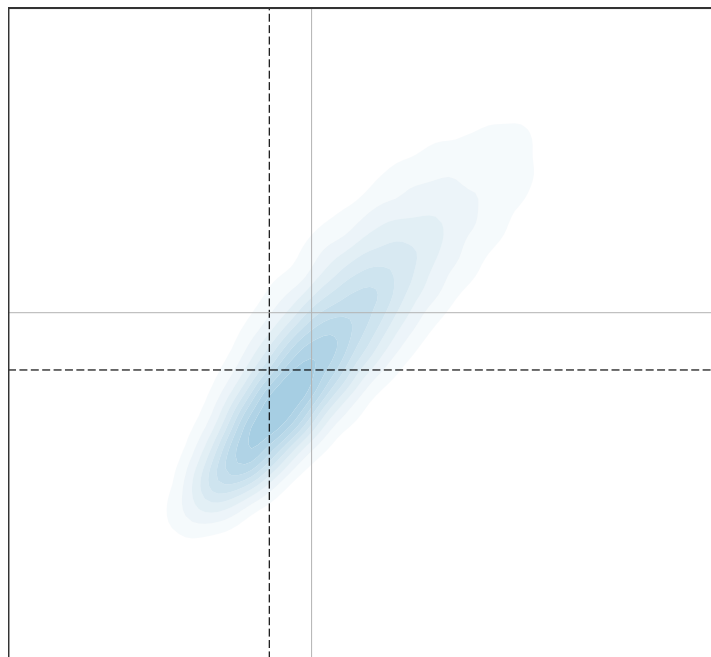
The shading indicates the density of participants with hypertension who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines in each region, with darker shades corresponding to more participants. The vertical and horizontal lines show median BMI and WHtR, respectively, for all participants (black-dashed) and those with hypertension (grey-solid) globally. See Appendix Figures 23 for results using waist circumference (WC).

# Women

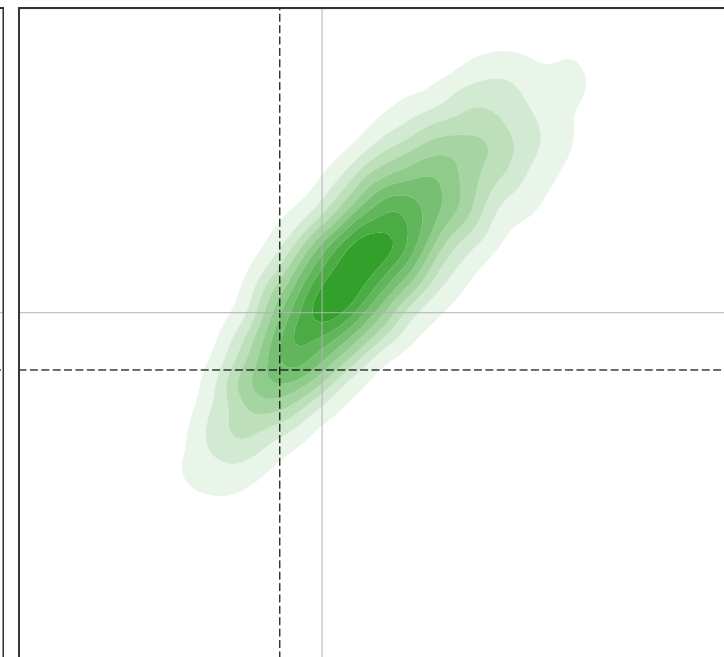
## Central and eastern Europe



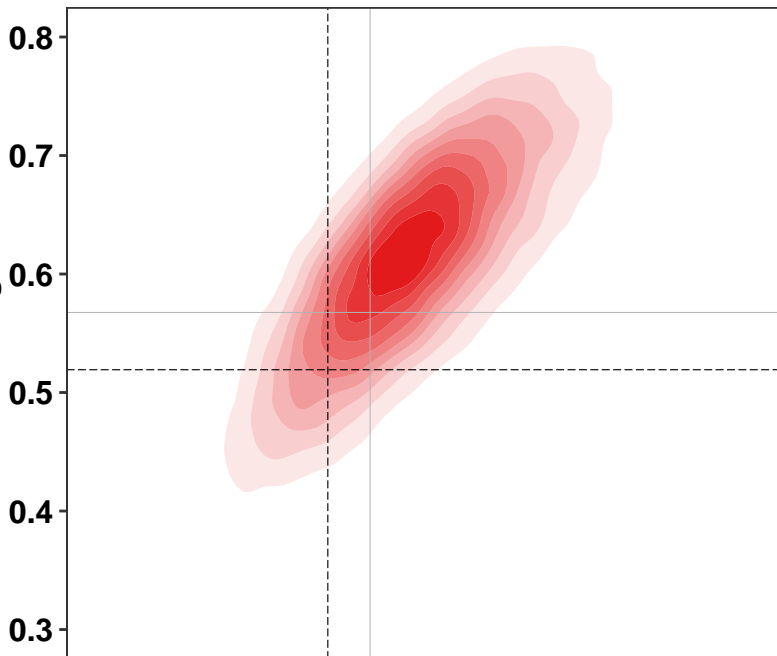
## High-income western



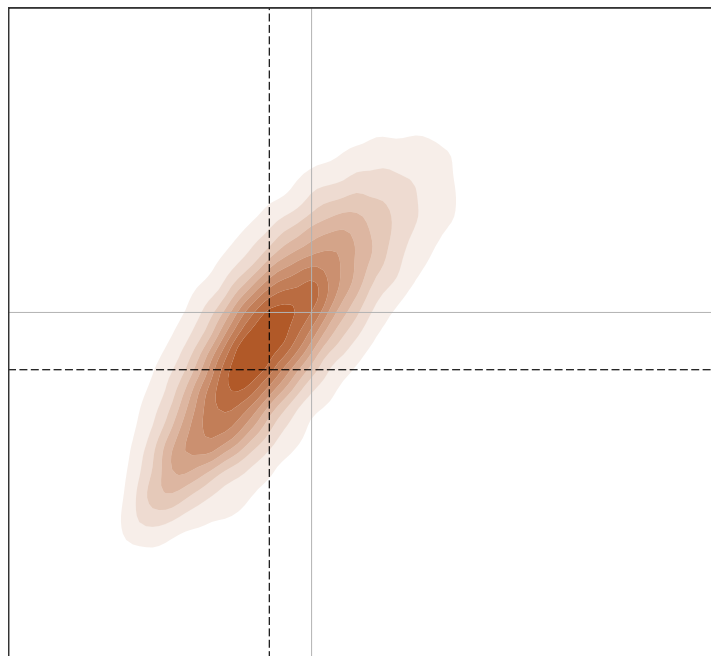
## Latin America and the Caribbean



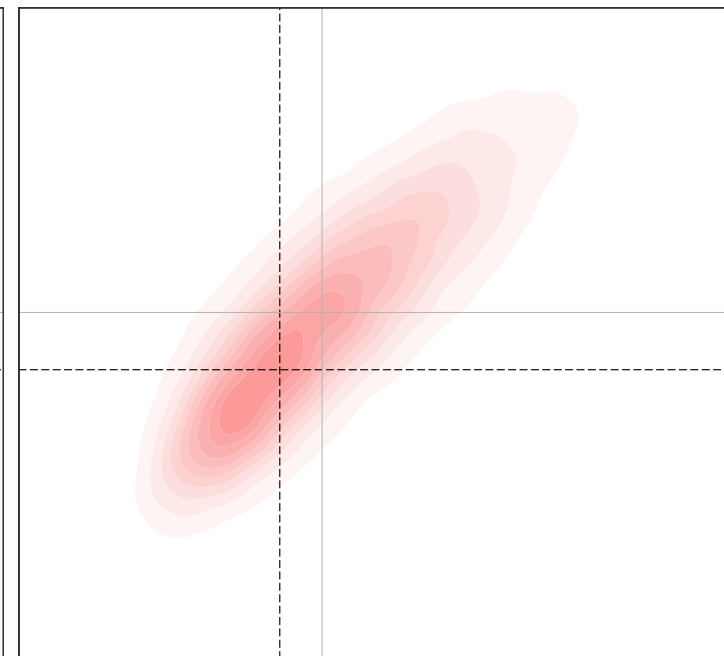
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



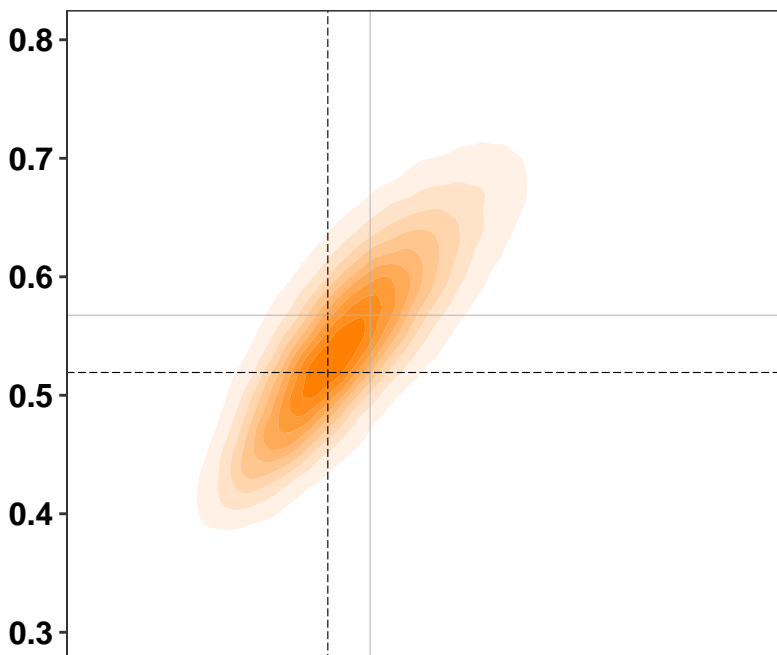
## South Asia



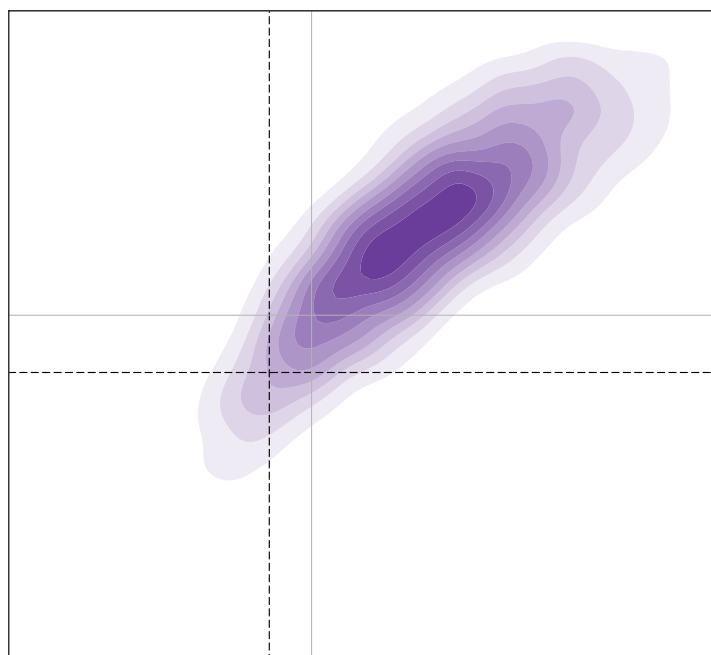
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



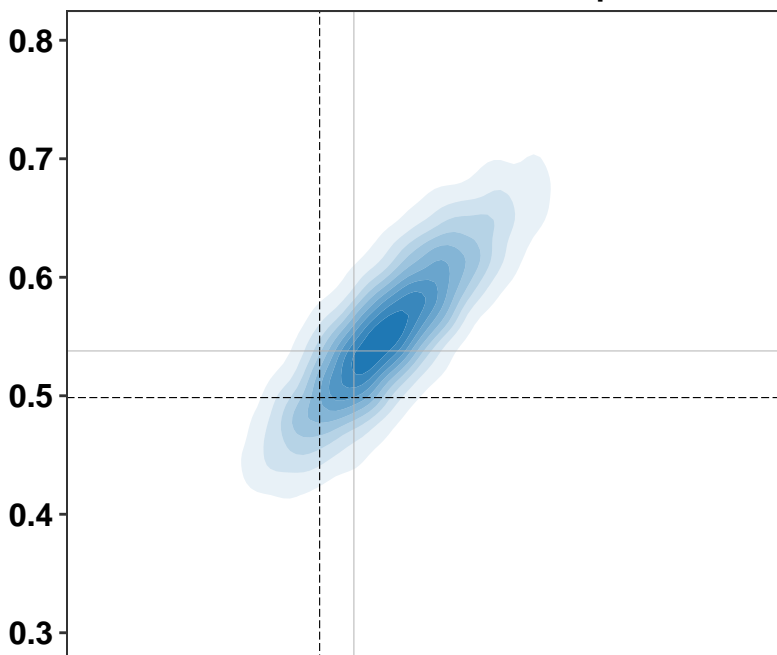
10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

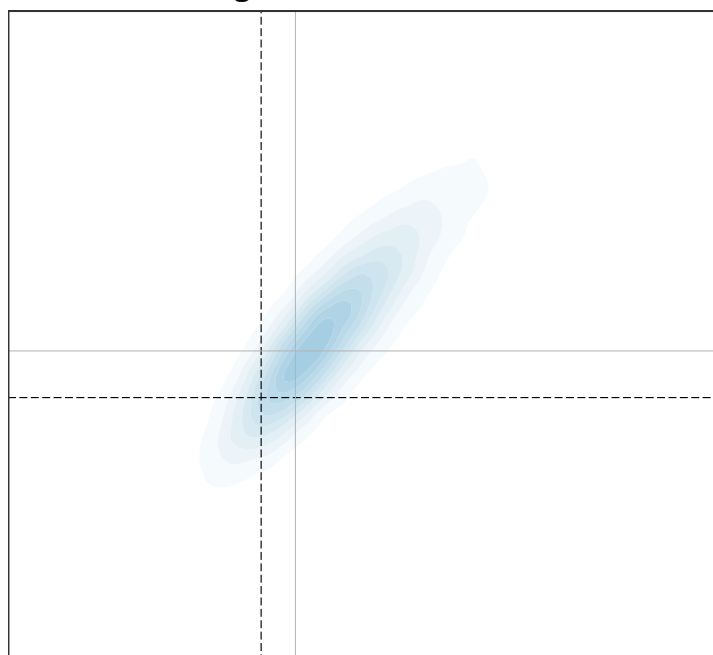


# Men

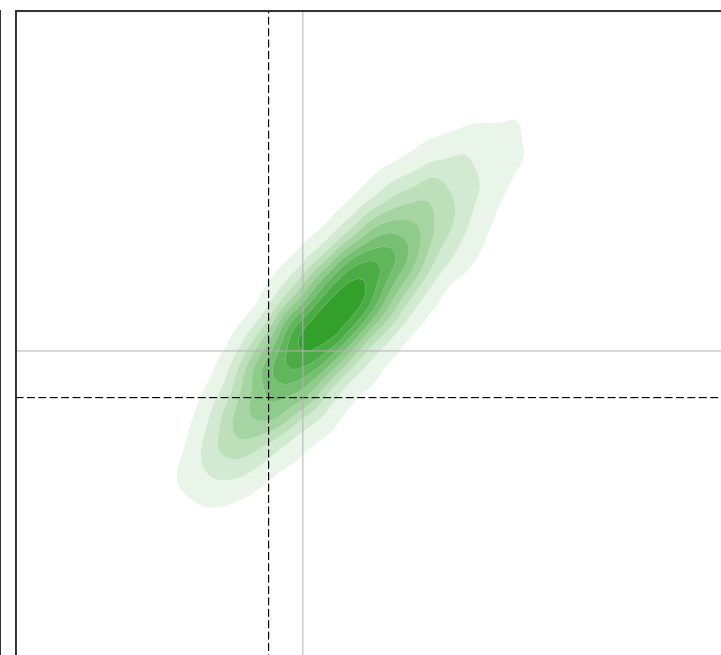
## Central and eastern Europe



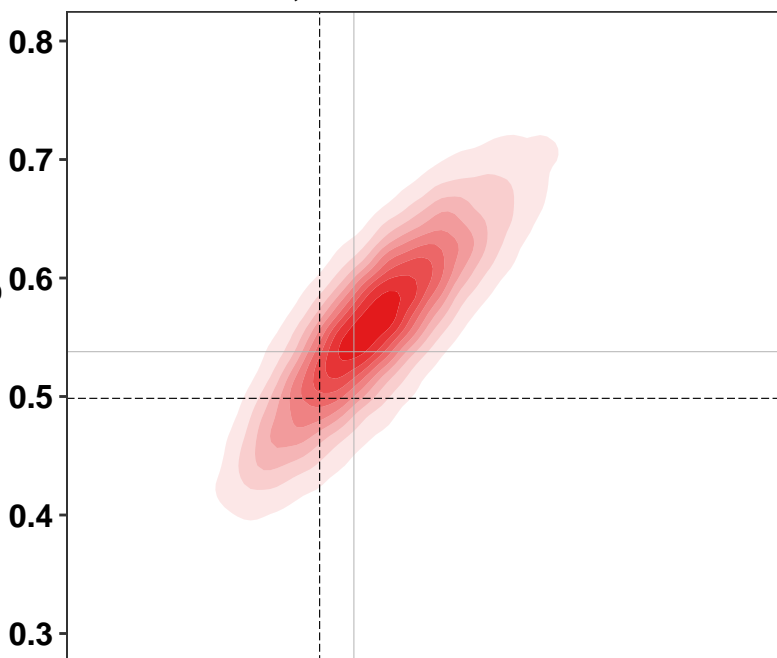
## High-income western



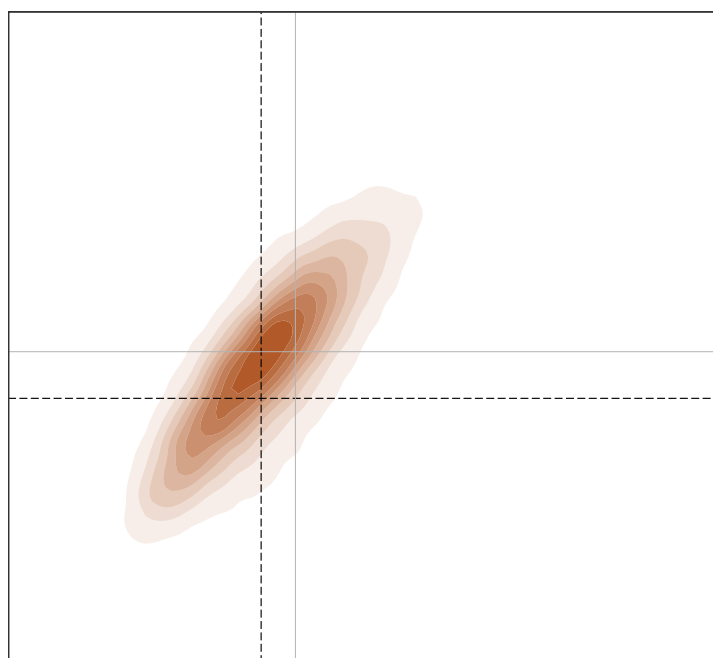
## Latin America and the Caribbean



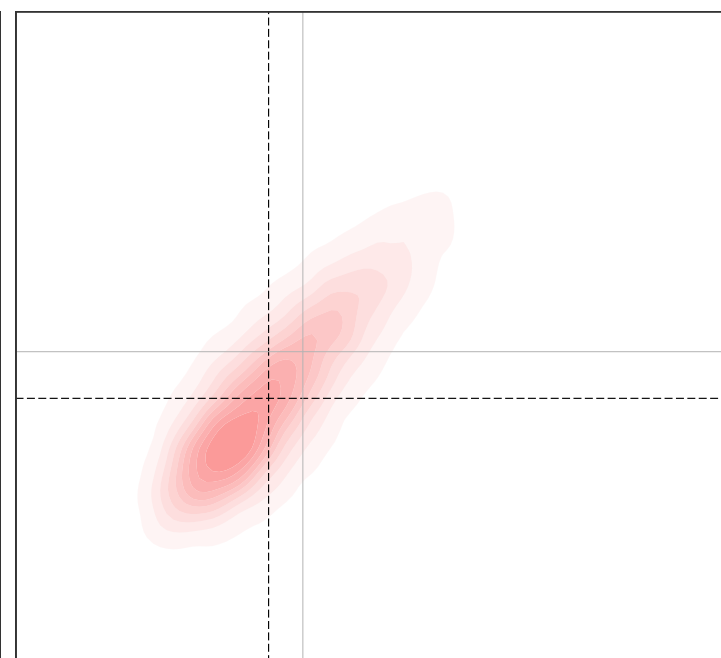
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



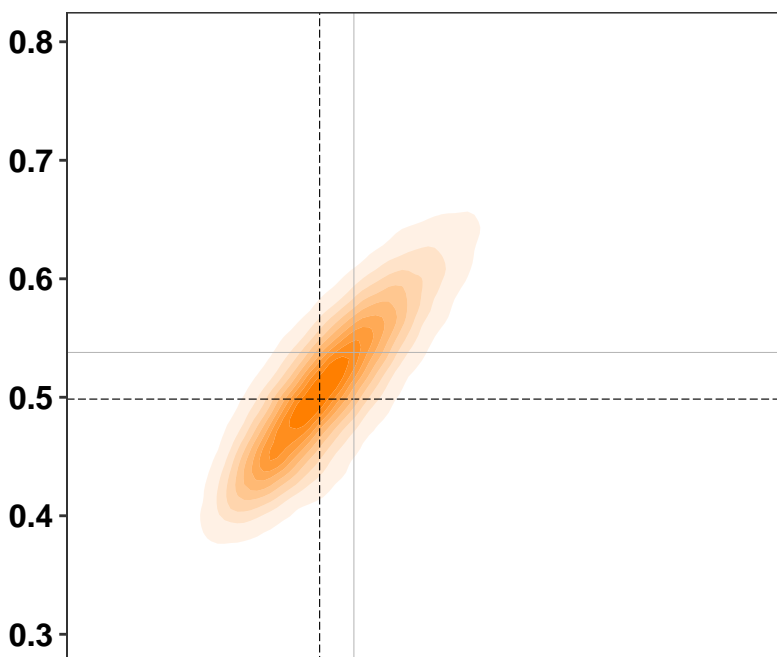
## South Asia



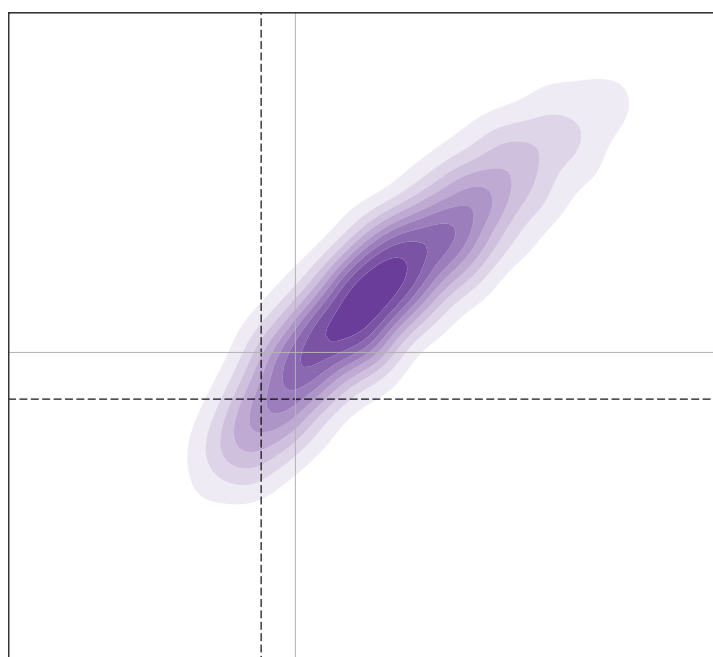
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

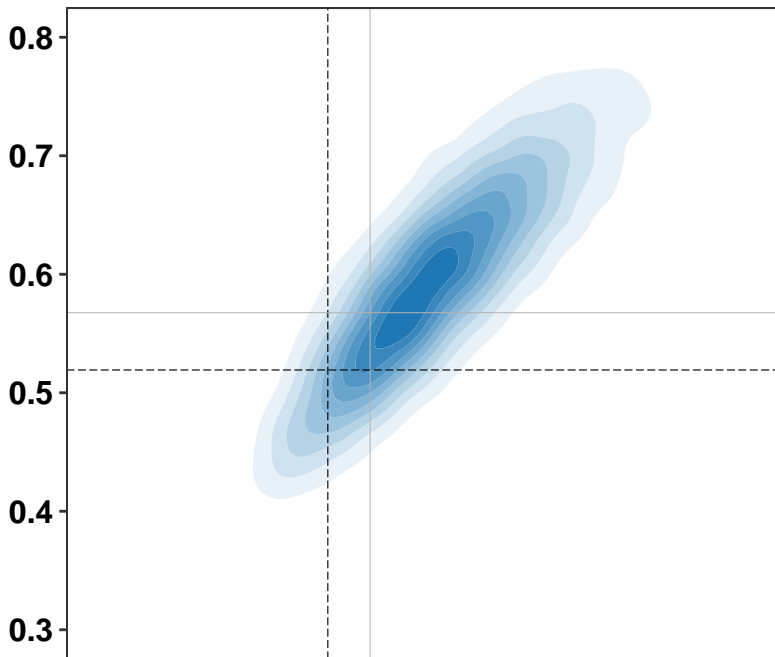
Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

**Appendix Figure 22:** Distribution of participants with hypertension who used anti-hypertensive medicines in relation to body-mass index (BMI) and waist-to-height ratio (WHtR), by region.

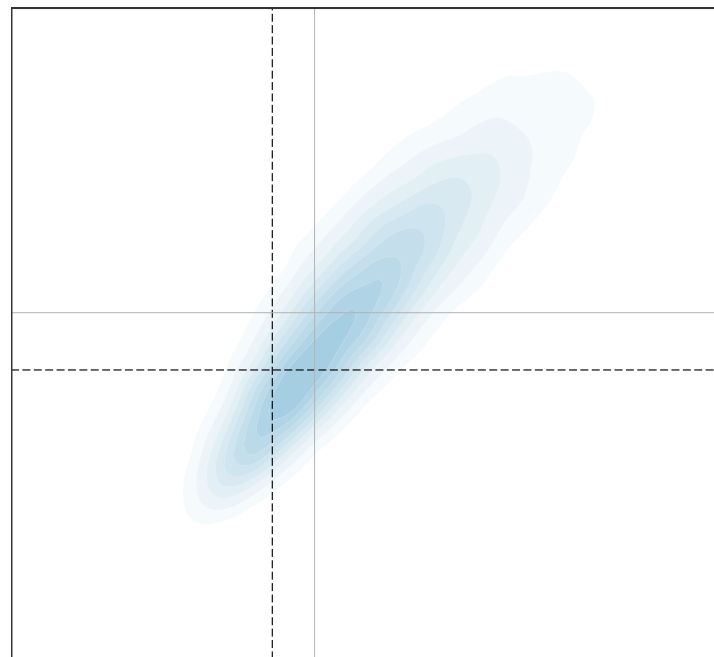
The shading indicates the density of participants with hypertension who used anti-hypertensive medicines in each region, with darker shades corresponding to more participants. The vertical and horizontal lines show median BMI and WHtR, respectively, for all participants (black-dashed) and those with hypertension (grey-solid) globally. See Appendix Figures 24 for results using waist circumference (WC).

# Women

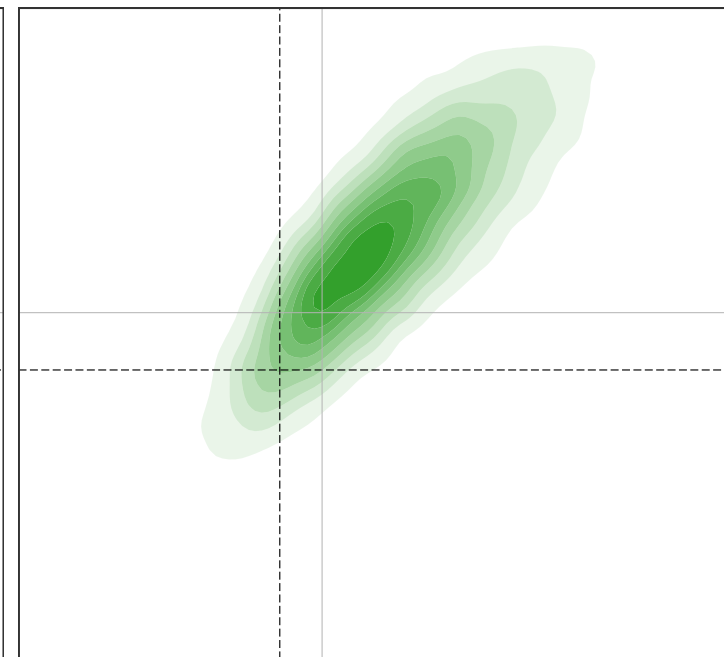
## Central and eastern Europe



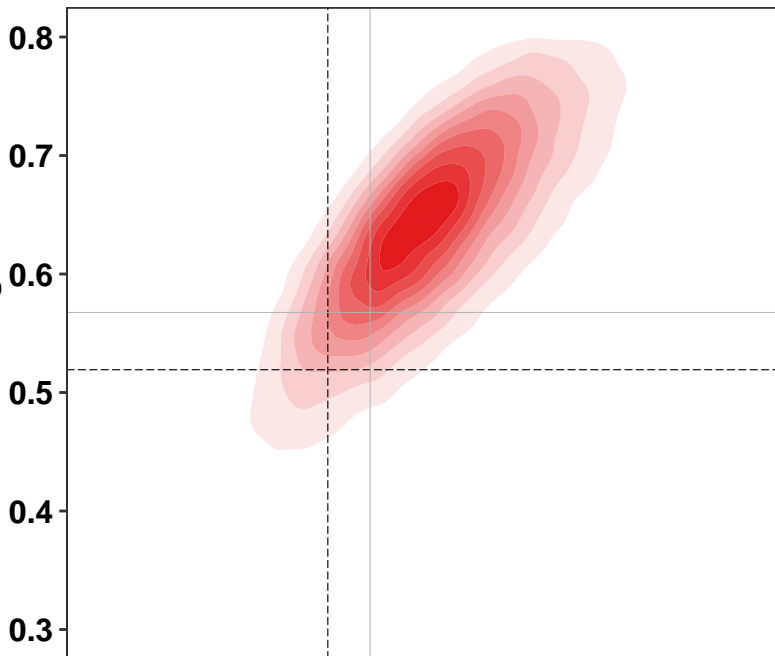
## High-income western



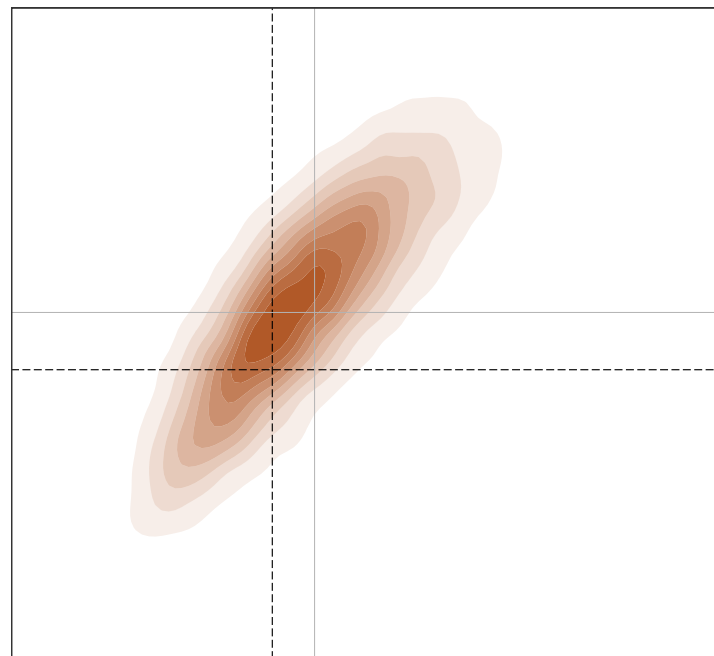
## Latin America and the Caribbean



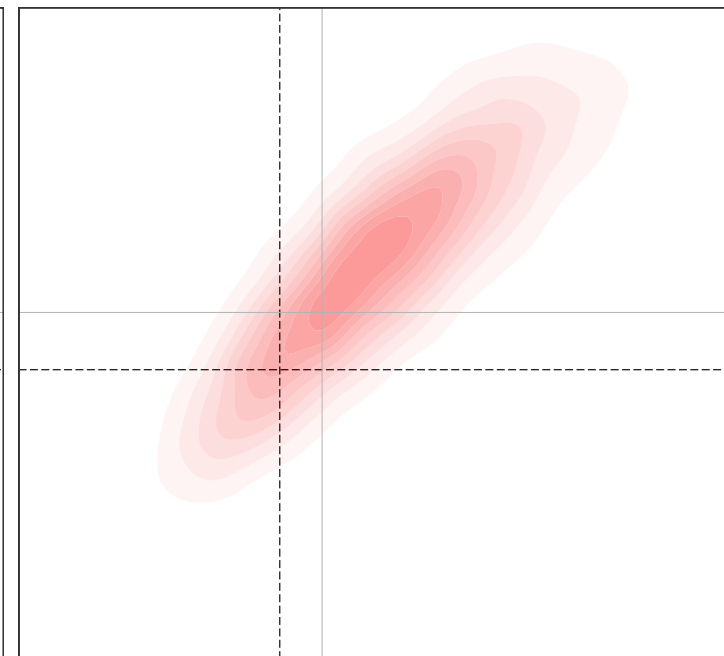
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



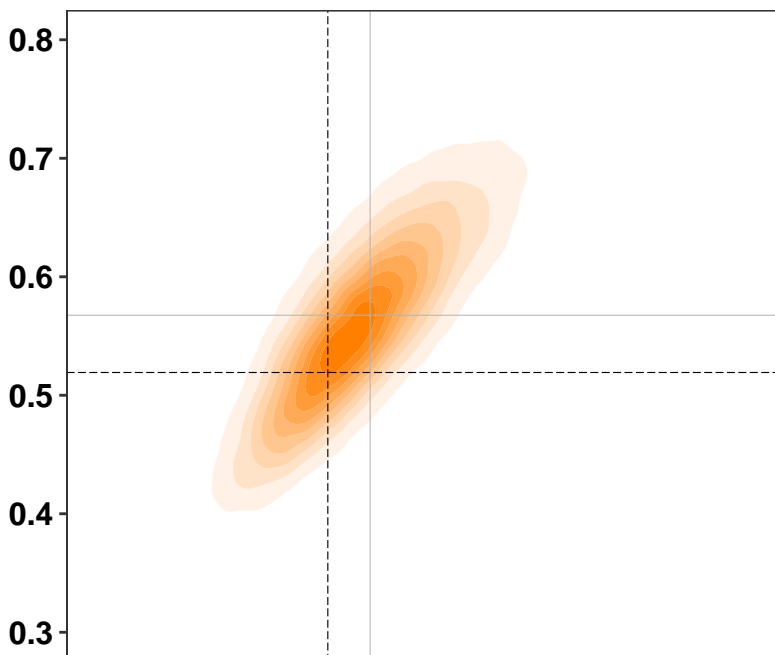
## South Asia



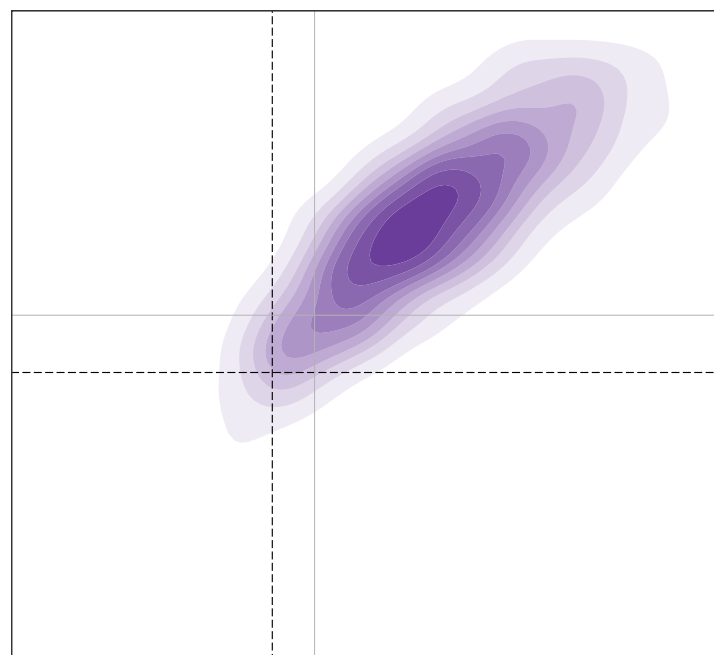
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania

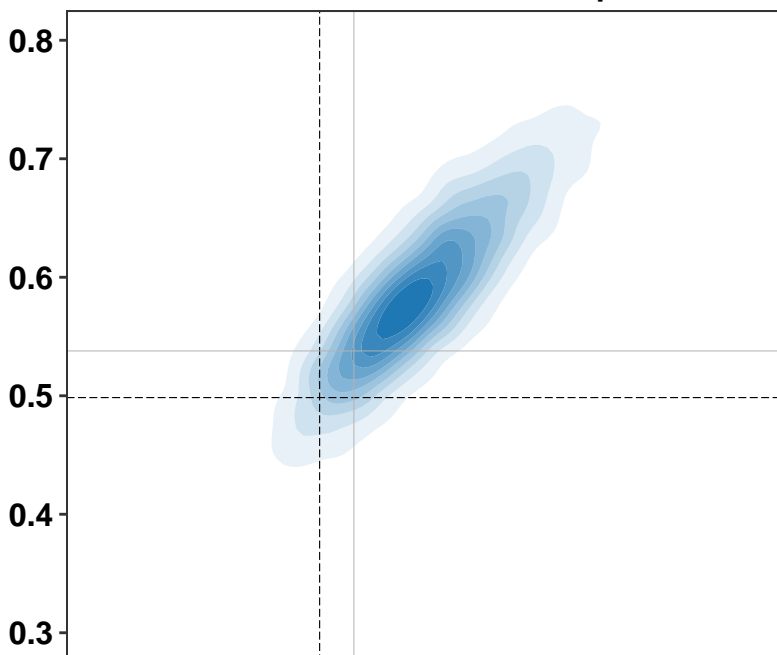


10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

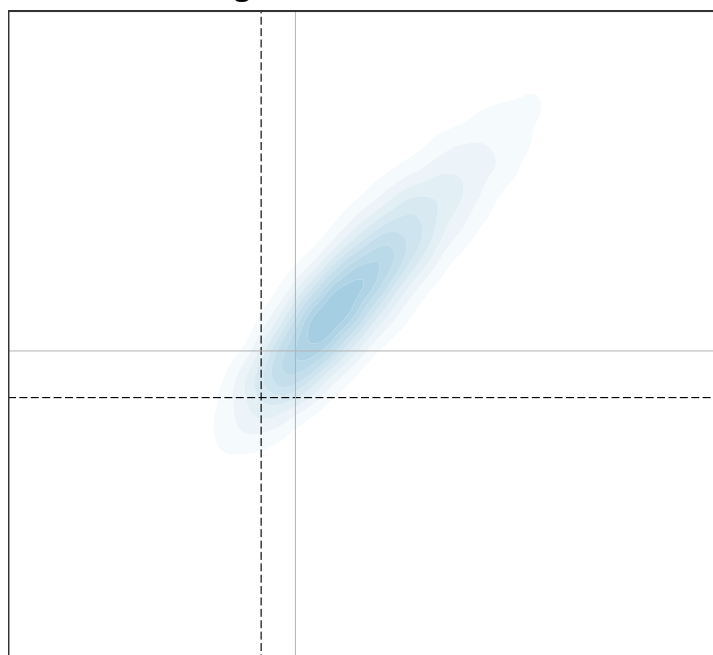
Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

# Men

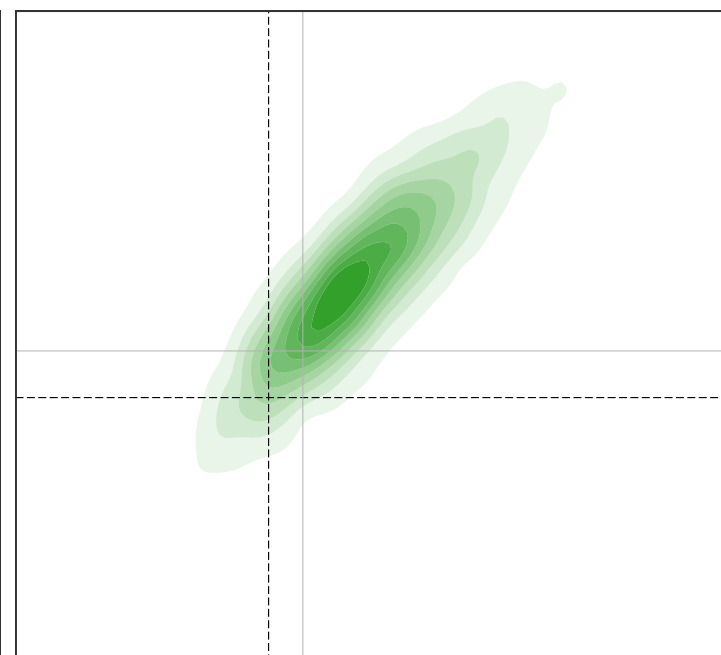
## Central and eastern Europe



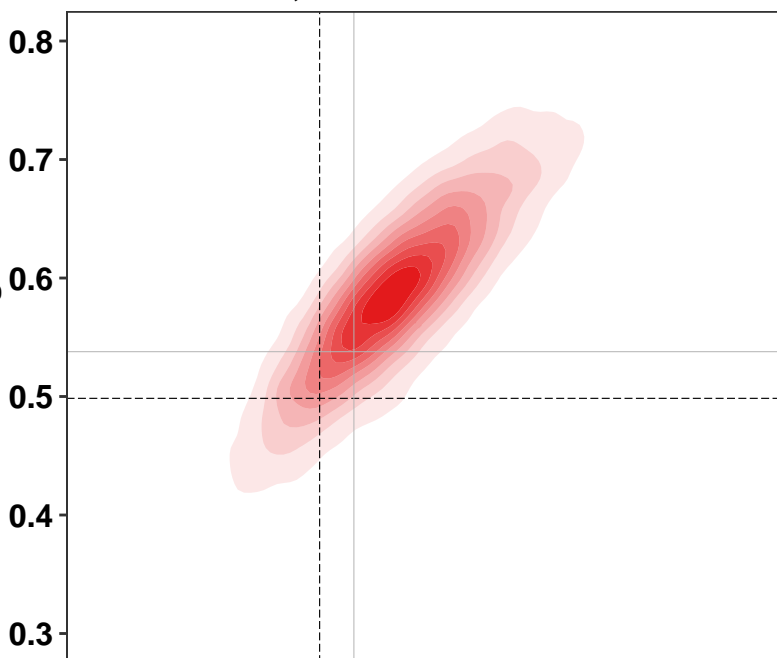
## High-income western



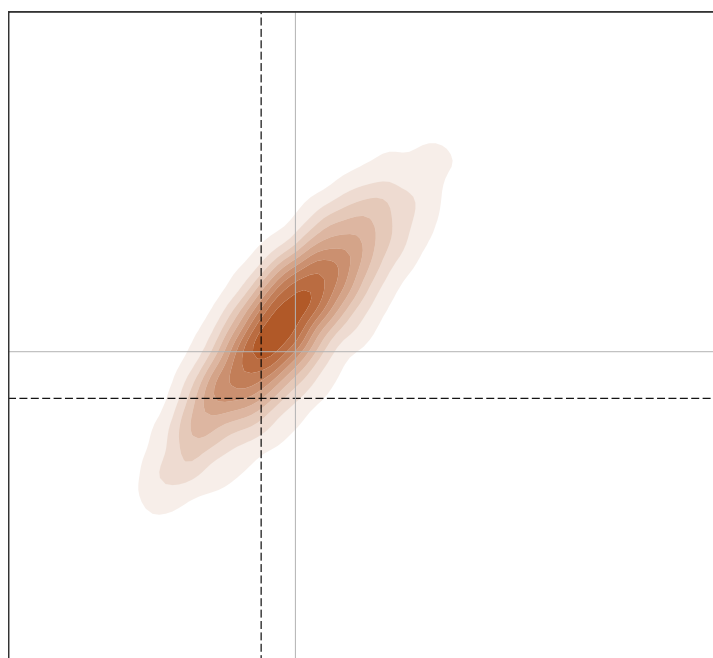
## Latin America and the Caribbean



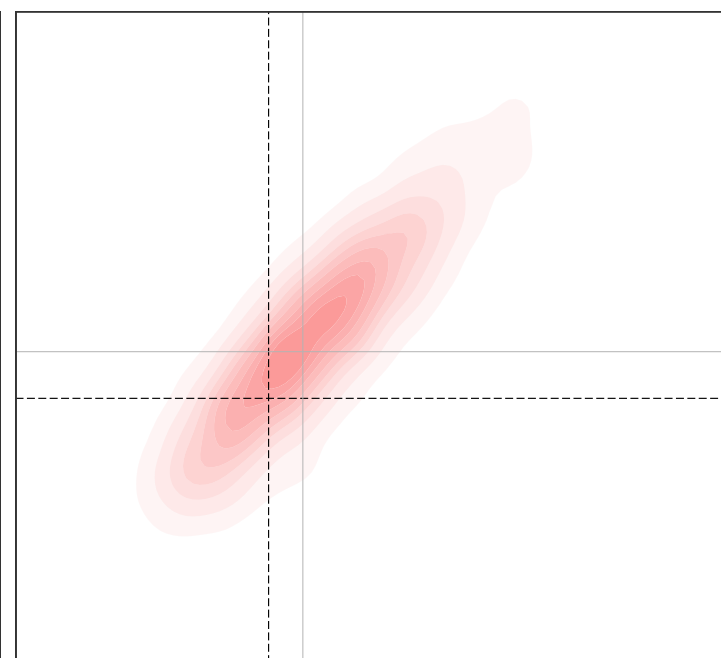
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



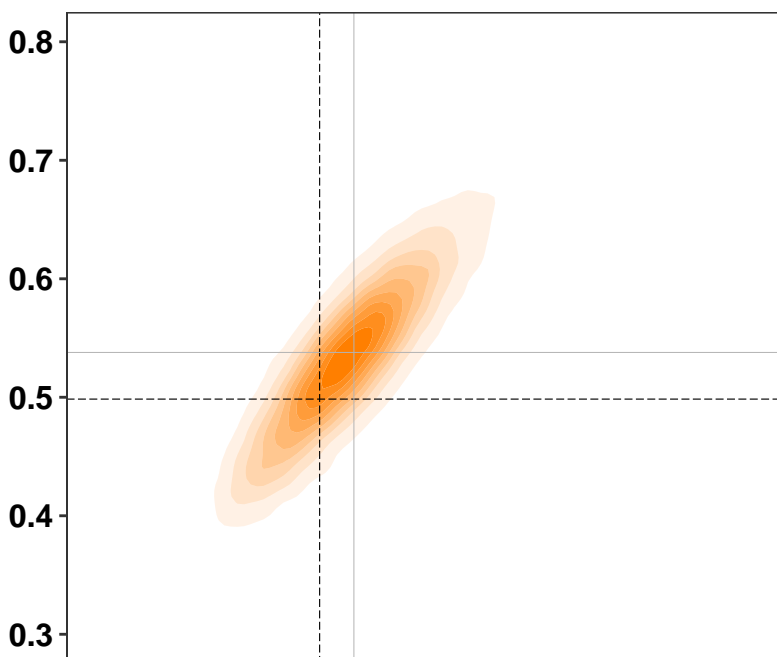
## South Asia



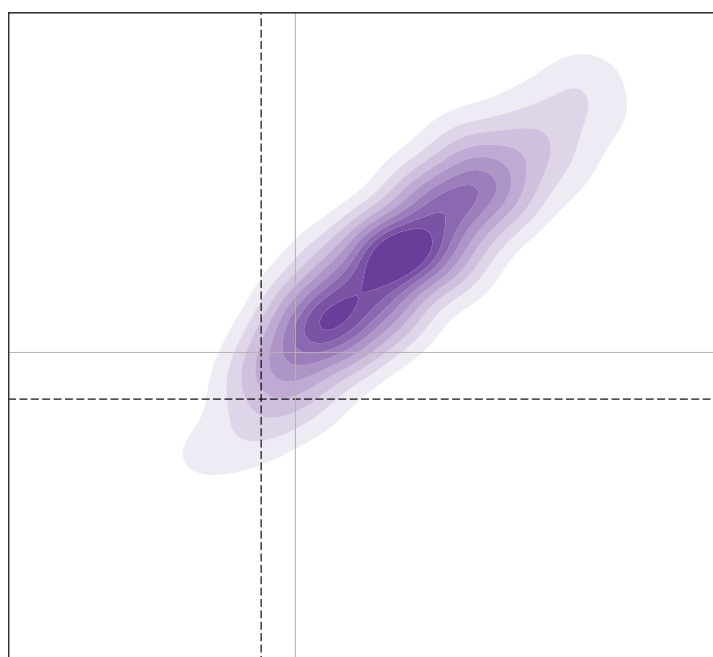
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

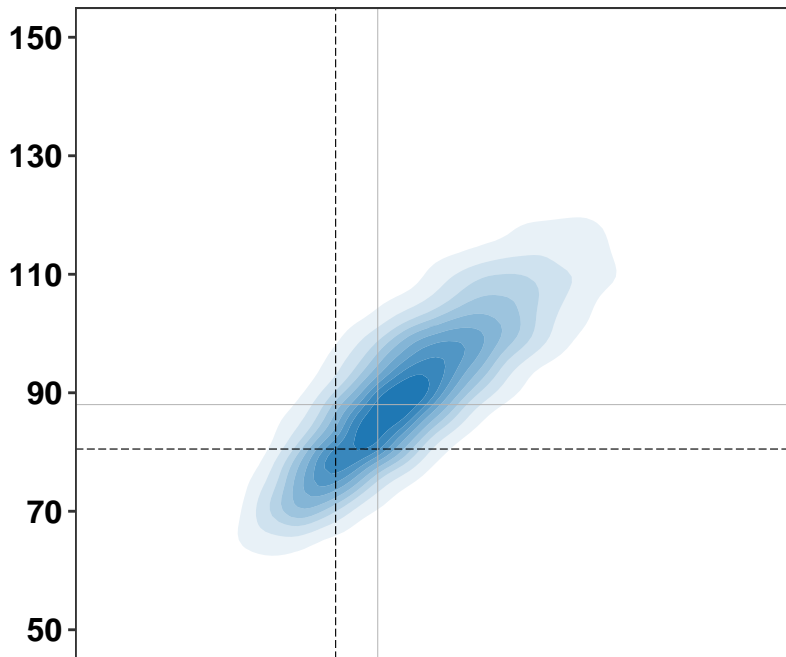
Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

**Appendix Figure 23:** Distribution of participants with hypertension who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines in relation to body-mass index (BMI) and waist circumference (WC), by region.

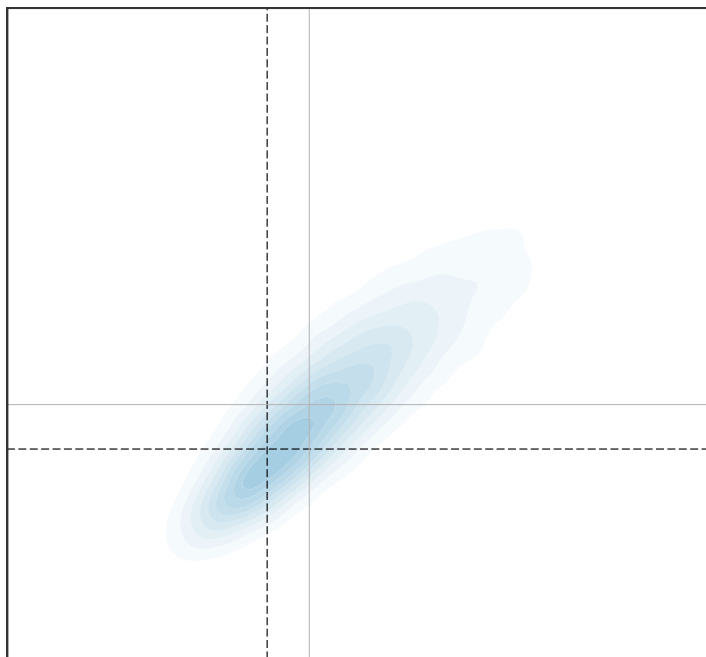
The shading indicates the density of participants with hypertension who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines in each region, with darker shades corresponding to more participants. The vertical and horizontal lines show median BMI and WC, respectively, for all participants (black-dashed) and those with hypertension (grey-solid) globally.

# Women

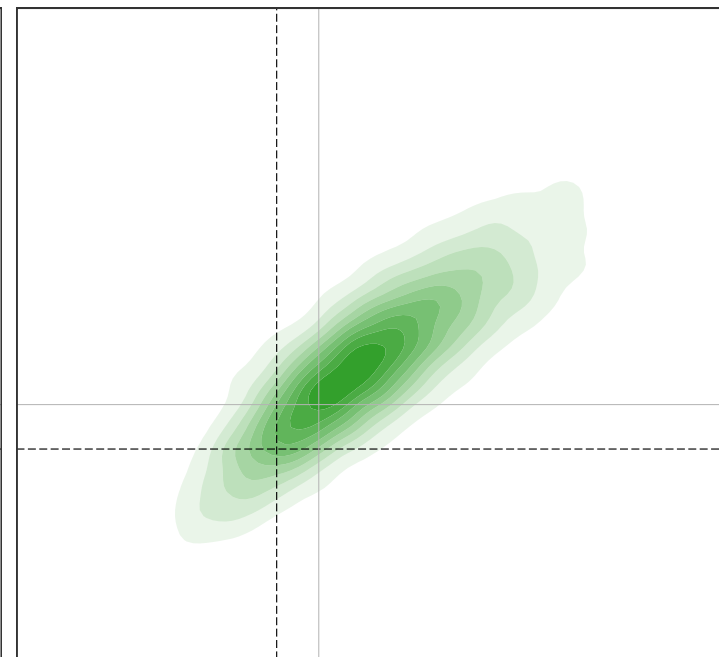
## Central and eastern Europe



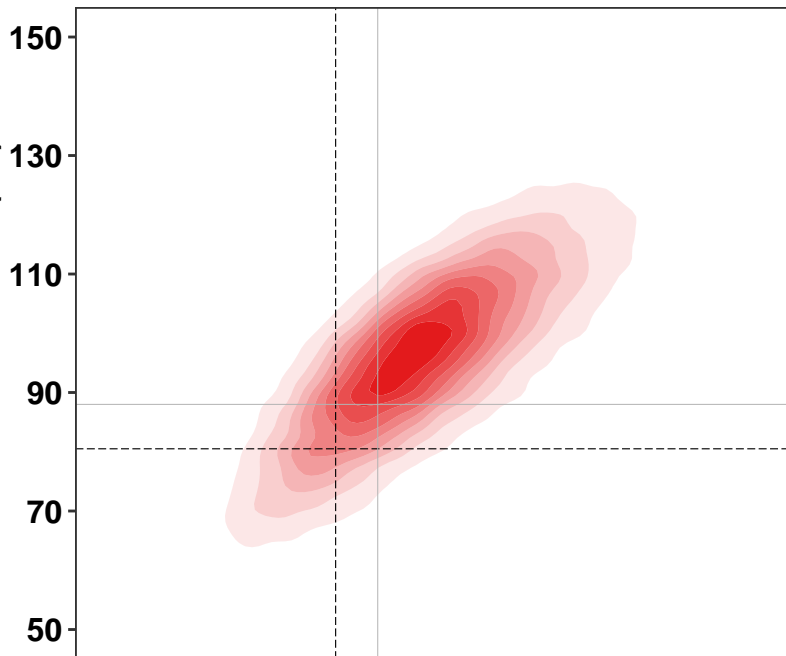
## High-income western



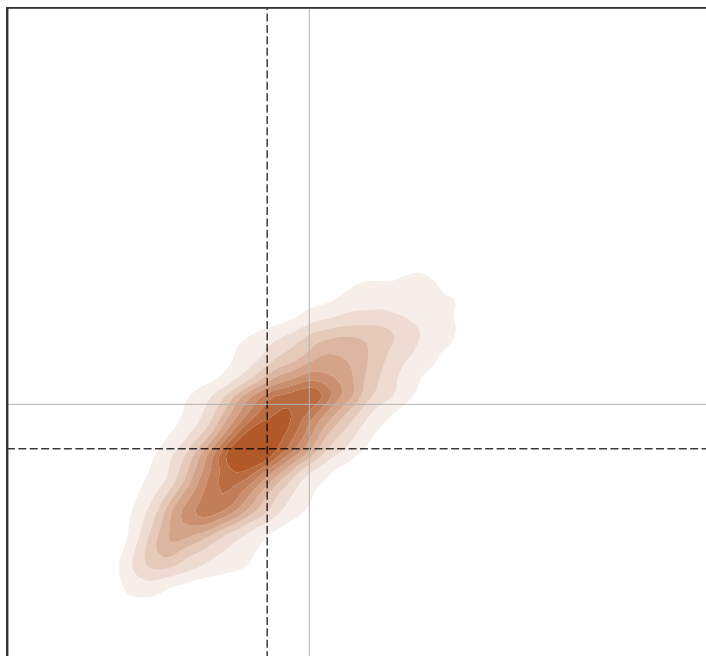
## Latin America and the Caribbean



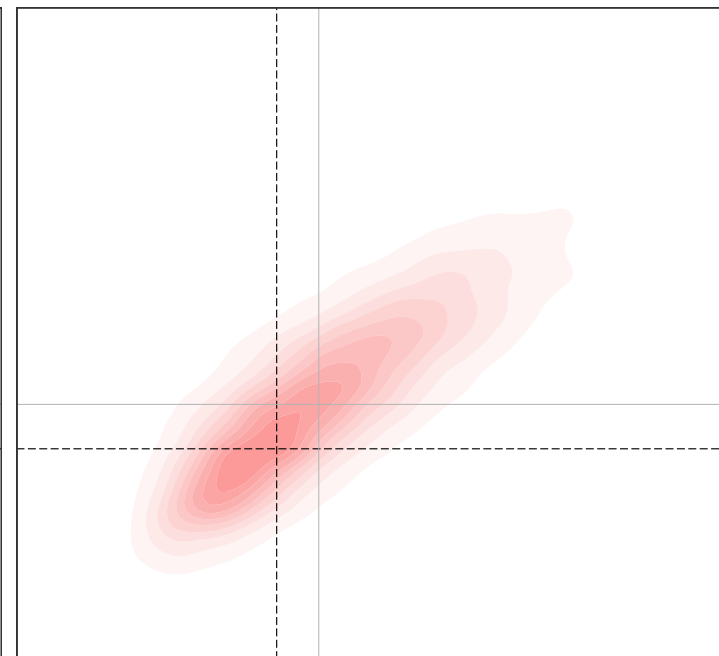
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



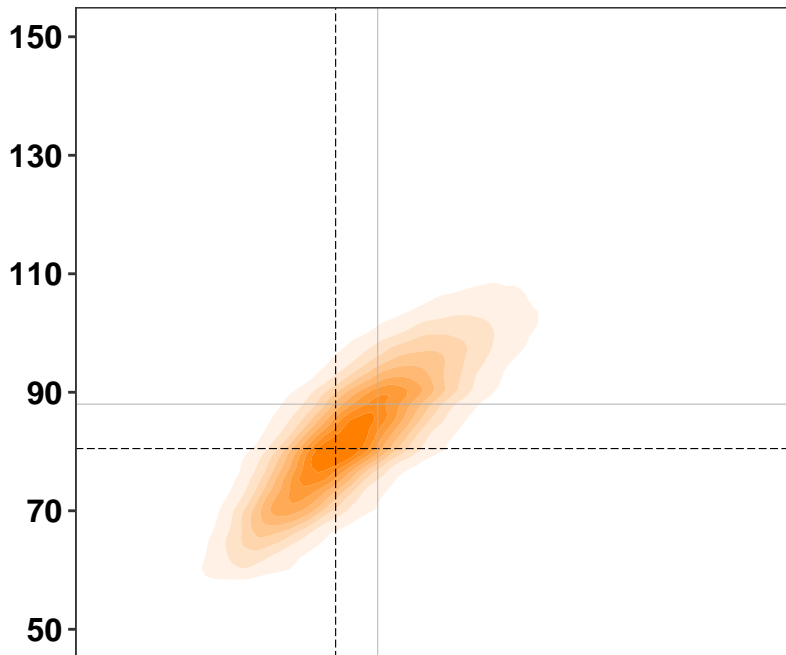
## South Asia



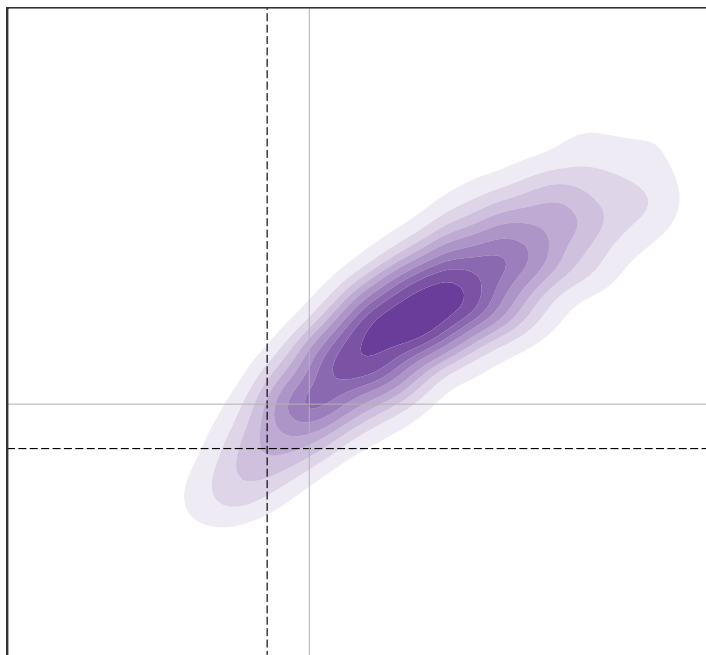
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



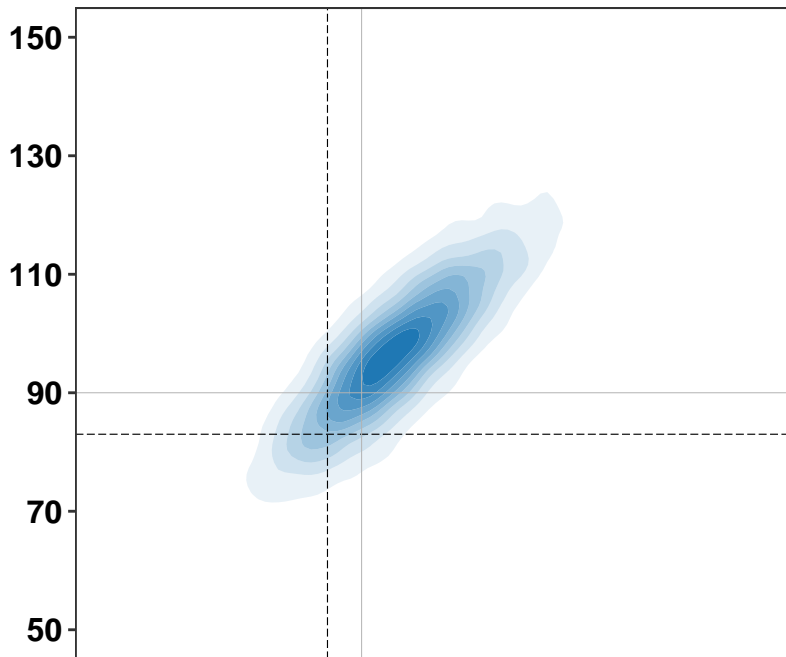
10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

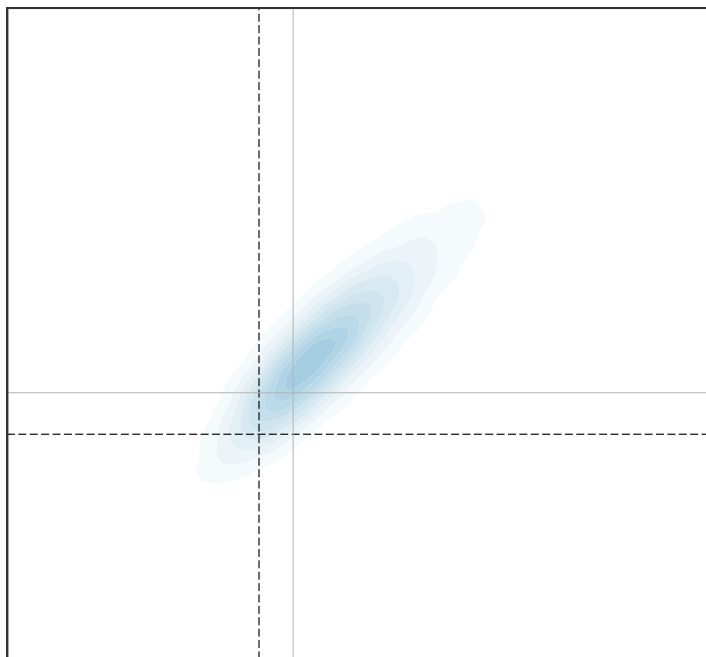
Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

# Men

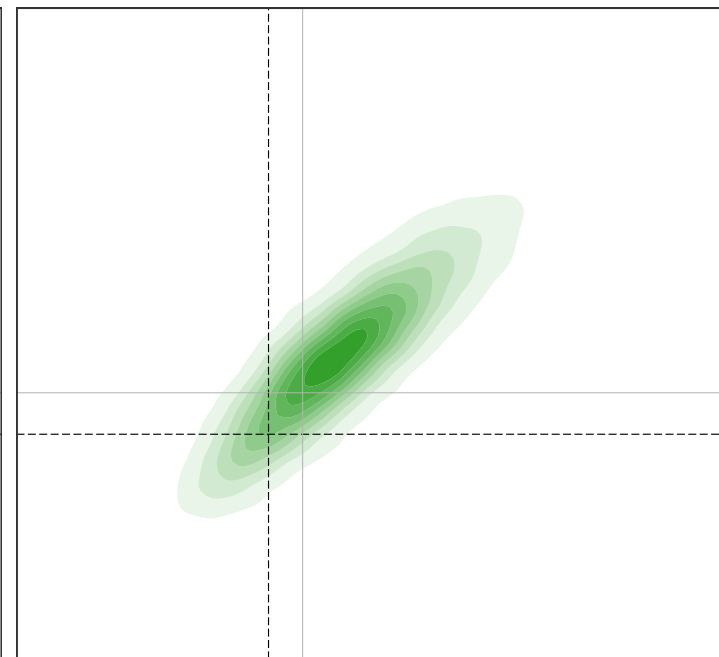
## Central and eastern Europe



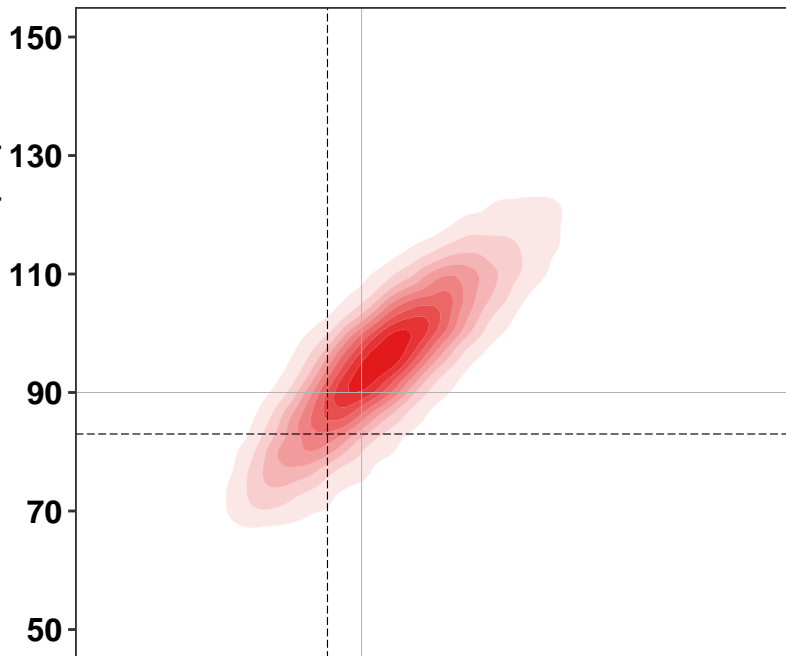
## High-income western



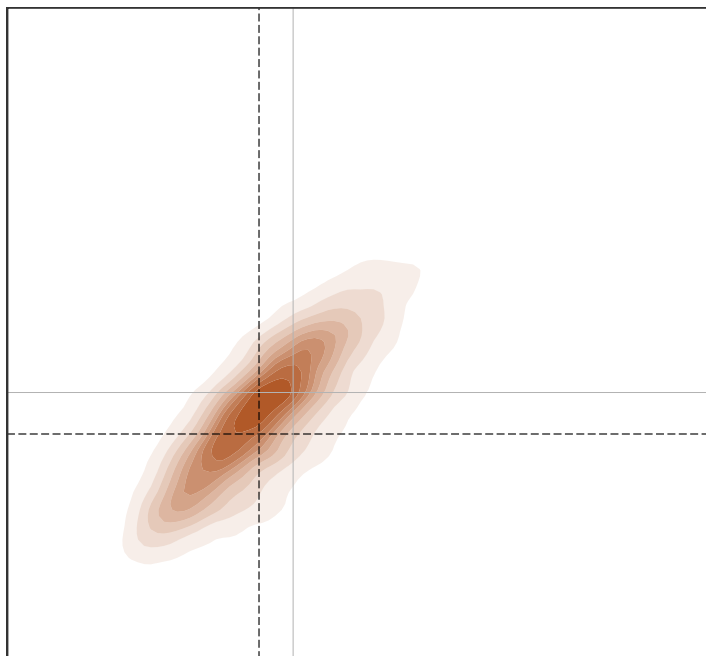
## Latin America and the Caribbean



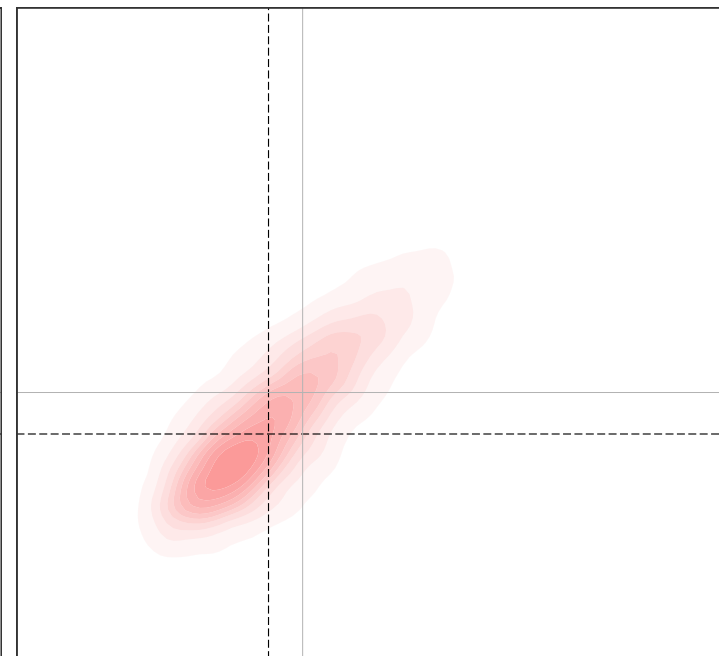
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



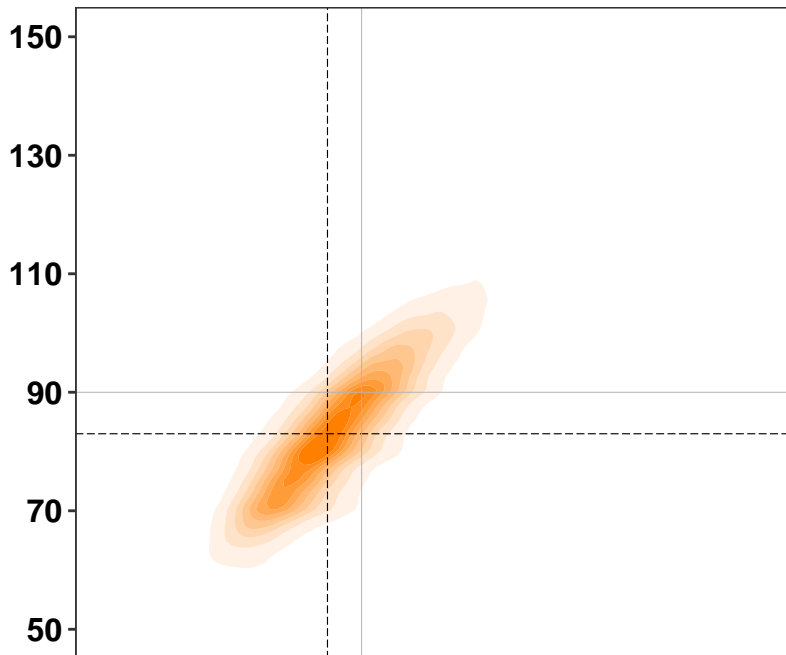
## South Asia



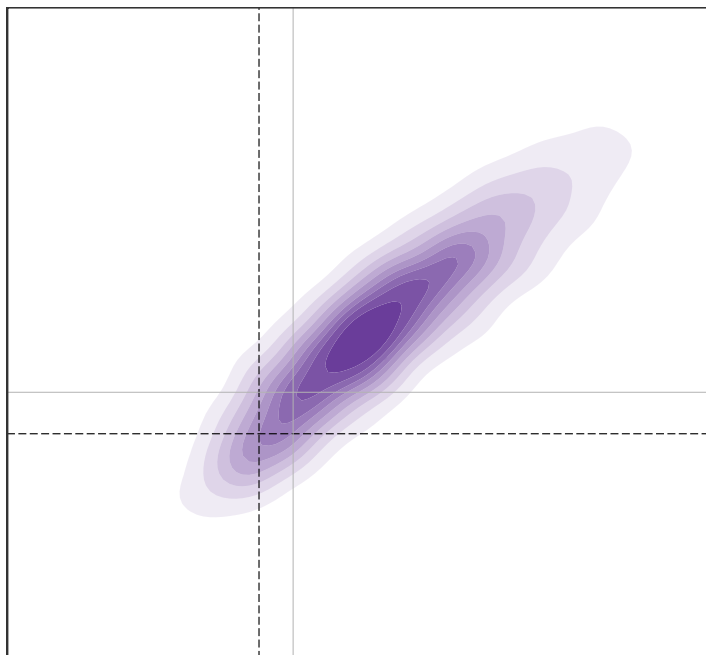
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

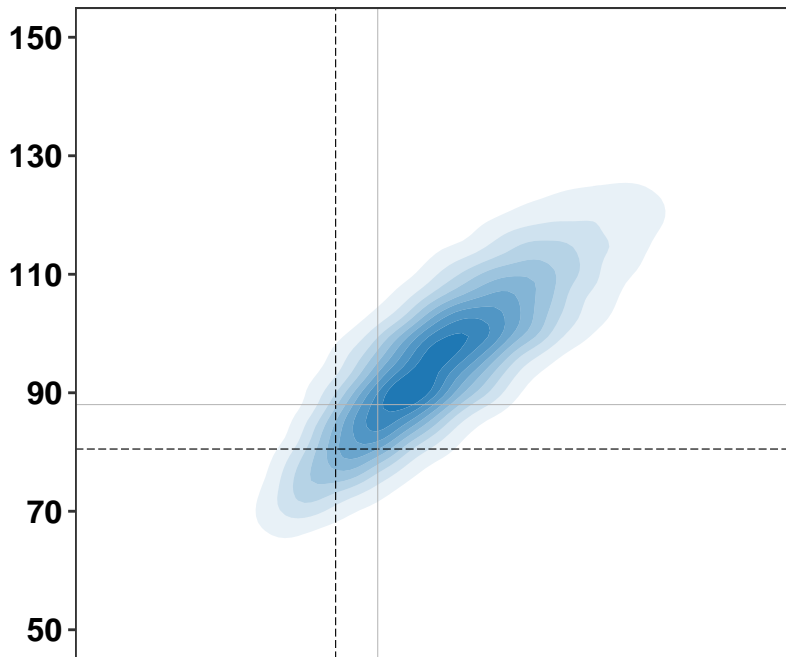
**Appendix Figure 24:** Distribution of participants with hypertension who used anti-hypertensive medicines in relation to body-mass index (BMI) and waist circumference (WC), by region.

The shading indicates the density of participants with hypertension who used anti-hypertensive medicines in each region, with darker shades corresponding to more participants. The vertical and horizontal lines show median BMI and WC, respectively, for all participants (black-dashed) and those with hypertension (grey-solid) globally.

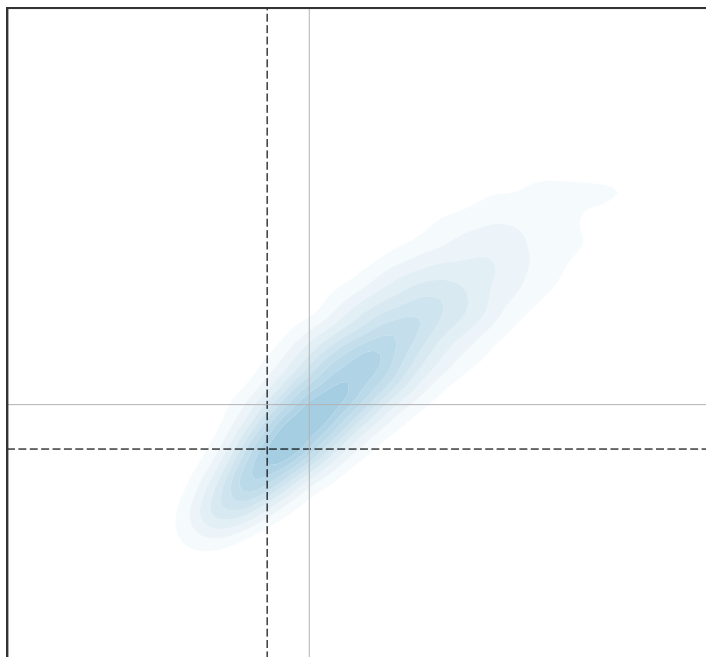


# Women

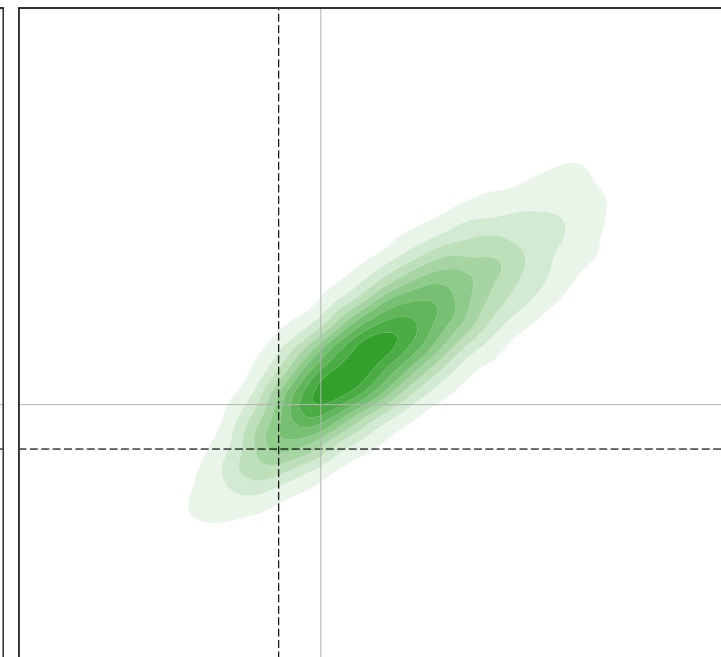
## Central and eastern Europe



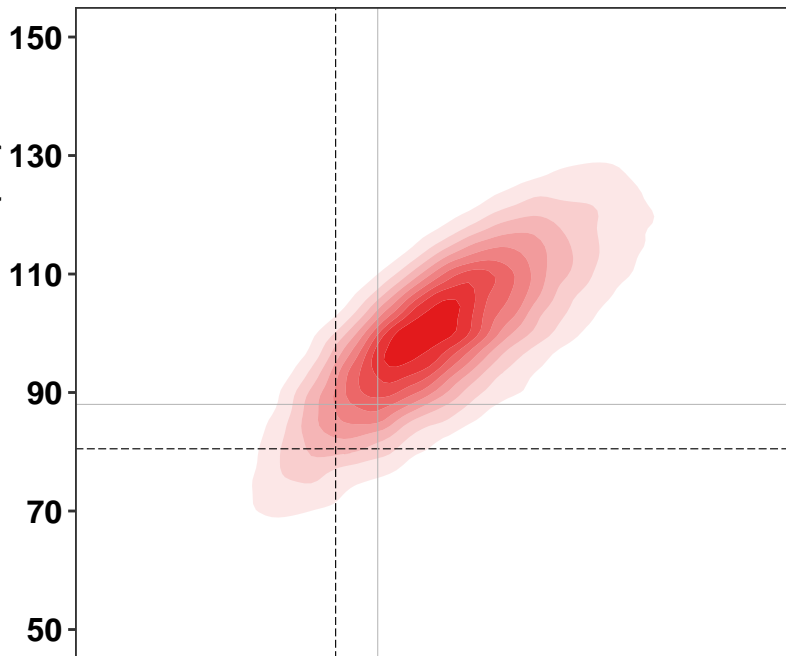
## High-income western



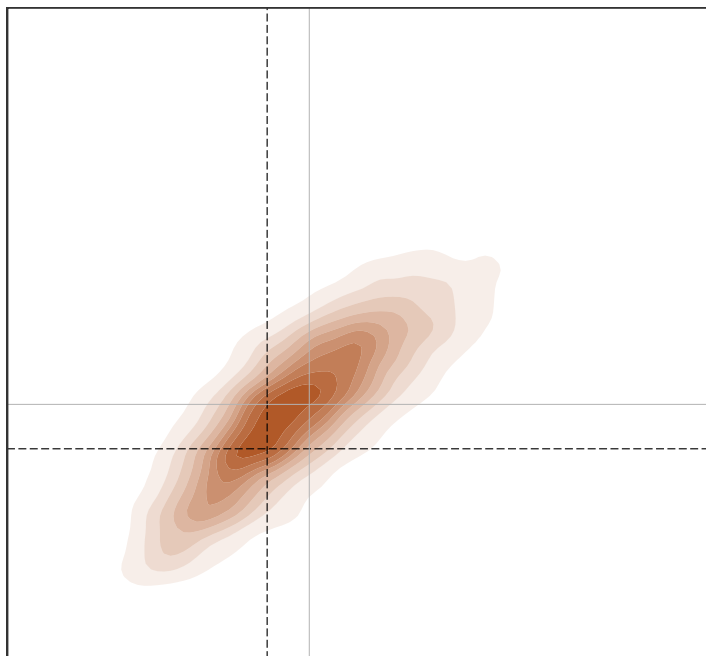
## Latin America and the Caribbean



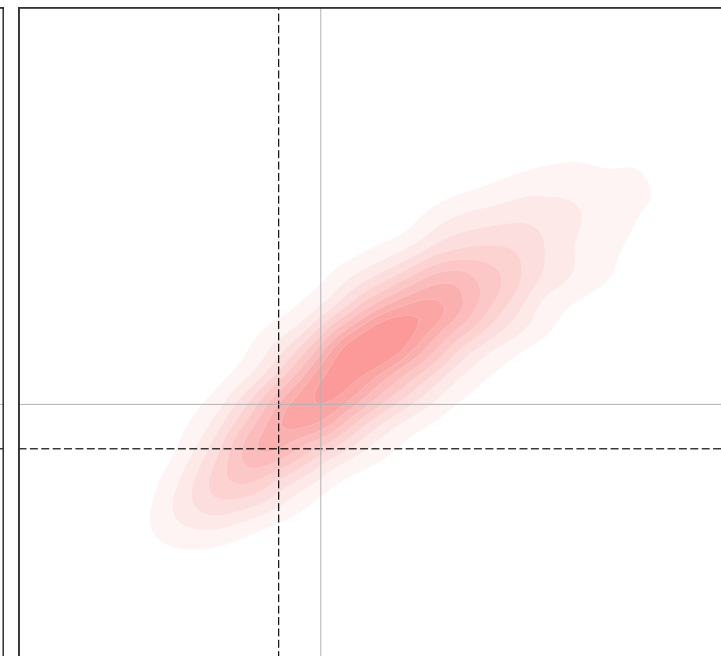
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



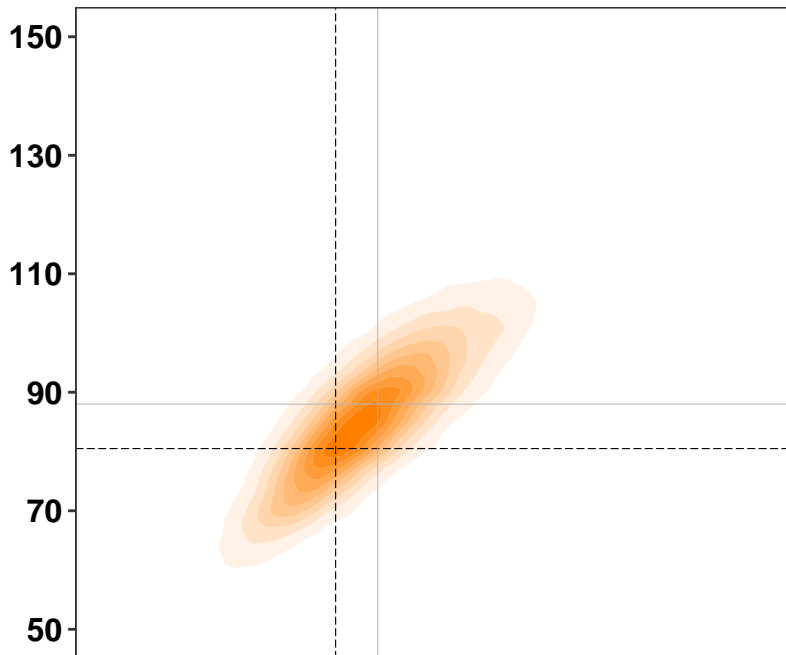
## South Asia



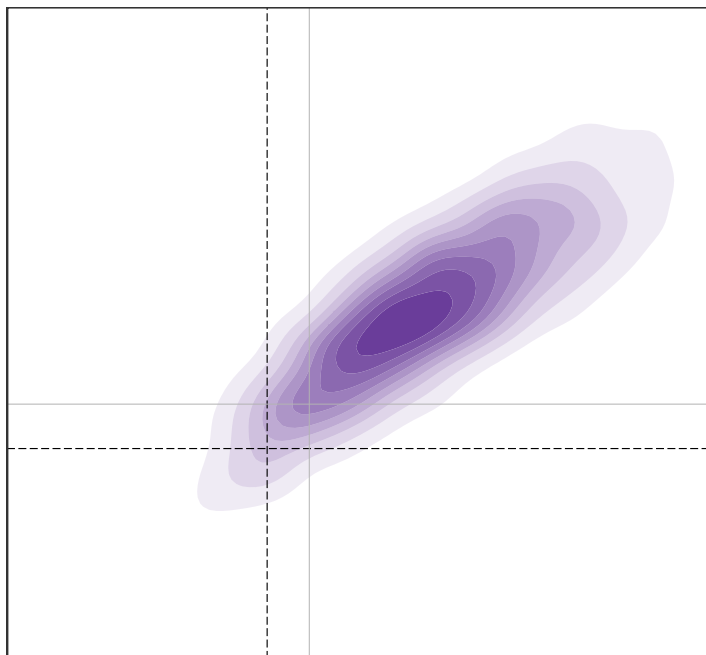
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



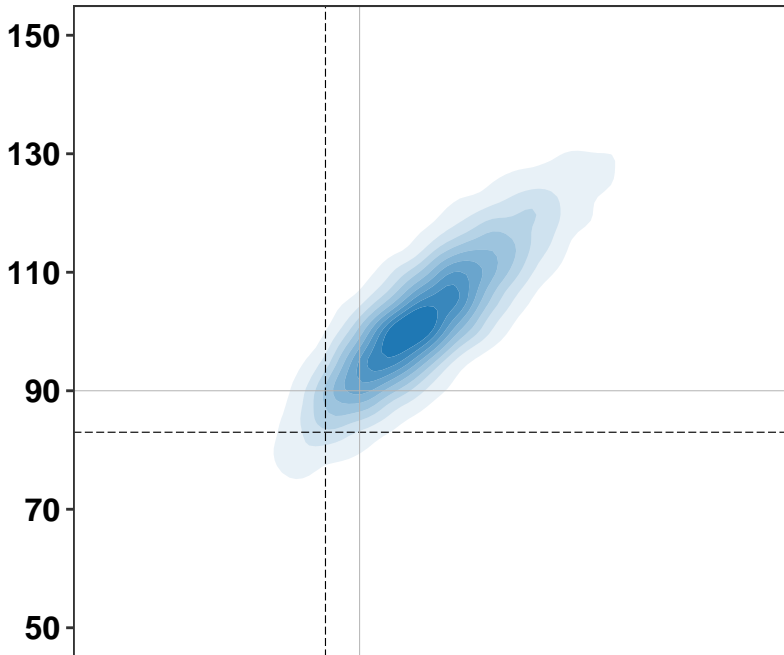
10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

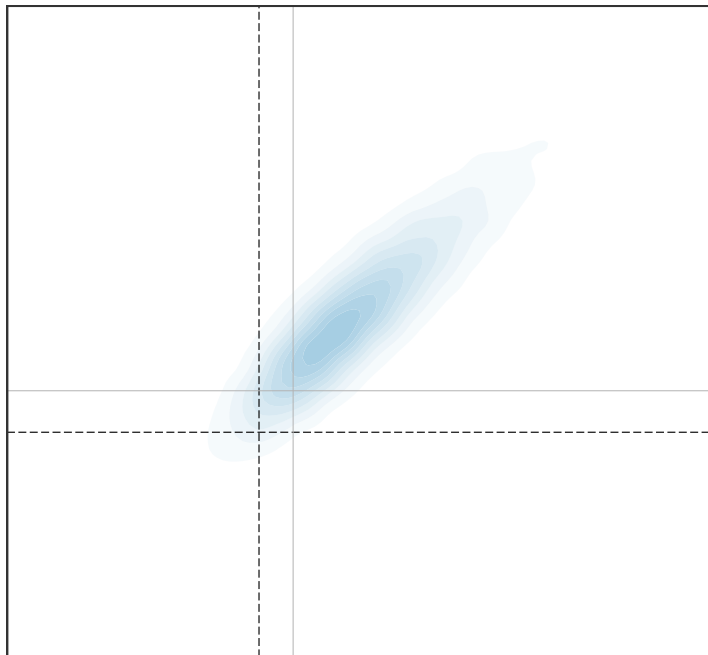
Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

# Men

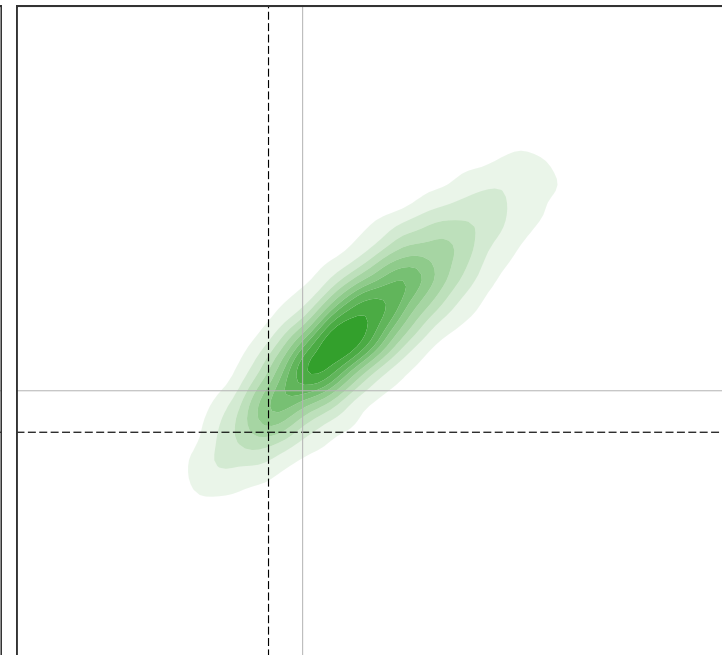
## Central and eastern Europe



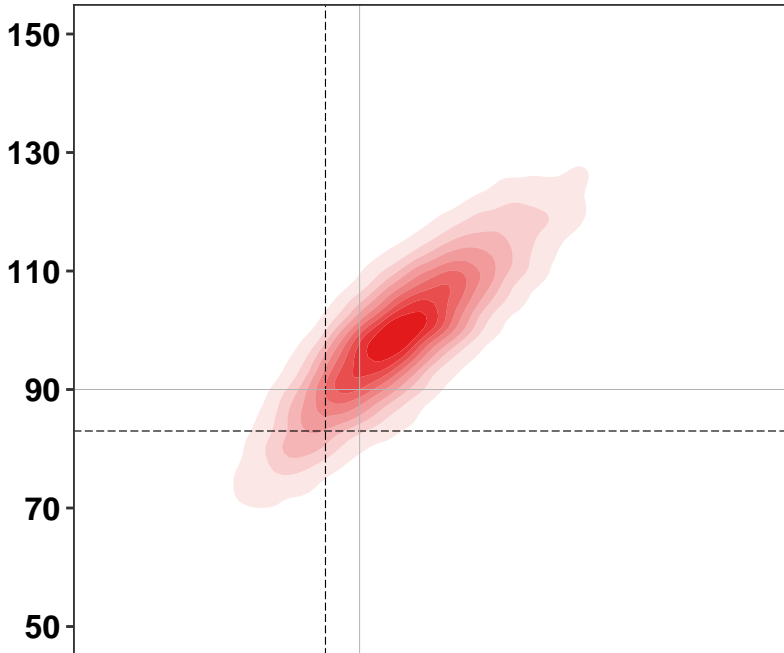
## High-income western



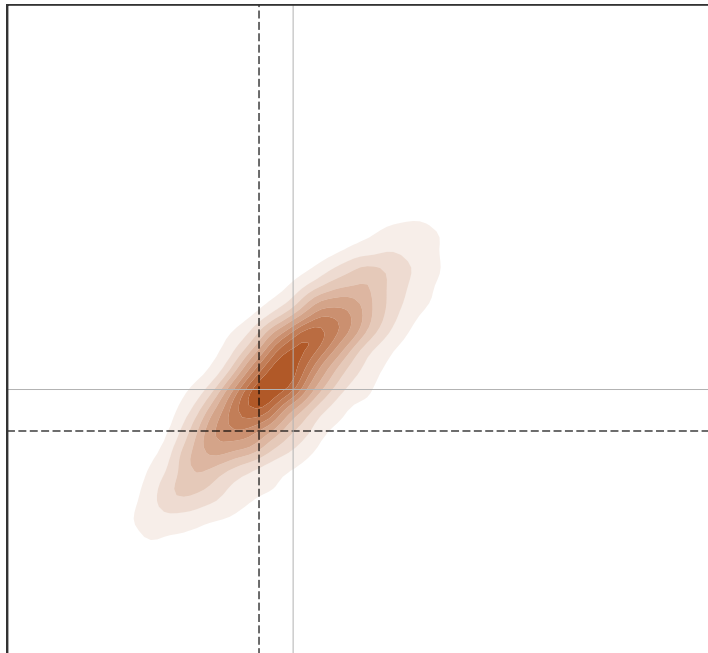
## Latin America and the Caribbean



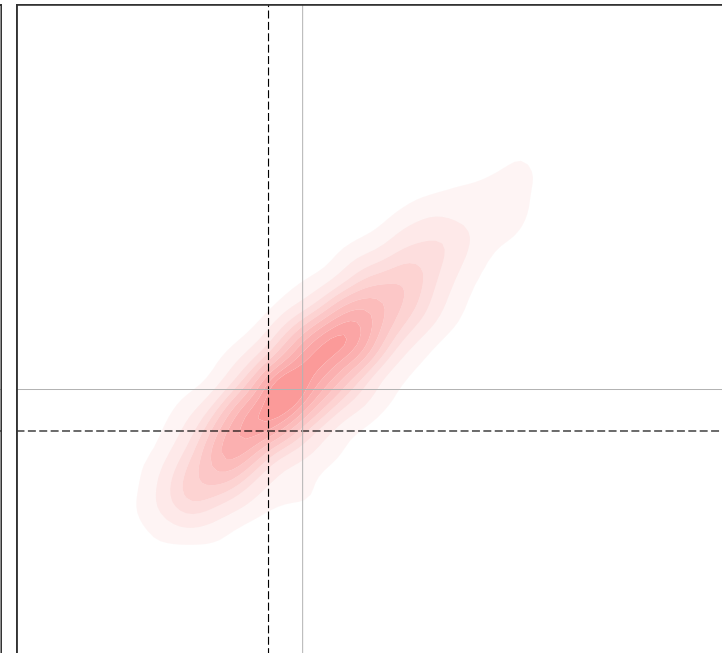
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



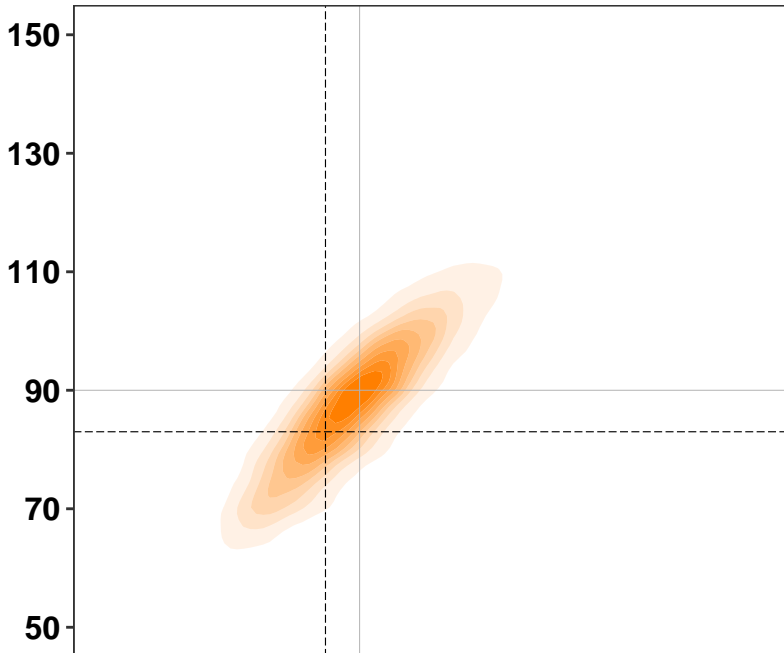
## South Asia



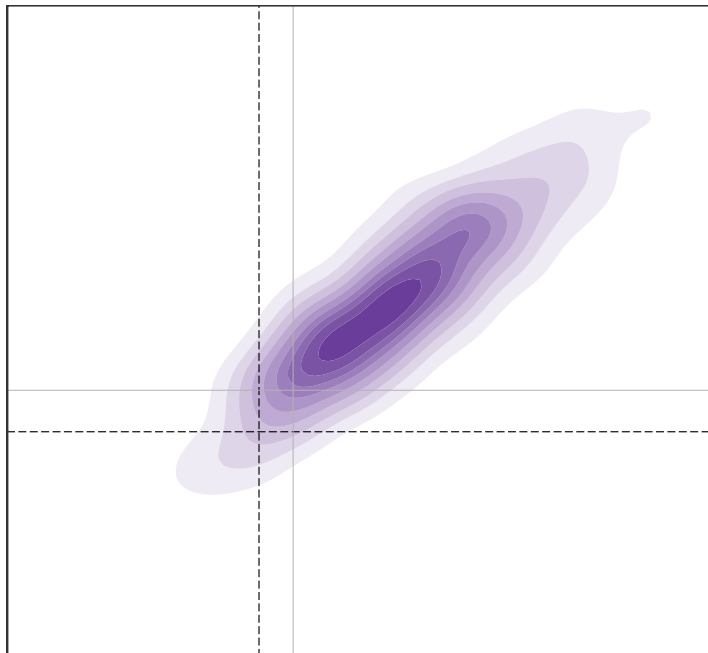
## Sub-Saharan Africa



## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

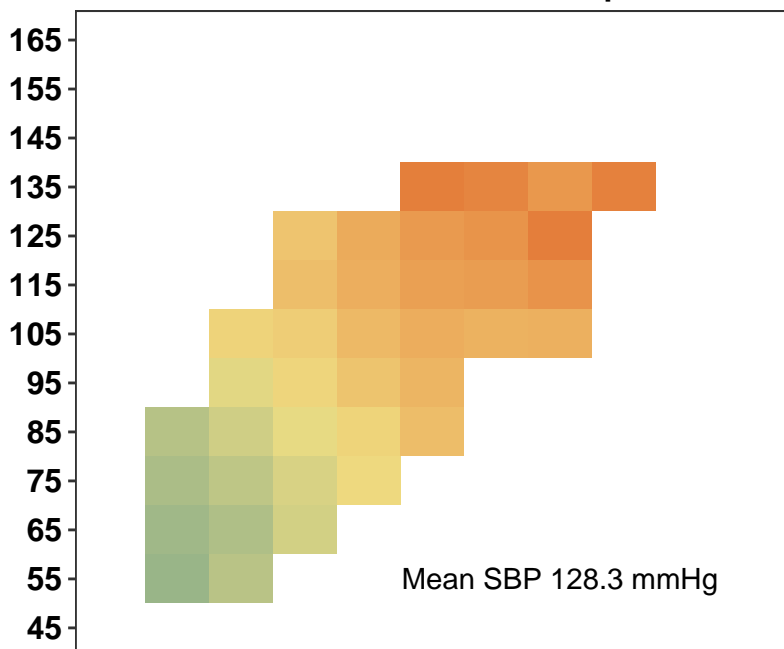
Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

**Appendix Figure 25:** Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

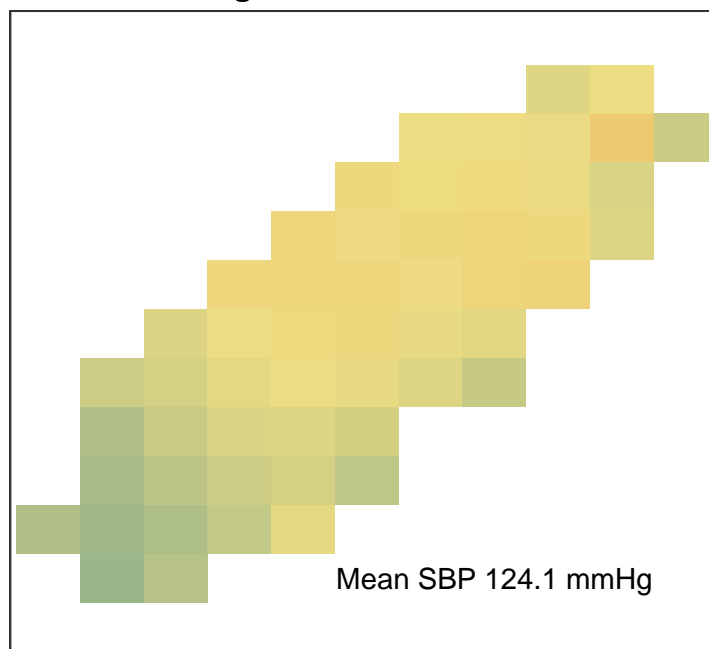
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the mean SBP among all participants in each region.

# Women

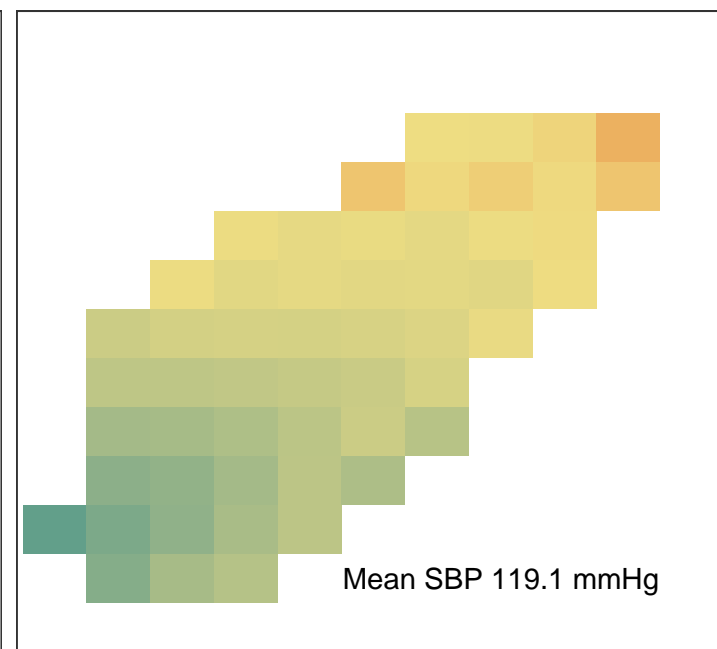
## Central and eastern Europe



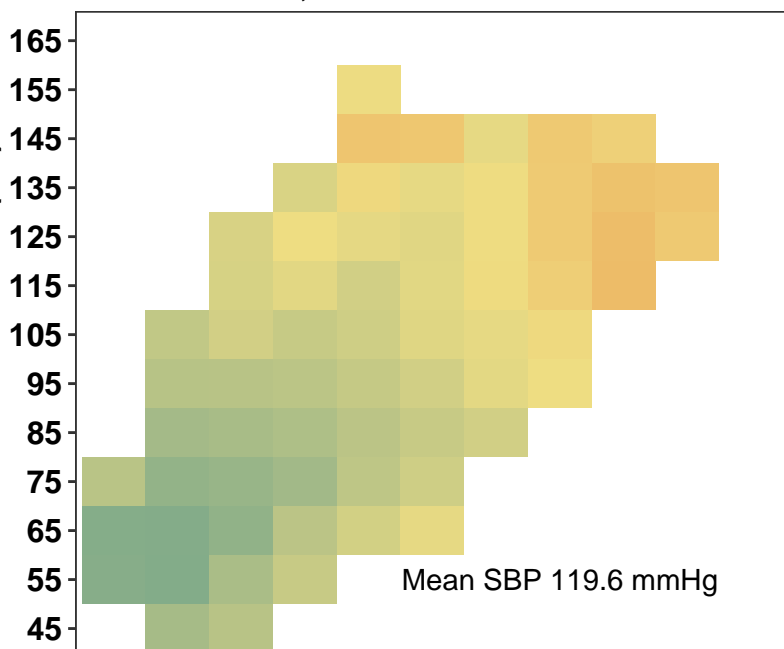
## High-income western



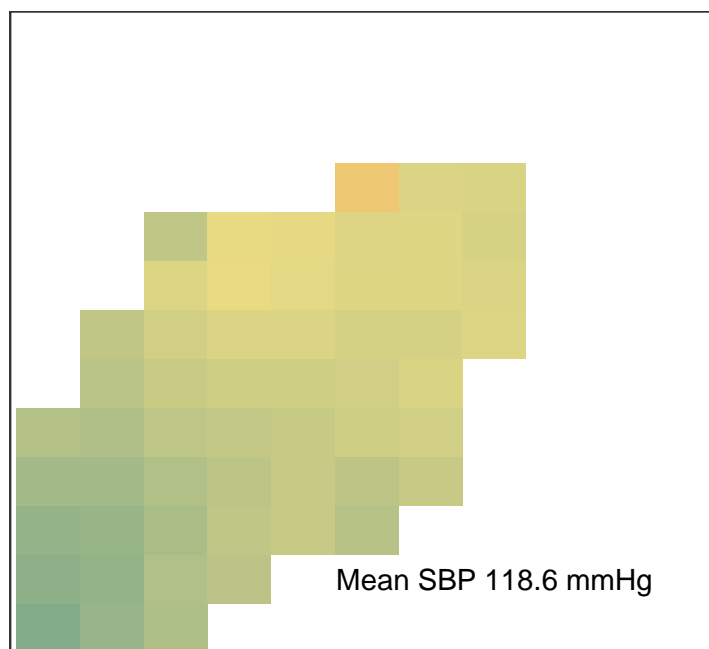
## Latin America and the Caribbean



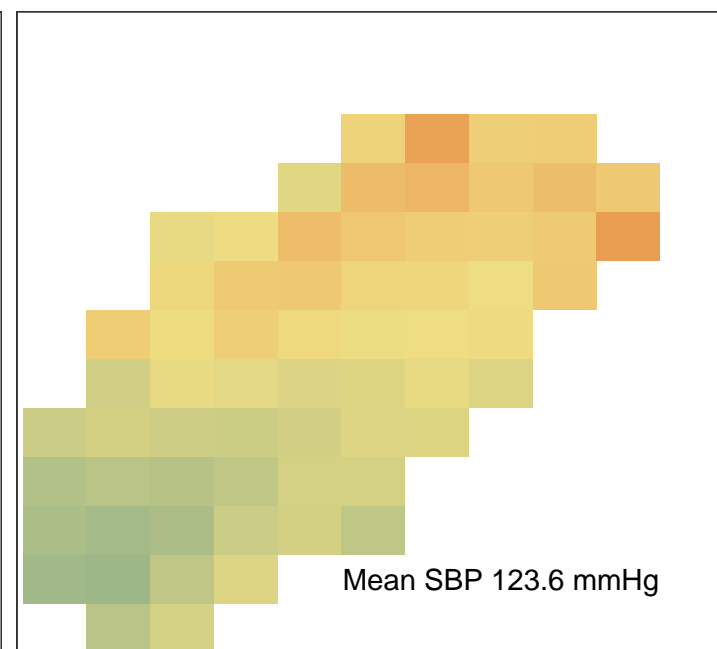
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



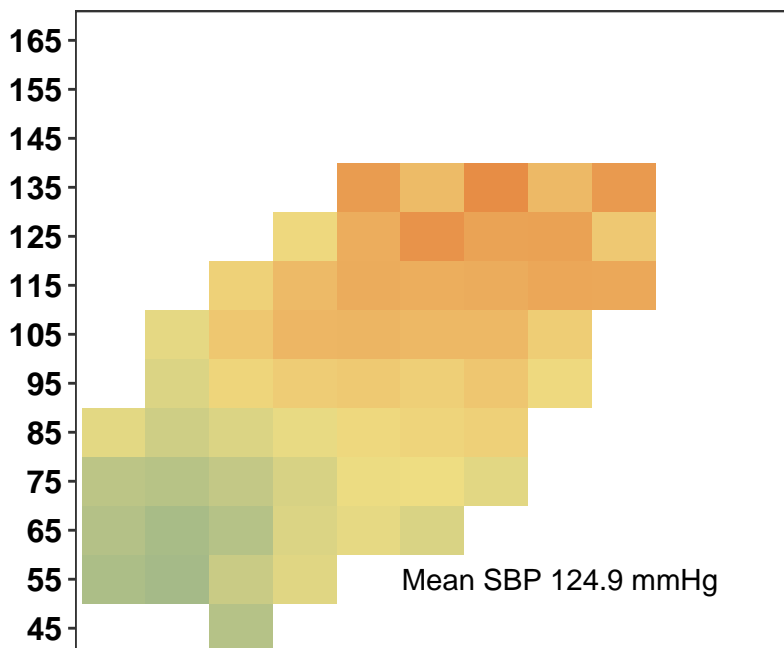
## South Asia



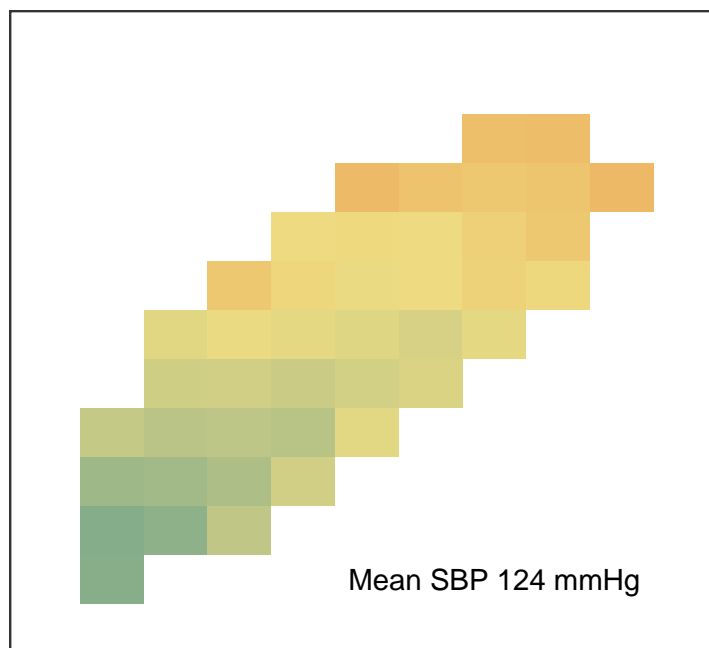
## Sub-Saharan Africa



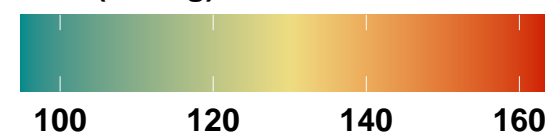
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



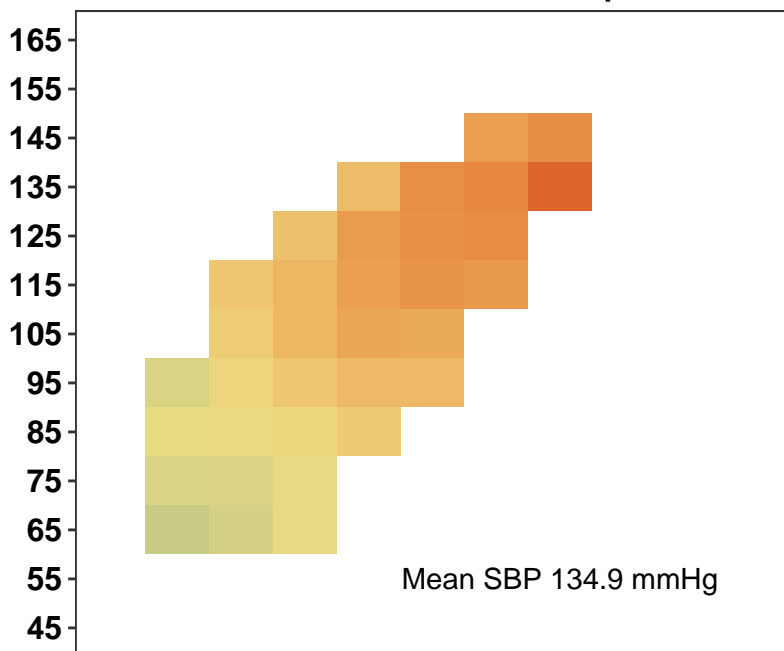
### SBP (mmHg)



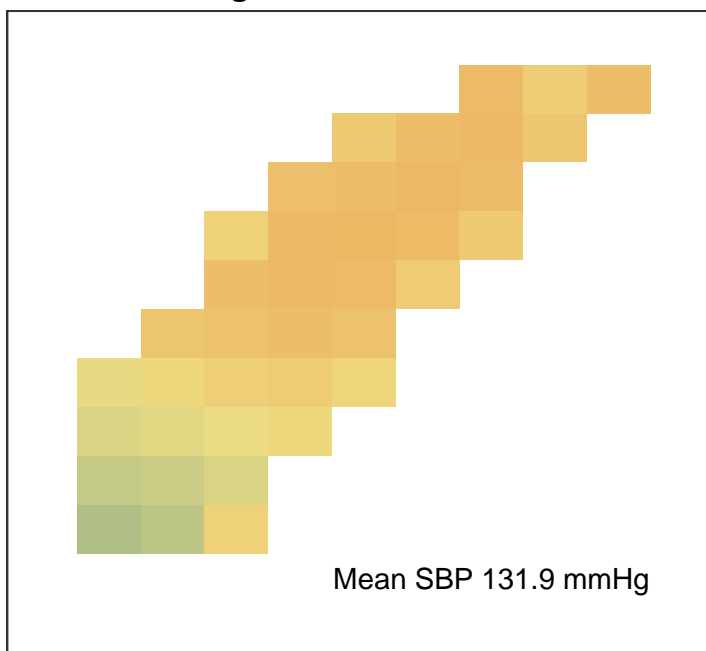
Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

# Men

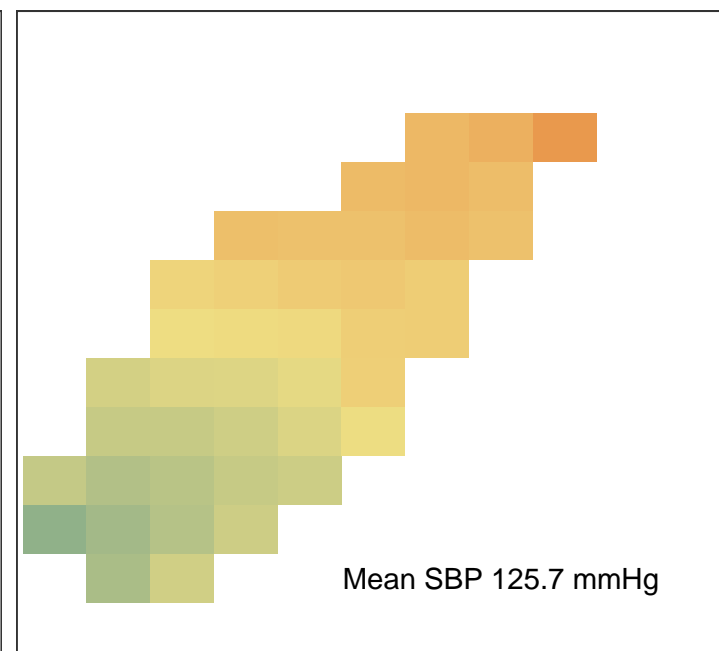
## Central and eastern Europe



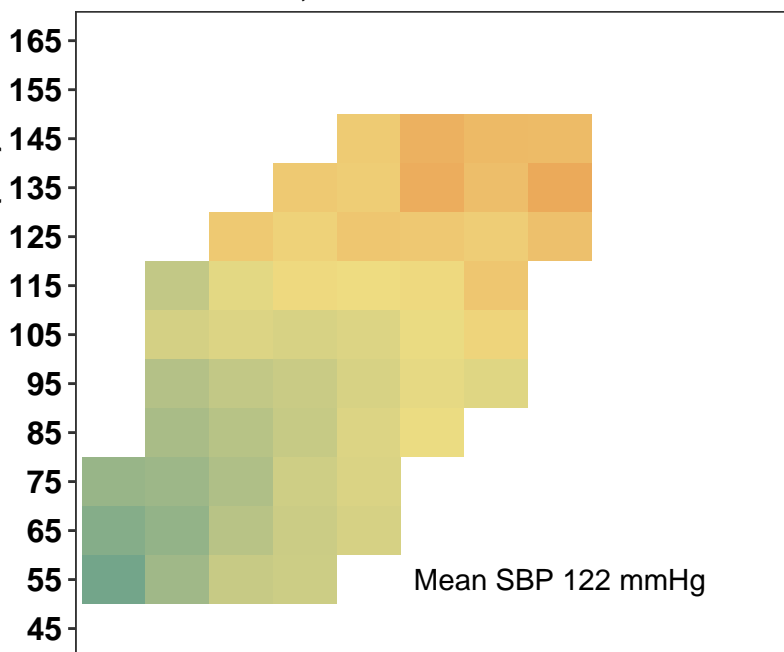
## High-income western



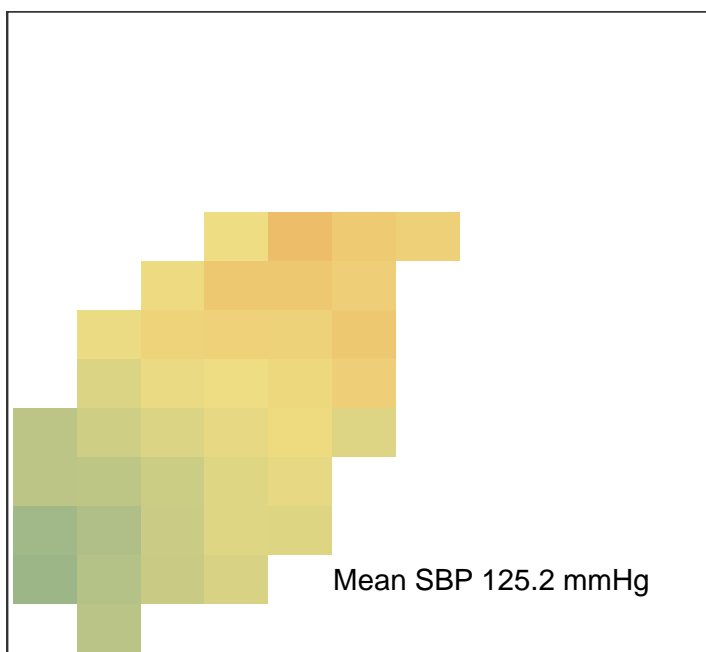
## Latin America and the Caribbean



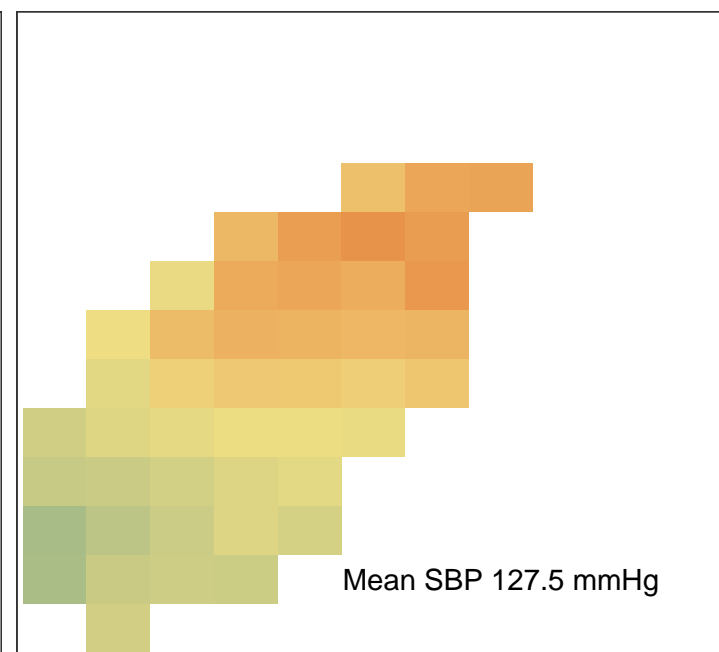
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



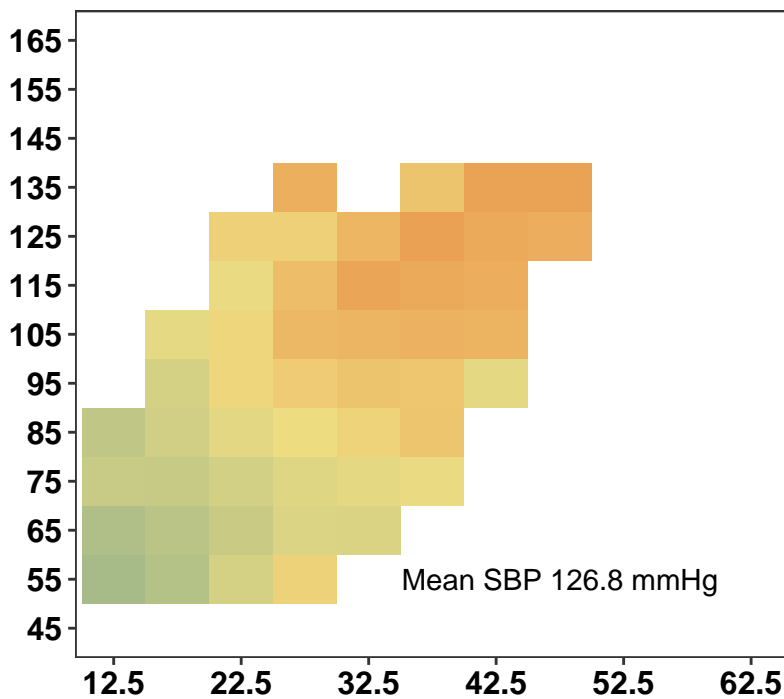
## South Asia



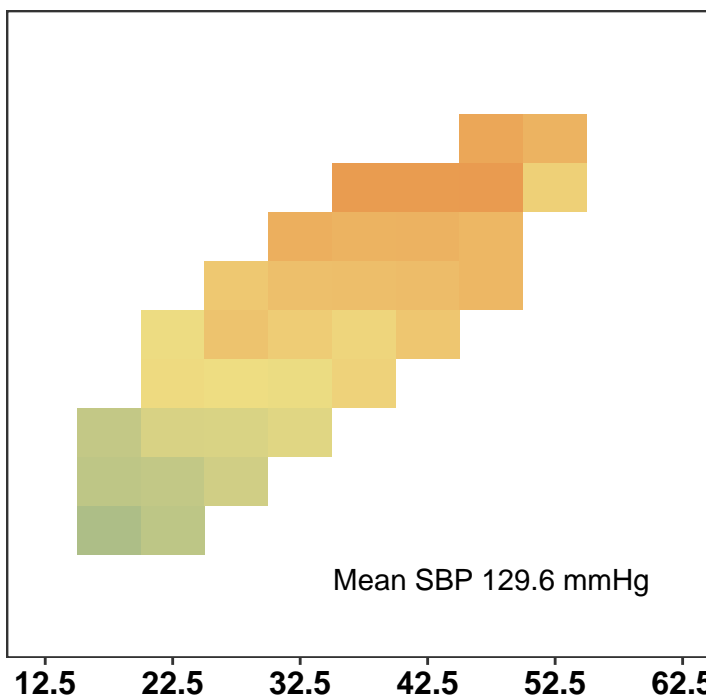
## Sub-Saharan Africa



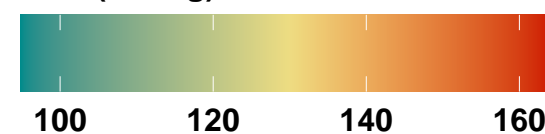
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



### SBP (mmHg)

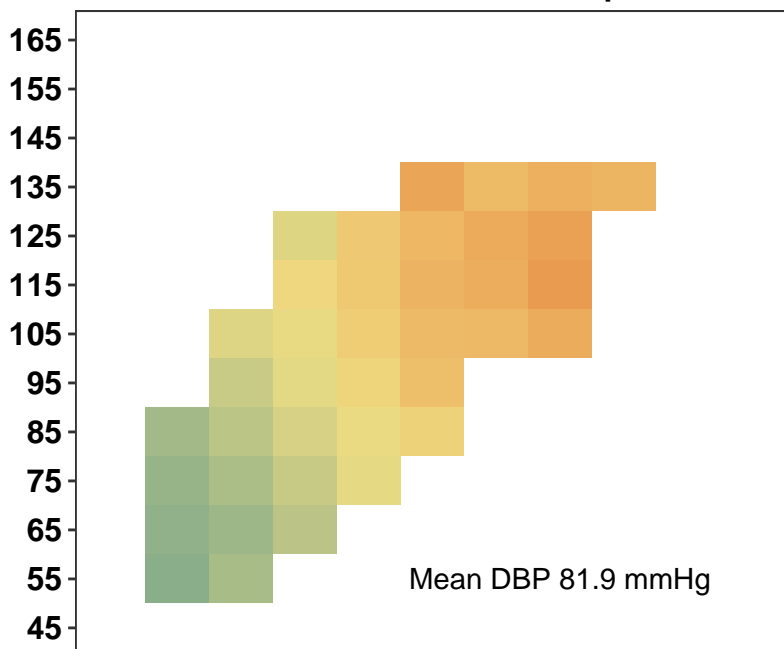


**Appendix Figure 26:** Mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP) at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

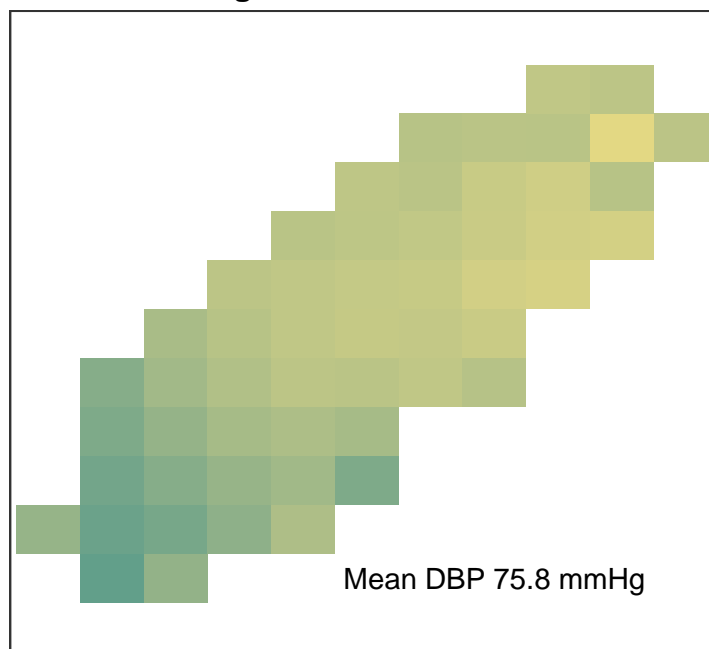
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the mean DBP among all participants in each region.

# Women

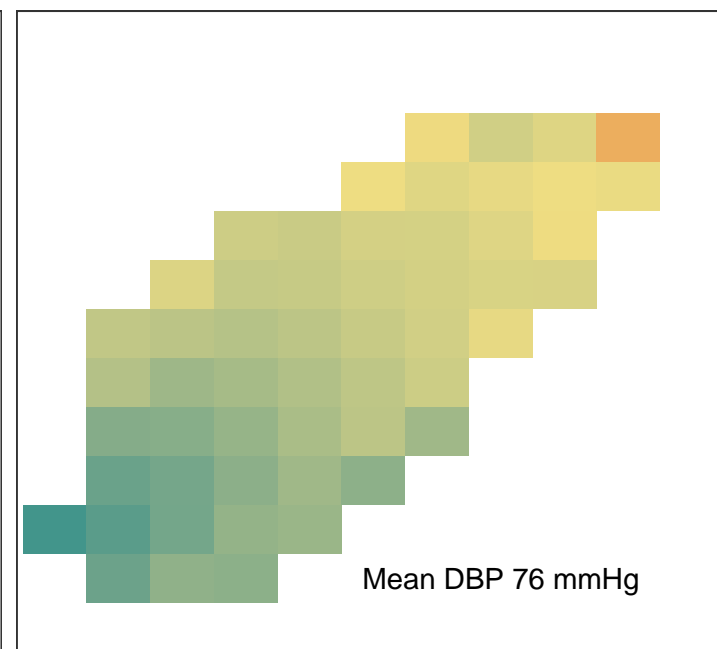
## Central and eastern Europe



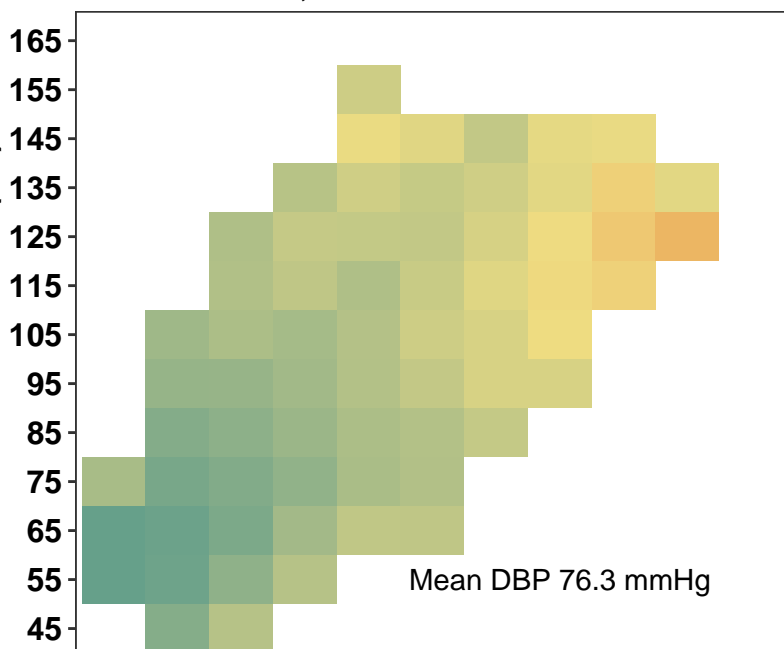
## High-income western



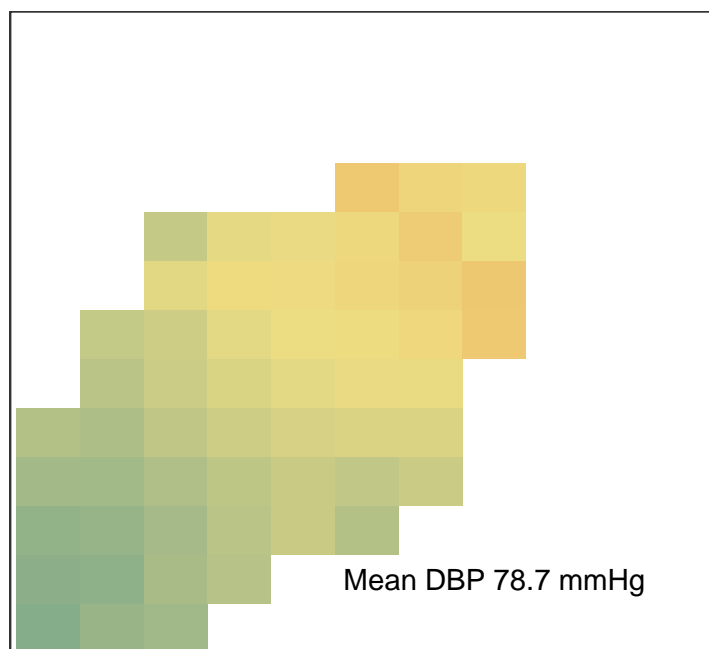
## Latin America and the Caribbean



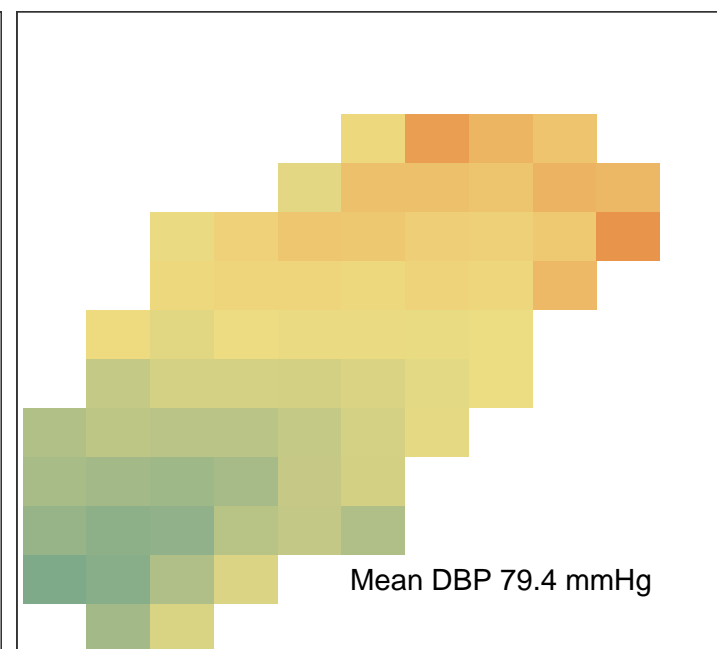
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



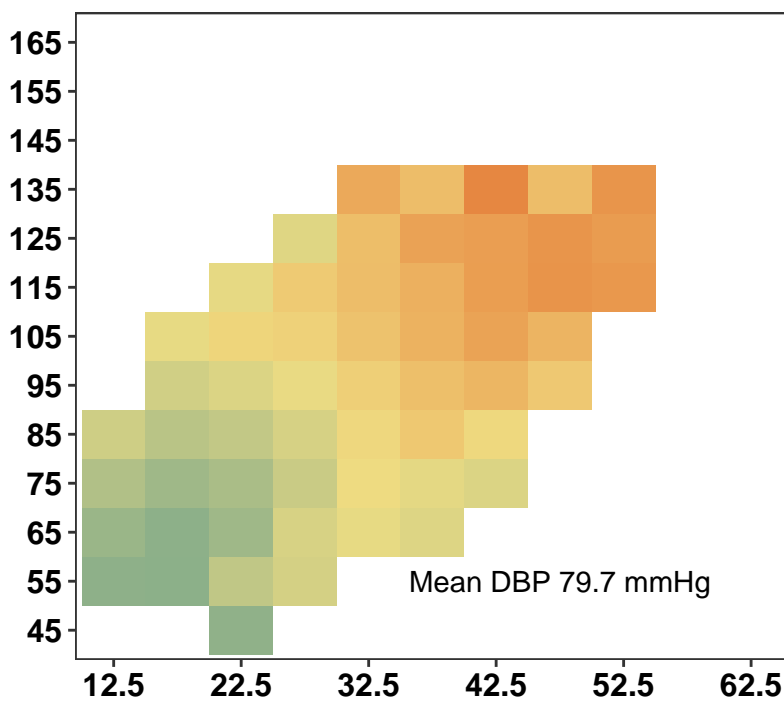
## South Asia



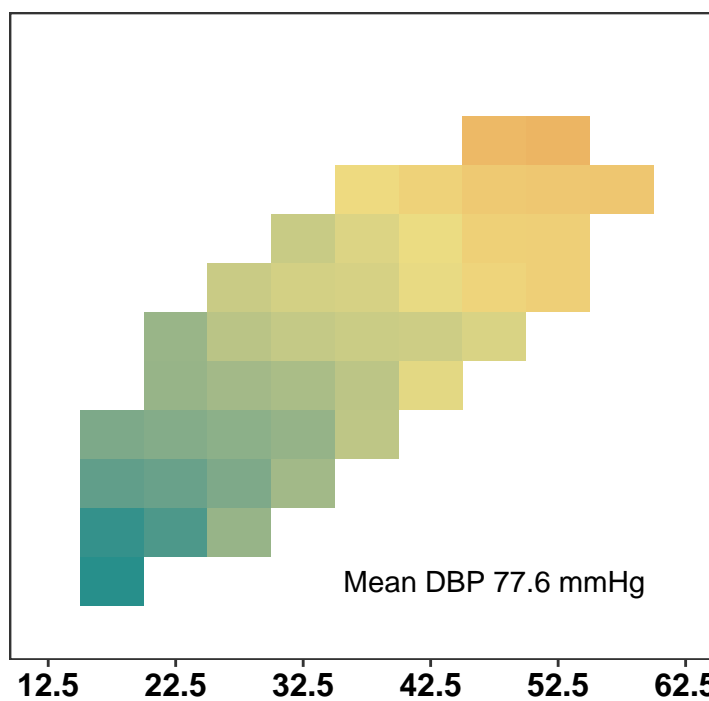
## Sub-Saharan Africa



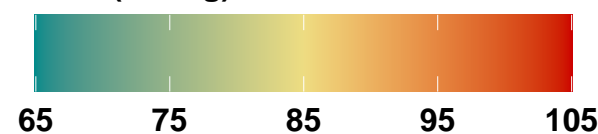
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania

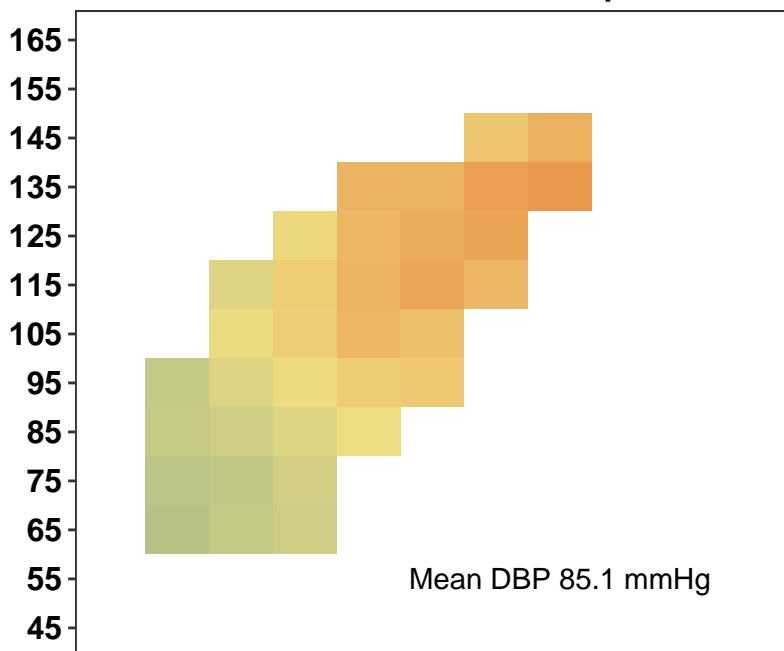


### DBP (mmHg)

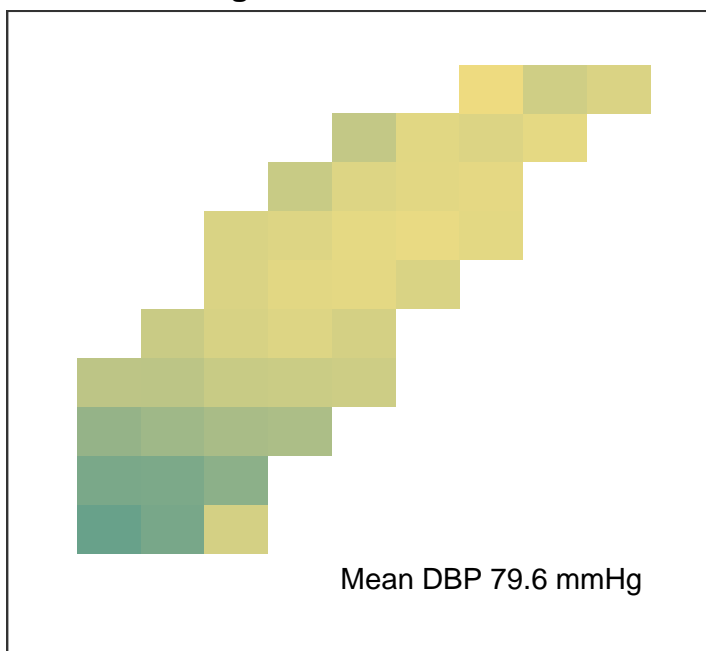


# Men

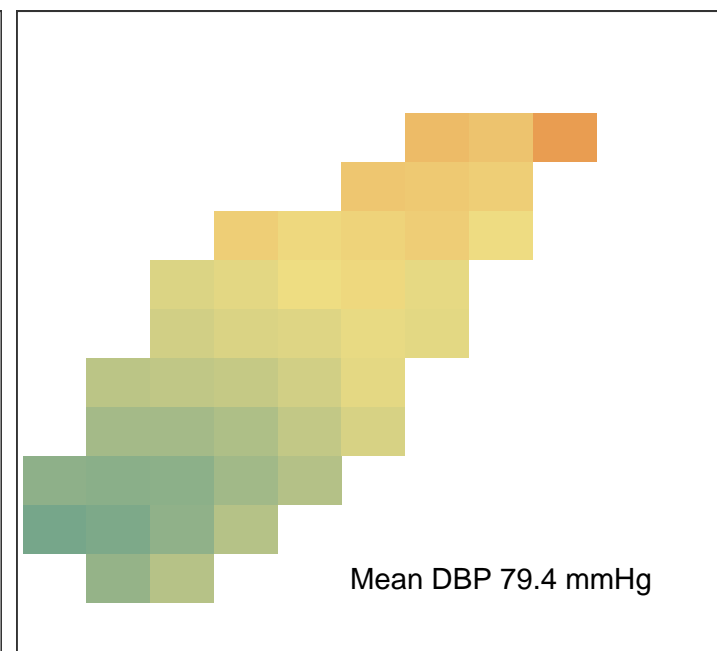
## Central and eastern Europe



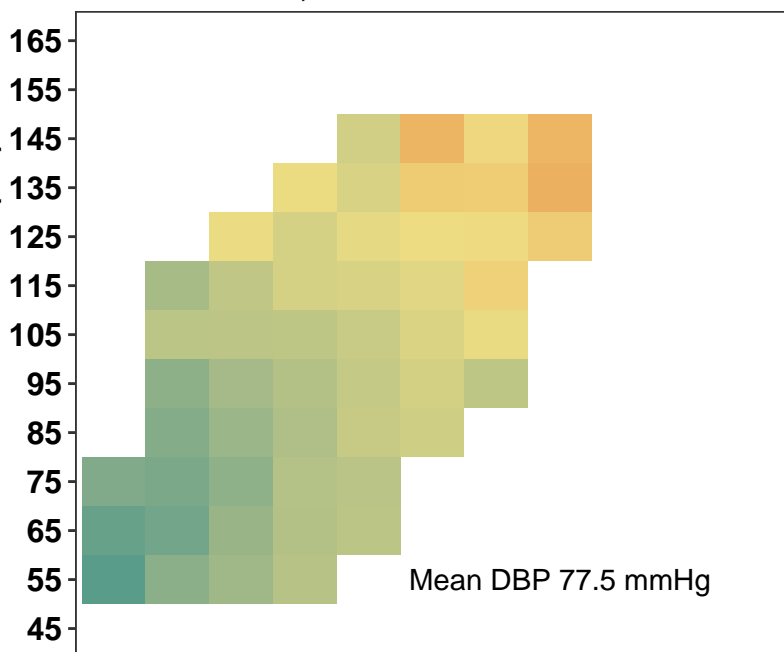
## High-income western



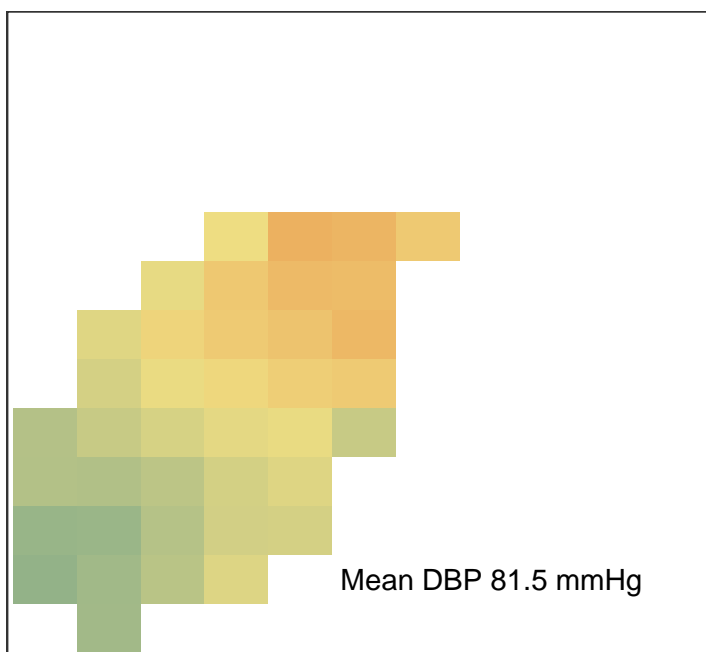
## Latin America and the Caribbean



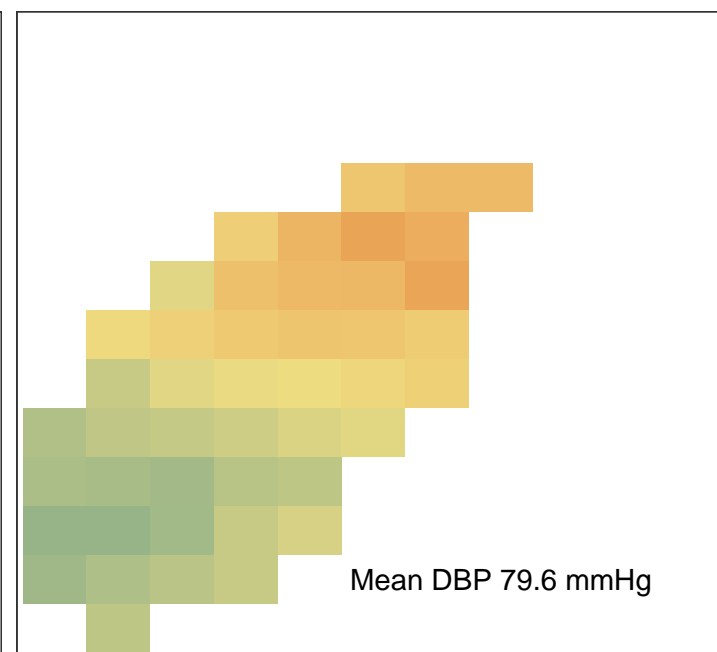
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



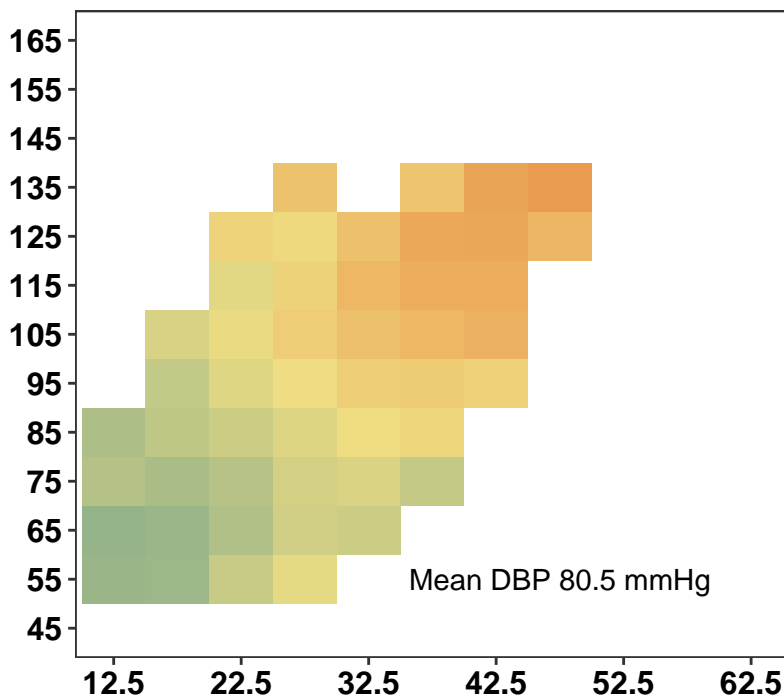
## South Asia



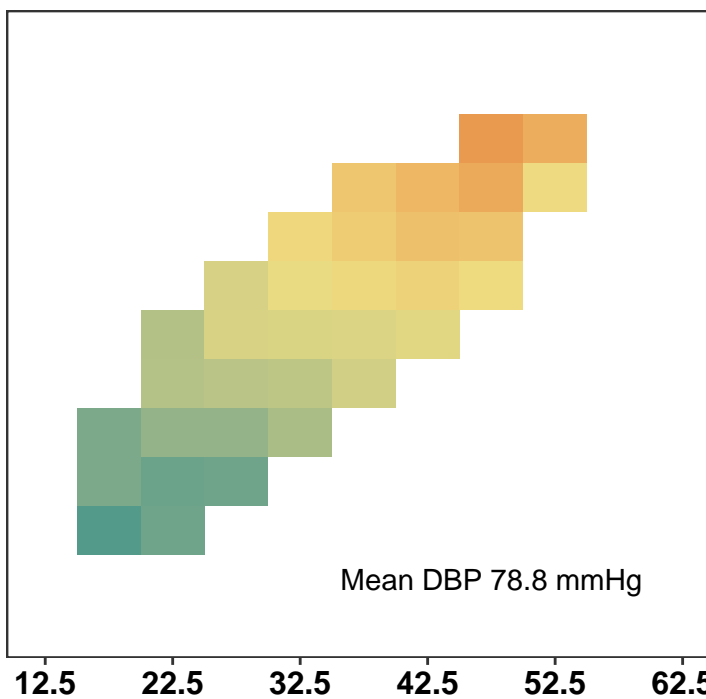
## Sub-Saharan Africa



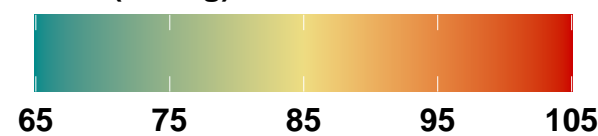
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



### DBP (mmHg)



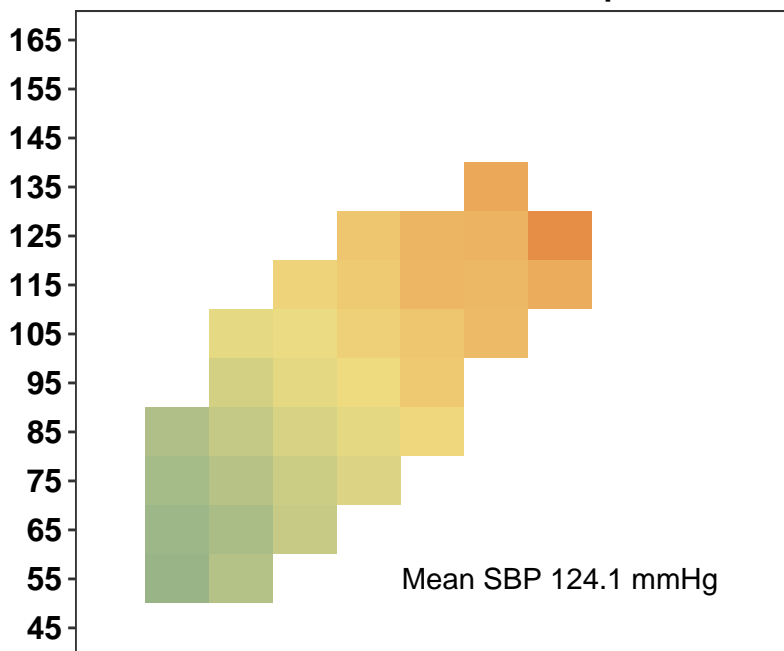


**Appendix Figure 27:** Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) of participants who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

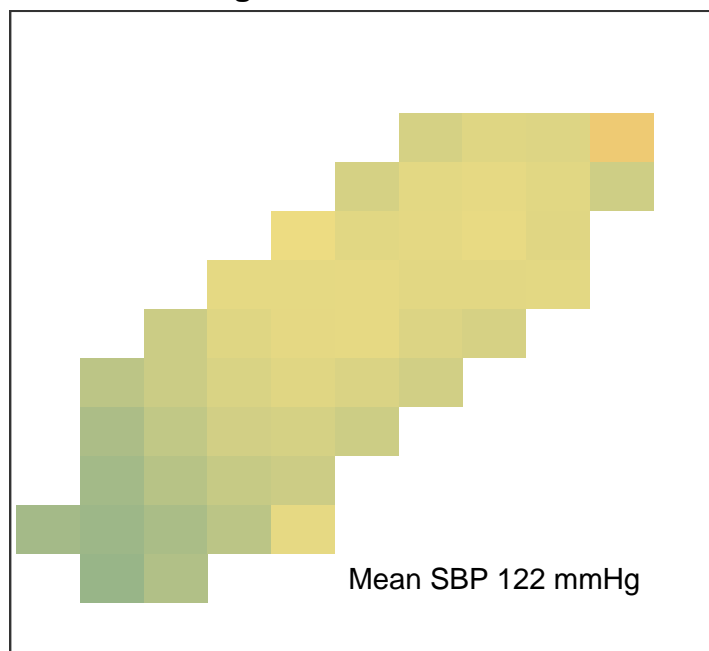
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the mean SBP among all participants who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines in each region.

# Women

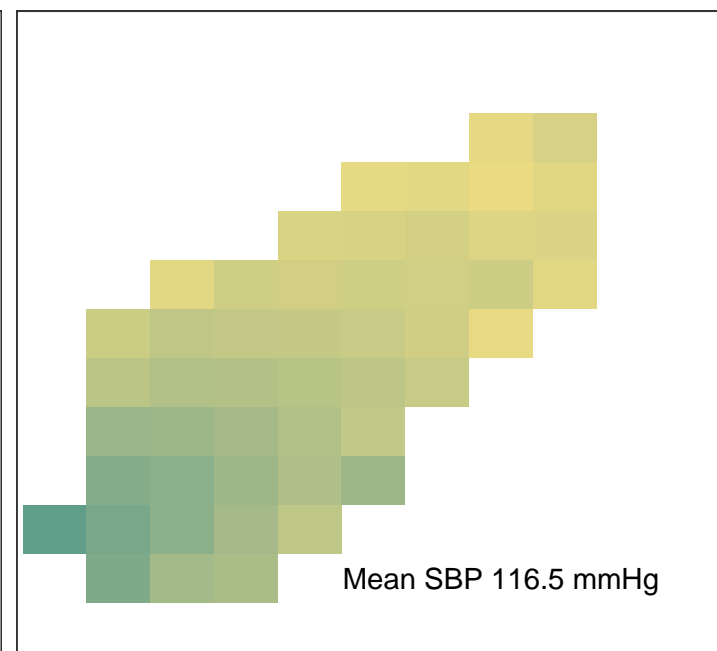
## Central and eastern Europe



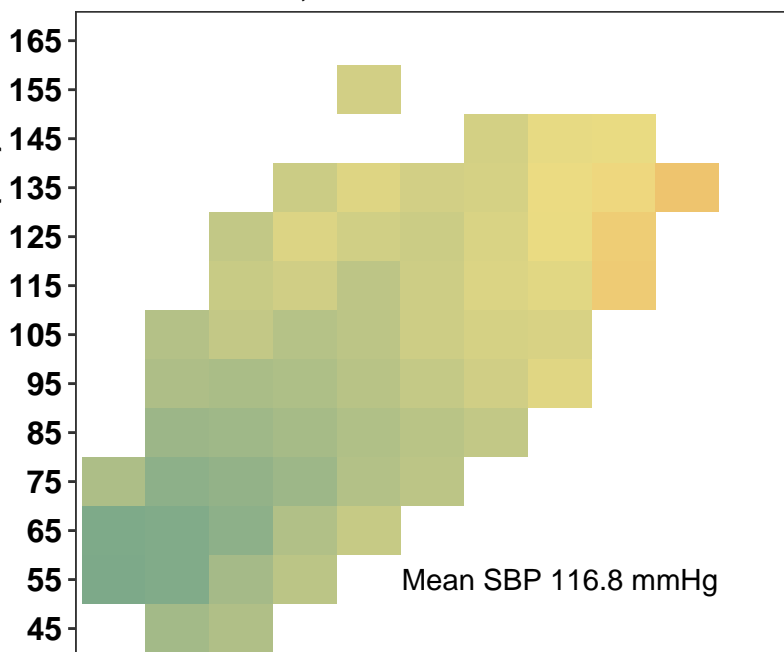
## High-income western



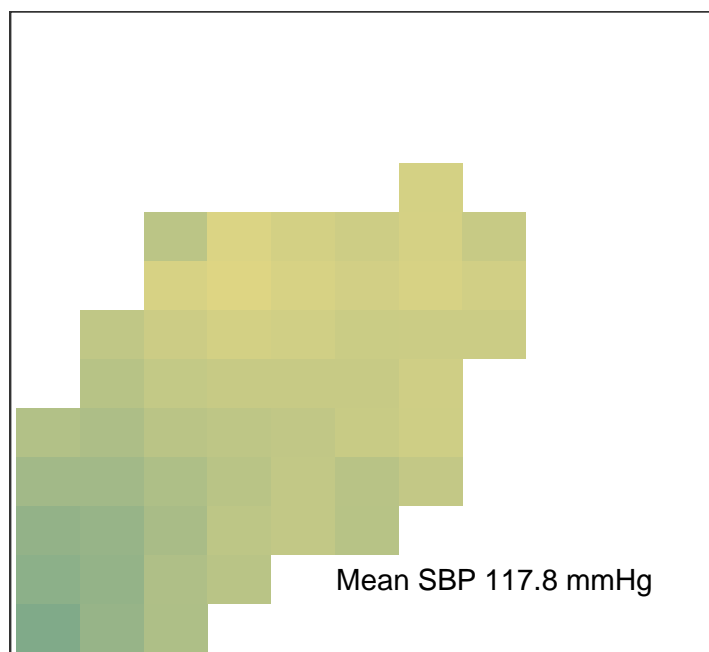
## Latin America and the Caribbean



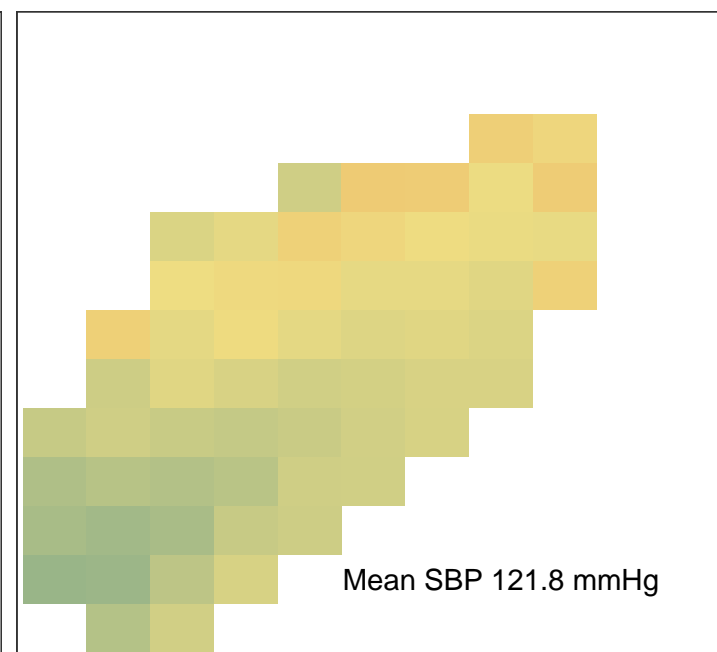
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



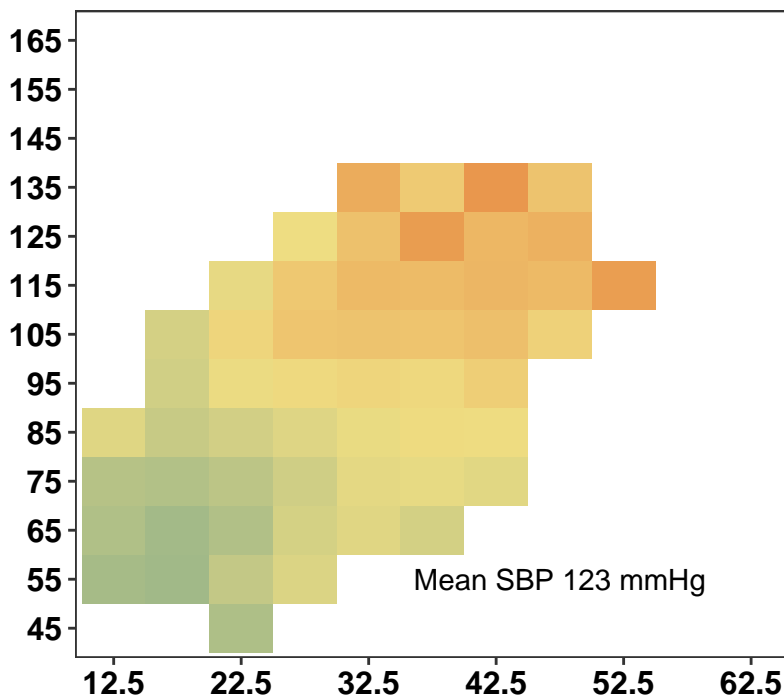
## South Asia



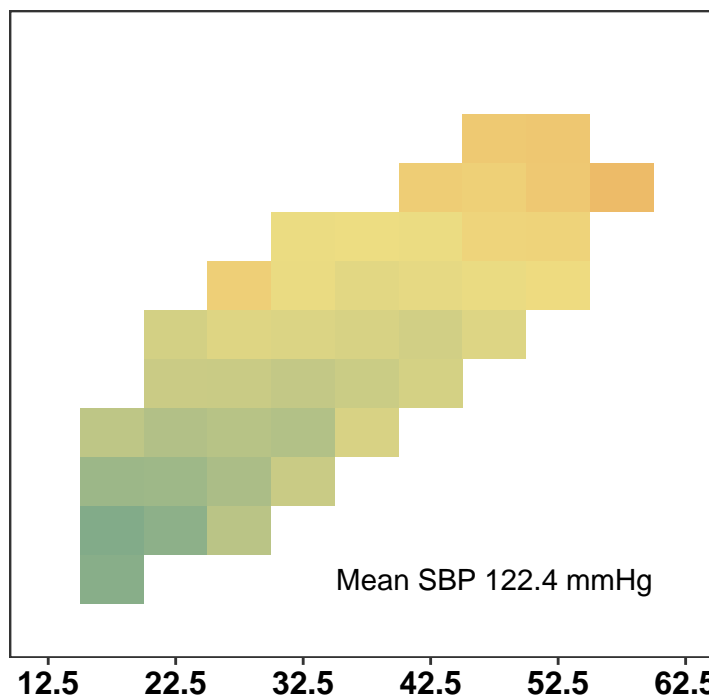
## Sub-Saharan Africa



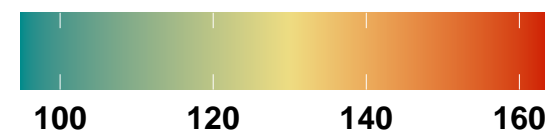
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania

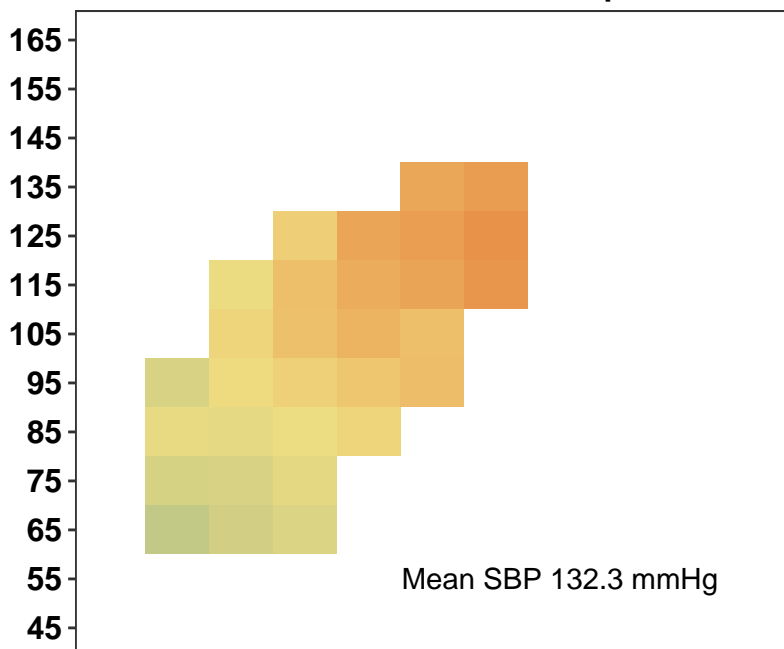


### SBP (mmHg)

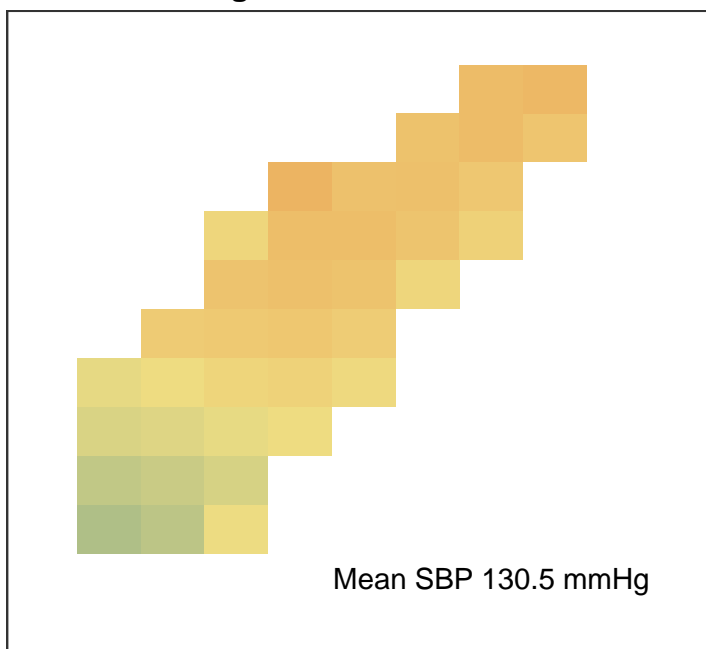


# Men

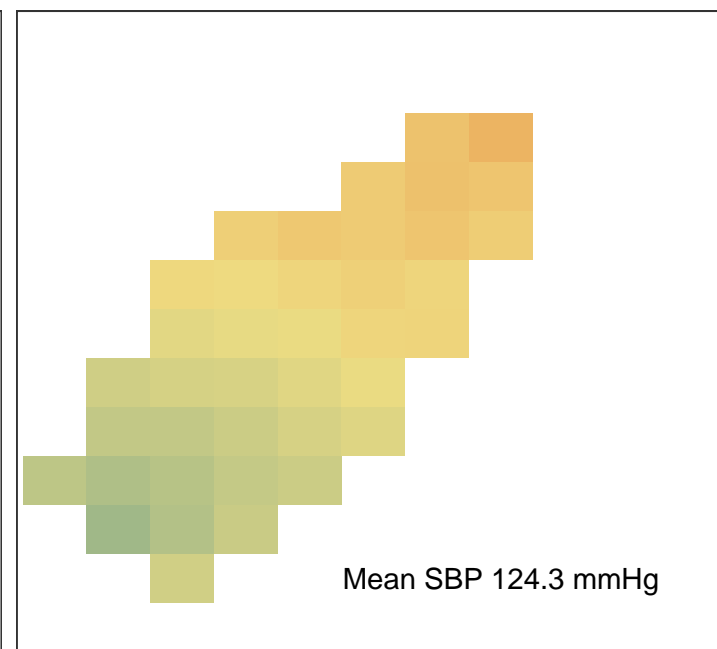
## Central and eastern Europe



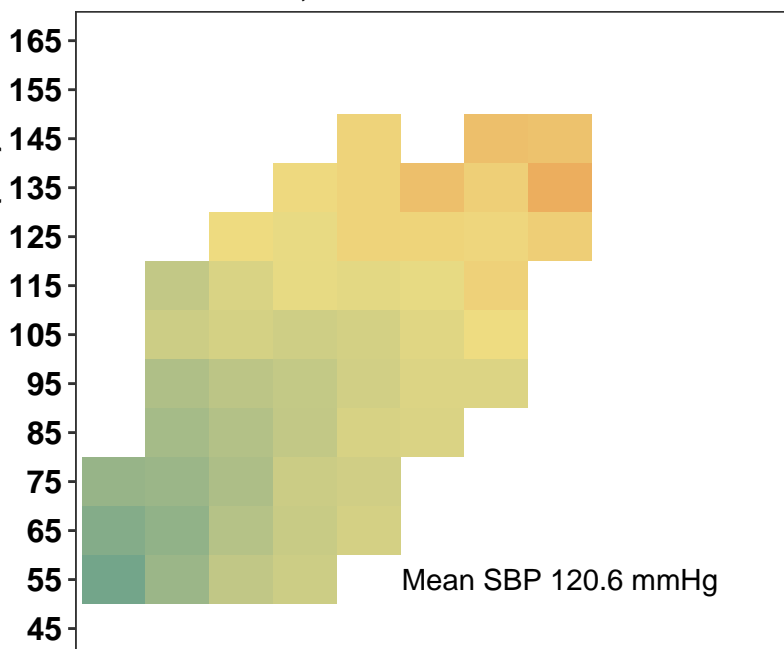
## High-income western



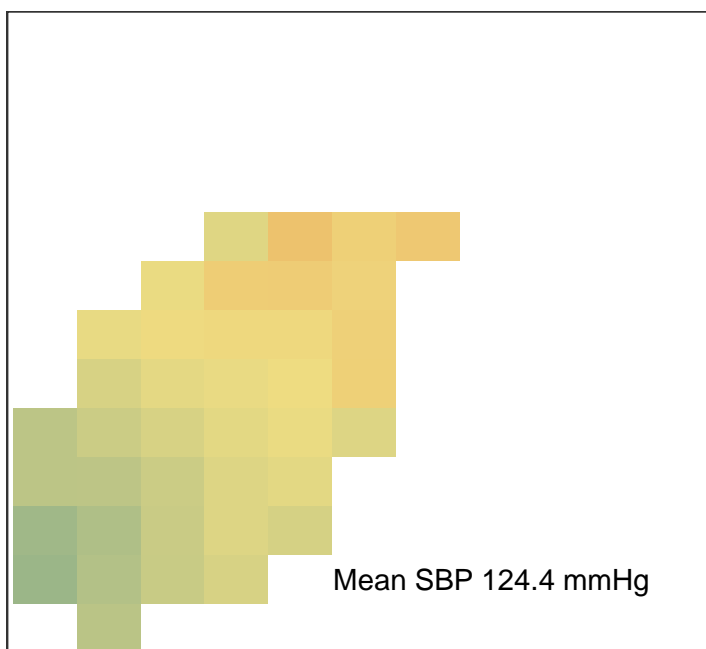
## Latin America and the Caribbean



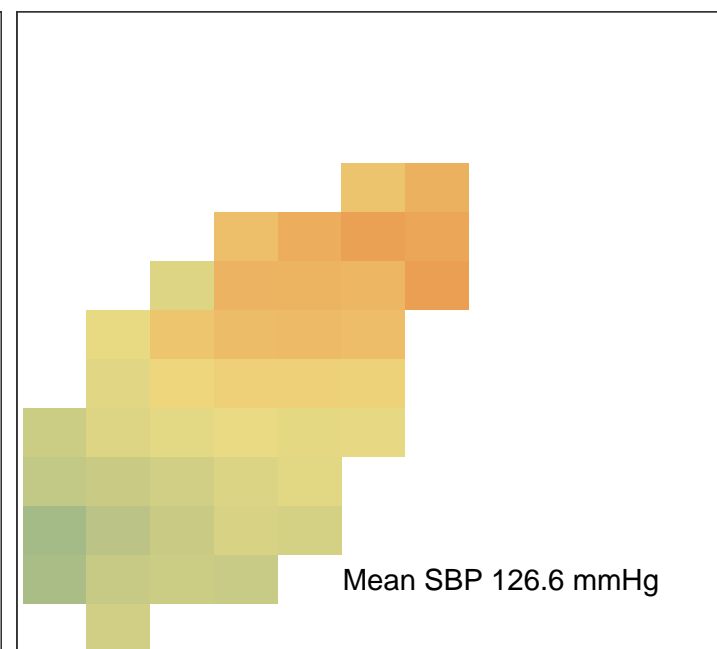
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



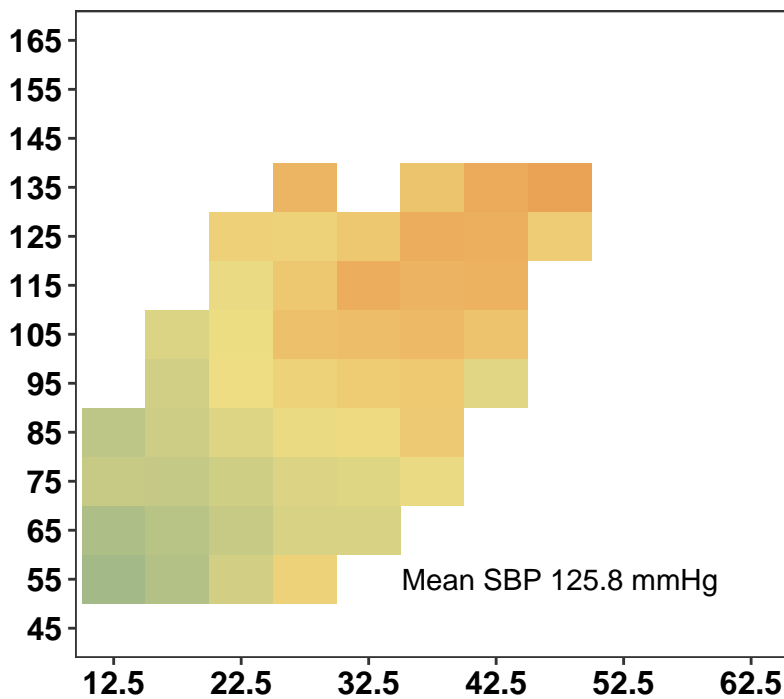
## South Asia



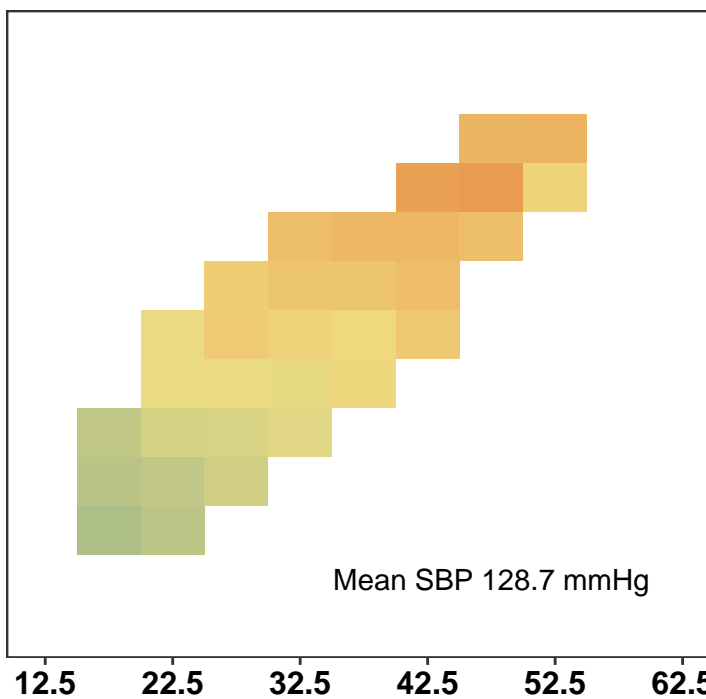
## Sub-Saharan Africa



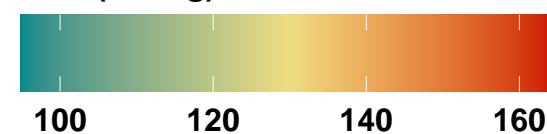
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



### SBP (mmHg)

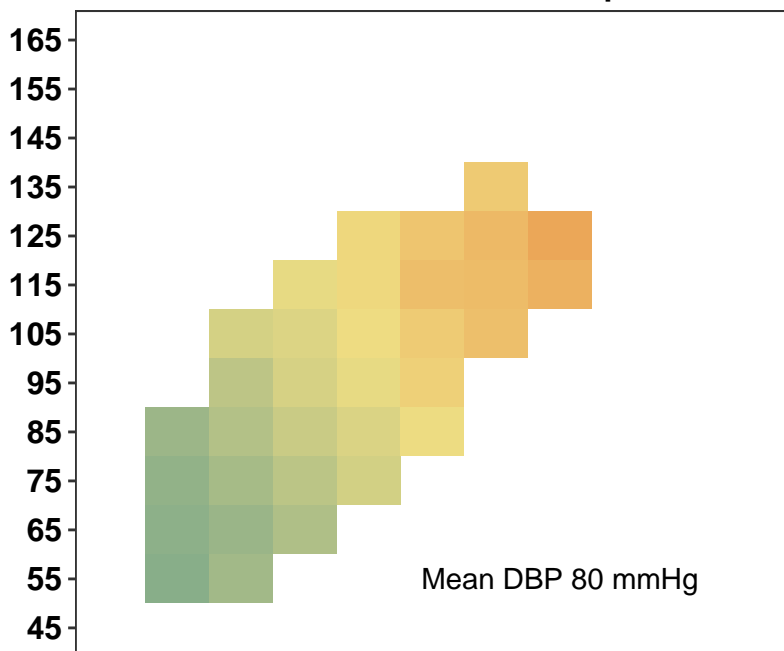


**Appendix Figure 28:** Mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP) of participants who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

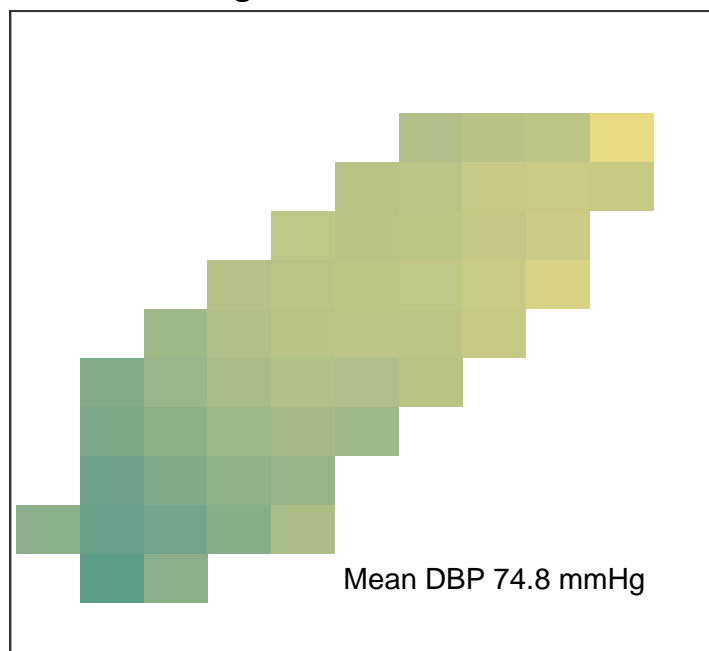
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the mean DBP among all participants who did not use anti-hypertensive medicines in each region.

# Women

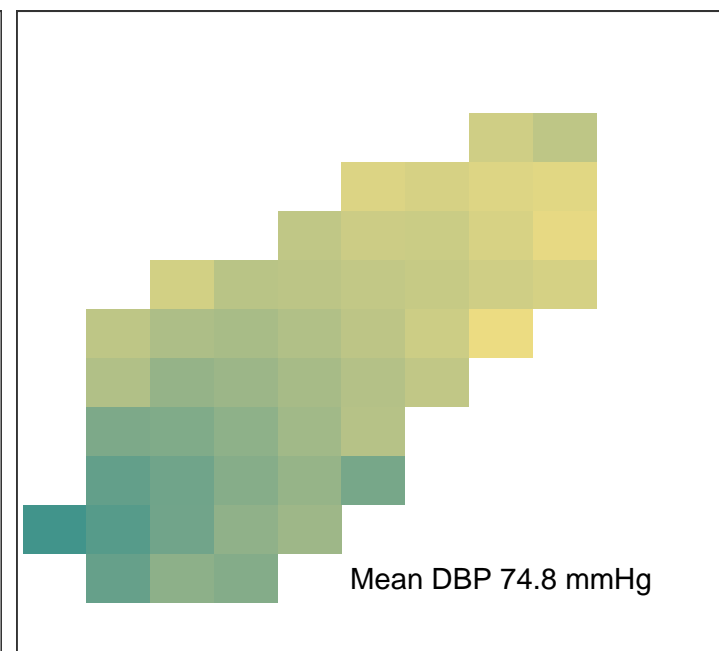
## Central and eastern Europe



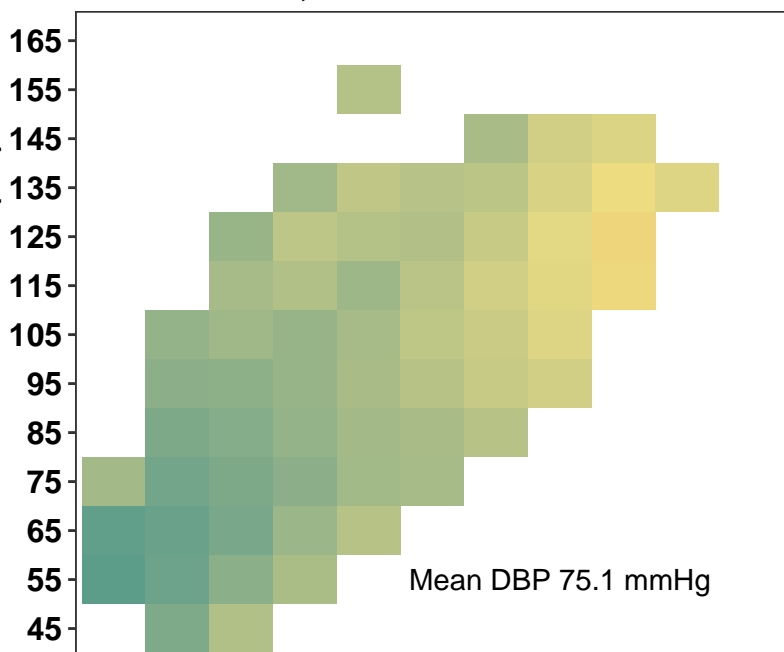
## High-income western



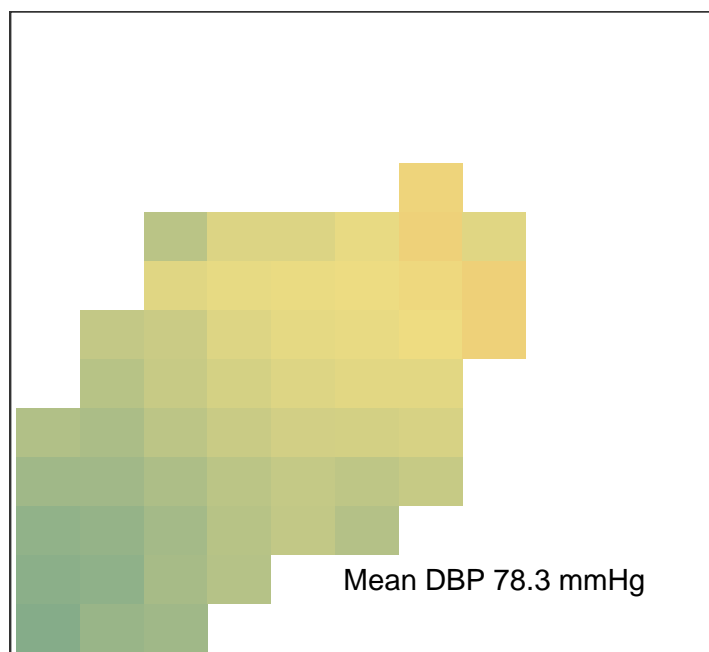
## Latin America and the Caribbean



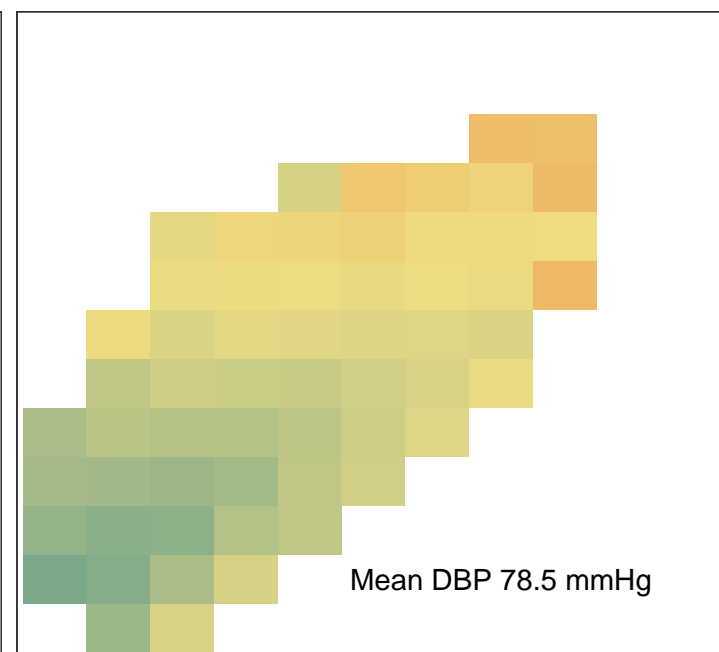
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



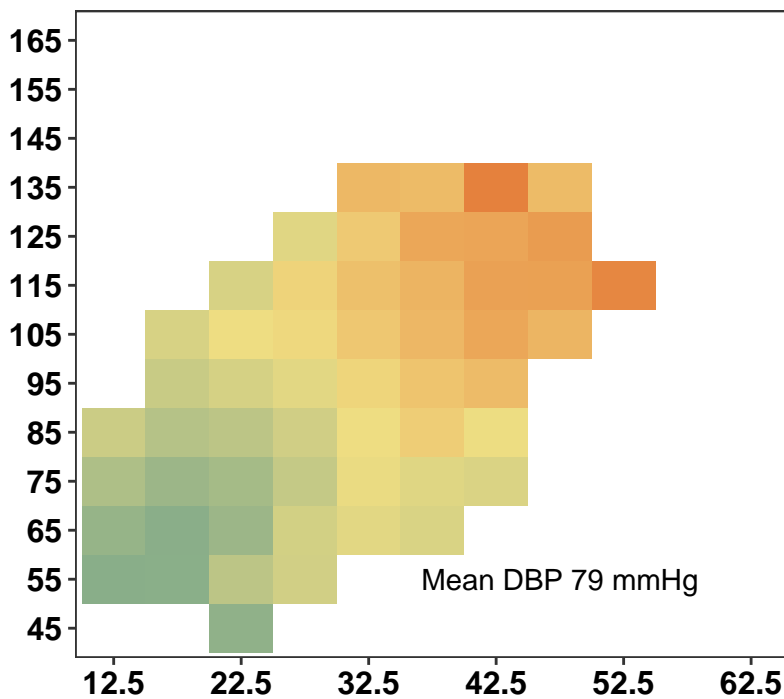
## South Asia



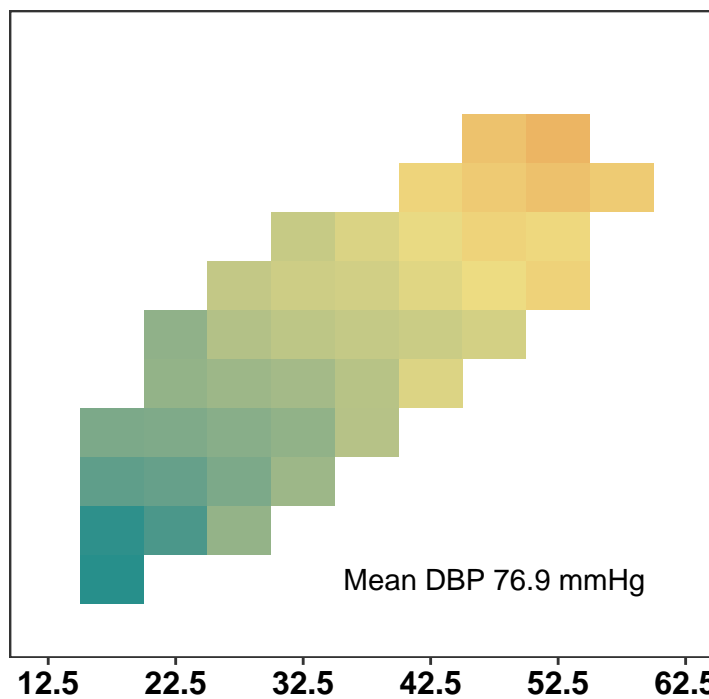
## Sub-Saharan Africa



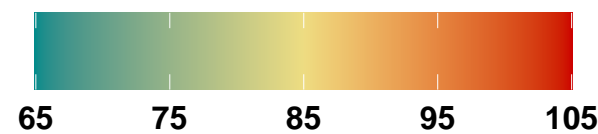
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania

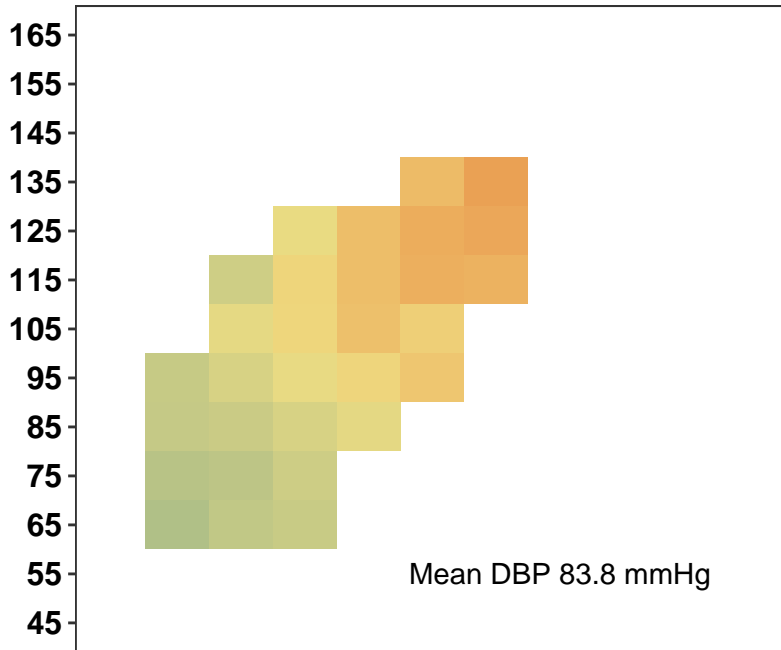


### DBP (mmHg)

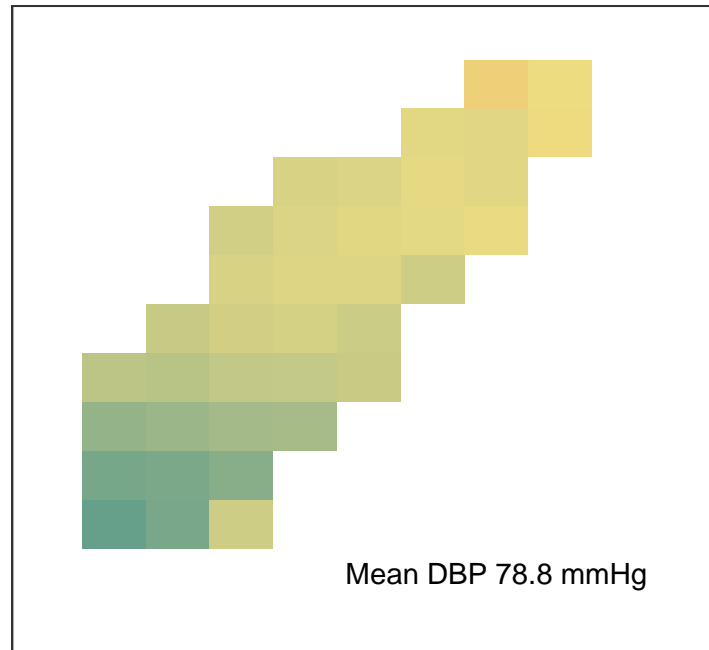


# Men

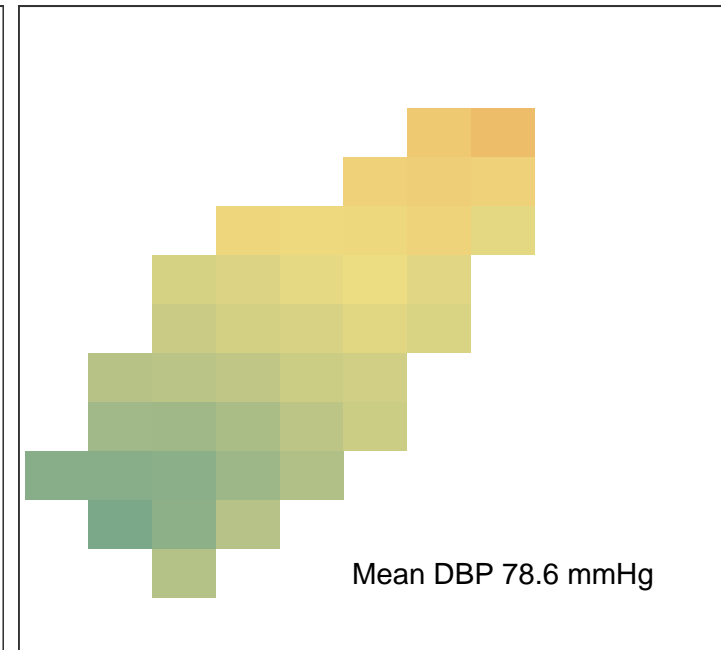
## Central and eastern Europe



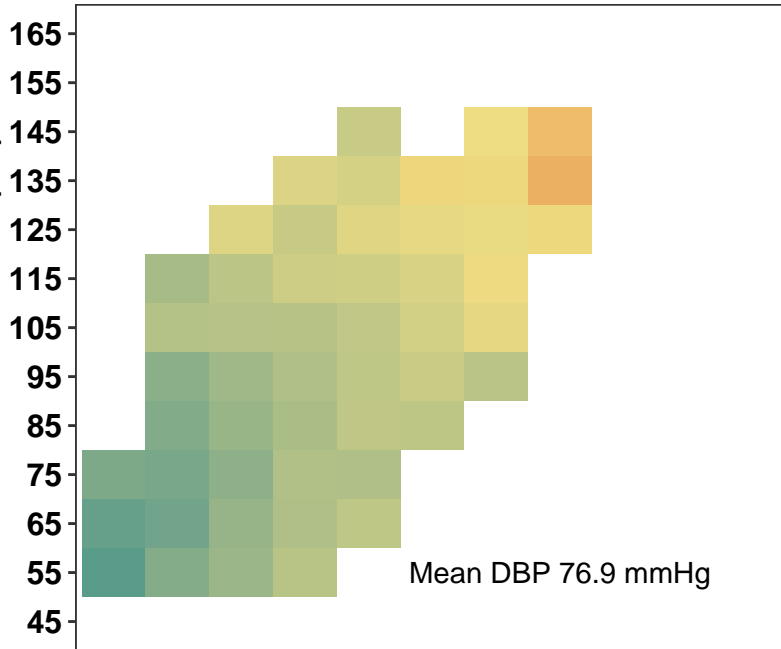
## High-income western



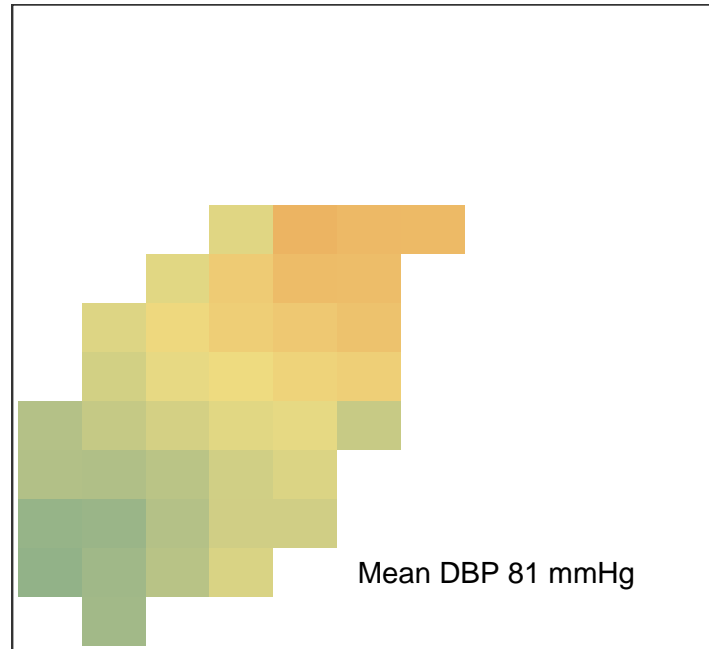
## Latin America and the Caribbean



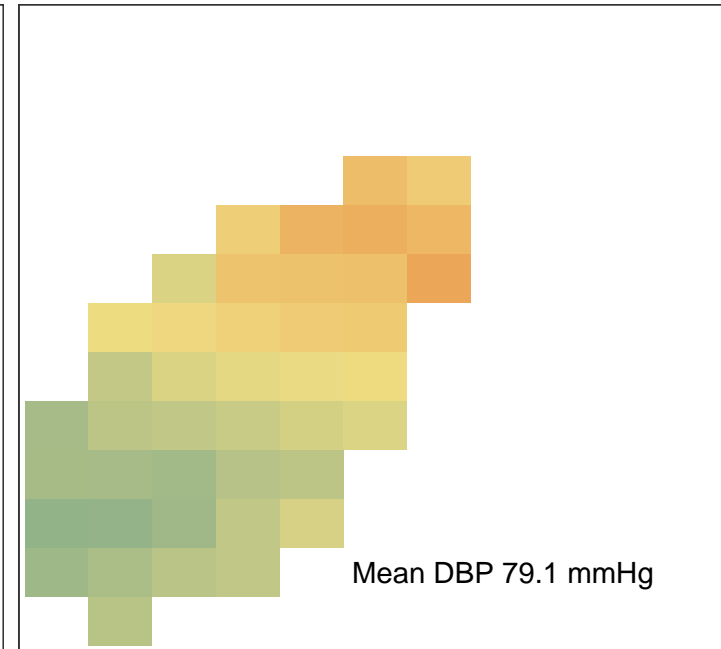
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



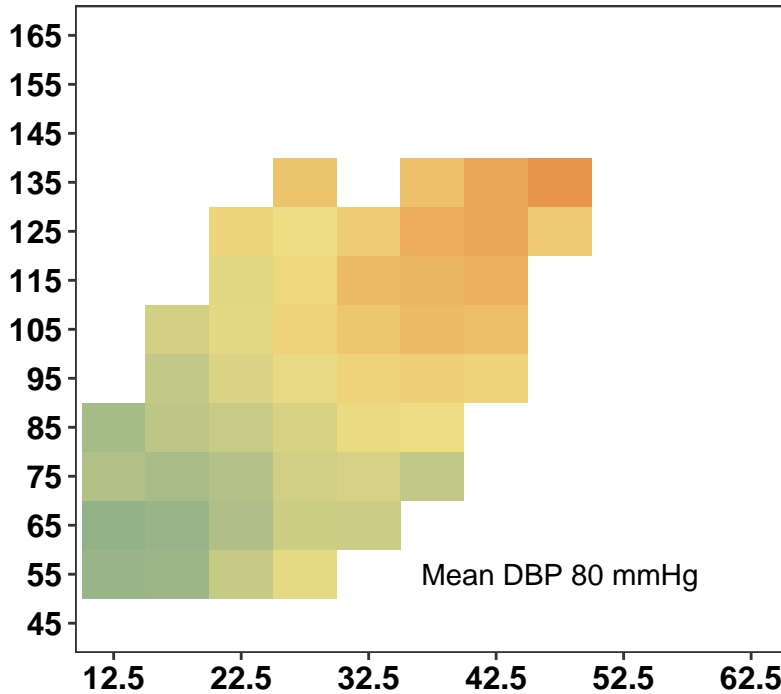
## South Asia



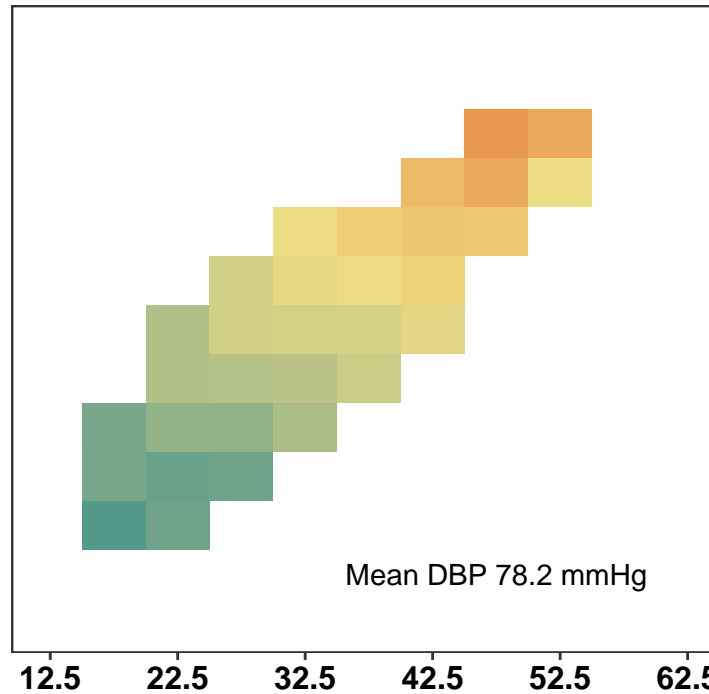
## Sub-Saharan Africa



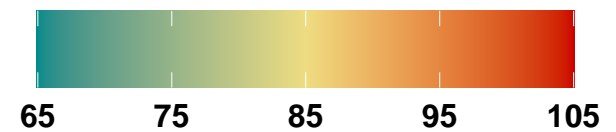
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



### DBP (mmHg)

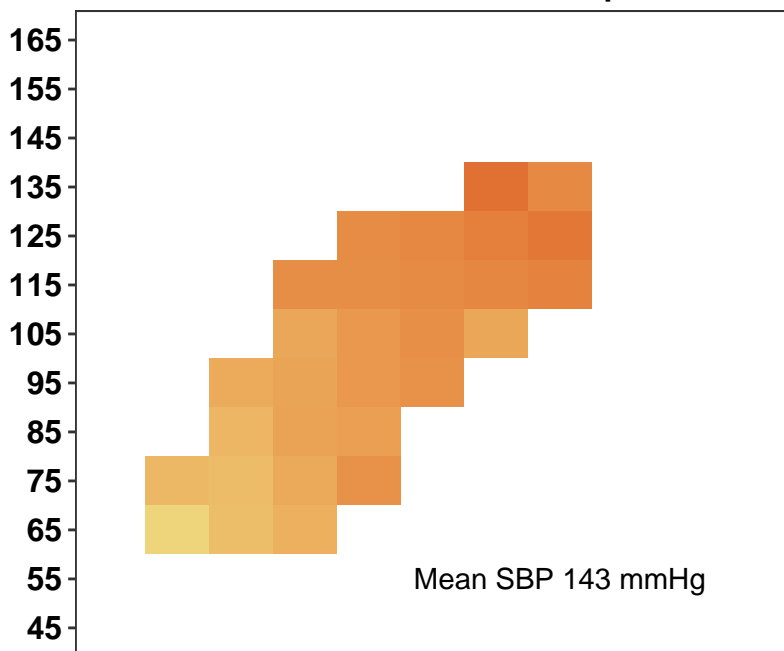


**Appendix Figure 29:** Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) of participants who used anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

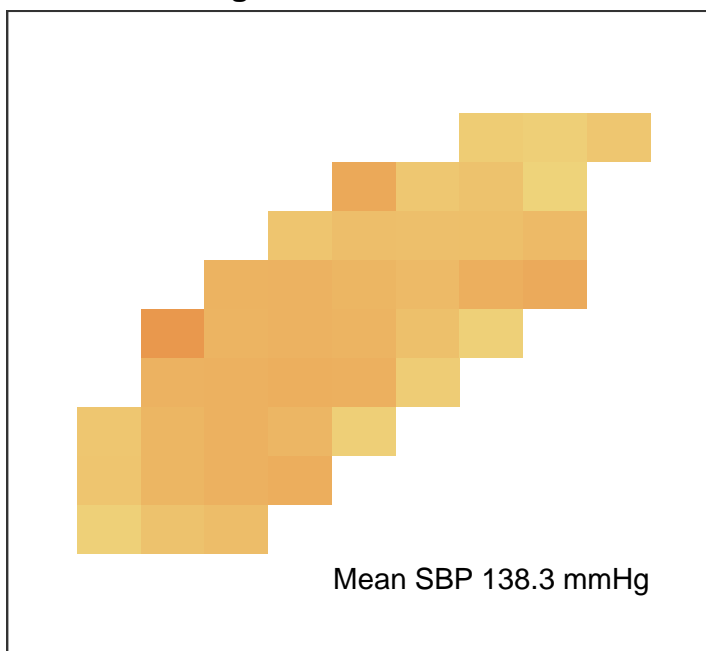
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the mean SBP among all participants who used anti-hypertensive medicines in each region.

# Women

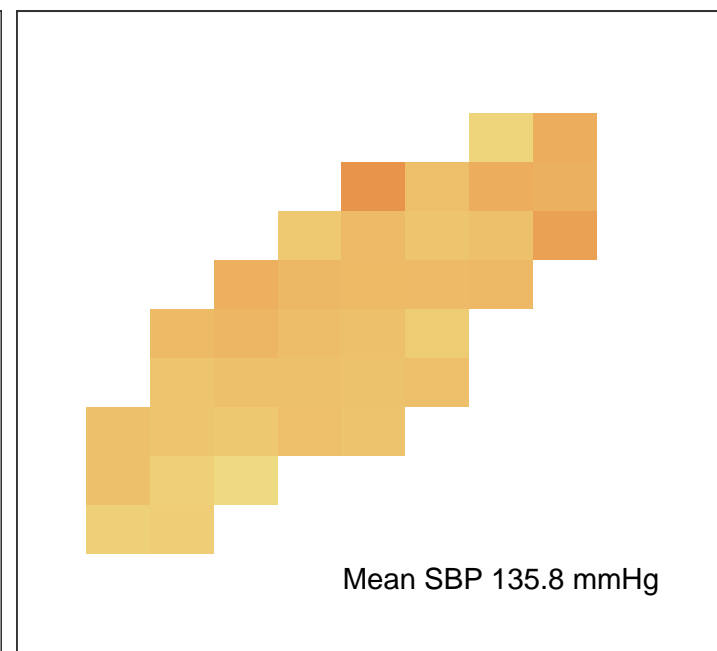
## Central and eastern Europe



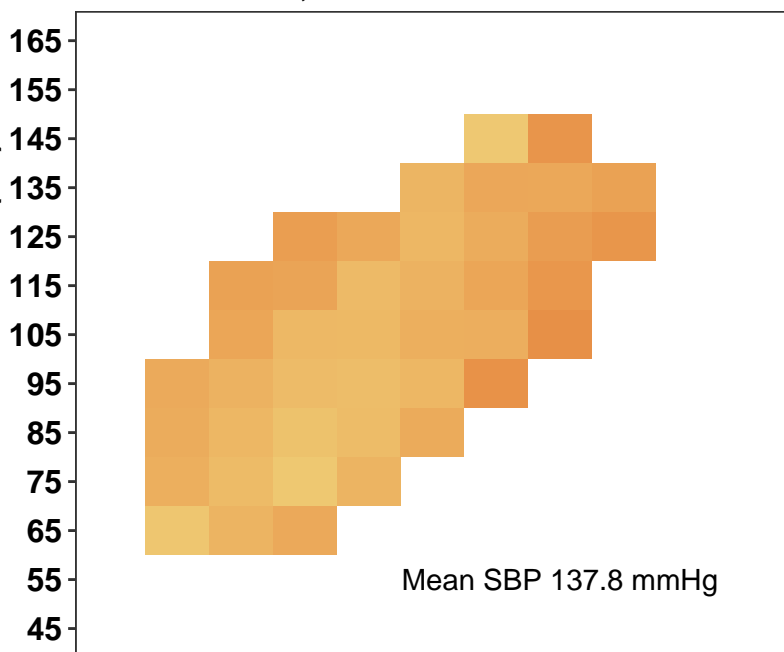
## High-income western



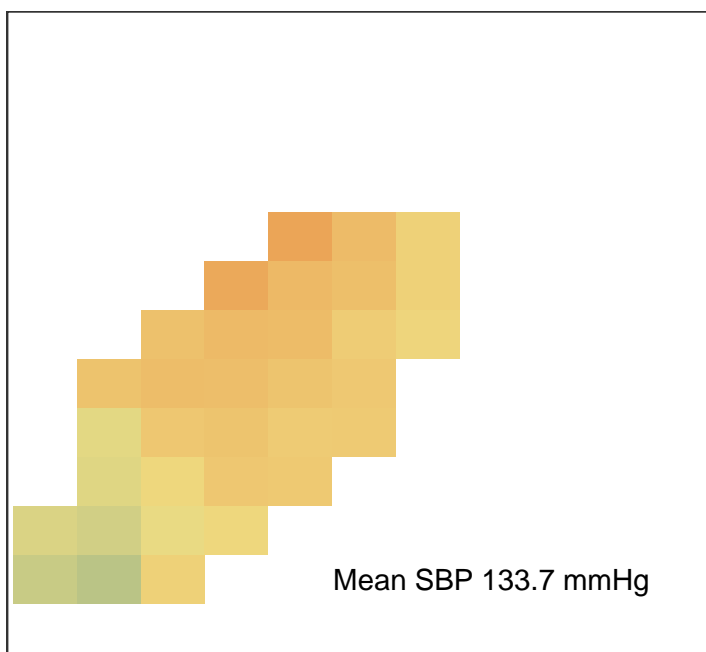
## Latin America and the Caribbean



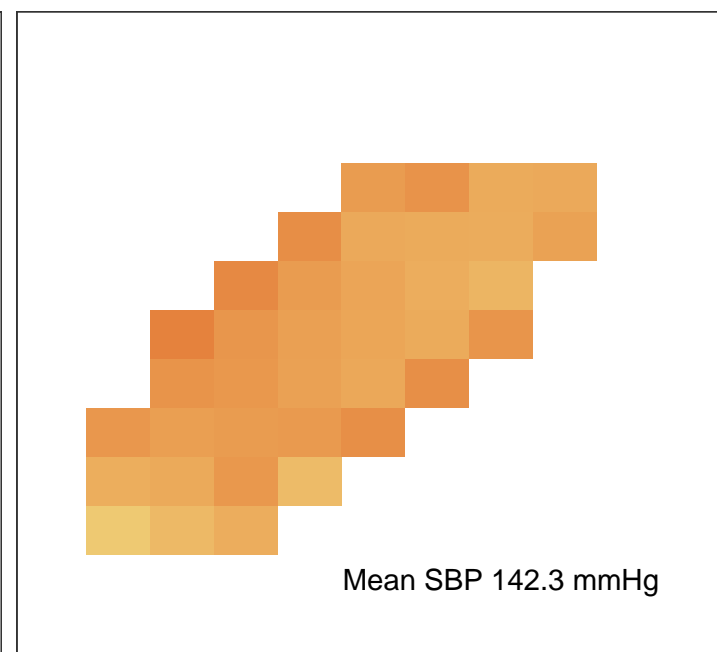
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



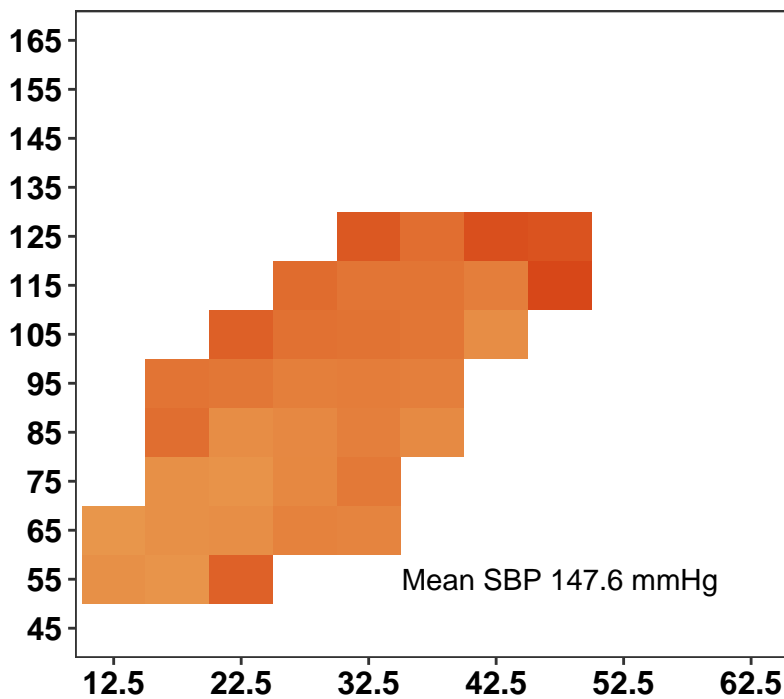
## South Asia



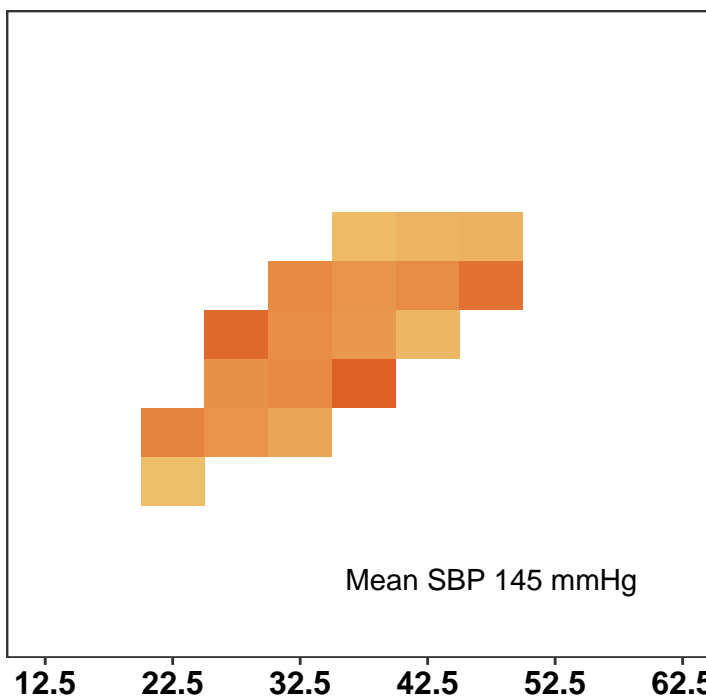
## Sub-Saharan Africa



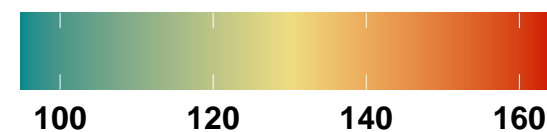
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



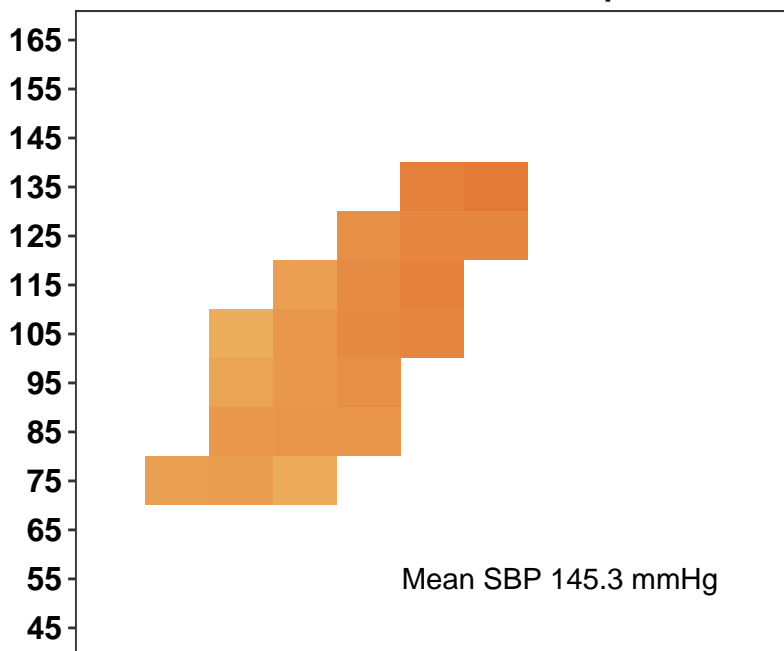
### SBP (mmHg)



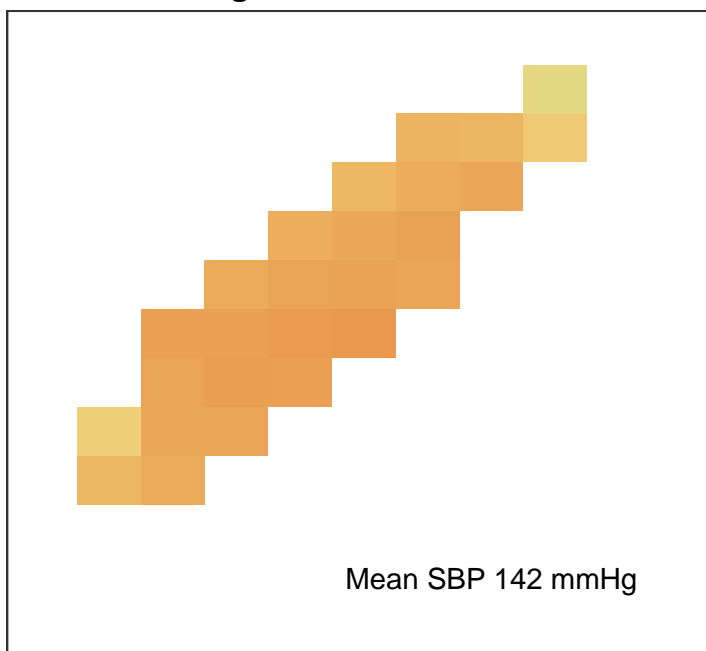


# Men

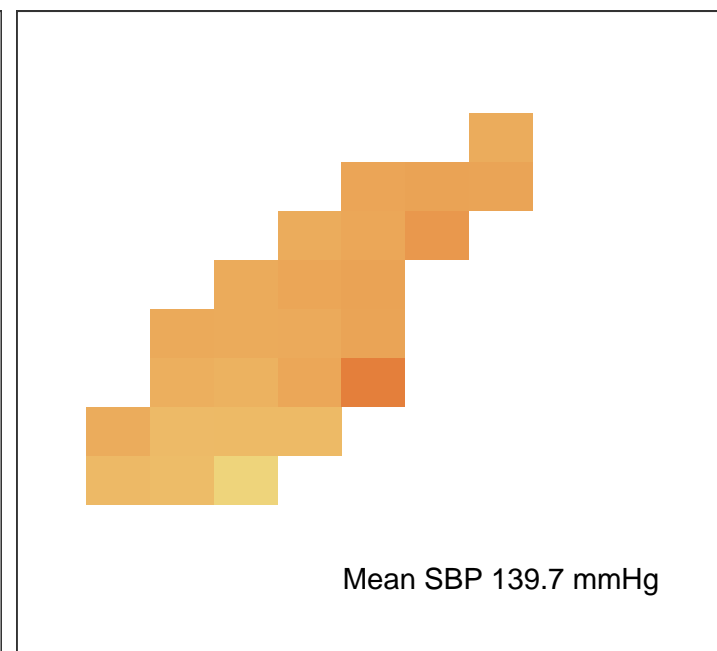
## Central and eastern Europe



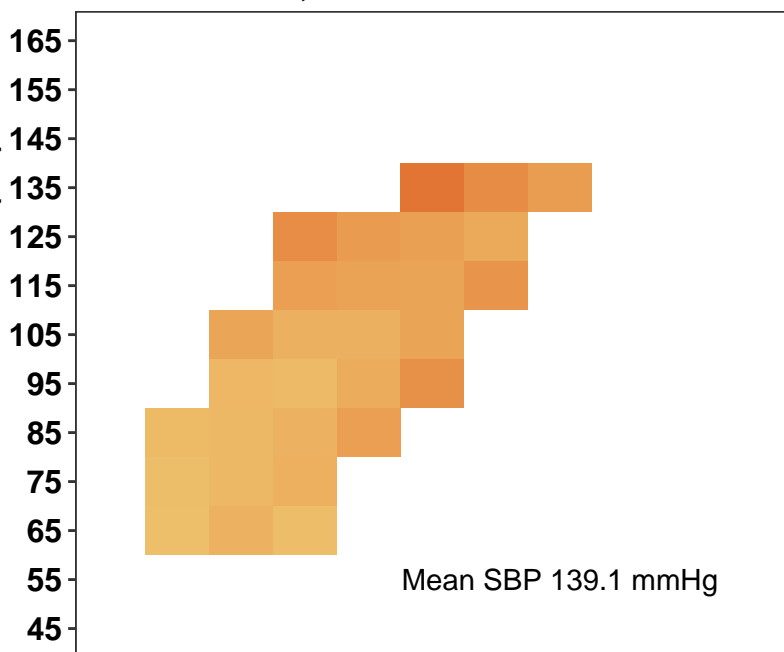
## High-income western



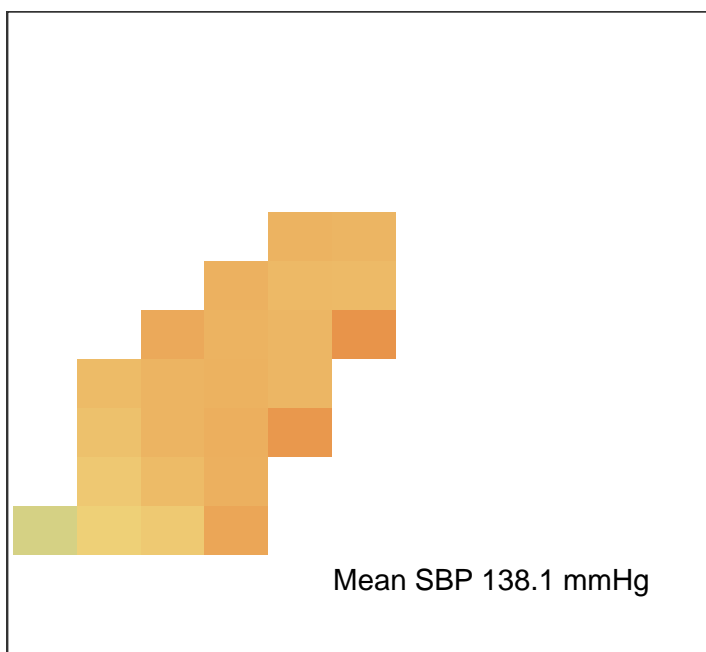
## Latin America and the Caribbean



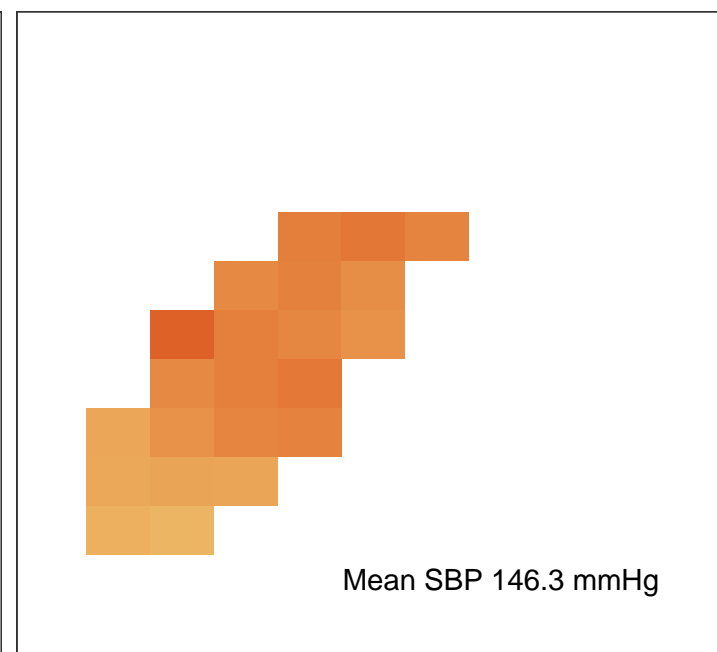
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



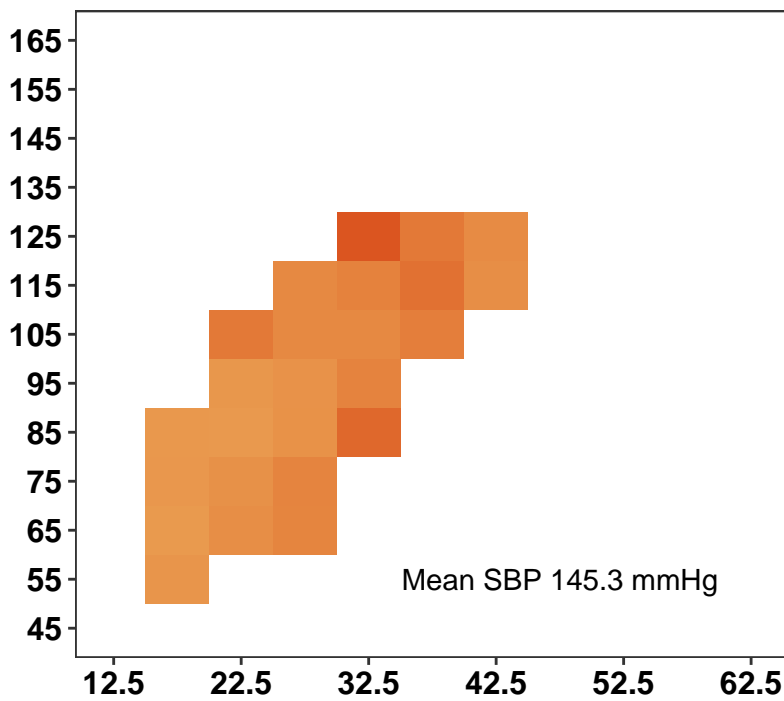
## South Asia



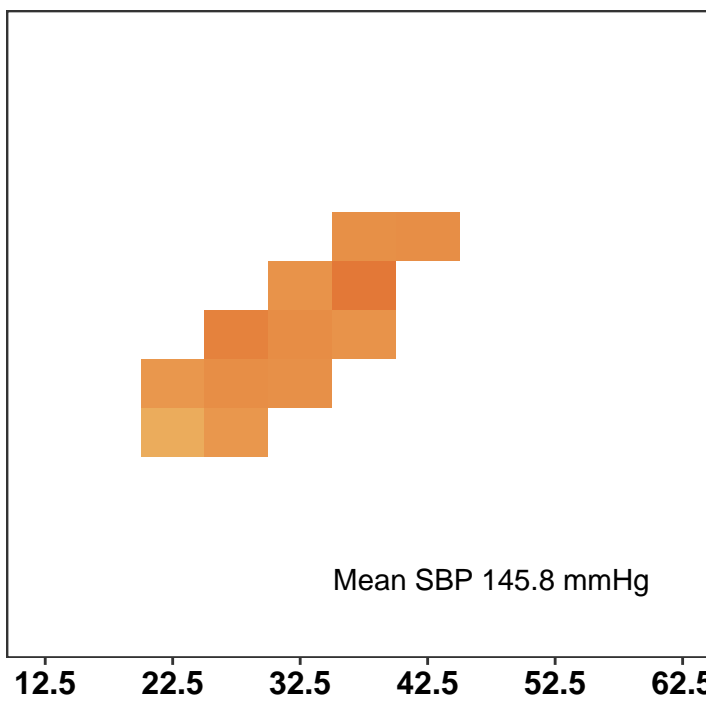
## Sub-Saharan Africa



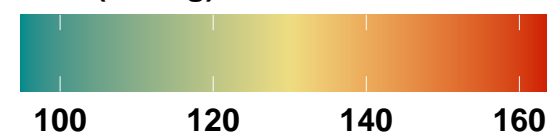
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



### SBP (mmHg)

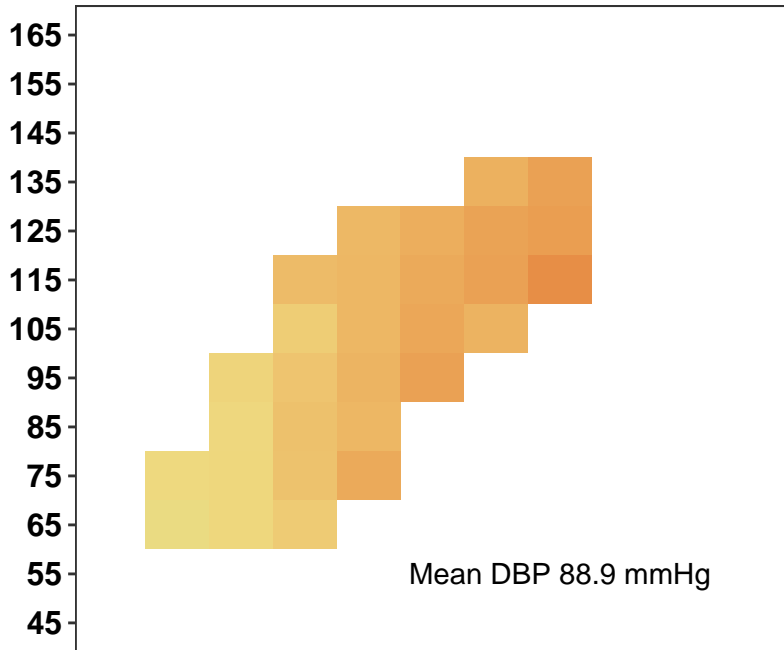


**Appendix Figure 30:** Mean diastolic blood pressure (DBP) of participants who used anti-hypertensive medicines at different levels of waist circumference (WC) and body-mass index (BMI), by region.

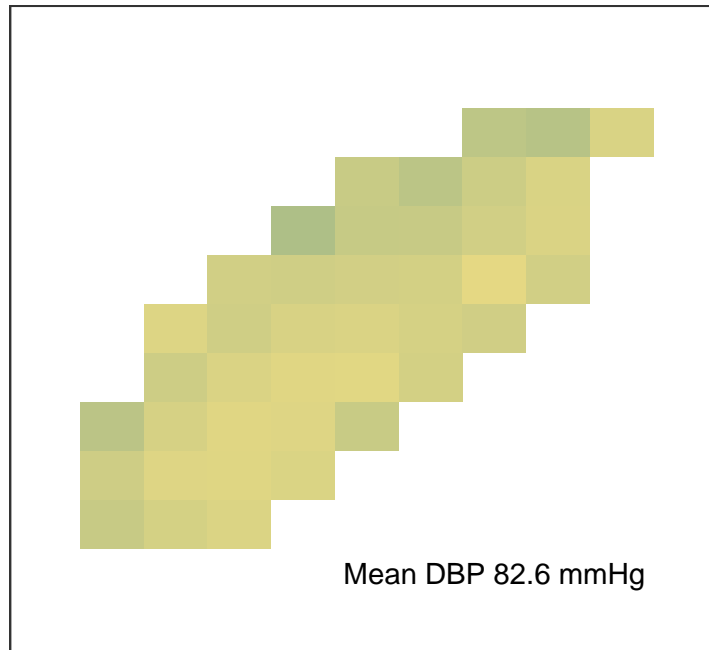
Cells with  $\leq 30$  participants have been excluded from the figure because the results are less stable than at larger numbers. The number on each panel indicates the mean DBP among all participants who used anti-hypertensive medicines in each region.

# Women

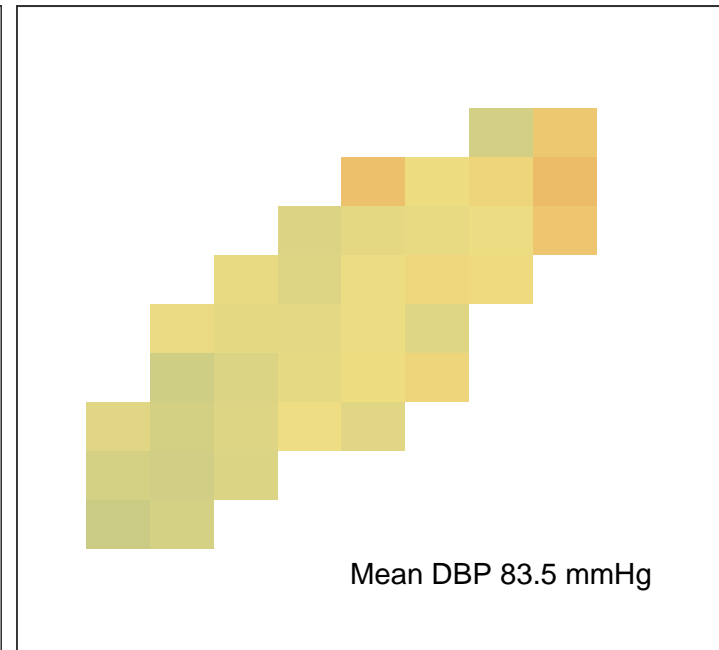
## Central and eastern Europe



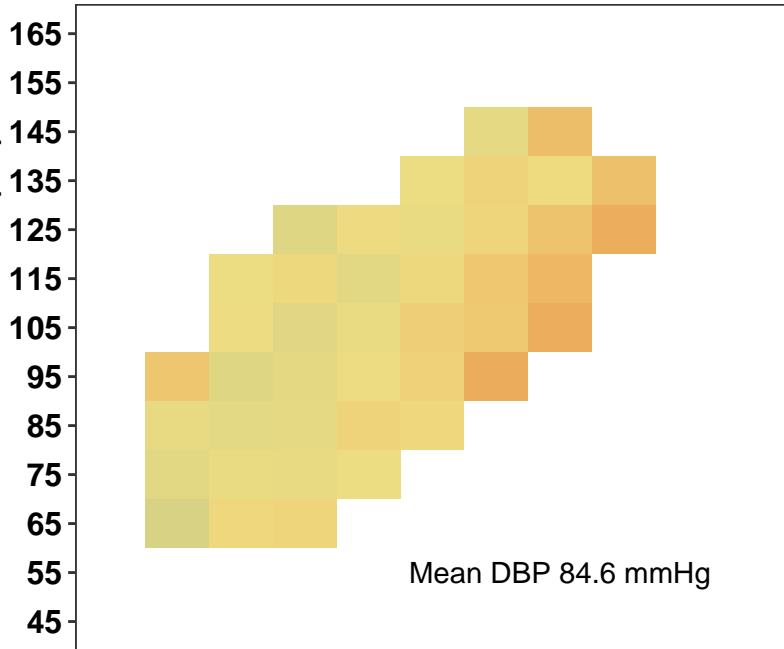
## High-income western



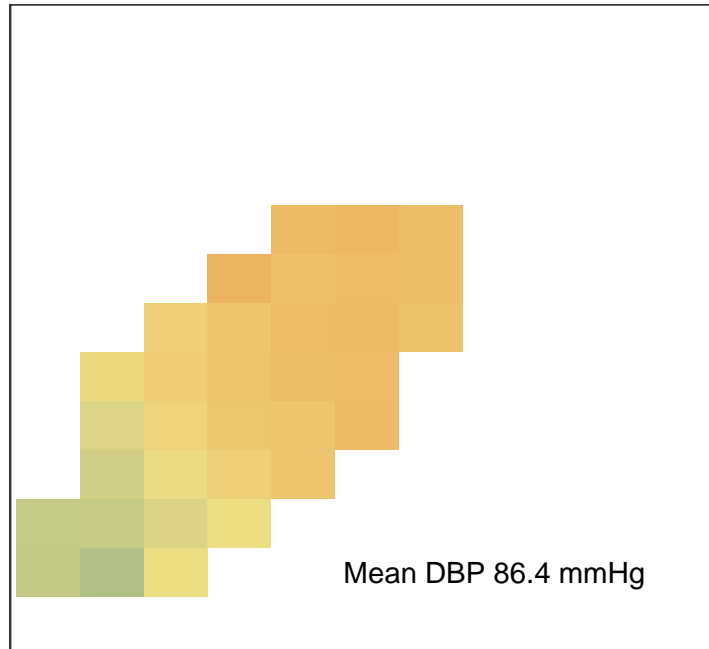
## Latin America and the Caribbean



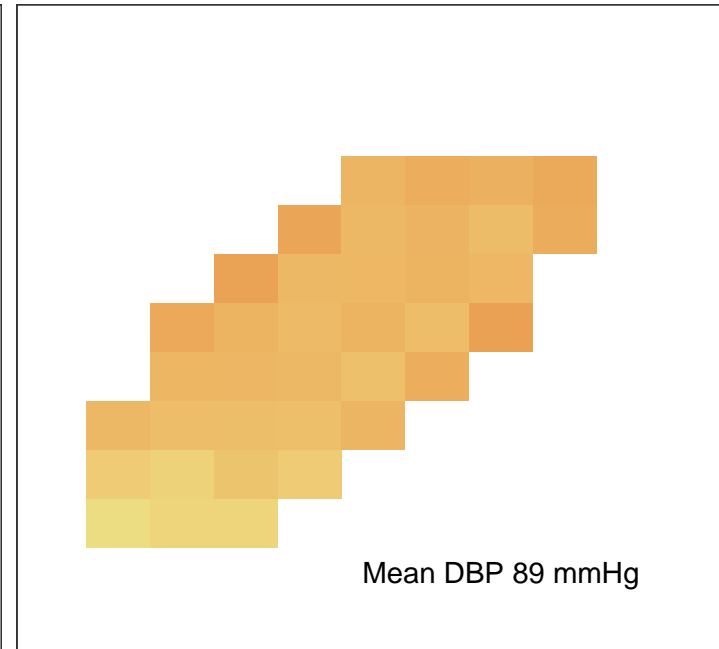
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



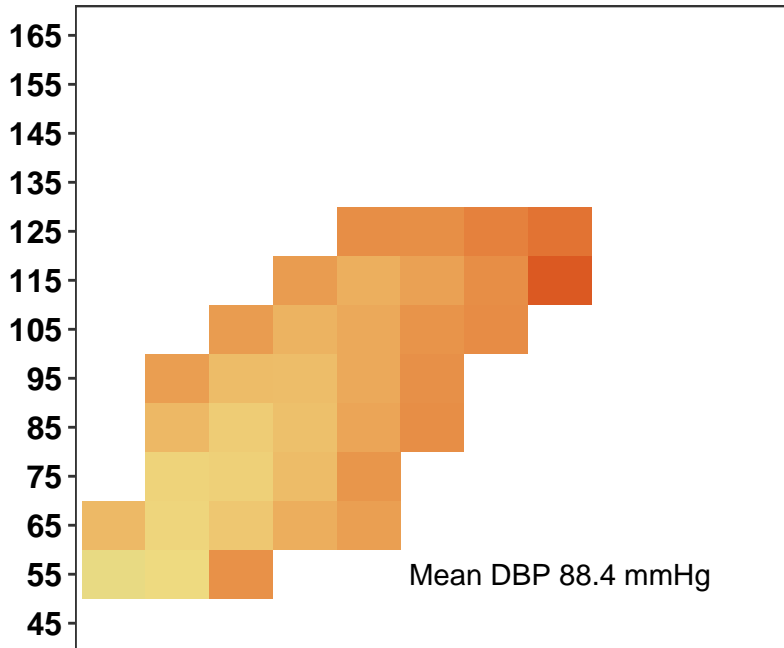
## South Asia



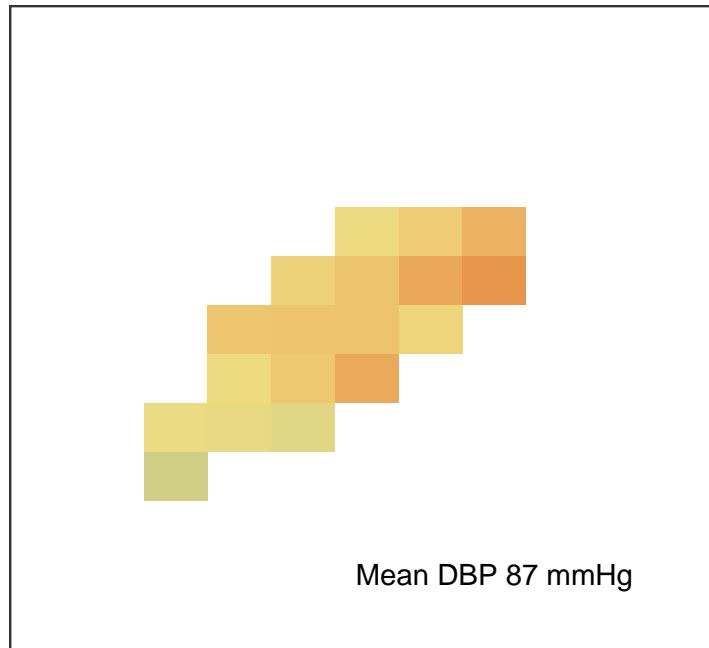
## Sub-Saharan Africa



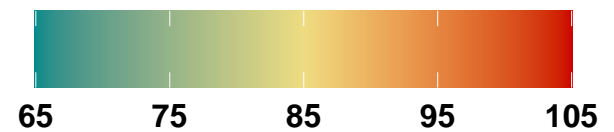
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



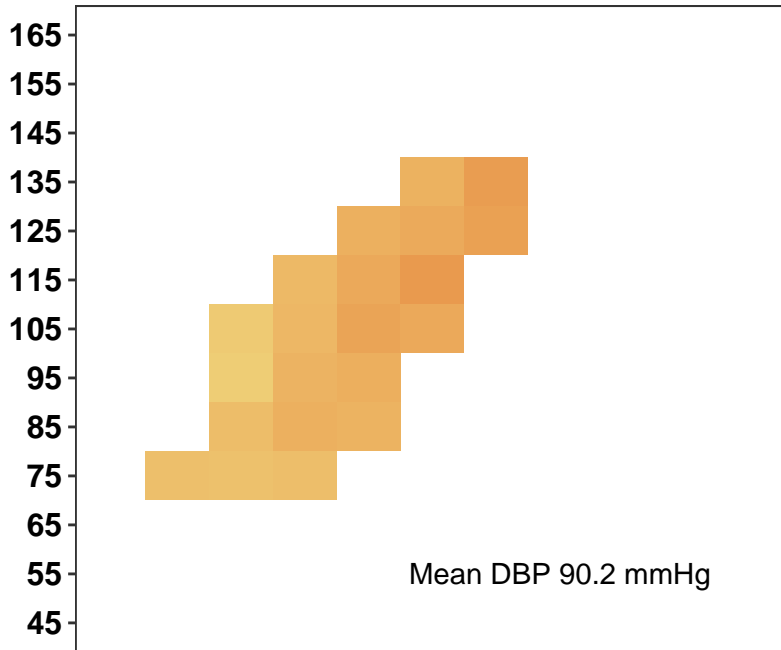
### DBP (mmHg)



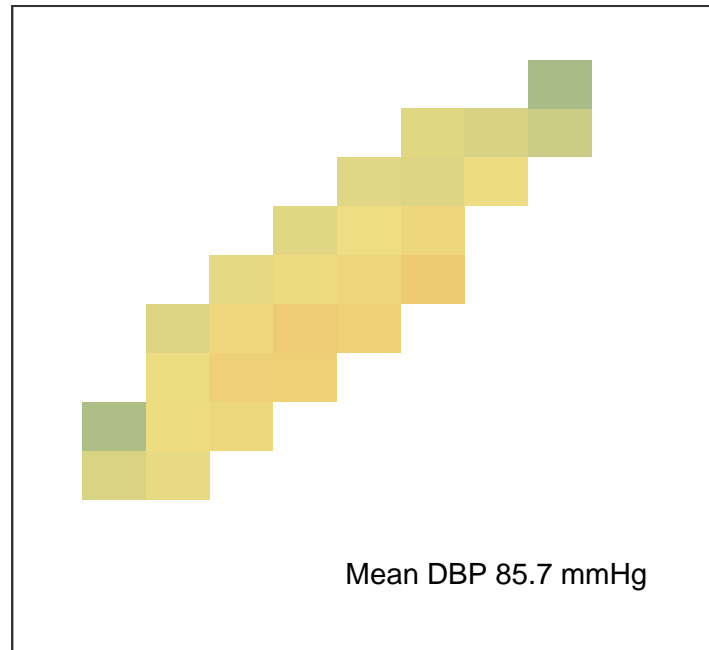
Body-mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

# Men

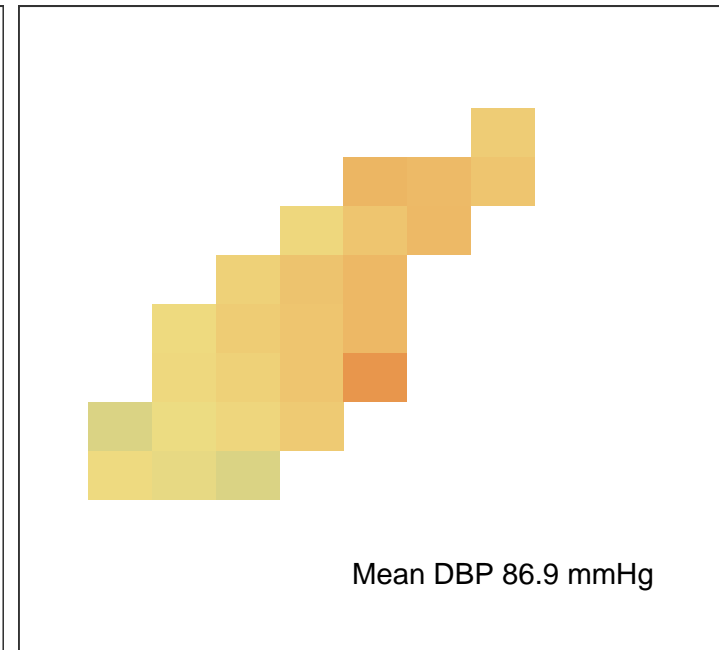
## Central and eastern Europe



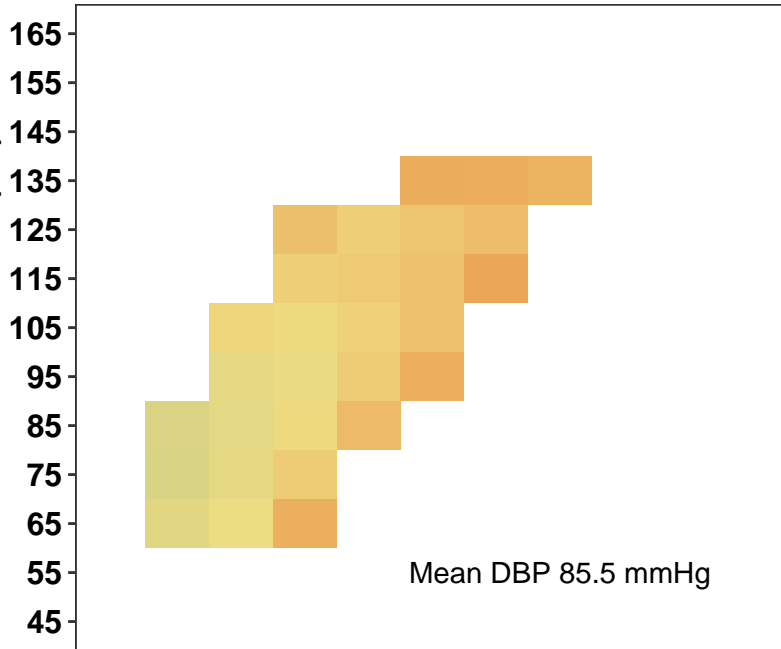
## High-income western



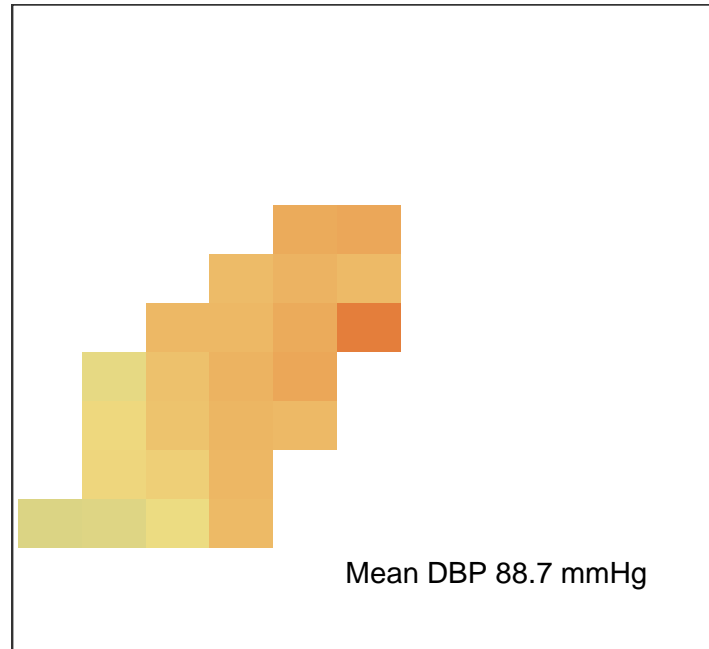
## Latin America and the Caribbean



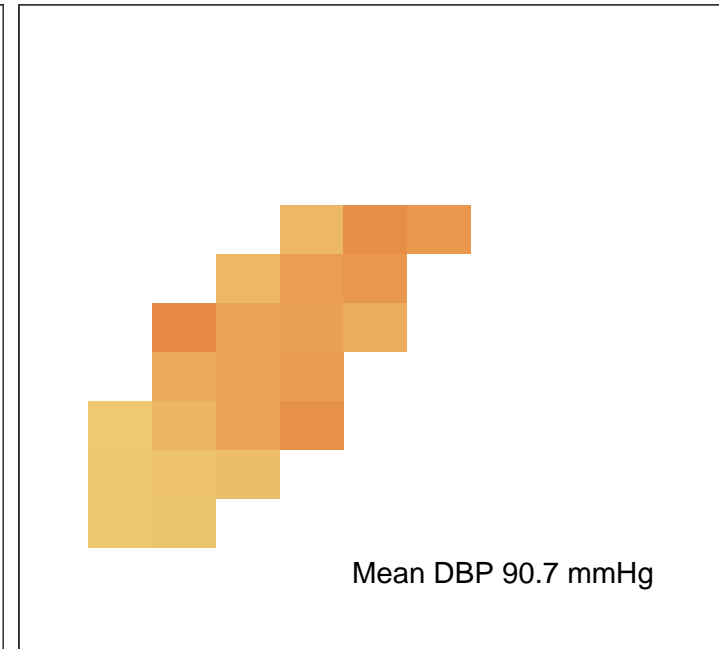
## Central Asia, Middle East and north Africa



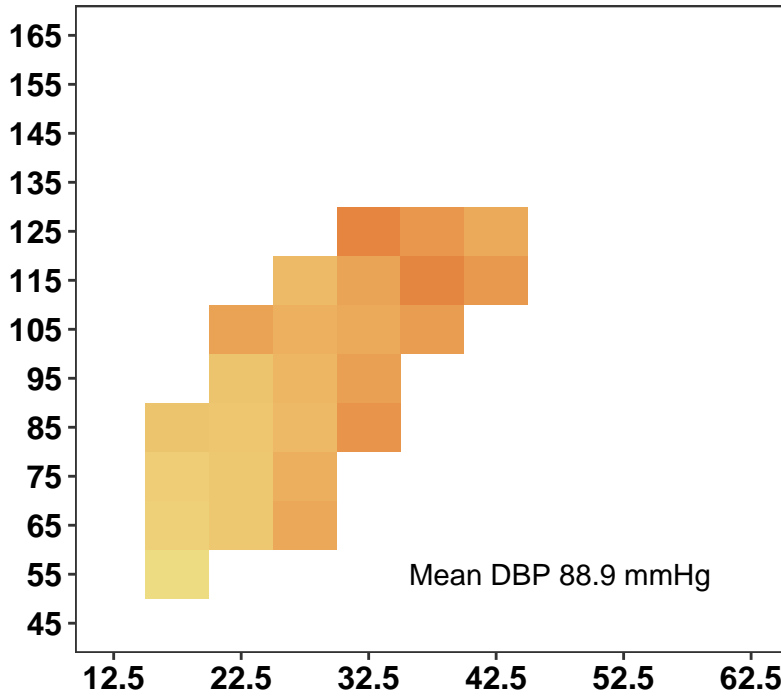
## South Asia



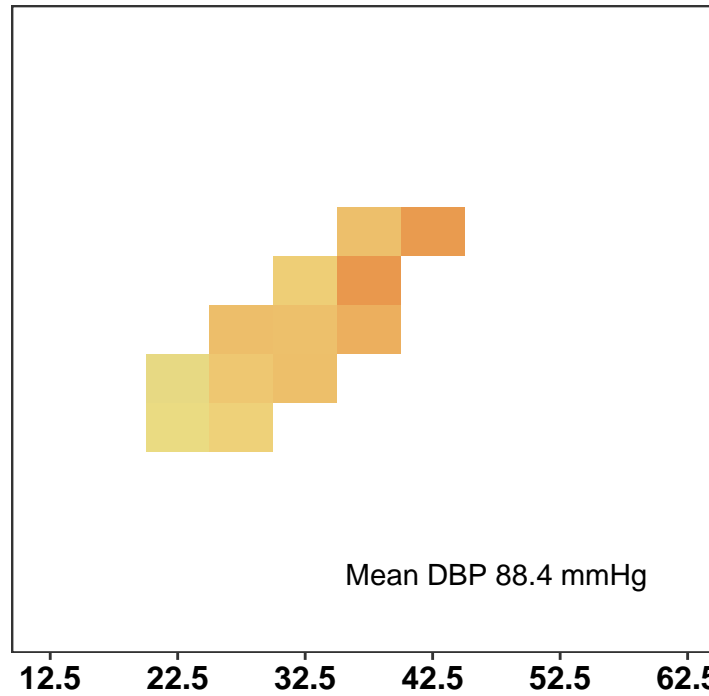
## Sub-Saharan Africa



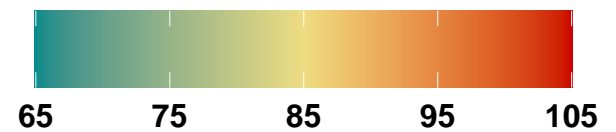
## East and southeast Asia and the Pacific



## Oceania



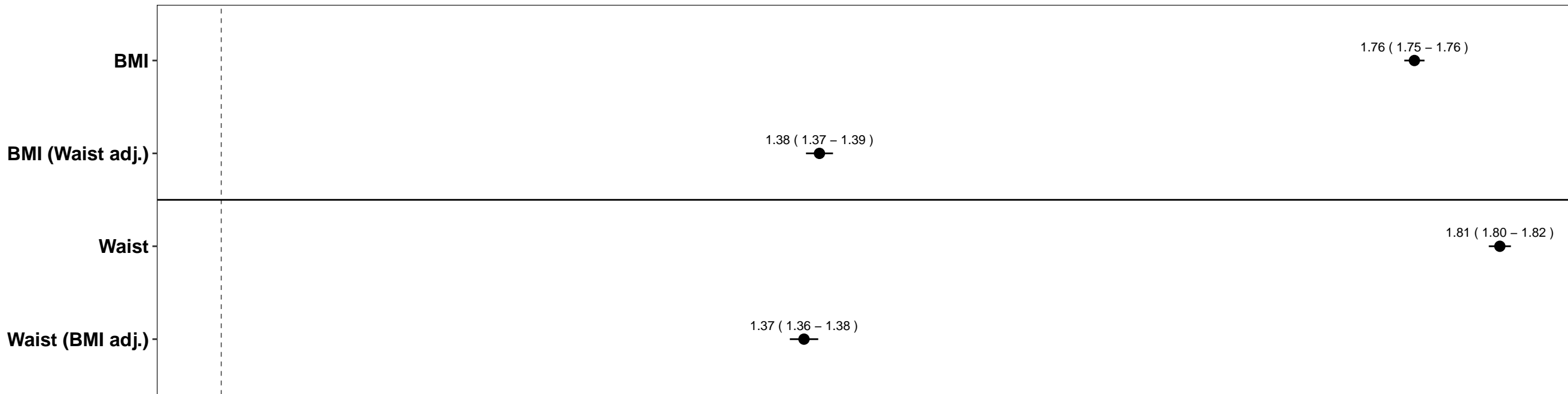
### DBP (mmHg)



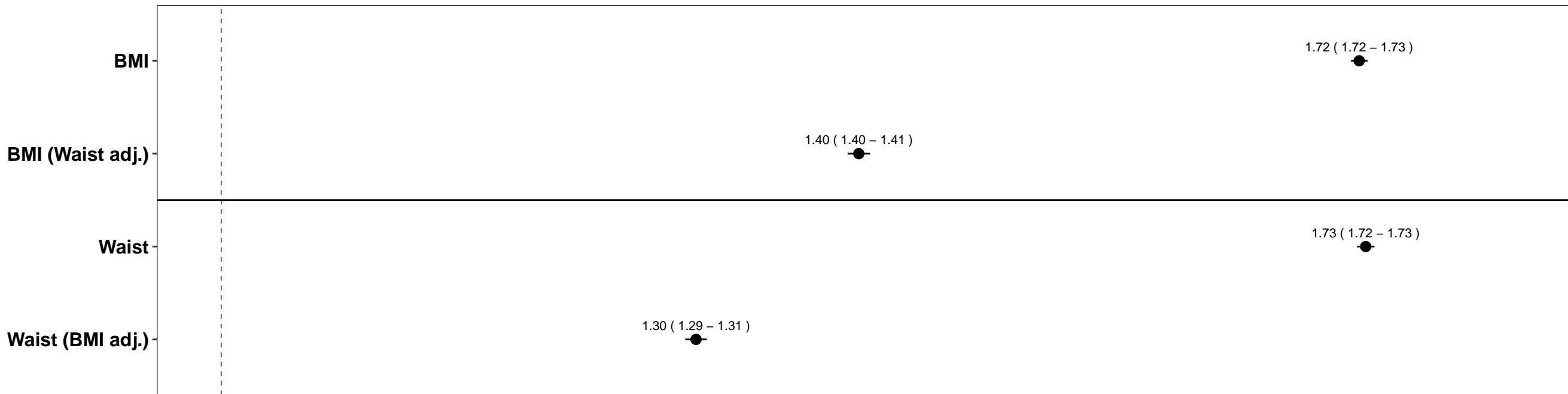
**Appendix Figure 31:** Odds ratio (OR) for prevalent hypertension per standard deviation (SD) of body-mass index (BMI) and of waist circumference (WC) with and without mutual adjustment.

In each panel, the upper point shows OR without adjustment for the 2<sup>nd</sup> adiposity index and the lower point shows OR with adjustment for the 2<sup>nd</sup> adiposity index.

### Women



### Men



Odds ratio per standard deviation

## References

1. NCD Risk Factor Collaboration. Worldwide trends in underweight and obesity from 1990 to 2022: a pooled analysis of 3663 population-representative studies with 222 million children, adolescents, and adults. *The Lancet* 2024; **403**(10431): 1027-50.
2. NCD Risk Factor Collaboration. Worldwide trends in hypertension prevalence and progress in treatment and control from 1990 to 2019: a pooled analysis of 1201 population-representative studies with 104 million participants. *The Lancet* 2021; **398**(10304): 957-80.
3. NCD Risk Factor Collaboration. Trends in adult body-mass index in 200 countries from 1975 to 2014: a pooled analysis of 1698 population-based measurement studies with 19·2 million participants. *Lancet* 2016; **387**(10026): 1377-96.
4. Farzadfar F, Finucane MM, Danaei G, et al. National, regional, and global trends in serum total cholesterol since 1980: systematic analysis of health examination surveys and epidemiological studies with 321 country-years and 3·0 million participants. *Lancet* 2011; **377**(9765): 578-86.
5. Finucane MM, Stevens GA, Cowan MJ, et al. National, regional, and global trends in body-mass index since 1980: systematic analysis of health examination surveys and epidemiological studies with 960 country-years and 9·1 million participants. *Lancet* 2011; **377**(9765): 557-67.
6. Danaei G, Finucane MM, Lin JK, et al. National, regional, and global trends in systolic blood pressure since 1980: systematic analysis of health examination surveys and epidemiological studies with 786 country-years and 5·4 million participants. *Lancet* 2011; **377**(9765): 568-77.
7. Danaei G, Finucane MM, Lu Y, et al. National, regional, and global trends in fasting plasma glucose and diabetes prevalence since 1980: systematic analysis of health examination surveys and epidemiological studies with 370 country-years and 2·7 million participants. *Lancet* 2011; **378**(9785): 31-40.
8. Rousseeuw PJ, Van Zomeren BC. Unmasking multivariate outliers and leverage points. *Journal of the American Statistical association* 1990; **85**(411): 633-9.
9. Hsieh SD, Yoshinaga H, Muto T. Waist-to-height ratio, a simple and practical index for assessing central fat distribution and metabolic risk in Japanese men and women. *International Journal of Obesity* 2003; **27**(5): 610-6.
10. Ho S-Y, Lam T-H, Janus ED. Waist to stature ratio is more strongly associated with cardiovascular risk factors than other simple anthropometric indices. *Annals of Epidemiology* 2003; **13**(10): 683-91.
11. Cai L, Liu A, Zhang Y, Wang P. Waist-to-height ratio and cardiovascular risk factors among Chinese adults in Beijing. *PLoS ONE* 2013; **8**(7): e69298.
12. Li WC, Chen IC, Chang YC, Loke SS, Wang SH, Hsiao KY. Waist-to-height ratio, waist circumference, and body mass index as indices of cardiometabolic risk among 36,642 Taiwanese adults. *Eur J Nutr* 2013; **52**(1): 57-65.
13. Chen Z, Smith M, Du H, et al. Blood pressure in relation to general and central adiposity among 500 000 adult Chinese men and women. *Int J Epidemiol* 2015; **44**(4): 1305-19.
14. Kuciene R, Dulskiene V. Associations between body mass index, waist circumference, waist-to-height ratio, and high blood pressure among adolescents: a cross-sectional study. *Scientific Reports* 2019; **9**(1).
15. Pasdar Y, Moradi S, Moludi J, et al. Waist-to-height ratio is a better discriminator of cardiovascular disease than other anthropometric indicators in Kurdish adults. *Scientific Reports* 2020; **10**(1).
16. Momin M, Fan F, Li J, et al. Joint effects of body mass index and waist circumference on the incidence of hypertension in a community-based Chinese population. *Obesity Facts* 2020; **13**(2): 245-55.
17. Savva S, Tornaritis M, Savva M, et al. Waist circumference and waist-to-height ratio are better predictors of cardiovascular disease risk factors in children than body mass index. *International Journal of Obesity* 2000; **24**(11): 1453-8.

18. Jayawardana R, Ranasinghe P, Sheriff MH, Matthews DR, Katulanda P. Waist to height ratio: a better anthropometric marker of diabetes and cardio-metabolic risks in South Asian adults. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract* 2013; **99**(3): 292-9.
19. Luz RH, Barbosa AR, d'Orsi E. Waist circumference, body mass index and waist-height ratio: Are two indices better than one for identifying hypertension risk in older adults? *Prev Med* 2016; **93**: 76-81.
20. Wu X, Li B, Lin WQ, et al. The association between obesity indices and hypertension: Which index is the most notable indicator of hypertension in different age groups stratified by sex? *Clin Exp Hypertens* 2019; **41**(4): 373-80.
21. Petermann-Rocha F, Ulloa N, Martinez-Sanguinetti MA, et al. Is waist-to-height ratio a better predictor of hypertension and type 2 diabetes than body mass index and waist circumference in the Chilean population? *Nutrition* 2020; **79-80**: 110932.
22. Bovet P, Arlabosse T, Viswanathan B, Myers G. Association between obesity indices and cardiovascular risk factors in late adolescence in the Seychelles. *BMC Pediatr* 2012; **12**: 176.
23. Asia Pacific Cohort Studies Collaboration. Central obesity and risk of cardiovascular disease in the Asia Pacific Region. *Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 2006; **15**(3): 287-92.
24. Huxley R, James WPT, Barzi F, et al. Ethnic comparisons of the cross-sectional relationships between measures of body size with diabetes and hypertension. *Obesity Reviews* 2008; **9**(s1): 53-61.
25. Decoda Study Group, Nyamdorj R, Qiao Q, et al. BMI compared with central obesity indicators in relation to diabetes and hypertension in Asians. *Obesity (Silver Spring)* 2008; **16**(7): 1622-35.
26. Huxley R, Mendis S, Zheleznyakov E, Reddy S, Chan J. Body mass index, waist circumference and waist:hip ratio as predictors of cardiovascular risk--a review of the literature. *Eur J Clin Nutr* 2010; **64**(1): 16-22.
27. Emerging Risk Factors Collaboration. Separate and combined associations of body-mass index and abdominal adiposity with cardiovascular disease: collaborative analysis of 58 prospective studies. *Lancet* 2011; **377**(9771): 1085-95.
28. Ashwell M, Gunn P, Gibson S. Waist-to-height ratio is a better screening tool than waist circumference and BMI for adult cardiometabolic risk factors: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Obesity Reviews* 2012; **13**(3): 275-86.
29. Savva S, Lamnisos D, Kafatos A. Predicting cardiometabolic risk: waist-to-height ratio or BMI. A meta-analysis. *Diabetes, Metabolic Syndrome and Obesity: Targets and Therapy* 2013: 403.
30. Seo DC, Choe S, Torabi MR. Is waist circumference  $\geq 102/88$ cm better than body mass index  $\geq 30$  to predict hypertension and diabetes development regardless of gender, age group, and race/ethnicity? Meta-analysis. *Prev Med* 2017; **97**: 100-8.
31. Chandramouli C, Tay WT, Bamadhaj NS, et al. Association of obesity with heart failure outcomes in 11 Asian regions: A cohort study. *PLoS Med* 2019; **16**(9): e1002916.
32. Obesity in Asia Collaboration. Is central obesity a better discriminator of the risk of hypertension than body mass index in ethnically diverse populations? *J Hypertens* 2008; **26**(2): 169-77.
33. Bajaj HS, Pereira MA, Anjana RM, et al. Comparison of relative waist circumference between Asian Indian and US adults. *Journal of obesity* 2014; **2014**.
34. Ragavan RS, Ismail J, Evans RG, et al. Combining general and central measures of adiposity to identify risk of hypertension: a cross-sectional survey in rural India. *Obesity research & clinical practice* 2023; **17**(3): 249-56.
35. Patel SA, Deepa M, Shivashankar R, et al. Comparison of multiple obesity indices for cardiovascular disease risk classification in South Asian adults: The CARRS Study. *PLoS One* 2017; **12**(4): e0174251.
36. Ware L, Rennie K, Kruger HS, et al. Evaluation of waist-to-height ratio to predict 5 year cardiometabolic risk in sub-Saharan African adults. *Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases* 2014; **24**(8): 900-7.



37. World Health Organization. Waist Circumference and Waist-Hip Ratio: Report of a WHO Expert Consultation. 2008.
38. Balkau B, Deanfield JE, Despres JP, et al. International Day for the Evaluation of Abdominal Obesity (IDEA): a study of waist circumference, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes mellitus in 168,000 primary care patients in 63 countries. *Circulation* 2007; **116**(17): 1942-51.
39. Lee CMY, Woodward M, Pandeya N, et al. Comparison of relationships between four common anthropometric measures and incident diabetes. *Diabetes research and clinical practice* 2017; **132**: 36-44.