

Shortening of leucocyte telomere length is independently correlated with high body mass index and subcutaneous obesity (predominantly truncal), in Asian Indian women with abnormal fasting glycemia

Surya Prakash Bhatt,^{1,2,3} Anoop Misra ,^{2,3,4} Ravindra Mohan Pandey,⁵ Ashish Datt Upadhyay⁵

To cite: Bhatt SP, Misra A, Pandey RM, *et al*. Shortening of leucocyte telomere length is independently correlated with high body mass index and subcutaneous obesity (predominantly truncal), in Asian Indian women with abnormal fasting glycemia. *BMJ Open Diab Res Care* 2022;**10**:e002706. doi:10.1136/bmjdr-2021-002706

► Additional supplemental material is published online only. To view, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjdr-2021-002706>).

Received 23 November 2021
Accepted 21 June 2022



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2022. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Dr Anoop Misra;
anoopmisra@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction Leucocyte telomere length (LTL) is linked to accelerate aging and premature mortality. In this research, we aimed to explore the relations between biochemical and anthropometry markers and LTL in Asian Indian women with abnormal fasting glycemia (impaired fasting glucose).

Research design and methods In this study, 797 pre-diabetic women (obese, 492; non-obese, 305) were recruited. Demographic and clinical profiles, anthropometry, and fasting blood glucose were evaluated. LTL was quantified by a quantitative PCR. LTL was expressed as the relative telomere length or telomere repeat: single copy gene (T:S) ratio. The subjects were separated into quartiles according to the LTL.

Results The average LTL was significantly decreased with increasing age. The average LTL was significantly shorter in obese women with abnormal fasting glycemia ($p < 0.05$). R-squared (R^2) statistic for multivariable linear model after adjusted for age, family income, education and hypertension showed that LTL was inversely correlated with body mass index (BMI), waist and hip circumference, waist-hip and waist-to-height ratio, truncal skinfolds (subscapular, and subscapular/triceps ratio, central and total skinfolds), fat mass (kg) and % body fat. The relationship between obesity measures and LTL (using the LTL quartile 1 as reference) identified central skinfolds ($R^2 = 0.92$, $p < 0.0001$), $\Sigma 4SF$ ($R^2 = 0.90$, $p < 0.0001$), BMI ($R^2 = 0.93$, $p < 0.0001$) and % body fat ($R^2 = 0.91$, $p < 0.0001$) as independent predictors of LTL.

Conclusions Besides age, obesity and subcutaneous adiposity (predominantly truncal) are major contributors to telomere shortening in Asian Indian women with abnormal fasting glycemia (impaired fasting glucose).

INTRODUCTION

Abnormal fasting glycemia (impaired fasting glucose) and type 2 diabetes (T2D) are increasing in developing countries.¹ South Asians develop diabetes a decade before

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

⇒ Leucocyte telomere length (LTL) is linked with aging and associated diseases, such as obesity, type 2 diabetes, and cardiovascular disease.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

⇒ This is the first study to investigate the relationship of LTL in women with abnormal fasting glycemia (impaired fasting glucose). Specifically, relationship of LTL with subcutaneous adiposity, particularly truncal adiposity, is being reported in women for the first time.

HOW THIS STUDY MIGHT AFFECT RESEARCH, PRACTICE OR POLICY

⇒ In women with abnormal fasting glycemia, obesity and truncal obesity should be targets of lifestyle and drug management for inducing salutary effects on LTL.

and at a lower body mass index (BMI) than white population, have prominent abdominal obesity, and accelerated conversion from abnormal fasting glycemia to diabetes.² Importantly, India has one of the maximum number of people with abnormal fasting glycemia and diabetes.³ Our previous studies have shown increasing obesity and diabetes in Asian Indian women.⁴ Diabetes can have serious health implications that affect life expectancy. The UK Diabetes Study stated a 5-year decrease of life expectancy for men aged 45–50 years at the time of diagnosis of diabetes when compared with the common population.⁵ Data from the Emerging Risk Factor Collaboration likewise showed that life years lost were significantly larger when diabetes is present at earlier ages.⁶

Telomerase is an important enzyme that maintains leucocyte telomere length (LTL) and cellular replicate potential. LTL naturally shortens with each cell phase, and cells with critically short telomere undergo replicative senescence and apoptosis, which promote organismal aging and age-related diseases. LTL shortening is accelerated by oxidative stress, inflammation, and cell production.⁷ Hornsby *et al*⁸ have reported that telomere shortening resulting from the absence of telomerase activity may be a factor in determining some age-related properties of organs in humans. Given that telomerase, the enzyme responsible for maintaining telomere lengths is not expressed at levels sufficient to prevent telomere shortening in most of our cells, and telomeres progressively erode with advancing age.⁹ Short LTL in peripheral blood mononuclear cells is linked with aging and its related diseases, such as obesity, T2DM, and cardiovascular disease.¹⁰

A systematic review and meta-analysis included 63 original studies (n, 119 439) showing a negative correlation between obesity and telomere length.¹¹ The selected studies showed weak to moderate statistical significance, and there was heterogeneity. For this reason, the causal relationship of obesity and telomere length remains controversial. German administrative claims data (n, 2 900 065) showed that T2D is inter-related to lower life expectancy regardless of an individual's socioeconomic status for individuals in Lower Saxony, Germany.¹² Another review on LTL in different metabolic categories indicated that LTL was negatively related to 2-hour postprandial blood glucose and the relationship with increasing fasting plasma glucose may be non-linear.¹³ It was possible that these data along with reports of the possibility of modifying LTL can improve the understanding of present-day epidemiological trends in incidence and mortality of T2DM. There are no published data regarding pre-diabetes and shortening of lifespan in Asian Indians.

There have been few intervention trials to assess LTL. Lifestyle and dietary interventions were conducted in 217 elderly Italian subjects stratified according to Mediterranean diet score (MDS) (low adherence (MDS ≤ 3), medium adherence (MDS 4–5), and high adherence (MDS ≥ 6) groups). These authors have shown that the high adherence group showed following compared with other two groups showed longer LTL and higher telomerase activity. These results support benefits of Mediterranean diet in promoting health span.¹⁴

There is paucity of data regarding leukocyte telomerase activity and LTL in individuals with abnormal fasting glycemia. It is important to note that effects of pistachio intake on LTL have been shown in only one previous study, in which limited number of Spanish subjects (n, 49) having abnormal fasting glycemia were recruited.¹⁵ Although these findings suggested that shorter LTL might be associated with increased risk of abnormal fasting glycemia, their significance was limited by small sample size, cross-sectional observation, and

short follow-up period. Further, association between LTL, abnormal fasting glycemia, and obesity in Asian Indians has not been researched.

To better highlight this knowledge gap, we proposed to investigate the relationship of LTL in abnormal fasting glycemia with obesity in community dwelling Asian Indian women residing in New Delhi, North India. We have selected women for this study since we have been previously researching various non-communicable diseases, including abnormal fasting glycemia, in this group.^{16 17}

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Subject recruitment

We carried out a cross-sectional population-based study from July 2015 to December 2020. One thousand three hundred and sixty-one women were randomly selected from North India (aged 20–60 years) and were residing in the area for more than 6 months. Among this group, 797 women were categorized as having impaired fasting glucose (plasma glucose concentrations between 100 and 125 mg/dL) (obese, 492; non-obese, 305). Study subjects were randomly designated to have approximate representation from each income group (higher ~10%, middle ~65%–70%, and lower ~15%–20%) from 41 residential sites in Delhi. Subjects were excluded if any of the following criteria applied: (1) T2D or use of oral anti-diabetic drugs; (2) alcohol, tobacco, or drug abuse; (3) any medication which could affect insulin sensitivity; (4) those with pregnancy; (5) severe end-organ damage or chronic diseases; (6) malignancy and other endocrine disorders; (7) significant liver, kidney, thyroid, or other endocrine diseases.

Demographic characteristics and clinical profile

Demographic characteristics, clinical profiles, medical history (personal and family), socioeconomic features, skin exposure, and duration of sunlight exposure were determined with the use of prevalidated questionnaire. Skin exposure was measured as percentage of body surface area (face/hands, face/hands and arms, and face/hands and legs) exposed to sunlight. The duration of sun exposure (minutes/day) was measured in the following manner: <5 min, 5–15 min, 15–30 min, and >30 min. Blood pressure was recorded by a standard mercury sphygmomanometer, over the right arm in sitting position.

Anthropometric measurements

BMI, circumferences (waist circumference (WC) and hip circumference (HC)) and skinfold thickness at four sites (biceps, triceps, suprailiac and subscapular) were recorded.¹⁷ Waist-hip ratio (WHR) and waist-to-height ratio (W-htR) were calculated. Sum of all skinfolds (Σ 4SF, total skinfolds), ratios of subscapular and triceps skinfolds (SS/TR ratio), central skinfolds (sum of subscapular and suprailiac), and peripheral skinfolds (sum of biceps and triceps) were also calculated. Percentage body fat and fat

mass (kg) were calculated using sum of 4 skinfolds with Durnin and Womersley method.^{18 19}

Biochemical analysis

Venous blood sample was collected into vacutainer tubes containing plain and EDTA vials. The fasting blood sample was processed into different aliquots (including whole blood and blood clot) within 2 hours into 1.0 mL FluidX tubes (FluidX, Cheshire, UK) and frozen at -80°C freezer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA). Fasting blood glucose (FBG) levels were analyzed as previously described.¹⁷ Estimation of FBG and LTL was done on the same blood sample.

DNA isolation and quantification

DNA was separated from peripheral blood mononuclear cells using the QIAamp DNA extraction kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) and stored at -20°C for the future experiments.²⁰ After DNA isolation, the DNA samples were quantified and diluted to 50 ng/ μL . The concentration and quality of DNA were both measured by using a nanodrop (Nanodrop Technologies, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA), and samples included for analysis all had an optical density ratio A260/A280 >1.8 .

Measurement of leucocyte telomere length

LTL was analyzed with a quantitative PCR (qPCR)-based technique that compares telomere repeat sequence copy number (T) with a reference single copy-gene copy number (S) as previously described.^{21 22} The telomere length for each sample was estimated using the telomere to single copy gene ratio (T/S ratio) with the calculation of ΔCt [$\text{Ct}^{(\text{telomere})}/\text{Ct}^{(\text{single gene})}$]. T/S ratio for each sample (x) was normalized to the mean T/S ratio of the reference sample [$2^{-(\Delta\text{Ct}_x - \Delta\text{Ct}_{\text{tr}})} = 2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$], which was used for the standard curve, both as a reference sample and as a validation sample. The measurement consists of determining the relative ratio (T/S ratio) of nanogram of telomere (T) to nanogram of albumin (single-copy gene, S) in experimental samples using a standard curve. The T/S ratio is proportional to the average telomere length. All qPCR assays were performed using filtered pipette tips to prevent amplification of contaminants. Reactions were set up on ice to prevent DNA polymerase activity, non-specific amplification and to minimize potential primer dimerization. All analyses were done blinded to cross-sectional status of the individual.

The coefficient of variations (CVs) of the interplate T/S were 11.6% and 12.2% for the long and short telomere QC samples, respectively. Interplate and intraplate CVs of calibrator DNA samples were 10.2% and 8.3%, respectively. Mean ratio of long to short telomere QC samples in our assays was 3.9 with 4.5% CV. All samples in our study were assayed in triplicate, and the results were

consistent. Less than 12% of samples had a T/S CV more than 10%.

Definitions

Overweight and obesity were defined as BMI 23–24.9 kg/ m^2 and $>25\text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$, respectively.²³ Abnormal blood pressure was $\geq 130/85\text{ mmHg}$. Abnormal fasting glycemia was defined as FBG levels >100 and 125.9 mg/dL . LTLs were categorized in quartiles, 0–25th percentile (1st quartile; LTL ratio <0.83), 26th–50th percentile (2nd quartile, LTL ratio 0.84–0.87), 51st–75th percentile (3rd quartile, LTL ratio 0.88–0.93), and 76th–100th percentile (4th quartile, LTL ratio 0.94–0.98). Because several values of LTL were gathered around cut-off values of quintiles, slightly changed numbers of subjects were separated in each quintile.

Statistical analysis

Complete data was entered in an Excel worksheet (Microsoft, Redmond, Washington, USA). The distribution of demographic, clinical profiles, socioeconomic, medical history (personal and family), behavioral characteristics, sun and skin exposure and biochemical investigations were confirmed for estimated normality. Mean, SD and number (%) was used to summarize the variables. Relationships between LTL and various indices of body composition were identified by Pearson correlation analyses. Body fat percentage and fat mass (kg) were also calculated.

Bivariate relationships of LTL (Pearson correlation and Spearman's r) with obesity measures variables were examined first. Associations with LTL were estimated using partial correlations that adjusted by age, family income, education, and hypertension.

Associations of categorical variables were assessed by χ^2 /Fisher's exact test. The continuous variables were compared between obesity by independent t-test/Wilcoxon rank-sum test, as appropriate. The comparisons of clinical, biochemical, anthropometry and body composition profiles among different LTL quartiles were performed by means of analysis of variance and Kruskal-Wallis test, as appropriate, and further trend was seen by non-parametric trend test. Univariate and multivariable linear regression analyses were used to find independent effect of obesity measures on LTL after adjusting for confounders. Complete analyses were performed using Stata 14 (Stata, College Station, Texas, USA). For all above, p value of <0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

RESULTS

Clinical and biochemical profiles

Educational status, employment status, family income, personal history of hypertension, family history of heart disease, skin exposure (face and hands) to sun were significantly higher in obese subjects with abnormal fasting glycemia as compared with those with non-obese with abnormal fasting glycemia (online supplemental tables 1 and 2).

The mean±SD for age was 42.02±11.4 years. Mean age, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, weight, BMI, circumferences, and ratios thereof (WC, HC, W-HR, W-htR), skinfold thickness and ratios thereof (biceps, triceps, subscapular, suprailiac, Σ 4SF, subscapular/triceps ratio, central and peripheral) and FBG levels were significantly increased in obese subjects with abnormal fasting glycemia as compared with those with non-obese with abnormal fasting glycemia.

Leucocyte telomere length

LTL was significantly decreased in older subjects as compared with younger subjects (online supplemental figure 1). Mean values of LTL were significantly decreased in obese subjects with compared with those with non-obese and overweight (online supplemental figure 2).

After stratifying the sample according to LTL quartiles, we observed age, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, weight, BMI, circumferences, and their ratios (WC, HC, W-HR, W-htR), skinfolds (biceps, triceps, subscapular, suprailiac, Σ 4SF, subscapular/triceps ratio, and peripheral and central skinfolds; see table 1), % body fat, body fat mass (kg) and FBG levels were significantly increased in first quartile as compared with other quartiles.

Partial correlations

We observed a significant partial correlation of LTL with subscapular/triceps ratio ($r=-0.4371$, $p=0.00001$), central skinfolds ($r=-0.8375$, $p=0.0001$), Σ 4SF ($r=-0.8560$, $p=0.00001$), FBG ($r=-0.1234$, $p=0.00001$), BMI ($r=-0.8783$, $p=0.00001$), % body fat ($r=-0.8986$,

Table 1 Demographic and clinical profiles, body composition, and biochemical investigations of the subjects according to quartile of LTL

Variables	Quartile 1 (LTL ratio <0.83)	Quartile 2 (LTL ratio <0.87)	Quartile 3 (LTL ratio <0.93)	Quartile 4 (LTL ratio <0.98)	Between-group p value	Trend p value
n (%)	218 (27.35)	211 (26.47)	182 (22.84)	186 (23.34)	<0.0001	<0.0001
Age (years)	45.71±9.52	43.78±10.36	40.32±9.76	37.37±13.85	<0.00001	<0.00001
Blood pressure (mm Hg)						
Systolic	127.20±11.87	124.11±11.49	120.21±13.23	117.96±12.61	<0.0001	<0.0001
Diastolic	84.20±7.55	81.56±6.80	78.90±7.33	76.66±7.91	<0.0001	<0.0001
Body composition						
Weight (kg)	74.52±9.09	64.46±5.07	58.44±4.68	47.43±7.15	<0.0001	<0.0001
Height (cm)	152.21±5.90	153.0±5.39	154.70±5.92	154.31±6.14	<0.0001	<0.0001
BMI (kg/m ²)	32.44±3.89	27.50±0.83	24.40±0.86	19.84±2.36	<0.0001	<0.0001
Circumferences (cm) and ratios						
Waist	97.69±4.12	90.98±0.52	88.29±2.08	78.05±2.28	<0.00001	<0.00001
Hip	104.54±4.34	98.24±0.43	96.36±1.70	84.55±4.79	<0.00001	<0.00001
W-HR	0.93±0.009	0.92±0.004	0.91±0.007	0.90±0.02	<0.00001	<0.00001
W-htR	0.64±0.03	0.59±0.02	0.57±0.02	0.50±0.02	<0.00001	<0.00001
Skinfolds (mm) and ratios						
Biceps	34.98±4.44	27.05±0.49	25.41±0.49	19.54±3.12	<0.00001	<0.00001
Triceps	36.70±3.83	28.34±0.56	25.91±0.84	22.17±2.17	<0.00001	<0.00001
Subscapular	49.85±4.76	33.19±3.0	28.24±0.92	26.45±0.64	<0.00001	<0.00001
Suprailiac	54.40±4.63	37.37±3.3	30.72±1.38	25.22±1.06	<0.00001	<0.00001
Subscapular/triceps ratio	1.25±0.02	1.16±0.08	1.09±0.18	1.04±0.09	<0.00001	<0.00001
Central	104.26±9.3	70.57±6.24	58.97±2.24	51.68±1.55	<0.00001	<0.00001
Peripheral	71.69±12.52	55.39±11.5	50.32±11.03	41.71±13.1	<0.0001	<0.00001
Total (Σ 4SF)	258.82±25.81	188.94±11.74	161.89±5.46	135.54±10.86	<0.00001	<0.00001
%Body fat	46.7±8.8	42.2±9.25	40.9±6.57	36.2±5.69	<0.0001	<0.0001
Fat mass (kg)	34.74±8.65	27.26±5.32	23.94±5.64	17.05±6.42	<0.0001	<0.0001
Biochemical investigations						
FBG (mg/dL)	113.50±8.20	111.01±7.20	105±8.40	101.59±8.04	<0.00001	<0.00001

Values are given as mean±SD and percentage (%).
P value <0.05 is statistically significant.
BMI, body mass index; FBG, fasting blood glucose; LTL, leucocyte telomere length; W-HR, waist-hip ratio; W-htR, waist-height ratio; Σ 4SF, sum of 4 skinfolds.

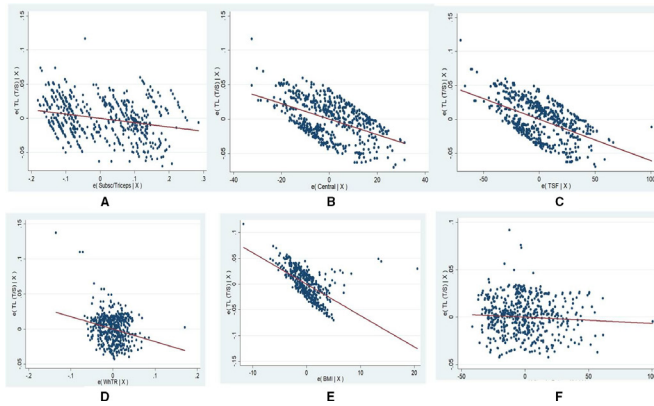


Figure 1 Partial correlations between leucocyte telomere length (LTL) and skinfold thickness. (A) Subscapular/triceps ratio ($r=-0.4371$; $p=0.0001$), (B) central skinfolds ($r=-0.8375$; $p=0.0001$), and (C) total skinfolds ($r=-0.8560$; $p=0.0001$); (D) waist-height ratio; (E) body mass index; and (F) % body fat adjusted by age.

$p=0.00001$, and W-htR ($r=-0.1672$, $p=0.0001$), adjusted by age (figure 1).

Univariate and multivariable linear regression analyses to identify factors associated with LTL

The univariate and multivariable regression analyses showed that LTL was inversely correlated with BMI,

WC, HC, W-HR, W-htR, subscapular, $\Sigma 4SF$, subscapular/triceps ratio, and central skinfolds. Further, R^2 statistic for multivariable linear model after adjusted for age, family income, education, and hypertension LTL was significantly related to BMI ($R^2=0.79$), WC ($R^2=0.83$), HC ($R^2=0.78$), W-HR ($R^2=0.43$), W-htR ($R^2=0.72$), subscapular skinfolds ($R^2=0.66$), central skinfolds ($R^2=0.73$), $\Sigma 4SF$ ($R^2=0.75$), and % body fat ($R^2=0.75$) (table 2).

Relationship between obesity measures and LTL according to LTL quartiles

The association of measures of obesity and LTL revealed a significant negative correlation by multivariable linear regression analyses adjusted for age, family income, education, and hypertension, using the quartile 1 as reference. Multivariable linear regression analysis identified central skinfolds ($R^2=0.92$, $p<0.0001$), $\Sigma 4SF$ ($R^2=0.90$, $p<0.0001$), BMI ($R^2=0.93$, $p<0.0001$), and % body fat ($R^2=0.91$, $p<0.0001$) are independent predictors of LTL (figure 2, table 3).

CONCLUSIONS

This is the first study to investigate the relationship of LTL in women with abnormal fasting glycemia. Specifically, relationship of LTL with subcutaneous adiposity,

Table 2 Regression analysis showing effect of obesity measures on leucocyte telomere length

Parameters	Unadjusted regression coefficient (95% CI)	P value	Adjusted regression coefficient (95% CI)	P value	R^2
BMI (kg/m^2)	-91.10 (-94.42 to 87.77)	<0.0001	-90.55 (-94.03 to 87.08)	<0.0001	0.79
WC (cm)	-135.4 (-139.7 to 131.0)	<0.0001	-134.17 (-138.69 to 129.6)	<0.0001	0.83
HC (cm)	-138.9 (-144.0 to 133.7)	<0.0001	-137.12 (-142.4 to 131.8)	<0.0001	0.78
W-HR	-0.05 (-0.07 to 0.03)	<0.0001	-0.06 (-0.08 to 0.03)	<0.0001	0.43
W-htR	-0.94 (-0.98 to 0.90)	<0.0001	-0.93 (-0.97 to 0.88)	<0.0001	0.72
Skinfolds (mm) and ratios					
Biceps	-0.89 (-0.75 to 0.98)	0.81	-1.80 (-1.76 to 1.98)	0.70	0.001
Triceps	-0.80 (-0.76 to 0.92)	0.94	-1.89 (-1.68 to 1.76)	0.81	0.005
Anterior axillary	-112.4 (-91.5 to 121.3)	<0.0001	-115.3 (-98.3 to 120.1)	<0.0001	0.42
Subscapular	-157.4 (-165.5 to 149.3)	<0.0001	-156.4 (-164.7 to 148.1)	<0.0001	0.66
Lateral thoracic	-200.1 (-207.2 to 193.0)	<0.0001	-198.8 (-206.1 to 191.5)	<0.0001	0.80
Suprailiac	-200.7 (-208.3 to 193.1)	<0.0001	-199.4 (-207.2 to 191.6)	<0.0001	0.78
Subscapular/triceps ratio	-1.05 (-1.20 to 0.90)	<0.0001	-1.07 (-1.22 to 0.92)	<0.0001	0.22
Central	-358.1 (-373.8 to 342.5)	<0.0001	-355.9 (-372.0 to 339.8)	<0.0001	0.73
Peripheral	-0.85 (-0.78 to 0.95)	0.92	-1.89 (-1.78 to 1.97)	0.83	0.001
Total ($\Sigma 4SF$)	-760.6 (-791.3 to 730.0)	<0.0001	-755.07 (-786.7 to 723.43)	<0.0001	0.75
% Body fat	-85.23 (-89.65 to 79.23)	<0.0001	-84.32 (-88.65 to 77.58)	<0.001	0.75
Fat mass (kg)	-81.12 (-85.6 to 77.54)	<0.0001	-78.32 (-82.65 to 74.65)	<0.001	0.70

Adjusted for age, family income, education, and hypertension.

P value <0.05 is statistically significant.

BMI, body mass index; HC, hip circumference; WC, waist circumference; W-HR, waist-hip ratio; W-htR, waist-height ratio; $\Sigma 4SF$, sum of 4 skinfolds.

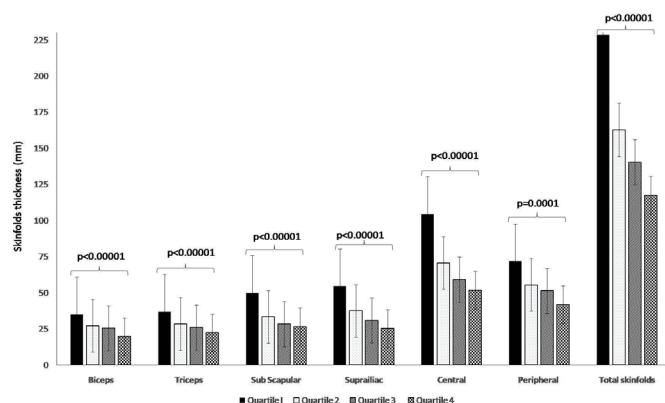


Figure 2 Distribution of skinfolds' thickness according to quartiles of leucocyte telomere length.

particularly truncal adiposity is being reported for the first time.

The association between obesity and telomere physiology has been investigated previously. Previously, some research studies have shown significant negative relationship between adiposity measures and LTL^{24 25} while others did not.^{26 27} Associations of LTL with generalized and abdominal obesity, as well as weight changes was researched in China (n,2912 healthy Chinese women aged 40–70 years).²⁸ Interestingly, like our study, Chinese study was done exclusively in women. This study showed that women who maintained their weight within $\pm 5\%$ since age 50, or reduced their weight, had a longer mean of current telomere length than women who gained weight since age 50.²⁸ A study in white women (n, 1122 aged 18–76 years) in UK showed that the telomere of obese women were 240bp shorter than those of lean women.²⁹ In a meta-analysis (87 observational studies including data from 146 114 subjects), Gielen *et al*³⁰ showed a significant inverse relationship between BMI and LTL particularly in younger population without any gender differences. These associations were predominantly for the white pooled population.³⁰

Asian Indians have thicker subcutaneous adipose tissue than white Caucasians,³¹ which is an important correlate of insulin resistance.³² Only a few studies have shown relationship of multiple measures of obesity with LTL. Cui *et al*²⁸ showed inverse association between LTL and weight, WC, HC, BMI, and W-htR, but not with W-HR or height in Chinese women. In non-Hispanic whites (Fels Longitudinal Study, 309 subjects aged 8–80 years, 52% women), WC, HC, total body fat, and visceral adipose tissue volume were inversely associated with telomere length at borderline significance.³³ In the current study, both abdominal and truncal adiposity (as measured by skinfolds and circumferences) are related to LTL, the association of latter with LTL has not been investigated before.

Relationship between hyperglycemia and telomere has been researched more often. Human observational case-control study from a community-based white population (432 T2DM and 424 controls) has shown decreased log

(e) transformed mean leucocyte telomere repeat copy number to single gene copy number was significantly associated with T2D.³⁴ Recent study from north India (n, 1354 individuals: 682 cases of T2D and 672 healthy controls), genotyped for 12 variants from seven telomere maintenance genes showed significant association of five variants with T2D.³⁵ Zhou *et al*³⁶ recruited 556 Chinese subjects (T2D, n, 159), abnormal fasting glycemia (n, 197), and normal glucose tolerance (n, 200)) and suggested that shorter LTL was associated with higher glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), fasting plasma glucose, postprandial glucose, and lower glucose-stimulated insulin release. Interestingly these authors showed LTL shortening existed in individuals with pre-diabetes, and LTL was shortest in diabetes. Patients with diabetes with better glycemic control (HbA1c $< 7\%$) had longer LTL. Further, these authors also investigated relationship of LTL with diet consumed by the subjects. They reported that legumes, nuts, fish, and seaweeds were protective factors for LTL shortening, and sweetened carbonated beverage was a risk factor for LTL shortening.³⁶ This was the only study, apart from present study, where individuals with abnormal fasting glycemia (impaired fasting glucose) were investigated in context of LTL. An intervention study of pistachio intake in individuals with abnormal fasting glycemia has been briefly stated previously. This randomized clinical trial on 49 men and women (aged between 25 and 65 years, BMI $\leq 35 \text{ kg/m}^2$) with abnormal fasting glycemia showed that chronic pistachio consumption reduced oxidative damage to DNA and increased the gene expression of some telomere-associated genes.^{15 36}

Due to practical difficulties in conducting 2-hour post oral glucose tolerance test in community setting, we have only done FBG. We acknowledge the absence of 2-hour blood glucose value as a limitation while interpreting our data, since it has been shown that LTL may be more related to impaired glucose tolerance than impaired fasting glucose as shown in 115 adult Caucasian individuals residing in Ukraine.³⁷ However, these important observations need to be replicated in other populations, including Asian Indians.

Further, we also acknowledge that our study is also focused on women alone. It is important to note that we have been doing research in women for last several years; hence, our present study is also focused on women. Our data should not be generalized since there might be gender differences in LTL. A systematic review and meta-analyses from 36 cohorts (36 230 participants) showed that, on the average, females had longer telomeres than males. Further, there was no association of variations by other factors such as age group and cell type. Importantly, the association between gender and LTL vary by measurement methods such as the Southern blot method, but not for the real-time PCR or the Flow-FISH (fluorescent in situ hybridization) method.³⁸ It also has been reported that longer LTL in women than men could be due to a slower rate of telomere attrition in women.³⁹ Further, longer telomeres might be a cause of improved fitness

Table 3 Univariate and multivariable linear regression analyses to identify independent predictors of leucocyte telomere length (LTL) according to LTL quartiles

Parameters	Quartile	Unadjusted regression coefficient	P value	Adjusted regression coefficient	P value	R ²
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	Quartile 1	–		–		0.93
	Quartile 2	–16.4 (–16.5 to –17.3)	<0.0001	–16.9 (–17.5 to –16.3)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 3	–22.5 (–25.1 to –21.9)	<0.0001	–23.5 (–24.1 to –22.9)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 4	–29.7 (–28.7 to –28.4)	<0.0001	–29.0 (–29.7 to –28.4)	<0.0001	
Waist circumference (cm)	Quartile 1	–		–		0.87
	Quartile 2	–6.71 (–7.21 to –6.21)	<0.0001	–6.6 (–7.1 to –6.1)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 3	–9.40 (–9.92 to –8.82)	<0.0001	–9.30 (–9.8 to –8.70)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 4	–19.63 (–20.13 to –19.12)	<0.0001	–19.5 (–20.6 to –18.9)	<0.0001	
Hip circumference (cm)	Quartile 1	–		–		0.82
	Quartile 2	–6.29 (–6.91 to –0.566)	<0.0001	–6.2 (–6.9 to –5.6)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 3	–8.17 (–8.82 to –7.51)	<0.0001	–8.05 (–8.7 to –7.3)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 4	–19.98 (–20.64 to –19.33)	<0.0001	–19.7 (–20.4 to –19.0)	<0.0001	
Waist-hip ratio	Quartile 1	–		–		0.84
	Quartile 2	–0.008 (–0.011 to –0.005)	<0.0001	–0.008 (–0.01–0.005)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 3	–0.018 (–0.021 to –0.015)	<0.0001	–0.18 (–0.21 to –0.15)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 4	–0.009 (–0.012 to –0.006)	<0.0001	–0.01 (–0.01 to –0.007)	<0.0001	
Waist-height ratio	Quartile 1	–		–		0.74
	Quartile 2	–0.047 (–0.053 to –0.042)	<0.0001	–0.04 (–0.05 to –0.04)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 3	–0.07 (–0.07 to –0.06)	<0.0001	–0.07 (–0.07 to –0.06)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 4	–0.132 (–0.141 to –0.130)	<0.0001	–0.13 (–0.14 to –0.12)	<0.0001	
Subscapular /triceps ratio	Quartile 1	–		–		0.69
	Quartile 2	–0.18 (–0.20 to –0.17)	<0.0001	–0.18 (–0.20 to –0.17)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 3	–0.26 (–0.28 to –0.25)	<0.0001	–0.26 (–0.28 to –0.25)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 4	–0.15 (–0.170 to –0.14)	<0.0001	–0.16 (–0.17 to –0.14)	<0.0001	
Central skinfolds	Quartile 1	–		–		0.92
	Quartile 2	–33.6 (–34.82 to –32.5)	<0.0001	–33.5 (–34.7 to –32.4)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 3	–45.29 (–46.47 to –44.11)	<0.0001	–45.0 (–46.2 to –43.8)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 4	–52.5 (–53.7 to –51.40)	<0.0001	–52.3 (–53.8 to –51.1)	<0.0001	
Peripheral skinfolds	Quartile 1	–		–		0.0008
	Quartile 2	–0.77 (–3.07 to 1.51)	0.51	–		
	Quartile 3	–0.59 (–2.98 to 1.78)	0.62	–		
	Quartile 4	–0.098 (–2.48 to 2.29)	0.93	–		
Total skinfolds (Σ4SF)	Quartile 1	–		–		0.90
	Quartile 2	–65.88 (–68.55 to –63.21)	<0.0001	–65.6 (–68.3 to –62.9)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 3	–88.25 (–91.03 to –85.48)	<0.0001	–87.6 (–90.4 to –84.8)	<0.0001	
	Quartile 4	–111.1 (–113.9 to –108.40)	<0.0001	–110.5 (–113 to –107)	<0.0001	

Adjusted for age, family income, education and hypertension. P value <0.05 is statistically significant.
Σ4SF, sum of 4 skinfolds.

in women, manifest in longer lifespans, and lower risk for cardiovascular disease and cancers.⁴⁰ Further data are needed in Asian Indian men for assessing any differences in LTL from women.

Other limitations of the study are as follows. The study targeted of people of one ethnic origin and a single geographical region, which prevents generalization to

the entire population and race. Second, since it was a cross-sectional study, hence sequential correlation could not be verified. Finally, longitudinal and intervention studies are necessary to study interplay between LTL and pre-diabetes.

Having stated that, the following are positive points about our study. First subjects with pre-diabetes have

been less examined in the context of LTL. Indian studies on LTL include those on Yoga and meditation (impact of), obstructive sleep apnea, human malignancies, T2D, obesity, and hypertension, and not on pre-diabetes. Second, no investigator has specifically focused on women with pre-diabetes. Finally, association of LTL with skinfolds thickness (hence subcutaneous and truncal adiposity) in individuals with pre-diabetes has been shown in a few studies, for example: (1) in Asian children from Singapore,⁴¹ (2) in Caucasian 8-year-old children,⁴² and (3) in Mexican population⁴³ and correlation with body fat in only one study in Australian rural dwelling subjects with pre-diabetes and diabetes.⁴⁴

Overall, our report clearly shows that presence of obesity and truncal obesity may accelerate aging in Asian Indian women with abnormal fasting glycemia.

Author affiliations

¹Pulmonary Medicine and Sleep Disorders, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Delhi, India

²Metabolic Research Unit, Diabetes Foundation (India), Safdarjung Development Area (SDA), New Delhi, Delhi, India

³Metabolic Research Unit, National Diabetes Obesity and Cholesterol Foundation (N-DOC), SDA, New Delhi, Delhi, India

⁴Diabetes and Metabolic Unit, Fortis C-DOC Center of Excellence for Diabetes, Metabolic Diseases, and Endocrinology, New Delhi, Delhi, India

⁵Department of Biostatistics, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Delhi, India

Acknowledgements The co-operation of the subjects who took part in the study is greatly appreciated.

Collaborators Metabolic Research.

Contributors AM conceived the study and contributed to the discussion and reviewed the manuscript. SPB conducted the study, performed laboratory investigations, and wrote the manuscript. RMP and ADU analyzed and interpreted the data. AM is the guarantor for this manuscript.

Funding This research was supported from the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India (File No: SSD/WS/098/2010).

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Ethics approval This study involves human participants and was sanctioned by the Institutional Ethics Committee from Fortis C-DOC, Center of Excellence for Diabetes, Metabolic Diseases and Endocrinology, Chirag Enclave, New Delhi, India (ID No: 0001/2017). Participants gave informed consent to participate in the study before taking part.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as supplementary information.

Supplemental material This content has been supplied by the author(s). It has not been vetted by BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) and may not have been peer-reviewed. Any opinions or recommendations discussed are solely those of the author(s) and are not endorsed by BMJ. BMJ disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on the content. Where the content includes any translated material, BMJ does not warrant the accuracy and reliability of the translations (including but not limited to local regulations, clinical guidelines, terminology, drug names and drug dosages), and is not responsible for any error and/or omissions arising from translation and adaptation or otherwise.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is

properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

ORCID iD

Anoop Misra <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5785-5833>

REFERENCES

- Misra A, Gopalan H, Jayawardena R, *et al*. Diabetes in developing countries. *J Diabetes* 2019;11:522–39.
- Misra A, Sattar N, Tandon N, *et al*. Clinical management of type 2 diabetes in South Asia. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2018;6:979–91.
- Hills AP, Misra A, Gill JMR, *et al*. Public health and health systems: implications for the prevention and management of type 2 diabetes in South Asia. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2018;6:992–1002.
- Chopra SM, Misra A, Gulati S, *et al*. Overweight, obesity and related non-communicable diseases in Asian Indian girls and women. *Eur J Clin Nutr* 2013;67:688–96.
- Clarke PM, Gray AM, Briggs A, *et al*. A model to estimate the lifetime health outcomes of patients with type 2 diabetes: the United Kingdom prospective diabetes study (UKPDS) outcomes model (UKPDS No. 68). *Diabetologia* 2004;47:1747–59.
- Rao Kondapally Seshasai S, Kaptoge S, Thompson A, *et al*. Diabetes mellitus, fasting glucose, and risk of cause-specific death. *N Engl J Med* 2011;364:829–41.
- Houben JM, Moonen HJJ, van Schooten FJ, *et al*. Telomere length assessment: biomarker of chronic oxidative stress? *Free Radic Biol Med* 2008;44:235–46.
- Hornsby PJ. Telomerase and the aging process. *Exp Gerontol* 2007;42:575–81.
- Boccardi V, Paolisso G. Telomerase activation: a potential key modulator for human healthspan and longevity. *Ageing Res Rev* 2014;15:1–5.
- Butt HZ, Atturu G, London NJ, *et al*. Telomere length dynamics in vascular disease: a review. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg* 2010;40:17–26.
- Mundstock E, Sarria EE, Zatti H, *et al*. Effect of obesity on telomere length: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Obesity* 2015;23:2165–74.
- Muschik D, Tetzlaff J, Lange K, *et al*. Change in life expectancy with type 2 diabetes: a study using claims data from lower Saxony, Germany. *Popul Health Metr* 2017;15:5.
- Khalangot M, Krasniykov D, Vaiserman A. Telomere length in different metabolic categories: clinical associations and modification potential. *Exp Biol Med* 2020;245:1115–21.
- Boccardi V, Esposito A, Rizzo MR, *et al*. Mediterranean diet, telomere maintenance and health status among elderly. *PLoS One* 2013;8:e62781.
- Canudas S, Hernández-Alonso P, Galié S, *et al*. Pistachio consumption modulates DNA oxidation and genes related to telomere maintenance: a crossover randomized clinical trial. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2019;109:1738–45.
- Misra P, Kant S, Misra A, *et al*. A community based randomized controlled trial to see the effect of vitamin D supplementation on development of diabetes among women with prediabetes residing in a rural community of northern India. *J Family Med Prim Care* 2021;10:3122–9.
- Bhatt SP, Misra A, Pandey RM, *et al*. Vitamin D supplementation in overweight/obese Asian Indian women with prediabetes reduces glycemic measures and truncal subcutaneous fat: a 78 weeks randomized placebo-controlled trial (PREVENT-WIN trial). *Sci Rep* 2020;10:220.
- Silveira EA, Barbosa LS, Rodrigues APS, *et al*. Body fat percentage assessment by skinfold equation, bioimpedance and densitometry in older adults. *Arch Public Health* 2020;78:65.
- TrainerMetrics. Calculate - Body Fat%: 4-Site Skinfold (Durnin & Womersley) [Internet]. Available: <https://www.trainermetrics.com/fitness-assessment-calculations/body-fat-4-site-skinfold-durnin-womersley/> [Accessed 14 Mar 2022].
- Bhatt SP, Misra A, Pandey RM. rs7903146 (C/T) polymorphism of transcription factor 7 like 2 (TCF7L2) gene is independently associated with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in Asian Indians. *Diabetes Metab Syndr* 2020;14:175–80.
- Cawthon RM. Telomere measurement by quantitative PCR. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2002;30:47e–47.
- Lin J, Epel E, Cheon J, *et al*. Analyses and comparisons of telomerase activity and telomere length in human T and B cells: insights for epidemiology of telomere maintenance. *J Immunol Methods* 2010;352:71–80.

- 23 Misra A, Chowbey P, Makkar BM, *et al.* Consensus statement for diagnosis of obesity, abdominal obesity and the metabolic syndrome for Asian Indians and recommendations for physical activity, medical and surgical management. *J Assoc Physicians India* 2009;57:163–70.
- 24 Fitzpatrick AL, Kronmal RA, Gardner JP, *et al.* Leukocyte telomere length and cardiovascular disease in the cardiovascular health study. *Am J Epidemiol* 2007;165:14–21.
- 25 Nordfjäll K, Eliasson M, Stegmayr B, *et al.* Telomere length is associated with obesity parameters but with a gender difference. *Obesity* 2008;16:2682–9.
- 26 Bekaert S, De Meyer T, Rietzschel ER, *et al.* Telomere length and cardiovascular risk factors in a middle-aged population free of overt cardiovascular disease. *Aging Cell* 2007;6:639–47.
- 27 Nettleton JA, Diez-Roux A, Jenny NS, *et al.* Dietary patterns, food groups, and telomere length in the multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosis (MESA). *Am J Clin Nutr* 2008;88:1405–12.
- 28 Cui Y, Gao Y-T, Cai Q, *et al.* Associations of leukocyte telomere length with body anthropometric indices and weight change in Chinese women. *Obesity* 2013;21:2582–8.
- 29 Valdes AM, Andrew T, Gardner JP, *et al.* Obesity, cigarette smoking, and telomere length in women. *Lancet* 2005;366:662–4.
- 30 Gielen M, Hageman GJ, Antoniou EE, *et al.* Body mass index is negatively associated with telomere length: a collaborative cross-sectional meta-analysis of 87 observational studies. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2018;108:453–75.
- 31 Misra A, Jayawardena R, Anoop S. Obesity in South Asia: phenotype, morbidities, and mitigation. *Curr Obes Rep* 2019;8:43–52.
- 32 Misra A, Soares MJ, Mohan V, *et al.* Body fat, metabolic syndrome and hyperglycemia in South Asians. *J Diabetes Complications* 2018;32:1068–75.
- 33 Lee M, Martin H, Firpo MA, *et al.* Inverse association between adiposity and telomere length: the Fels longitudinal study. *Am J Hum Biol* 2011;23:100–6.
- 34 Zee RYL, Castonguay AJ, Barton NS, *et al.* Mean leukocyte telomere length shortening and type 2 diabetes mellitus: a case-control study. *Transl Res* 2010;155:166–9.
- 35 Sethi I, Sharma V, Sharma I, *et al.* Telomere maintenance genes are associated with type 2 diabetes susceptibility in northwest Indian population group. *Sci Rep* 2020;10:6444.
- 36 Zhou M, Zhu L, Cui X, *et al.* Influence of diet on leukocyte telomere length, markers of inflammation and oxidative stress in individuals with varied glucose tolerance: a Chinese population study. *Nutr J* 2016;15:39.
- 37 Khalangot MD, Krasnienkov DS, Chizhova VP, *et al.* Additional impact of glucose tolerance on telomere length in persons with and without metabolic syndrome in the elderly Ukraine population. *Front Endocrinol* 2019;10:128.
- 38 Gardner M, Bann D, Wiley L, *et al.* Gender and telomere length: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Exp Gerontol* 2014;51:15–27.
- 39 Okuda K, Bardeguez A, Gardner JP, *et al.* Telomere length in the newborn. *Pediatr Res* 2002;52:377–81.
- 40 Aviv A. Telomeres, sex, reactive oxygen species, and human cardiovascular aging. *J Mol Med* 2002;80:689–95.
- 41 Ooi DSQ, Dorajoo R, Gurung RL, *et al.* Association of leukocyte telomere length with obesity-related traits in Asian children with early-onset obesity. *Pediatr Obes* 2021;16:e12771.
- 42 Clemente DBP, Maitre L, Bustamante M, *et al.* Obesity is associated with shorter telomeres in 8 year-old children. *Sci Rep* 2019;9:18739.
- 43 Ortiz-Ramírez M, Sánchez-García S, García-Dela Torre P, *et al.* Telomere shortening and frailty in Mexican older adults. *Geriatr Gerontol Int* 2018;18:1286–92.
- 44 Zhou Y, Simmons D, Lai D, *et al.* rs9939609 FTO genotype associations with FTO methylation level influences body mass and telomere length in an Australian rural population. *Int J Obes* 2017;41:1427–33.

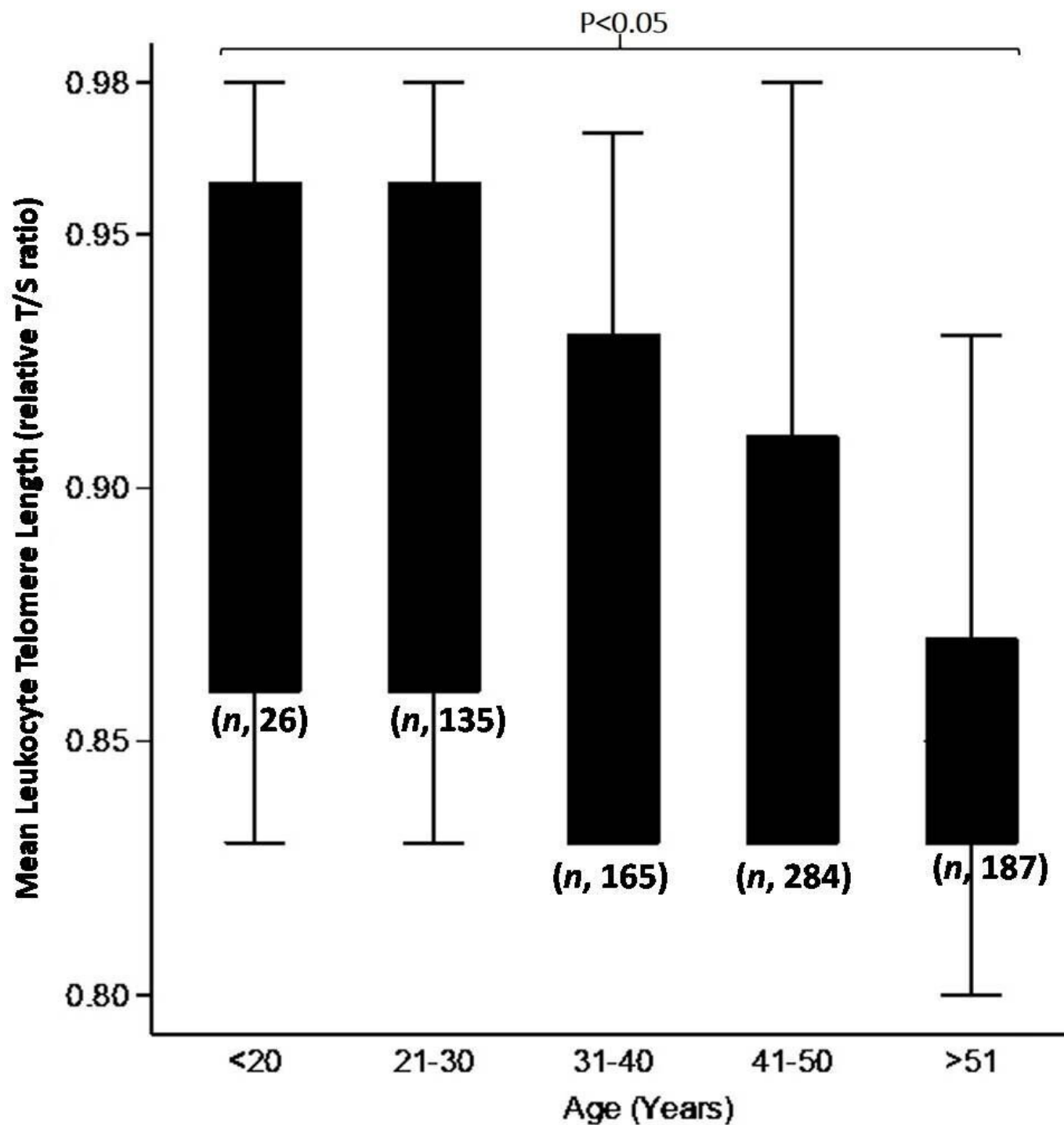


Figure 1

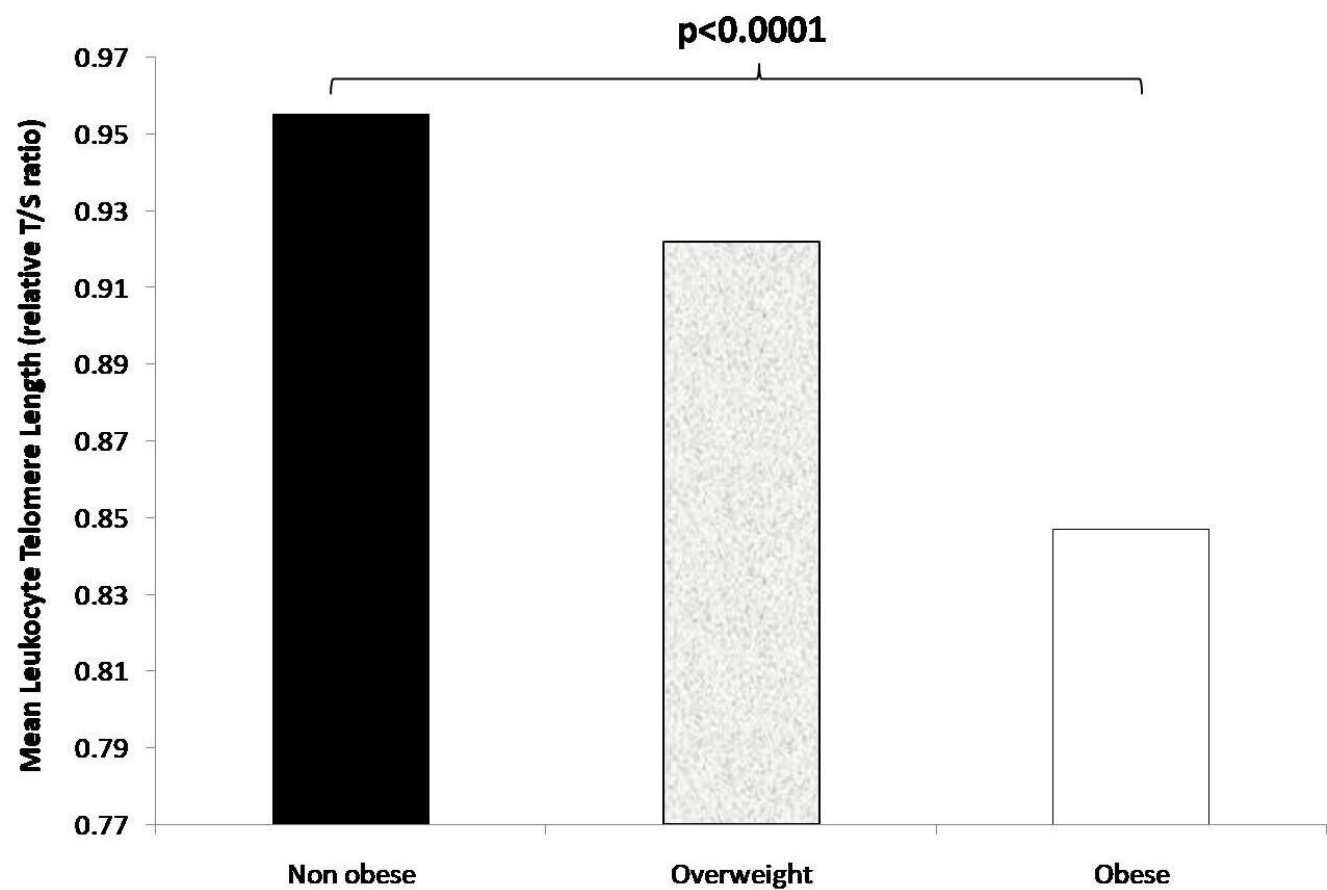


Figure 2

Supplementary Table 1: Socio-economic profile, behavioral characteristics and skin and sun exposure

Variables		Total (n, 797)	Obese (n, 492)	Non obese (n, 305)	P value
Religion	Hindu	794 (99.62)	491 (61.84)	303 (38.16)	0.23
	Others	03 (0.37)	01 (33.3)	02 (66.7)	
Marital status	Married	492 (61.63)	226 (45.93)	266 (54.07)	0.35
	Unmarried	305 (38.37)	225 (73.78)	80 (26.22)	
Education	Never attended school	147 (18.44)	56 (38.10)	91 (61.90)	0.04
	Grade 1 st to 8 th	164 (20.58)	59 (35.98)	105 (64.02)	
	Grades 9 th to 10 th	110 (13.80)	34 (30.91)	76 (69.09)	
	Higher secondary	106 (13.30)	38 (35.85)	68 (64.15)	
	College/diploma	23 (2.89)	4 (17.39)	19 (82.61)	
	Graduate	157 (18.70)	65 (41.40)	92 (58.60)	
	Post graduate	90 (11.29)	49 (53.41)	41 (46.59)	
Employment status	Employed	454 (56.96)	293 (64.54)	161 (35.46)	0.05
	Housewife	343 (43.03)	198 (57.23)	145 (42.77)	
Family income	Less than Rs 10000	286 (35.88)	199 (69.58)	87 (30.42)	0.04
	Rs 10001- Rs 30000	333 (41.78)	200 (60.06)	154 (39.94)	
	More than Rs 30000	178 (22.34)	99 (55.61)	79 (44.39)	
Tobacco consumption		04	2 (0.4741)	2 (0.66)	0.63
Alcohol consumption		02	2 (0.41)	0	0.52
Personal medical history	Hypertension	92 (11.54)	70 (74.23)	22 (7.21)	0.003
	Thyroid	81 (10.16)	55 (11.18)	26 (8.52)	0.27
	Tuberculosis/ asthma	8 (1)	4 (0.81)	4 (1.31)	0.49
Skeletal bone disorder		16 (2.01)	13 (2.64)	3 (0.98)	0.08
Family medical history	Obesity	10 (1.21)	8 (1.63)	2 (0.66)	0.19
	Diabetes	148 (18.57)	91 (18.50)	57 (18.69)	0.51
	Hypertension	90 (11.29)	56 (11.38)	34 (11.15)	0.50
	Coronary heart disease	37 (4.64)	29 (5.89)	8 (2.62)	0.02
Skin exposure	Face/hands	511 (64.12)	316 (61.84)	195 (38.16)	0.002
	Face/hands/arms/leg	286 (35.88)	176 (61.54)	110 (38.46)	
Duration of Sun exposure (min)	< 5	102 (12.79)	52 (50.98)	50 (49.02)	0.03
	5-15	495 (62.12)	213 (43.03)	282 (56.97)	
	15-30	200 (25.09)	91 (45.50)	191 (54.50)	

Values are given as the number, %. P value is < 0.05 is statistically significant

Supplementary Table 2: Demographic, clinical, body composition and biochemical profiles.

Variables	Total Mean \pm SD n, 797	Obese Mean \pm SD n, 492	Non obese Mean \pm SD n, 305	P value
Numbers (%)	797 (100)	492 (61.73)	305 (38.27)	
Age (Years)	42.02 \pm 11.38	43.73 \pm 10.29	39.26 \pm 12.48	<0.0001
Blood pressure (mmHg)				
Systolic	122.68 \pm 12.76	124.95 \pm 11.75	119.02 \pm 13.49	<0.0001
Diastolic	80.55 \pm 7.92	82.28 \pm 7.40	77.77 \pm 7.94	<0.0001
Body composition				
Weight (Kg)	61.86 \pm 11.96	68.47 \pm 9.0	51.20 \pm 7.71	<0.0001
Height (cm)	153.49 \pm 5.90	152.90 \pm 5.87	154.36 \pm 5.86	0.001
Body mass index(Kg/m ²)	26.36 \pm 3.83	29.41 \pm 3.83	21.42 \pm 2.72	<0.0001
Circumferences(cm) and ratios				
Waist	89.18 \pm 7.53	93.82 \pm 4.42	81.69 \pm 5.06	<0.0001
Hip	96.34 \pm 7.93	100.99 \pm 4.30	88.80 \pm 6.62	<0.0001
Ratio				
Waist-hip	0.92 \pm 0.02	0.93 \pm 0.008	0.92 \pm 0.02	<0.0001
Waist-height	0.58 \pm 0.05	0.61 \pm 0.03	0.53 \pm 0.38	<0.0001
Skinfolds and (mm) ratios				
Biceps	27.09 \pm 6.23	30.43 \pm 5.04	25.71 \pm 3.67	<0.0001
Triceps	28.63 \pm 5.88	31.85 \pm 5.06	23.44 \pm 2.35	<0.0001
Anterior axillary	12.1 \pm 3.7	14.0 \pm 4.0	10.2 \pm 3.4	0.04
Subscapular	35.05 \pm 9.88	40.07 \pm 9.58	26.95 \pm 0.89	<0.0001
Lateral thoracic	36.41 \pm 11.3	42.96 \pm 9.61	25.85 \pm 2.73	<0.0001
Suprailiac	37.68 \pm 11.55	44.25 \pm 9.95	27.07 \pm 2.53	<0.0001
Subscapular/triceps ratio	1.21 \pm 0.11	1.24 \pm 0.12	1.15 \pm 0.09	<0.0001
Central	72.73 \pm 21.35	84.32 \pm 19.51	54.02 \pm 3.33	<0.0001
Peripheral	56.26 \pm 11.99	56.40 \pm 11.99	56.05 \pm 12.09	0.69
Total (Σ 4SF)	176.96 \pm 48.58	203.56 \pm 43.24	139.22 \pm 15.57	<0.0001
% Body Fat	44.56 \pm 8.8	40.23 \pm 8.65	36.54 \pm 5.69	<0.0001
Fat Mass (Kg)	34.25 \pm 6.54	29.54 \pm 5.64	18.54 \pm 7.62	<0.0001
Biochemical Investigations and Leukocyte Telomere Length				
Fasting blood glucose (mg/dL)	100.1 \pm 7.54	111.62 \pm 7.40	101.3 \pm 7.76	0.05
Leukocyte telomere length (T/S ratio)	0.95 \pm 0.09	0.85 \pm 0.02	0.94 \pm 0.01	<0.0001

Values are given as the mean \pm standard deviation. T/S ratio, telomere to single copy gene ratio. P value is < 0.05 is statistically significant