


# Abdominal visceral and subcutaneous adipose tissues in association with cardiometabolic risk in children and adolescents: the China Child and Adolescent Cardiovascular Health (CCACH) study

Yinkun Yan,<sup>1</sup> Juntong Liu,<sup>2</sup> Xiaoyuan Zhao,<sup>2</sup> Hong Cheng,<sup>2</sup> Guimin Huang,<sup>2</sup> Jie Mi ,<sup>1,2</sup> for the China Child and Adolescent Cardiovascular Health study (CCACH) research group

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<sup>1</sup>Department of Non-communicable Disease Management, Beijing Children's Hospital, Capital Medical University, National Center for Children's Health, Beijing, China  
<sup>2</sup>Department of Epidemiology, Capital Institute of Pediatrics, Beijing, China

**Correspondence to**  
Dr Jie Mi; [jiemi@vip.163.com](mailto:jiemi@vip.163.com)

## ABSTRACT

**Objective** To investigate the association of abdominal visceral adipose tissue (VAT) and subcutaneous adipose tissue (SAT) with cardiometabolic risk factors in children and adolescents.

**Research design and methods** This cross-sectional study consisted of 8460 children and adolescents aged 6–18 years from Chinese urban areas who underwent dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry scan and had metabolic risk factors measured.

**Results** In multivariate analysis adjusted for region, family income, age, puberty development, physical activity, and smoking, VAT and SAT were significantly associated with all metabolic risk factors for both sexes (all  $p < 0.01$ ). After additional adjustment for fat mass index, most of these associations remain significantly positive. In boys, SAT had greater ORs for all risk factors compared with VAT; in girls, however, SAT had greater odds for high triglycerides, smaller odds for high low-density lipid cholesterol, and similar odds for other risk factors compared with VAT. In addition, boys had greater magnitude of associations of SAT with high total cholesterol, high low-density lipid cholesterol, and low high-density lipid cholesterol compared with girls; no sex differences for VAT were observed.

**Conclusions** Both abdominal VAT and SAT have adverse impacts on most of the cardiometabolic risk factors in youth. However, their relative contributions differ between sexes.

## INTRODUCTION

Childhood obesity is a significant public health problem because of its increasing prevalence and association with adult cardiovascular disease.<sup>1–3</sup> Childhood obesity is correlated with multiple cardiometabolic disorders, including hypertension, dyslipidemia, type 2 diabetes, and insulin resistance.<sup>4</sup> Studies have shown that obesity is a

## Significance of this study

### What is already known about this subject?

► Obesity heterogeneity exists in children. However, it has been unclear whether abdominal visceral adipose and subcutaneous adipose tissues provide more information of cardiometabolic risk in addition to body mass index.

### What are the new findings?

► Both visceral and subcutaneous adipose tissues are positively associated with cardiometabolic risk factors in a Chinese pediatric population, but their relative contributions differ between sexes.

### How might these results change the focus of research or clinical practice?

► Longitudinal and interventional studies are warranted to investigate the impact of reduction in visceral and subcutaneous adipose tissues on metabolic health in children and adolescents.

heterogeneous condition with some obese individuals being metabolically healthy,<sup>5</sup> which may be explained by the variation of regional fat distribution within individuals. Thus, research on the association between regional fat distribution and cardiometabolic risk will help better understand the obesity heterogeneity.

Abdominal visceral adipose tissue (VAT) and subcutaneous adipose tissue (SAT), two distinct abdominal adipose compartments, have been shown to confer different metabolic risk.<sup>6–8</sup> Despite strong tracking of obesity from youth to adulthood, there are significant differences in the fat distribution between youth and adults. Also, regional fat

compartments, including VAT and SAT, vary with age during childhood. Studies in adults have demonstrated that VAT is more strongly associated with cardiometabolic risk factors than total fat and SAT.<sup>6,7</sup> Several pediatric studies examining the association between abdominal fat compartments and cardiometabolic risk have reported inconsistent results.<sup>9–14</sup> Given that body mass index (BMI) is the most commonly used measure for screening obesity and obesity-related complications in childhood, it would be important to determine whether VAT and SAT provide more information of cardiometabolic risk in addition to BMI.

Using large-scale cross-sectional data from the China Child and Adolescent Cardiovascular Health (CCACH) study, we aimed to examine the relative influences of VAT and SAT measured by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) on multiple cardiometabolic risk factors in children and adolescents and to determine whether these associations are independent of total fat and BMI.

## RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

### Study population

The CCACH study is a large-scale population-based cross-sectional study conducted during 2013–2015, which was designed to select a representative sample of children and adolescents aged 6–18 years living in urban areas of China. In brief, we first stratified China into northern and southern regions by Qinling-Huaihe line according to characteristics of climate, economic development, and the residents' life habits. Then, we chose four cities from the northern region (ie, Beijing, Changchun, Jinan, and Yinchuan) and two cities from southern region (ie, Shanghai and Chongqing). Next, several schools were randomly selected from each city to ensure the representativeness of sex, age, and socioeconomic status. All students ( $n=9757$ ) from the selected schools were invited to participate in a clinical examination, including a questionnaire survey, anthropometric measurements, blood sample collection, and DXA scan. We excluded 1297 participants who were aged <6 years or >18 years or had missing data on DXA measures and metabolic risk factors. Finally, a total of 8460 children and adolescents (4267 boys and 4193 girls) were available for analysis.

The study protocol was approved by the Institution Review Board of each center, and the written informed consents were obtained from all participants or their parents.

### General information

Data collection was conducted at each selected school by trained staffs according to a standard protocol. Weight and height were measured to the nearest 0.1 kg and 0.1 cm, respectively, in lightweight clothing without shoes in a calibrated digital scale (Jianmin II, China Institute of Sport Science, Beijing, China). Weight and height were measured twice, and the mean values were used to calculate BMI (calculated as weight in kilograms divided by

height in meters squared). Overweight and obesity were defined using the sex-specific and age-specific BMI cut-offs recommended by the International Obesity Task Force for children aged 6–18 years.<sup>15</sup>

Blood pressure (BP) was measured by trained examiners using a calibrated automatic electronic sphygmomanometer (OMRON HEM-7012, Omron Co., Kyoto, Japan), which has been clinically validated according to a standardized protocol.<sup>16</sup> Systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure were measured three times with 1–2 min intervals, and the mean values of last two readings were used for analysis. If a difference of more than 10 mm Hg was obtained between the two adjacent BP readings, an additional measurement was obtained. Elevated BP was defined according to the US Fourth Report of National High Blood Pressure Education Program Working Group on HBP in Children and Adolescents and the updated US references by sex, age, and height.<sup>17</sup>

Information on demographic characteristics (sex and age), socioeconomic data (annual family income), and lifestyle factors (including smoking and physical activity) was collected by a self-administered questionnaire survey. Physical activity was assessed by asking questions about the frequency and duration of specific activities according to intensity over the past 12 months. All subjects were asked whether they had experienced menarche (first menstruation)/spermarche (first ejaculation), and a dichotomous response (yes/no) was obtained for their pubertal development status.

### Laboratory measurements

After an overnight fast of at least 12 hours, blood samples were collected from the antecubital vein in the morning and then were transfused into vacuum tubes containing EDTA. Total cholesterol (TC) and triglyceride (TG) were measured by the enzymatic method, and high-density lipid cholesterol (HDL-C) and low-density lipid cholesterol (LDL-C) were measured by the direct method (Sekisui Medical, Tokyo, Japan). These biochemical variables were measured using an autoanalyzer (Hitachi 7080; Hitachi, Tokyo, Japan). The interassay coefficient of variation was <10%. Abnormal lipid concentrations were defined according to National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute expert panel on integrated guidelines for cardiovascular health and risk reduction in children and adolescents:<sup>18</sup> high TC:  $TC \geq 200$  mg/dL; high TG:  $TG \geq 130$  mg/dL; high LDL-C:  $LDL-C \geq 130$  mg/dL; low HDL-C:  $HDL-C \leq 40$  mg/dL.

### VAT and SAT measurements

The whole-body DXA scans were performed using Hologic Discovery (A, W, and Wi) fan-beam densitometers according to standard procedures in the user guide (Hologic, Bedford, Massachusetts, USA). DXA measurements were analyzed using Hologic APEX software (V.4.0). Daily quality control scans were conducted during the study period for each center. Subjects were scanned using standard imaging and positioning protocols. DXA

is capable of measuring total body and regional fat mass. Fat mass index (FMI) was calculated as total fat mass in kilograms divided by height in meters squared.

Abdominal VAT and SAT can be estimated based on DXA scan using appropriate modeling, which has been described previously.<sup>19</sup> In brief, the abdominal cavity is automatically defined whose caudal limit is identified in a 5 cm wide region just above the iliac crest at a level that approximately coincided with the fourth lumbar vertebrae. The software measures the total fat mass within the abdominal cavity, a region that contains both subcutaneous and visceral fat. The software then automatically locates the outer and inner margins of the abdominal wall on both sides of projected DXA image based on fat and lean mass profiles across the abdomen at the level of the fourth lumbar vertebra. The amount of SAT above and below the visceral region is estimated by measuring the subcutaneous fat between the skin line and outer abdominal wall on both sides of the image, and this estimate is subtracted from the total abdominal fat mass measured within the abdominal cavity to yield VAT. The APEX software provided the values of mass (g), area (cm<sup>2</sup>), and volume (cm<sup>3</sup>) of VAT and SAT. In this study, the area values (cm<sup>2</sup>) of VAT and SAT were used for analysis.

### Statistical analysis

Values for TG were log-transformed before analyses because of their skewed distributions. Continuous variables were expressed as mean with SD, and categorical variables were expressed as frequency with percentage. The comparisons between boys and girls were performed using t-tests for continuous variables and  $\chi^2$  tests for categorical variables. To compare the relative importance of VAT and SAT on metabolic risk factors, both VAT and SAT were standardized to a mean of 0 and a SD of 1 specific for sex and age before all analysis. All analyses were performed in boys and girls separately because of sex difference in abdominal fat distributions.

Covariate-adjusted Pearson correlations of VAT and SAT with BMI, FMI, and each metabolic risk factor were performed. Multivariate logistical regression models were performed with VAT or SAT as the independent variables and metabolic risk factor as the dependent variables. The basic adjustment model included region, family income, age, puberty development, physical activity, and smoking; additional models included FMI or BMI to basic model to examine whether the impact of VAT and SAT on metabolic risk factors is independent of FMI and BMI. The ORs and their 95% CIs for each risk factor per 1-SD increase in VAT and SAT were estimated. The interaction effects of VAT and SAT with sex were examined using interaction terms (sex×VAT or sex×SAT) in the models. To assess the incremental utility of adding VAT and SAT on BMI for the identification of cardiometabolic risk, we compared the area under the receiver operator characteristic curves (AUC) between the model that included BMI and abdominal adipose variables (VAT alone, SAT alone, or both) and the model that included BMI.

All analyses were performed using SAS V.9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina, USA); a 2-tailed  $p < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

### RESULTS

A total of 4267 boys and 4193 girls were included for analysis. Boys were more physically active but more likely to smoke than girls. About half of girls had menarche but only 14.9% of boys had spermarche. Boys had lower SAT (119.7±93.3 cm<sup>2</sup> vs 189.1±74.7 cm<sup>2</sup>,  $p < 0.001$ ), but greater VAT (49.7±33.0 cm<sup>2</sup> vs 36.6±23.2 cm<sup>2</sup>,  $p < 0.001$ ) compared with girls. For other adiposity measures, boys had higher BMI, but lower FMI and fat mass percentage compared with girls (all  $p < 0.001$ ). Boys had higher prevalence of elevated blood pressure, high TG, and low HDL-C but lower prevalence of high TC and high LDL-C than girls (table 1).

Table 2 presents covariate-adjusted Pearson correlations of VAT and SAT with metabolic risk factors by sex. VAT and SAT strongly correlated (correlation coefficients  $[r] = 0.85$  for boys and 0.84 girls). BMI and FMI strongly correlated with VAT and SAT for both sexes (all  $p < 0.001$ ). In addition, both VAT and SAT were significantly correlated with all continuous metabolic risk factors (all  $p < 0.05$ ), with correlation coefficients varying by sex and specific risk factors.

Results of sex-specific logistic regression analyses for SAT and VAT for dichotomous metabolic risk factors are shown in table 3. In multivariate model adjusted for region, family income, age, puberty development, physical activity, and smoking, both VAT and SAT were significantly associated with elevated blood pressure and all lipid disorders for both sexes (model 1). After additional adjustment for FMI, all these associations remain significant (except for low HDL-C in girls) (model 2). In boys, SAT had greater ORs for all factors compared with VAT; in girls, however, SAT had greater odds for high TGs, smaller odds for high LDL-C, and similar odds for other risk factors compared with VAT. Boys had greater magnitude of associations of SAT with high TC, high LDL-C, and low HDL-C compared with girls; no sex differences for VAT were observed. In addition, both VAT and SAT were positively associated with elevated blood pressure and all lipid disorders (except for low HDL-C in girls) after further adjustment for BMI (model 3). We also performed sex-specific regression analyses of SAT and VAT for continuous metabolic risk factors with similar results (online supplementary table S1). Individuals aged 6–11 years had greater ORs of low HDL-C for both VAT and SAT compared with individuals aged 12–18 years; no significant difference in ORs between these two age groups for other risk factors (online supplementary table S2).

Table 4 presents the ROC analyses for improvement of VAT alone, SAT alone, or both on BMI for the identification of cardiometabolic risk factors by sex. In boys, compared with basic model including BMI, region,

**Table 1** Clinical characteristics of the study participants (n=8460)

Variables	Boys (n=4267)	Girls (n=4193)	P value
Age, years	12.6±3.7	12.8±3.7	<0.001
Physical inactivity, n (%)	3501 (82.0)	3746 (89.3)	<0.001
Smoking, n (%)	533 (12.5)	202 (4.8)	<0.001
Menarche/Spermarche, n (%)	637 (14.9)	2127 (50.7)	<0.001
Family income, \$/year	10413±7939	10376±7817	0.432
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	20.1±4.4	19.4±3.7	<0.001
DXA-measured variables			
FMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	5.58±2.6	6.41±2.23	<0.001
FMP, %	26.8±7.7	32.3±5.6	<0.001
SAT, cm <sup>2</sup>	119.7±93.3	189.1±74.7	<0.001
VAT, cm <sup>2</sup>	49.7±33.0	36.6±23.2	<0.001
SBP, mm Hg	113.2±12.6	108.5±10.5	<0.001
DBP, mm Hg	66.5±8.4	66.8±8.24	0.051
TC, mg/dL	146.8±28.9	150.6±29.4	<0.001
TG, mg/dL	55.8 (39.0–80.6)	59.3 (43.4–82.4)	0.043
LDL-C, mg/dL	82.8±23.9	84.9±24.5	<0.001
HDL-C, mg/dL	53.3±11.1	55.4±11.2	<0.001
Weight status, n (%)			
Normal weight	2820 (66.1)	3290 (78.5)	<0.001
Overweight	755 (17.7)	547 (13.1)	
Obesity	692 (16.2)	356 (8.5)	
Elevated BP, n (%)	487 (11.4)	362 (8.6)	<0.001
High TC, n (%)	189 (4.4)	226 (5.4)	0.041
High TG, n (%)	297 (7.0)	248 (5.9)	0.049
High LDL-C, n (%)	145 (3.4)	189 (4.5)	0.009
Low HDL-C, n (%)	450 (10.6)	302 (7.2)	<0.001

Data are mean±SD, median (25–75 percentile) or n (%).

BMI, body mass index; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; DXA, dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry; FMI, fat mass index; FMP, fat mass percentage; HDL-C, high-density lipid cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipid cholesterol; SAT, subcutaneous adipose tissue; SBP, systolic blood pressure; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides; VAT, visceral adipose tissue.

family income, age, puberty development, physical activity, smoking, models that adding VAT and/or SAT had greater AUC values for high TC and high LDL-C but not for other risk factors; in girls, however, adding VAT and SAT alone or both into the BMI model did not improve the AUC for all risk factors.

Trends in distributions of risk factors across tertiles of VAT and SAT within BMI categories (normal weight, overweight, and obesity) by sex are shown in online supplementary figures S1 and S2. The prevalence of elevated blood pressure and lipid disorders showed increasing trends across tertiles of VAT and SAT within normal weight, overweight, and obesity, though statistical significances were only observed for several groups. For example, a significantly increasing trend in the prevalence elevated BP across VAT was found only in obesity group but not in normal-weight and overweight groups in both boys and girls.

## DISCUSSION

This large-scale population-based study of Chinese children and adolescents provides a unique opportunity to examine the associations between abdominal adipose compartments quantified by DXA and cardiometabolic risk profiles. We found that both high SAT and VAT were positively associated with elevated blood pressure and lipid disorders for both sexes (except for low HDL-C in girls) independent of FMI or BMI. However, their relative contributions differ between sexes. In addition, boys had a stronger association between SAT and most of metabolic risk factors compared with girls, but no sex differences for VAT were observed.

It is well documented that visceral fat accumulation bears adverse effects on cardiometabolic health in adults.<sup>6–8 20 21</sup> Several longitudinal studies have indicated that visceral adiposity has been shown to be associated with incident cardiovascular disease after adjustment for



**Table 2** Covariates-adjusted Pearson correlation coefficients between VAT and SAT and metabolic risk factors

	Boys				Girls			
	VAT	SAT	FMI	BMI	VAT	SAT	FMI	BMI
SAT	0.85**	–	–	–	0.84**	–	–	–
FMI	0.78**	0.85**	–	–	0.63**	0.68**	–	–
BMI	0.76**	0.84**	0.80**	–	0.74**	0.81**	0.68**	–
SBP	0.33**	0.34**	0.47**	0.40**	0.28**	0.28**	0.40**	0.31**
DBP	0.20**	0.20**	0.27**	0.19**	0.18**	0.16**	0.28**	0.15**
TC	0.23**	0.23**	0.13**	0.15**	0.10**	0.09**	0.03*	0.03*
TG	0.36**	0.39**	0.41**	0.35**	0.22**	0.23**	0.20**	0.21**
LDL-C	0.32**	0.33**	0.27**	0.26**	0.18**	0.17**	0.12**	0.12**
HDL-C	–0.22**	–0.25**	–0.30**	–0.27**	–0.18**	–0.18**	–0.09**	–0.21**

Covariates included region, family income, age, puberty development, physical activity, and smoking.

\* $P < 0.05$ .

\*\* $P < 0.001$ .

BMI, body mass index; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; FMI, fat mass index; HDL-C, high-density lipid cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipid cholesterol; SAT, subcutaneous adipose tissue; SBP, systolic blood pressure; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides; VAT, visceral adipose tissue.

clinical risk factors and general adiposity.<sup>20 22 23</sup> However, several cross-sectional studies of children and adolescents have demonstrated inconsistent results, with some showing the adverse effect of VAT on metabolic disorders<sup>9 10</sup> but not for others.<sup>11–13</sup> These inconsistencies may be due to small sample size, focusing only on obese subjects or without adjustment of body fat mass. Our results extended prior findings within the context of a large population-based sample of Chinese children and adolescents. In agreement with findings from studies of adults, we found significant associations of VAT with most of metabolic risk factors, including elevated blood pressure and high-risk lipid profiles, independent of total fat mass in boys and girls. All these findings suggest that VAT plays a pathological role in the development of metabolic disorders in both adults and children.

The majority of studies in adults have shown that SAT is positively associated with obesity-related complications, but the association is weaker than that for VAT. In several studies, however, SAT is not associated with cardiometabolic risk and even exerts a protective effect after accounting for total fat mass.<sup>24 25</sup> In contrast, we demonstrated adverse effects of high SAT on all risk factors after adjustment for body fat. In addition, the associations of SAT were even stronger than those for VAT for most risk factors, especially in boys. Similar results have been reported in several prior small studies.<sup>11–13 26 27</sup> A recent study of 94 Mexican school children showed magnetic resonance-measured SAT rather than VAT was associated with higher cardiometabolic risk.<sup>11</sup> Another small cross-sectional study of 30 overweight and obese prepubertal children reported that insulin sensitivity was negatively correlated with DXA-measured SAT but not with VAT.<sup>26</sup> A study consisting of 999 individuals aged 6–90 years compared the association of abdominal fat depots with cardiometabolic traits between youth and adults, showing

that abdominal SAT was the most significant predictor of metabolic traits in children and adolescents, whereas VAT was the most significant predictor in adults.<sup>12</sup> The difference in the contribution of SAT on cardiometabolic health between youth and adults suggests that abdominal fat depots may differ in their pathogenic significance at different life stages. In the present study, we also found that the SAT area was much greater than VAT area in both girls and boys, suggesting that SAT may contribute to more absolute cardiometabolic risk than VAT in early life.

It should be noted that abdominal SAT can be further divided into superficial and deep compartments. Prior studies have shown that abdominal deep and superficial SATs have different metabolic function and activity<sup>28–30</sup> and deep SAT has been more strongly associated with metabolic risk factors superficial compared with superficial SAT.<sup>31 32</sup> However, we did not differentiate these two distinct fat depots in the current study, and further studies are required to explore the impacts of these two specific depots of SAT on metabolic health in youth.

Interestingly, we found a sex difference in the association of SAT with lipid risk factors, with boys exhibiting greater association. In line with our findings, a cross-sectional study of 1223 Hispanic/Latino youth aged 8–16 years indicated that the associations between multiple measures (BMI, waist circumference, waist-to-hip ratio, and fat mass percentage) and insulin resistance were stronger in boys than in girls.<sup>33</sup> These results were inconsistent with several prior studies of adults demonstrating that SAT and VAT were more strongly associated with adverse risk factors levels in women than in men.<sup>6 34</sup> However, we did not find sex differences in the associations of VAT with metabolic risk factors. The underlying mechanism for this sex-difference for SAT is not clear and remains to be elucidated in future studies.

**Table 3** ORs and 95% CIs of cardiometabolic risk factors associated with 1-SD increase in VAT and SAT by sex

	Boys			Girls			P value for sex interaction†
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	
Elevated BP							
VAT	1.57 (1.45 to 1.70)	1.20 (1.04 to 1.39)	1.15 (1.02 to 1.29)	1.53 (1.40 to 1.67)	1.24 (1.06 to 1.45)	1.26 (1.11 to 1.44)	0.680
SAT	1.66 (1.53 to 1.80)	1.39 (1.13 to 1.72)*	1.15 (1.01 to 1.33)	1.56 (1.42 to 1.71)	1.21 (1.01 to 1.48)	1.24 (1.06 to 1.44)	0.181
High TC							
VAT	1.64 (1.46 to 1.83)	1.44 (1.15 to 1.81)	1.79 (1.52 to 2.10)	1.28 (1.15 to 1.42)	1.52 (1.24 to 1.86)	1.42 (1.21 to 1.67)	0.646
SAT	1.77 (1.56 to 2.01)	2.11 (1.51 to 2.95)*	2.56 (2.06 to 3.18)	1.25 (1.11 to 1.41)	1.49 (1.16 to 1.92)	1.41 (1.16 to 1.71)	0.022
High TG							
VAT	2.01 (1.83 to 2.20)	1.25 (1.06 to 1.47)	1.46 (1.28 to 1.66)	1.51 (1.38 to 1.67)	1.27 (1.06 to 1.52)	1.22 (1.06 to 1.42)	0.851
SAT	2.33 (2.11 to 2.58)	1.72 (1.33 to 2.21)*	1.78 (1.50 to 2.12)	1.59 (1.43 to 1.76)	1.47 (1.16 to 1.85)*	1.30 (1.09 to 1.55)	0.201
High LDL-C							
VAT	1.74 (1.55 to 1.95)	1.53 (1.22 to 1.93)	1.70 (1.45 to 2.00)	1.50 (1.35 to 1.66)	1.67 (1.36 to 2.05)	1.48 (1.26 to 1.74)	0.434
SAT	1.96 (1.72 to 2.24)	2.62 (1.84 to 3.74)*	2.40 (1.92 to 3.00)	1.44 (1.28 to 1.62)	1.30 (1.00 to 1.69)*	1.26 (1.03 to 1.54)	<0.001
Low HDL-C							
VAT	1.50 (1.39 to 1.62)	1.16 (1.01 to 1.35)	1.19 (1.06 to 1.34)	1.48 (1.35 to 1.62)	1.17 (0.98 to 1.39)	1.12 (0.97 to 1.29)	0.967
SAT	1.59 (1.46 to 1.72)	1.38 (1.12 to 1.71)*	1.27 (1.10 to 1.47)	1.52 (1.38 to 1.68)	1.12 (0.91 to 1.39)	1.05 (0.89 to 1.25)	0.043

Model 1, adjusted for region, family income, age, puberty development, physical activity, and smoking; Model 2, model 1 + adjusted for fat mass index; Model 3, model 1 + adjusted for body mass index.

\*P<0.05 for difference in the magnitude of effect sizes between VAT and SAT in model 2.

†P for sex-interaction for model 2.

BP, blood pressure; HDL-C, high-density lipid cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipid cholesterol; SAT, subcutaneous adipose tissue; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides; VAT, visceral adipose tissue.

**Table 4** Receiver operating characteristic curve analyses for improvement of VAT alone, SAT alone or both on BMI for Identification of cardiometabolic risk factors by sex

	Boys		Girls	
	AUC (95% CI)	P value	AUC (95% CI)	P value
<b>Elevated BP</b>				
BMI model*	0.678 (0.653 to 0.704)	–	0.642 (0.611 to 0.673)	–
+VAT	0.681 (0.656 to 0.706)	0.890	0.646 (0.615 to 0.676)	0.860
+SAT	0.681 (0.656 to 0.706)	0.895	0.642 (0.611 to 0.672)	0.996
+VAT+SAT	0.681 (0.656 to 0.706)	0.880	0.644 (0.614 to 0.675)	0.903
<b>High TC</b>				
BMI model*	0.638 (0.597 to 0.678)	–	0.550 (0.510 to 0.590)	–
+VAT	0.696 (0.659 to 0.733)	0.038	0.584 (0.545 to 0.624)	0.235
+SAT	0.714 (0.678 to 0.750)	0.006	0.585 (0.546 to 0.625)	0.221
+VAT+SAT	0.718 (0.682 to 0.754)	0.004	0.590 (0.550 to 0.629)	0.167
<b>High TG</b>				
BMI model*	0.773 (0.747 to 0.800)	–	0.657 (0.621 to 0.693)	–
+VAT	0.792 (0.766 to 0.818)	0.329	0.658 (0.622 to 0.695)	0.958
+SAT	0.794 (0.768 to 0.820)	0.285	0.659 (0.622 to 0.696)	0.940
+VAT+SAT	0.796 (0.769 to 0.822)	0.246	0.659 (0.623 to 0.696)	0.936
<b>High LDL-C</b>				
BMI model*	0.663 (0.617 to 0.710)	–	0.580 (0.533 to 0.626)	–
+VAT	0.727 (0.684 to 0.770)	0.048	0.626 (0.582 to 0.669)	0.155
+SAT	0.733 (0.691 to 0.775)	0.028	0.604 (0.559 to 0.649)	0.455
+VAT+SAT	0.739 (0.697 to 0.780)	0.018	0.622 (0.578 to 0.666)	0.196
<b>Low HDL-C</b>				
BMI model*	0.680 (0.654 to 0.707)	–	0.657 (0.623 to 0.690)	–
+VAT	0.683 (0.656 to 0.709)	0.904	0.658 (0.625 to 0.691)	0.958
+SAT	0.683 (0.656 to 0.710)	0.887	0.656 (0.623 to 0.689)	0.973
+VAT+SAT	0.683 (0.656 to 0.710)	0.888	0.659 (0.626 to 0.692)	0.934

\*The model included BMI, region, family income, age, puberty development, physical activity, and smoking.

AUC, area under the curve; BMI, bodymass index; BP, blood pressure; HDL-C, high-density lipid cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipid cholesterol; SAT, subcutaneous adipose tissue; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides; VAT, visceral adipose tissue.

BMI is the widely used method to assess overall adiposity and identify individuals for further assessment of cardiometabolic risk. In adults, VAT but not SAT can improve the identification of cardiometabolic risk.<sup>6</sup> However, a recent study from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey showed that the use of fat mass does not improve on BMI for the identification of metabolic syndrome in US adolescents.<sup>35</sup> In the current study, although the associations of VAT and SAT with multiple cardiometabolic risk factors were independent of BMI, adding VAT or SAT or both on BMI did not improve the identification of most outcome factors. Given that measuring BMI had great convenience and low-cost, BMI remains an appropriate measure for screening obesity in children and adolescents in public health settings. However, we found that the prevalence of elevated blood pressure and lipid disorders showed increasing trends across tertiles of VAT and SAT among individuals with overweight and obesity. Thus, VAT and

SAT may be useful to identify those with higher cardiovascular risk among overweight and obese children and adolescents.

The strengths of our study include a large sample size and estimating abdominal fat compartments using DXA. This study also has several limitations. First, our study is cross-sectional and thus causal relationship of VAT and SAT with metabolic risk factors cannot be inferred. Longitudinal studies are required to examine their long-term health impact. Second, we measured abdominal VAT and SAT using DXA rather than MRI and CT. However, studies have shown that DXA-derived VAT performed as well as a clinical read of VAT from a CT scan.<sup>19</sup> Third, we cannot distinguish superficial and deep SAT compartments using DXA, and their relative contributions on cardiometabolic risk need to be elucidated in future studies. Fourth, hyperglycemia has been considered as one important cardiometabolic risk factor; however, we did not assess the influence of VAT and

SAT on hyperglycemia in current study. Future studies are required to confirm the associations with hyperglycemia. Fifth, data on dietary factors and family history of chronic disease were unavailable in current study, and thus we cannot assess their influences on our observed associations.

## CONCLUSION

This cross-sectional study showed that both abdominal SAT and VAT are positively associated with cardiometabolic risk factors in a Chinese pediatric population, but their relative contributions differ between sexes. Longitudinal and interventional studies are warranted to investigate the impact of reduction in VAT and SAT on metabolic health in children and adolescents.

**Collaborators** The China Child and Adolescent Cardiovascular Health study (CCACH) research group: Beijing Children's Hospital, Capital Medical University, National Center for Children's Health, Beijing, China (Jie Mi, MD, PhD; Yinkun Yan, MD, PhD; Hongbo Dong, MD, PhD); Capital Institute of Pediatrics, Beijing, China (Junting Liu, MS; Xiaoyuan Zhao, MS; Hong Cheng, MS; Dongqing Hou, MS; Fangfang Chen, MS; Guimin Huang, MS; Linghui Meng, PhD; Qin Liu, MS; Meixian Zhang, PhD; Wenpeng Wang, MS; Lijun Wu, PhD); The First Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun, Jilin, China (Jinghui Sun, MD; Xiaona Wang, MD); People's Hospital of Tonghua, Tonghua, Jilin, China (Ying Li, MD); Children's Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai, China (Weili Yan, PhD; Fang Liu, PhD; Yi Zhang, MPH; Yi Cheng, MS; Shaokun Chen, MS; Qian Zhao, MS; Fang Cao, MS; Kai Mu, MS; Dayan Niu, MS); Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong, China (Bo Xi, PhD; Min Zhao, PhD); Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, China (Feng Xiong, MD; Gaohui Zhu, PhD); Ningxia University, Ningxia, China (Wenqing Ding, PhD; Ling Zhang, PhD; Leina Jia, MD).

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## ORCID ID

Jie Mi <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0630-8447>

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