

# Assessment of diabetes and prediabetes prevalence and predictors by HbA1c in a population from sub-Saharan Africa with a high proportion of anemia: a prospective cross-sectional study

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction** Epidemiological data about diabetes mellitus (DM) for sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) are scarce and the utility of glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) to diagnose DM is uncertain in African populations with a high proportion of anemia.

**Research design and methods** In a cross-sectional study, age-adjusted prevalence rates and predictors for DM and pre-DM were prospectively assessed by HbA1c in a semirural walk-in population of Tanzania (n=992). Predictors for DM were calculated by logistic regression. Correlations between HbA1c, hemoglobin, and blood glucose levels were done by Pearson's correlation.

**Results** Overall, DM and pre-DM prevalence rates were 6.8% (95% CI 5.3 to 8.5) and 25% (95% CI 22.8 to 28.3), respectively. There was an increase in DM prevalence in patients 50–59 (14.9%; 95% CI 9.1 to 22.5), ≥60 years old (18.5%; 95% CI 12.2 to 26.2) and in patients with overweight (9.3%; 95% CI 5.9 to 13.7), obesity (10.9%; 95% CI 6.9 to 16) compared with patients 18–29 years old (2.2%; 95% CI 0.9 to 4.4) (p<0.001) and to normal-weight patients (3.6%; 95% CI 2.1 to 5.6) (p<0.01), respectively. Age (OR 1.08, 95% CI 1.05 to 1.12; p<0.001), body mass index (BMI) (OR 1.10, 95% CI 1.04 to 1.16; p<0.001), and acute infection (OR 3.46, 95% CI 1.02 to 10.8; p=0.038) were predictors for DM. Comparing patients with a BMI of 20 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and a BMI of 35 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, the relative risk for DM increases in average by 2.12-fold (range 1.91–2.24) across the age groups. Comparing patients 20 years old with patients 70 years old, the relative risk for DM increases in average 9.7-fold (range 8.9–10.4) across the BMI groups. Overall, 333 patients (36%) suffered from anemia. Pearson's correlation coefficients (r) between HbA1c and hemoglobin was –0.009 (p=0.779), and between HbA1c and fasting blood glucose and random blood glucose, it was 0.775 and 0.622, respectively (p<0.001).

**Conclusion** We observed a high prevalence of DM and pre-DM, mainly triggered by increasing age and BMI, and provide evidence that HbA1c is suitable to assess DM also in populations of SSA with high proportions of anemia.

**Trial registration number** NCT03458338.

## BACKGROUND

For the past few decades, diabetes mellitus (DM) and especially type 2 DM became a major global

## Significance of this study

### What is already known about this subject?

- Epidemiological data about prevalence rates of diabetes mellitus (DM) and prediabetes for sub-Saharan Africa are scarce and heterogenic.
- The utility of glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) to diagnose DM is uncertain in African populations with a high proportion of anemia.
- Data about the impact of the pandemic of excess body weight and increasing life expectancy on prevalence rates of diabetes are scarce in regions of sub-Saharan Africa.

### What are the new findings?

- High overall prevalence rate of diabetes (6.8%) and dramatic high of prediabetes (25%) in a sub-Saharan Africa population.
- The relative risk for DM is nearly 10-fold higher in 70-year-old than in 20-year-old patients and on average twofold higher in patients with a body mass index (BMI) of 35 kg/m<sup>2</sup> compared with patients with a BMI of 20 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.
- There is good evidence that HbA1c testing to diagnose diabetes can also be applied in African populations with large proportion of anemia.

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

- HbA1c testing could be a useful tool for detecting diabetes and prediabetes to enable early intervention strategies against the diabetes pandemic.

public health problem.<sup>1 2</sup> Projections for the increase of DM prevalence are most dramatic for developing countries,<sup>1–3</sup> and in particular for sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) as consequence of the fast demographic and epidemiological transition.<sup>3 4</sup> Therefore, prevention and strategies against DM are on the current agenda of many developing countries including Tanzania

and other nations in SSA.<sup>4</sup> However, epidemiological data about DM prevalence are relatively scarce in the region,<sup>3,5</sup> and most studies in Tanzania were conducted in the 1980s and 1990s.<sup>5–9</sup> At that time, the DM prevalence in Tanzania was estimated at about 2% and impaired glucose tolerance at about 8%, with a trend of a higher prevalence in urban areas than in rural areas.<sup>5–9</sup> The 2016 WHO diabetes profile estimates a current DM prevalence of 4.3% in Tanzania and illustrates a clear trend of rising numbers for the past three decades.<sup>10</sup> However, this might not reflect the true burden of this chronic disorder, because according to the International Diabetes Foundation (IDF) Diabetes Atlas from 2017, an estimated majority (>60%) of DM remains undiagnosed in SSA. In the light of these trends and projections, approaches for better screening and early diagnosis of DM are most needed.<sup>11</sup>

None of the diagnostic methods for the detection of DM is considered a true “gold standard” test.<sup>12,13</sup> Conventionally, blood glucose levels are determined in either a fasting state or at random, or after the intake of a standard portion of glucose.<sup>13</sup> In recent years, however, the switch to a glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) based diabetes diagnosis found more evidence-based support.<sup>13–15</sup> Although HbA1c tests are expensive compared with blood glucose measurements,<sup>15</sup> Dagogo-Jack *et al* pointed out in a recent publication, that HbA1c testing offers “real hope” for research and clinical work in SSA, as the less demanding logistics allow the test application even in remote parts of the continent.<sup>15</sup>

However, the diagnosis of DM based on HbA1c also presents substantial difficulties and needs further exploration. The method is based on the entire lifespan of the erythrocyte, and HbA1c is an integrated index over this time period with indication of chronic glycemia rather than glycemia at a particular point in time.<sup>13,16</sup> Therefore, HbA1c can be affected by genetics and hematologic factors.<sup>14–16</sup> The latter aspect may be of particular importance in SSA where a high proportion of the population is affected by anemia.<sup>17,18</sup>

The aim of our study was to estimate the prevalence rates and predictors of DM and pre-DM based on HbA1c measurements, in a semirural walk-in population of Tanzania where anemia is highly prevalent.

## METHODS

### Study population and setting

This is a prospective cross-sectional study performed from December 8, 2010 to May 30, 2011. The study population covers a walk-in population of the outpatient clinic (OPC) of the Bagamoyo District Hospital (BDH) as part of the RenalOne study as previously described.<sup>17</sup> Briefly, the BDH is located in Bagamoyo township and provides care for a semirural population. Bagamoyo district had approximately 300 000 inhabitants in the 2012 census.<sup>19</sup> The OPC was visited on average by 120 (range 41–164) patients daily (survey performed from NH from December 1, 2010 to May 31, 2011). For the current study, one consultation hour of the general outpatient ward was designated to

ensure a highly standardized procedure. From the newly registered patients of the OPC, 15–20 patients per day were consecutively seen, and the call-up of the patients from the OPC ward was done through the medical staff, without any involvement of the investigators. Pregnant women, patients younger than 18 years, and patients neither able nor willing to provide informed consent were excluded. All participants signed an informed consent form in Swahili. For illiterate patients, the consent form has been read and the fingerprint of the index finger has been used instead of a signature.

### Measurements and procedures

In all participants, medical history of DM and the use of antidiabetic medication were asked. Body weight and height, office blood pressure (BP), heart rate and temperature, and demographic data were recorded. BP was assessed by a single measurement using a manual sphygmomanometer in a sitting position after 5 min at rest. HbA1c was measured from capillary blood by using a bed-side DCA 2000+ Analyzer (Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics). Blood glucose was measured from capillary blood using a CONTOUR XT (Bayer Diabetes Care) and time of last meal was recorded. Additionally, a blood sample was taken for complete blood count and serum creatinine. Complete blood count was performed by a Sysmex Xs 800i analyser. Serum creatinine was measured using Creatinine Jaffe Gen2 reagent on a Cobas Integra 400 plus analyser. Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was calculated using the chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration (CKD-EPI) formula.<sup>20</sup> After informed consent, HIV-screening was done with an immunochromatographic test for antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2 (test kits: Uni-Gold HIV, Trinity Biotech, Ireland; Determine HIV-1/2, Inverness Medical Japan, Japan; SD BIOLINE HIV-1/2 3.0, SD Standard Diagnostics, Korea). Malaria was diagnosed based on a positive immunochromatographic test (SD BIOLINE Malaria Antigen P.f/Pan, SD Standard Diagnostics, Korea). All participants were instructed to void a clean-urine specimen. Urine samples were prepared for microscopic analysis. Albumin-to-creatinine ratio<sup>21</sup> was measured using a DCA 2000+ analyser (Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics). All data were collected in a case report form, translated from English to Swahili.

### Definitions

DM was defined if one of the following criteria was fulfilled: a positive history of DM, the use of antidiabetic medication, or a HbA1c of  $\geq 6.5\%$  (48 mmol/mol).<sup>22</sup> According to the American Diabetes Association (ADA), prediabetes (pre-DM) was defined if HbA1c  $\geq 5.7\%$ – $6.49\%$  (39–47 mmol/mol).<sup>23</sup> Impaired glucose metabolism (IGM) was defined when either a DM or pre-DM was present in a patient. The blood glucose test was considered as fasting blood glucose (FBG) measurement, if the time lag between the last meal and the enrolment time was  $\geq 8$  hours. For the correlation with HbA1c values, a FBG measurement  $\geq 7$  mmol/L and a random blood glucose (RBG)  $\geq 11.1$  mmol/L was classified

as DM, a FBG  $\geq 5.6$ – $6.9$  mmol/L and a RBG 7.8–11.1 mmol/L as pre-DM, according to the ADA fasting plasma glucose classification.<sup>21–24</sup> Anemia was defined according to WHO classification, if hemoglobin (Hb) was  $<130.0$  g/L in male and  $<120.0$  g/L in female patients.<sup>25</sup> Acute systemic infection/inflammation was defined if one of the following criteria was fulfilled: body temperature  $\geq 38.5^\circ\text{C}$  (armpit), diagnosis of acute malaria, acute tuberculosis, newly diagnosed HIV, and urinary tract infection (UTI). UTI was defined with a cut-off of  $>20$  leukocytes/high power field in urinary sediment.

### Outcomes

Primary outcomes of the study were DM, pre-DM, and IGM prevalence rates and predictors based on HbA1c measurements. Secondary outcome was to explore whether there is a relevant interaction between HbA1c and Hb levels.

### Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were performed using STATA V.14 (Stata, College Station, Texas, USA) and R (V.3.2.3).<sup>26</sup> Discrete variables were expressed as counts (percentage), and comparison between groups was done with Pearson's  $\chi^2$  test or Fisher's exact test. Continuous variables were expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD if normally distributed or as median and range if not normally distributed and comparison between groups were done with t-test, Mann-Whitney, or Dunn's test with Holm adjustment as appropriate.

Univariate and multivariate logistic regression was used to determine predictors for DM, pre-DM and IGM. Results were expressed as OR with 95% confidence intervals (CI). To indicate correlations between HbA1c and Hb or blood glucose levels Pearson's correlation tests were performed and the Pearson's correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) reported. P-values of  $<0.05$  were considered as statistically significant.

### RESULTS

The initial study population consisted of 1006 patients. Five patients aged  $<18$  years had to be excluded. In nine patients, no HbA1c was measured; therefore, the DM and pre-DM prevalence rates and multivariate analyses for predictors were calculated from  $n=992$  patients. Additionally, in 6 patients age, in three body mass index (BMI), in 19 fasting or RBG levels, and in 72 Hb were missing, leading to  $n=986$ ,  $n=989$ ,  $n=973$ , and  $n=920$  available patients for the specific analyses, respectively (online supplementary figure S1).

### Patient characteristics

Patients characteristics are summarized in [table 1](#). The study population consisted of 301 (30%) males and 691 (70%) females. Overall, median HbA1c was 5.4% (36 mmol/mol) (range 3.9%–14.0%, 19–130 mmol/mol), HbA1c  $<5.7\%$  ( $<39$  mmol/mol) was seen in 69% ( $n=682$ ), HbA1c 5.7%–6.49% (39–47 mmol/mol) in 25% ( $n=253$ ), and HbA1c  $\geq 6.5\%$  ( $\geq 48$  mmol/mol) in 6% ( $n=57$ ) of the patients. There was no difference by sex in the proportion of males and females affected by DM, and pre-DM ( $p>0.05$  for all). Median age was 36 years (range 18–91 years),

and patients with DM (54 years (range 19–91 years)) and pre-DM (44 years (range 18–89 years)) were older than patients without these disorders ((34 (range 18–91 years) and 33 years (range 18–84 years), respectively)) ( $p<0.001$ ). BMI was significantly higher in patients with DM (27 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (range 16–48 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)) and pre-DM (27 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (range 15–47 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)) than in patients without these disorders ((24 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (range 14–53 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) and 24 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (range 14–53 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), respectively)) ( $p\leq 0.001$ ). More patients with DM (33%;  $p=0.002$ ) and pre-DM (31%;  $p<0.001$ ), suffered from obesity (BMI  $\geq 30$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>) compared with patients with none of these disorders (15%).

Seventy-six patients (8%) were underweight with no difference in distribution comparing patients with DM and pre-DM with patients without these disorders ( $p>0.5$  for all). In patients with DM and pre-DM, both systolic and diastolic BP were significantly higher than in patients without these disorders ( $p<0.001$  for all).

Median hemoglobin was 127 g/L (range 44–220 g/L). Overall, anemia was seen in 36% ( $n=333$ ) and no differences in distribution were seen between patients with DM and without DM/pre-DM ( $p=0.883$ ). In patients with pre-DM, anemia was more frequent compared with patients without the disorder ( $p=0.016$ ). Sixty-three patients (6.2%) had HIV without significant difference in distribution according to glucose metabolism status. Overall, acute infection was seen in 9% ( $n=89$ ) and more frequent in patients with pre-DM than in patients without the disorder (13% vs 8%;  $p=0.025$ ). In patients with DM and in patients without DM/pre-DM, the cases of acute infection were equally distributed (10% vs 8%;  $p=0.346$ ). Seventy-six patients (8%) had a history of smoking without differences in distribution according to glucose metabolism.

Albumin-creatinine ratio was higher in patients with DM (14 mg/g (range 2–852 mg/g);  $p<0.001$ ) and pre-DM (7 mg/g (range 2–353 mg/g);  $p=0.009$ ) than in patients with none of these disorders (6 mg/g (range 1–999);  $p\leq 0.009$ ). Estimated GFR was lower in patients with DM (110 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> (range 47–181)) and pre-DM (117 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> (range 12–202)) than in patients without these disorders (130 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> (range 5–220);  $p<0.001$  for all)) ([table 1](#)).

### Prevalence rates of diabetes (DM), prediabetes (pre-DM) and impaired glucose metabolism (IGM) across age-groups and body mass index (BMI) categories

Overall prevalence rates for DM, pre-DM, and IGM were 6.8% (95% CI 5.3% to 8.5%), 25% (95% CI 22.8% to 28.3%), and 32% (95% CI 28.6% to 34.6), respectively ([table 2](#)). In patients with DM, 85% (57/67) had an HbA1c  $\geq 6.5\%$  ( $\geq 48$  mmol/mol). Sixty per cent (40/67) had a known history of DM, of whom 57% (23/40) were treated by antidiabetics (not shown in [table 2](#)).

Prevalence rates increased across age decades (from age group 18–29 to  $\geq 60$  years) for DM, pre-DM, and IGM reaching from 2.2% (95% CI 0.9% to 4.4%) to 18.5% (95% CI 12.2% to 26.2%), from 15.6% (95% CI 11.8% to 20.0%) to 35.4% (95% CI 28.6% to 45.8%), and from

**Table 1** Patients characteristics in patients with diabetes and prediabetes

	Overall	Diabetes	No diabetes+no prediabetes	P value	Prediabetes	No diabetes+no prediabetes	P value
Overall	992	67 (9%)	678 (91%)		247 (27%)	678 (27%)	
Male vs	301 (30%)	20 (9%)	214 (91%)		67 (22%)	234 (78%)	
Female	691 (70%)	47 (9%)	464 (91%)	0.928	180 (26%)	511 (74%)	0.205
Age (years)	36 (18–91)	54 (19–91)	34 (18–91)	<0.001*	44 (18–89)	33 (18–84)	<0.001*
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )‡	23 (14–53)	27(16–48)	24 (14–53)	0.001*	27 (15–47)	24 (14–53)	<0.001*
BMI<18.5	76 (8%)	6 (9.0%)	53 (8%)	0.858†	17 (7%)	53 (8%)	0.689†
BMI 18.5–24.9	475 (48%)	17 (25%)	361 (53%)	<0.001†	97 (39%)	361 (53%)	<0.001†
BMI 25–29.9	236 (24%)	22 (32%)	158 (23%)	0.199†	56 (23%)	158 (23%)	0.789
BMI≥30	202 (20%)	22 (33%)	103 (15%)	0.002†	77 (31%)	103 (15%)	<0.001†
BP systolic (mm Hg)§	120 (70–286)	140 (92–242)	120 (70–286)	<0.001*	132 (72–250)	120 (70–286)	<0.001*
BP diastolic (mm Hg)¶	80 (36–150)	90 (42–140)	80 (36–140)	<0.001*	80 (48–150)	80 (36–140)	<0.001*
HbA1c (%)	5.4 (3.9–14)	7.2 (4.9–14)	5.2 (3.9–5.6)	<0.001*	5.9 (5.7–6.4)	5.2 (3.9–5.6)	<0.001*
HbA1c<5.7% (<39mmol/mol)	682 (69%)	3 (5%)	678 (99%)	<0.001†	0 (0%)	678 (100%)	<0.001†
HbA1c 5.7%–6.49% (39–47mmol/mol)	253 (25%)	6 (9%)	0 (0%)	<0.001†	247 (100%)	0 (0%)	<0.001†
HbA1c≥6.5% (≥48mmol/mol)	57 (6%)	57 (85%)	0 (0%)	<0.001†	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1.0
Hemoglobin (g/L)	127 (44–220)	132 (68–153)	128 (44–220)	0.309*	124 (60–168)	128 (41–220)	0.001*
Anemia (WHO)**	333 (36%)	18 (33%)	216 (34%)	0.883†	99 (43%)	216 (34%)	0.016†
HIV positive††	63 (6%)	3 (4%)	23 (6%)	0.789†	18 (7%)	42 (6%)	0.548†
Acute infection‡‡	89 (9%)	7 (10%)	51 (8%)	0.346†	31 (13%)	51 (8%)	0.025†
History of smoking	76 (8%)	5 (7%)	55 (8%)	1.0†	16 (6%)	55 (8%)	0.486†
ACR mg/g§§	7 (1–999)	14 (2–852)	6 (1–999)	<0.001*	7 (2–353)	6 (1–999)	0.009*
Albuminuria ACR≥30 (mg/g)	126 (13%)	20 (30%)	70 (10%)	<0.001*	36 (15%)	70 (10%)	0.080*
eGFR (ml/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> )¶¶	125 (5–220)	110 (47–181)	130 (5–220)	<0.001*	117 (12–202)	130 (5–220)	<0.001*
eGFR ≥90 (ml/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> )	854 (88%)	55 (82%)	595 (92%)	0.360†	204 (83%)	595 (88%)	0.051†
eGFR 60–89 (ml/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> )	94 (10%)	9 (13%)	52 (9%)	0.160†	33 (13%)	52 (8%)	0.014†
eGFR <60 (ml/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> )	24 (2%)	3 (4%)	13 (2%)	0.176†	8 (3%)	13 (2%)	0.318†

Data are displayed as counts and (per cent) or median and (range).

\*Mann-Whitney-U (rank sum) test.

†Fisher's exact test.

‡BMI: underweight (BMI<18.5kg/m<sup>2</sup>), normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), overweight (BMI 25–29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>), obesity (BMI≥30kg/m<sup>2</sup>) were defined according to WHO BMI reference standards.

§BP systolic: blood pressure systolic.

¶BP diastolic: blood pressure diastolic.

\*\*Anemia according to WHO:<sup>25</sup> <120g/L female, <130g/L male.

††HIV positive: 42 patients were diagnosed with HIV by testing within the study, 21 patients had a history of HIV, and 19 of them were on antiretroviral therapy.

‡‡Acute infection: acute systemic infection/inflammation or possible UTI, that is, body temperature of ≥38.5°C (armpit), acute malaria, acute TB, leukocyte count >20/HPF in urinary sediment or newly positive tested HIV cases.

§§ACR: albumin-to-creatinine ratio; Albuminuria: ACR≥30mg/g.

¶¶eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate with CKD-EPI formula.<sup>20</sup>

BMI, body mass index; CKD-EPI, chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration; TB, tuberculosis; UTI, urinary tract infection.

17.8% (95% CI 13.7% to 22.4%) to 53.9% (95% CI 44.9% to 62.6%), respectively, (table 2). There was a significant increase in DM prevalence rates in patients 50–59 and ≥60 years old and in pre-DM prevalence rates in patients 40–49, 50–59, and ≥60 years old compared with patients 18–29 years old, respectively (p<0.001 for all) (figure 1A).

The prevalence rates across BMI categories are depicted in table 2. Prevalence rates in underweight patients for DM, pre-DM, and IGM were 7.9% (95% CI 2.9% to 16.3%), 22.4% (95% CI 13.6% to 23.4%), and

30.3% (95% CI 20.2% to 41.9%), respectively. Prevalence rates increased across BMI categories (from normal weight to obesity) for DM, pre-DM, and IGM reaching from 3.6% (95% CI 2.1% to 5.6%) to 10.9% (95% CI 6.9% to 16.0%), from 20.4% (95% CI 16.9% to 24.9%) to 38.1% (95% CI 31.4% to 45.2%), and from 24% (95% CI 20.2% to 28.1%) to 49.0% (95% CI 41.9 to 56.1), respectively (table 2).

There was a significant increase in DM prevalence rates in patients with overweight (p<0.01) and obesity

**Table 2** Diabetes, prediabetes, and impaired glucose metabolism prevalence rates across age-groups and BMI categories

	Diabetes prevalence rates		Prediabetes prevalence rates		Impaired glucose metabolism prevalence rates	
	N	% (95% CI)	N	% (95% CI)	N	% (95% CI)
<b>Age category (years)</b>						
18–29	7	2.18 (0.9 to 4.4)	50	15.58 (11.8 to 20.0)	57	17.76 (13.7 to 22.4)
30–39	7	3.03 (1.2 to 6.1)	42	18.18 (13.8 to 24.2)	49	21.21 (16.1 to 27.0)
40–49	11	6.01 (3.0 to 10.5)	61	33.33 (27.1 to 41.2)	72	39.34 (32.2 to 46.8)
50–59	18	14.87 (9.1 to 22.5)	47	38.84 (31.7 to 49.8)	65	53.72 (44.4 to 62.8)
≥60	24	18.46 (12.2 to 26.2)	46	35.38 (28.6 to 45.8)	70	53.85 (44.9 to 62.6)
Overall	67	6.75 (5.3 to 8.5)	246	24.95 (22.8 to 28.3)	314	31.74 (28.7 to 34.6)
<b>BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
<18.5	6	7.89 (2.9 to 16.3)	17	22.37 (13.6 to 33.4)	23	30.26 (20.2 to 41.9)
18.5–24.9	17	3.58 (2.1 to 5.6)	97	20.42 (16.9 to 24.3)	114	24.00 (20.2 to 28.1)
25–29.9	22	9.32 (5.9 to 13.7)	56	23.73 (18.5 to 29.6)	78	33.05 (27.1 to 39.4)
≥30	22	10.89 (6.9 to 16.0)	77	38.12 (31.4 to 45.2)	99	49.01 (41.9 to 56.1)
Overall	67	6.77 (5.3 to 8.5)	247	24.97 (22.8 to 28.3)	314	31.75 (28.6 to 34.6)

Impaired glucose metabolism: patients with diabetes and prediabetes; BMI<18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup> underweight, BMI=18.5–24.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup> normal weight, BMI=25–29.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup> overweight, and BMI≥30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> obesity. BMI, body mass index.

( $p<0.01$ ), and for pre-DM in obese patients ( $p<0.001$ ) compared with patients with normal weight, respectively (figure 1A).

#### Predictors for diabetes (DM)

In univariate logistic regression analysis, older age (OR 1.07 per 1 year, 95% CI 1.05 to 1.08;  $p<0.001$ ), increasing BMI (OR 1.10 per 1 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, 95% CI 1.05 to 1.15;  $p<0.001$ ), increasing BP systolic (OR 1.02 per 1 mm Hg, 95% CI 1.02 to 1.03;  $p<0.001$ ), increasing BP diastolic (OR 1.04 per 1 mm Hg, 95% CI 1.02 to 1.06;  $p<0.001$ ), and albuminuria (OR 4.18, 95% CI 2.17 to 7.78;  $p<0.001$ ) were statistically significant predictors for DM. The OR for the presence of DM decreased with increasing eGFR (OR 0.98 per 1 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>, 95% CI 0.97 to 0.99;  $p=0.001$ ).

In multivariate logistic regression analysis, older age (OR 1.08 per 1 year, 95% CI 1.05 to 1.12;  $p<0.001$ ), increasing BMI (OR 1.10 per 1 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, 95% CI 1.04 to 1.16;  $p<0.001$ ), acute infection (OR 3.46, 95% CI 1.02 to 10.8;  $p=0.038$ ) and albuminuria (OR 3.63, 95% CI 1.64 to 7.83;  $p=0.001$ ) were statistically significant predictors for DM (table 3).

#### Predictors for prediabetes (pre-DM)

In univariate logistic regression analysis, older age (OR 1.04 per 1 year, 95% CI 1.03 to 1.05;  $p<0.001$ ), increasing BMI (OR 1.08 per 1 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, 95% CI 1.05 to 1.11;  $p<0.001$ ), increasing BP systolic (OR 1.01 per 1 mm Hg, 95% CI 1.01 to 1.02;  $p<0.001$ ) and increasing BP diastolic (OR 1.03 per 1 mm Hg, 95% CI 1.02 to 1.04;  $p<0.001$ ) were statistically significant predictors for pre-DM. An increasing Hb (OR 0.90 per 1 g/dL, 95% CI 0.83 to 0.97;  $p=0.004$ ) and the absence of anemia (OR

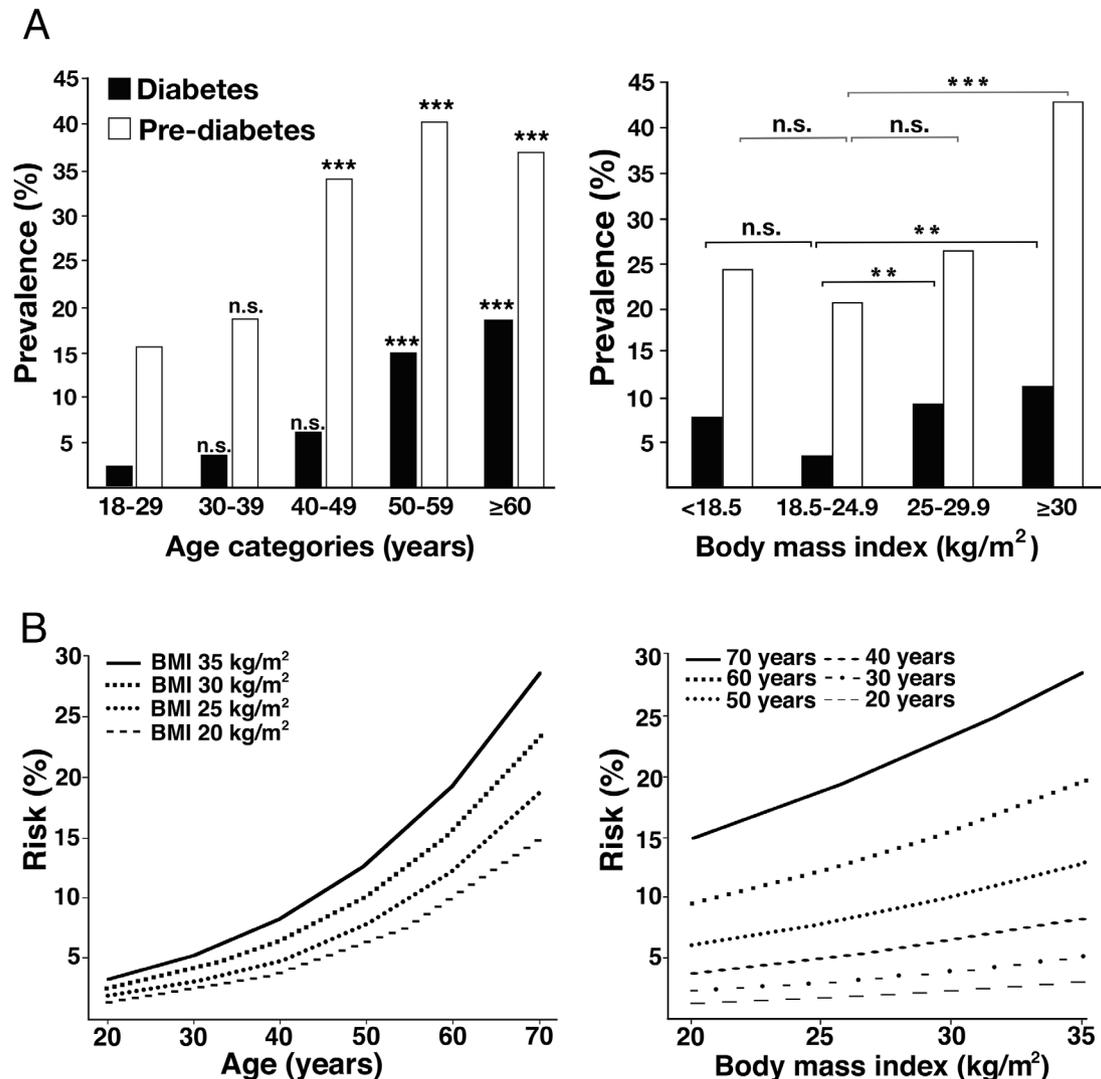
0.69, 95% CI 0.50 to 0.94;  $p=0.019$ ) were associated with reduced risk for pre-DM. Further, the OR for the presence of pre-DM decreased with higher eGFR (OR 0.98 per 1 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>, 95% CI 0.98 to 0.99;  $p<0.001$ ) (table 3).

In multivariate logistic regression analysis, older age (OR 1.03 per 1 year, 95% CI 1.02 to 1.05;  $p<0.001$ ), increasing BMI (OR 1.07 per 1 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, 95% CI 1.04 to 1.10;  $p<0.001$ ) and acute infection (OR 2.79, 95% CI 1.46 to 5.30;  $p=0.002$ ) were significant predictors for prediabetes (table 3).

#### Predictors for impaired glucose metabolism (IGM)

In univariate logistic regression analysis, older age (OR 1.04 per 1 year, 95% CI 1.03 to 1.05;  $p<0.001$ ), increasing BMI (OR 1.08 per 1 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, 95% CI 1.06 to 1.11;  $p<0.001$ ), increasing BP systolic (OR 1.02 per 1 mmHg, 95% CI 1.01 to 1.02;  $p<0.001$ ), increasing BP diastolic (OR 1.03 per 1 mmHg, 95% CI 1.02 to 1.04;  $p<0.001$ ), acute infection (OR 1.63, 95% CI 1.02 to 2.58;  $p=0.043$ ) and albuminuria (OR 1.86, 95% CI 1.23 to 2.80;  $p=0.004$ ) were statistically significant predictors for IGM. An increasing Hb (OR 0.91 per 1 g/dL, 95% CI 0.85 to 0.98;  $p=0.013$ ) and the absence of anemia (OR 0.74, 95% CI 0.56 to 0.99;  $p=0.045$ ) were associated with reduced risk for IGM. Further, the OR for the presence of IGM decreased with higher eGFR (OR 0.98 per 1 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>, 95% CI 0.98 to 0.99;  $p<0.001$ ) (table 3).

In multivariate logistic regression analysis, older age (OR 1.04 per 1 year, 95% CI 1.03 to 1.05;  $p<0.001$ ), increasing BMI (OR 1.07 per 1 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, 95% CI 1.04 to 1.10;  $p<0.001$ ) and acute infection (OR 2.99, 95% CI 1.62



**Figure 1** Effect of age and BMI on estimated prevalence and estimated risk for diabetes mellitus. (A) Effect of age and BMI on estimated prevalence; reference group 18–29 years, \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , n.s.: non significant; reference group BMI 18.5–24.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , n.s.: non significant. (B) Estimated risk for diabetes mellitus stratified by BMI across age groups and stratified by age across BMI categories. BMI < 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup> underweight, BMI = 18.5–24.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup> normal weight, BMI = 25–29.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup> overweight, and BMI ≥ 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> obesity. BMI, body mass index.

to 5.54;  $p < 0.001$ ) were significant predictors for IGM (table 3).

#### Effect of age and body mass index (BMI) on the estimated risk for diabetes

Figure 1B illustrates the effect of age and BMI on the estimated risk of diabetes. Comparing patients with a BMI of 20 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and a BMI of 35 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, the relative risk for DM increases in average by 2.12-fold (range 1.91–2.24) across the age groups. Comparing patients 20 years old with patients 70 years old, the relative risk for DM increases in average 9.7-fold (range 8.9–10.4) across the BMI groups (online supplementary table S1).

#### Correlation of glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) and hemoglobin (Hb) levels

Overall, mean values of HbA1c did not differ in patients with (5.58% (37 mmol/mol); 95% CI 5.5% to 5.7% (37–39 mmol/mol)) and without anemia (5.57% (37

mmol/mol); 95% CI 5.5% to 5.7% (37–39 mmol/mol);  $p = 0.872$ ). Further, mean values of HbA1c values ≥ 6.5% (≥ 48 mmol/mol) ( $n = 47$ ) did not differ in patients with (8.88% (74 mmol/mol); 95% CI 7.2% to 10.5% (55–91 mmol/mol)) and without anemia (9.03% (75 mmol/mol); 95% CI 8.1% to 10.0% (65–86 mmol/mol);  $p = 0.859$ ). In males (all), mean HbA1c value was higher in males with (5.88% (41 mmol/mol); 95% CI 5.4% to 6.3% (36–45 mmol/mol)) compared with males without anemia (5.48% (36 mmol/mol); 95% CI 5.4% to 5.6% (36–38 mmol/mol);  $p = 0.024$ ). There was no significant difference in females with and without anemia in mean HbA1c value ( $p = 0.28$ ) (online supplementary table S2).

Pearson's correlation between HbA1c levels and hemoglobin levels is depicted in figure 2. For the whole population, the Pearson's correlation coefficient between HbA1c and Hb levels was  $r = -0.009$  ( $p = 0.779$ ); in males, it was  $r = -0.132$  ( $p = 0.028$ ); in females, it was  $r = 0.062$

**Table 3** Predictors for diabetes, prediabetes, and impaired glucose metabolism

Risk factors	Predictors for diabetes			Predictors for prediabetes			Predictors for impaired glucose metabolism					
	Multivariate			Univariate			Multivariate			Univariate		
	OR (CI)	P value	OR (CI)	P value	OR (CI)	P value	OR (CI)	P value	OR (CI)	P value	OR (CI)	P value
Age (years)	1.07 (1.05 to 1.08)	<0.001	1.08 (1.05 to 1.12)	<0.001	1.04 (1.03 to 1.05)	<0.001	1.03 (1.02 to 1.05)	<0.001	1.04 (1.03 to 1.05)	<0.001	1.04 (1.03 to 1.05)	<0.001
Sex (female vs male)	1.21 (0.66 to 2.31)	0.548	1.09 (0.47 to 2.60)	0.851	1.17 (0.84 to 1.64)	0.368	0.73 (0.46 to 1.15)	0.642	1.17 (0.86 to 1.61)	0.307	0.78 (0.51 to 1.18)	0.237
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )*	1.10 (1.05 to 1.15)	<0.001	1.10 (1.04 to 1.16)	<0.001	1.08 (1.05 to 1.11)	<0.001	1.07 (1.04 to 1.10)	<0.001	1.08 (1.06 to 1.11)	<0.001	1.07 (1.04 to 1.10)	<0.001
BP systolic (mm Hg)†	1.02 (1.02 to 1.03)	<0.001	1.00 (0.99 to 1.02)	0.798	1.01 (1.01 to 1.02)	<0.001	0.99 (0.98 to 1.00)	0.159	1.02 (1.01 to 1.02)	<0.001	1.00 (0.99 to 1.01)	0.349
BP diastolic (mm Hg)‡	1.04 (1.02 to 1.06)	<0.001	1.01 (0.98 to 1.04)	0.731	1.03 (1.02 to 1.04)	<0.001	1.02 (1.00 to 1.04)	0.028	1.03 (1.02 to 1.04)	<0.001	1.01 (0.99 to 1.03)	0.081
Hemoglobin (g/L)	1.00 (0.87 to 1.14)	0.956	1.15 (0.86 to 1.53)	0.349	0.90 (0.83 to 0.97)	0.004	0.90 (0.78 to 1.04)	0.161	0.91 (0.85 to 0.98)	0.013	0.94 (0.82 to 1.07)	0.334
Anemia (WHO)§	1.04 (0.58 to 1.92)	0.894	0.72 (0.27 to 1.99)	0.523	0.69 (0.50 to 0.94)	0.019	0.75 (0.44 to 1.26)	0.269	0.74 (0.56 to 0.99)	0.045	0.75 (0.46 to 1.23)	0.249
HIV positive vs negative¶	0.88 (0.20 to 2.53)	0.828	0.45 (0.08 to 1.84)	0.310	1.10 (0.59 to 1.97)	0.757	0.59 (0.26 to 1.27)	0.192	1.05 (0.58 to 1.82)	0.872	0.55 (0.26 to 1.14)	0.119
Acute infection**	1.77 (0.69 to 3.91)	0.217	3.46 (1.02 to 10.8)	0.038	1.60 (0.96 to 2.62)	0.070	2.79 (1.46 to 5.30)	0.002	1.63 (1.02 to 2.58)	0.043	2.99 (1.62 to 5.54)	<0.001
History of smoking	0.28 (0.01 to 1.33)	0.129	0.12 (0.01 to 0.75)	0.059	0.95 (0.50 to 1.71)	0.872	1.05 (0.51 to 2.09)	0.887	0.81 (0.43 to 1.44)	0.479	0.84 (0.41 to 1.64)	0.614
Albuminuria	4.18 (2.17 to 7.78)	>0.001	3.63 (1.64 to 7.83)	0.001	1.42 (0.88 to 2.25)	1.520	1.14 (0.67 to 1.89)	0.626	1.86 (1.23 to 2.8)	0.004	1.48 (0.93 to 2.34)	0.094
ACR ≥30 (mg/g)††	0.98 (0.97 to 0.99)	0.001	1.02 (1.00 to 1.04)	0.046	0.98 (0.98 to 0.99)	>0.001	1.00 (0.99 to 1.00)	0.358	0.98 (0.98 to 0.99)	>0.001	0.99 (0.99 to 1.01)	0.922

Impaired glucose metabolism: patients with diabetes and prediabetes.

 \*Underweight (BMI <18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), overweight (BMI 25–29.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), obesity (BMI ≥30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) were defined according to WHO BMI reference standards.

†BP systolic: blood pressure systolic.

‡BP diastolic: blood pressure diastolic.

 §Anemia according to WHO<sup>28</sup>: <120 g/L female, <130 g/L male.

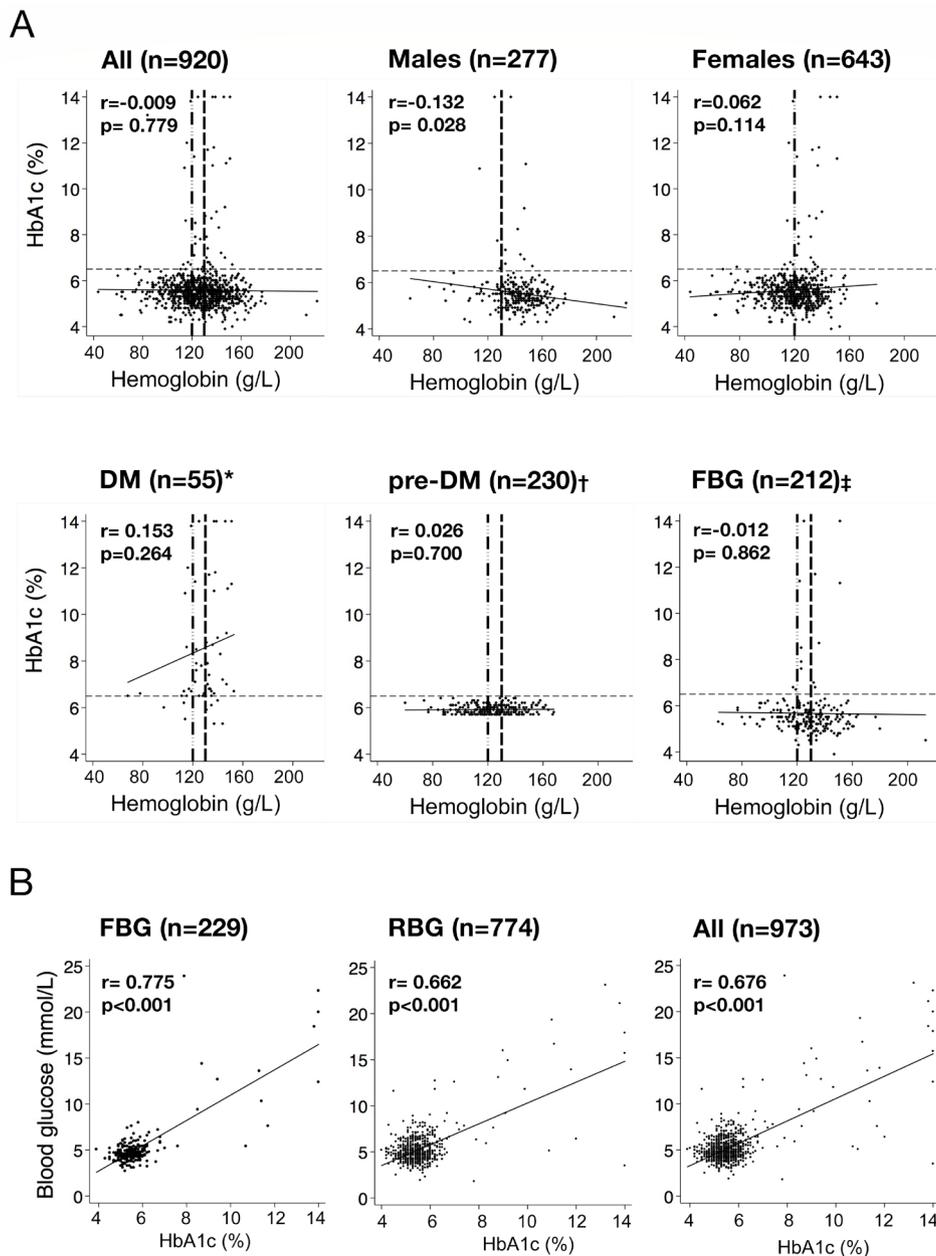
¶HIV positive: 44 patients were diagnosed with HIV by testing within the study, 22 patients had a history of HIV and 20 of them were on antiretroviral therapy.

\*\*Acute infection, acute systemic infection/inflammation or possible UTI, that is, body temperature of ≥38.5°C (armpit), acute malaria, acute TB, leukocyte count &gt;20/HPF in urinary sediment or newly positive tested HIV cases.

††ACR.

 ‡‡eGFR with CKD-EPI formula.<sup>29</sup>

§§eGFR with CKD-EPI formula; BMI, body mass index; CKD-EPI, chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; TB, tuberculosis; UTI, urinary tract infection.



**Figure 2** Pearson's correlation of HbA1c with hemoglobin and blood glucose values. (A) Pearson's correlation of HbA1c with hemoglobin;  $r$ : Pearson's correlation coefficient ( $r$ ); black solid line: fitted values of correlation between HbA1c (%) and hemoglobin (g/L); black thin dashed line: HbA1c 6.5% (cut-off to diagnose DM);<sup>4</sup> vertical dashed lines with dots: WHO anemia cut-off levels for males (130 g/L);<sup>25</sup> vertical dashed lines without dots: WHO anemia cut-off levels for females (120 g/L);<sup>25</sup> missing hemoglobin: \*n=12, †n=17, ‡n=19. (B) Pearson's correlation of HbA1c and blood glucose values; black solid line: fitted values of correlation between HbA1c (%) and blood glucose (mmol/L). DM, diabetes; FBG, fasting blood glucose; pre-DM, prediabetes; RBG, random blood glucose.

( $p = 0.114$ ); in the subgroup of patients with DM, it was  $r = 0.153$  ( $p = 0.264$ ), with pre-DM, it was  $r = 0.026$  ( $p = 0.700$ ), and with fasting blood glucose (FBG), it was  $r = -0.012$  ( $p = 0.862$ ) (figure 2A).

#### Correlation of glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) and blood glucose values

In 23% ( $n = 229$ ) of the population FBG was measured, the Pearson's correlation coefficient between HbA1c and FBG was  $r = 0.775$  ( $p < 0.001$ ). In the remaining patients ( $n = 744$ ), a RBG was measured and the Pearson's

correlation coefficient for HbA1c and RBG was  $r = 0.662$  ( $p < 0.001$ ). The correlation coefficient between HbA1c and all blood glucose values ( $n = 973$ ) was  $r = 0.676$  ( $p < 0.001$ ) (figure 2B).

#### Correlation of glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) and blood glucose values in different stages of glucose metabolism

In patients with both HbA1c and BG (FBG or RBG) values in the diabetic range ( $n = 24$ ), median BG was numerically higher (14.7 mmol/L; inter quartile range (IQR) 6.4 mmol/L) than in patients in whom only BG ( $n = 6$ )

was in the diabetic range (9.8 mmol/L; IQR 4.2 mmol/L) ( $p=0.443$ ). In patients with only HbA1c in the diabetic range ( $n=33$ ), median BG was lower (5.8 mmol/L; IQR 1.5 mmol/L) than in patients with both HbA1c and BG in the diabetic range (14.7 mmol/L; IQR 6.4 mmol/L) ( $p<0.001$ ), but higher than in patients without IGM (4.7 mmol/L; IQR 1.0 mmol/L) ( $p<0.001$ ) (figure 3A and included table a).

In patients with both HbA1c and BG (FBG or RBG) values in the diabetic range ( $n=24$ ), median HbA1c was numerically higher (11.2%; IQR 4.9% (99 mmol/mol; IQR 30 mmol/mol)) than in patients in whom only HbA1c ( $n=33$ ) was in the diabetic range (6.8%, IQR 1.2% (51 mmol/mol)) ( $p<0.344$ ). In patients with only BG in the diabetic range ( $n=6$ ), median HbA1c was lower (5.7%; IQR 0.9% (39 mmol/mol)) than in patients with both HbA1c and BG in the diabetic range (11.2%; IQR 4.9% (99 mmol/mol; IQR 30 mmol/mol)) ( $p<0.001$ ), but higher than in patients without IGM (5.2%; IQR 0.5% (33 mmol/mol)) ( $p<0.001$ ) (figure 3B and included table b).

The corresponding results in patients with values in the prediabetic range and in patients with values in the range of IGM are depicted in figure 3C F and in the included tables c–f.

## DISCUSSION

In our study 31.8% of the patients had an IGM, which is composed of a high overall DM prevalence of 6.8% and a dramatic high pre-DM prevalence of 25%. Prevalence rates and risk for DM were strongly dependent on BMI and age. In addition, we provide further evidence that HbA1c testing appears suitable for the diagnosis of DM in black African populations, even if anemia is highly prevalent.

The observed overall DM prevalence rate of 6.8% was as high as the age adjusted DM prevalence rate reported for Europe by the IDF in 2017<sup>4</sup> and is advancing towards prevalence rates reported in recent years for the USA (9.4%) and Canada (7.4%).<sup>4 27</sup>

However, in SSA, data remain scarce for many countries and heterogenic throughout,<sup>4</sup> especially due to differences in life and demographic conditions, and diagnostics standards.<sup>6 7 9 11 28 29</sup> Thirty years ago, the estimated DM prevalence was as low as 1% in rural Tanzania.<sup>7</sup> As observed in our study in the following years, a trend of rising numbers was seen and DM prevalence rates around 5%–7% were reported in populations with proceeding age from Tanzania and its neighboring countries Kenya and Uganda.<sup>9 11 28 29</sup>

Little is still known about the frequency of pre-DM in populations from SSA. Reported prevalence rates vary between 3% and 25%.<sup>11 28 30 31</sup> In recently published nation-wide, population-based surveys from Kenya and Uganda, a pre-DM prevalence of around 3% was reported.<sup>30 31</sup> Findings from surveys in northern Tanzania (16%) and Uganda (20%) are reporting larger rates, depending on the population and methodology.<sup>11 28</sup> We

found a very high pre-DM prevalence of 25%. The risk to suffer from IGM might be higher in a walk-in population than in a general population, for which reason the data are not generalizable. However, as pre-DM is a strong risk factor for the development of DM, the finding is alarming despite this limitation.<sup>21 32</sup>

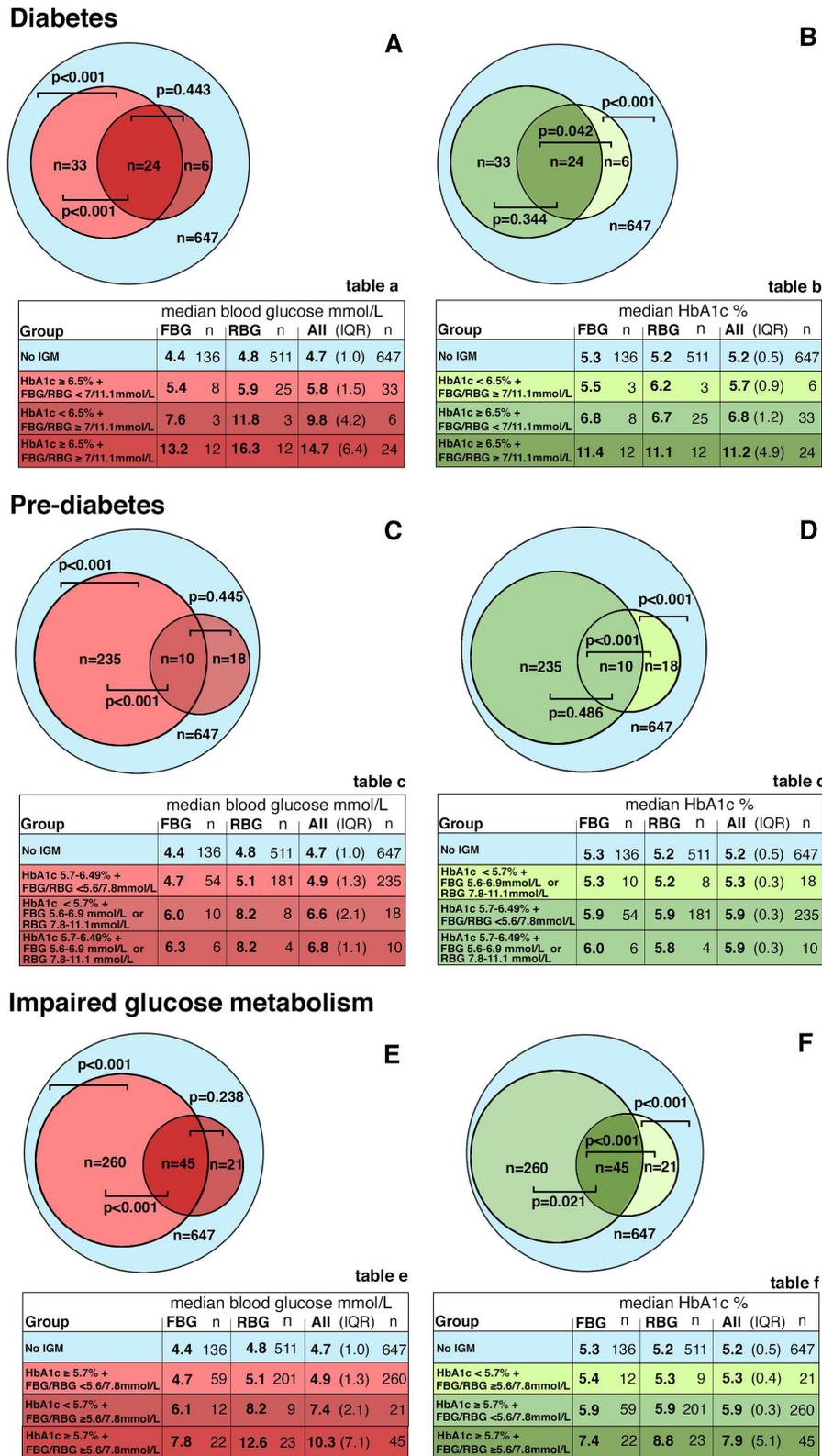
In our population, there was an impressively strong rise in DM prevalence with increasing age and BMI, especially after the age of 50 years and a BMI above 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. For pre-DM, the same observation was made for patients a decade younger with a prevalence of more than 30% beginning at the age of 40 years. This finding supports the observation that pre-DM is a forerunner for DM.<sup>21 32</sup>

The relevance of age and BMI is also reflected by the increasing relative risk for DM, which is nearly 10-fold higher in 70-year-old than in 20-year-old patients and on average twofold higher, if a patient presents a BMI of 35 kg/m<sup>2</sup> compared with a patient with BMI 20 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. This is of great relevance in the setting of SSA where the pandemic of excess bodyweight remains ongoing and life expectancy is increasing steadily over the last two decades, reaching more than 65 years in Tanzania in 2016.<sup>1 33</sup> However, the populations in developing regions are exposed to both extremes, obesity and underweight, as can also be observed in our population with a prevalence of almost 10% underweight patients. In the literature, an association between malnutrition and diabetes is discussed, which is also referred to as malnutrition-related or malnutrition-modulated diabetes.<sup>9 15 33 34</sup> However, the pathogenesis is not very well understood and epidemiological data are still missing.<sup>34</sup> In our data, a J-shaped distribution of DM rates along the BMI scale could be observed, which supports the existence of the entity of a malnutrition-related diabetes. Unfortunately, we have no data on the causes of underweight in our population that could help to better understand the underlying pathophysiological processes.

Besides increasing age and BMI, acute infection was a further predictor for IGM. This is in line with the known bidirectional interaction between infectious disease and IGM.<sup>35 36</sup> DM is associated with immune-dysregulation and increased susceptibility to infections,<sup>36</sup> and infectious conditions contribute to the dysregulation of the glucose metabolism.<sup>37</sup> Therefore, particularly in SSA, where endemic infectious diseases remain highly prevalent,<sup>38 39</sup> the growing DM pandemic will further contribute to the “double burden of disease” and take its toll on the populations well-being and the health systems.<sup>17 37 40</sup>

Testing HbA1c offers advantages and conveniences, such as preanalytical stability, better reproducibility and no requirement for fasting.<sup>13 41</sup> A quick point-of-care test without fasting requirements might be very useful in the setting of semirural SSA.<sup>33</sup>

A decade ago, an expert panel reported that HbA1c testing for DM diagnosis is limited in patients with anemia,<sup>42</sup> due to a more rapid erythrocyte turnover,<sup>16 42</sup> which lowers the non-enzymatic glycosylation of Hb and decreases the HbA1c level in such patients.<sup>16 43</sup> In our



**Figure 3** Venn diagram of median blood glucose and median HbA1c values in ranges of diabetes, prediabetes, and impaired glucose metabolism. Venn diagram: Median blood glucose levels (A,C,E) and median HbA1c levels (B,D,F) stratified by concordance and discordance between HbA1c levels and blood glucose levels in patients with values in diabetic range (HbA1c $\geq 6.5\%$  or FBG $\geq 7$  mmol/L or RBG $\geq 11.1$  mmol/L), in patients with values in prediabetic range (HbA1c 5.7%–6.49% or FBG 5.6–6.9 mmol/L or RBG 7.8–11.1 mmol/L), and in patients with values in the range of impaired glucose metabolism (HbA1c $\geq 5.7\%$  or FBG $\geq 5.6$  mmol/L or RBG $\geq 7.8$  mmol/L) and no IGM (HbA1c $< 5.7\%$  and FBG $< 5.6$  mmol/L or RBG $< 7.8$  mmol/L).<sup>21 24</sup> Tables a–f: corresponding tables to Venn diagrams A–F. P values according to Dunn’s test with Holm adjustment for pairwise comparison. BG, blood glucose; FBG, fasting blood glucose; HbA1c, glycated hemoglobin; IGM, impaired glucose metabolism; IQR: interquartile range (Q3–Q1); RBG, random blood glucose.

analyses, there was no evidence of a relevant interaction in the whole population as well as in the explored subgroups between HbA1c and Hb values. Only in the subgroup of men a statistically significant correlation was observed. However, the correlation was very weak, and—other than one would expect—reversed, that is, men with anemia had higher HbA1c levels than men without anemia. This is in line with findings from data analyzed from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 1999–2002, where only marginal effects between HbA1c concentration and Hb were observed.<sup>43</sup>

We could further show that there was a strong correlation and a clear “dose dependent” relationship between HbA1c levels and FBG as well as RBG values. The highest HbA1c values were observed in patients who had also FBG or RBG values in the diabetic range. In discordant pairs in which only HbA1c was in the diabetic range, FBG and RBG were lower, but still clearly higher than in the population with normal HbA1c values. Vice versa, in the few cases in which only FBG or RBG were in the diabetic range and HbA1c values were not, the HbA1c levels were higher than the values of the normal population. This observation was also consistent in the prediabetic states and overall for all patients with IGM, even if it did not always reach the level of significance due to the small number of cases. The clear positive relationship between HbA1c and FBG and even RBG in a cross-sectional setting is astonishing, because the strength of HbA1c measurements lies in the reflection of glucose metabolism over the past few months and not in the correlation with random single BG measurements. The results underline that HbA1c is very valid and reliable to detect a disturbed glucose balance even in populations with a high proportion of anemia, such as those in SSA. Our findings are further supported by a recently published study, which found similar age-standardized DM prevalence estimates based on HbA1c, oral glucose tolerance test, and FBG in an urban black South African population.<sup>14</sup> However, in this study, data on Hb levels and their impact on HbA1c levels were not explored.<sup>14</sup>

We face several limitations in our study. The IGM prevalence might be overestimated due to a single point HbA1c measurement.<sup>41</sup> The generalizability of the results is limited, because the sample represents a population from the OPC and not the general population. Our data do not allow drawing definitive conclusions about causality and about the progression from pre-DM toward DM. Finally, we lack data to describe the underlying causes of anemia and their specific impact on HbA1c levels.

To conclude, by means of a semirural population from Tanzania, we confirm the trend of rising prevalence and the ongoing spread of the DM pandemic in SSA. Particularly, the relationship of increasing age and BMI and the very high rate of pre-DM is supporting the projection that the DM pandemic will continue. Therefore, strategies like “The 2016 Dar es Salaam—Call to Action on Diabetes and other non-communicable diseases” plan are

urgently needed in SSA and put to practice.<sup>44</sup> Finally, our data present evidence for the usefulness of HbA1c testing in populations from SSA affected by a large proportion of anemia. In a next step, intervention studies are needed to oppose the DM pandemic in SSA. Moreover, such a frame would offer the in-depth exploration and utility of HbA1c as longitudinal and monitoring tool in populations of SSA.

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**Contributors** All authors made contributions to the study. NCH carried out the fieldwork in the laboratory and clinic, collected, entered and analyzed the data, wrote and illustrated the manuscript. MM designed the study, wrote and revised the manuscript, cleaned data and supervised the fieldwork. AH coordinated the fieldwork and the approval of ethical clearance, informed the Bagamoyo community authorities about the study, translated protocols from English to Swahili, and revised the manuscript. KR coordinated this study onsite and provided important intellectual content input for study design. GM was the laboratory management. IK carried out clinical fieldwork and supported the translation of the protocols. CP entered and cleaned data. SA coordinated the fieldwork and communicated with local authorities. CFRH coordinated the fieldwork, provided important intellectual content input for the study design.

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**Ethics approval** This study has been approved by the Ethical Committee of the Cantons Basel-Stadt and Basel-Land (University of Basel) Switzerland (No. 220/10), the Institutional Review Board of the Ifakara Health Institute in Tanzania (IHI/IRB/No.20-2010) and by the Tanzanian National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR).

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**Data availability statement** Data are available on reasonable request. The original case report forms are stored at the Ifakara Health Institute in Bagamoyo Tanzania. The data and electronic files can be requested by the corresponding authors.

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