

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The dynamic behaviour of metabolic syndrome and its components in an eight-year population-based cohort from the Mediterranean

Maria A. Barceló^{1,2}, Antonio Rodríguez-Poncelas³, Marc Saez^{1,2*}, Gabriel Coll-de-Tuero^{2,3,4}

1 Research Group on Statistics, Econometrics and Health (GRECS), University of Girona, Girona, Spain, **2** CIBER of Epidemiology and Public Health (CIBERESP), Madrid, Spain, **3** Research Support Unit, University Institute of Research in Primary Care Jordi Gol (IdIAP Gol), Girona, Spain, **4** Department of Medical Sciences, University of Girona, Girona, Spain

* marc.saez@udg.edu



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Barceló MA, Rodríguez-Poncelas A, Saez M, Coll-de-Tuero G (2017) The dynamic behaviour of metabolic syndrome and its components in an eight-year population-based cohort from the Mediterranean. *PLoS ONE* 12(5): e0176665. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0176665>

Editor: Stefan Kiechl, Medizinische Universitat Innsbruck, AUSTRIA

Received: June 27, 2016

Accepted: April 15, 2017

Published: May 18, 2017

Copyright: © 2017 Barceló et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Data Availability Statement: Due to the restrictions on the transfer of data to third parties, both ethical (accordance of the protocol approved by the Ethics and Clinical Research Committee of the Institute of Health Care (IAS), Girona, Spain) and legal (according to the provisions of the Spanish Law on Data Protection, Fundamental Law 15/1999 of 13 December on the Protection of Personal Data, article 7.3); data (appropriately anonymized) will be available to all interested researchers upon request to Ms. Marissa Moradell (dir.depeconomia@udg.edu <<mailto:dir.depeconomia@udg.edu>>).

Abstract

Background

The significant rise in the prevalence of obesity coincides with the considerable increase in the prevalence of metabolic syndrome (MS) currently being observed worldwide. The components of MS are not static and their dynamics, such as the order of their occurrence, or the time of exposure to them are, as yet, unknown but could well be clinically relevant. Our objective was to study the dynamic behaviour of MS and its components in a large population-based cohort from a Mediterranean region.

Methods and findings

Our study employed a retrospective cohort (between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2012) made up of individuals from the general population in a region in the northeast of Catalonia, Spain. Given that most of the explicative variables of the risk of having MS were time dependent and, therefore, the risk was not proportional, we used the Andersen-Gill (AG) model to perform a multivariate survival analysis and inferences were performed using a Bayesian framework.

Thirty-nine percent of the participants developed MS; 44.6% of them with a single limited episode. Triglycerides and low HDL cholesterol, together with obesity, are components associated with the first occurrence of MS. Components related to the metabolism of glucose are associated with a medium risk of having a first episode of MS, and those related to blood pressure are associated with a lower risk. When the components related to blood pressure and the metabolism of glucose appear first, they determine the appearance of the first episode of MS. The variables concerning the persistence of MS are those that correspond to clinical conditions that do not have well-established drug treatment criteria.

depeconomia@udg.edu>) or author Marc Saez (marc.saez@udg.edu).

Funding: This paper was developed within the scope of the project 'Compositional and Spatial Analysis' (COSDA), AGAUR, 'Generalitat de Catalunya', 2014SGR551. It was partly funded through Project FIS 15/0040 from the Health Research Fund (Fondo de Investigación Sanitaria), Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, Government of Spain, through the 'A way to making Europe', European Regional Development Fund (FEDER), European Union, by the CIBER of Epidemiology and Public Health (CIBERESP) through the strategic subprogram 'Crisis and Health', and through the Research Grant to Improve the Scientific Productivity of the Research Groups of the University of Girona 2016-2018 (MPCUdG2016/69). The work did not obtain additional funding for its development.

Competing interests: There are no conflicts of interest for any of the authors. All authors will disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest including any financial, personal or other relationships with other people or organizations within three years of beginning the submitted work that could inappropriately influence or be perceived to influence their work.

Abbreviations: ABS, 'Àrea Bàsica de Salut' Basic Health Areas; AG, Andersen-Gill model; BMI, Body Mass Index; BP, Blood pressure; CV, Cardiovascular; CVR, Cardiovascular risk; DM2, Type 2 diabetes mellitus; HbA1c, Glycated haemoglobin; HDL, High density lipoproteins; HR, Hazard rate; HTA, Hypertension; IAS, 'Institut d'Assistència Sanitària', Health Care Institute; INLA, Integrated Nested Laplace Approximation; MCAR, Missing completely at random; MS, Metabolic syndrome; NCEP ATP III, Third Report from the National Cholesterol Education Program; NSAIDS, Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; PC priors, Penalizing complexity priors; TGC, Triglycerides; WHO, World Health Organization.

Conclusions

Our results suggest that the components related to the metabolism of glucose and to high blood pressure appear early on and act as biomarkers for predicting MS, while the components related to obesity and dyslipidaemia, although essential for the development of MS, appear later. Making lifestyle changes reduces the conditions associated with the persistence of MS.

Introduction

Coinciding with the significant rise in obesity worldwide, a considerable increase in the prevalence of metabolic syndrome (MS) has been observed in recent times [1]. MS is defined as the co-occurrence of several cardiovascular risk factors in an individual. The most commonly used definition is that of the NCEP ATP III [2,3], in which an individual is considered to have MS when diagnosed with at least three of the following five possible metabolic risk factors: i) abdominal obesity (waist circumference: men > 102cm; women > 88cm), ii) impaired tolerance to glucose (fasting glucose levels ≥ 110 mg/dL or a diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus, DM2), iii) high blood pressure ($\geq 130/85$ mmHg); iv) low high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL) (in men < 40mg/dL; in women < 50mg/dL), and v) hypertriglyceridemia (≥ 150 mg/dL) (NB: criteria iv and v are definers of dyslipidaemia).

MS has, in addition to its defining components [4], a number of predictive variables and, as such, being elderly, a woman [5], a smoker [6] or excessive alcohol consumption [7] have been associated with an increased risk of developing MS. Furthermore, most individuals with MS have some degree of insulin resistance. In fact, although the cause of MS is unknown, insulin resistance is considered to be responsible for many of the conditions that define MS, for instance, hyperglycaemia, hypertension, decreasing hepatic production of high density lipoproteins, increased triglycerides, and stimulation of endothelial profiling (which affects the endothelial receptors that trigger the onset of the atherosclerotic process) [8].

Nevertheless, MS components are not static and most are reversible with changes in lifestyle and/or pharmacological treatment [9,10]. However, little is known about the dynamic aspects of MS for example, the order in which its components occur, their exposure time, or the time that elapses between the occurrence of the first component and whether this time varies depending on which component materialises first [9,11–13].

In this paper, we use a large population-based cohort from a Mediterranean region to study not only the dynamic behaviour the different components of metabolic syndrome have, but also (once established) the metabolic syndrome itself.

Methods

Ethical considerations of the study

The data for this study came from an anonymised clinical administrative database and only the lead researcher, where necessary, had access to the identity of each individual. This study has also been revised and approved by the Ethics and Clinical Research Committee of the Institute of Health Care (IAS).

Data setting

We used a (general population) retrospective cohort, composed of individuals, 15 years old or older who, between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2012, had made use of the public

primary healthcare services offered by one of the three Basic Areas of Health (ABS, acronym in Catalan) primary healthcare centres, which are managed by the Institute of Health Care (IAS, *Institut d'Assistència Sanitària* in Catalan).

The IAS manages all the ABSs providing healthcare to the region known as 'La Selva Interior', Girona. According to the Catalan Institute of Statistics, in 2012 the region's population constituted 32,860 men and 32,702 women (0.87% and 0.85%, respectively, of the entire Catalan population). The area is defined as a mainly rural (or semi-urban) territory. While there are a number of towns scattered throughout the area, it is also dispersed with farms, houses and small somewhat isolated villages. There are 144 municipalities in the region (representing 3.70% of Catalonia), but only five of them have more than 5000 inhabitants and only one has a little over 10,000. In 2012, the population density median was 85.5 hab/km² and the average population density was 176.2 hab/km² (compared to 235.8 hab/km² in the whole of Catalonia [14]).

Included in this study were adult individuals (15 years and older) who were registered with and had made use of the public primary healthcare service at one of the three ABS healthcare centres managed by the IAS during the study period.

Excluded from this study were: a) individuals who had sought medical care at one of the ABS healthcare centres managed by the IAS but were not registered with any of them (e.g. visiting population, emergencies etc), b) individuals with a previous diagnosis of arterial hypertension (HTA) or DM2 at the time the cohort was set up. Although we do not know the occurrence of (MS) components before the development of DM2 and/or HTA, these individuals had a high probability of having had an MS episode before the cohort had been formed. It is, therefore, quite likely that the probability of having an MS episode during the follow-up of the cohort was at least different, and probably higher, than in the case of the other individuals, thus causing a selection bias. In addition, these particular individuals, once they had been diagnosed with DM2 or HTA would have already started some kind of lifestyle change and/or pharmacological treatment, which could also imply a different probability of having MS.

A subject from the cohort was considered to have MS if they (simultaneously) exhibited three or more of the five possible conditions: i) a diagnosis of diabetes or impaired fasting glucose, ii) a diagnosis of hypertension or high blood pressure, iii) low high density lipoprotein levels (HDL), iv) hypertriglyceridemia, and/or v) obesity, BMI ≥ 30 kg/m². We used this last criterion because we did not have any measurements of abdominal obesity. Obesity, in addition to being a defining criterion of MS (as specified by the WHO [15]), has always been closely correlated with an increased abdominal perimeter [16].

The criteria from the American Diabetes Association was used to diagnose DM2 [17]: clinical characteristics plus one random blood glucose level of ≥ 200 mg/dl, two basal glucose levels of ≥ 126 mg/dl, two determinations of HbA1c $\geq 6.5\%$ or two 2-hour oral glucose tolerance tests ≥ 200 mg/dl. Subjects were also considered to have DM2 if they had been diagnosed with this condition previously or were receiving treatment with anti-hyperglycaemic drugs. High blood pressure was defined as having had at least two blood pressure readings taken in the doctor's surgery of between 130–139 and/or 85–89 mmHg. Subjects with at least two blood pressure readings of ≥ 140 and/or 90 mmHg, a previous diagnosis of hypertension or those receiving treatment with anti-hypertensive medication were considered to have hypertension.

As mentioned earlier, many of the MS components are dynamic. In fact, (although not the cases of diagnosed DM2 and diagnosed HTA), a subject who at one point fulfilled the defining conditions of a specific component (for example, high blood pressure), may subsequently stop complying with these conditions (i.e. the subject's blood pressure readings return to normal), as a result of lifestyle change and/or pharmacological treatment. When we defined, as an episode of MS along with the period of time in which the subject met the defining conditions of

MS, we ascertained three situations: first, there were (1) subjects who had more than one episode of MS during the follow-up period. Next, among the subjects who had only one episode of MS during the follow-up period, some of them (2) exited the MS episode (i.e. they did not meet DM defining conditions) before the end of the follow-up period (i.e. December 2012) and (3) others who, at the time of the end of the follow-up period, remained within the MS episode (i.e. they continued to meet its defining conditions). Thus, we now define situation 3 as being an episode of persistent MS and situations 1 and 2 episodes of non-persistent MS.

The start and finish dates for each of the (five) conditions were recorded. The dates when each episode of MS started and ended were also registered if the subject had more than one episode.

In addition to the variables used to define MS other variables were gathered during the follow-up including demographic variables (sex, date of birth and country of origin), main health complaints (summarised as the number of chronic illnesses), smoking and alcohol consumption, total cholesterol, creatinine, urinary albumin excretion, glomerular filtration rate, consumption of NSAIDs and treatment with anti-hypertensive, hypolipemiant or anti-diabetes drugs.

All the data were obtained from clinical records and stored following a standardized protocol in the (centralized) IAS information system. The data for this study were drawn from that information system conforming to an anonymized clinical-administrative database.

Statistical methods

First, a description of the population included in this study was made. The qualitative variables were expressed as percentages, while the quantitative variables were expressed as mean and standard deviation and in the form of median and interquartile range.

Survival curves were estimated using the Kalbfleisch-Prentice method [18], which is equivalent to the Kaplan Meier estimates when the weights are unity (as in our case).

Given that a subject could have various episodes of MS and, with the exception of HTA and DM2, its defining components during the follow-up, and that all of the explicative variables—with the exception of sex and country of birth—vary over time, the risks are not proportional. For this reason, the Andersen-Gill model (AG) [19,20] of multivariate survival analysis was used [21]. The AG model allowed us to evaluate the multivariate survival and the time-dependent variables that could explain the risk of having MS. Apart from the design, with (multiple) dates for the start (and end) of episodes which varied for each individual, the AG model is characterised by introducing random effects that capture, at least, the fragility (also called non-observed individual heterogeneity) [21]. The observed confounding (both individual and contextual) was controlled by introducing the corresponding explicative variables into the models. With the control of the non-observed confusion, first we allowed the coefficients of some of the variables to be different for each individual and/or over time. In addition, we controlled the possibility of a long-term tendency non-parametrically (anticipating the possibility of changes in diagnostic procedures and/or treatment over the period under study, 2005–2012).

Given the complexity of our model, we preferred to perform inferences using a Bayesian framework. In particular, we followed the Integrated Nested Laplace Approximation (INLA) approach [22], within a (pure) Bayesian framework. All analyses were carried out with the free software R (version 3.2.2) [23], through the R INLA package [24,22].

Results

Descriptive results

The study consisted of 13,030 participants who met the inclusion criteria on 1st January 2005. Fig 1 shows the flowchart of the cohort and Table 1 details the characteristics of the participants.

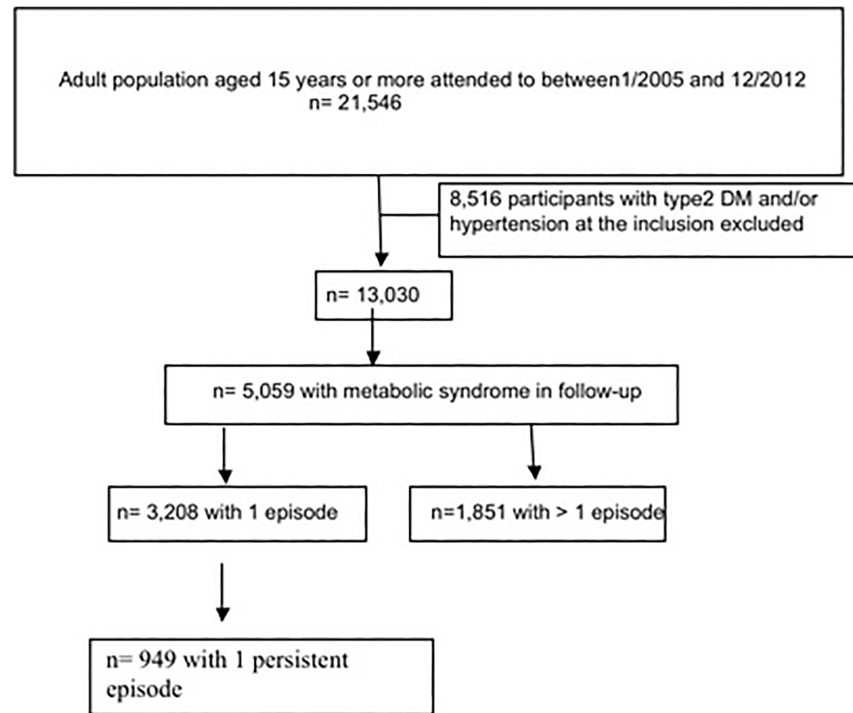


Fig 1. Flow-chart of cohort study.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0176665.g001>

The components of MS are distributed in the following way: 11.7% with BP \geq 130/85 mmHg, 14.4% with impaired fasting glucose, 26.5% with dyslipidaemia and 38.6% of the subjects were obese. 51.8% had only one component of MS and 11.8% had two components.

A total of 5,059 participants (38.8%) had some kind of episode of MS at some time during the follow-up: 3,208 (63.4%) had only one, either persistent or non-persistent, episode and 1,851 (36.6%) had more than one episode. By decreasing the (unadjusted) odds ratios, during follow-up, 47.7% of those with DM2 (compared to only 6.2% of those who did not), 49.4% of those with hypertension (only 7.3% of those who did not have HTA), 40.2% of those with dyslipidaemia (6.3% in those who did not), 42.2% of those with obesity (10% in non-obese participants), 55.7% of participants with impaired fasting glucose (compared to 18.9% of those who did not), and 35.3% of participants with high blood pressure (compared to 16.6% in those patients with had no high blood pressure), had some kind of episode of MS.

The basal characteristics of the patients with a single episode or more than one episode were similar in terms of gender, serum cholesterol and the percentage with low HDL cholesterol and BMI. Those with more than one episode of MS were older and were more likely to have impaired fasting glucose, dyslipidaemia and obesity (Table 2).

63.4% of the total number of participants who had MS had just one (persistent or non-persistent) episode, while 36.6% developed several episodes during the follow-up. Of the participants with a single episode, 70.4% had a non-persistent episode and 29.6% had a persistent episode. In comparison to the rest, the participants with a persistent episode of MS were younger, had higher percentages of obesity and dyslipidaemia, a lower percentage of high blood pressure and impaired fasting glucose and also urinary albumin excretion was lower. In other words, the opposite characteristics exhibited by subjects who had more than one episode of MS. Participants with a single non-persistent episode of MS were characterised as having a lower percentage of dyslipidaemia and obesity at the time of the first episode (Table 3). The

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of cohort participants, 1/1/2005.

Age, years, mean (SD); median (p25-p75), [n of the sample]	52.11 (17.234); 52 (39–65) [20,727]
Gender, women, n (%), [n of the sample]	10,804 (52.1) [20,727]
BP, mmHg systolic, mean (SD); median (p25-p75), [n of the sample]	134.75 (17.97); 134 (123–144) [19,797]
BP, mmHg, diastolic, mean (SD); median (p25-p75), [n of the sample]	78.47 (11.11); 78 (71–86) [19,790]
BP high-normal 130-139/85-89 mmHg, Yes, n (%), [n of the sample]	2,310 (11.7) [19,788]
Hypertension, Yes, n (%), [n of the sample]	0 (0) [21,546]
DM2, Yes, n (%), [n of the sample]	0 (0) [21,546]
Fasting glucose, mg/dL, mean (SD); median (p25-p75), [n of the sample]	102.70 (89.91); 88 (81–99) [19,152]
Impaired fasting glucose, Yes, n (%), [n of the sample]	2,761 (14.4) [19,152]
Total Cholesterol, mg/dL, mean (SD); median (p25-p75), [n of the sample]	202.78 (41.87); 201.0 (174.0–229.5) [19,189]
Hypercholesterolemia, Yes, n (%), [n of the sample]	9,774 (45.4) [21,546]
HDL-cholesterol; mg/dL, mean (SD); median (p25-p75), [n of the sample]	55.68 (15.69); 54 (45–65) [19,21]
Low- HDL cholesterol, Yes, n (%), [n of the sample]	4,513 (20.9) [21,546]
TGC mg/dL, mean (SD); median (p25-p75), [n of the sample]	127.46 (99.82); 104 (75–151) [18,576]
TGC \geq 150 mg/dL, Yes, n (%), [n of the sample]	4,742 (22.0) [21,546]
Dyslipidaemia, Yes, n (%), [n of the sample]	5,712 (26.5) [21,546]
Creatinine, mg/dL, mean (SD); median (p25-p75), [n of the sample]	0.84 (0.23); 0.80 (0.70–0.94) [19,38]
Glomerular filtration rate, mL/min/1.73, mean (SD); Median (p25-p75)	50.60 (9.20); 53.6 (46.7–57.3) [2,344]
Urinary albumin creatinine ratio, mg/gr, mean (SD); median (p25-p75), [n sample]	19.75 (118.10); 5.00 (3.60–8.90) [10,750]
Microalbuminuria, Yes, n (%), [n of the sample]	870 (8.1) [10,750]
BMI, Kg/m ² , mean, (SD); median (p25-p75), [n of the sample]	30.02 (5.40); 29.64 (26.35–33.01) [17,457]
Obesity (BMI \geq 30 Kg/m ²), Yes, n (%), [n of the sample]	8,307 (38.6) [21,546]
MS 1 component only, Yes, n (%), [n of the sample]	11,151 (51.8) [21,546]
MS 2 components, Yes, n (%), [n of the sample]	2,546 (11.8) [21,546]
Any MS component, Yes, n (%), [n of the sample]	7,670 (35.6) [21,546]

n of the whole sample: 21,546.

BP: blood pressure; DM2: Type 2 diabetes mellitus; TGC: triglycerides; BMI: body mass index; MS: metabolic syndrome.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0176665.t001>

combination of hypertension, obesity and impaired fasting glucose at the time of the first episode of MS was less frequent for participants with a single non-persistent episode of MS than for the rest of the group.

Results of the multivariate analyses

The multivariate analysis (AG) (Table 4) showed that women had a lower risk of a first episode of MS (HR 0.94; 95% CI 0.84–0.99; $p < 0.01$). After the age of 75 the risk of having a first episode of MS increased (HR 1.20; 0.97–1.48; $p = 0.04$) and smoking and alcohol consumption also posed an increased risk (HR 1.28; 1.06–1.54; both). All of the components of MS were related to some degree to the appearance of a first episode of MS. Triglycerides \geq 150 mg/dL (HR 2.84; 2.68–3.00), obesity (HR 2.71; 2.57–2.85) and low HDL-cholesterol (HR 2.47; 2.33–2.62) were the components that were most closely related to the first episode of MS.

Table 2. Baseline characteristics of participants who developed one or more than one metabolic syndrome episode.

Variable	1 episode	>1 episode
Age, years, mean (SD); median (p25-p75)	54.59 (15.257); 54 (44–65)	57.45 (13.636); 58 (48–67)
Gender, women, n (%)	1,588 (49.5)	920 (49.7)
BP, mmHg Systolic, mean (SD); median (p25-p75)	135.70 (16.44); 135 (126–144)	136.43 (15.98); 135 (126–145)
BP, mmHg Diastolic, mean (SD); median(p25-p75)	79.16 (10.89); 79 (72–86)	79.6 (10.57); 78 (71–85)
BP high-normal 130-139/85-89 mmHg, Yes, n (%)	1,741 (53.6)	1,169 (62.4)
Fasting glucose, mg/dL (SD); median (p25-p75)	107.16 (53.56); 96.5 (88–112)	112.49 (58.27); 100 (89–119)
Impaired fasting glucose, Yes, n (%)	871 (26.8)	718 (38.3)
Total cholesterol mg/dL, mean (SD); median (p25-p75)	229.73 (49.19); 227 (198–258)	235.44 (42.23); 235 (206–261)
Hypercholesterolemia, Yes, n (%)	2,353 (73.8)	1,481 (79.4)
HDL cholesterol, mg/dL, mean (SD); median (p25-p75)	47.48 (13.15); 46 (38–55)	47.37 (11.43); 46 (39–53)
Low- HDL cholesterol, Yes, n (%)	1,795 (55.2)	1,084 (57.9)
TGC, mg/dL, mean (SD); median (p25-p75)	159.96 (124.00); 136 (96–186.25)	154.57 (74.85); 141 (104–185)
TGC ≥150 mg/dL, Yes, n (%)	2,018 (62.1)	1,318 (70.4)
Dyslipidaemia, Yes, n (%)	2,702 (83.1)	1,757 (93.8)
Creatinine, mg/dL, mean(SD); median (p25-p75)	0.943 (0.341); 0.90 (0.76–1.03)	0.976 (0.33); 0.91 (0.80–1.08)
Glomerular filtration rate, mL/min/1.73 m ² , mean (SD); Median (p25-p75)	52.49 (8.05); 55.3 (49.9–58.1)	53.91 (7.20); 56.4 (52.2–58.5)
Urinary albumin creatinine ratio, mg/gr, mean (SD); median (p25-p75)	38.97 (178.32); 7.4 (4.6–16.7)	42.86 (158.25); 8.2 (4.9–18.4)
Microalbuminuria, Yes, n (%)	365 (16.3)	283 (18.3)
BMI, Kg/m ² , mean (SD); median (p25-p75)	29.62 (4.81); 29.34 (26.29–32.29)	29.78 (4.15); 29.40 (27.25–31.94)
Obesity (BMI ≥30 Kg/m ²), Yes, n (%)	2,236 (68.8)	1,660 (88.6)

BP: blood pressure; Impaired fasting glucose: ≥110 mg/Dl; HDL: high density lipoprotein; TGC: triglycerides; BMI: body mass index; MS: metabolic syndrome.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0176665.t002>

Age was also associated with a higher risk of one episode of MS, rising from the age of 40 years onwards (HR 1.20;0.98–1.47; p = 0.003). Women had a lower risk of having more than one episode (HR 0.94;0.90–0.98). Smoking and alcohol consumption did not increase the risk of having more than one episode of the condition. Obesity was the component associated with the highest risk of developing more than one episode of MS (HR 2.50; 2.40–2.60). Type 2 diabetes (DM2) and hypertension were not associated with a higher risk of having more than one episode.

The multivariate analysis was also performed for premorbid metabolic syndrome (without DM2) and the results were comparable with those of general MS (data not shown).

High-normal BP (HR 3.20; 3.00–3.50), DM2 and hypertension appearing first (HR 3.00; 2.80–3.10; both) were associated with a higher risk of developing a first episode of MS during the follow-up, whereas when the components related to dyslipidaemia appeared first, this was associated with a lower risk of experiencing a first episode of MS (low HDL cholesterol- HR 1.80; 1.70–2.00- and TGC ≥150 mg/dL-HR 2.20; 2.00–2.40) (Fig 2).

While there are other possible combinations of components that are first to appear, when those related to the metabolism of glucose (impaired fasting glucose and DM2) or hypertension are combined with dyslipidaemia (TGC ≥ 150 mg/dL or low HDL cholesterol), and are the first to appear, the risk of the initial episode of MS is at its highest (HR ≥ 2.00) (Table 5). In other words, when the components related to the metabolism of glucose occurred first and the subject also had dyslipidaemia, there was more than a 50% likelihood of the first episode of MS occurring at 32 months (from the beginning of the follow-up), while if the first occurrence was hypertension (combined with dyslipidaemia), a more than 50% probability of an initial

Table 3. Characteristics of participants at the moment of the first episode of metabolic syndrome, according to persistence or discontinuity.

Variable	1 episode Persistent MS	1 episode Non-persistent MS	> 1 episode
Age, years, mean (SD); median (p25-p75)	55.4 (16.32); 54 (44–67)	59.40(15.49); 59.5 (48–71)	62.34 (14.117); 63 (53–73)
Gender, women, n, (%)	465 (49.0)	1,123 (49.8)	920 (49.7)
BP high-normal 130-139/85-89 mmHg, Yes, n (%)	51 (5.3)	167 (7.3)	88 (4.7)
Hypertension, n (%)	610 (63.8)	1,776 (77.4)	1,774 (94.7)
Dyslipidaemia, n (%)	799 (83.6)	54 (2.4)	488 (26.1)
TGC ≥ 150 mg/dL, Yes, n (%)	590 (61.7)	26 (1.1)	311 (16.6)
Low HDL-cholesterol, Yes, n (%)	604 (63.2)	28 (1.2)	293 (15.6)
Glomerular filtration rate, mL/min/1.73m ² mean (SD); median (p25-p75)	49.29 (9.14); 51 (44.05–57.1)	48.26 (10.95); 52.4 (42.55–56.7)	50.29 (9.50); 53.7 (46.5–57.2)
Urinary albumin creatinine ratio, mg/gr mean (SD); median (p25-p75)	19.28 (58.98); 5.2 (5–10.6)	29.02 (175.38); 5.3 (3.8–9.98)	22.08 (100.63); 5.1 (3.8–9.7)
Microalbuminuria, n (%)	60 (10.4)	164 (9.9)	143 (9.3)
BMI, Kg/m ² mean (SD); median (p25-p75)	30.49 (4.82); 30.22 (21.0–33.2)	29.29 (4.76); 28.93 (26.0–31.9)	29.78 (4.15); 29.40 (27.3–31.9)
Obesity (BMI ≥ 30 Kg/m ²), n (%)	480 (50.2)	184 (8.0)	524 (28.0)
Fasting glucose mg/dL mean (SD); median (p25-p75)	106.43 (46.56); 95 (87–110)	107.46 (56.23); 97 (88–112)	112.49 (58.27); 100 (89–119)
Impaired fasting glucose, n (%)	87 (9.1)	300 (13.1)	293 (15.6)
Hypertension+Obesity+IFG, n (%)	122 (9.3)	566 (20.7%)	382 (35.2%)
Hypertension+Obesity+ Dyslipidaemia, n(%)	587 (44.8)	1283 (47.0)	850 (78.4)
Hypertension+IFG+ Dyslipidaemia, n(%)	644 (49.2)	1,603 (58.7)	934 (86.2)
Hypertension+Type 2 DM2+Obesity, n (%)	757 (57.8)	1,862 (68.2)	982 (90.6)
Hypertension+Type 2 DM2+ Dyslipidaemia, n (%)	927 (70.8)	2,253 (82.5)	1,044 (96.3)
High-normal BP+Obesity+IFG, n (%)	927 (70.9)	2,264 (82.9)	1,045 (96.4)
High-normal+BP+Obesity+ Dyslipidaemia, n (%)	957 (73.1)	2,445 (89.5)	1,069 (98.6)
High-normal BP+IFG+ Dyslipidaemia, n (%)	960 (73.3)	2,452 (89.8)	1,071 (98.8)
High-normal BP+DM2+Obesity, n (%)	966 (73.8)	2,478 (90.7)	1,071 (98.8)
High-normal BP+DM2+ Dyslipidaemia, n (%)	978 (74.7)	2,506 (91.8)	1,072 (98.9)

BP: blood pressure; IFG: impaired fasting glucose ≥ 110 mg/dL; TGC: triglycerides; HDL-cholesterol: high density lipoprotein; BMI: body mass index; MS: metabolic syndrome; Dyslipidaemia: TGC ≥ 150 mg/dL and/or low HDL-cholesterol, Microalbuminuria: urinary albumin creatinine ratio ≥ 30 mg/gr.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0176665.t003>

MS episode occurring, transpires at 38 months. In the other cases, the probability is not more than 50% likely until 50 months (Fig 3).

Persistence of MS episode

Table 6 shows the variables related to the occurrence of a single persistent episode of MS and to one or more episodes of non-persistent MS. Age, high-normal BP, triglycerides ≥ 150 mg/dL, low HDL cholesterol and impaired fasting glucose were significantly associated and were

Table 4. Variables related to the risk of the occurrence of the first episode of metabolic syndrome and to the risk of the occurrence of any episode of metabolic syndrome. Multivariate analyses.

Variables	First episode		Any episode	
	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI
Gender (Men) Women	0.94	0.84–0.99	0.94	0.90–0.98
Age (<40 years) 40–44	0.99	0.81–1.22	1.20	0.98–1.47
45–49	0.91	0.74–1.12	1.19	0.97–1.44
50–54	1.07	0.87–1.30	1.22	1.00–1.48
55–59	1.04	0.85–1.28	1.23	1.01–1.49
60–64	1.11	0.91–1.36	1.28	1.06–1.55
65–69	1.13	0.92–1.39	1.25	1.03–1.51
70–74	1.01	0.82–1.25	1.23	1.01–1.50
75–79	1.20	0.97–1.48	1.19	0.98–1.46
80–84	1.19	0.95–1.49	1.19	0.97–1.47
≥ 85	1.68	1.32–2.14	1.42	1.13–1.78
Triglycerides ≥150 mg/dL	2.84	2.68–3.00	2.06	1.96–2.16
Obesity (BMI ≥30 Kg/m ²)	2.71	2.57–2.85	2.50	2.39–2.61
Low HDL-cholesterol	2.47	2.33–2.62	1.75	1.67–1.84
DM2	1.72	1.61–1.84	1.00	0.94–1.07
Impaired fasting glucose	1.67	1.49–1.88	1.42	1.26–1.59
Hypertension	1.56	1.46–1.66	1.04	0.98–1.10
High-normal BP 130-139/85-89 mmHg	1.31	1.17–1.46	1.46	1.31–1.62
Smoking (never) Yes	1.13	1.04–1.22	0.98	0.91–1.05
Ex-smoker	0.93	0.81–1.05	0.97	0.86–1.10
Alcohol (no) Yes	1.28	1.06–1.54	0.97	0.83–1.13
Ex-consumer	0.90	0.70–1.17	0.97	0.77–1.23

CI: credibility interval; HDL: high density lipoprotein; DM2; type 2 diabetes mellitus; BP: blood pressure; Impaired fasting glucose: ≥ 110 mg/dL.

Adjusted for: country of origin (Spain, other), number of chronic diseases, antihypertensive drug, antidiabetic drugs, hypolipemiant drugs and non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0176665.t004>

independent of the persistency of MS. Hypertension and DM2, on the other hand, were the variables that were most strongly associated with the non-persistence of MS. Age was associated with the non-persistence of MS from 25 years onwards and this association was stronger as age increased. No differences were found between one non-persistent episode and more than one non-persistent episode. Impaired fasting glucose, smoking and alcohol consumption were associated with both the persistence and the non-persistence of MS, in other words they were associated with having MS in general.

Discussion

In summary, our main findings can be summarized as follows:

- During the follow-up over a third of the participants (39%) developed MS, with the large majority of these having a single limited episode (non persistent) (44.6%).
- We found that triglycerides, low HDL cholesterol and obesity were the best predictors of the first episode of MS. The components related to the metabolism of glucose were associated with a medium risk of developing a first episode of MS. Those related to blood pressure were associated with a lower risk.

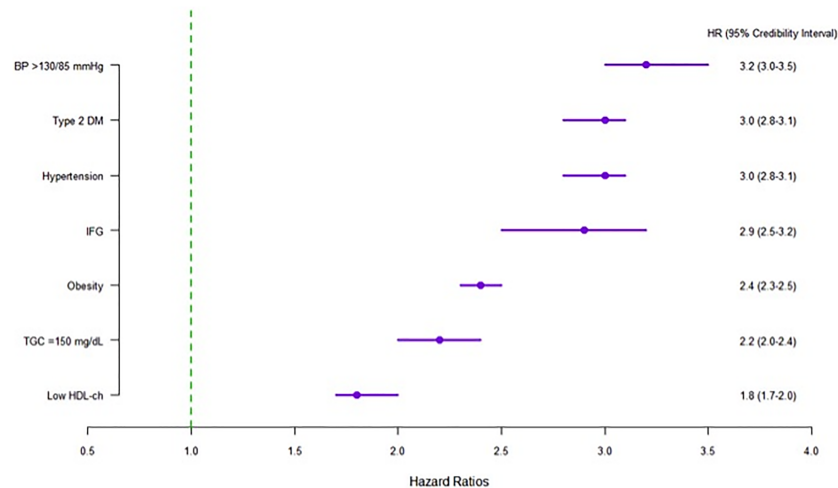


Fig 2. Order in which the components appear and risk first metabolic syndrome episode.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0176665.g002>

- The components related to blood pressure and the metabolism of glucose—high-normal BP, DM2, hypertension and impaired fasting glucose—were, in this order, those that, when they appear first, determine having a first episode of MS, whereas the components related to dyslipidaemia were associated with a lower risk when they appear first.
- The variables related to the persistence of MS are what take centre stage, as they correspond to clinical conditions that do not have well-established drug treatment criteria (triglycerides ≥ 150 mg/dL, low HDL cholesterol, impaired fasting glucose and high-normal BP).

Occurrence of MS

The 8-year follow-up of the general population-based cohort who had sought medical care in public primary healthcare centres shows that over a third of the participants (39%) developed MS, with the large majority of these having a single limited episode (non persistent) (44.6%).

Table 5. Risk of the first episode of metabolic syndrome in relation to the occurrence of the first two components. Multivariate analysis.

	DM2	IFG	TGC ≥ 150 mg/dL	LowHDL-ch	HT	High-normal BP	Obesity BMI ≥ 30 Kg/m ²
DM2	x	NA	3.3 (2.6–4.1)	2.6 (2.0–3.4)	1.4 (1.2–1.6)	0.9 (0.7–1.2)	1.5 (1.3–1.7)
		IFG	2.0 (1.5–2.7)	1.6 (1.1–2.4)	0.9 (0.6–1.5)	0.9 (0.7–1.3)	1.6 (1.3–2.1)
		TGC ≥ 150 mg/dL	x	1.7 (1.6–1.9)	2.0 (1.6–2.5)	1.7 (1.3–2.3)	1.8 (1.4–2.3)
		LowHDL-ch		x	2.1 (1.7–2.6)	1.0 (0.7–1.4)	1.6 (1.2–2.1)
				HT	x	NA	1.2 (1.1–1.4)
					BP $\geq 130/85$ mmHg	x	1.9 (1.5–2.4)

IFG: impaired fasting glucose; TGC: triglycerides; HT: hypertension; BP: blood pressure; High-normal BP: blood pressure between 130–139 and/or 85–89 mmHg; BMI: body mass index; IFG: Impaired fasting glucose: ≥ 110 mg/dL; N/A: not applicable.

Data are expressed as Hazard ratio and 95% Credibility Interval.

Adjusted for age, country of origin (Spain, others), number of chronic diseases, tobacco, alcohol, antihypertensive drugs, antidiabetic drugs, hypolipemiant drugs and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

In red: HR ≥ 2.0 ; in yellow: HR < 2.0 (significant); in green: HR ≤ 1.0 (no significant).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0176665.t005>

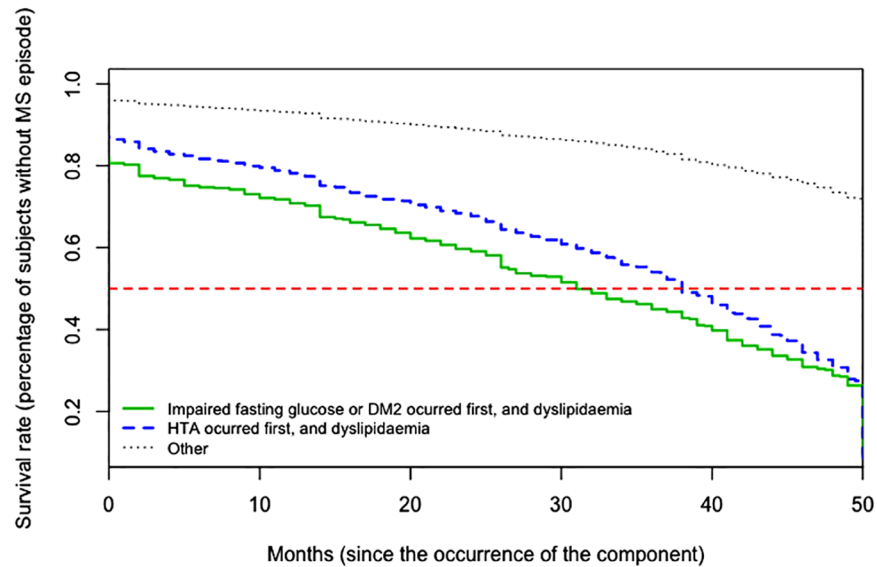


Fig 3. Survival curves. Survival rate (percentage of subjects without MS episode) from the occurrence of the component, in accordance with the first occurrence of components related to glucose metabolism, combined with dyslipidaemia. The horizontal line represents a 50% probability (of the first MS episode occurring).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0176665.g003>

While age is associated with a higher risk of having MS, women have a lower risk of developing the condition than men do. The incidence found in this study is similar to that described in a 10-year cohort from the Middle East, which showed a 44% occurrence of MS [13]. The MS prevalence described oscillates between 19.6% in the Mediterranean population [25] and 34.7% in the Middle Eastern population [26]. A study recently carried out in Spain found a 31% prevalence [27]. The differences observed can probably be explained by the different designs of the studies in question and the criteria they used to define MS. As other authors have concluded, smoking and alcohol consumption are associated with a higher risk of MS [6,7].

There is an enormous variation between countries in the prevalence of MS and depends on the demographic structure of the population. In our study, we found that women had a lower risk of a first episode of MS. This could be because, in our case, the population is younger than in other studies and in young populations the prevalence of MS is higher among men than among women. These results are also found by other studies, both in populations similar to [28] and more remote from ours [29, 30]. For the case of Spain, Martínez-Larrad et al., found that there was a 34.2% prevalence of MS in men and 28.5% in women [28]. Scuteri et al., after a 6-year follow-up using the Baltimore Longitudinal Study on Aging (BLSA), estimated an incidence of MS of (on average) 25.5% in men and 14.8% in women [29]. In the Chinese population, Chen et al., also found that men were more prone to developing MS than women of the same age, and that increasing age was an important factor in inducing MS [30].

Predictors of the risk of MS

In this study triglycerides and low HDL cholesterol are the best predictors of the first episode of MS, along with obesity, while the components related to the metabolism of glucose are associated with a medium risk of developing a first episode of MS and those related to blood pressure are associated with a lower risk. These data concur with those of the cohort from the Middle East [13].

The dynamics of MS

The sequence in which the components of MS appear, determines a higher risk of having a first, or more than one, episode of MS. The components related to blood pressure and the metabolism of glucose—high-normal BP, DM2, hypertension and impaired fasting glucose—are, in this order, those that, when they appear first, determine having a first episode of MS, whereas the components related to dyslipidaemia are associated with a lower risk when they appear first. A recent study showed that individuals with normal-high blood pressure have a higher risk of developing metabolic disorders and MS compared to those with normal blood-pressure [31]. In line with our work, three other studies have examined the dynamic behaviour of risk factors for metabolic syndrome [30,32,33] and, although they refer to different populations and use other methods of analysis, their findings are very close to ours. Haring et al., identified low HDL as the risk factor most associated with the onset of MS, and hypertension and central obesity were the predominant risk factors [32]. Hwang et al., point out that individuals with one or two components showed increased development of MS [33]. We have found just one paper, carried out on a Chinese population, also analysing the influence of the order in which the components of MS appear [30]. The results were similar to ours and showed that glucose intolerance in individuals under 40 years old and normal-high blood pressure in those over 40 years old are the components that, when they appear first, determine a higher risk of developing MS.

The results indicate that the components related to a higher risk of MS when they appear first do not coincide with the components whose presence at any time during the follow-up are also associated with this risk. It would seem that the components related to the metabolism of glucose and blood pressure appear early on and act as biomarkers for the evolution of MS, and while the components related to obesity and dyslipidaemia may appear later their presence is essential for the development of MS. Supporting this hypothesis are the data shown in Table 6 that demonstrate how patients with a higher risk of a first episode of MS are those whose first two components to appear are one related to blood pressure plus another related to dyslipidaemia. Furthermore, the combination of these components, when they are the first to appear, is associated with a low or nil risk of developing MS. It is likely, as mentioned earlier, that the function of risk biomarker is not synergistic between the two components but that these components independently (and at an early stage) express the metabolic vulnerability of the patient. Accordingly, high blood pressure and impaired glucose metabolism make the early detection of subjects with a very high risk of developing MS possible, allowing them to be prioritised for making the necessary lifestyle changes for both these components and for the later appearance of obesity and dyslipidaemia. Physical exercise [34,35] and changes in diet [36] have been shown to not only reduce the components of MS, but also to prevent its occurrence. This same reasoning may also explain why subjects' triglycerides may experience a substantial change, even though their HDL levels remain stable during the study follow-up period because these participants may have already adjusted their habits towards healthier lifestyles by increasing physical activity and/or changing their diet.

Biological plausibility

It is difficult to establish which particular metabolic component leads to the cascade of disorders characterizing the MS syndrome, but individuals with an isolated hyperglycaemia state have a greater prospect of developing MS. There are some overlapping metabolic pathways in the pathogenesis of the four components of MS. Hyperglycaemia could lead to obesity, and central obesity has been confirmed to be the most relevant predisposing factor for insulin resistance. Diabetes is often accompanied by hypertension and these two conditions share conjunct

Table 6. Variables related to the risk of persistent or non-persistent metabolic syndrome. Multivariate analysis.

Type of episode	1 persistent episode		1 non-persistent episode		>1 non-persistent episode	
	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI
Gender [men] Women	0.99	0.96–1.02	0.87	0.81–0.95	0.87	0.81–0.95
Age [<25 years], 25–29	1.01	0.71–1.44	1.38	1.03–1.86	1.38	1.03–1.86
30–34	1.03	0.64–1.39	2.06	1.58–2.70	2.06	1.58–2.70
35–39	1.04	0.79–1.25	2.60	2.01–3.37	2.60	2.01–3.36
40–44	1.08	0.99–1.17	3.10	2.41–3.98	3.09	2.40–3.90
45–49	1.15	1.06–1.24	3.57	2.79–4.57	3.56	2.78–4.56
50–54	1.28	1.19–1.39	4.49	3.51–5.74	4.47	3.50–5.72
55–59	1.40	1.30–1.52	4.81	3.77–6.16	4.80	3.76–6.13
60–64	1.51	1.39–1.63	5.46	4.27–6.95	5.44	4.26–6.96
65–69	1.50	1.39–1.63	5.72	4.47–7.33	5.70	4.45–7.30
70–74	1.63	1.50–1.76	5.16	4.02–6.62	5.13	4.00–6.59
75–79	1.82	1.68–1.98	5.31	4.12–6.85	5.29	4.10–6.80
80–84	2.11	1.93–3.31	6.00	4.61–7.82	5.97	4.59–7.77
≥85	2.45	2.21–2.73	7.05	5.29–9.40	7.00	5.26–9.35
Triglycerides ≥150 mg/dL	1.14	1.09–1.19	0.98	0.92–1.04	0.98	0.92–1.04
Obesity (BMI ≥30 Kg/m ²)	0.72	0.60–0.72	0.97	0.93–1.01	0.97	0.93–1.01
Low HDL-cholesterol	1.32	1.27–1.38	0.94	0.87–1.01	0.94	0.87–1.01
DM2	0.81	0.78–0.84	2.20	2.09–2.35	2.22	2.10–2.35
Impaired fasting glucose	1.25	1.16–1.35	1.33	1.19–1.49	1.33	1.19–1.49
Hypertension	0.80	0.76–0.83	2.14	2.01–2.27	2.15	2.02–2.28
High-normal BP	2.92	2.81–3.03	1.57	1.45–1.70	1.57	1.45–1.70
Smoking [never] Yes	1.37	1.31–1.43	1.39	1.27–1.53	1.39	1.26–1.52
Ex-smoker	0.73	0.67–0.80	1.07	0.92–1.25	1.07	0.92–1.25
Alcohol [no] Yes	1.21	1.08–1.36	1.40	1.14–1.72	1.40	1.14–1.72
Ex-consumer	0.76	0.62–0.92	0.94	0.68–1.29	0.94	0.68–1.29

Reference category in square brackets.

CI: credibility interval; High-normal BP blood pressure: blood pressure between 130–139 and/or 85–89 mmHg; Impaired fasting glucose: ≥ 110 mg/dL; HDL: high density lipoprotein; DM2: type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Adjusted for: country of origin (Spain, other), number of chronic diseases, antihypertensive drugs, antidiabetic drugs, hypolipemiant drugs and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0176665.t006>

pathways such as the renin-angiotensin aldosterone system, the sympathetic nervous system, adipokines, the inflammatory pathway, and oxidative stress. Glycaemic control and high blood pressure in particular, ought to attract more attention and that once individuals have been diagnosed with hyperglycaemia and high blood pressure, they should receive active defence measures to prevent the other components of MS emerging. Previous studies have revealed that people with normal glycaemia and optimal and normal blood pressure were less susceptible to developing MS [37].

The variables related to the persistence of MS are what take centre stage, as they correspond to clinical conditions that do not have well-established drug treatment criteria (triglycerides ≥150 mg/dL, low HDL cholesterol, impaired fasting glucose and high-normal BP). However, these clinical conditions can be improved through lifestyle intervention, especially in terms of physical exercise and weight loss. Meanwhile, obesity, DM2 and hypertension do not show any association with the persistence of MS and a possible explanation for this is that when a person is diagnosed with DM2, obesity or hypertension a non-pharmacological approach is

always initiated as well as, in most cases, a drug treatment for the clinical condition and the associated risk factors, many of which are components of MS. Controlling these components means that the patient no longer presents the criteria for the diagnosis of MS. Currently, information on the importance of the time of exposure to MS is scarce [38], although we must assume that there is a direct relationship between the two.

Limitations

This study has various limitations. First, the fact that it was a retrospective cohort meant that information about the waist circumference of many of the individuals was not available. Consequently, obesity ($\text{BMI} \geq 30 \text{ Kg/m}^2$) was considered to be a component of MS instead. However, almost all of the individuals above this value meet the defined criteria for abdominal obesity [16] and that, second, BMI is a good predictor of the risk of MS [39], CV mortality and morbidity and all-cause mortality [40].

A second limitation is that patients were observed only when they had contact with the primary care services, so the beginning and end of an MS episode were not known, only their lower and upper limits.

A third limitation was a threat of selection bias. Some individuals could have a higher probability of having used primary health care, implying that the potential result, 'contact registration', was overrepresented in the sample observed [41]. However, in the first three years of the follow-up of the cohort, 78.33% of the assigned adult population (15 years and older), had contact with primary care services managed by the IAS, and throughout the entire follow-up (2005–2012) 94.41% of the population had contact with these services. Nevertheless, and again, as a robustness check, we repeated the analyses using a selection bias-free method proposed by Saez *et al.* [41]. As expected, the results did not change significantly.

Our final limitation was the presence of missing observations in most of the variables of interest. However, we performed a sensitivity analysis (see [Appendix 1: Statistical Annex](#)) and found that the missing data could not be associated with any of the variables analysed, implying that there was no selection bias.

Conclusions

In summary, the data here show that more than a third of the cohort developed MS during the 8-year follow-up, with 44% of these subjects having one limited episode (non-persistent). The components related to blood pressure and the metabolism of glucose are the early predictors of the risk of developing the first episode of MS, but their later association with the components of dyslipidaemia is crucial ($\text{TGC} \geq 150 \text{ mg/dL}$ or low HDL cholesterol). As not all individuals with MS enter the syndrome with an identical combination of factors, certain trajectories and combinations of components confer higher risks, among which hyperglycaemia and high blood pressure conferred a significantly higher risk when compared with the others. These results could allow us to identify members of the population with a very high risk of developing a first episode of MS. In particular, not only should every effort to identify individuals with this particular combination (i.e. hyperglycaemia and high blood pressure) be made, but so should every effort be made to provide them with adequate treatment at early stages of disease. Once these individuals have been identified, their GP should prioritize the lifestyle changes each MS component requires, above all weight control and physical exercise which could prevent the occurrence of MS.

That said, we may still have some unresolved issues. For instance, we do not know whether the cardiovascular risk associated with MS corresponds to the sum of the risk of its components or, are there perhaps synergistic effects between them that make the risk greater?

Furthermore, other areas of interest in metabolic syndrome research include non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and liver steatosis, age and gender specific profiles and the possible ways for treatment optimization and these are all aspects that, undoubtedly, deserve future research efforts.

Appendix 1.- Statistical annex. Sensitivity analyses

We assumed that the observations missing were completely at random (MCAR), that is to say, that the probability of an observation missing did not depend on observed or unobserved measurements. As a robustness check, we tested this using estimated logistic regressions, with the response variable being the presence (or not) of a missing observation in MS and in each one of its components and explanatory variables, sex, age, the municipality of the individual's place of residence, the individual's country of birth and the month and year of the incidence of the missing data. None of these explanatory variables were associated with the presence of the missing data in the variables of interest.

As in any Bayesian analysis, the choice of the prior distributions of model parameters (i.e. priors) may have had a considerable impact on the results. However, we used priors that penalize the complexity (PC priors) [42] and which have been found to be very robust. Furthermore, we performed sensitivity analyses to assess how the prior on the hyperparameters influenced the estimation results. First, by increasing the precision (lowering the variance) and second, by testing other priors, those used by default in R INLA (log gamma) with different shape and inverse-scales; uniform and centred half-normal. In all cases the PC priors provided better results.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Josep Maria Roca (Computing Service, IAS) for providing the IAS data and Havard Rue, for having helped us develop the codes. We also appreciate the highly constructive comments from the Editor and three anonymous reviewers, which have undoubtedly helped to improve this work.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: MS GCT.

Data curation: MS MAB.

Formal analysis: MAB MS.

Funding acquisition: GCT ARP MS.

Investigation: MS GCT.

Methodology: MAB MS.

Project administration: GCT MAB.

Resources: MAB ARP MS GCT.

Software: MS MAB.

Supervision: MAB ARP MS GCT.

Validation: MAB ARP MS GCT.

Visualization: MAB ARP MS GCT.

Writing – original draft: MAB ARP MS GCT.

Writing – review & editing: MAB ARP MS GCT.

References

1. Grundy SM. Metabolic syndrome pandemic. *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis and Vascular Biology* 2008; 28: 629–636.
2. Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults. Executive Summary of the Third Report of the National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel III). *JAMA*. 2001 May 16; 285(19):2486–2497. PMID: [11368702](#)
3. Grundy SM, Cleeman JI, Daniels SR, Donato KA, Eckel RH, Franklin BA et al. Diagnosis and management of the metabolic syndrome: an American Heart Association/National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute Scientific Statement. *Crit Pathw Cardiol* 2005; 4(4):198–203. PMID: [18340209](#)
4. Grundy SM, Brewer HB Jr, Cleeman JI, Smith SC Jr, Lenfant C, American Heart Association; National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Definition of metabolic syndrome: Report of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute/American Heart Association conference on scientific issues related to definition. *Circulation*. 2004 Jan 27; 109(3):433–8. <https://doi.org/10.1161/01.CIR.0000111245.75752.C6> PMID: [14744958](#)
5. Vishram JKK, Borglykke A, Andreassen AH, Jeppesen J, Ibsen H, Jørgensen T et al. Impact of age and gender on the prevalence and prognostic importance of the metabolic syndrome and its components in Europeans. The MORGAN prospective cohort project. *PlosOne* 2014; 9(9): e107294.
6. Sun K, Liu J, Ning G. Active smoking and risk of metabolic syndrome: a meta-analysis of prospective studies. *PlosOne* 2012; 7(10): e47791.
7. Slagter SN, van Vliet- Ostapchouk JV, Vonk JM, Bouzen HM, Dullart RPF, Kobold AC et al. Combined effects of smoking and alcohol on metabolic syndrome: The Life Lines cohort study. *PlosOne* 2014; 9(4):e96406.
8. Anderson PJ, Critchley JA, Chan JCN, Cockram CS, Lee ZS, Thomas GN et al. Factor analysis of the metabolic syndrome: obesity vs. insulin resistance as the central abnormality. *Int J Obes Relat Meta Disord* 2001; 25(12):1782–1788.
9. Balkau B, Vernay M, Mhamdi L, Novak M, Arondel D, Vol S et al. The incidence and persistence of the NCEP (National Cholesterol Education Program) metabolic syndrome. The French D.E.S.I.R. study. *Diabetes Metab* 2003; 29(5):526–32. PMID: [14631330](#)
10. Ingelsson E, Pencina MJ, Tofler GH, Benjamin EJ, Lanier KJ, Jacques PF et al. Multimarker approach to evaluate the incidence of the metabolic syndrome and longitudinal changes in metabolic risk factors: The Framingham Offspring Study. *Circulation* 2007; 116:984–992. <https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.107.708537> PMID: [17698726](#)
11. Gaillard T, Schuster D, Osei K. Differential impact of serum glucose, triglycerides, and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol on cardiovascular risk factor burden in nondiabetic, obese African American women: implications for the prevalence of metabolic syndrome. *Metabolism*.2010; 59:1115–1123. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.metabol.2009.09.035> PMID: [20051282](#)
12. Cheung BM, Wat NM, Tam S, Thomas GN, Leung GM, Cheng CH et al. Components of the metabolic syndrome predictive of its development: a 6-year longitudinal study in Hong Kong Chinese. *Clin Endocrinol (Oxf)*. 2008; 68:730–737.
13. Hosseinpanah F, Nazeri P, Ghareh S, Tohidi M, Azizi F. Predictors of the incident metabolic syndrome in healthy obese subjects: a decade of follow-up from the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. *Eur J Clin Nutr*.2014; 68:295–299.
14. IDESCAT [available at: <http://www.idescat.cat/>; last accessed on November 22, 2015].
15. Alexander CM, Landsman PB, Teutsch SM, Haffner SM. NCEP-defined metabolic syndrome, diabetes and prevalence of coronary heart disease among NHANES III participants age 50 years and older. *Diabetes* 2003; 52:1210–1214. PMID: [12716754](#)
16. National Institutes of Health. Clinical guidelines on the identification, evaluation and treatment of overweight and obesity in adults: the evidence report. *Obes.Res*. 1998; 6(suppl 2):51S–209S
17. American Diabetes Association. Standards of medical care in diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 2015; 38 (suppl 1):S8–S16.
18. Kablfleisch JD, Prentice RL. *The Statistical Analysis of Failure Time Data*. New York: Wiley, 1980.
19. Andersen PK, Gill RD. Cox's regression model for counting processes: a large sample study. *Annals of Statistics* 1982; 10:1100–1120.

20. Andersen PK, Borgan O, Gill RD, Keiding N. *Statistical Models Based on Counting Processes*. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1993.
21. Barceló MA. Marginal and conditional models in multivariate survival analysis [in Spanish]. *GacSanit* 2002; 16(Suppl 2):59–69.
22. Rue H, Martino S, Chopin N. Approximate Bayesian inference for latent Gaussian models by using integrated nested Laplace approximations (with discussion). *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B* 2009; 71:319–392 [Available at: <http://www.math.ntnu.no/~hrue/r-inla.org/papers/inla-rss.pdf>, last accessed on November 23, 2015].
23. R Core Team. *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. R Vienna, Austria: Foundation for Statistical Computing, 2015 [Available at: <http://www.R-project.org/>, last accessed on November 23, 2015].
24. R-INLA project [Available at: <http://www.r-inla.org/>, last accessed on November 23, 2015].
25. Biino G, Concas MP, Cena H, Parracciani D, Vaccargiu S, Cosso M et al. Dissecting metabolic syndrome components: data from an epidemiologic survey in a genetic isolate. *Springerplus* 2015; 4:324. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40064-015-1049-9> PMID: 26180744
26. Delavari A, Forouzanfar MH, Alikhani S, Sharifian A, Kelishadi R. First Nationwide Study of the Prevalence of the Metabolic Syndrome and Optimal Cutoff Points of Waist Circumference in the Middle East: The National Survey of Risk Factors for Noncommunicable Diseases of Iran. *Diabetes Care* 2009; 32(6):1092–1097. <https://doi.org/10.2337/dc08-1800> PMID: 19279302
27. Fernández-Bergés D, Cabrera de León A, Sanz H, Elosua R, Guembe MJ, Alzamora M et al. Metabolic syndrome in Spain: prevalence and coronary risk associated with harmonized definition and WHO proposal. *DARIOS study* [in Spanish]. *Rev Esp Cardiol (Engl Ed)* 2012; 65(3):241–248.
28. Martínez-Larrad MT, Corbatón-Anchuelo A, Fernández-Pérez C, Lazcano-Redondo Y, Escobar-Jiménez F, Serrano-Rios M. Metabolic syndrome, glucose tolerance categories and the cardiovascular risk in Spanish population. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract.* 2016; 114:23–31. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diabres.2016.02.003> PMID: 27103365
29. Scuteri A, Morrell CH, Najjar SS, Muller D, Andres R, Ferruci L et al. Longitudinal paths to the metabolic syndrome: can the incidence of the metabolic syndrome be predicted? *The Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging. J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci* 2009; 64(5):590–598. <https://doi.org/10.1093/gerona/glp004> PMID: 19270183
30. Chen X, Chen Q, Zhang P, Xiao J, Wang S. Description and prediction of the development of metabolic syndrome in Donying City: a longitudinal analysis using the Markov model. *BMC Public Health* 2014; 14:1033. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-14-1033> PMID: 25280459
31. Bo S, Gambino R, Gentile L, Pagano G, Rosato R, Saracco GM et al. High-normal blood pressure is associated with a cluster of cardiovascular and metabolic risk factors: a population-based study. *J Hypertens* 2009; 27(1):102–108. PMID: 19145777
32. Haring R, Rosvall M, Völker U, Völzke H, Kroemer H, Nauck M et al. A Network-based Approach to Visualize Prevalence and Progression of Metabolic Syndrome Components. *PLoS One* 2012; 7(6): e39461. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0039461> PMID: 22724019
33. Hwang LC, Bai CH, You SL, Sun CA, Chen CJ. Description and Prediction of the Development of Metabolic Syndrome: A Longitudinal Analysis Using a Markov Model Approach. *PLoS One* 2013; 8(6): e67436.
34. Pattyn N, Cornelissen VA, Eshghi SR, Vanhees L. The effect of exercise on the cardiovascular risk factors constituting the metabolic syndrome: a meta-analysis of controlled trials. *Sports Med.* 2013; 43(2):121–133. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40279-012-0003-z> PMID: 23329606
35. Yamaoka K, Tango T. Effects of lifestyle modification on metabolic syndrome: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMC Med.* 2012; 10:138. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1741-7015-10-138> PMID: 23151238
36. Bo S, Ciccone G, Guidi S, Gambino R, Durazzo M, Gentile L et al. Diet or exercise: what is more effective in preventing or reducing metabolic alterations?. *Eur J Endocrinol* 2008; 159:685–691. <https://doi.org/10.1530/EJE-08-0334> PMID: 18772269
37. Huo D, Tao L, Li X, Wang W, Wang Z, Chen D et al. Association of blood pressure with development of metabolic syndrome components: a five-year retrospective cohort study in Beijing. *BMC Public Health* 2013; 13:912. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-13-912> PMID: 24088273
38. Zhou H, Guo Z, Hu X, Yu L, Wu M, Zhou Z et al. An exploratory analysis of dynamic change of metabolic syndrome in relation to the risk of developing cardiovascular disease in a Chinese cohort. *Iran J Public Health* 2012; 41(4):26–34. PMID: 23113162
39. Ryan MC, Fenster Farin HM, Abbasi F, Reaven GM. Comparison of waist circumference versus body mass index in diagnosing metabolic syndrome and identifying apparently healthy subjects at increased

- risk of cardiovascular disease. *Am J Cardiol.* 2008; 102 (1):40–46. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2008.02.096> PMID: 18572033
40. Song X, Jousilahti P, Stehouwer CDA, Söderberg S, Onat A, Laatikainen T et al. Cardiovascular and all-cause mortality in relation to various anthropometric measures of obesity in Europeans. *Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis.* 2015; 25(3):295–304. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.numecd.2014.09.004> PMID: 25315666
 41. Saez M, Barceló MA, Coll de Tuero G. A selection-bias free method to estimate the prevalence of hypertension from an administrative primary health care database in the Girona Health Region, Spain. *Comput Methods Programs Biomed* 2009; 93(3):228–240. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmpb.2008.10.010> PMID: 19059668
 42. Martins TG, Simpson DP, Riebler A, Fuglstad GA, Rue H, Sørbye SH. Penalising model component complexity: A principled, practical approach to constructing priors. arXiv:1403.4630v4[Available at: <http://arxiv.org/pdf/1403.4630v4.pdf>, last accessed on December 31, 2015].