

Original Research



Association between drinking behaviors and components of metabolic syndrome in subjects in their 20s and 30s: data obtained from the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2016–2018)

Soo Jin Lee  and Ho Kyung Ryu  [§]

Department of Food Science and Nutrition, Pusan National University, Busan 46241, Korea

OPEN ACCESS

Received: Feb 17, 2021

Revised: Aug 22, 2021

Accepted: Sep 30, 2021

Published online: Oct 20, 2021

[§]Corresponding Author:

Ho Kyung Ryu

Department of Food Science and Nutrition,
Pusan National University, 2 Busandaehak-ro
63beon-gil, Geumjeong-gu, Busan 46241,
Korea.

Tel. +82-51-510-7397

Fax. +82-51-510-3648


Email. hokryu@pusan.ac.kr

©2022 The Korean Nutrition Society and the Korean Society of Community Nutrition
This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ORCID iDs

Soo Jin Lee 

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2418-9701>

Ho Kyung Ryu 

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4212-7363>

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no potential conflicts of interests.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND/OBJECTIVES: Numerous studies have examined the relationship between drinking behaviors and metabolic syndrome (MetS) for adults, but these include very few studies for young adults. This study therefore undertook to investigate the association between drinking behaviors and components of MetS among adult drinkers aged 20–30 years.

SUBJECTS/METHODS: Using the 2016–2018 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey data, drinking behaviors of adults in the age group 20–30 years were divided into 4 groups: 1) group A, good drinking habits; 2) group B, frequent binge drinking but not frequent drinking; 3) group C, frequent drinking but not frequent binge drinking; 4) group D, frequent drinking and binge drinking. The association between MetS components and drinking behaviors was analyzed by applying multiple logistic regression analysis.

RESULTS: We determined the prevalence risk compared to group A. In men, the prevalence risk of high triglyceride (TG) increased 2.051-fold in group C and 1.965-fold in group D. Moreover, in group D, the prevalence risk of low high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) increased 0.668-fold, high blood pressure (BP) increased 2.147-fold, and MetS increased 1.567-fold. In women, there was an increased prevalence risk of low HDL-C (0.353-fold) and MetS (3.438-fold) in group C, whereas group D showed increased prevalence risk of abdominal obesity (2.959-fold), high TG (1.824-fold, and low HDL-C (0.424-fold).

CONCLUSIONS: Our study indicates that frequent drinking increases the risk of high TG, whereas frequent and binge drinking increases the risk of high TG, low HDL-C, high BP, and prevalence of MetS in men. In women, frequent drinking without binge drinking increases the risk of low HDL-C and MetS, whereas frequent and binge drinking increases the risk of abdominal obesity, high TG, and low HDL-C. We propose that improvements in the drinking behaviors can reduce the prevalence of MetS.

Keywords: Drinking behavior; metabolic syndrome; Korea

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Lee SJ, Ryu HK; Formal analysis: Lee SJ; Investigation: Lee SJ; Methodology: Lee SJ; Supervision: Ryu HK; Validation: Lee SJ, Ryu HK; Writing - original draft: Lee SJ; Writing - review & editing: Ryu HK.

INTRODUCTION

Drinking is a leading factor in the global burden of ailments, causing more than 200 diseases and damage [1]. As of 2018, it has been reported that 5.3% of the global mortalities are connected to drinking [2]. Drinking is one of the health-impacting behaviors, affecting various factors such as smoking, physical activity and diet. Despite the widespread perception to avoid excessive drinking, this vice has seen a steady rise in Korea [3]. The Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES) defines binge drinking as the consumption of more than 7 cups alcohol for men and 5 cups alcohol for women [4]. Such drinking at a level that is harmful to health, such as heavy drinking or binge drinking, is called high-risk drinking, especially when binge drinking is more than twice a week [1].

Compared to 2018, the 2019 National Health Statistics declared that the monthly drinking rate for men was 73.4% and the monthly binge drinking rate was 52.6% (up by 1.8%) [4,5]. Recent reports also indicate increased drinking rates among women. From 2008 to 2017, the monthly drinking rate of men and women decreased by 5.7%, while the monthly drinking rate of women increased by 4.5% [6]. According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety in 2020, 66.9% individuals in their 20s and 70.0% in their 30s have experienced high risk drinking. It further reported that 49.0–50.9% in the 20–30 years age group have experienced bomb shots [7].

Metabolic syndrome (MetS) is a condition in which high blood pressure (BP), high blood glucose, dyslipidemia, and abdominal circumference excesses exist simultaneously in one person [8]. According to a study analyzing the prevalence and changes in MetS in Korean adults, MetS in men was observed to have increased from 24.5% in 2008 to 28.1% in 2017 [9], with increased levels of waist circumference (WC) and fasting blood glucose (FBG) and decreased high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C). However, although MetS was determined to be stable in women, at 18.7% in 2017, the FBG was determined to have increased from 22.2% in 2008 to 26.7% in 2017 [9]. In terms of age-related MetS prevalence, individuals in their 20s and 30s showed an average 5.7% and 14.7%, respectively, with a sharp increase determined in the 40s [10]. Social beginners have high job stress and innumerable worries about employment and housing shortages. The generation with high job stress were afflicted with abdominal obesity, low-HDL cholesterol, high triglyceride (TG), and MetS [10]. Therefore, people in their 20s and 30s may be vulnerable to MetS [11]. Particularly, previous studies had revealed the relation between drinking and MetS, and established that excessive drinking habits result in increased abdominal obesity and high BP, dyslipidemia and diabetes [12-16]. The prevalence of MetS among young people is on the rise, reaching up to 25.2% in the 20–30s age group [17]. Thus, preventive efforts related to drinking are required to control MetS in the 20–30-year adults.

Numerous studies have reported the relationship between drinking behaviors and MetS for adults, but very few studies have covered the 20–30 age group. Since adults between 20–30 have a longer life, it is important to strategize healthy living habits, which requires the management of risk factors associated with MetS. The present study was therefore conducted to analyze the association between drinking behavior and components of MetS among drinking adults in their 20s and 30s.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

Study design and subjects

The KNHANES is a national program designed to assess the health and nutritional status of adults and children in Korea. Since 1998, the KNHANES has collected data obtained by direct physical examination, clinical and laboratory tests, personal interviews, and related measurement procedures. These data are used to estimate the prevalence of chronic disease in the total population, or monitor trends in the prevalence and risk behaviors [18]. Methods employed for examination are dependent on the age of the participants. Personal interviews of an individual's lifestyle are collected, such as smoking habits, alcohol consumption, degree of physical activity, and dietary intakes. Data of approximately 10,000 individuals are collected every year [18].

The current cross-sectional secondary analysis was conducted using data procured from KNHANES, by downloading raw data from the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency homepage [19]. Data was analyzed after receiving permission of authorization for exemption from approval by the Pusan National University Institutional Review Board (PNU IRB/2020_70_HR).

To investigate the association between components of MetS and drinking behaviors in the 20–30 years age group of South Koreans, we analyzed the KNHANES data obtained during a 3 yr period (2016 to 2018), which included 24,296 subjects. Of these, the following 21,114 individuals were excluded from the analysis: 1) non-20–30s people ($n = 18,866$), 2) pregnant/breast-feeding women ($n = 988$), 3) extreme nutrient intakes (below 500 kcal and over 5,000 kcal) ($n = 106$) [20], and 4) non-drinkers for the past year and with missing values in the main variables ($n = 1,154$). Non-drinkers were excluded from the analysis since the study was targeted to compare the association of MetS due to various drinking behaviors. Thus, a final total of 3,182 subjects were included in this study (1,455 men, 1,727 women) (**Fig. 1**).

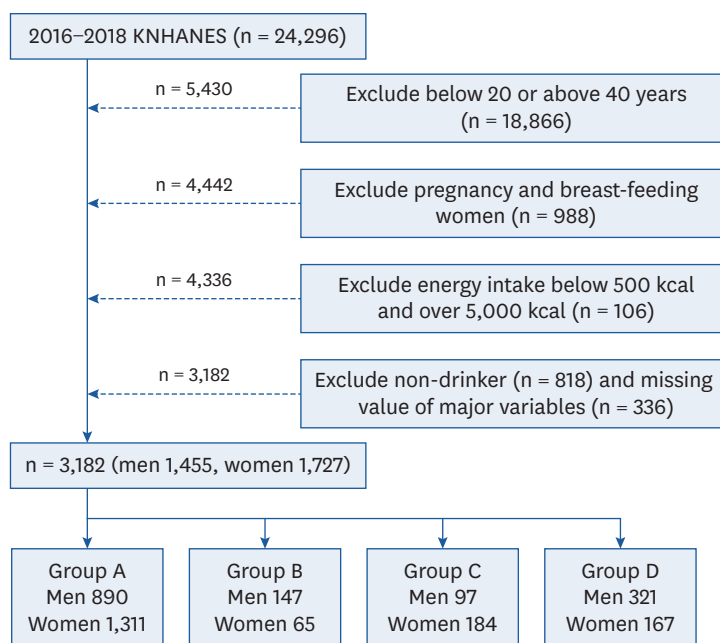


Fig. 1. Selection of subjects. KNHANES, Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

General characteristics

General characteristics include demographic factors such as gender, age, marital status, education level, income level, and type of occupation. Age was presented as the average age, and income levels were divided into lower, lower middle, upper middle, and high levels. The levels of education were classified as middle school, high school and college graduation, and the types of occupations were based on the contents of the survey items (i.e., administrations, office job, sales/service, farmer/fisher/labor, technician, no job). No job included housewives and students.

Health related status and macronutrients intakes status

Health related status included body mass index (BMI), obesity status using BMI, smoking status, and walking hours per week, which are identified as factors related to MetS in previous studies [11,21]. Smoking status included smoking experience and the average daily smoking volume in current smokers. Walking hours per week were calculated by converting the walking hours and minutes determined at KNHANES into hours.

This study used the single 24-h recall data from the KNHANES. The intake of carbohydrates, proteins and fats known to be related with MetS was calculated. The amounts of nutrient intakes for carbohydrate (g), protein (g), and fat (g) were analyzed by gender. In addition, the distribution ratio for energy was also calculated. Formulas of carbohydrate, protein, and fat distribution ratio for energy are as follows:

$$\text{Carbohydrate distribution ratio for energy} = \frac{\text{(amount of carbohydrate intake (g)} \times 4\text{) / total intake calories (kcal)}}{\times 100}$$

$$\text{Protein distribution ratio for energy} = \frac{\text{(amount of protein intake (g)} \times 4\text{) / total intake calories (kcal)}}{\times 100}$$

$$\text{Fat distribution ratio for energy} = \frac{\text{(amount of fat intake (g)} \times 9\text{) / total intake calories (kcal)}}{\times 100}$$

Types of drinking behaviors

Using the KNHANES data, this study analyzed the drinking behaviors during the past year, including frequency of drinking and frequency of binge drinking. The criteria for binge drinking were classified as at least 7 cups (or 5 cans) of beer for men, and 5 cups (or 3 cans) of beer for women [22]. Drinking behaviors in the 20–30s age group were divided into 4 groups: group A, does not frequently drink alcohol (< twice/week) and does not frequently binge drinking (< once/week); group B, does not frequently drink alcohol (< twice/week), has frequent binge drinking (\geq once/week); group C, frequently drinks alcohol (\geq twice/week), does not frequently binge drinking (< once/week); group D, frequently drinks alcohol (\geq twice/week) and has frequent binge drinking (\geq once/week). Subjects were subsequently classified into 4 types, based on their drinking behaviors: 1) group A, good drinking habits, 890 men and 1,311 women; 2) group B, frequent binge drinking but not frequent drinking, 147 men and 65 women; 3) group C, frequent drinking but not frequent binge drinking, 97 men and 184 women; 4) group D, frequent drinking and binge drinking, 321 men and 167 women.

Components of MetS

The following anthropometric and biochemical measurements were assessed from the KNHANES data: WC, blood TG, HDL-C, systolic BP (SBP)/diastolic BP (DBP), and FBG. According to the criteria set by the adult treatment program III of the National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP ATP III, 2005), abdominal obesity is defined and used by the Korean Society for The Study of Obesity as the standard for WC [23]. MetS risk factors are

determined by the above selected 5 components, and are defined as the presence of 3 or more of the following components [24]: WC determines 'Abdominal obesity' (over 90 cm for men and 85 cm for women) [23]; TG levels are associated with 'High TG' (over 150 mg/dL), and HDL-C is classified as 'Low HDL-C' (less than 40 mg/dL for men and 50 mg/dL for women); 'High BP' is defined as SBP/DBP greater than 130/85 mmHg; FBG is classified as 'High FBG' at values over 100 mg/dL.

Statistical analysis

All data in this study were analyzed using the IBM SPSS Statistics 25.0 program (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The KNHANES data were extracted by the stratification multiple sampling, involving weightings, stratification (KSTRATA), and clusters (PSU). The chi-square test (categorical variables) and general linear model (continuous variables) were used to analyze the general characteristics, health related status, macronutrients intakes status, distribution ratio for energy, and components of MetS. The association between components of MetS and drinking behaviors were performed by applying multiple logistic regression analysis to estimate the odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Model 1 is unadjusted; model 2 is adjusted for variables that include general characteristics, health related status, macronutrients intakes status, and distribution ratio for energy. To determine the independence of the association between drinking behaviors and components of MetS, related variables identified as risk factors of MetS were included in the analysis. Variables of general characteristics (gender, age, marital status, income level, education), health related status (BMI, obesity status, smoking status, walking hours), and macronutrients intakes status have previously been identified as risk factors for MetS, and were included in the analysis [24]. These variables were analyzed as covariates in model 2, using variables with proven significance for each drinking behavior (**Tables 1-3**). Categorical variables are presented as n (weighted percentages), and continuous variables are expressed as mean \pm standard error. Differences are considered statistically significant at $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

General characteristics by drinking behaviors

Socio-demographics of the subjects by drinking behaviors are presented in **Table 1**. The total of 3,182 subjects included 1,455 men and 1,727 women. The age ($P < 0.001$), marital status ($P < 0.001$), education level ($P < 0.05$), and occupation ($P < 0.05$) differed significantly according to drinking behaviors of men. For women, age ($P < 0.001$), marital status ($P < 0.001$), education level ($P < 0.001$), income level ($P < 0.05$), and occupation ($P < 0.05$) differed significantly by drinking behaviors.

Health related status by drinking behaviors

Table 2 shows the BMI, obesity status, smoking status, and walking hours of the subjects. In case of men, the smoking behavior differed significantly depending on drinking behaviors, with 42.1% and 53.1% of groups B and D smoking daily, respectively. Group A (48.0%) were non-smokers, as compared to other groups ($P < 0.001$). Compared to other groups, groups B and D among women showed significant differences in the BMI and smoking status. On an average, BMI was all within normal range depending on drinking behaviors, but was significantly higher in groups B and D ($P < 0.01$). A significantly higher smoking rate was obtained in groups B and D women than in other groups ($P < 0.001$).

Table 1. General characteristics by drinking behaviors

Characteristic	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total	P-value
Men						
Age (yrs)	28.86 ± 0.25 ^b	28.16 ± 0.56 ^b	31.54 ± 0.58 ^a	30.54 ± 0.38 ^a	29.32 ± 0.20	< 0.001***
Marital status						< 0.001***
Yes	306 (29.9)	52 (33.4)	62 (58.3)	161 (43.5)	581 (34.9)	
No	584 (70.1)	95 (66.6)	35 (41.7)	160 (56.5)	874 (65.1)	
Education level						0.038*
Middle school	16 (1.6)	1 (0.3)	4 (3.8)	8 (2.0)	29 (1.7)	
High school	391 (45.0)	69 (51.0)	25 (29.5)	121 (40.4)	606 (43.6)	
College of more	483 (53.4)	77 (48.7)	68 (66.8)	192 (57.6)	820 (54.7)	
Income level						0.535
Lower	233 (27.6)	31 (27.4)	19 (20.5)	70 (22.4)	353 (26.0)	
Lower middle	204 (24.4)	38 (26.3)	30 (33.3)	86 (26.0)	358 (25.5)	
Upper middle	222 (24.2)	45 (27.5)	22 (22.9)	81 (24.9)	370 (24.6)	
High	231 (23.8)	33 (18.8)	26 (23.4)	84 (26.8)	374 (23.9)	
Occupation						0.030*
Administrations	200 (22.0)	24 (16.3)	26 (26.0)	66 (19.2)	316 (21.1)	
Office job	139 (15.0)	36 (23.9)	19 (19.7)	67 (20.4)	261 (17.4)	
Sales/service	112 (12.8)	24 (12.6)	15 (15.1)	52 (15.3)	203 (13.4)	
Farmer/fisher/labor	60 (6.5)	7 (6.7)	5 (4.2)	18 (5.8)	90 (6.2)	
Technician	123 (13.2)	19 (14.4)	17 (17.3)	65 (19.7)	224 (15.0)	
No job(housewife/student)	256 (30.6)	37 (26.1)	15 (17.7)	53 (19.7)	361 (27.0)	
Total	890 (100.0)	147 (100.0)	97 (100.0)	321 (100.0)	1,455 (100.0)	
Women						
Age (yrs)	29.23 ± 0.23 ^b	26.77 ± 0.77 ^c	31.99 ± 0.45 ^a	28.86 ± 0.56 ^b	29.37 ± 0.20	< 0.001***
Marital status						< 0.001***
Yes	662 (44.2)	16 (28.1)	142 (74.3)	94 (51.1)	914 (47.3)	
No	649 (55.8)	49 (71.9)	42 (25.7)	73 (48.9)	813 (52.7)	
Education level						< 0.001***
Middle school	22 (1.9)	2 (6.3)	6 (2.7)	8 (4.2)	38 (2.4)	
High school	428 (34.2)	27 (41.5)	37 (19.2)	80 (50.0)	572 (34.5)	
College of more	861 (63.9)	36 (52.3)	141 (78.0)	79 (45.7)	1,117 (63.1)	
Income level						0.031*
Lower	317 (26.7)	20 (34.4)	35 (20.3)	46 (28.9)	418 (26.6)	
Lower middle	333 (25.6)	7 (7.4)	40 (20.6)	47 (24.8)	427 (24.3)	
Upper middle	317 (23.1)	22 (34.2)	59 (30.9)	37 (23.5)	435 (24.4)	
High	344 (24.5)	16 (24.0)	50 (28.2)	37 (22.8)	447 (24.7)	
Occupation						0.013*
Administrations	335 (24.5)	21 (28.6)	49 (26.3)	31 (18.5)	436 (24.3)	
Office job	237 (17.4)	13 (19.0)	26 (13.63)	35 (21.6)	311 (17.5)	
Sales/service	156 (13.3)	12 (22.4)	25 (12.2)	33 (21.1)	226 (14.3)	
Farmer/fisher/labor	34 (2.4)	2 (5.9)	3 (0.9)	5 (3.0)	44 (2.4)	
Technician	34 (2.8)	4 (4.5)	3 (1.6)	1 (0.5)	42 (2.5)	
No job(housewife/student)	515 (39.7)	13 (19.5)	78 (45.3)	62 (35.4)	668 (39.0)	
Total	1,311 (100.0)	65 (100.0)	184 (100.0)	167 (100.0)	1,727 (100.0)	

Values are presented as mean ± SE or number (weighted %).

P-value was obtained from the complex samples for general linear model for continuous variables (Bonferroni's post hoc test, a > b) and χ^2 test for categorical variables.

Group A: does not drink alcohol frequently (< 2 times/week) and has a low frequency of binge drinking (< 1 time/week); group B: does not drink alcohol frequently (< 2 times/week), but has frequent at binge drinking (\geq 1 time/week); group C: frequently drinks (\geq 2 times/week), but has a low frequency of binge drinking (< 1 time/week); group D: frequently drinks (\geq 2 times/week) and has frequent at binge drinking (\geq 1 time/week).

*P < 0.05, ***P < 0.001.

Macronutrient intakes status and distribution ratio for energy by drinking behaviors

The nutrient intakes status of the subjects by drinking behaviors is presented in **Table 3**. For men, energy intakes were significantly higher in group B, as compared to groups A and C ($P < 0.05$). Carbohydrates and carbohydrate (% energy) were higher in group A than in group D, respectively, ($P < 0.001$, $P < 0.05$). Protein (% energy) in groups B and D was significantly

Table 2. Health related status by drinking behaviors

Health related status	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total	P-value
Men						
BMI (kg/m ²)	24.93 ± 0.16	24.68 ± 0.39	25.31 ± 0.48	25.06 ± 0.22	24.95 ± 0.11	0.784
Obesity status						0.816
Obesity	267 (30.4)	44 (29.4)	31 (33.8)	103 (32.9)	445 (31.0)	
Normal	623 (69.6)	103 (70.6)	66 (66.2)	218 (67.1)	1,010 (69.0)	
Smoking status						< 0.001***
Never smoked	417 (48.0)	43 (29.7)	39 (43.5)	49 (15.5)	548 (38.9)	
Used to smoke but does not smoke now	179 (19.4)	31 (19.4)	26 (24.8)	84 (25.6)	320 (21.1)	
Sometimes	49 (5.6)	13 (8.7)	5 (5.8)	16 (5.8)	83 (6.0)	
Everyday	245 (27.0)	60 (42.1)	27 (25.9)	172 (53.1)	504 (34.0)	
Amount of smoking/day	12.35 ± 0.50	11.64 ± 0.85	13.91 ± 1.70	13.23 ± 0.51	12.61 ± 0.32	0.270
Walking hours/week	5.17 ± 0.22	4.88 ± 0.43	4.55 ± 0.54	6.19 ± 0.44	5.31 ± 0.17	0.075
Women						
BMI (kg/m ²)	22.02 ± 0.12 ^{ab}	22.90 ± 0.41 ^a	21.70 ± 0.25 ^b	22.78 ± 0.32 ^a	22.09 ± 0.10	0.007**
Obesity status						0.054
Obesity	142 (11.1)	12 (18.2)	17 (10.0)	29 (18.1)	200 (12.0)	
Normal	1,169 (88.9)	53 (81.8)	167 (90.0)	138 (81.9)	1,527 (88.0)	
Smoking status						< 0.001***
Never smoked	1,137 (86.2)	36 (57.7)	145 (79.4)	82 (48.2)	1,400 (80.6)	
Used to smoke but does not smoke now	105 (8.2)	12 (13.9)	25 (14.6)	33 (17.5)	175 (10.0)	
Sometimes	30 (2.5)	5 (8.9)	4 (1.8)	22 (14.7)	61 (3.9)	
Everyday	39 (3.2)	12 (19.6)	10 (4.2)	30 (19.6)	91 (5.6)	
Amount of smoking/d	6.56 ± 0.54	7.26 ± 0.79	6.46 ± 1.06	6.51 ± 0.75	6.62 ± 0.40	0.879
Walking time/week	5.21 ± 0.24	7.01 ± 1.37	5.24 ± 0.41	6.41 ± 0.90	5.41 ± 0.22	0.342

Values are presented as mean ± SE or number (weighted %).

P-value was obtained from the complex samples for general linear model for continuous variables (Bonferroni's post hoc test, a > b) and χ^2 test for categorical variables.

P < 0.01, *P < 0.001.

Table 3. Macronutrient intake status and distribution ratio for energy

Nutrient intake	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total	P-value
Men						
Energy (kcal)	2,364.54 ± 34.97 ^b	2,566.08 ± 78.11 ^a	2,309.47 ± 90.71 ^b	2,488.50 ± 60.30 ^{ab}	2,407.37 ± 26.21	0.029*
Carbohydrate (g)	332.76 ± 0.45 ^a	325.50 ± 10.28 ^a	309.90 ± 12.00 ^{ab}	295.35 ± 7.49 ^b	322.62 ± 3.59	< 0.001***
Protein (g)	92.78 ± 1.58	98.58 ± 3.70	93.02 ± 4.54	89.69 ± 2.59	92.71 ± 1.24	0.298
Fat (g)	67.55 ± 1.53	67.67 ± 3.05	64.74 ± 3.50	66.28 ± 2.26	67.11 ± 1.13	0.863
Carbohydrate (% energy)	58.53 ± 0.41 ^a	56.84 ± 0.99 ^{ab}	57.26 ± 1.04 ^{ab}	56.06 ± 0.65 ^b	57.75 ± 0.31	0.013*
Protein (% energy)	16.10 ± 0.19 ^b	17.13 ± 0.46 ^a	16.75 ± 0.40 ^{ab}	16.87 ± 0.30 ^a	16.40 ± 0.15	0.027*
Fat (% energy)	25.37 ± 0.35	26.03 ± 0.83	25.99 ± 0.87	27.07 ± 0.57	25.83 ± 0.25	0.106
Women						
Energy (kcal)	1,749.37 ± 22.53 ^{ab}	1,670.57 ± 88.41 ^b	1,819.68 ± 63.13 ^{ab}	1,941.85 ± 66.03 ^a	1,771.70 ± 20.25	0.019*
Carbohydrate (g)	251.48 ± 3.07	232.22 ± 13.28	252.26 ± 8.40	228.28 ± 8.65	248.54 ± 2.71	0.051
Protein (g)	65.34 ± 1.02 ^{ab}	60.58 ± 3.61 ^b	71.30 ± 3.25 ^a	70.85 ± 2.97 ^a	66.29 ± 0.94	0.035*
Fat (g)	50.59 ± 1.04	45.97 ± 4.23	49.98 ± 2.61	50.00 ± 2.48	50.28 ± 0.89	0.752
Carbohydrate (% energy)	59.21 ± 0.33 ^a	58.82 ± 1.40 ^a	59.23 ± 0.91 ^a	56.05 ± 0.91 ^b	58.89 ± 0.30	0.027**
Protein (% energy)	15.24 ± 0.15 ^b	15.49 ± 0.60 ^b	16.21 ± 0.37 ^{ab}	17.36 ± 0.48 ^a	15.55 ± 0.13	< 0.001***
Fat (% energy)	25.55 ± 0.29	25.69 ± 1.29	24.57 ± 0.76	26.59 ± 0.83	25.55 ± 0.26	0.353

Values are presented as mean ± SE.

P-value was obtained from the complex samples for general linear model for continuous variables (Bonferroni's post hoc test, a > b).

*P < 0.05, ***P < 0.001.

higher compared to group A ($P < 0.05$). Amongst women, energy, protein intakes, and protein (% energy) were significantly higher in group D, as compared to group B ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.001$). Carbohydrate (% energy) was significantly lower in group D than in other groups ($P < 0.05$).

Components of MetS by drinking behaviors

Table 4 shows the components of MetS by drinking behaviors. A higher prevalence of MetS was determined in men (18.5%) than in women (5.6%). Compared to other groups, groups C

Table 4. Components of MetS by drinking behaviors

Components of Mets	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total	P-value
Men						
WC						0.748
Abdominal obesity	278 (30.6)	42 (28.9)	32 (35.2)	108 (33.0)	460 (31.2)	
Normal	612 (69.4)	105 (71.1)	65 (64.8)	213 (67.0)	995 (68.8)	
TG						< 0.001***
High TG	273 (29.2)	49 (33.7)	42 (45.8)	155 (49.9)	519 (35.1)	
Normal	617 (70.8)	98 (66.3)	55 (54.2)	166 (50.1)	936 (64.9)	
HDL-C						0.433
Low HDL-C	198 (21.0)	23 (18.3)	22 (24.0)	51 (16.9)	294 (20.0)	
Normal	692 (79.0)	124 (81.7)	75 (76.0)	270 (83.1)	1,161 (80.0)	
BP						< 0.001***
High BP	199 (22.6)	36 (23.9)	28 (31.4)	121 (37.1)	384 (26.4)	
Normal	691 (77.4)	111 (76.1)	69 (68.6)	200 (62.9)	1,071 (73.6)	
FBG						0.009**
High FBG	154 (16.3)	18 (13.1)	20 (18.0)	84 (25.0)	276 (18.0)	
Normal	736 (83.7)	129 (86.9)	77 (82.0)	237 (75.0)	1,179 (82.0)	
Number of risk factor						0.001**
0	347 (40.7)	59 (40.8)	29 (27.5)	74 (22.1)	509 (35.9)	
1	225 (24.2)	39 (24.2)	28 (29.7)	93 (30.5)	385 (25.8)	
2	165 (19.2)	30 (20.7)	15 (16.8)	73 (21.9)	283 (19.7)	
3	82 (8.8)	9 (6.4)	16 (15.7)	52 (16.6)	159 (10.6)	
4	54 (5.3)	8 (6.3)	7 (8.0)	21 (6.7)	90 (5.8)	
5	17 (2.0)	2 (1.6)	2 (2.4)	8 (2.2)	29 (2.0)	
MetS						0.002**
Yes	153 (16.0)	19 (14.2)	25 (26.1)	81 (25.5)	278 (18.5)	
No	737 (84.0)	128 (85.8)	72 (73.9)	240 (74.5)	1,177 (81.5)	
Women						
WC						0.094
Abdominal obesity	150 (10.5)	9 (12.6)	20 (9.5)	35 (17.2)	214 (11.2)	
Normal	1,161 (89.5)	56 (87.4)	164 (90.5)	132 (82.8)	1,513 (88.8)	
TG						0.061
High TG	130 (9.8)	3 (6.1)	17 (9.0)	35 (17.0)	185 (10.3)	
Normal	1,181 (90.2)	62 (93.9)	167 (91.0)	132 (83.0)	1,542 (89.7)	
HDL-C						0.001**
Low HDL-C	372 (26.8)	14 (21.4)	28 (13.0)	29 (18.0)	443 (24.3)	
Normal	939 (73.2)	51 (78.6)	156 (87.0)	138 (82.0)	1,284 (75.7)	
BP						0.125
High BP	72 (5.1)	5 (8.6)	13 (8.0)	20 (9.3)	110 (5.9)	
Normal	1,239 (94.9)	60 (91.4)	171 (92.0)	147 (90.7)	1,617 (94.1)	
FBG						0.625
High FBG	135 (9.3)	9 (13.9)	21 (10.8)	25 (11.1)	190 (9.8)	
Normal	1,176 (90.7)	56 (86.1)	163 (89.2)	142 (88.9)	1,537 (90.2)	
Number of risk factor						0.587
0	773 (60.4)	37 (58.9)	113 (61.9)	93 (59.4)	1,016 (60.4)	
1	338 (25.6)	20 (26.0)	49 (27.7)	34 (21.6)	441 (25.4)	
2	115 (8.3)	5 (10.5)	16 (8.4)	20 (9.9)	156 (8.6)	
3	53 (3.7)	2 (3.0)	6 (1.9)	12 (6.2)	73 (3.7)	
4	28 (1.8)	1 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	6 (1.8)	35 (1.6)	
5	4 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.0)	6 (0.3)	
MetS						0.034*
Yes	85 (5.7)	3 (4.6)	6 (1.9)	20 (9.1)	114 (5.6)	
No	1,226 (94.3)	62 (95.4)	178 (98.1)	147 (90.9)	1,613 (94.4)	

Values are presented in number (weighted %). P-value was obtained from the complex samples for χ^2 test for categorical variables.

MetS, metabolic syndrome; WC, waist circumference; TG, triglyceride; HDL-C, high density lipoprotein cholesterol; BP, blood pressure; FBG, fasting blood glucose.

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

and D in men showed a significantly higher prevalence of MetS ($P < 0.01$), with significantly increased levels of TG ($P < 0.001$), BP ($P < 0.001$), and FBG ($P < 0.05$). Depending on the drinking behaviors, low HDL-C ($P < 0.01$) levels were significantly different amongst women, with highest MetS prevalence (9.1%) obtained in group D. Similar to men, women who indulged in frequent drinking and binge drinking showed a significantly higher prevalence of MetS than other groups.

Association between components of MetS by drinking behaviors

Table 5 shows the OR and 95% CIs of components of MetS by drinking behaviors. In men, it was adjusted for age, marital status, education level, occupation, smoking status, energy intake, carbohydrate intake, and protein distribution ratio for energy in model 2. The prevalence risk of high TG was increased 2.051-fold (95% CI, 1.211–3.474) in Group C and 1.965-fold (95% CI, 1.458–2.647) in Group D, as compared to group A. In group D compared to group A, the increased prevalence risks obtained for various factors were low HDL-C (0.668-fold; 95% CI, 0.447–0.997), high BP (2.147-fold; 95% CI, 1.557–2.961), and MetS (1.567-fold; 95% CI, 1.087–2.258). In women, it adjusted for age, marital status, education level,

Table 5. Association between components of MetS and drinking behaviors

Components of Mets	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
Men				
Model 1				
Abdominal obesity	1.0 (Reference)	0.866 (0.569–1.320)	1.266 (0.774–2.069)	0.866 (0.569–1.320)
High TG	1.0 (Reference)	1.173 (0.769–1.789)	2.181 (1.371–3.468)**	2.411 (1.835–3.168)***
Low HDL-C	1.0 (Reference)	0.750 (0.433–1.302)	1.152 (0.678–1.958)	0.791 (0.544–1.151)
High BP	1.0 (Reference)	1.148 (0.725–1.820)	1.650 (1.041–2.616)*	2.276 (1.681–3.081)***
High FBG	1.0 (Reference)	0.677 (0.384–1.193)	1.170 (0.665–2.056)	1.734 (1.259–2.389)**
MetS	1.0 (Reference)	0.760 (0.435–1.329)	1.858 (1.092–3.163)*	1.881 (1.334–2.652)***
Model 2				
Abdominal obesity	1.0 (Reference)	0.828 (0.532–1.290)	1.088 (0.653–1.810)	0.956 (0.678–1.347)
High TG	1.0 (Reference)	1.064 (0.686–1.649)	2.051 (1.211–3.474)**	1.965 (1.458–2.647)***
Low HDL-C	1.0 (Reference)	0.698 (0.394–1.237)	1.081 (0.629–1.857)	0.668 (0.447–0.997)*
High BP	1.0 (Reference)	1.208 (0.749–1.946)	1.577 (0.963–2.582)	2.147 (1.557–2.961)***
High FBG	1.0 (Reference)	0.715 (0.401–1.274)	0.920 (0.513–1.652)	1.404 (0.987–1.998)
MetS	1.0 (Reference)	0.748 (0.421–1.329)	1.571 (0.895–2.759)	1.567 (1.087–2.258)*
Women				
Model 1				
Abdominal obesity	1.0 (Reference)	1.533 (0.717–3.276)	0.853 (0.483–1.509)	1.862 (1.155–3.002)*
High TG	1.0 (Reference)	0.561 (0.167–1.883)	0.907 (0.499–1.648)	1.983 (1.225–3.210)**
Low HDL-C	1.0 (Reference)	0.793 (0.410–1.534)	0.397 (0.242–0.651)***	0.533 (0.337–0.841)**
High BP	1.0 (Reference)	1.725 (0.631–4.716)	1.283 (0.665–2.473)	1.892 (1.033–3.467)*
High FBG	1.0 (Reference)	1.411 (0.589–3.381)	1.276 (0.696–2.342)	1.280 (0.757–2.165)
MetS	1.0 (Reference)	1.162 (0.350–3.854)	3.477 (1.318–9.176)*	0.576 (0.317–1.048)
Model 2				
Abdominal obesity	1.0 (Reference)	2.802 (0.950–8.260)	0.955 (0.408–2.236)	2.959 (1.344–6.517)**
High TG	1.0 (Reference)	0.469 (0.160–1.379)	1.070 (0.545–2.097)	1.824 (1.091–3.050)*
Low HDL-C	1.0 (Reference)	0.692 (0.325–1.473)	0.353 (0.209–0.598)***	0.424 (0.258–0.696)**
High BP	1.0 (Reference)	1.780 (0.596–5.310)	1.519 (0.745–3.094)	1.974 (0.960–4.059)
High FBG	1.0 (Reference)	1.609 (0.586–4.417)	1.315 (0.674–2.567)	1.242 (0.621–2.484)
MetS	1.0 (Reference)	1.182 (0.190–7.344)	3.438 (1.132–10.441)*	0.460 (0.207–1.021)

Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for components of MetS in drinking behaviors for men.

P-value was obtained from the multiple logistic regression analysis.

Data are presented as below: model 1: unadjusted; model 2: adjusted for model 1 plus age, marital status, education level, occupation, smoking status, energy intake, carbohydrate intake, protein distribution ratio for energy (men), adjusted for model 1 plus age, marital status, education level, income level, occupation, body mass index, smoking status, energy intake, carbohydrate distribution ratio for energy, protein distribution ratio for energy (women); abdominal obesity (90 cm ≤ : men, 85 cm ≤ : women); high TG (150 mg/dL ≤); low HDL-C (≤ 40 mg/dL : men, ≤ 50 mg/dL : women); high BP (130/85 mmHg ≤); high FBG (100 mg/dL ≤).

MetS, metabolic syndrome; TG, triglyceride; HDL-C, high density lipoprotein-cholesterol; BP, blood pressure; FBG, fasting blood glucose.

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

income level, occupation, BMI, smoking status, energy intake, carbohydrate distribution ration for energy, and protein distribution ration for energy in model 2. We determined the following fold-increase for prevalence risks in group C, as compared to group A: low HDL-C (0.353-fold; 95% CI, 0.209–0.598) and MetS (3.438-fold; 95% CI, 1.132–10.441). Moreover, the increased prevalence risk of abdominal obesity was 2.959-fold (95% CI, 1.344–6.517), high TG 1.824-fold (95% CI, 1.091–3.050), and low HDL-C 0.424-fold (95% CI, 0.258–0.696) in group D, as compared to group A.

DISCUSSION

Our study was undertaken to determine the association between components of MetS and drinking behaviors in subjects in their 20s and 30s, for preventive management of MetS in Korea. The age-selected group had different gender-specific risk factors for MetS associated with drinking behaviors. In men, frequent drinking resulted in increased risk of high TG, whereas frequent drinking and binge drinking increased the risk of high TG, low HDL-C, high BP, and prevalence of MetS. In women, frequent drinking without binge drinking increased the risk of low HDL-C and MetS, whereas frequent drinking and binge drinking increased the risk of abdominal obesity, high TG, and low HDL-C.

Although the pathological cause of MetS remains unclear, it is known to be associated with the relation between genetic and lifestyle-related environmental risk factors [24]. Previous studies have shown that various socio-demographics, such as gender, age, marital status, education level, income level, and occupation, are related to factors that affect drinking [3,25]. Traditionally, Korean drinking problems have been limited to adult men. Recently, however, drinking problems among women have intensified due to the increase in socioeconomic activities and factors such as stress relief and human relationships [3]. In this study, married men and women were often reported to drink alcohol, but not indulge in frequent binge drinking. Among the different occupations examined, administrative women did not drink often, but frequently indulged in binge drinking, whereas men drank frequently but not binge drinking. Women who graduated high school disclosed frequent drinking and binge drinking. Considering the income levels, no difference was obtained for men and their drinking behaviors, but women of lower income level often indulged in binge drinking, regardless of the frequency of drinking.

The drinking behavior of men exerted no difference on the BMI or obesity status; conversely, regardless of the frequency of drinking, women who partook frequent binge drinking particularly had a high BMI status. Moreover, the rate of men and women smoking every day was high in groups who often consumed drinks and binge drinking. Considering a previous study which reported that factors affecting MetS in the age group 20–30 years include obesity and smoking [11], frequent binge drinking groups along with high-rate BMI and excessive daily smoking is dangerous. Considering the increased prevalence of MetS with increasing age [11], it is imperative that a negative lifestyle of people in their 20s and 30s needs to be improved.

A previous study reported that increased alcohol intake increases the number of calories, protein, and lipids, which increases the possibility of developing diseases, such as abdominal obesity [26]. It was demonstrated that limited intake of energy and saturated fat induces a positive change in the components of MetS [8,27]. In this study, we analyzed the rate of

energy and macronutrients intake by subjects according to various drinking behaviors. Men who did not drink frequently but frequently indulged in binge drinking had higher intakes of carbohydrate and protein (% energy) than other groups. Men who drank frequently but not frequent binge drinking consumed lower intakes of energy. Men with frequent drinking and binge drinking had lower intakes of carbohydrate and carbohydrate (% energy), and higher intakes of protein (% energy), as compared to other groups. Among women, not drinking frequently but frequently binge drinking had lower intakes of energy, protein, and protein (% energy) than other groups, whereas frequent drinking but not binge drinking had higher intakes of protein and carbohydrate (% energy). Women who frequently indulged in drinking and binge drinking had higher intakes of energy, protein, and protein (% energy), but lower intakes of carbohydrate (% energy), as compared to other groups.

MetS is a cluster of risk factors including cardiovascular disease and diabetes, and is characterized by abdominal obesity, high FBG, high TG, low HDL-C, and high BP [24,28]. Each MetS component is a known risk factor for increased blood vessel occlusion, and incidence and mortality due to diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and stroke [28]. Risk factors for MetS are known to contribute to socioeconomic factors, lack of physical activity, and excessive energy intake, alcohol drinking status, etc. Kim and Cho [29] reported that higher the drinking level (AUDIT scores > 20), greater is the WC, indicating abdominal obesity. Generally, alcohol is known that it makes to increase the risk of abdominal obesity [14]. This is because alcohol itself adds to the accumulation of fat in the body in various ways, rather than being converted into fat [14]. A study for adults over the age of 30 compared to this study, it showed that abdominal obesity increased when both men and women have excessive drinking [29]. In this study, women who indulged in frequent drinking and binge drinking had a 2.959-fold higher prevalence risk of abdominal obesity. However, the prevalence risk of abdominal obesity showed no association with the drinking behaviors for men.

In another study, drinkers regardless drink amount was associated with low HDL-C in both men and women [28]. In this study, it showed similar results for HDL-C, when compared to the previous study. And both men and women who drank frequently and indulged in frequent binge drinking had an increased prevalence risk for low HDL-C (0.668- and 0.424-fold, respectively). Amongst women who drank frequently but did not binge drink, the risk prevalence of low HDL-C increased to 0.353-fold. However, the risk prevalence of raised FBG showed no significant association with the prevalence of MetS.

According to the association analysis between the drinking volume of men with TG and BP, the risk prevalence of high TG and BP increased with increasing drinking volume [28]. Contrarily, in the current study, the risk prevalence of high TG increased by 2.051- and 1.965-fold in men who drank frequently but did not binge drinking, and those who indulged in frequent drinking and binge drinking, respectively. The risk prevalence of high BP increased 2.147-fold in men who partook frequent drinking and binge drinking. The risk prevalence of high BP showed no association with the drinking behaviors of women. However, the risk prevalence of high TG increased 1.824-fold in women who were frequent drinkers and did binge drinking.

This study is a secondary analysis study by using the KNHANES data, which includes a large representative sample of the general adults in the age group 20-30 years in Korea. However, this is a cross-sectional study, where the cause and effect could not be identified. This can be a limitation related to the study. Previous studies were focused on the effects of

binge drinking or high-risk drinking on MetS [1,3,13], but this study analyzed MetS and the association with various drinking behaviors.

In conclusion, our data indicate that in men, frequent drinking increases the risk of high TG, whereas frequent drinking and binge drinking increase the risk of high TG, low HDL-C, high BP, and the prevalence of MetS. In women, frequent drinking without binge drinking increases the risk of low HDL-C and MetS, whereas frequent drinking and binge drinking also increase the risk of abdominal obesity, high TG, and low HDL-C. Based on the results of this study, it is possible to manage the components of MetS in the 20s and 30s; moreover, this study provides basic data to change drinking behaviors among the young adults. Improvements in drinking behaviors can therefore help reduce the prevalence of MetS. Further studies examining the association between various factors and MetS are required in the future.

REFERENCES

1. Lee ES, Seo YM. Factors related to high risk drinking in adult drinkers by age group. *J East West Nurs Res* 2021;27:51-60.
2. World Health Organization (WHO). Global status report on alcohol and health 2018 [Internet]. Geneva: WHO; 2018 [cited 2020 December 14]. Available from: <https://www.who.int/publications/item/9789241565639>.
3. Park H. Prevalence and related risk factors of problem drinking in Korean adult population. *J Korea Acad Ind Coop Soc* 2018;19:389-97.
4. Ministry of Health and Welfare, Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency. Korean health statistics 2019: Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES VIII-1) [Internet]. Cheongju: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency; 2019 [cited 2020 December 14]. Available from: https://knhanes.kdca.go.kr/knhanes/sub03/sub03_06_02.do.
5. Park GH, Rho JO. Comparison of health care practice, dietary behavior, and nutrient intakes, considering the alcohol drinking status of industrial workers in the Chungnam area. *J Nutr Health* 2021;54:277-91.
CROSSREF
6. Lim JY. In: One-person household women's problem drinking in early adulthood : association with alcohol expectancy, loneliness, stress, and depression [master's thesis]. Seoul: Yonsei University; 2020.
7. Ministry of Food and Drug Safety. Result of the 2020 survey on consumption of liquor [Internet]. Cheongju: Ministry of Food and Drug Safety; 2020 [cited 2021 August 14]. Available from: https://www.mfds.go.kr/brd/m_99/view.do?seq=44892.
8. Bang SY. The relations between metabolic syndrome, physical activity, and dietary patterns in Korean adults. *J Korea Acad Ind Coop Soc* 2019;20:662-72.
9. Kim M, Lee S, Shin KS, Son DY, Kim SH, Joe H, Yoo BW, Hong SH, Cho CY, Shin HS, et al. The change of metabolic syndrome prevalence and its risk factors in Korean adults for decade: Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey for 2008–2017. *Korean J Fam Pract* 2020;10:44-52.
CROSSREF
10. Huh JH, Kang DR, Jang JY, Shin JH, Kim JY, Choi S, Cho EJ, Park JS, Sohn IS, Jo SH, et al. Metabolic syndrome epidemic among Korean adults: Korean survey of cardiometabolic syndrome (2018). *Atherosclerosis* 2018;277:47-52.
PUBMED | CROSSREF
11. Bae Y, Choi SY, Seo YM. Factors affecting the metabolic syndrome of in adults aged the 20–30 years using the National Health and Nutrition Survey Data for 2016. *J Korean Data Anal Soc* 2019;21:1539-51.
12. Jang YE, Park JH, Roh SS, Koo JS, Seo BI. Effects of Polygoni Multiflori Radix on prevention of hyperlipidemia and liver damage induced by alcohol. *Korean J Herbal* 2015;30:77-82.
CROSSREF
13. Oh JE. Relationship between heavy drinking, binge drinking, and metabolic syndrome in obese and non-obese Korean male adults. *Nutr Res Pract* 2018;12:166-72.
PUBMED | CROSSREF
14. Oh SW. Effects of alcohol on obesity and metabolic syndrome. *Korean J Obes* 2009;18:1-7.

15. Suh WY, Kim SS, Kim JS, Yoon SJ, Paik SC, Yang JS. Relationship between alcohol consumption and obesity according to facial flushing in Korean males. *Korean J Obes* 2015;24:206-11.
CROSSREF
16. Lee ES. Effects of abdominal obesity and risk drinking on the hypertension risk in Korean adults. *J Korean Acad Community Health Nurs* 2018;29:349-58.
CROSSREF
17. Park SE. Predictive factors on metabolic syndrome of Korean adult in age groups-focused on dietary and health behavior [master's thesis]. Seoul: Hanyang University; 2016.
18. Kim Y. The Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES): current status and challenges. *Epidemiol Health* 2014;36:e2014002.
PUBMED | CROSSREF
19. Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency. Download of raw data of Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey [Internet]. Cheongju; Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2018 [cited 2021 January 25]. Available from: https://knhanes.cdckdca.go.kr/knhanes/mainsub03/sub03_02_05.do.
20. Bae YJ. Nutrient and food intakes of Korean female adults depending on perceived stress - based on the 2014–2015 Korea national Health and Nutrition Examination Survey -. *Korean J Food Nutr* 2017;30:759-70.
21. Park E, Choi SJ, Lee HY. The prevalence of metabolic syndrome and related risk factors based on the KNHANES V 2010. *J Agric Med Community Health* 2013;38:1-13.
CROSSREF
22. Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency. Guidebook for data users (2016–2018) of Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey [Internet]. Cheongju; Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2018 [cited 2021 January 25]. Available from: https://knhanes.kdca.go.kr/knhanes/sub03/sub03_06_02.do.
23. Seo MH, Lee WY, Kim SS, Kang JH, Kang JH, Kim KK, Kim BY, Kim YH, Kim WJ, Kim EM, et al. 2018 Korean Society for the Study of Obesity guideline for the management of obesity in Korea. *J Obes Metab Syndr* 2019;28:40-5.
PUBMED | CROSSREF
24. Kim N, Jeon MS. Chocolate consumption and the prevalence of metabolic syndrome in the Korean adult population: an analysis based on the 2014–2016 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *Nutr Res Pract* 2021;15:80-94.
PUBMED | CROSSREF
25. Lee H, Lee S, Lee E. Characteristics and factors related to problem drinking of the elderly in Korea. *J Korea Soc Health Inform Stat* 2012;37:64-75.
26. Choi SY, Kang YS, Kim GE, Park MY, Kim SH. An investigation of the nutrient intakes according to the alcohol consumption level in male workers. *Korean J Food Nutr* 2009;22:669-77.
27. Kim S, Goh E, Lee DR, Park MS. The association between eating frequency and metabolic syndrome. *Korean J Health Promot* 2011;11:9-17.
28. Kim SK, Hong SH, Chung JH, Cho KB. Association between alcohol consumption and metabolic syndrome in a community-based cohort of Korean adults. *Med Sci Monit* 2017;23:2104-10.
PUBMED | CROSSREF
29. Kim SJ, Cho YC. The association of AUDIT levels with obesity indices, liver function tests, and serum lipid levels in male health checkup examinees. *J Korea Acad Ind Coop Soc* 2015;16:3230-42.