







ModAsian FINDRISC as a Screening Tool for People with Undiagnosed Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Vietnam: A Community-Based Cross-Sectional Study

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Purpose: Our study aims to evaluate the risk of developing type 2 diabetes mellitus in the next 10 years using ModAsian FINDRISC and additionally explore associated factors among the Vietnam population.

Participants and Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted on 2258 participants aged 25 years old or above in Thua Thien Hue Province, Vietnam. The sample size is calculated based on the estimated sensitivity, and participants were randomly selected from different geographical and socio-economic areas. All participants were thoroughly medically examined, taking blood lipid profile and fasting blood glucose, taking blood pressure, anthropometric indexes, 12-lead electrocardiogram, and behavioral factors were investigated using the Vietnamese version of the WHO STEPS toolkit. The risk of developing T2DM was made based on the ModAsian FINDRISC.

Results: The incidence of developing type 2 diabetes mellitus among the study population was 4.21%. The group with a high or very high risk of developing type 2 diabetes mellitus in the next 10 years accounted for 2.52%. Body mass index (AUC = 0.840, 95% CI: 0.792–0.888), waist circumference (AUC = 0.824, 95% CI: 0.777–0.871), family history of diabetes mellitus (AUC = 0.751, 95% CI = 0.668–0.833), and history of antihypertensive medication use regularly (AUC = 0.708, 95% CI: 0.632–0.784) are the most associated factors of the ModAsian FINDRISC. Residential location (OR = 5.62, 95% CI: 1.91–16.54) and occupational status (OR = 0.35, 95% CI: 0.20–0.62) were significant factors associated with a high and very high risk of developing type 2 diabetes mellitus in the next 10 year.

Conclusion: Screening for the risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus and implementing intervention programs focusing on controlling weight, waist circumference, and blood pressure are essential for reducing type 2 diabetes mellitus incidence and burden in Vietnam.

Keywords: type 2 diabetes mellitus, Vietnam, noncommunicable diseases, ModAsian FINDRISC

Introduction

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a common chronic disease, with approximately 7–30% of diabetes cases remaining undiagnosed.^{1,2} It suffices to state that the prevalence of diabetes, diabetes-related deaths, and global healthcare expenditures on T2DM continue to rise globally,³ thus making diabetes a primary global health concern, especially in the developing and underdeveloped nations of the world.⁴ Besides, standard diagnostic tests, such as the glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) and the Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT), are expensive and difficult to scale up in a large population,⁵ especially in resource-limited countries such as Vietnam. Moreover, timely screening for identifying individuals with undiagnosed T2DM is the key to diagnosing diabetes at the early stages and preventing T2DM complications.⁶ Thus, the validated diabetes risk scoring models, which are defined as “an objective assessment of the probability of the presence or future development of an adverse health condition”,⁷ are recommended by several international organizations^{2,8} that can be easily applied to identify people at high risk of having or developing T2DM.

Several tools have been developed to estimate the risk of incident diabetes and screen for individuals with undiagnosed diabetes, such as the Danish Diabetes Risk Score,⁹ the Finnish Diabetes Risk Score (FINDRISC),¹⁰ the New Chinese Diabetes Risk Score,¹¹ and the QDiabetes-2018.¹² Of these, the FINDRISC was found to be an outstanding and effective tool in identifying subjects at a high risk of developing T2DM in 10 years¹³ as it is affordable and easy to use.^{14–16} With its advantages, FINDRISC has been recommended as a screening tool by the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) and European guidelines.^{17,18}

The Modified Asian FINDRISC (ModAsian FINDRISC), which applied cut-off points for waist circumference (WC) and Body Mass Index (BMI) based on Asian standards, has been proposed as a useful tool for T2DM screening in several Asian countries, such as Indonesia,¹⁹ Malaysia,²⁰ and Vietnam.^{21–24} However, these study populations were primarily small sample sizes or lack of representation.^{20,23} To fill the research gap, we carried out the study to evaluate the performance of ModAsian FINDRISC in a large sample size distributed in different ecoregions (City, delta, mountainous and coastal). Additionally, we integrated the WHO STEPS questionnaire into our study protocol to examine the association between various behavioral risk factors and the risk of incident diabetes. To our knowledge, no published study assesses the FINDRISC scale on a large representative sample from different ecological areas in Asia.

Therefore, our study aimed to evaluate the risk of developing T2DM in the next 10 years using ModAsian FINDRISC and identify associated factors among the Vietnamese population located in different ecoregions.

Materials and Methods

Study Design and Study Population

A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted from May 1st, 2020 to January 31st, 2021 at eight community health stations which presented four different ecoregions in the Thua Thien Hue province, Vietnam.

The sample size for this study was estimated using a method for studies with a binary test outcome²⁵ with a sensitivity of 80%, estimated precision of 6.5%, and 9.5% for the incidence of diabetes. With the approach of multistage stratified random sampling, the sample size was multiplied by the design effect of 1.5. An additional 10% of the sample was included to account for respondents who refused to complete questionnaires or returned them incomplete. In all, 2500 participants were included in the research population.

A representative sample of the adult population from Thua Thien Hue province's diverse ecology was obtained using a multistage stratified random sampling approach. Following the eco-features, the districts of Thua Thien Hue province were divided into four distinct groups: delta, mountain, city, and coastal. In each area, a district or city was selected at random. Then, we selected two communes in each district, and the sample selected in each commune varies based on the commune's population (Figure 1).

Our inclusion criteria included being aged 25 or above, having good communication in the Vietnamese language, without a history of diabetes, and not being in an emergency condition or having any mental health problems. The conditions for exclusion of a participant from the study are as follows: (1) a prior diagnosis of diabetes, (2) a fasting blood glucose of ≥ 126 mg/dL, (3) an HbA1c ≥ 200 mg/dL, (4) use of prescribed drugs or diets for diabetes control and management, or (5) a decline of consent. After excluding 242 participants, 2258 respondents were included in the final analysis.

Data Collection Procedure

We collaborated with community leaders to compile a list of participants randomly drawn from resident lists in certain areas. The selected participants were informed of the research information three days before the review date. All participants meeting the inclusion criteria and providing informed permission who presented themselves at the community health station on the day of the review were registered and included in the research. We also remind them to do not to have anything to eat or drink before (except water) for 8 to 12 hours. In the morning, all subjects were taken fasting blood samples for lipid profile tests and fasting blood glucose by well-trained nurses and technicians. After that, all blood samples after collection were refrigerated and transported to Hue University Hospital of Medicine and Pharmacy and then stored at -70°C before performing laboratory tests. Before completing the rest parts of the survey, participants received milk and sweetsies. Following, participants were thoroughly medically examined by Internal Medicine specialists and well-trained nurses from Hue University of Medicine and

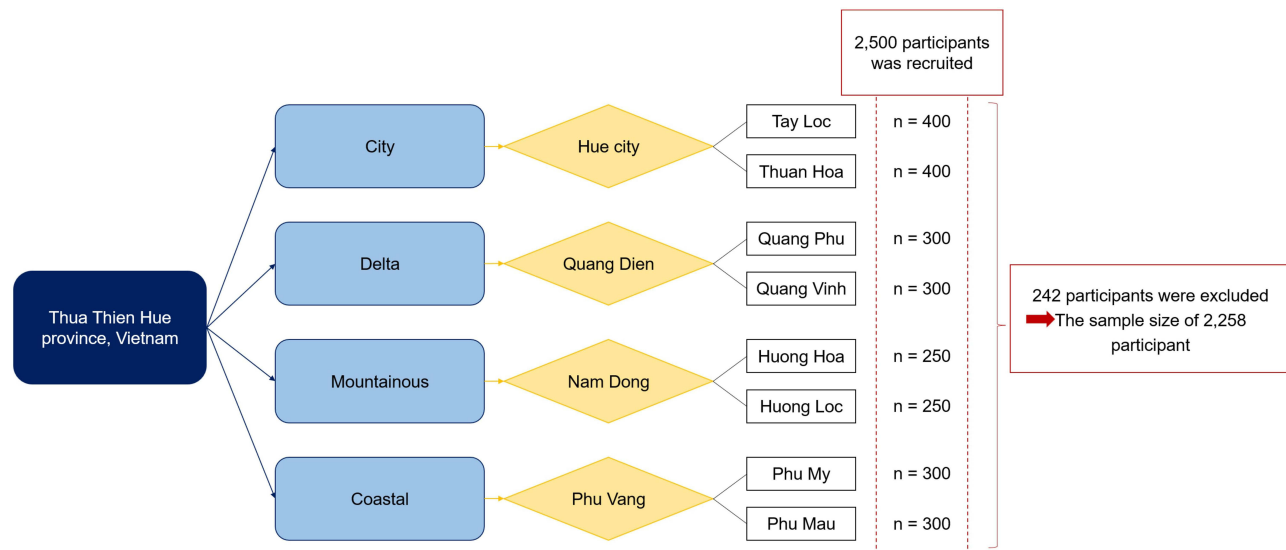


Figure 1 The distributions of participants in the study settings.

Pharmacy, taking brachial blood pressure (mmHg), height (cm), weight (kg), and WC (cm). At last, all participants were interviewed using the Vietnamese version WHO STEPS toolkit.

Markedly, the collection data period took place in the context of an epidemic of acute respiratory infections due to an intense outbreak of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) nationally and globally.²⁶ As of Jan 31th 2021, Viet Nam has reported a total of 1819 laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19, with 35 deaths; among these, no confirmed cases and no death were reported in Thua Thien Hue province. The infection prevention and control measures were applied in the procedure of data collection according to the guidelines of the Vietnam Ministry of Health²⁷ and World Health Organization,²⁸ including using masks, washing hands, and physical distancing.

Research Instruments and Assessments

According to the Vietnamese version of the STEPS questionnaire initiated by the World Health Organization (WHO),²⁹ we developed a questionnaire to collect socio-demographic information on age, gender, ethnicity (Kinh majority group and non-Kinh minority groups) (eg Co Tu), educational level, monthly household income per adult household member, and key behavior risk factors (tobacco smoking, alcohol consumption, vegetable/ fruit diets, and physical activity).

All anthropometric measurements (weight, height, WC) and biological indexes (fasting blood glucose, fasting total cholesterol, systolic blood pressure (SBP), and diastolic blood pressure (DBP)) were collected.

The Modified Asian FINDRISC (ModAsian-FINDRISC)

The ModAsian-FINDRISC questionnaire comprises eight variables as the FINDRISC ([Supplementary 1](#)). The WC cut-off values were adjusted for Asian by adding 4 points for subjects with abdominal obesity (WC ≥ 90 cm for men and ≥ 80 cm for women), 3 points with and no points for those with normal WC values.³⁰ The BMI cut-off values were adjusted for Asian³⁰ by adding 3 points if BMI ≥ 25 kg/m², one point if BMI ranged from 23 to <25 kg/m², and no points for those with BMI values lesser than 23. The total ModAsian-FINDRISC score ranged from 0 to 26 points.

Ethical Considerations

The protocol, informed consent, and questionnaires were approved by the Institutional Ethical Review Committee of Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Hue University, Vietnam (IRB No. H2020/380). This work has been carried out following the Declaration of Helsinki.

The study was approved by the local government after clearly explaining its purposes with the consent of the participants voluntarily and without any coercion (according to the consent form of each participant). All information related to the participants is kept confidential and only disclosed in the form of data. During the study, no interventions affected the health of the study participants. After taking fasting venous blood samples for laboratory tests, all participants were given snacks/breakfast free. Participants found to be at high risk will be consulted for treatment.

Data Analysis

First, the distributions of studied variables were explored using the χ^2 test, Linear-by-Linear Association, and one-way ANOVA test appropriately. Second, independent variables relating to predicting the risk of T2DM in the next 10 years through univariate tests were selected into the multivariable logistic regression model. The method of Enter was used to analyze the relationship between selected independent variables and predict the risk of T2DM in the next 10 years. Data were imported by Epidata 3.1 software; were analyzed using the IBM SPSS version 20.0 (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA). The significance level was set at $p < 0.05$.

Results

Finally, the sample of 2258 participants was analyzed with the distribution of participants in the study settings represented in [Figure 1](#), including 732 from Hue city, 563 from Quang Dien District, 530 from Phu Vang District, and 433 from Nam Dong District.

Participants' Characteristics

[Table 1](#) presents the general characteristics of study subjects, stratified by the level of diabetes risk. The majority of participants are female (65.9%), married (83.9%), living in the city areas (32.4%), and attaining at least primary and secondary school level (80.0%).

The percentage of smokers and alcohol consumers was 20.7% and 29.9%, respectively. Over 23.2% of participants spend less than 30 minutes daily doing physical activities. There were 30.5% of participants without daily consumption of vegetables, fruits, or berries. The prevalence of health risk behaviors was statistically different among low and slightly risk, moderate, and higher/very high-risk groups ($p < 0.05$).

In terms of physical measurements, the percentage of participants with BMI >25 kg/m² and the prevalence of those with waist circumference >90 cm (male) or >80 cm (female) was 13.1% and 21.6%, respectively. Regarding the biomedical indicators, statistical differences in the average figure for Total cholesterol, Triglyceride, LDL-C, and HDL-C were found among participants with low/slight, moderate, and high risk of diabetes. In addition, the prevalence of people with dyslipidemia was 85.9%, while those treated with antihypertensive medication regularly accounted for 19.1%.

Risk of Developing Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in the Vietnamese General Population

In [Table 2](#), the percentage of people in the very low, slightly elevated, moderate, high, and very high-risk groups, according to the ModAsian FINDRISC, is 48.14%, 42.21%, 7.13%, 2.48%, and 0.04%, respectively. The number of people predicted to develop T2DM in the next 10 years is approximately 95 over 2258, equivalent to 4.21% of the population.

In [Table 3](#), among 8 risk factors in the ModAsian FINDRISC, BMI, waist circumference, family history of DM, and history of regularly taking antihypertensive medication are the most associated factors with the AUC are 0.840, 0.824, 0.751, 0.708, respectively ([Figure 2](#)).

Associated Factors in the Risk of Developing Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in the Next 10 Years

[Table 1](#) shows associated risk factors by risk stratification according to ModAsian FINDRISC, 2.5% of patients are in the high and very high-risk group, of which the age group 55 and older accounts for the highest proportion. Females have a proportion of a high and very high risk of 10 years of developing T2DM was 3.0%, significantly higher than males with

Table 1 Characteristics of the Study Population and Diabetes Risk Levels

Variables	Total (n=2258)	Diabetes Risk Levels by FINDRISC Scores			p-value *
		Low & Slightly Risk (n=2040)	Moderate Risk (n=161)	High & Very High Risk (n=57)	
Residential location					0.01 ^a
City area	732 (32.4)	641 (87.6)	60 (8.2)	31 (4.2)	
Delta region	563 (24.9)	503 (89.3)	47 (8.3)	13 (2.3)	
Coastal region	530 (23.5)	490 (92.5)	31 (5.8)	9 (1.7)	
Mountainous area	433 (19.2)	406 (93.8)	23 (5.3)	4 (0.9)	
Age (years)	54.9 ± 14.0				
18–44	532 (23.6)	523 (98.3)	8 (1.5)	1 (0.2)	
45–54	547 (24.2)	512 (93.6)	26 (4.8)	9 (1.6)	
55–64	591 (26.2)	524 (88.7)	49 (8.3)	18 (3.0)	
>64	588 (26.0)	481 (81.8)	78 (13.3)	29 (4.9)	
Gender					<0.01 ^a
Male	769 (34.1)	720 (93.6)	36 (4.7)	13 (1.7)	
Female	1489 (65.9)	1320 (88.6)	125 (8.4)	44 (3.0)	
Marital status					0.010 ^a
Single/ Divorced/ Widowed	364 (16.1)	315 (86.5)	37 (10.2)	14 (3.8)	
Married	1894 (83.9)	1725 (91.1)	124 (6.6)	43 (2.3)	
Highest level of education					0.002 ^a
Illiteracy	451 (20.0)	387 (85.8)	50 (11.1)	14 (3.1)	
Primary & Secondary school	1232 (54.6)	1129 (91.6)	70 (5.7)	33 (2.7)	
Tertiary school or higher	575 (25.5)	524 (91.1)	41 (7.1)	10 (1.7)	
Occupational status					<0.01 ^a
Working	1761 (78.0)	1632 (92.7)	97 (5.5)	32 (1.8)	
Retired or infirmity	497 (22.0)	408 (82.1)	64 (12.9)	25 (5.0)	
Smoking					0.987 ^b
No	1789 (79.3)	1611 (90.1)	133 (7.4)	45 (2.5)	
Low	206 (9.1)	182 (88.3)	17 (8.3)	7 (3.4)	
Moderate	156 (6.9)	145 (93.0)	10 (6.4)	1 (0.6)	
High	107 (4.7)	102 (95.4)	1 (0.9)	4 (3.7)	
Alcohol use in the last 30 days					0.048 ^a
Yes	675 (29.9)	625 (92.6)	39 (5.8)	11 (1.6)	
No	1583 (70.1)	1415 (89.4)	122 (7.7)	46 (2.9)	
Systolic BP (mmHg)	124.43 ± 20.48	123.30 ± 19.97	136.18 ± 22.69	131.75 ± 20.21	< 0.01 ^c
Diastolic BP (mmHg)	77.55 ± 11.81	77.10 ± 11.69	82.47 ± 12.27	79.91 ± 11.47	< 0.01 ^c
Lipid profile (mmol/L)					
Total cholesterol	4.88 ± 0.98	4.85 ± 0.97	5.10 ± 1.04	5.09 ± 1.02	< 0.01 ^c
Triglyceride	1.72 ± 1.46	1.69 ± 1.49	1.98 ± 1.05	2.03 ± 1.04	< 0.01 ^c
LDL-C	3.26 ± 0.92	3.24 ± 0.91	3.49 ± 0.97	3.48 ± 1.02	< 0.01 ^c
HDL-C	1.39 ± 0.38	1.41 ± 0.37	1.29 ± 0.41	1.23 ± 0.31	< 0.01 ^c
Dyslipidaemia					0.03 ^a
Yes	1940 (85.9)	1736 (89.5)	150 (7.7)	54 (2.8)	
No	318 (14.1)	304 (95.6)	11 (3.5)	3 (0.9)	

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Variables	Total (n=2258)	Diabetes Risk Levels by FINDRISC Scores			
		Low & Slightly Risk (n=2040)	Moderate Risk (n=161)	High & Very High Risk (n=57)	p-value *
Waist circumference (cm) ^d					
< 80 (m), < 70 (f)	779 (34.5)	776 (99.6)	3 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	
80–90 (m), 70–80 (f)	991 (43.9)	918 (92.6)	57 (5.8)	16 (1.6)	
> 90 (m), > 80 (f)	488 (21.6)	346 (70.9)	101 (20.7)	41 (8.4)	
BMI (kg/m ²)					
< 23	1575 (69.8)	1524 (96.8)	41 (2.6)	10 (0.6)	
23 – <25	387 (17.1)	333 (86.0)	44 (11.4)	10 (2.6)	
≥ 25	296 (13.1)	183 (61.8)	76 (25.7)	37 (12.5)	
Use of antihypertensive medication regularly					
No	1826 (80.9)	1735 (95.0)	68 (3.7)	23 (1.3)	
Yes	432 (19.1)	305 (70.6)	93 (21.5)	34 (7.9)	
History of high blood glucose					
No	2173 (96.2)	2011 (92.5)	135 (6.2)	27 (1.2)	
Yes	85 (3.8)	29 (34.1)	26 (30.6)	30(35.3)	
Physical activity					
< 30 min per day	524 (23.2)	428 (81.7)	64 (12.2)	32 (6.1)	
≥ 30 min per day	1734 (76.8)	1612 (93.0)	97 (5.6)	25 (1.4)	
Daily consumption of vegetables, fruits, or berries					
No	688 (30.5)	611 (88.8)	57 (8.3)	20 (2.9)	
Yes	1570 (69.5)	1429 (91.0)	104 (6.6)	37 (2.4)	
Family history of diabetes					
No	2011 (89.1)	1864 (92.7)	113 (5.6)	34 (1.7)	
Yes, 2nd degree relative	152 (6.7)	124 (81.6)	22 (14.5)	6 (3.9)	
Yes, 1st degree relative	95 (4.2)	52 (54.7)	26 (27.4)	17 (17.9)	

Notes: Values are given as numbers (%) or mean ± SD; ^aresults of the Chi-square test; ^bResults of Linear-by-Linear Association; ^cResults of the ANOVA test; ^d(m) for male, (f) for female.

Abbreviations: BP, Blood pressure; LDL-C, Low density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C, High density lipoprotein cholesterol; BMI, Body Mass Index.

Table 2 The Risk of Development of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in the Next 10-Year by ModAsian FINDRISC

Index		n (%)	No. of people Predicted to Develop T2DM Within 10 Years ^a	The Percentage of People Predicted to Develop T2DM Within 10 Years (%)	
ModAsian FINDRISC	0–6	Very low	1087 (48.14)	10	0.48
	7–11	Slightly elevated	953 (42.21)	38	1.69
	12–14	Moderate	161 (7.13)	27	1.19
	15–20	High	56 (2.48)	19	0.83
	21–30	Very high	1 (0.04)	1	0.02
Total		2258 (100.0)	95	4.21	

Note: ^aApproximately values.

Abbreviation: T2DM, Type 2 diabetes mellitus.

a proportion of 1.7% ($p < 0.01$). The percentage of high and very high risk of T2DM in the next 10 years was 2.6% in the overweight group and 12.5% in the obese group; the normal and underweight groups had a significantly lower percentage ($p < 0.01$).

Table 3 Area Under Curve of the Factors of the ModAsian FINRISC

Risk Factors	AUC	p	95% CI
Age	0.685	< 0.001	0.627–0.743
Body mass index	0.840	< 0.001	0.792–0.888
Waist circumference	0.824	< 0.001	0.777–0.871
Physical activity	0.669	< 0.001	0.592–0.746
Vegetable consumption	0.524	0.541	0.447–0.601
History of taken antihypertensive medication regularly	0.708	< 0.001	0.632–0.784
History has been found of high blood glucose	0.659	< 0.001	0.574–0.744
Family history of diabetes mellitus	0.751	< 0.001	0.668–0.833

Abbreviations: AUC, Area Under the Curve; CI, Confident Interval.

Multivariate Regression Model of Related Factors to Predict High and Very High 10-Year Risk of Developing Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

In Table 4, the associated factors with the prediction of high and very high 10-year risk of developing type 2 diabetes mellitus are presented. The multivariable logistic regression model found that the high and very high 10-year risk of developing type 2 diabetes mellitus were significantly associated with participants living in the Delta area (OR = 5.62, 95% CI: 1.91–16.54) and people who retired or infirmity (OR = 0.35, 95% CI: 0.20–0.62).

Discussion

The study was conducted on 2258 subjects who are aged 18 years old or above in Thua Thien Hue province. ModAsian FINRISC calculation estimated that 4.21% of the study population in Thua Thien Hue province (approximately

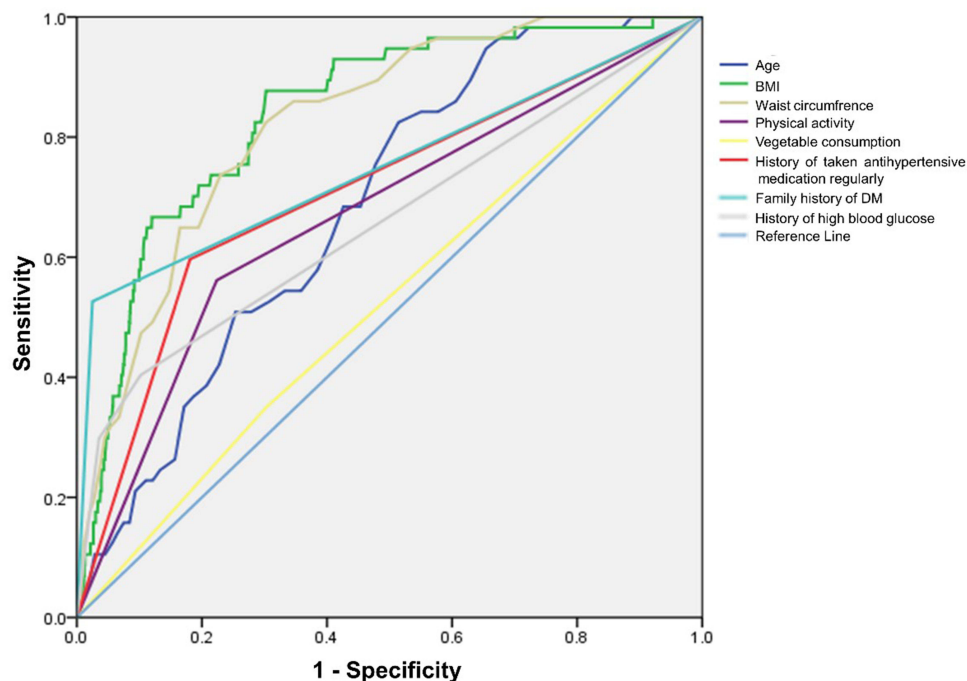


Figure 2 The ROC of risk factors in the ModAsian FINRISC.

Abbreviations: BMI, Body mass index; DM, Diabetes mellitus.

Table 4 Multivariate Regression Model of Factors Related to Predicting High and Very High 10-Year Risk of Developing Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (n = 2258)

Factors		OR	95% CI	p
Residential Location	City area	1		
	Delta region	5.62	1.91–16.54	0.002
	Coastal region	2.44	0.78–7.59	0.124
	Mountainous area	1.77	0.54–5.83	0.348
Sex	Female	1		
	Male	0.75	0.34–1.67	0.483
Highest level of education	Illiteracy	1		
	Primary & Secondary school	2.13	0.86–5.27	0.101
	Tertiary school or higher	1.948	0.93–4.06	0.076
Occupational status	Retiree/infirmity	1		
	Working	0.35	0.20–0.62	<0.001
Marital status	Single/Divorced/Widow/Widower	1		
	Married	1.33	0.70–2.52	0.381
Smoking	No	1		
	Yes	0.631	0.29–1.36	0.242
Alcohol consumption in 30 days	No	1		
	Yes	1.34	0.64–2.81	0.440
Dyslipidemia	No	1		
	Yes	2.45	0.76–7.98	0.140

Abbreviations: OR, Odd ratio; CI, Confident Interval.

equivalent to 95 people) will develop T2DM by 2030. Our result is higher than the previous finding of Anne Jolle et al (4.0%),³¹ and Luu Minh Chau and Dau Xuan Canh (3.27%).²¹ The possible explanation for these differences is that our study selected people ≥ 25 years old, but Anne Jolle et al researched subjects ≥ 20 years old, and Luu Minh Chau and Dau Xuan Canh selected people ≥ 18 years old.^{21,31} In the FINDRISC and ModAsian FINDRISC, age is an important risk factor for T2DM; the older the age, the greater the risk. This can be used to explain the difference between our study and the results of Do Ich Thanh et al, with 6.0% when the study was conducted on subjects ≥ 45 years of age.³²

Our study shows that in the population ≥ 25 years old, 2.52% are at high or very high risk of developing T2DM in the next 10 years, and 9.65% are at moderate to very high risk (Table 1). Compared with the study of Do Ich Thanh et al, the study conducted in Da Nang city in 1000 people ≥ 45 years old,³² our results are much lower than the results of 16.7% of people at moderate to very high risk of developing T2DM in the next 10 years. The difference in the age selection criteria could be the main reason for these results; as per our findings, age is a significant factor in the prognosis of the 10-year risk of developing T2DM. Age is a strong risk factor for many CVD diseases, as the SCORE2³³ and SCORE2-OP³⁴ were recently demonstrated. Our results once again show that people with old age should be at least screened for diabetes and other atherosclerotic cardiovascular diseases for early prevention and treatment. But our study has findings that among the risk factors in the ModAsian FINDRISC, BMI, waist circumference, family history of DM, and history of regular taking the antihypertensive medication are the most associated factors with good to very good quality prognosis. In contrast, age, a non-modifiable risk factor, is a satisfactory risk factor with AUC = 0.685. The FINDRISC collects both traditional and modern cardiovascular risk factors but focuses on modifiable risk factors, and this helps people at risk of developing T2DM in the next 10 years to recognize their risk factors early and change their lifestyle to reduce their risk.

Interestingly, as our multivariate regression analysis results in Table 4, residential location and occupational status are strongly associated with a high and very high risk of developing T2DM. With these results, campaigns to screen for T2DM, as well as annual cardiovascular risk counseling and education programs, should especially focus on this group of people.

Our findings indicated that the ModAsian FINDRISC would be a valuable tool for healthcare workers to plan more cost-effective interventions focusing on the group with a high and very high risk of T2DM. However, adherence to intervention programs related to behavioral risk factors remains low since most programs lack supervision, and social support and employ an ineffective mode of delivery.^{35,36} Recently, the application of digital health (mobile apps, health chatbots, virtual health consultancy) offered novel management of modification risk factors with lower cost, more accessibility, and personalization.^{37,38} Thus, further study on the effectiveness of digital health intervention (mobile apps, health chatbot, virtual health consultancy) on FINDRISC score is essential to control the risk of diabetes development.

Conclusion

In conclusion, 4.21% of Vietnamese people 25 years old or above are predicted to develop type 2 diabetes mellitus in the next 10 years. The screening campaign for diabetes and lifestyle intervention focusing on reducing weight, waist circumference, and blood pressure control is needed for better prevention in the Vietnamese population.

Data Sharing Statement

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available upon reasonable request to the corresponding author.

Ethics Statement

The studies involving human participants were reviewed and approved by the Institutional Ethical Review Committee of Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Hue University, Vietnam (IRB No. H2020/380). The patients/participants provided their written informed consent to participate in this study.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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