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Impact of objectively measured sedentary behaviour on changes in insulin resistance and secretion over three years: interaction with weight gain.

The RISC Study.

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Abstract

Aims.-The importance of reducing sedentary-time is increasingly recognized for the prevention of diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Despite this, the *prospective* association between sedentary-time and physical activity with insulin sensitivity and cardio-metabolic risk factors has been little studied.

Methods.-We analyzed data from the European RISC study. Sedentary-time and time in activity of moderate or vigorous intensity were assessed by accelerometry at baseline in 313 men and 414 women, 30-60 years, with insulin sensitivity measured by euglycaemic hyperinsulinemic clamp. Three years later, cardio-metabolic risk factors (anthropometry, glucose, insulin, lipids) were available in 549 participants.

Results.-In cross-sectional analyses using baseline data, after adjusting for age, gender, recruitment centre and time in activity of moderate or vigorous intensity, significant unfavorable associations were observed between higher sedentary-time with body weight, HDL-cholesterol, triglycerides, clamp-measured insulin sensitivity and insulin secretion (all $P_{trend}<0.002$). Sedentary-time remained significantly associated with insulin secretion, after adjustment for insulin sensitivity ($P_{trend}=0.02$). In longitudinal analyses, higher baseline sedentary-time was associated with 3-year increases in fasting glucose, fasting insulin and the HOMA insulin resistance index, for the 50% of our study population who increased their BMI by at least 0.3 kg/m² (all $P_{trend}<0.01$); these relations remained significant after adjusting for time spent in activity of moderate or vigorous intensity. The 3-year increase in insulin secretion was lower in those spending more time in activity of moderate or vigorous intensity ($P_{trend}=0.03$).

Discussion.-This prospective data suggest that less sedentary behaviour, may counteract in part, some of the negative effects of increasing body weight on glucose-insulin homeostasis.

Keywords: cardio-metabolic risk, glucose, insulin, insulin resistance, physical activity, prospective, sedentary-time

Abbreviations: HOMA-IR: Homeostatic Model Assessment index of Insulin Resistance homeostasis

Impact d'un comportement sédentaire sur le changement de l'insulino-résistance et l'insulino-sécrétion sur trois ans : interaction avec le gain de poids L'étude RISC.

Objectifs.-La limitation du temps consacré à des occupations sédentaires est de plus en plus prise en compte en matière de prévention du diabète et des maladies cardio-vasculaires. Cependant, l'association *prospective* entre comportements sédentaires et/ou l'activité physique et les facteurs de risque cardio-métaboliques est mal connue.

Matériel et méthodes.-Le temps sédentaire et la durée d'activité physique d'intensité modérée ou élevée ont été mesurés par accéléromètres chez 313 hommes et 414 femmes, âgés de 30 à 60 ans à l'inclusion dans l'étude européenne RISC. De façon concomitante, l'insulino-sensibilité a été quantifiée par clamp euglycémique hyperinsulinémique. Après trois ans, les facteurs de risque cardio-métaboliques (anthropométrie, glycémie, insulinémie, lipides) ont été remesurés et étaient analysables chez 549 participants de l'étude.

Résultats.-Les analyses transversales à l'inclusion, après ajustement sur l'âge, le sexe, le centre de recrutement et la durée d'activité physique d'intensité modérée ou élevée, montraient des associations défavorables entre le temps sédentaire et le poids corporel, le cholestérol-HDL, les triglycérides, l'insulino-sensibilité (mesuré par le clamp) et l'insulino-sécrétion (tous $P_{tendance} < 0.002$). L'association entre le temps sédentaire et l'insulino-sécrétion restait significative après ajustement pour l'insulino-sensibilité ($P_{tendance} = 0.02$). Les analyses longitudinales montraient que plus de temps passé sédentaire était élevé, plus la glycémie et l'insulinémie à jeun et l'indice HOMA d'insulino-résistance étaient augmentés, mais ceci uniquement chez les individus dont l'IMC augmentait: (de plus de 0.3 kg/m², médiane de sa variation sur 3 ans) (tous $P_{tendance} < 0.01$); ces associations restaient significatives après ajustement additionnel sur la durée des activités physiques d'intensité modérée ou élevée. La variation sur 3 ans de l'insulino-sécrétion était plus basse chez ceux qui passaient plus de temps dans les activités physiques d'intensité modérée ou élevée ($P_{trend} = 0.03$).

Conclusions.-Les données de cette étude prospective suggèrent qu'une limitation du temps consacré aux occupations sédentaires pourrait compenser, au moins en partie, les effets négatifs d'une augmentation de poids sur l'homéostasie glucidique.

Mots clés : activité physique, comportement sédentaire, glycémie, insulinémie, insulino-résistance, prospective, risque cardio-métabolique

Introduction

In addition to the well-established role of physical activity for prevention of chronic diseases such as type 2 diabetes [1,2], the deleterious impact of sedentary-time is increasingly documented [3,4]. In longitudinal studies, mortality and morbidity have been associated with sedentary behaviours, such as television viewing [5,6], but this is only part of the time spent sedentary [7]. In developed countries, more than 50% of waking time, as measured by accelerometry, is sedentary [8-11]. Sedentary-time as recorded by questionnaire is lower, and depends not only on the validity and reliability of questionnaires [12] but also on the questions asked and the definitions used. In European countries, the prevalence of sedentary-time, as evaluated by the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) and defined as less than 3,000 MET minutes per week accumulated over seven days, ranged from 19% to 43%; 23% to 56% of people spent > 6 hours per day sitting [13]. Thus in western societies, a very large percentage of waking time is spent sedentary.

While the relations between sedentary-time and morbidity and mortality have been extensively studied [3-6], we have identified only three *prospective studies* with objectively measured sedentary-time that investigated its impact on changes in cardio-metabolic risk [10,14,15]. Changes in cardio-metabolic risk factors have been studied in relation with *physical activity* documented objectively [16] and by questionnaire [17-22].

In contrast, *cross-sectional studies* have evaluated sedentary-time and cardio-metabolic risk factors, with sedentary-time evaluated objectively by accelerometry [9,11,23], and by questionnaire [24-26]. We have already shown that insulin sensitivity is related with total activity, the intensity of activity and with sedentary-time, using cross-sectional data from the Relationship between Insulin Sensitivity and Cardiovascular disease (RISC) Study, where activity was evaluated by an accelerometer [8].

This report studies the 3-year evolution of cardio-metabolic risk factors with sedentary-time, in participants from the RISC Study [27]. In parallel we study associations with time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity.

Research Design and Methods

RISC is a 3-year observational cohort study aiming to evaluate insulin resistance and atherosclerosis development [27]; in 2002-2004, > 1,400 volunteers were recruited in 20 centres in 13 European countries, aged 30-60 years, without diabetes, hypertension, or dyslipidaemia. Each recruitment centre had ethics committee approval for the study, and participants gave written informed consent. Examinations included anthropometry, blood pressure, blood sampling, oral glucose tolerance test (blood drawn at fasting, 30, 60, 90 and 120 mins), euglycaemic hyperinsulinaemic clamp. Activity and sedentary behaviours were monitored in participants who consented to wear an accelerometer. All above examinations, except for the euglycaemic hyperinsulinaemic clamp and accelerometer monitoring, were repeated after three years.

Study Population

At baseline, among 1259 volunteers with an evaluation of insulin sensitivity, 847 had data on physical activity recorded by accelerometry, 777 satisfied study entry criteria, and 727 had data on cardio-metabolic parameters. At three years, anthropometry, blood pressure and plasma sample data were available for 549 participants.

Methods of measurement of cardio-metabolic risk factors

Body weight and body composition (fat-free-mass, fat-mass) were measured by bipedal bioelectric impedance analysis (TBF300; TANITA International Division, UK) on lightly clad participants, height with a clinical stadiometer, waist circumference by tape-measure horizontally placed mid-way between the lower costal margins and iliac crests on the midaxillary line; $\text{body-fat (\%)} = 100 * (\text{fat-mass(kg)}) / \text{body-weight(kg)}$. Sitting systolic and diastolic blood pressures were measured three times by an automated device (OMRON 705cp, OMRON Healthcare Europe, Netherlands) and the median used in analyses.

Biology was assayed centrally [27]. In Odense, Denmark, plasma glucose was measured by the glucose oxidase technique (Cobas Integra; Roche), and serum insulin by a specific time-resolved fluoroimmunoassay (AutoDELFIA Insulin kit; Wallac Oy, Turku, Finland). In Dublin, Ireland, total-cholesterol, HDL-cholesterol and triglycerides were measured using colorimetric enzymatic tests (respectively, Roche Cholesterol Method for Modular Systems, Roche HDL 2nd Generation Method for Modular Systems, and Roche Triglycerides Method for Modular System). LDL-cholesterol concentration was calculated by the Friedewald formula.

At baseline the hyperinsulinaemic euglycaemic clamp quantified insulin sensitivity [27]. The Homeostatic Model Assessment index of insulin resistance HOMA-IR was calculated at baseline and three years [28].

Insulin secretion has been quantified at baseline and at three years by:

Insulin secretion index = (insulin 30min-insulin 0min)/(glucose 30min) [29].

Physical activity and sedentary-time were measured objectively by a small single-axis accelerometer (Actigraph, AM7164-2.2; Computer Science and Applications, Pensacola, FL) [30]. Acceleration signals were digitized by an 8-bit analog to digital converter, sampling 10 times per second. Each digitized signal was summed over a 1-minute interval and total activity (counts per minute) was saved in memory. The accelerometer was secured by a belt at the small of the back from waking until going to sleep, except during water-based activities, and it was worn for up to eight days. We included only those days when the accelerometer was worn for at least 10 hours and only those people with at least three days of recording. Non-wearing periods were identified as 60 minutes or more of continuous zero counts. Accelerometer data were processed with custom software developed for this project using SAS version 9.1 [8].

Cut-offs were used to define sedentary behavior (<100 counts/min), and activities of moderate or vigorous intensity (1952 to 5724 counts/min, and >5724 counts/min, respectively) [30,31]. For activity of moderate or vigorous intensity, >10 minutes was required, according to recommendations of “bouts lasting 10 minutes or more” [1].

Two parameters are analyzed in this report:

- sedentary-time, the time when participants were sedentary;
- time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity.

Statistical Analyses

Analyses used SAS (version 9.2). Variables with non-symmetric distributions: triglycerides, insulin, insulin sensitivity, HOMA-IR, and the insulin secretion index, were logarithmically transformed. Participant characteristics, at baseline and follow-up, are described by means (SD), geometric means ($x/\div \exp[\text{SD log-transformed data}]$) or n (%), and compared between men and women, or between those followed at three years and those not followed, using t-tests, χ^2 tests and for the activity variables, Wilcoxon tests. Spearman correlation coefficients were calculated. Linear models were used to study both cross-sectional associations and the three-year evolution of cardio-metabolic risk factors, in relation with activity variables measured at baseline; models were adjusted for age, gender and for recruitment centre

(included in models as a random factor). Data from men and women were combined as there were very few interactions between gender and activity variables; gender specific results are presented where there was a significant interaction.

To correct for the time that the accelerometer was worn, we analysed residuals from sex-specific models with time variables regressed on the time the accelerometer was worn [23,32]. We have not analysed time spent in light intensity activity (time not sedentary *nor* in activity of moderate or vigorous intensity) as it was highly correlated with sedentary-time ($r_{\text{Spearman}} = -0.95, -0.98$ in men and women respectively).

Sedentary-time and time spent in activity of moderate or vigorous intensity were analyzed in sex-specific quartile groups, and P_{trend} across quartile groups is presented. As 31% of men and 34% of women had no activity of moderate or vigorous intensity, this variable and sedentary-time are analyzed in classes. In a sensitivity analysis, sedentary-time was analyzed as a continuous variable.

Cross-sectional associations with sedentary-time were further adjusted for time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity, and associations with time spent in activity of moderate or vigorous intensity were further adjusted for BMI.

The three-year evolution of *all* cardio-metabolic risk factors was analysed according to baseline sedentary-time and time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity. Interactions were sought between sedentary-time and factors which could modify the effect of sedentary time: baseline insulin sensitivity, baseline BMI and three-year change in BMI. These three factors were divided according to their medians. Significant interactions were only observed ($P < 0.05$) between change in BMI (median = +0.3 kg/m²) and cardio-metabolic risk factor evolution. Sedentary-time analyses were further adjusted on time spent at baseline in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity.

Results

Population description

The mean age at baseline of the 313 men and 414 women was 43 and 45 years, with mean BMI 25.8 and 24.3 kg/m², respectively (Table 1). Gender differences were observed for most of the body composition and metabolic variables, and men generally had a more at-risk profile than women. In our study population, more than 60% of accelerometer wearing time was spent sedentary, and on average, men spent more hours sedentary than women ($P = 0.0007$). Men spent marginally more time in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity than women ($P = 0.12$). Sedentary-time and time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous

intensity, both adjusted for the time the accelerometer was worn, were correlated, with Spearman correlation coefficients $r=-0.15$ for men and $r=-0.25$ for women (both $P<0.007$).

The participants who were followed up at three years, were older than those who did not participate (45 vs 41 years, $P=0.0001$), but there were no differences in other baseline variables after age adjustment.

Cross-sectional analysis of sedentary-time and physical activity with cardio-metabolic risk factors at baseline

Sedentary-time was positively associated with body weight (but not with BMI or body fat), waist circumference, triglycerides, insulin secretion, and negatively associated with insulin sensitivity (as measured by the clamp) and HDL-cholesterol, after adjustment for age, gender and recruitment centre (all $P_{trend}<0.04$) (Table 2); these relations were attenuated but all remained statistically significant after adjustment for the time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity, excepting for waist circumference ($P_{trend}=0.12$). The insulin secretion index increased with sedentary-time, and remained significant after additional adjustment for clamp measured insulin sensitivity ($P_{trend}=0.02$).

When sedentary-time was analyzed as a continuous variable rather than in quartiles, the relations for higher body weight, triglycerides, insulin secretion, insulin sensitivity, and lower HDL-cholesterol, remained significant; further, LDL-cholesterol and 2h-insulin were positively and significantly related with sedentary-time ($P_{trend}=0.04$, 0.008 respectively) and fasting glucose and fasting insulin both showed a marginal significance ($P_{trend}=0.056$, 0.054 respectively); waist circumference also showed a marginal association ($P_{trend}=0.13$).

Supplementary Table 1 shows mean values of cardio-metabolic parameters according to quartiles of time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity. The anthropometric measures were strongly related with the time spent in these activities (all $P_{trend}<0.0001$), and waist circumference remained associated after adjustment for BMI. Blood pressure, heart rate; lipids, insulin and insulin sensitivity measured both by the clamp and by the HOMA-IR index as well as insulin secretion were associated with the time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity (all $P_{trend}<0.05$); glucose concentrations were not associated with these activities. After adjusting for BMI, more time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity was associated with lower waist circumference, heart rate, total and LDL-cholesterol, fasting insulin and higher HDL-cholesterol concentrations. The favorable relations seen with blood pressure, triglycerides, insulin sensitivity and insulin secretion were no longer significant after accounting for BMI.

Prospective analysis of sedentary-time and physical activity with the evolution of cardio-metabolic risk factors

There were no relations between sedentary time or time in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity and changes in cardio-metabolic risk factors, and there were no effect modifications with baseline BMI or insulin sensitivity, as interactions were all non-significant. However for the 3-year change in BMI, there were significant interactions for both activity variables, with fasting glucose, fasting insulin and HOMA-IR. In the 50% of participants who had an increase in BMI of at least 0.3 kg/m², (median BMI change), baseline sedentary-time and the time in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity, were associated with the evolutions in fasting glucose, fasting insulin and HOMA-IR (Fig. 1, Supplementary Fig. 1): people with sedentary time below the lower quartile had a 0.2 mmol/l lower 3-year change in fasting glucose than those above the upper quartile. These three relations with baseline sedentary-time remained significant after controlling for time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity (all $P_{trend} < 0.05$).

The only other significant association was a smaller 3-year change in insulin secretion in those with more time spent in moderate or vigorous activity at baseline ($P_{trend} = 0.03$, with mean insulin secretion indices in the four quartile groups: 17.8, 14.4, 16.3, and 12.6 respectively). This association remained significant after adjusting for the 3-year change in the HOMA-IR index ($P_{trend} = 0.05$), but lost significance when adjusted for baseline insulin clamp-evaluated insulin sensitivity ($P_{trend} = 0.55$). There was no interaction with the 3-year change in BMI ($P = 0.15$).

At baseline, there were no significant differences in the characteristics of those who increased their BMI by at least 0.3 kg/m², and those who did not. The factor that differed most between these two groups was insulin sensitivity, with geometric means of 134 and 144 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}\cdot\text{kg}_{\text{FFEM}}^{-1}\cdot\text{nmol/l}^{-1}$ respectively ($P = 0.066$).

Changes in other cardio-metabolic parameters, (BMI, waist circumference, blood pressure, heart rate, total, HDL- and LDL-cholesterol, triglycerides, the post charge values of glucose and insulin) were **not significantly** related with sedentary-time, nor with the time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity.

Discussion

Less sedentary-time and more time in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity at baseline were associated with *smaller increases* in fasting glucose, fasting insulin and insulin resistance over the 3-year period, but only in those who increased more their BMI.

In cross-sectional analyses, the time in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity was associated with lower values of the anthropometric variables, whereas sedentary-time was associated only with a higher body weight, after adjusting for time in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity. Sedentary-time was also associated with higher triglycerides, insulin sensitivity and secretion and lower HDL-cholesterol, after adjusting for time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity. Insulin secretion was still related with sedentary-time after additionally adjusting on clamp-measured insulin sensitivity. For participants who spent more time in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity, after BMI adjustment, lower mean values were recorded for waist circumference, heart rate, total, LDL-cholesterol and fasting insulin and higher means for HDL-cholesterol.

Cross sectional relations between cardio-metabolic risk factors and objectively measured sedentary-time

Our cross-sectional results can be compared with studies on sedentary behaviour assessed using accelerometry [9,11,15,23]. Of note none of these studies assessed insulin sensitivity by the gold-standard clamp method. After accounting for physical activity, a small Australian study found that waist, only, was related with sedentary-time [9]; one study in the NHANES population showed no relation with the metabolic syndrome [11], yet another analysis on a larger NHANES population showed relations with waist circumference, HDL-cholesterol, triglycerides, insulin, HOMA-IR and the HOMA insulin-secretion index [15]; in a study of newly-diagnosed type 2 diabetic patients, associations were found with waist circumference, HDL cholesterol, insulin and the HOMA-IR index [23].

In our study, body weight (but not BMI nor waist circumference), HDL-cholesterol, triglycerides, clamp measured insulin sensitivity (but not HOMA-IR) and insulin secretion were all associated with sedentary-time, after adjusting for the time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity. These results are in line with other studies, and show the advantages of the more precise clamp measure of insulin sensitivity over the HOMA-IR index, which was not significantly associated with sedentary-time in the RISC data. Furthermore insulin secretion remained associated with sedentary-time after adjustment for clamp measured insulin sensitivity. Both insulin sensitivity and insulin secretion are key

elements in the progression towards type 2 diabetes, and this association with sedentary-time provides a rationale for targeting sedentary behavior in diabetes prevention programs.

Prospective relations between changes in cardio-metabolic risk factors and objectively evaluated sedentary-time

In the Ely study, sedentary-time was measured objectively by heart rate monitoring and insulin sensitivity was evaluated by both fasting plasma insulin and the HOMA-IR index in 166 men and 210 women followed 5.6 years [10]. Percent time sedentary and percent time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity were significantly associated with fasting insulin concentrations, but only sedentary-time remained associated after adjustment for covariates, in particular *baseline* fasting insulin.

In the ProActive trial [14], 81 men and 111 women with a family history of diabetes were followed over one year. Physical activity was measured by accelerometry. The HOMA-IR index and fasting insulin at follow up were only associated with time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity but not with sedentary-time.

The Early Activity in Diabetes study [15], after a follow-up of six months, showed a significant relation between sedentary-time and HDL-cholesterol, even after adjustment for waist circumference ($P=0.003$) and there were marginal relations with waist circumference, insulin and the HOMA-IR index (all $P<0.1$); the latter two relations were greatly attenuated after adjustment on waist circumference.

In our study, we found a relation between change in the HOMA-IR index, as well as for fasting glucose and insulin, with sedentary-time and with the time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity – but only in the half of the population gaining more weight over follow-up. Body weight gain over time is recognized as a risk factor for type 2 diabetes [33-35] and cardiovascular disease [36], and our results show that less sedentary-time and more activity can influence glucose homeostasis. The data reinforce the notion that efforts should be directed at limiting time spent in sedentary behavior for maintenance of metabolic health over time, independently of physical activity, even though there was no association with changes in lipids or blood pressure.

The 3-year change in insulin secretion was lower in those who spent more time in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity – but as might be expected, this relation was no longer significant after adjusting on the baseline clamp-based insulin sensitivity, because their higher insulin sensitivity required less insulin secretion.

Study strengths and limitations

To our knowledge, this is the first study to report on associations between **objectively** measured sedentary-time and its relation with **changes** in cardio-metabolic risk factors. We were also able to evaluate insulin sensitivity and insulin secretion.

One of the disadvantages of using accelerometry is that we do not know when people are not wearing the accelerometer, and we and others have defined non-wearing periods by an arbitrary period of continuous zero counts. Thus, the sedentary-time may be over-evaluated as the accelerometer was not being worn, and conversely, excluded time may be very long periods of sedentary-time.

We were not able to follow-up our entire baseline population, however the baseline characteristics of participants studied at three years were similar to those not studied.

A further limitation is that we did not have a second accelerometer recording to evaluate changes in activity over the three years, but from the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) [13,37] there was little change in total activity in our study population, with a mean total MET-minutes per week increase of 5% ($P=0.2$).

Our definition of moderate and vigorous activity required bouts of 10 minutes of such activities, in accord with recommendations [1]. When we adjusted the prospective relations with sedentary time for total physical activity at baseline, the results were attenuated, and remained significant only for the change in fasting glucose.

Conclusions

As summarized by Tremblay [3] “sedentary behaviour, as distinct from lack of moderate to vigorous physical activity, has independent and qualitatively different effects on human metabolism, physical function, and health outcomes and thus should be treated as a separate and unique construct”. In experimental work, sedentary-time has been associated with higher lipids (partly mediated by lipoprotein lipase activity) [37], higher glucose and insulin resistance (perhaps mediated by muscle glucose transporter (GLUT4) protein content) [38].

In the RISC free-living population, more than 60% of time was spent sedentary, and less than 1% of time in activity of moderate or vigorous intensity - the remaining time was spent in “light activities”, which contribute to the total daily physical activity. While recommendations to increase activity with moderate intensity activities such as walking are important, the promotion of less sedentary behaviour and more light activity is also important.

Indeed, the changes in fasting glucose, insulin and the HOMA-IR index were all attenuated after adjusting for total activity, but not for activity of a moderate or vigorous intensity.

The relations we and others have observed are not strong, and the parameters shown to have effects have not always been consistent between studies. However, changing the level of activity may have an impact on metabolic health if intervention can induce a population shift to less sedentary-time. Indeed two recent reviews propose that high quality prospective studies using device based measures may provide a better understanding of the impact of sedentary-time on health outcomes [39,40].

In conclusion, these results suggest that less sedentary behaviour and more activities of moderate or vigorous intensity may partly counteract some of the negative effects of increasing body weight on glucose homeostasis over time. These findings may help target at risk groups in health policies aiming to prevent diabetes at the population level.

Author contributions

EL and BB carried out the statistical analyses and wrote the article; BH and JMO provided advice during these two stages; JMD, KH, ML, JJN recruited participants and provided input to the final version of the article.

The authors have no conflict of interest in regard to this paper.

For the complete list of RISC investigators, please see [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX](#)

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FIGURE LEGEND

Fig. 1 Mean (SE) of 3-year changes in **(a)** fasting glucose, **(b)** fasting insulin and **(c)** the HOMA-IR index according to baseline sedentary-time, adjusted for age, gender and clinical recruitment centre, according to strata of change in BMI below and above the median change of +0.3 kg/m². The RISC study

Table 1

Anthropometric and metabolic characteristics and accelerometer measures of activity: the RISC study

	Men (n=313)	Women (n=414)	<i>P</i> -value ^c
Age (years)	43 ± 9	45 ± 8	0.02
Body weight (kg)	82 ± 12	66 ± 12	<0.0001
BMI (kg/m ²)	25.8 ± 3.1	24.3 ± 4.0	<0.0001
Body fat (%)	21 ± 6	32 ± 7	<0.0001
Waist circumference (cm)	92 ± 10	80 ± 11	<0.0001
Systolic BP (mmHg)	122 ± 10	113 ± 12	<0.0001
Diastolic BP (mmHg)	76 ± 7	73 ± 8	<0.0001
Heart rate (beats/min)	64 ± 9	69 ± 11	<0.0001
Total cholesterol (mmol/l)	4.88 ± 0.85	4.78 ± 0.85	0.10
HDL-cholesterol (mmol/l)	1.28 ± 0.28	1.61 ± 0.40	<0.0001
LDL-cholesterol (mmol/l)	3.07 ± 0.77	2.73 ± 0.78	<0.0001
Triglycerides (mmol/l) ^a	1.05 x/÷ 1.57	0.85 x/÷ 1.56	<0.0001
Fasting glucose (mmol/l)	5.2 ± 0.5	5.0 ± 0.5	<0.0001
2h-glucose (mmol/l)	5.6 ± 1.5	5.8 ± 1.5	0.06
Fasting insulin (pmol/l) ^a	30 x/÷ 1.67	28 x/÷ 1.69	0.12
2h-insulin (pmol/l) ^a	114 x/÷ 2.46	155 x/÷ 2.05	<0.0001
Insulin sensitivity (μmol.min ⁻¹ .kg _{FFM} ⁻¹ .nmol/l ⁻¹) ^a	121 x/÷ 1.63	149 x/÷ 1.50	<0.0001
HOMA-IR ^a	6.92 x/÷ 1.73	6.23 x/÷ 1.78	0.01
Insulin secretion index ^a	25 x/÷ 1.87	25 x/÷ 1.92	0.64
ACCELEROMETER			
Number of days accelerometer worn	6 (5, 7)	6 (5, 7)	0.94
Wearing time (hours)	92 (72, 105)	87 (70-103)	0.06
Sedentary-time (hours) ^b	55 (41, 64)	50 (39-60)	0.0007
Percent time	62%	59%	
Moderate or vigorous intensity activity (hours) ^b	0.6 (0.0-1.8)	0.4 (0.0, 1.4)	0.12
Percent time	1%	1%	
No moderate or vigorous intensity activity, but not sedentary (hours)	30 (22, 39)	34 (25, 41)	0.02
Percent time	37%	40%	

Data shown are n (%), means ± SD, or geometric means x/÷ (exponent of SD of the log transformed variable) or for the ACCELEROMETER variables median (lower quartile, upper quartile) or %.

^a Logarithm taken for comparing geometric means.

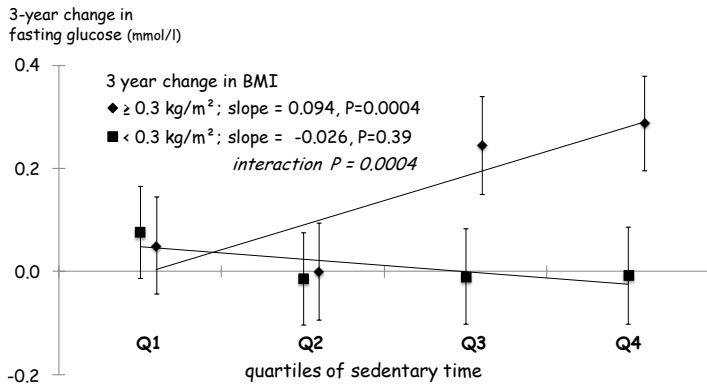
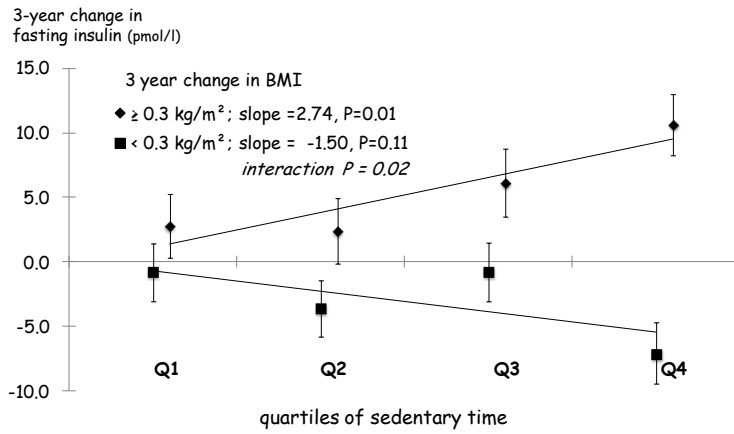
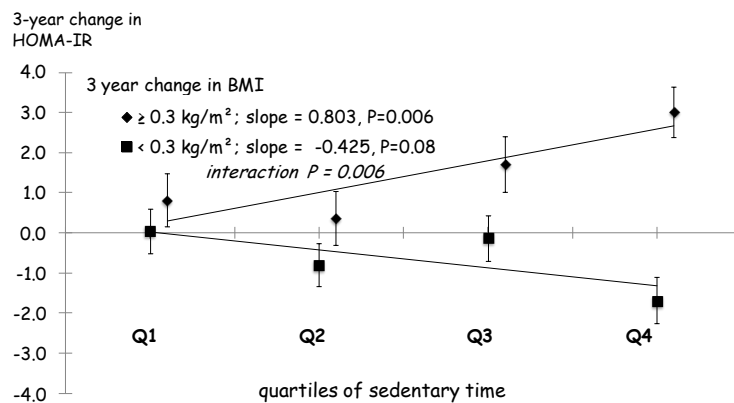
^b Sedentary: <100 counts/min; Moderate or vigorous intensity activity: ≥10 consecutive mins with > 1,952counts/min.

^c *t*-tests for continuous variables, χ^2 test for categorical variables, Wilcoxon tests for ACCELEROMETER variables

Table 2
 Cardio-metabolic risk factors, means (SE) or geometric means [SE]^a, according to quartiles of time spent sedentary at baseline adjusted for the time the accelerometer was worn; means are adjusted for age, gender and recruitment centre; P_{trend} values are adjusted for age, gender and recruitment centre and additionally for time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity. The RISC Study

	Sedentary-Time				P_{trend}		
	Men (n=313)	Quartile 1 < 50.4 hrs n=78	Quartile 2 50.4-56.9 hrs n=79	Quartile 3 57.0-61.8 hrs n=78	Quartile 4 ≥ 62 hrs n=78	Adjusted: age, sex, centre	Adjusted: age, sex, centre, mod/vig activity
	Women (n=414)	< 45.9 hrs n=103	45.9-51.5 hrs n=104	51.6-57.3 hrs n=104	≥ 57.4 hrs n=103		
Body weight (kg)		71 (1.10)	71 (1.09)	74 (1.11)	74 (1.10)	0.002	0.006
BMI (kg/m ²)		25.0 (0.30)	24.4 (0.30)	25.2 (0.30)	25.2 (0.30)	0.21	0.43
Body fat (%)		27 (0.59)	26 (0.58)	27 (0.59)	27 (0.59)	0.26	0.59
Waist circumference (cm)		85 (1.07)	84 (1.07)	86 (1.09)	86 (1.08)	0.04	0.12
Systolic BP (mmHg)		116 (1.09)	116 (1.09)	117 (1.11)	117 (1.10)	0.35	0.48
Diastolic BP (mmHg)		73 (0.72)	74 (0.71)	74 (0.73)	74 (0.72)	0.44	0.59
Heart rate (beats/min)		67 (1.23)	67 (1.23)	66 (1.24)	67 (1.24)	0.70	0.33
Total cholesterol (mmol/l)		4.72 (0.08)	4.76 (0.08)	4.87 (0.08)	4.77 (0.08)	0.30	0.59
HDL-cholesterol (mmol/l)		1.51 (0.03)	1.51 (0.03)	1.43 (0.03)	1.41 (0.03)	0.002	0.007
LDL-cholesterol (mmol/l)		2.78 (0.08)	2.82 (0.08)	2.95 (0.08)	2.85 (0.08)	0.13	0.36
Triglycerides (mmol/l) ^a		0.85 [1.04]	0.89 [1.04]	0.94 [1.04]	0.99 [1.04]	0.0004	0.003
Fasting glucose (mmol/l)		5.06 (0.06)	5.06 (0.06)	5.03 (0.06)	5.01 (0.06)	0.31	0.29
2h-glucose (mmol/l)		5.67 (0.16)	5.73 (0.15)	5.46 (0.16)	5.78 (0.16)	0.99	0.98
Fasting insulin (pmol/l) ^a		27 [1.05]	28 [1.05]	29 [1.05]	29 [1.05]	0.12	0.28
2h-insulin (pmol/l) ^a		120 [1.09]	129 [1.09]	132 [1.09]	138 [1.09]	0.08	0.13
Insulin sensitivity ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}\cdot\text{kg}_{\text{FFM}}^{-1}\cdot\text{nmol/l}^{-1}$) ^a		146 [1.05]	134 [1.05]	131 [1.05]	122 [1.05]	0.0001	0.0005
HOMA-IR ^a		6.11 [1.05]	6.30 [1.05]	6.50 [1.05]	6.54 [1.05]	0.20	0.42
Insulin secretion index ^a		23 [1.06]	23 [1.06]	27 [1.06]	27 [1.06]	0.001	0.002

^a geometric means [SE]

A**B****C**

Supplementary Material

Supplementary Table 1

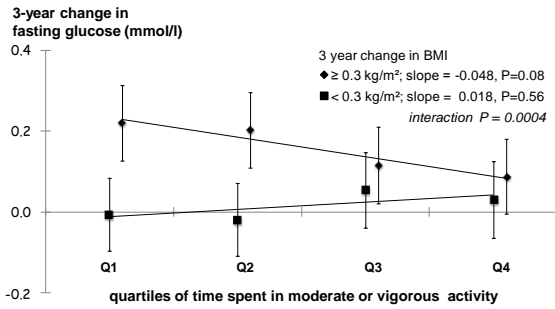
Cardio-metabolic risk factors, means (SE) or geometric means [SE]^a, according to quartiles of time spent in activities of moderate or vigorous intensity at baseline, adjusted for the time the accelerometer was worn; means are adjusted for age and recruitment centre; P_{trend} values are adjusted for age, gender, recruitment centre and additionally for BMI. The RISC Study

		Time Spent in Moderate or Vigorous Activity				P_{trend}	
		Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Adjusted: age, centre	Adjusted: age, centre, BMI
Men (n=313)		< 0.12 hrs n=80	0.12–0.65 hrs n=77	0.66-1.73 hours n=77	≥ 1.74 hrs n=79		
Women (n=414)		< 0.09 hrs n=104	0.09–0.39 hrs n=103	0.40-1.39 hrs n=103	≥ 1.40 hrs n=104		
Body weight (kg)		76 (1.11)	73 (1.10)	72 (1.10)	70 (1.12)	0.0001	
BMI (kg/m ²)		25.8 (0.30)	25.1 (0.30)	24.8 (0.30)	24.1 (0.30)	0.0001	
Body fat (%)		28 (0.61)	27 (0.61)	26 (0.60)	25 (0.62)	0.0001	
Waist circumference (cm)		88 (1.08)	86 (1.07)	85 (1.06)	83 (1.09)	0.0001	0.03
Systolic BP (mmHg)		118 (1.09)	118 (1.08)	115 (1.08)	116 (1.10)	0.04	0.30
Diastolic BP (mmHg)		75 (0.74)	74 (0.73)	73 (0.73)	73 (0.75)	0.02	0.22
Heart rate (beats/min)		68 (1.22)	68 (1.22)	67 (1.21)	64 (1.23)	0.0002	0.002
Total cholesterol (mmol/l)		4.92 (0.08)	4.73 (0.08)	4.78 (0.08)	4.66 (0.08)	0.007	0.03
HDL-cholesterol (mmol/l)		1.42 (0.03)	1.44 (0.03)	1.44 (0.03)	1.55 (0.03)	0.001	0.05
LDL-cholesterol (mmol/l)		3.01 (0.08)	2.80 (0.08)	2.86 (0.08)	2.70 (0.08)	0.0005	0.006
Triglycerides (mmol/l) ^a		0.96 [1.04]	0.95 [1.04]	0.93 [1.06]	0.83 [1.06]	0.003	0.12
Fasting glucose (mmol/l)		5.05 (0.06)	5.09 (0.06)	5.01 (0.06)	5.03 (0.06)	0.38	0.83
2h-glucose (mmol/l)		5.71 (0.15)	5.57 (0.15)	5.64 (0.15)	5.76 (0.16)	0.64	0.14
Fasting insulin (pmol/l) ^a		31 [1.05]	30 [1.05]	28 [1.05]	25 [1.05]	0.0001	0.03
2h-insulin (pmol/l) ^a		140 [1.09]	131 [1.09]	131 [1.09]	119 [1.09]	0.06	0.61
Insulin sensitivity ^a ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}\cdot\text{kg}_{\text{FFM}}^{-1}\cdot\text{nmol/l}^{-1}$)	Men	105 [1.07]	124 [1.07]	114 [1.07]	129 [1.07]	0.03	0.27
	Women	140 [1.05]	135 [1.05]	156 [1.05]	159 [1.07]	0.004	0.12
HOMA-IR ^a	Men	7.24 [1.07]	7.20 [1.07]	6.95 [1.07]	5.97 [1.07]	0.03	0.37
	Women	6.82 [1.07]	6.53 [1.07]	5.74 [1.07]	5.39 [1.07]	0.001	0.11
Insulin secretion index ^a		25.1 [1.06]	25.1 [1.06]	27.0 [1.06]	22.1 [1.06]	0.05	0.38

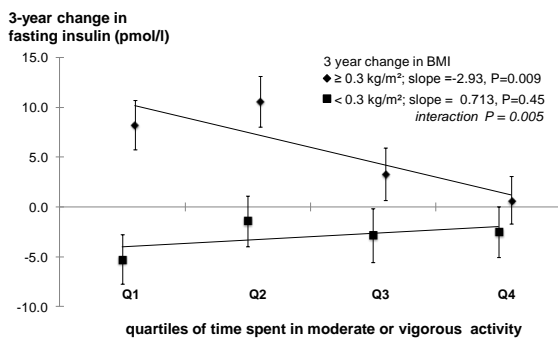
^a geometric means [SE]

Supp Fig. 1 Mean (SE) of 3-year changes in (a) fasting glucose, (b) fasting insulin and (c) the HOMA-IR index according to baseline of time spent in moderate or vigorous activity, adjusted for age, gender and clinical recruitment centre, according to strata of change in BMI below and above the median change of +0.3 kg/m². The RISC study

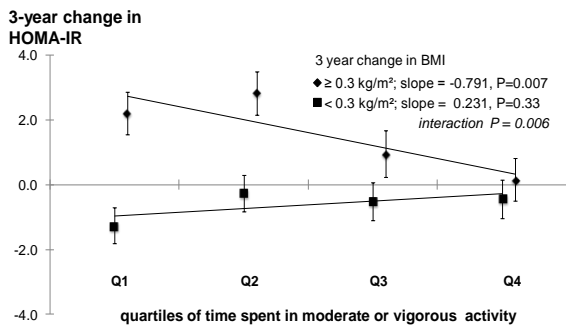
a



b



c



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Further information on the RISC Study and participating centres can be found on www.egir.org.