

Association between prevalence of anaemia and sedentary time among women.

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Abstract

This study aimed to assess the associations between prevalence of anaemia and sedentary time among women. Data of women aged ≥ 10 y who were included in the 6th Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2014-2015) were analyzed (n=3, 593). Self-reported sedentary time was dichotomized into ≥ 7.5 h/d or <7.5 h/d. Sampling weights were generated based on the complex sample to ensure the representativeness of the sample to the Korean population. Logistic regression was used to identify the associations between prevalence of anaemia and sedentary time. The prevalence of anaemia among women aged ≥ 10 y was 9.8%. After adjusting for age, results showed that women with a prevalence of anaemia had a 31% lower odds of sitting for ≥ 7.5 h/d (odds ratios (OR), 0.69; 95% confidence interval (CI), 0.52-0.91) than those without prevalence of anaemia. Women aged between 10-14 y were 7.19 times (CI, 4.28-12.14) more likely to sit for ≥ 7.5 h/d than those aged over 50 y. These findings imply that anaemia control in women aged 10-14 y is necessary to reduce excessive sedentary time.

Keywords: Anaemia, Sedentary time.

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Introduction

Sedentary behavior and increased sedentary time are crucial determinants of health outcomes [1]. Previous studies indicated that an overtly sedentary lifestyle could lead to various physical, psychosocial, and sociological problems globally [1,2]. Findings of previous studies stressed that reducing the excessive sedentary time is the focus of the interventions, and these interventions should be based on the clinical effects [1,2]. However, considering that sedentary behavior is defined as energy expenditure of ≤ 1.5 metabolic equivalent of task (METs) in the waking state, avoiding sedentary behavior would require an individual to expend energy >1.5 in their waking state [2,3]. In order to consume energy >1.5 METs, the required physical and physiological conditions must be met. Standing or activity behaviors need higher energy expenditure than sitting behavior [4]. A variety of physical activities have been applied to reduce the sedentary time [5]. However, the activity level should be evaluated based on the individual's health condition. The individuals must meet the required physical conditions to perform their activity. For example, light-intensity physical activity was effective in reducing the sedentary time of individuals with cardiovascular disease [6]. Anaemia is a risk factor for poorer exercise capacity [5]. Furthermore, excessive sitting time can increase cardiovascular disease risk [7,8]. Therefore, anaemia may lead to prolonged sedentary time among women due to several factors such as development of menstrual disorders and pregnancy [9,10].

Hence, this study aimed to assess the associations between prevalence of anaemia and sedentary time among women.

Materials and Methods

In this study, data of women included in the 6th Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (6th KNHANES; 2014-2015) were analyzed. The 6th KNHANES was approved by the institutional review board of the KCDC (2013-07CON-03-4C and 2013-12EXP-03-5C) [11]. This study involved women aged ≥ 10 y who participated in the 6th KNHANES (2014-2015). Survey on sedentary time was conducted via self-reported interview using the following question: "how many hours do you usually sit or lie on a day?" The sedentary time was dichotomized into sitting ≤ 7.5 h/d and sitting >7.5 h/d; "this cut-off time was chosen based on a meta-analysis that suggested that the risk of all-cause mortality increases when women self-reported to sit approximately $>7-8$ h/d" [12-14]. Haemoglobin test was measured using SLS haemoglobin detection method (2014: XE-2100D, Sysmex/Japan; 2015: XN-9000, Sysmex/Japan). The following reagents were used in the test: Stromatolyser-FB, 4DI, IM, NR, Sulfolyser, Cellpack, Detergent, Cellclean Control, and eCheck (low/normal/high) (Sysmex/Japan). The prevalence of anaemia was calculated by dividing the number of women with haemoglobin >11.0 g/dl with the total number of women aged ≥ 10 . Different haemoglobin levels were used to define patient's anaemia, depending on age and pregnancy status. Results

showed that women aged 10-11 y had a haemoglobin level of >11.5 g/dl, women aged 12-14 y had <12 g/dl, non-pregnant women aged \geq 15 y had <12 g/dl, and pregnant women aged \geq 15 y had <11.0 (g/dl).

Statistical analyses were conducted using the SPSS program (version 18.0) for Windows. Sampling weights were generated based on the complex sample to ensure the representativeness of the sample to the Korean population. Logistic regression was used to determine the associations between prevalence of anaemia and sedentary time. Probability values of <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

Variables are presented in Tables 1 and 2. The total number of women aged \geq 10 y was 3,593, and the mean age was 43.85 ± 0.56 y. Prevalence of anaemia among women aged over 10 y was 9.8%. After adjusting for age, results showed that women with prevalence of anaemia had a 31% lower odds of sitting for \geq 7.5 h/d (OR, 0.69; CI, 0.52-0.91) than those without anaemia. Women aged 10-14 y were 7.19 times (CI, 4.26-12.14) more and women aged 15-49 y were 1.79 times (CI, 1.53-2.09) more likely to sit for \geq 7.5 h/d than those women aged over 50 y.

Table 1. Characteristics among women \geq aged 10 (N=3,083).

Characteristics	N	
	%	SE (Standard Error)
Age, mean	43.85	0.56
Prevalence of anaemia	9.8	0.6
Sedentary time, mean	7.68	0.97
<7.5 h/d	44.9	1.2
\geq 7.5 h/d	55.1	1.2

Table 2. Associations between prevalence of anaemia and sedentary time among women \geq aged 10.

Characteristics	Adjusted for age		
	Sedentary time \geq 7.5 h/d		
	Weighted OR	95% CI	p value
Prevalence of anaemia			
Yes	0.69	0.52-0.91	0.008
No	1	Reference	
Age			
41913	7.19	4.26-12.14	0
15-49	1.79	1.53-2.09	0
50+	1	Reference	

Discussion

As shown in the study results, prevalence of anaemia among women aged over 10 y was 9.8%. These findings support that anaemia occurs more frequently in adolescents and women of reproductive age [9,10]. After adjusting for age, results showed that women with prevalence of anaemia had 31% lower odds of sitting for \geq 7 h/d than those without anaemia. In particular, women aged 10-14 y and 15-49 y seemed to be vulnerable to too much sitting time. Therefore, women aged 10-14 y are at risk of developing anaemia, while women aged of 15-49 y are at risk of developing menstrual disorders and pregnancy-related disorders. These results are similar to the previous study showing that adolescents' sitting behavior is negatively associated with cardiovascular disease [14]. Therefore, the findings imply that a targeted intervention to reduce and regularly interrupt the sitting time of adolescents and women of reproductive age is required. So far, the relationship between prevalence of anaemia and sedentary time were explored minimally. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to evaluate the association between prevalence of anaemia and sedentary time. However, the causes of anaemia were not identified in this study. Hence, future studies should be conducted to identify these causes and appropriate measures should be taken.

Conclusion

In conclusion, prevalence of anaemia was significantly associated with sedentary time among women with anaemia. Importantly, anaemia control in women aged 10-14 y is necessary to reduce excessive sedentary time.

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