OBJECTIVE: To describe: a) the methods used to quantify biochemical indicators of Type 2 Diabetes (T2D), and other cardiovascular risk indicators in the Mexican National Health and Nutrition Survey 2006 (ENSANUT 2006) and b) compare the sub-sample with the non-selected participants in diverse socio-demographic, anthropometric and health characteristics. MATERIAL AND METHODS: A sub-sample of 6,021 fasting adult participants was randomly selected from the total fasting participants (n=39,425). We compared diverse socio-demographic, anthropometric and health parameters between this sub-sample and the rest of the participants. RESULTS: No differences were found in sociodemographics characteristics, except age, between the sub-sample and from the rest of the fasting adults. In addition no difference were found between prevalences of overweight and obesity, central obesity, and previously diagnosed high blood pressure, T2D or hypertriglyceridemia. CONCLUSIONS: The randomly selected sub-sample was not essentially different from the rest of the fasting subjects. Thus, no bias is expected in the interpretation of cardiovascular risk indicators derived from these data.

Abstract

Keywords

Obesity, diabetes mellitus, high blood pressure, dyslipidemias, national surveys.