

Metabolic Syndrome and its Association with Quality of Life among Middle Aged Urban Residents in West Ethiopia

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Abstract

Background: Metabolic syndrome is a major health disorder facing all people and obesity become epidemic worldwide. In developing countries, undiagnosed Mets constitutes a challenge for health providers; screening healthier community for mets and poor quality of life was not practiced, especially in west Ethiopia.

Objective: To assess magnitude and association of Mets with HRQoL among undiagnosed middle aged urban residents of west Ethiopia.

Methods: A community based cross sectional study design was applied on 266 unscreened healthy adults from February 01, 2019 to March 01, 2019. By using SPSS version 24, an association of MetS and HRQoL was indentified. Statistically significant variables were considered at $p \leq 0.05$ on multivariable logistic regression analysis.

Results: The overall prevalence of metabolic syndrome was 15.4% and majority (91.7%) of participants had poor healthy lifestyles. By separate components the most frequent metabolic syndrome parameters; central obesity, blood pressure, hyperglycemia and low density lipoprotein were 58.6%, 18.4%, 24.4%, 20.4% and 19.5% respectively. Findings of multivariable showed mobility problem was associated significantly with metabolic syndrome (AOR: 7.53; 95% CI: 2.00-12.70; p , 0.003). Similarly, those who had serum TG level ≥ 150 mg/dL was found to increased risks of metabolic syndrome by more than one hundred thirteen times (OR=113.18 CI=36.05-355.29) and higher odds of being having metabolic syndrome were noted likely in depressed respondents after adjustment (AOR: 1.46; 95% CI, 1.13-1.65, $p=0.233$), however not significant. Likewise, HRQoL confirms significant association with metabolic syndrome (p , 0.009).

Conclusion: This study reveals modifiable risks factors, undiagnosed METs and poor health related quality of life were prevalent and associated in urban residents of west Ethiopia. Therefore, educating community on healthy lifestyles and creating awareness on metabolic syndrome were significant to improving quality of life and mitigate non-communicable diseases.

Keywords: Metabolic syndrome; Healthy lifestyles; Quality of life; Middle aged; West Ethiopia

Introduction

The global prevalence of NCDs is increasing rapidly, including low and middle income countries and in 2012 almost 75% of NCD-related deaths were taken place. In developing countries, over-nutrition is second 'silent

emergency' due to rapid urbanization and shifting of diet and 79% of deaths attributable to chronic diseases are occurring mostly during middle aged. In 2000 WHO reported that about 800,000 cases were recorded in Ethiopia and this number projected to rise to 1.8 million by 2030. Also WHO reported in 2013 showed about 1.9 million diabetic patients seen in

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Ethiopia. Findings from Tikur Anbessa specialized hospital also reveals 9.9% of undiagnosed employees in that hospital were at high risk for developing T2 DM and about 13.9% of the female had gestational diabetic mellitus [1].

Risks of NCDs are increasing as a result of unhealthy lifestyles, such as tobacco, unhealthy diet, risky alcohol drinking and physical inactivity. Metabolic syndrome is of the result of interconnected physiological, biochemical, clinical and metabolic factors. It also defined as having abdominal obesity plus any two or more of the following risk factors: Elevated blood pressure, reduced High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (HDL-C), elevated triglyceride levels and raised fasting plasma glucose [2].

Unhealthy lifestyles are the most common modifiable risk factors of metabolic syndrome. The impact of unhealthy lifestyles not only undermines quality of life and productivity, but also contributes death and economic losses. Morbidity costs represent lost income from reduced productivity, restricted physical activity and absenteeism and bed days. Mortality costs encompass lost future income due to premature death. According to Ethiopian public health institute report in 2016, the cumulative economic losses due to NCD burden in low and middle income countries between 2011 and 2025 have been estimated US \$7 trillion. Population norms for HRQoL are an essential ingredient in health economics and in the evaluation of population health [3].

Degenerative diseases can be delayed, prevented or managed through healthy behaviors, yet lifestyles-related health risk factors is still lack focus. In 2013, the American medical association classified obesity as a disease. It is most commonly caused by a combination of unhealthy diet, physical in activities and genetic susceptibility. Dieting and exercising is medicine for obesity and reducing disability and death from chronic diseases. Promotion of healthy diets and of physical activity should be a core competence of primary care providers, who play an important role in providing individual services to tackle the burden of NCDs. Nutrition transition exacerbated by decreased physical activity, stressful lifestyle, risky alcohol drinking and tobacco use [4]. Many researchers argued, improve the quality of life mean to reduce health inequalities. Because it systematically measuring the relationship between health and health status with quality of life. It is important to note that certain domains and the factors related to those domains might be especially influential for subjects' HRQoL [5].

Study conducted in Addis Ababa revealed, the prevalence of metabolic syndrome was 14.0% in men and 24.0% in women. Similarly; according to IDF definition in the study population the overall prevalence rate of Metabolic Syndrome (Met S-IDF) in Jimma town was estimated to be (16.7%). Even though metabolic syndrome is prevalent in urban areas particularly workforces and women, in Ethiopia the effect not yet registered nationwide. Also Ethiopia had no optimal cut-off points for defining metabolic syndrome and risk components of adults, rather than using cot-off points

from caucasian population. Screening for metabolic disorders among healthy individuals is ignored as the literatures showed; evidence also suggests that an abnormal metabolic profile, rather than high BMI, is associated with higher risk of diabetes and cardiovascular diseases [6].

In line with the concept, because of chronic degenerative diseases most of young age adults are dying due to biological age than chronological ageing. Unless risk factors of metabolic syndrome are prevented earlier, the consequences range from serious chronic conditions like stroke, type II diabetes, hypertension, selected types of cancer and distortions of quality of life to premature death. Therefore, this study aimed to assess prevalence and association of metabolic syndrome with quality of life among unscreened middle aged urban residents in west Ethiopia [7].

Materials and Methods

Study design and setting

A community based cross-sectional study design was adopted in accordance with approaches of WHO to conduct the research on middle age urban residents in west Ethiopia. Because of hub center for western towns (Assosa, Ambo, Bure-Bahirdar, Metu and Jimma) we selected Nekemte. It is 328 km far from Addis Ababa (Finfinne) and have six kebeles. Its city projection in 2017 is estimated to be 117,819 and out of this adults 51% (117,819=60,088). This town has one specialized hospital, one referral hospital and three health centers community based education on healthy lifestyle adoption, prevention of risk factors of metabolic syndrome and improvement of quality of life was being given from 1 February-1 August 2019, so these results serve as baseline [8].

Source and study population

All middle aged adults (41-64 years) living in Nekemte town during the study time were the source of population. While all middle aged (41-64 years) adults in the selected communes and registered as a resident and had lived in community for greater than six months were be included in study population [9].

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Participants who lived at least six months and aged 41 to 64 years who were eligible to participate in the study However, those on medication and have known cardiovascular disease; attended behavioral change communication program; pregnant and lactating; bariatric surgery; us anti-psychotics and physically disables were excluded [10].

Sample and sampling techniques

Two hundred sixty six participants calculated using a single finite population proportion formula by using Epi Info™ 7 by considering with the following assumptions: Margin of error of 5%, confidence level of 95%, 80% power, 10% non-response rate and central obesity (19.6%) the most common

prevalent metabolic syndrome component Ethiopian adults [11].

From six kebeles (small administrative unit), two kebeles which were not adjacent but homogeneous in terms of socioeconomically and geographically were selected. Since data was used as baseline for an intervention, one kebele was randomly selected and the other was purposively allocated with buffering zone through natural geography to avoid data contamination [12].

Data collection

Data were gathered using structured questionnaires through interview of adults in the local language that translated from English version by trained research assistants. Self administered questionnaires and anthropometric and biochemical measurements were used to collect data. Anthropometric assessment of adults carried out using standardized techniques. Weight and height measurements will be taken using calibrated equipment (Taylor lithium electronic scale for weight and a portable stadiometer/sac-Germany) with light clothes and no shoes [13].

For laboratory analysis, 5 ml of venous blood samples from the ante-capital vein was taken after. The study participants were advised to take an overnight fasting of 10-12 hours before collecting the blood samples for the determination of FBG and lipid profiles. Fasting blood (plasma) glucose, serum total cholesterol, HDL-C and triglycerides were determined by auto analyzer (human star model 80) method by using specific reagents (human). LDL-C was calculated using the Freidwald formula. VLDL=Triglycerides÷5; LDL=Total cholesterol-(HDL+VLDL). The anthropometric assessment was done according to the standardized procedures stipulated by the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) anthropometric indicators measurement guide by seca Germany [14,15].

Operational definitions

Metabolic syndrome was defined as presence of central obesity as defined by (waist circumference 83.7 cm for males and 78.0 cm for females, BMI> 22.2 in men and 24.5 kg/cm² in women since Ethiopian have 10% less slim 24 which is equivalent to (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m²); plus any two of the following factors: Raised triglycerides level: ≥ 150 mg/dl (1.7 m mol/L), reduced HDL-cholesterol: <40 mg/dl (1.03 m mol/L) in males and <50 mg/dl (1.29 mmol/L) in females, raised blood pressure: Systolic BP ≥ 130 or diastolic BP ≥ 85 mm Hg and raised Fasting Plasma Glucose (FPG) ≥ 100 mg/dl (5.6 m mol/L) [16].

Diet diversity was constructed according to FAO 2013, by counting the intake of the food groups over a period of one

week based on the sum of food groups consumed over the reference period. For instance, an adult who consumed one item from each of the food groups at least once during the week would have the maximum DDS. Poor Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) defined by using WHO guideline and if the participants had one and/or more number of poor/complaint from the five domains of EQ-5 D [17].

Data analysis

Data analyses were done using SPSS for windows version 24 (Chicago, Illinois) after checking for missing values and outliers. Descriptive analysis was carried out using risk score as dependent variable, with age, gender, smoking, physical activity, BMI, WC, ethnicity, educational status, religion, income, fruits and vegetables eating habit, previously measured history of blood glucose and pressure, presence of metabolic syndrome [18].

Regression analysis was used to identify the factors associated with metabolic syndrome and health related quality of life. Binary logistic regression was used to determine the association between lifestyles with modifiable risk factors of metabolic syndrome and health related quality of life. Variables with p-value ≤ 0.25 in binary analysis was selected as candidate variables multivariable logistic regression model to identify association of independently factors. Odds ratio together with their corresponding 95% CI was computed. Multi-collinearity among independent variables was assessed using the standard errors. The standard errors for regression coefficients <2.0, as a familiar cutoff value, showed that there was no multicollinearity among independent variables. Normality was checked for continuous variables. A p-value <0.05 was considered as statistically significant [19].

Results

Socio demographic characteristics of participants

From two hundred sixty six undiagnosed populations 62.8% were females. On average the age of study participants were 52.5 years and largest population (89.5%) was Oromo followed by Amhara (6%). Likewise, 41.4% of the respondents were live in lowest wealth quintiles. Similarly, almost all (92.5%) of respondents did not have urban farming/home gardening and 54.9% of them living below poverty threshold (Table 1) [20].

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of study participants, urban, west Ethioipa 2019.

Variables	Categories	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Gender	Female	167	62.8

	Male	99	37.2
Age in years	41-48	145	54.5
	49-56	77	28.9
	57-64	44	16.5
Educational status	Illiterate	86	32.3
	Some school	119	44.7
	Diploma/Certificate	33	12.4
	Degree and above	28	10.5
Marital status	Single	13	4.9
	Married	178	66.9
	Widowed	56	21.1
	Divorced	19	7.1
Religious	Protestant	160	63.9
	Orthodox	88	33.1
	Muslim	6	2.3
	Wakefata	11	0.4
	Others	1	0.4
Ethnicity	Oromo	238	89.5
	Amhara	16	6
	Tigre	6	2.3
	Others	6	2.3
Occupation status	Job less	135	50.8
	Light work	30	11.3
	Long hour sitting work	61	22.9
	Long stand work >4 hrs	40	15
Estimated average monthly income	<37.5 USD	146	54.9
	37.5-75 USD	74	27.8
	75-100USD	9	3.4
	>100 USD	37	13.9
Urban farming	Yes	20	7.5
	No	246	92.5
Health insurance	Yes	7	2.6
	No	259	97.4
Wealth quintiles	Lowest/the poorest	110	41.4
	Second quintiles	80	30.1
	Middle quintiles	68	25.6
	Fourth quintiles/richest	8	3

Common modifiable risk factors

Out of the 266 participants, small number of participants (2.3%) were currently smoking cigarette. Similarly, 9.8% of participants were currently drink risk alcohol and 1.1% chew khat. Almost (98.9%) respondents consuming saturated oil and only 24.8% of them were consuming vegetables at least five services or slices per day. More than two third (68%)

respondents had low dietary diversity score. Large proportion of participants (91.0%) was engaged in low physical activity. Similarly, more than half (58.6%) of the participants were found to have central obesity (high waist circumference) (Table 2).

Table 2: Magnitude of lifestyle behaviors of middle aged urban residents of west Ethiopia 2019.

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Smoking	Current smoker	6	2.3
	Former, but quit now	21	7.9
	Never smoker	239	89.8
Alcohol	Current drinker	26	9.8
	Former, but quit now	40	15
	Never	200	75.2
Khat	Current chewer	3	1.1
	Former, but quit now	18	6.8
	Never	245	92.1
Physical activity	Physical inactive (Low PA)	242	91
	Moderate (3 ds and 120 m'/wk-150 m'/wk)	13	4.9
	Vigorous (≥ 3 days/150 m'/wk)	11	4.1
Sleep	Yes I have apnea	92	34.6
	Sometimes fragmented	108	40.6
	Normal	66	24.8
Salt	Yes, use >1 teaspoon/>6 g/day	266	100
	As of standard/<6 g/day	0	
Sugar	Use excess dose	261	98.1
	As of standard	5	1.9
Daily fruit	>5 services/400 g/day/capita	6	2.3
	No, but occasionally	260	97.7
Daily vegetable	At least five services/400 g/day	66	24.8
	No, but occasionally	200	75.2
Saturated oil	Saturated oil always	263	98.9
	Clotted oil and animal butter	3	1.1
Dietary diversity score	Low dietary diversity	181	68
	Medium dietary diversity	76	28.6
	High dietary diversity	9	3.4

Lipid profiles and anthropometric measurements

Out of the 266 participants tested, 27.8%, 16.2%, 7.1%, 18.4% and 20.3% were found to have undiagnosed raised SBP, DBP, FBS, BP and raised triglycerides respectively. More than half (58.6%) of participants were found to have

central obesity and 15.4% of participants had metabolic syndrome (Table 3).

Table 3: Mean and frequency distribution of lipid profiles and anthropometric of adults, 2019.

Variables	Mean ± SD	Categorical	Frequency	Percent%
BMI	22.85 (3.68)	Normal	131	49.2
		Overweight	52	19.5
		Obese	65	24.4
		Chronic energy deficiency	18	6.8
Central obesity	85.39 (8.37)	Yes	156	58.6
		No	110	41.4
High hip circumference	93.49 (9.05)	Yes	192	72.2
		No	74	27.8
Raised systolic BP ≥ 130	120.02 (14.24)	Yes	74	27.8
		No	192	72.2
Raised diastolic BP ≥ 85	77.11 (8.98)	Yes	43	16.2
		No	223	83.8
Raised BP ≥ 130/85 mmHg	-	Yes	49	18.4
		No	217	81.6
Raised FBS ≥ 100 mg/dl	99.70 (29.60)	Yes	19	7.1
		No	247	92.9
Raised TG level ≥ 150 mg/dl	131.63 (24.92)	Yes	54	20.3
		No	212	79.7
Reduced HDL <40 for M <50 for F	52.01 (10.34)	Yes	52	19.5
		No	214	80.5
Had metabolic syndrome	-	Yes	41	15.4
		No	225	84.6

Self-reported health related quality of life

Sixty five (24.4%) respondents live poor life and highest percentage of them complain for pain or discomfort (15.04%) followed by anxiety or depression (14.29%) (Table 4).

Table 4: Responses to element of the EQ-5D with degree of problems among adults, 2019.

EQ-5D	Degree of problem	Frequency	Percent (%)
Mobility	Normal	249	93.6
	Partially	17	6.4
	Severely	-	
Usual activity	Normal	253	95.1
	Partially	12	4.5
	Severely	1	0.4
Self care	Normal	264	99.2
	Partially	2	0.8
	Severely		-
Pain or discomfort	Normal	226	85

	Partially	40	15
	Severely	-	
Anxiety or depression	Normal	228	85.7
	Partially	38	14.3
	Severely	-	
HRQoL	Good HRQoL	201	75.6
	Poor (had ≥ 1 of 5D)	65	24.4

Note: EQ-5D: EuroQoL 5-dimensions; HRQoL: Health Related Quality of Life

Metabolic syndrome and associated factors

Findings showed that on bivariate analysis from EQ-5D index only mobility problem and anxiety/depression were significantly associated with metabolic syndrome. Association was found between EuroQol-5dimensions and metabolic syndrome. Among adults had poor health quality the risk of metabolic syndrome was increased? Individuals having mobility difficulty showed significant association (P=0.003) and odds difficult in mobility was more than 4 times (OR=4.42; 95% CI: 1.58, 12.42; P, 0.005) higher than healthier once. Likewise, having anxiety/depression had increased risk of metabolic syndrome (OR=1.81; 95% CI 1.30, 2.21; P, 0.068).

On multivariable logistic analysis, mobility problem and depression were significantly associated. Being having mobility problem (AOR=7.53; 95% CI 2.00-12.70) was significantly and positively associated with the condition of being metabolic syndrome. Similarly metabolic risk was increased among depressed population, having metabolic syndrome likely in depressed respondents after adjustment (AOR=1.46; 95% CI, 1.13-1.65), though statistically not

significant (p=0.233). In summative assessment this study demonstrated that HRQoL was showed significant positive association with metabolic syndrome. Undiagnosed metabolic syndrome was associated with health related quality of life and found to be statistically significant (P<0.009) (Figure 1 and Table 5).

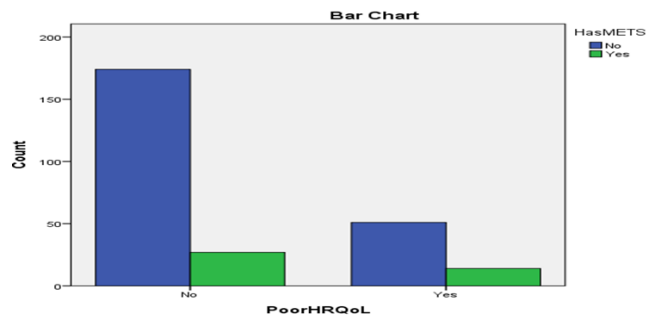


Figure 1: Association of METs and HRQoL of middle aged in urban residents of west Ethiopia, (p, 0.009).

Table 5: Multivariate analysis of metabolic syndrome associated factors, urban residents, west Ethiopia, 2019.

Variables	Categories	Metabolic syndrome		cOR (95% CI)	p-value	aOR (95% CI)	p-value
		Yes	No				
Age	41-48 years	22	123	0.65 (0.25, 1.53)	0.324	0.45 (0.02, 9.24)	0.602
	49-56 years	8	69	1.86 (1.82, 4.23)	0.136	12.74 (1.40, 41.49)	0.015
	57-64 years	11	33	1	-	1	-
Physical activity	Low	36	206	2.54 (2.15, 8.47)	0.027	0.75 (0.09, 6.44)	0.792
	Vigorous	3	8	1.22 (1.04, 4.89)	0.96	7.78 (0.37, 16.63)	0.19
	Moderate	2	11	1	-	1	-
High BMI (kg/m ²)	Normal	3	128	5.57 (1.43, 23.17)	0.018	2.01 (3.61, 11.23)	0.001
	Overweight/ Obese	38	79	41.37 (11.93, 143.5)	0.0001	25.67 (7.18, 94.59)	0.0001
	Chronic energy def	1	17	1	-	1	-

High SBP (yes>/no<)	>130 mmHg	22	49	0.24 (0.12, 0.48)	0.0001	9.30 (1.12, 77.37)	0.039
	<130 mmHg	19	176	1	-	1	-
High DBP (yes>/no<)	>85 mmHg	13	29	0.32 (0.15, 0.69)	0.003	1.54 (1.19, 12.73)	0.688
	<85 mmHg	28	196	1	-	1	-
High FBS (mg/dl)	≥ 100	14	5	0.04 (0.02, 0.13)	0.0001	4.42 (1.91, 10.25)	0.001
	<100	27	220	1	-	1	-
Raised	≥ 150 mg/dl	37	17	113.18 (36.05, 355.29)	0.0001	0.014 (0.003, 0.063)	0.001
Triglycerides	<150 mg/dl	4	208	1	-	1	-
HDL-cholesterol	Yes (F<50 and M<40)	22	12	22.30 (9.98, 49.82)	0.0001	0.05 (0.01, 0.13)	0.001
	No	29	203	1	-	1	-
Mobility problem	Yes	7	10	4.42 (1.58, 12.42)	0.005	7.53 (2.00, 12.70)	0.003
	No	34	215	1	-	1	-
Anxiety/Depression	Yes	5	33	1.81 (1.30, 2.21)	0.068	1.46 (1.13, 1.65)	0.233
	No	36	192	1	-	1	-

Note: p<0.05 significant association

This study was not limited, but also assesses related associated factors. Accordingly, on bivariate analysis age, low physical activity, BMI, blood pressure, high fasting, triglyceride and cholesterol were risk factors. We found metabolic risk would increased by 86% (OR: 1.82, 95% CI: 1.82-4.23) for participants aged 49-56 years. Regarding triglycerides level the current study demonstrated that those who had risen were found to have high metabolic syndrome than others (OR: 113.18 CI=36.05-355.29). Regarding the topic of BMI, our study revealed those participants who had overweight/obese had 41.37 (OR: 41.37, CI: 11.93, 143.51) times higher chance of having metabolic syndrome than normal range of BMI.

On multinomial logistic analysis age, BMI, high blood pressure and HDL-cholesterol showed association for metabolic syndrome, but not significant with diastolic blood pressure (p=0.688). The developing metabolic risk was about nine times higher in those with systolic blood pressure of ≥ 130 mm Hg (AOR: 9.30; 95% CI 1.12-77.37; P, 0.039). Similarly, FBS ≥ 100 mg/dl was found to increase metabolic syndrome risk by more than fourfold (AOR: 4.42; 95% CI 1.91, 10.25; P<0.001). Finally, high BMI and age between 49-56 years were associated with more than twenty five and twelve times developing (AOR: 25.67; 95% CI 7.18, 94.59; p<0.0001) and (AOR:12.74; 95% CI 1.40, 41.49; p, 0.015) respectively.

Discussion

The study reveals unscreened metabolic syndrome and its association among urban residents of west Ethiopia. It demonstrated that high ORs of metabolic syndrome increased with its component factors and by using EQ-5D; both ORs and AOR increased with presence of mobility problem.

Undiagnosed metabolic syndrome and its component like raised triglyceride, hypertension and raised fasting blood sugar were 15.4, 20.3, 18.4 and 7.1% respectively. From the participants had metabolic syndrome, 67.69% of them were females and of those had poorer, adults' aged 41-48 years accounts 50.77%. Other studies result demonstrated that the prevalence was significantly higher in the middle aged and sky rocket in middle age and typically declines in the elderly.

The prevalence of undiagnosed FBS ≥ 100 mg/dl (7.1%) was less comparatively with pooled results of urban areas of Sudan (7.7%), urban Egypt (20%) and red delta river of middle-aged Vietnam (40%). Since, undiagnosed metabolic syndrome were not conducted on healthier in different urban areas of Ethiopia we compare it with data of other countries. Study conducted in north Indian, prevalence of metabolic syndrome was 32.5% which is higher than this finding.

Worldwide, one in four (23%) of adults do not currently meet the global recommendations for physical activity which was less compared to this study (91.0%). This result was highly prevalent. We found physical inactivity was associated with

metabolic syndrome, this confirms the study done in other country.

Waist circumference is a measure of central obesity as per IDF as well as ATP-III criteria and Sinaga et al. Based on the cut off points, this study reveals 58.6% of adults have high waist circumference which have nearly similar result with study conducted on Jimma university workers (58.9%). The mean \pm SD of central obesity (85.39 ± 8.37) of our study result was higher than this cut of point but lower than German firefighters (89.9 ± 10.0) and office workers (97.3 ± 11.7).

On EQ-5D index, community health quality status measured among middle aged adults, Nekemte, in 2019. Pain/discomfort (15%), anxiety/depression (14.3%) and mobility problem (6.4%) found. Confirming that study conducted in Tehran, pain/discomfort (34.4%) and anxiety/depression 33.4% were why the people suffered for.

The findings demonstrated from EQ-5D, participants with difficulty in mobility and anxiety/depression were showed high significant association with patients of metabolic syndrome. In general, undiagnosed metabolic syndrome and HRQoL showed significant positive association with statistically significant ($P < 0.009$). Similar to this finding, degenerative like: Hypertension diabetes and coronary heart disease associated significant and also in Iran. This study adds message for public health to stress on community based diagnosis of NCD, dose of sodium diet intake, fruit and vegetable consumption and others food groups by community. Approximately, all participants consume greater than a teaspoon (>6 g/day) of salt a day, 58.6% of them had central obesity and 18.4% elevated blood pressure. These findings confirm with other studies, elevated blood pressure and central area obesity related to high-sodium diet. Also majority (97.7% and 75.2%) of the respondents occasionally or not at all consume fruit and vegetables respectively. Dietary guidelines also consider ethnic backgrounds, since Ethiopian did not have dietary guidelines, so it needs other formulation to define their association.

Conclusion

Unscreened metabolic syndrome status and poor health related quality of life in urban residents of west Ethiopia was 15.4% and 24.4% respectively. By using EQ-5D: Mobility problem, pain/discomfort and depression/anxiety showed major health complain. Association found between the variables. Therefore, to reduce the magnitude, curb NCD and improve quality of life among adults, it is recommended: Applying holistic lifestyle intervention approach, launching health and nutrition information system or community-based service delivery system and active screening for early detection of risk factors would bring significant changes. To sum up, establishing healthy lifestyles training, diet therapy and NCD prevention center is crucial for awareness creation, capacity building, rehabilitation and job creation at all.

Limitations of the Study

The study is subject to recall bias because of the cross sectional nature and unhealthy lifestyles practices were hidden by respondents due to socially unacceptable behaviors and quality of life were self-reported which might under or overestimate the actual levels of risk factors. Any other bottle neck was insufficient biochemical to take large study population.

Ethical Approval

This study was approved by the institutional review board of Jimma university (Approval No. IHRPGD/596/2019; January 1, 2019). Support letter was also taken from all concerned bodies. Prior to the first interview, participants were informed about objectives of the study and privacy during the interview. Written consent was also obtained from individual participants.

Consent for Publication

Not applicable.

Disclosure

We declare that there is no competing interest.

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Author Contributions

All made substantial to conception from proposal construction, data collection and manuscript writing to final approval of the version to be published.

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