**CHRONIC DISEASE**

**P2-1**  
**EFFECT OF INDOOR AIR POLLUTION FROM BIOMASS AND SOLID FUEL COMBUSTION ON PREVALENCE OF ASTHMA AMONG ADULT MEN AND WOMEN IN INDIA**

S Agrawal,* S Ebrahim. South Asia Network for Chronic Disease, New Delhi, India

Increasing asthma incidence, prevalence and morbidity over recent decades presents a significant challenge to public health in developing countries. A number of studies have suggested that ambient air pollution can trigger asthma attacks. In this study we examined the effect of cooking smoke on reported prevalence of asthma among adult men and women in India. Analysis is based on 99,574 women and 56,742 men aged 20–49 years included in India’s third National Family Health Survey conducted in 2005–2006. Effects of exposure to cooking smoke, determined by type of fuel used for cooking on the prevalence of asthma were estimated using multivariate logistic regression after controlling for age, marital status, education, religion, caste/tribe, house type, place of cooking, persons per room, living standard of the household, urban/rural residence and geographic region. Women living in households using biomass and solid fuels have a significantly higher prevalence of asthma (OR 1.26; 95% CI 1.06 to 1.49) even after controlling for the effects of a number of confounding factors. Interestingly, this effect was not found among men (OR 0.98; 95% CI 0.77 to 1.24). However, tobacco smoking was associated with a higher asthma prevalence both among women (OR 1.72; 95% CI 1.54 to 2.21) and men (OR 1.35; 95% CI 1.49 to 2.25). The findings have important program and policy implications for India, where large proportions of the population rely on polluting biomass and solid fuels for cooking and space heating. More epidemiological research with better measures of smoke exposure and clinical measures of asthma is needed to validate the findings.

**P2-2**  
**HIGHER FISH INTAKE IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE RISK OF TYPE 2 DIABETES IN ADULT INDIAN POPULATION**

S Agrawal,* S Ebrahim. South Asia Network for Chronic Disease, New Delhi, India

Introduction: Diet is a key component of a healthy lifestyle for preventing type 2 diabetes. Despite a high prevalence of type 2 diabetes in Indians, the impact of diet has not been fully explored. This study aimed to investigate the association between diabetes in Indians, the impact of diet has not been fully explored. More epidemiological research with better measures of fish intake and clinical measures of diabetes is needed to validate the findings.

**P2-3**  
**A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DIABETES PREVALENCE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND DUTCH SOUTH ASIAN INDIAN AND AFRICAN ORIGIN POPULATIONS**

C Ayergam,* A E Kunst, R Bhopal, K Anjoo, p Zaninotto, J Nazroo, M Nicolaou, N Unwin, I van Valkengoed, W K Reinders, K Stronks. 1Department of Public Health, Academic Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; 2Centre for Population Health Sciences, Public Health Sciences Section, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK; 3Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, UCL, London, UK; 4Department of Sociology, School of Social Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK; 5Institute of Health and Society, Newcastle University, Medical School, Newcastle, UK; 6Institute for Medical Technology Assessment, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Background: Ethnic minority groups in western European countries tend to have higher levels of type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) than the majority populations for reasons that are poorly understood. Investigating differences between countries could enable an investigation of the importance of national context in determining these inequalities. We determined whether the lower prevalence of DM in England vs the Netherlands is also observed in South-Asian-Indian and African-Caribbean populations. Additionally, we assessed the contribution of health behaviour, body sizes and socio-economic position to any observed differences between countries.

Methods: Secondary analyses of population-based standardised individual level data of 3386 participants. Differences in prevalence ratios (PR) of DM were estimated using regression models.

Results: Indian and African-Caribbean populations had higher prevalence rates of diabetes than Whites in both countries. In cross-country comparisons, similar to Whites, English-Indians had a lower prevalence of diabetes than Dutch-Indians; the difference in women remained after adjustments for other covariates (PR = 0.35, 95% CI 0.22 to 0.55). English-African women also had a lower prevalence of diabetes than Dutch-Africans (PR = 0.43, 95% CI 0.20 to 0.89). For African men the difference was small (p = 0.249).

Conclusion: These findings suggest that the increasing prevalence of diabetes following migration may be modified by the context in which ethnic minority groups live.

**P2-4**  
**DIETARY INTAKE OF CARBOHYDRATES AND RISK OF TYPE 2 DIABETES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS**

S Ahmadi-Abhari,* R Chowdhury. Department of Public Health and Primary Care, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK

Introduction: Epidemiologic evidence on the role of dietary intake of carbohydrates in development of type-2 diabetes is inconclusive.

Methods: We conducted a systematic review of studies reporting the association between dietary intake of carbohydrate and its subtypes (starch, sucrose, glucose, fructose, lactose, and maltose) and risk of incident diabetes. We searched MEDLINE (1966 to October 2010) and hand searched bibliographies of retrieved articles. Studies were included if they had a prospective design, adult population, assessed dietary intake at baseline, and recruited participants free of diabetes to 1.92; p<0.001) even after controlling for the effects of potentially confounding factors.

Conclusion: Daily or weekly fish intake is associated with higher risk of diabetes among Indians, warranting further investigation. More epidemiological research with better measures of fish intake and clinical measures of diabetes is needed to validate the findings.