

Appendix 3. Data shown in table 3.

Region	Country	Population	Age Group (years)	Number of subjects affected/not affected (n)		Source	Source Number
				Male	Female		
Africa	South Africa	Natal	25-69	10/290 (300)	80/221 (301)	Seedat YK, Mayet FGH, Khan S, Somers SR, Joubert G. 1990. Risk factors for coronary heart disease in the Indians of Durban. South African Medical Journal. 78:443-452.	37
Asia	Singapore	South Asians	18-69	5/152 (157)	14/129 (143)	Hughes K, Yeo PP, Lun KC, Thai AC, Wang KW, Cheah JS. 1990. Obesity and body mass indices in Chinese, Malays and Indians in Singapore. Ann Acad Med Singapore 19:333-338.	21
Asia	Singapore	South Asians	18-75	24/283 (307)	62/277 (339)	VFP, et al. 2001. Relationships between indices of obesity and its comorbidities in multi-ethnic Singapore. International Journal of Obesity 25:1554-1562.	13
Asia	Singapore	South Asians	18-69	23/277 (300)	59/249 (308)	Bhalla V, Fong CW, Chew SK, Satku K. 2006. Changes in the levels of major cardiovascular risk factors in the multi-ethnic population in Singapore after 12 years of a national non-communicable disease intervention programme. Singapore Med J. 47:841-850.	4
Australia	Australia	Indians living in Sydney	23-75	5/63 (68)	8/49 (57)	Mahajan, D; Bermingham, MA. 2004. Risk factors for coronary heart disease in two similar Indian population groups, one residing in India, and the other in Sydney, Australia. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition 58: 751-760.	27
Europe	UK	Bangladeshis in Newcastle upon Tyne	25-74	-	8/48 (56)	1999. Heterogeneity of coronary heart disease risk factors in Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and European origin populations; cross sectional study. British Medical Journal 319: 546-546	6

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Europe	UK	Pakistanis in Newcastle upon Tyne	25-74	-	51/98 (149)	1999. Heterogeneity of coronary heart disease risk factors in Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and European origin populations; cross sectional study. British Medical Journal 319: 546-546	6
Europe	UK	Indians in Newcastle upon Tyne	25_74	-	59/95 (154)	1999. Heterogeneity of coronary heart disease risk factors in Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and European origin populations; cross sectional study. British Medical Journal 319: 546-546	6
Indian subcontinent	India	Settibalija	>20	0/107 (107)	3/112 (115)	2008. Chronic energy deficiency in some low socio-economic populations from South India: Relationships between body mass index, waist-hip ratio and conicity index. Homo 59:67-79	25
Indian subcontinent	India	Thiruvananthpuram	19-89	2/85 (87)	11/108 (119)	Joseph A, Kutty VR, Soman CR. 2000. High risk for coronary heart disease in Thiruvananthapuram city: a study of serum lipids and other risk factors. Indian Heart J. 52:29-35.	24
Indian subcontinent	India	Wadabalija	>20	1/102 (103)	1/102 (103)	2008. Chronic energy deficiency in some low socio-economic populations from South India: Relationships between body mass index, waist-hip ratio and conicity index. Homo 59:67-79	25