

# The prevalence and management of cardiovascular risk factors in immigrant groups in Switzerland

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## Abstract

**Objectives** To compare the prevalence and management of cardiovascular risk factors (CVRFs) between immigrant groups and Swiss nationals.

**Methods** The Swiss Health Surveys (SHS,  $N = 49,245$ ) and CoLaus study ( $N = 6,710$ ) were used. Immigrant groups from France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, former Yugoslavia, other European and other countries were defined.

**Results** Immigrants from Italy, France, Portugal, Spain and former Yugoslavia presented a higher prevalence of smoking than Swiss nationals. Immigrants reported less hypertension than Swiss nationals, but the differences were reduced when blood pressure measurements were used. The prevalence of dyslipidaemia was similar between immigrants and Swiss nationals in the SHS. When eligibility for statin treatment was assessed, immigrants from Italy were more frequently eligible than Swiss nationals. Immigrants from former Yugoslavia presented a lower prevalence of diabetes in the SHS, but a higher prevalence in the CoLaus study. Most differences between immigrant

groups and Swiss nationals disappeared after adjusting for age, leisure-time physical activity, being overweight/obesity and education.

**Conclusions** Most CVRFs are unevenly distributed among immigrant groups in Switzerland, but these differences are due to disparities in age, leisure-time physical activity, being overweight/obesity and education.

**Keywords** Diabetes · Dyslipidaemia · Hypertension · Immigrants · Smoking · Switzerland

## Introduction

Immigrants tend to present a higher risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD) than local nationals (Gadd et al. 2003), but this statement has been challenged (Kouris-Blazos 2002). Although part of these differences might be related to differing levels of socioeconomic status (Bos et al. 2004), some migrant groups have been shown to be either more (Bainey and Judd 2009) or less susceptible (Kouris-Blazos 2002) to CVD irrespective of their risk factor levels. Several studies have also shown that the management of CVD risk factors (CVRFs) is less optimal among migrants compared to nationals (Cappuccio et al. 1997; Carrasco-Garrido et al. 2007).

Switzerland has a large immigrant community of over 1.6 million people, representing more than one-fifth of the total population (Office Fédéral des Migrations (ODM) 2010). In Switzerland, immigrants from southern European countries present lower mortality rates from CVD than Swiss nationals (Wanner et al. 2000). Whether these lower CVD mortality rates among migrants in Switzerland is due to differences in socioeconomic or CVRF levels is currently unknown. Finally, the prevalence of the main

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CVRFs (smoking, hypertension, dyslipidaemia and diabetes) has not been studied with respect to immigrant groups in Switzerland.

In this study, we used the data from two large, population-based samples—Swiss Health Surveys and the Cohorte Lausannoise (CoLaus) study—to assess the prevalence and management of CVRFs according to nationality in Switzerland.

## Methods

Two different databases (Swiss Health Survey—SHS and CoLaus study) were used. This was because they complement each other regarding the methodology: the SHS is a nationwide qualitative study, which collects only reported data, while the CoLaus study is a local (city of Lausanne) population-based quantitative study, which measures data using standardised procedures. The use of two different databases also enables to replicate and confirm the findings, thus decreasing the likelihood of bias-induced results.

### CoLaus study

The CoLaus Study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee of the University of Lausanne. The CoLaus Study is a cross-sectional study aimed at assessing the prevalence and deciphering the molecular determinants of cardiovascular risk factors in the Caucasian population of Lausanne, Switzerland.

The sampling procedure of the CoLaus Study has been described previously (Firmann et al. 2008). The inclusion criteria applied were as follows: (a) written informed consent; (b) age 35–75 years; (c) willingness to take part in the examination and donate a blood sample; and (d) Caucasian origin. Recruitment began in June 2003 and ended in May 2006. The participation rate was 41%. For this study, data from non-Caucasian participants ( $n = 555$ ), which were initially excluded from the main study but assessed the same way, were also included.

All participants attended the outpatient clinic of the University Hospital of Lausanne in the morning following an overnight fast. Data were collected by trained field interviewers in a single visit lasting approximately 60 min.

Venous blood samples were drawn after an overnight fast, and assays were performed by the CHUV Clinical Laboratory on fresh plasma samples within 2 h of blood collection in a Modular P apparatus (Roche Diagnostics, Switzerland). LDL-cholesterol was calculated with the Friedewald formula only if triglycerides were  $<4.6$  mmol/L.

Blood pressure (BP) was measured three times on the left arm after at least 10 min of rest in a seated position using a clinically validated automated oscillometric device

(Omron® HEM-907, Matusaka, Japan) with a standard cuff, or a large cuff if arm circumference was  $\geq 33$  cm. The average of the last two BP readings was used. Measured high blood pressure (HBP) was defined as mean systolic BP (SBP)  $\geq 140$  mmHg or mean diastolic BP (DBP)  $\geq 90$  mmHg, or the use of antihypertensive medication. Reported HBP was defined as a positive answer to the question “Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have HBP (hypertension)?” Antihypertensive medication was defined as a positive answer to the question “Are you taking a medication/drug to treat hypertension?” Treated participants were considered adequately controlled if their SBP and DBP were below 140 and 90 mmHg, respectively.

Measured diabetes was defined as fasting plasma glucose (FPG)  $\geq 7$  mmol/L (Anonymous 2008) and/or the presence of oral hypoglycaemic treatment and/or insulin. Reported diabetes was defined as a positive answer to the question “Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?” Treated subjects were defined as those taking oral anti-diabetic drugs and/or insulin.

The SCORE risk function for low-risk countries of the European Society of Cardiology (Conroy et al. 2003) recalibrated for the Swiss population (Marques-Vidal et al. 2008) was used to compute individual 10-year CVD risk. The original SCORE function was derived from a pool of 12 European prospective studies and allows the estimation of 10-year risk of fatal CVD based on gender, blood pressure, total cholesterol and smoking status (for more information, see <http://www.heartscore.org/Pages/welcome.aspx>). Eligibility for hypolipidaemic treatment was defined as a 10-year risk  $\geq 5\%$  or the presence of hypolipidaemic drug treatment. Reported dyslipidaemia was defined as a positive answer to the question “Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have high cholesterol?” Because no data were available for hypolipidaemic drug treatment among non-Caucasians, the analysis was restricted to Caucasian participants.

### Swiss Health Survey

Data from the four Swiss Health Surveys (SHS) were obtained from the Swiss Federal Bureau of Statistics (<http://www.bfs.admin.ch>). The SHS is a cross-sectional, nationwide, population-based telephone survey conducted every 5 years since 1992 by the Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland under a mandate from the federal government (Calmonte et al. 2005). To date, the survey has been carried out four times, in 1992/93, 1997, 2002 and 2007. As no data for hypertension and diabetes were available in the 1992/93 survey, only data from the subsequent surveys (1997, 2002 and 2007) were used.

The study population was chosen by stratified random sampling of a database of all private Swiss households with

fixed-line telephones (as opposed to mobile phones). The first sampling stratum consisted of the seven main regions: West “Léman”, West-central “Mittelland”, northwest, Zurich, northeastern, central and south. The second stratum consisted of the cantons, and the number of households drawn was proportional to the population of the canton. In some cantons, oversampling of households was performed to obtain accurate cantonal estimates. The third stratum consisted of the household. One member of the household was randomly selected in advance within all members aged 15 years and over. A letter inviting this selected household member to participate in the survey was sent to each sampled subject, who was contacted thereafter by phone and interviewed using computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) software to manage dialling and data collection. Face-to-face interviews were organised for subjects older than 75 years. In the case of long-term absence of a sampled subject, a proxy interviewee was requested to provide answers on behalf of the pre-defined sampled person (approximately 3% of households). The interviews were carried out in German, French or Italian, as appropriate. People who did not speak any of these three languages were excluded from the survey. Other criteria for exclusion were asylum seeker status, households without a fixed-line telephone, very poor health status and living in a nursing home (IHA-GfK 2003). The participation rate was 85% in 1997, 64% in 2002, and 66% in 2007. It is estimated that <2% of households were excluded owing to these exclusion criteria. Details are available at [http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/infothek/erhebungen\\_quellen/blank/blank/ess/01.html](http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/infothek/erhebungen_quellen/blank/blank/ess/01.html).

The prevalence of hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia or diabetes, respectively, was considered if the participants provided a positive answer to the questions: “Did a doctor or a health professional tell you that you have HBP/a high cholesterol level/diabetes?” Subjects were considered as being treated for hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia or diabetes, respectively, if they answered positively to the questions “Are you being treated for blood pressure/to decrease your cholesterol levels/for diabetes?”

#### Other data

The following nationalities were considered: Swiss, former Yugoslavians (Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian and Herzegovinan, Kosovan and Macedonian), French, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish. Because of the small number of subjects, other nationalities were grouped into either “other Europeans” or “the rest of the world” (Bischoff and Wanner 2008); Turkish immigrants were not categorised because of the small sample sizes. For the CoLaus study, country of birth was considered as the nationality, whereas for the SHS, the participants were asked about their

nationality. The length of residence in Switzerland was assessed in the CoLaus study, but the SHS collected such information only for 2007.

In the CoLaus study, body weight and height were measured with participants standing without shoes in light indoor clothes. In the SHSs, the subjects were asked about their current body weight and height. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated as weight divided by height<sup>2</sup>. Subjects were considered to be normal weight, overweight or obese if the BMI was <25, ≥25 and <30 and ≥30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, respectively.

Three age categories were considered: 18–44, 45–64 and ≥65 years. Education was categorised as follows: (1) no education completed + primary school (referred to as “basic”), (2) apprenticeship + secondary level (referred to as “secondary”) and (3) tertiary level, which included university and other forms of education after the secondary level (referred to as “university”). Leisure-time physical activity was considered when the participant reported exercising at least once per week; no answer was considered a negative answer. Smoking status was divided into current, former (irrespective of the time since cessation) and never.

#### Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was conducted using SAS v.9.2 (SAS Inc., Cary, NC, USA). Quantitative variables were expressed as mean ± standard deviation and qualitative variables as number of participants and (percentage). Bivariate comparisons were performed using Student’s *t* test or a Chi-square test for quantitative and qualitative variables, respectively.

The impact of nationality on the risk of presenting CVRFs was assessed by multivariate logistic regression analysis adjusting for gender, age, educational level, BMI group and leisure-time physical activity. For the Swiss Health Survey, a further adjustment on survey year was applied. The effect of the length of residence was also tested using categorical variables (1–9, 10–19, 20–29 and 30+ years) and restricting the analyses to immigrant groups. The results were expressed as odds ratio and 95% confidence intervals. Statistically significant differences were considered when *p* < 0.05.

## Results

#### Sample characteristics

From the initial 6,743 participants of the CoLaus study, 6,710 (91.5% 6,171 from the main study + 539 non-Caucasians) had complete biological data and were included in the analyses. Similarly, from the initial 49,261 participants in the SHS, 49,245 (99.9%) had complete data for gender,

age and nationality and were included. Their clinical characteristics according to nationality are summarised in Tables 1 (SHS) and 2 (CoLaus Study). Participants from southern Europe and the former Republic of Yugoslavia were younger, had a lower educational level, engaged less frequently in leisure-time physical activity and had lived in Switzerland for a shorter time. Immigrants from France, Portugal and Germany also presented lower obesity levels. Finally, the proportions of women were lower among immigrants from Italy, Spain and Former Yugoslavia.

#### Current smoking

In the SHS, participants from France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and the former Republic of Yugoslavia had a higher prevalence of smokers than Swiss nationals (Table 1). In the CoLaus study, participants from France, Portugal and the former Republic of Yugoslavia reported being smokers than Swiss nationals, while a lower prevalence of smoking was found for participants from Germany (Table 2).

Multivariate logistic regression analysis adjusting for gender, age, educational level, BMI group and leisure-time physical activity (and also survey year for SHS) showed that participants from Portugal (and to a lesser degree Spain and the rest of the world) were less likely to smoke, while participants from the former Republic of Yugoslavia were more likely to smoke when compared with Swiss nationals (Table 3). Finally, no consistent relationship was found between current smoking habits and the length of residence (not shown).

#### Hypertension

In the SHS, participants from France, Portugal, Spain and the former Republic of Yugoslavia reported less frequently being told they were hypertensive than Swiss nationals. Hypertensive subjects from Portugal and Spain and to a lesser degree from the former Republic of Yugoslavia, Italy and the rest of the world reported being treated less often than Swiss nationals. Finally, participants from Portugal and France reported a lower hypertension screening (Table 1).

In the CoLaus study, participants from France and Portugal reported less frequently being told they were hypertensive than Swiss nationals, while higher prevalences were found for participants from Germany and Italy. Hypertensive participants from France and Portugal also had lower treatment levels than Swiss nationals, whereas no differences were found regarding blood pressure control. These findings were further confirmed using blood pressure measurements; participants from France and Portugal presented a lower prevalence of hypertension and treatment, while participants from Italy had a higher prevalence and were more frequently treated than Swiss

nationals (data not shown). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that participants from France and Spain (and to a lesser degree Portugal and the rest of the world) had lower odds of presenting with hypertension when compared with Swiss nationals. Regarding antihypertensive treatment and blood pressure control, no consistent difference was found between any of the nationalities studied (Table 4). Finally, in the SHS, French immigrants had lower odds than Swiss ( $OR = 0.68$ , 95% confidence interval [0.51–0.92]) of having had their blood pressure screened within the previous 12 months, while the opposite trend was found for immigrants from other European countries ( $OR = 1.35$ , [1.02–1.78]).

In the CoLaus study, the length of residence was positively related with both SBP (Spearman correlation = 0.235,  $N = 2626$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) and DBP ( $r = 0.080$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), but this relationship was inverted after adjusting for age (partial Spearman correlation =  $-0.041$  and  $-0.048$  for SBP and DBP, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ). No significant effect of the length of residence was found on hypertension prevalence or treatment by multivariate logistic regression. However, an increase in the likelihood of being treated was found for subjects living in Switzerland longer than 30 years in the SHS ( $OR = 3.55$  [1.65–7.64]), but not in the CoLaus study ( $OR = 0.84$  [0.37–1.91]).

#### Dyslipidaemia

In the SHS, participants from southern Europe, the former Republic of Yugoslavia, other European countries and the rest of the world reported less frequently being told they were dyslipidaemic than Swiss nationals. Participants from France and Portugal also reported a lower screening for dyslipidaemia (Table 1).

In the CoLaus study (restricted to Caucasian participants), participants from France, Germany, the former Republic of Yugoslavia, other European countries and the rest of the world reported less frequently being told they were dyslipidaemic than Swiss nationals, while participants from Italy reported more frequently being dyslipidaemic. After lipid measurement and cardiovascular risk assessment, participants from France, Germany, Portugal, Spain, the former Republic of Yugoslavia, other European countries and the rest of the world were less eligible and participants from Italy were more eligible for statin treatment than Swiss nationals (not shown). Conversely, multivariate logistic regression showed no consistent differences between nationalities regarding the prevalence or treatment of dyslipidaemia (Table 5). Finally, in the SHS, no differences were found between immigrant groups and Swiss nationals regarding high cholesterol screening (not shown).

In the CoLaus study, the length of residence was positively correlated with total cholesterol (Spearman

**Table 1** Participants' characteristics between immigrant groups and Swiss nationals, Swiss Health Surveys 1997, 2002 and 2007

	Swiss	German	Italian	French	Spanish	Portuguese	Former Yugoslavia*	Other Europe**	Other World	Test
Sample size	42692	884	1875	475	429	560	549	1137	644	
Age (years)	50.1 ± 17.7	47.8 ± 15.7	47.2 ± 16.2	45.8 ± 15.2	40.9 ± 13.5	36.2 ± 9.5	37.8 ± 10.9	43.5 ± 15.8	37.6 ± 11.4	153.9
Residency time (years) <sup>a</sup>	–	14.9 ± 15.5	35.3 ± 15.2	16.6 ± 14.7	27.7 ± 11.8	17.0 ± 7.6	18.0 ± 8.1	19.3 ± 14.9	11.0 ± 9.0	88.49
Women (%)	23797 (55.7)	452 (51.1)	865 (46.1)	253 (53.3)	208 (48.5)	300 (53.6)	273 (49.7)	613 (53.9)	375 (58.2)	90.03
Educational level (%)										
Basic	6731 (15.8)	49 (5.5)	808 (43.1)	58 (12.2)	187 (43.6)	381 (68.0)	193 (35.2)	259 (22.8)	182 (28.3)	
Secondary	27100 (63.5)	444 (50.2)	913 (48.7)	240 (50.5)	200 (46.6)	170 (30.4)	306 (55.7)	520 (45.7)	281 (43.6)	2910
University	8861 (20.8)	391 (44.2)	154 (8.2)	177 (37.3)	42 (9.8)	9 (1.6)	50 (9.1)	358 (31.5)	181 (28.1)	
Smoking status (%)										
Never	20705 (48.5)	400 (45.3)	842 (44.9)	180 (37.9)	178 (41.5)	254 (45.4)	206 (37.5)	524 (46.1)	384 (59.6)	
Former	9324 (21.9)	214 (24.2)	395 (21.1)	123 (25.9)	86 (20.1)	109 (19.5)	88 (16.0)	237 (20.8)	93 (14.4)	175.1
Current	12646 (29.6)	270 (30.5)	637 (34.0)	172 (36.2)	165 (38.5)	197 (35.2)	255 (46.5)	376 (33.1)	167 (25.9)	
Leisure-time PA (%) <sup>b</sup>	25787 (62.5)	618 (71.3)	793 (44.7)	239 (51.5)	183 (46.3)	211 (40.6)	225 (51.4)	573 (58.7)	276 (53.3)	452.0
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	24.3 ± 4.1	23.9 ± 3.7	25.3 ± 4.2	23.7 ± 3.9	24.8 ± 3.9	24.5 ± 3.7	25.2 ± 3.9	24.3 ± 4.1	23.6 ± 4.2	23.47
BMI class (%) <sup>c</sup>										
Normal	26634 (62.4)	608 (68.8)	955 (50.9)	329 (69.3)	238 (55.5)	334 (59.6)	285 (51.9)	704 (61.9)	447 (69.4)	
Overweight	12565 (29.4)	227 (25.7)	705 (37.6)	115 (24.2)	159 (37.1)	191 (34.1)	200 (36.4)	339 (29.8)	159 (24.7)	190.0
Obese	3493 (8.2)	49 (5.5)	215 (11.5)	31 (6.5)	32 (7.5)	35 (6.3)	64 (11.7)	94 (8.3)	38 (5.9)	
Blood pressure										
Hypertension (%) <sup>d</sup>	10901 (25.5)	176 (19.9)	465 (24.8)	74 (15.6)	68 (15.9)	82 (14.6)	95 (17.3)	230 (20.2)	84 (13.0)	172.0
Treatment (%) <sup>e</sup>	6430 (59.0)	102 (58.0)	216 (46.5)	45 (60.8)	23 (33.8)	28 (34.2)	42 (44.2)	124 (53.9)	38 (45.2)	80.0
Screening (%) <sup>f</sup>	322752 (91.8)	676 (91.9)	1365 (90.4)	361 (87.2)	288 (87.8)	428 (90.1)	350 (91.6)	831 (93.6)	464 (91.9)	26.65
Lipids										
Dyslipidaemia (%) <sup>g</sup>	7131 (16.7)	163 (18.4)	299 (16.0)	84 (17.7)	51 (11.9)	73 (13.0)	39 (7.1)	154 (13.5)	51 (7.9)	92.69
Treatment (%) <sup>h</sup>	2471 (34.7)	33 (20.3)	105 (35.1)	25 (29.8)	9 (17.7)	15 (20.6)	10 (25.6)	45 (29.2)	14 (27.5)	31.66
Screening (%) <sup>i</sup>	34062 (90.8)	713 (90.9)	1414 (88.4)	375 (86.8)	324 (89.3)	420 (87.9)	396 (91.2)	919 (92.5)	501 (91.8)	28.89

**Table 1** continued

	Swiss	German	Italian	French	Spanish	Portuguese	Former Yugoslavia*	Other Europe**	Other World	Test
Glucose/diabetes										
Diabetes (%) <sup>j</sup>	1932 (4.5)	26 (2.9)	93 (5.0)	14 (3.0)	20 (4.7)	14 (2.5)	13 (2.4)	35 (3.1)	17 (2.6)	29.62
Screening (%) <sup>k</sup>	34191 (91.3)	724 (92.1)	1418 (89.5)	375 (88.0)	313 (87.9)	413 (87.9)	398 (92.1)	915 (92.4)	508 (90.6)	26.43

Results are expressed as the number of subjects and (percentage) or as the average  $\pm$  standard deviation  
Statistical analysis by chi-square or analysis of variance: all comparisons are significant at  $p<0.001$

\* Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian and Herzegovinan, Kosovan and Macedonian

\*\* Because of the small number of subjects, other nationalities were grouped into either "Other, Europe" or "Other, world"

<sup>a</sup> For the year 2007 only

<sup>b</sup> Considered when the participant reported exercising at least once per week

<sup>c</sup> Participants were considered to be normal weight, overweight, or obese if their body mass index was  $<25$ ,  $\geq 25$  and  $<30$ , and  $\geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$ , respectively

<sup>d</sup> Defined as a positive answer to the question "Did a doctor or a health professional tell you that you have high blood pressure?"

<sup>e</sup> Defined as a positive answer to the question "Are you being treated for blood pressure?"

<sup>f</sup> Defined as the answer "within the last 12 months" to the question "when was your blood pressure measured for the last time?"

<sup>g</sup> Defined as a positive answer to the question: "Did a doctor or a health professional tell you that you have a high cholesterol?"

<sup>h</sup> Defined as a positive answer to the question "Are you being treated decrease your cholesterol levels?"

<sup>i</sup> Defined as the answer "within the last 12 months" to the question "when was your cholesterol measured for the last time?"

<sup>j</sup> Defined as a positive answer to the question: "Did a doctor or a health professional tell you that you have diabetes?"

<sup>k</sup> Defined as the answer "within the last 12 months" to the question "when was your blood sugar measured for the last time?"

Table 2 Participant's characteristics between immigrant groups and Swiss nationals, Cohorte Lausannoise (CoLaus) study 2003–2006

	Swiss	German	Italian	French	Spanish	Portuguese	Former Yugoslavia <sup>a</sup>	Other Europe <sup>b</sup>	Other world	Test
Sample size	4,036	92	404	436	262	390	87	529	474	
Age (years)	54.0 ± 10.9	55.6 ± 11.1	56.2 ± 10.6	51.8 ± 10.6	51.0 ± 8.7	44.5 ± 6.2	45.9 ± 7.3	50.9 ± 10.1	48.1 ± 8.9	65.41***
Residency time (years)	–	33.1 ± 12.2	36.9 ± 11.7	26.9 ± 15.6	29.4 ± 10.6	19.0 ± 7.4	19.4 ± 9.8	24.0 ± 13.5	21.1 ± 12.3	86.03***
Women (%)	2,151 (53.3)	69 (75.0)	165 (40.8)	238 (54.6)	128 (48.9)	176 (45.1)	39 (44.8)	300 (56.7)	262 (55.3)	59.65***
Educational level (%)										
Basic	526 (13.0)	9 (9.8)	183 (45.3)	52 (11.9)	135 (51.5)	302 (77.4)	34 (39.1)	80 (15.1)	84 (17.7)	
Secondary	2,771 (68.7)	58 (63.0)	188 (46.5)	263 (60.3)	108 (41.2)	80 (20.5)	44 (50.6)	241 (45.6)	238 (50.2)	1,478***
University	739 (18.3)	25 (27.2)	33 (8.2)	121 (27.8)	19 (7.3)	8 (2.1)	9 (10.3)	208 (39.3)	152 (32.1)	
Smoking status (%)										
Never	1,585 (39.3)	35 (38.0)	149 (36.9)	166 (38.1)	118 (45.0)	177 (45.4)	36 (41.4)	269 (50.9)	195 (41.1)	
Former	1,365 (33.8)	37 (40.2)	145 (35.9)	140 (32.1)	81 (30.9)	104 (26.7)	26 (29.9)	136 (25.7)	146 (30.8)	44.78***
Current	1,086 (26.9)	20 (21.7)	110 (27.2)	130 (29.8)	63 (24.1)	109 (28.0)	25 (28.7)	124 (23.4)	133 (28.1)	
Leisure-time PA (%) <sup>d</sup>	2,764 (68.5)	68 (73.9)	189 (46.8)	281 (64.5)	141 (53.8)	162 (41.5)	40 (46.0)	304 (57.5)	199 (42.0)	289.2***
BMI class (%) <sup>e</sup>										
Normal	2,040 (50.6)	49 (53.3)	124 (30.7)	245 (56.2)	96 (36.6)	148 (38.0)	15 (17.2)	294 (55.6)	215 (45.4)	
Overweight	1,397 (34.6)	32 (34.8)	194 (48.0)	148 (33.9)	112 (42.8)	168 (43.1)	46 (52.9)	169 (32.0)	190 (40.1)	156.8***
Obese	599 (14.8)	11 (12.0)	86 (21.3)	43 (9.9)	54 (20.6)	74 (19.0)	26 (29.9)	66 (12.5)	69 (14.6)	
Blood pressure										
SBP (mmHg)	129 ± 18	131 ± 22	132 ± 18	125 ± 18	127 ± 16	125 ± 16	129 ± 19	126 ± 18	124 ± 17	11.21***
DBP (mmHg)	79 ± 11	78 ± 13	80 ± 10	78 ± 12	80 ± 10	80 ± 10	81 ± 11	79 ± 11	79 ± 11	2.25*
Hypertension (%) <sup>f</sup>	1,528 (37.9)	38 (41.3)	196 (48.5)	123 (28.2)	95 (36.3)	96 (24.6)	31 (35.6)	158 (29.9)	112 (23.6)	108.0***
Treatment (%) <sup>g</sup>	743 (48.6)	23 (60.5)	115 (58.7)	51 (41.5)	50 (52.6)	34 (35.4)	19 (61.3)	69 (43.7)	49 (43.8)	24.52**
Control (%) <sup>h</sup>	362 (48.7)	6 (26.1)	54 (47.0)	23 (45.1)	26 (52.0)	12 (35.3)	6 (31.6)	39 (56.5)	23 (46.9)	11.39 NS
Hypertension (%) <sup>i</sup>	1,111 (27.5)	32 (34.8)	146 (36.1)	87 (20.0)	68 (26.0)	61 (15.6)	27 (31.0)	113 (21.4)	85 (17.9)	83.59***
Treatment (%) <sup>g</sup>	743 (77.0)	23 (79.3)	115 (89.2)	51 (68.9)	50 (86.2)	34 (68.0)	19 (90.5)	69 (71.1)	49 (76.6)	22.81**
Lipids										
Total CL (mmol/L)	5.61 ± 1.02	5.68 ± 1.11	5.54 ± 1.00	5.56 ± 1.06	5.61 ± 1.02	5.54 ± 1.16	5.45 ± 1.12	5.50 ± 1.05	5.39 ± 1.03	3.25***
HDL-CL (mmol/L)	1.65 ± 0.44	1.77 ± 0.51	1.53 ± 0.40	1.69 ± 0.44	1.58 ± 0.38	1.51 ± 0.38	1.35 ± 0.36	1.64 ± 0.46	1.59 ± 0.45	16.19***
LDL-CL (mmol/L)	3.34 ± 0.91	3.38 ± 0.93	3.37 ± 0.88	3.31 ± 0.94	3.42 ± 0.93	3.38 ± 1.03	3.26 ± 0.89	3.27 ± 0.91	3.24 ± 0.90	1.47 NS
TG (mmol/L)	1.41 ± 1.16	1.18 ± 0.55	1.46 ± 1.01	1.26 ± 1.00	1.31 ± 0.94	1.59 ± 2.04	1.82 ± 1.33	1.32 ± 1.06	1.26 ± 0.81	8.09***
Dyslipidaemia (%) <sup>h,j</sup>	942 (23.5)	15 (16.5)	131 (32.5)	65 (15.5)	44 (16.9)	29 (7.5)	9 (10.3)	62 (17.0)	15 (9.9)	121.2***
Treatment (%) <sup>k,l</sup>	490 (52.0)	6 (40.0)	66 (50.4)	38 (58.5)	34 (77.3)	27 (93.1)	9 (100)	33 (53.2)	8 (53.3)	39.02***
Dyslipidaemia (%) <sup>o,m</sup>	990 (24.7)	18 (19.8)	112 (27.8)	86 (20.5)	63 (24.1)	89 (22.9)	15 (17.2)	70 (19.2)	24 (15.8)	20.60**
Treatment (%) <sup>k,l</sup>	490 (48.0)	6 (33.3)	66 (56.4)	38 (42.2)	34 (53.1)	27 (30.0)	9 (52.9)	33 (45.2)	8 (33.3)	20.32***

Table 2 continued

	Swiss	German	Italian	French	Spanish	Portuguese	Former Yugoslavia <sup>a</sup>	Other Europe <sup>b</sup>	Other world	Test
Glucose/diabetes										
Glucose (mmol/L)	5.57 ± 1.18	5.52 ± 1.11	5.82 ± 1.47	5.45 ± 1.03	5.54 ± 0.83	5.50 ± 0.88	5.52 ± 0.89	5.48 ± 1.27	5.31 ± 0.82	6.30***
Diabetes (%) <sup>n</sup>	277 (6.9)	5 (5.4)	49 (12.1)	20 (4.6)	17 (6.5)	17 (4.4)	9 (10.3)	27 (5.1)	14 (3.0)	41.40***
Treatment (%) <sup>o</sup>	176 (63.5)	4 (80.0)	32 (65.3)	13 (65.0)	9 (52.9)	12 (70.6)	6 (66.7)	16 (59.3)	6 (42.9)	4.61 NS
Diabetes (%) <sup>p</sup>	204 (5.1)	5 (5.4)	37 (9.2)	17 (3.9)	14 (5.3)	13 (3.3)	7 (8.1)	20 (3.8)	11 (2.3)	29.19***
Treatment (%) <sup>o</sup>	176 (86.3)	4 (80.0)	32 (86.5)	13 (76.5)	9 (64.3)	12 (92.3)	6 (85.7)	16 (80.0)	6 (54.6)	NA

Results are expressed as the number of subjects and (percentage) or as the average ± standard deviation. Statistical analysis by Chi-square or analysis of variance

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

<sup>a</sup> Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinan, Kosovan and Macedonian

<sup>b</sup> Because of the small number of subjects, other nationalities were grouped into either "Other, Europe" or "Other, world"

<sup>c</sup> Statistical analysis performed on log-transformed data

<sup>d</sup> Considered when the participant reported exercising at least once per week

<sup>e</sup> Participants were considered to be of normal weight, overweight or obese if their body mass index was <25, ≥25 and >30 and ≥30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, respectively

<sup>f</sup> Defined as SBP (mean of two measurements) ≥140 mmHg or DBP (mean of two measurements) ≥90 mmHg or the use of antihypertensive medication

<sup>g</sup> Defined as a positive answer to the question "Are you taking a medication/drug to treat hypertension?"

<sup>h</sup> Defined as SBP (mean of two measurements) <140 mmHg and DBP (mean of two measurements) <90 mmHg

<sup>i</sup> Defined as a positive answer to the question "Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have high blood pressure (hypertension)?"

<sup>j</sup> Defined as a 10-year risk ≥5% (as assessed by the SCORE risk function for low-risk countries of the European Society of Cardiology recalibrated for the Swiss population) or the presence of hypolipidaemic drug treatment

<sup>k</sup> Defined as the presence of a hypolipidaemic drug treatment

<sup>l</sup> Restricted to Caucasian participants

<sup>m</sup> Defined as a positive answer to the question "Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have high cholesterol?"

<sup>n</sup> Defined as a fasting plasma glucose ≥7 mmol/L and/or the presence of oral hypoglycaemic treatment and/or insulin

<sup>o</sup> Defined as participants who take oral anti-diabetic drugs and/or insulin

<sup>p</sup> Defined as a positive answer to the question "Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?"

**Table 3** Multivariate analysis of the associations between nationality and the prevalence of smoking for the Swiss Health Surveys (SHS, 1997, 2002 and 2007) and the Cohorte Lausannoise (CoLaus) study (2003–2006), adjusting for confounding variables

	CoLaus	SHS
Gender		
Female	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Male	0.71 [0.63–0.80]	0.59 [0.57–0.62]
Age groups		
18–44	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
45–64	0.83 [0.73–0.94]	0.76 [0.72–0.79]
65+	0.49 [0.41–0.59]	0.27 [0.25–0.29]
Education		
Basic	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Secondary	0.83 [0.71–0.96]	0.90 [0.85–0.96]
University	0.55 [0.45–0.67]	0.68 [0.64–0.74]
BMI group <sup>a</sup>		
Normal	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Overweight	0.69 [0.61–0.79]	0.77 [0.74–0.81]
Obese	0.50 [0.42–0.60]	0.74 [0.68–0.80]
Leisure-time PA <sup>b</sup>		
No	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Yes	0.62 [0.55–0.70]	0.71 [0.68–0.74]
Nationality		
Swiss	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
German	0.87 [0.52–1.45]	1.04 [0.89–1.20]
Italian	0.91 [0.71–1.16]	0.96 [0.87–1.07]
French	1.10 [0.88–1.37]	1.19 [0.98–1.45]
Spanish	0.70 [0.52–0.95]	1.03 [0.83–1.26]
Portuguese	0.68 [0.52–0.88]	0.79 [0.66–0.96]
Former Yugoslavia <sup>c</sup>	0.92 [0.57–1.48]	1.50 [1.23–1.82]
Other, Europe <sup>d</sup>	0.78 [0.62–0.97]	0.97 [0.85–1.12]
Other, world	0.91 [0.73–1.13]	0.64 [0.52–0.78]

Results are expressed as the odds ratio and [95% confidence interval]. Statistical analysis was by multivariate logistic regression. For the SHS, a further adjustment on the survey was performed

BMI body mass index, PA physical activity

<sup>a</sup> Participants were considered to be of normal weight, overweight or obese if their body mass index was <25, ≥25 and <30, and ≥30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, respectively

<sup>b</sup> Considered when the participant reported exercising at least once per week

<sup>c</sup> Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinan, Kosovan and Macedonian

<sup>d</sup> Because of the small number of subjects, other nationalities were grouped into either “Other, Europe” or “Other, world”

correlation = 0.158,  $N = 2626$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), LDL-cholesterol ( $r = 0.121$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) and triglyceride levels ( $r = 0.121$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), but this relationship was abolished after adjusting for age (partial Spearman correlation = 0.019, 0.004 and 0.034 for total cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol and triglycerides, respectively,  $p > 0.05$ ). No

relationship was found between the length of residence and the prevalence of dyslipidaemia, while an increase in the likelihood of being treated was found for subjects living in Switzerland longer than 30 years in the SHS (OR = 4.24 [1.58–11.3]), but not in the CoLaus study (OR = 1.20 [0.51–2.85]).

## Diabetes

In the SHS, participants from Germany, Portugal, the former Republic of Yugoslavia and the rest of the world reported less frequently being told they were diabetic than Swiss nationals. Participants from France, Portugal and Spain also reported a lower diabetic screening (Table 1).

In the CoLaus study, participants from France, Portugal, other European countries and the rest of the world reported less frequently being told they were diabetic than Swiss nationals, while the opposite was found for participants from Italy and the former Republic of Yugoslavia. Glucose measurements showed a lower prevalence of diabetes among participants from France, Portugal and the rest of the world, and a higher prevalence among participants from Italy and the former Republic of Yugoslavia (Table 2). Multivariate logistic regression showed no consistent differences between nationalities regarding the prevalence or treatment of diabetes (Table 6). Finally, in the SHS, no differences were found between immigrants and Swiss nationals regarding diabetes screening (data not shown).

## Discussion

To our knowledge, this is the most comprehensive study assessing the prevalence of CVRFs according to nationality among immigrants living in Switzerland. Overall, our data suggest that CVRFs are unevenly distributed among immigrants in Switzerland, but that these differences are due mainly to disparities in age, leisure-time physical activity, being overweight/obesity and socioeconomic status. Indeed, the Swiss healthcare system has universal health-insurance coverage. Though self-paid insurance fees are high in Switzerland relative to other countries, the existing regressive taxation and premium subsidies as well as cost-sharing exemptions ensure that vulnerable groups have good access to health care (OECD 2006).

## Smoking

Contrary to previous findings (Gabadinho et al. 2007) but in agreement with others (Koya and Egede 2007), a higher prevalence of smoking was found among immigrants from the former Republic of Yugoslavia. Conversely, no

**Table 4** Multivariate analysis of the associations between nationality and the prevalence and management of self-reported hypertension for the Swiss Health Surveys (SHS, 1997, 2002 and 2007) and the

Cohorte Lausannoise (CoLaus) study (2003–2006), adjusting for confounding variables

	Prevalence		Treatment	
	CoLaus, reported	SHS	CoLaus, reported	SHS
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Male	0.79 [0.70–0.89]	0.96 [0.91–1.01]	1.04 [0.83–1.30]	1.20 [1.10–1.31]
<b>Age groups</b>				
18–44	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
45–64	2.50 [2.11–2.96]	2.44 [2.30–2.58]	3.20 [2.31–4.44]	3.35 [3.00–3.76]
65+	5.40 [4.42–6.60]	6.32 [5.95–6.72]	7.51 [5.14–11.0]	9.31 [8.29–10.5]
<b>Education</b>				
Basic	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Secondary	0.98 [0.83–1.15]	0.90 [0.84–0.95]	0.89 [0.67–1.19]	0.98 [0.89–1.09]
University	0.76 [0.61–0.94]	0.85 [0.79–0.92]	0.64 [0.43–0.95]	1.00 [0.87–1.15]
<b>BMI group<sup>a</sup></b>				
Normal	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Overweight	2.11 [1.84–2.42]	2.02 [1.93–2.13]	1.59 [1.23–2.05]	1.48 [1.35–1.62]
Obese	4.95 [4.19–5.85]	4.16 [3.85–4.48]	2.34 [1.76–3.12]	2.09 [1.85–2.36]
<b>Leisure-time PA<sup>b</sup></b>				
No	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Yes	0.86 [0.76–0.97]	0.89 [0.85–0.93]	0.87 [0.70–1.09]	0.86 [0.79–0.94]
<b>Nationality</b>				
Swiss	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
German	1.63 [1.01–2.61]	0.86 [0.72–1.03]	1.27 [0.55–2.91]	1.08 [0.77–1.52]
Italian	1.06 [0.84–1.35]	0.96 [0.85–1.09]	1.49 [0.95–2.33]	0.59 [0.48–0.73]
French	0.79 [0.61–1.02]	0.67 [0.51–0.88]	0.77 [0.48–1.23]	1.37 [0.81–2.32]
Spanish	0.81 [0.60–1.11]	0.72 [0.54–0.96]	1.22 [0.67–2.19]	0.46 [0.25–0.83]
Portuguese	0.55 [0.40–0.76]	0.87 [0.67–1.12]	0.80 [0.44–1.44]	1.02 [0.61–1.69]
Former Yugoslavia <sup>c</sup>	1.12 [0.68–1.84]	0.97 [0.75–1.26]	1.38 [0.57–3.35]	0.98 [0.60–1.60]
Other, Europe <sup>d</sup>	0.89 [0.70–1.13]	1.01 [0.85–1.19]	0.94 [0.61–1.45]	1.02 [0.75–1.39]
Other, world	0.68 [0.53–0.89]	0.93 [0.72–1.19]	0.89 [0.55–1.45]	1.39 [0.85–2.25]

Self-reported hypertension was defined as a positive answer to the question “Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have high blood pressure (hypertension)?” Results are expressed as the odds ratio and [95% confidence interval]. Statistical analysis was by multivariate logistic regression. For the SHS, a further adjustment on the survey was performed

BMI body mass index, PA, physical activity

<sup>a</sup> Participants were considered to be of normal weight, overweight or obese if their body mass index was <25, ≥25 and <30, and ≥30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, respectively

<sup>b</sup> Considered when the participant reported exercising at least once per week

<sup>c</sup> Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinan, Kosovan and Macedonian

<sup>d</sup> Because of the small number of subjects, other nationalities were grouped into either “Other, Europe” or “Other, world”

relationship was found between the length of residence and smoking prevalence. It is possible that the comprehensive tobacco prevention programme launched by the Swiss Federal Office of Public Health (Office Fédéral de la Santé Publique 2008) has been effective, as recent data indicate a slight decrease in the prevalence of smoking in the Swiss population (Marques-Vidal et al. 2010). Another explanation is that older immigrants did not smoke before moving

to Switzerland, and they did not change their behaviours after moving.

#### Hypertension

Immigrants from France and Southern Europe (Spain + Portugal) had lower levels of hypertension than Swiss nationals, even after adjusting for confounding

**Table 5** Multivariate analysis of the association between nationality and the prevalence and management of self-reported dyslipidaemia for the Swiss Health Surveys (SHS, 1997, 2002 and 2007) and the

Cohorte Lausannoise (CoLaus) study (2003–2006), adjusting for confounding variables

	Prevalence		Treatment	
	CoLaus, reported <sup>a</sup>	SHS	CoLaus, reported <sup>a</sup>	SHS
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Male	0.7 [0.62–0.8]	0.78 [0.74–0.83]	0.70 [0.56–0.88]	0.73 [0.65–0.81]
<b>Age groups</b>				
18–44	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
45–64	2.74 [2.28–3.29]	2.84 [2.66–3.03]	3.62 [2.32–5.66]	2.36 [2.01–2.77]
65+	4.40 [3.55–5.45]	4.18 [3.90–4.48]	8.56 [5.30–13.8]	5.62 [4.78–6.60]
<b>Education</b>				
Basic	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Secondary	1.01 [0.85–1.20]	1.00 [0.93–1.07]	1.05 [0.78–1.42]	0.89 [0.78–1.02]
University	0.70 [0.55–0.88]	1.13 [1.04–1.23]	0.79 [0.52–1.22]	0.84 [0.70–1.00]
<b>BMI group<sup>b</sup></b>				
Normal	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Overweight	1.73 [1.50–1.99]	1.48 [1.40–1.56]	1.49 [1.16–1.93]	1.47 [1.31–1.64]
Obese	2.45 [2.06–2.91]	1.60 [1.47–1.75]	2.15 [1.59–2.89]	1.95 [1.66–2.29]
<b>Leisure-time PA<sup>c</sup></b>				
No	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Yes	0.92 [0.81–1.04]	0.88 [0.84–0.93]	0.73 [0.58–0.92]	0.79 [0.71–0.88]
<b>Nationality</b>				
Swiss	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
German	0.84 [0.49–1.44]	1.22 [1.02–1.46]	0.64 [0.23–1.80]	0.54 [0.36–0.82]
Italian	0.88 [0.69–1.13]	1.02 [0.89–1.17]	1.09 [0.71–1.68]	1.02 [0.77–1.36]
French	0.92 [0.71–1.20]	1.25 [0.98–1.61]	0.86 [0.55–1.36]	1.09 [0.65–1.84]
Spanish	0.89 [0.65–1.21]	0.93 [0.68–1.27]	1.16 [0.67–1.98]	0.49 [0.21–1.16]
Portuguese	1.13 [0.84–1.50]	1.31 [1.01–1.72]	0.66 [0.38–1.16]	0.77 [0.39–1.49]
Former Yugoslavia <sup>d</sup>	0.64 [0.36–1.15]	0.58 [0.40–0.83]	1.76 [0.63–4.89]	0.96 [0.42–2.16]
Other, Europe <sup>e</sup>	0.85 [0.64–1.12]	0.99 [0.82–1.20]	1.00 [0.60–1.68]	0.91 [0.62–1.35]
Other, world	0.68 [0.43–1.08]	0.76 [0.56–1.03]	0.85 [0.34–2.13]	1.25 [0.63–2.50]

Self-reported dyslipidaemia was defined as a positive answer to the question “Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have high cholesterol?” Results are expressed as the odds ratio and [95% confidence interval]. Statistical analysis was by multivariate logistic regression. For the SHS, a further adjustment on the survey was performed

BMI body mass index, PA physical activity

<sup>a</sup> Caucasians only

<sup>b</sup> Participants were considered to be of normal weight, overweight or obese if their body mass index was <25, ≥25 and <30, and ≥30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, respectively

<sup>c</sup> Considered when the participant reported exercising at least once per week

<sup>d</sup> Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinan, Kosovan and Macedonian

<sup>e</sup> Because of the small number of subjects, other nationalities were grouped into either “Other, Europe” or “Other, world”

factors. In agreement with a study conducted in the Netherlands (Agyemang et al. 2005), no consistent differences were found regarding HBP treatment between immigrant groups relative to Swiss nationals. Some studies have also suggested that hypertension control is lower among immigrants (Agyemang et al. 2005; Verma et al. 2010), but no such differences were found, again

suggesting that immigrants have the same access to health care as the Swiss population. The higher likelihood of being treated among immigrants living in Switzerland longer than 30 years (SHS data) is in agreement with other studies (Dias et al. 2008) and might be due to a better knowledge of the health system by older immigrants. Still, no such relationship was found in the

**Table 6** Multivariate analysis of the associations between nationality and the prevalence and management of self-reported diabetes for the Swiss Health Surveys (SHS, 1997, 2002 and 2007) and the Cohorte

	Prevalence		Treatment	
	CoLaus, reported	SHS	CoLaus, reported	SHS 2007
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Male	0.53 [0.41–0.67]	0.77 [0.70–0.85]	0.40 [0.20–0.82]	0.69 [0.51–0.93]
<b>Age groups</b>				
18–44	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
45–64	2.72 [1.80–4.10]	2.41 [2.11–2.75]	1.13 [0.41–3.14]	2.69 [1.71–4.22]
65+	5.48 [3.52–8.54]	4.99 [4.38–5.68]	4.06 [1.2–13.71]	4.21 [2.74–6.46]
<b>Education</b>				
Basic	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Secondary	1.08 [0.79–1.47]	0.75 [0.67–0.83]	1.58 [0.66–3.75]	0.87 [0.60–1.26]
University	0.89 [0.57–1.40]	0.73 [0.63–0.85]	0.36 [0.11–1.13]	1.07 [0.68–1.70]
<b>BMI group</b>				
Normal	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Overweight	1.69 [1.22–2.34]	1.64 [1.48–1.82]	2.49 [1.06–5.85]	2.16 [1.55–3.00]
Obese	6.35 [4.63–8.73]	3.74 [3.31–4.23]	4.16 [1.81–9.58]	4.16 [2.81–6.16]
<b>Leisure-time PA</b>				
No	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
Yes	0.52 [0.41–0.67]	0.73 [0.66–0.80]	0.89 [0.45–1.76]	0.72 [0.53–0.97]
<b>Nationality</b>				
Swiss	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
German	1.43 [0.55–3.71]	0.76 [0.51–1.14]	0.90 [0.09–9.19]	0.47 [0.14–1.61]
Italian	1.21 [0.81–1.82]	1.01 [0.80–1.27]	0.57 [0.17–1.87]	1.02 [0.44–2.39]
French	1.00 [0.60–1.69]	0.82 [0.47–1.40]	0.34 [0.10–1.22]	NA
Spanish	0.93 [0.52–1.68]	1.35 [0.83–2.20]	0.33 [0.09–1.29]	0.41 [0.07–2.50]
Portuguese	0.73 [0.39–1.37]	0.86 [0.49–1.52]	2.98 [0.29–30.4]	0.17 [0.02–1.59]
Former Yugoslavia <sup>c</sup>	1.44 [0.63–3.33]	0.82 [0.46–1.48]	1.24 [0.13–12.3]	0.52 [0.10–2.57]
Other, Europe <sup>d</sup>	0.91 [0.55–1.49]	0.91 [0.64–1.31]	0.71 [0.18–2.82]	0.95 [0.31–2.94]
Other, world	0.50 [0.26–0.94]	1.02 [0.59–1.75]	0.33 [0.08–1.35]	0.90 [0.19–4.25]

Self-reported diabetes was defined as a positive answer to the question “Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?” Results are expressed as the odds ratio and [95% confidence interval]. Statistical analysis was by multivariate logistic regression. For the SHS, a further adjustment on the survey was performed

BMI body mass index, PA physical activity, NA not assessable

<sup>a</sup> Participants were considered to be of normal weight, overweight or obese if their body mass index was <25, ≥25 and <30, and ≥30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, respectively

<sup>b</sup> Considered when the participant reported exercising at least once per week

<sup>c</sup> Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinan, Kosovan and Macedonian

<sup>d</sup> Because of the small number of subjects, other nationalities were grouped into either “Other, Europe” or “Other, world”

CoLaus study, and further studies are needed to better assess this issue.

### Dyslipidaemia

Immigrants tended to present lower levels of dyslipidaemia than Swiss nationals, but this difference was suppressed

Lausannoise (CoLaus) study (2003–2006), adjusting for confounding variables

after multivariate adjustment. These findings are in agreement with the literature (Baron-Epel and Kaplan 2009; Bos et al. 2004), suggesting that most differences in CVD risk are due to socioeconomic variables and not to immigrant status. Still, this last statement has been challenged (Ujcic-Voortman et al. 2009), and some differences might be due to differing genetic backgrounds.

A longer length of residence has also been shown to be associated with an increased prevalence of dyslipidaemia (Koya and Egede 2007). In this study, no such relationship was found, while an increase in the likelihood of being treated was found for subjects living in Switzerland longer than 30 years (SHS data). With regard to hypertension, these findings suggest that immigrants benefit from the same access to health care as Swiss nationals.

### Diabetes

Many studies indicate that Westernisation leads to increased levels of diabetes (Gentilucci et al. 2008; Misra and Ganda 2007; Cappuccio et al. 1997), although this statement has been challenged (Pollard et al. 2008). It has been suggested that the difference in the prevalence of diabetes between immigrants and nationals could be due partly to ethnicity (Whitty et al. 1999). Still, in this study, no differences in the prevalence of diabetes were found between immigrant groups and Swiss nationals after adjusting for major confounders. Hence, as reported above, BMI and socioeconomic factors might be more important than immigration status in terms of the prevalence of diabetes.

There is some evidence supporting the claim that diabetic immigrants tend to be treated more often than local nationals (Tran et al. 2010; Verma et al. 2010). In this study, however, no such relationship was found, but the number of subjects was very small, precluding a precise assessment. Still, no differences were found for diabetes screening, suggesting that immigrants might benefit from the same access to health care as Swiss nationals.

### Limitations

This study has several limitations worth noting. The participation rate in the CoLaus study was low (41%), which might limit the generalisation of the findings; however, this participation rate is similar to other epidemiological studies (Grøtvædt et al. 2008). Secondly, it has been shown that SCORE performs differently according to ethnicity (Kumar et al. 2009). Although risk calculators that take ethnicity into account had been developed (Brindle et al. 2006), it was not possible to precisely assess the ethnicity of all the CoLaus and SHS participants. Hence, in agreement with current ESC guidelines (Graham et al. 2007), it was decided to use a single, country-calibrated equation (Marques-Vidal et al. 2008). Further, the SHS only assessed subjects with fixed telephone lines, leading to a possible selection bias as no data could be obtained from subjects who only possess mobile phones. To our knowledge, there are no data in Switzerland which might enable to assess the characteristics of the subjects who tend to prefer mobile to fixed phones, so correction is difficult. Still, according to

the Federal Office of Statistics, Switzerland has one of the highest fixed line rates among industrialised countries ([http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/themen/16/04/key/approche\\_globale.Document.25543.xls](http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/themen/16/04/key/approche_globale.Document.25543.xls)), so this bias might be less important than for other countries. Height and weight were self-reported in the SHS, leading to an underestimation of obesity prevalence. This might partly explain the lower odds ratios for obesity observed in the SHS, as some obese subjects were misclassified as overweight and some overweight subjects were misclassified as normal weight, thus decreasing the association between BMI categories and CVRFs. The major strength of our study was that we used two population-based samples representative of the Swiss population, and that the results obtained were quite similar.

A possible explanation for the lower prevalence of some CVRFs among immigrants might be due to maintenance of their original dietary practices, as it has been showed that a Mediterranean diet is protective towards CVD (Sofi et al. 2010). Still, recent data (Bach-Faig et al. 2011; Baldini et al. 2009; Chen and Marques-Vidal 2007) suggest that this dietary pattern is being progressively abandoned, and it would be of interest to assess dietary intake among immigrants and Swiss nationals.

In summary, our results indicate that most CVRFs are unevenly distributed among immigrants in Switzerland, but that these differences are due mainly to disparities in age, leisure-time physical activity, BMI and socioeconomic status. Management of CVRFs does not seem to differ between immigrant groups and Swiss nationals, suggesting that these groups have equal access to health care.

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