

Original Article

Impact of betel quid on hyperglycemia among diabetes patients in Bangladesh

Abdullah Al Marzan^{1,†} , Md. Soyib Hasan^{1,†} , Md. Rafiul Islam¹ , Miah Mohammad Sakib¹ , Md. Sifatul Islam¹ , Md Sakil Arman¹ , Md. Rakibul Islam² , Mohammad Abul Hasnat¹ , Zafrul Hasan^{1,*} 

¹Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet-3114, Bangladesh

²Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Dhaka, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh

***Corresponding author**

Zafrul Hasan, PhD

Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet-3114, Bangladesh

Email: zafrul-bmb@sust.edu

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Table S1: Characteristics of the study participants at baseline

Variables	Current chewers (n = 283)	Non-chewers (n = 551)	Total (n = 834)
Demographic variables			
Gender, n (%)			
Male	147 (51.9)	210 (38.1)	357 (42.8)
Female	136 (48.1)	341 (61.9)	477 (57.2)
Age Groups, n (%)			
<30	33 (11.7)	129 (23.4)	162 (19.4)
30-59	176 (62.2)	298 (54.1)	474 (56.8)
60+	74 (26.1)	124 (22.5)	198 (23.7)
Occupation Status, n (%)			
Agriculture	30 (10.6)	13 (2.4)	43 (5.2)
Business	42 (14.8)	61 (11.1)	103 (12.4)
Housewife	133 (47.0)	319 (57.9)	452 (54.2)
Office worker	23 (8.1)	58 (10.5)	81 (9.7)
Teacher	17 (6.0)	33 (6.0)	50 (6.0)
Others	38 (13.4)	67 (12.2)	105 (12.6)
Smoking Status, n (%)			
Current	53 (18.7)	52 (9.4)	105 (12.6)
Never	230 (81.3)	499 (90.6)	729 (87.4)
Physical activity, n (%)			
Yes	233 (82.3)	430 (78.0)	663 (79.5)
No	50 (17.7)	121 (22.0)	171 (20.5)
Family History of Diabetes, n (%)			
Yes	101 (35.7)	279 (50.6)	380 (45.6)
No	182 (64.3)	272 (49.4)	454 (54.4)
Age of first diagnosis, n (%)			
<30	29 (10.2)	80 (14.5)	109 (13.1)
30-59	230 (81.3)	435 (78.9)	665 (79.7)
60+	24 (8.5)	36 (6.5)	60 (7.2)
Biochemical Variable			
Glucose, n (%)			
<200	75 (26.5)	171 (31.0)	246 (29.5)
200-299	101 (35.7)	197 (35.8)	298 (35.7)
300-399	54 (19.1)	121 (22.0)	175 (21.0)
400+	53 (18.7)	62 (11.3)	115 (13.8)

Table S2. Glucose level as RBS among various aged group diabetes patients with and without BQ habit.

Age group (years)	Prevalence rate (%)		Glucose (mg/dl)		p (<0.05)
			mean ± SEM		
	Chewer	Non-chewer	Chewer	Non-chewer	
<30	28.8	71.2	229.0 ± 34.46	258.8 ± 21.03	ns
30-39	52.2	47.8	271.0 ± 13.10	248.6 ± 14.24	ns
40-49	64.5	35.5	253.1 ± 8.68	234.9 ± 11.45	ns
50-59	69.4	30.6	261.4 ± 7.844	252.7 ± 11.75	ns
60-69	62.5	37.5	278.7 ± 13.60	267.4 ± 15.21	ns
>70	68.6	31.4	273.0 ± 17.32	247.3 ± 18.30	ns

BQ = betel quid, ns = not significant

Table S3. RBS level among various occupants with diabetes having BQ chewing habit or not.

Occupation	Glucose (mg/dl)		<i>p</i> (<0.05)
	mean ± SEM		
	Chewer	Non-chewer	
Agriculture	274.1 ± 19.69	252.4 ± 31.52	<i>ns</i>
Business	266.3 ± 14.23	250.7 ± 15.62	<i>ns</i>
Driver	287.1 ± 39.07	244.4 ± 47.02	<i>ns</i>
Housewife	256.3 ± 5.900	260.7 ± 8.772	<i>ns</i>
Office worker	284.2 ± 13.91	227.6 ± 11.52	**
Teacher	260.0 ± 20.13	244.2 ± 19.64	<i>ns</i>
Others	272.2 ± 53.14	252.1 ± 37.01	<i>ns</i>

Data are expressed as chewer vs. non-chewer with significant *p* values (<0.05) indicated by asterisks, otherwise, *p* values are > 0.05 by the student-t test. BQ = betel quid, Others = unemployed, students, and no information, *ns* = not significant.