Supplementary materials

Table S1. Prevalence of BMI, metabolic syndrome and its components by gender.

	Men (N=103)	Women (N=161)	p-value[1]	Total (N=264)
	n (%)	n (%)		n (%)
Metabolic syndrome	49 (47.6)	57 (35.4)	0.049	106 (40.2)
Abdominal obesity	80 (77.7)	128 (79.5)	0.722	208 (78.8)
Hypertension	89 (86.4)	121 (75.2)	0.027	210 (79.5)
Hiperglycaemia	47 (45.6)	37 (23.0)	<0.001	84 (31.8)
Hypertriglyceridemia	21 (20,4)	38 (23.6)	0.541	59 (22.3)
Low HDL-c	21 (20.4)	31 (19.3)	0.821	52 (19.7)
Normal weight	13 (12.6)	51 (31.7)	<0.001	64 (24.2)
Overweight	62 (60.2)	70 (43.5)	0.008	132 (50.0)
Obesity	28 (27.2)	40 (24.8)	0.664	68 (25.8)

[1]Differences between gender were evaluated using the Pearson Chi square Goodness-of-Fit test.

Table S2. Percentage of number of variables diagnosing metabolic syndrome (hypertension, hyperglycaemia, hypertriglyceridemia and low HDL-c) by gender.

Number of variables MetS	Men (N=103)	Women (N=161)	p-value[1]	Total (N=264)
	n (%)	n (%)		n (%)
none	6 (5.8)	32 (19.9)	0.002	38 (14.4)
1	28 (27.2)	74 (46.0)	0.002	102 (38.6)
2	37 (35.9)	36 (22.4)	0.017	73 (27.6)
3	23 (22.3)	17 (10.6)	<0.009	40 (15.2)
4	9 (8.7)	2 (1.2)	0.010	11 (4.2)

[1]Differences between gender were evaluated using the Pearson Chi square Goodness-of-Fit test