

BMJ Open Improving management of type 2 diabetes in South Asian patients: a systematic review of intervention studies

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Optimal control of type 2 diabetes is challenging in many patient populations including in South Asian patients. We systematically reviewed studies on the effect of diabetes management interventions targeted at South Asian patients with type 2 diabetes on glycaemic control.

Design: Systematic review of MEDLINE, EMBASE and CINAHL databases for randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and pre-post-test studies (January 1990 to February 2014). Studies were stratified by where interventions were conducted (South Asia vs Western countries).

Participants: Patients originating from Pakistan, Bangladesh or India with type 2 diabetes.

Primary outcome: Change in glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c). Secondary end points included change in blood pressure, lipid levels, anthropometrics and knowledge.

Results: 23 studies (15 RCTs) met criteria for analysis with 7 from Western countries (n=2532) and 16 from South Asia (n=1081). Interventions in Western countries included translated diabetes education, additional clinical care, written materials, visual aids, and bilingual community-based peers and/or health professionals. Interventions conducted in South Asia included yoga, meditation or exercise, community-based peers, health professionals and dietary education (cooking exercises). Among RCTs in India (5 trials; n=390), 4 demonstrated significant reductions in HbA1c in the intervention group compared with usual care (yoga and exercise interventions). Among the 4 RCTs conducted in Europe (n=2161), only 1 study, an education intervention of 113 patients, reported a significant reduction in HbA1c with the intervention. Lipids, blood pressure and knowledge improved in both groups with studies from India more often reporting reductions in body mass index and waist circumference.

Conclusions: Overall, there was little improvement in HbA1c level in diabetes management interventions targeted at South Asians living in Europe compared with usual care, although other outcomes did improve. The smaller studies in India demonstrated significant improvements in glycaemic and other end points. Novel strategies are needed to improve glycaemic control in South Asians living outside of India.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- To the best of our knowledge, this is the first systematic review of the efficacy of diabetes management (multiple components) interventions focused on South Asian patients.
- Evidence is stratified by location of study, thereby allowing the examination of chronic diabetes management interventions on South Asians living in India and immigrant South Asian patients living in Western countries.
- Included a systematic review of yoga interventions for diabetes management in South Asian patients with diabetes.
- Given the significant heterogeneity in interventions and outcome results, a pooled analysis was not possible.
- Medication adherence was not addressed in almost all of the trials.

INTRODUCTION

South Asian persons originating from Pakistan, Bangladesh or India experience a 50% higher risk of developing type 2 diabetes mellitus compared with other populations, irrespective of whether they live in South Asia or Western countries.^{1 2} This high global incidence of type 2 diabetes has significant ramifications on this population as type 2 diabetes is associated with a 2–4 times increased risk of myocardial infarction and stroke compared with those without diabetes. In Canada, age-adjusted standardised mortality is also three times higher in South Asian patients with diabetes compared with South Asian patients without diabetes.¹ Robust clinical trial evidence demonstrates that reducing glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c), blood pressure and fasting blood lipids, using lifestyle modification and diabetes treatment, reduces total mortality by 46%, cardiovascular death by 57% and non-fatal cardiovascular events by 59%.^{3 4} As such, multiple

national guideline bodies and diabetes programmes recommend diabetes education and behaviour modification to promote diet, exercise and diabetes medication adherence to achieve these critical reductions in HbA1c, blood pressure and lipids.

Despite guidelines and diabetes programmes to improve diabetes management, diabetes control remains suboptimal in many populations including South Asians.^{5 6} A study in Canada reports that 55% of South Asian patients are above recommended HbA1c targets, 36% above blood pressure targets and 58% are above lipid-level targets for diabetes.⁵ Further, South Asian patients are 24% less likely to achieve recommended targets for diabetes than the general population and also less likely to exercise or follow a healthy diet.^{6 7} This large gap in diabetes control in South Asian patients propelled the development of novel and culturally adapted diabetes management strategies in this group. Whether such strategies improve diabetes control in South Asian patients remains unclear. Therefore, we conducted a systematic review of all published randomised controlled trials (RCT) and prospective pre-post-test observational studies evaluating lifestyle or educational interventions compared with usual care or control in South Asian patients with type 2 diabetes on change in HbA1c. We also collected data on change in blood pressure, lipid levels, anthropometric measures and diabetes knowledge. We evaluated potential differences in change in HbA1c by intervention and region of study (South Asia vs Western countries).

METHODS

The methods were in accordance with the PRISMA checklist for systematic reviews of intervention trials.

Data sources

We performed a systematic review of intervention studies for type 2 diabetes management in South Asian patients. With the help of a medical librarian, we reviewed MEDLINE, EMBASE and CINAHL databases for articles published between 1 January 1990 and 1 February 2014. The search terms included India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, South Asian, East Indian, diabetes mellitus (type 2), manage, review, management, intervention, disease management, patient compliance, cultural characteristic, attitudes to health, cultural perception, outcomes, access to care and lifestyle changes (see online supplementary file for the full electronic search strategy). Searches were not limited by language. All articles were combined into a single list, and duplicates were excluded, resulting in 271 abstracts for review (see [figure 1](#)).

Study selection

Two authors reviewed all abstracts (NB and JJ; see [figure 1](#)). Studies were included if they were: conducted with adult patients identified as South Asian (originating from India, Pakistan or Bangladesh); randomised control trials

or pre-post study designs, included any educational or lifestyle intervention for type 2 diabetes management and if they reported on any one of the outcomes of interest: absolute changes in HbA1c (primary outcome of interest), fasting blood glucose, blood pressure, weight, body mass index (BMI), waist circumference (WC), lipid levels and knowledge. We excluded studies where participants were paediatric populations, or had gestational diabetes, prediabetes or type 1 diabetes. We also excluded reviews, cross-sectional, case-control, case series studies as well as drug efficacy studies (including complementary, eg, Ayurvedic medicines). We did not include studies from other South Asian countries as there was a significant paucity of studies in those groups.

Study quality

All full-text studies that met the selection criteria were evaluated for bias, and were appraised on the basis of a component approach from the Cochrane Review Groups and Jadad score for reporting RCTs.^{8 9} These methodological quality measures are listed in [table 3](#). Given the nature of the interventions, blinding of participants and caregivers was not possible. We evaluated separately the subgroup of higher quality RCTs that specified appropriate methods or type of randomisation, described losses to follow-up and intention-to-treat analysis.

Data extraction

Data extraction was completed in duplicate (NB and JJ). Any discrepancies were discussed and consensus achieved (NB, JJ and NAK). Since the outcomes and interventions of the study were clinically heterogeneous, no quantitative data synthesis was performed. Systematic review of the studies was a priori stratified by study location (South Asian countries vs Western countries) as these healthcare delivery systems, and potentially patient populations, were expected to be significantly different. Interventions were also described by type: education, exercise, dietary or mixed studies (defined as a combination of at least two of the aforementioned intervention types). Change in HbA1c from baseline (delta HbA1c) was the primary outcome for this review and was reported, where data were available, as the difference in delta HbA1c between the intervention and control groups. Findings from duplicate publications were only included once.

RESULTS

From a review of 274 articles, 23 studies (n=3613) were included in this final review ([figure 1](#) and [table 1](#)). Seven studies were conducted in Western countries (n=2532, all based in Europe)¹⁰⁻¹⁷ and 16 studies were conducted in people living in South Asia (n=1081, all based in India (indigenous Indians)).¹⁸⁻³⁵ There were 15 RCTs (n=3279), with 9 (n=789) conducted in India.

Patient characteristics

The average age of patients in the studies ranged from 35 to 66 years with the studies from India more often

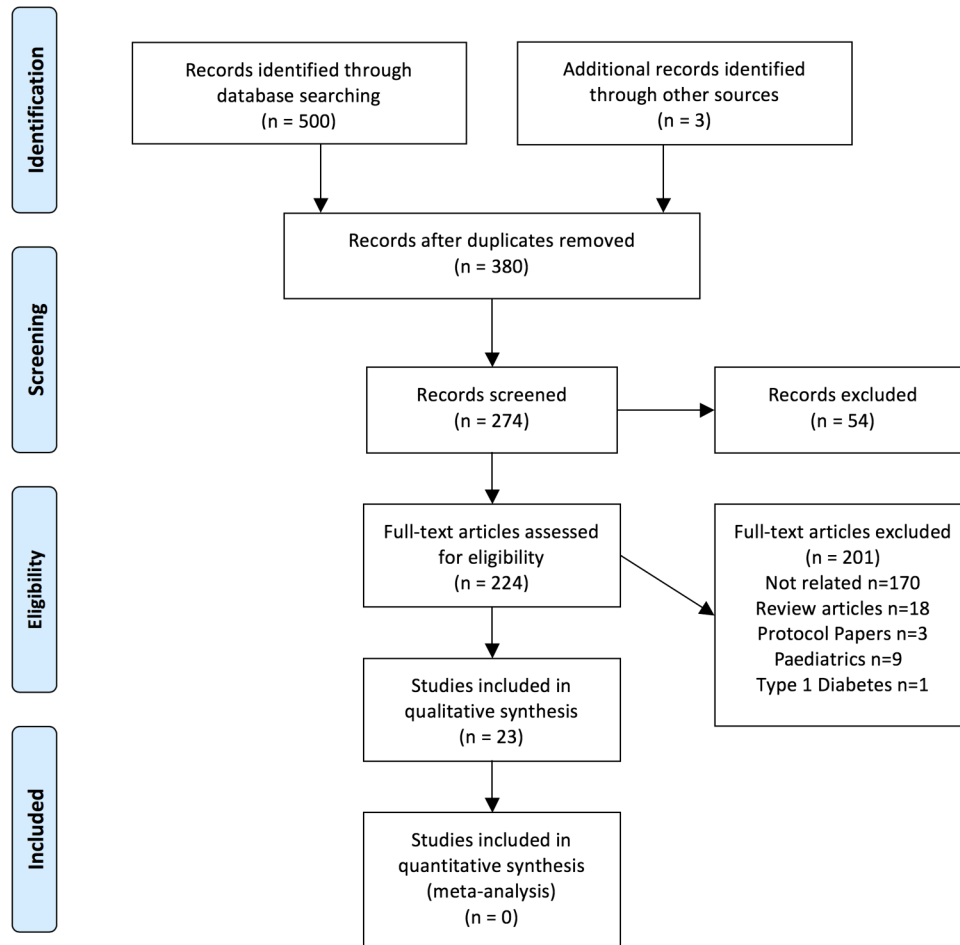


Figure 1 Study flow.

including younger patients (table 2). While approximately half of the patients enrolled in the European-based studies were women, the majority of participants in the India-based studies were men. Mean HbA1c levels at baseline were ≥ 61 mmol/mol (7.7%) and were generally similar between study regions.

Data quality

Overall, the data quality was modest (table 3). There were five RCTs conducted in India (total $n=390$) and four RCTs conducted in Europe (total $n=2161$) that measured HbA1c. Only three of the RCTs reported on either type or method of randomisation and quantified loss to follow-up less than 20%,^{11 12 21} and only two trials included information on allocation concealment.^{12 21} Additionally, none of the studies reported on blinding in outcome assessment. Fourteen studies reported loss to follow-up, and two studies had losses greater than 20%.^{15 16} Only nine studies analysed reported using intention to treat.

Interventions

There were seven studies of mixed interventions (three from India, four from Europe), eight educational

interventions (four from India and three from Europe), four exercise intervention studies (all from India), four yoga intervention studies (all from India) and one study with a diet-based intervention (from India; table 1).

Interventions from studies of South Asians living in Europe

Intervention studies with South Asians living in Europe were either mixed interventions or education based. Common features of these interventions included enhanced diabetes education that was culturally specific, the use of bilingual link workers (community members and/or healthcare professionals including nurses or dieticians), as well as the use of written materials and visual aids. Link workers assisted patients with language translation, encouraged patient attendance at clinics, and helped organise educational sessions. One study¹⁵ included a dietician and podiatrist to provide education using didactic and interactive sessions with visual aids. The other¹⁴ used peer educators trained by a general practitioner with a special interest in diabetes to provide educational sessions giving advice on exercise, diet, attending appointments, cultural behaviours and the development of diabetes.

Table 1 Study characteristics by region

Study	Country	Sample size	Design	Follow-up (months)	Intervention type /control group	Intervention
<i>Diabetes management trials in Europe</i>						
Mixed trials						
O'Hare <i>et al</i> ¹⁰	UK (England)	361	Cluster RCT	12	Mixed/usual care	SA link workers, additional DSME from nurse
Bellary <i>et al</i> ¹¹	UK (England)	1486	Cluster RCT	24	Mixed/usual care	SA link workers, additional DSME from nurse
Choudhury <i>et al</i> ¹⁴	UK (Wales)	42	Pre-post	1	Mixed/no control	Culturally adapted X-PERT programme
Vyas <i>et al</i> ¹⁶	UK (England)	211	Cluster RCT	12	Mixed/usual care	Diabetes nurse, dietician and chiroprapist advice
Education trials						
Hawthorne and Tomlimson ¹²	UK (England)	201	RCT	6	Education/usual care	Picture flashcards and structured education package delivered by link worker
Hawthorne ¹³ (duplicate)	UK (England)	199	RCT	6	Education/usual care	Picture flashcards delivered by link worker (not trained in psychology)
Baradaran <i>et al</i> ¹⁵	UK (Scotland)	118	RCT	6	Education/usual care	Cultural-specific education by dietician and podiatrist, didactic and interactive group session, visual aids
Middelkoop <i>et al</i> ¹⁷	The Netherlands (South Holland)	113	RCT	6	Education/patients who received educational materials only at the end of the study	Culture-specific education materials: general diabetes information in Surinam-Hindi language and nutrition information specific to South Asian cooking—by specialist diabetes nurse and dietician
<i>Diabetes management trials in India</i>						
Mixed trials						
Balagopal <i>et al</i> ¹⁸	India (Tamil Nadu)	30	Pre-post	7	Mixed/no control	Culturally and linguistically appropriate education on dietary modifications, improving physical activity and reducing stress provided by trained trainers; and education on blood glucose management by a DE
Balagopal <i>et al</i> ¹⁹	India (Gujarat)	118	Pre-post	6	Mixed/no control	Culturally and linguistically appropriate health education on dietary modifications, improving physical activity and risk for developing diabetes by CHW; education and counselling by DE. peer based; CHW; group sessions; advice on exercise and diet; Meditation, problem-solving
DeSouza and Subrahmanya Nairy, ²⁶ DeSouza and Nairy ²⁷	India (Goa)	60	Pre-post	2	Mixed/usual care	Nurse-directed intervention (education, psychosocial support, visual aids)
Exercise-based trials						
Hameed <i>et al</i> ²⁴	India (Delhi)	48	RCT	2	Exercise/group on stationary cycling programme without	Progressive Resistance Training Program (2–3x/week)

Continued



Table 1 Continued

Study	Country	Sample size	Design	Follow-up (months)	Intervention type /control group	Intervention
Misra <i>et al</i> ²⁵	India (Delhi)	30	Pre-post	3	work load and static stretching exercises Exercise/no control group	Progressive Resistance Training Program (3x/week)
Shenoy <i>et al</i> , ³⁰ Arora <i>et al</i> ³¹	India (Punjab)	30	RCT	4	Exercise/participants underwent no training but continued medications	Progressive resistance training (2 times per weeks) and aerobic exercise (3 times a week)
Shenoy <i>et al</i> ³²	India (Punjab)	40	RCT	2	Exercise/participants underwent no training but continued medications	Aerobic walk using a heart rate monitor and pedometer to achieve a target of 150 min per week
Yoga-based trials: asanas (body postures) and pranayama (breathing exercises)						
Shantakumari <i>et al</i> ²⁰	India (Kerala)	100	RCT	3	Exercise/patients on OHA without yogic exercises	OHA and yoga exercises (asanas and pranayama meditation techniques)
Vaishali <i>et al</i> ²¹	India (Karnataka)	57	RCT	3	Exercise/received general healthy lifestyle and exercise information	Yogic exercises (asanas) and specially developed breathing techniques (pranayama)
Singh <i>et al</i> ³⁴	India (Delhi)	24	Pre-post	1.3	Exercise	Yoga asanas
Madanmohan <i>et al</i> ³⁵	India (Tamil Nadu)	15	Pre-post	1.5	Exercise	Yoga (asanas and pranayama) including yogic counselling and lifestyle modification advice
Education trials						
Adepu <i>et al</i> ²²	India (Kerala)	70	RCT	4	Education/pharmacist counselling at study end	Patient counselling by pharmacist
Ghosh <i>et al</i> ²³	India (Uttar Pradesh)	22	RCT	1.5	Education/pharmacist counselling and information leaflets at study end	Counselling by pharmacist, information leaflets
Malathy <i>et al</i> ²⁹	India (Tamil Nadu)	207	RCT	3	Education/patients received counselling and information leaflets at study end	Pharmacist counselling and information leaflets
Shetty <i>et al</i> ³³	India (Tamil Nadu)	215	RCT	12	Education/usual care	SMS messaging on cell phones on diabetes management education
Diet-based trials						
Pande <i>et al</i> ²⁸	India (Maharashtra)	15	Pre-post	1	Diet/no control	Low and low-medium glycaemic load meals

Intervention type: education, exercise, dietary or mixed (two or more intervention types).

CBA, controlled before and after experiment; CHW, community health worker; DE, diabetes educator; DSME, diabetes self-management education; OHA, oral hypoglycaemic agent; RCT, randomised controlled trial; SA, South Asian.

Table 2 Patient characteristics in the studies by region

Study author, year	Study population	Recruitment site	Age Years mean	Women (%)	HbA1c mmol/ mol (%)	BMI kg/m ² mean	SBP mm Hg mean	DBP mm Hg mean
<i>Diabetes management trials in Europe</i>								
Mixed trials								
O'Hare, 2004	Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi	GP practices	58.9	49	64 (8.0)		145	81
Bellary and O'Hare, 2008	Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi	Inner city GP practices	57.0	48	63 (7.9)	28.5	140	83
Choudhury, 2008	Bangladeshi	Urban community		67				
Vyas, 2003	Pakistani	GP offices		46				
Education trials								
Hawthorne, 1997	Pakistani	Manchester Diabetes Centre and 10 GP practices	53	53	70 (8.5)			
Hawthorne, 2001	Pakistani	Manchester Diabetes Centre or diabetes mini clinics	53.2	53	68 (8.4)			
Baradaran, 2006	Indian and Pakistani	Daycare centres and GP offices	58.4	49				
Middelkoop, 2001	South Asian Surinamese	GP practice and outpatient clinics	53.3	50	67 (8.3)			
<i>Diabetes management trials in India</i>								
Mixed trials								
Balagopal, 2008	Indian	Rural community	35.8	59		23.3	133	93
Balagopal, 2012	Indian	Rural community	41.9	53		24.4	151	89
DeSouza, 2003, 2004	Indian	Outpatient clinic, private hospitals	41.0–60.0	28		Obese I: 20% C: 6.7%	<140 I: 93.3% C: 86.7%	
Exercise-based trials								
Hameed, 2012	Indian	University hospital outpatient clinics	44.7	27	68 (8.4)	27.3	130	79
Misra, 2008	Indian	Outpatient and diabetes clinic	40.8	27	61 (7.7)	24.1		
Shenoy, 2009	Indian	University health centre	53.4	47	62 (7.8)			
Shenoy, 2010	Indian	Outpatients	52	28	57 (7.4)	27	127	86
Yoga-based trials								
Shantakumari, 2013	South Asian	Outpatient department of holistic medicine and university-based diabetes clinic	45.0	49		23.1		
Vaishali, 2012	South Asian	Diabetes clinic	65.8	37	91 (10.5)	27.6		
Singh, 2004	Indian	Not specified	30–60		75 (9.0)		142	86.7
Madanmohan, 2012	Indian	University hospital	50.4	100				
Education-based trials								
Adepu, 2007	South Asian	Urban community pharmacies	52.6	31				
Ghosh, 2010	South Asian	Urban hospital outpatient	>50.0	28				

Continued

Table 2 Continued

Study author, year	Study population	Recruitment site	Age Years mean	Women (%)	HbA1c mmol/mol (%)	BMI kg/m ² mean	SBP mm Hg mean	DBP mm Hg mean
Malathy, 2011	Indian	Urban pharmacies	52.0	59	66 (8.2)	Obese I: 22.6% C: 20%	>140 I: 15.3% C: 17.1%	>90 I: 26.3% C: 25.8%
Shetty, 2011	Indian	Outpatients	50.2		75 (9.0)	27.4	>140/90 I: 42.7% C: 41%	
Diet-based interventions Pande, 2012	Indian	Medical College and General Hospital, diabetes outpatient department	50.0	40	64 (8.0)	18.0–26.0		

BMI, body mass index; C, control group; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; GP, general practitioner; HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin; I, intervention group; SBP, systolic blood pressure.

Interventions from studies of indigenous Indians

Studies with indigenous Indians included mixed interventions, exercise, yoga and educational interventions. Common features of these interventions included resistance exercise, and the use of community-based peers and healthcare professionals (pharmacists, nurses) as well as culture-specific dietary education. Three of the four yoga interventions included both asanas (static yoga positions) and pranayama (breathing exercises) and one only included asanas alone.^{20 21 34 35} Three exercise studies^{24 25 30} used resistance training, while one study included aerobic exercise.^{30 31} The other mixed intervention study from Balagopal *et al*¹⁸ featured education and experiential training on meditation/relaxation techniques, cooking (through demonstrations, recipe competitions and model meals) and exercise (through demonstrations, competitive fun events and dance-based exercise).

Change in HbA1c

Twelve studies reported HbA1c, while six additional studies included other measures of glycaemia (table 4). Among RCTs conducted in India (5 trials; n=390), four studies demonstrated significant reductions in HbA1c in the intervention group compared with usual care (yoga and exercise interventions). The yoga interventions were also significant in Northern and Southern India. All exercise interventions were conducted in Northern India, so regional differences could not be ascertained. Among the four RCTs conducted in Europe (n=2161), only one study of an education intervention in 113 patients reported a significant reduction in HbA1c with the intervention,¹⁷ whereas the remainder found no significant change (mixed and education interventions). Overall, the interventions associated with significant reductions in HbA1c tended to be based in India, exercise or yoga focused, while the interventions associated with no significant improvement in HbA1c tended to be among the larger trials, South Asian patients living in Europe and focused on enhanced education.

Other end points

Eight studies reported blood pressure end points; and in four of the five RCT's reporting blood pressure outcomes, interventions were associated with reduced mean systolic (range -0.33 to -9 mm Hg) or diastolic blood pressure (range -1.91 to -10.8 mm Hg) compared with usual care. Of the two studies conducted in Europe, both reported significant reductions in either systolic or diastolic blood pressure. Of the six studies of indigenous Indians, four reported significant reductions in blood pressure. Mixed and exercise interventions were associated with blood pressure reduction. None of the education or dietary intervention studies evaluated blood pressure (all conducted in India). Eleven studies evaluated lipid levels with 10 intervention studies demonstrating significant reductions in at least one measured lipid level across all the intervention types (table 4) with two of three studies from Europe and the other eight from India reporting significant

Table 3 Quality appraisal of trials

Author, year	Randomised	Randomisation method	Type of randomisation	Allocation concealment	Blinding	Per cent Lost to follow-up	ITT
Middelkoop	RCT	Date of birth	NS	NS	None	NS	NS
Shenoy, 2009	RCT	NS	NS	NS	None	3	NS
Shenoy, 2010	RCT	NS	NS	NS	None	NS	Yes
Shantakumari	Randomised parallel study	NS	NS	NS	None	NS	NS
Vaishali	RCT	NS	Block	Sealed opaque envelopes	None	5.3	NS
Hawthorne	RCT	Random number tables	NS	Sealed envelopes	None	6.5	No
Adepu	RCT	NS	NS	NS	None	14.3	No
Baradaran	RCT	NS	Minimisation	NS	None	37.3	No
Ghosh	RCT	NS	NS	NS	None	Yes	NS
Malathy	RCT	NS	NS	NS	None	None	Yes
Hameed	RCT	Random number tables	NS	NS	None	Yes	Yes
Shetty	RCT	Random number tables	NS	NS	None	NS	No
O'Hare	Cluster RCT	None	NS	NS	None	10.0	No
Bellary	Cluster RCT	Simple	Simple	NS	NS	10.8	Yes
Vyas	Cluster RCT	NS	By GP practice ⁴	NS	NS	44	No
DeSouza, 2003, 2004	Pretest post-test	Convenience sampling	NA	NA	None	NS	Yes
Balagopal, 2008	Pretest post-test	NA	NA	NA	None	Yes: refusals	Yes
Balagopal, 2012	Pretest post-test	NA	NA	NA	None	Yes: migration and refusals	Yes
Mirsa	Pretest post-test	NA	NA	NA	None	NS	Yes
Choudhury	Pretest post-test	NA	NA	NA	None	8.9	No
Pande	Pretest post-test	NA	NA	NA	None	NS	NS
Singh	Pretest post-test	NA	NA	NA	NS	NS	NS
Madanmohan, 2012	Pretest post-test	NA	NA	NA	NS	<1	Yes

ITT, intention-to-treat; NA, not applicable; NS, not specified; RCT, randomised controlled trial.

reductions. Six studies among indigenous Indians included BMI or weight measurement with three studies reporting significant reductions (pretest post-test mixed intervention, one yoga and one exercise-based RCT),^{19 32} whereas three others reported no significant reduction or weight increases. All four studies conducted in India that measured WC found significant reductions with the intervention. One European mixed trial measured BMI and WC and identified a significant increase in BMI with the intervention.

Ten studies reported the effect of educational and mixed interventions on knowledge of diabetes, its prevention, management and complications and/or on quality of life (table 5). Among indigenous Indians, the majority of studies targeting diabetes knowledge and related practices as well as patients' quality of life through

educational interventions reported significant improvement in the targeted outcomes. Among education studies conducted in Europe targeting knowledge of and practices related to diabetes, education intervention was not consistently associated with the improvement of the outcomes. Specifically, while half of the studies reported an improvement in knowledge of and attitudes and behaviours related to diabetes, the other half either found no such improvement¹⁴ or the difference in mean change scores between the intervention and control groups did not differ.¹⁵ Improvement in knowledge was observed in men and women and across literacy levels in one study.¹³

Higher quality randomised studies

There were three randomised studies with a lower risk of bias^{11-13 21} (two mixed intervention RCTs conducted in

Table 4 Outcomes of diabetes intervention studies*

Study	HbA1c mmol/mol (%)	BG (mmol/L)	SBP (mmHg)	DBP (mmHg)	Lipids (mmol/L)	Anthropometrics
Mixed trials in Europe						
O'Hare <i>et al</i> ¹⁰	-23 (-0.0) (p=0.87)		-4.6 (p=0.035)	-3.4 (p=0.003)	TC: -0.38 (p=0.005)	
Bellary <i>et al</i> ¹¹	-22 (-0.2) (p=0.11)		-0.33 (p=0.76)	-1.91 (p<0.001)	TC: +0.03 (p=0.37)	BMI: +0.40 (p<0.001) WC: -0.2 (p=0.67)
Mixed trials in India						
Balagopal <i>et al</i> ¹⁸		FBG: -3.34 (p=0.03)	-3.2 (p=0.48)	-5.5 (p=0.134)		BMI: +0.2 (p=0.63) WC: -4.8 cm (p=0.04)
Balagopal <i>et al</i> ¹⁹		FBG: I -1.06 (p<0.001)	I -6.2 (p<0.001)	I -0.17 (p<0.001)		BMI: I -1.02 (p<0.001) WC: I -3.94 cm (p=0.001)
Exercise-based trials in India						
Hameed <i>et al</i> ²⁴	-17 (-0.6) (p<0.001)		-4.79 (p=0.07)	-1.91 (p=0.28)	TC: -0.07 (p=0.53) TG: -0.06 (p=0.56) HDL-C: +0.15 (p=0.004) LDL-C: -0.19 (p=0.10)	Weight -0.31 (p=0.36) WC (cm): -2.04 (p=0.008)
Misra <i>et al</i> ²⁵	I -18 (-0.5) (p<0.001)	FBG: I -2.7 (p<0.001)			I: TC: -0.39 (p=0.003) TG: -0.39 (p<0.001) HDL: +0.02 (p=0.33) LDL: -0.09 (p=0.21)	I: BMI: +0.1 (p=0.614) WC: -1.6 (p<0.001)
Shenoy <i>et al</i> ³⁰	PRT: -3 (-1.8) (p=0.002) AE: -9 (-1.3) (p=0.002) C: -21 (-0.21) (p=NS)	PRT: -3.83 (p=0.021) AE: -1.44 (p=0.021) C: -1.66 (p=NS)	PRT: -9 (p=0.001) AE: -3 (p=NS) C: +2 (p=NS)	PRT: -8 (p=0.001) AE: -1 (p=NS) C: +1 (p=NS)		
Shenoy <i>et al</i> ³²	I: -15 (-0.8) (p=0.0001) C: -23 (-0.1) (p=0.242) Difference in post-test I and C scores p=0.0023	FBG I: -4.24 (p=0.0001) C: -0.12 (p=0.0007) Difference in post-test I and C scores p=0.0001	I: +1.5 (p=0.868) C: -3.3 (p=0.133) Difference in post-test I and C scores p=0.019	I: -10.8 (p=0.010) C: -3.7 (p=0.0058) Difference in post-test I and C scores p=0.0001		BMI: I: -1.1 (p=0.0001) C: +0.6 (p=0.0001) Difference in post-test I and C scores p=0.56
Yoga-based interventions in India						
Vaishali <i>et al</i> ²¹	-15 (-0.8) (p<0.001)	FBG: -1.58 (p<0.001)			TC: -0.48 (p<0.001) TG: -0.25 (p<0.001) HDL: +0.13 (p<0.001) LDL: -0.18 (p<0.05)	

Continued

Table 4 Continued

Study	HbA1c mmol/mol (%)	BG (mmol/L)	SBP (mmHg)	DBP (mmHg)	Lipids (mmol/L)	Anthropometrics
Singh <i>et al</i> ³⁴	-10 (-1.2) p=0.035	FBG: -2.7 p<0.001	-16 p=0.001	-8.8 p=0.001		
Madanmohan <i>et al</i> ³⁵		FBG: -1.1 p=0.004			TC: -0.13 p=0.01 LDL -0.28 p=0.001 HDL -0.45 p=0.02	
Shantakumari <i>et al</i> ²⁰					TC: I -0.65 (p<0.01) C+0.25 (p=NS) TG: I -0.25 (p<0.05); C +0.28 (p=NS) LDL-C: I -0.63 (p<0.01); C +0.01 (p=NS) HDL-C: I+0.07 (p=NS); C -0.03 (p=NS)	Weight: I -2.6 (p<0.05) C+0.86 (p<0.05) BMI: I -1.53 (p=NS) C+0.3 (p=NS)
Education-based interventions in Europe						
Hawthorne and Tomlimson ¹²	I -20 (-0.3) (p=NS)				I: TC 0.04	
Hawthorne ¹³	-20 (-0.4) (p=NS)					
Middelkoop <i>et al</i> ¹⁷	-19 (-0.4) (p=0.02)					
Education-based interventions in India						
Shetty <i>et al</i> ³³	NS difference in mean HbA1c <64 (8%) I:+16.7% C:+24.3%	FBG: I -1.1			TC: I: -0.4 p<0.03 C: -0.3 p<0.03	
Adepu <i>et al</i> ²²		Capillary BG: I: -3.12, (p<0.001) C: -0.14 (p=NS)				
Gosh <i>et al</i> ²³		FBG: -0.83 (p<0.05) Postprandial G -1.94 (p<0.01)				

Continued

Table 4 Continued

Study	HbA1c mmol/mol (%)	BG (mmol/L)	SBP (mmHg)	DBP (mmHg)	Lipids (mmol/L)	Anthropometrics
Malathy <i>et al</i> ²⁹		Postprandial glucose: I -1.81 C -0.99 (p<0.001)			TC: I -0.53 (p<0.001) C -0.29 (p<0.05) LDL: I -0.52 (p<0.001) C -0.29 (p<0.01) HDL: I+0.04 (p<0.05) C+0.02 (p=NS) TG I -0.12 (p<0.001) C -0.08 (p=NS)	
Diet-based interventions India						
Pande, 2012	I -14 (-0.9) (p<0.001)	FBG: I -1.99 (p<0.001)			I TG -0.90 (p<0.001) TC -1.01 (p<0.001) HDL+0.18 (p=0.003) LDL -0.67 (p=0.009)	

*Note that 4 of the studies (Baradaran, Choudhury, Vyas and DeSouza) only included knowledge outcomes and thus were not included in this table (see (table 5)).

The numbers represent the difference in change in parameters between the intervention and control groups if not otherwise stated.

AE, aerobic exercise; BG, blood glucose; BMI, body mass index; C, control group; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; I, intervention group; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; NS, not significant; PRT, progressive resistance training group; SBP, systolic blood pressure; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides; WC, waist circumference.

Table 5 Change in knowledge of diabetes, its prevention, management and complications and on quality of life

Study	Intervention	Knowledge of diabetes, its prevention, management and complications and patients' quality of life
Studies based in Europe		
Hawthorne and Tomlimson ¹²	Education	Change in per cent of patients correctly answering questions about A. Knowledge: importance of diet (I +20%, C +6%), food group value scores (I +14%, C 1.5%), individual food value scores (I +13%, C +3.2%; adjusted difference for I is +7.8%), can manage hyperglycaemia (I +64%, C +12%), knowledge about the purpose of screening (I +48%, C baseline data missing to calculate per cent change), knowledge about diabetes complications (I +60%, C +1%) and knowledge about the role of the chiropodist (I +35%, C baseline data missing to calculate per cent change) B. Attitudes and behaviours: choosing correct food at wedding (I +14%, C -1.9%), glucose monitoring (I +29%, C 0%), number of people checking glucose more than once a week (I +33%, C baseline data missing to calculate per cent change), and keeping records of glucose levels (I +32%, C -7%); however, an attitude that is hard to refuse food at social events did not change after the intervention (I +10%, C +5%)
Hawthorne ¹³	Education	Change in scores or per cent of patients correctly answering questions related to diabetes in M and W: food knowledge scores (I: M +11%, W +14%; C: M +3%, W +4%), knowledge of eye (I: M +55%, W +63%; C: M -3%, W +4%), heart (I: M +32%, W +54%; C: M -3%, W -3%) and feet diabetes complications (I: M +47%, W +67%; C: M +9%, W +17%), knowledge of chiropody (I: M +42%, W +32%; C: M +10%, W -5%), can manage hyperglycaemia (I: M +68%, W +63%; C: M +9%, W +13%), know why to control glucose (I: M +60%, W +61%; C: M +3%, W 0%), know purpose of annual reviews (I: M +66%, W +33%; C: M +14%, W -7%), check glucose regularly (I: M +27%, W +40%; C: M -29%, W 0%) and keep glucose records (I: M +36%, W +28%; C: M -8%, W -4%) Change in scores or per cent of patients correctly answering questions related to diabetes in LW and IW: food knowledge scores (LW +12%, IW +6%), knowledge of eye (LW +59%, IW +30%), heart (LW +53%, IW +50%), and feet (LW +40%, IW +45%), diabetes complications, knowledge of chiropody (LW +42%, IW +25%), can manage hyperglycaemia (LW +53%, IW +55%), know why to control glucose (LW +71%, IW +42%), know purpose of annual checks (LW +44%, IW +42%), check glucose regularly (LW +20%, IW +17%)
Choudhury <i>et al</i> ¹⁴	Education	There was no significant change in days study participants adhered to general and specific diet, recommended exercise or foot care (SDSCA Questionnaire); no control group available.
Baradaran <i>et al</i> ¹⁵	Education	Difference in mean change in scores between I and C groups for knowledge 1.25 (p=0.27); attitude towards seriousness -0.17 (p=0.76); attitude towards complications 0.68 (p=0.38) and practice 0.76 (p=0.23). Per cent improvement in mean scores for knowledge (I intervention, EC, WC) about diabetes (I +12.5% (p=0.04); EC +5% (p=0.53); WC +12.2% (p=0.19), attitudes towards seriousness of diabetes (I +13.5% (p=0.005); EC +16.3% (p=0.001); WC +12.4% (p=0.04)), attitudes towards diabetes complications (I +8.1% (p=0.05); EC +1.5% (p=0.40); WC +6% (p=0.19)), and practice related to diabetes (I +20% (p=0.005); EC +1.7% (p=0.63); WC +25% (p=0.007))
Vyas <i>et al</i> ¹⁶	Mixed	Knowledge awareness and self-management questionnaires validated by Hawthorne. I: 0.09 knowledge; -0.15 self-management; C: 0.02 knowledge; 0.29 self-management (differences in prescores and postscores in the I and C groups) NS difference between intervention and control
Studies based in India		
Balagopal <i>et al</i> ¹⁸	Mixed	Knowledge score: +0.94 (p=0.085)
Balagopal <i>et al</i> ¹⁹	Mixed	Diabetes knowledge score (American Diabetes Association risk test): +0.47 (p<0.001)
Adepu <i>et al</i> ²²	Education	Change in per cent of patients correctly answering questions about knowledge of diabetes definition (I +22, C no change), causes of diabetes (I +67, C -2), methods of glucose measurement (I +43, C +4), diabetes complications (kidney (I +43, C no change), eye (I +27, C -3), frequency of eye examinations (I +67, C no

Continued

Table 5 Continued

Study	Intervention	Knowledge of diabetes, its prevention, management and complications and patients' quality of life
DeSouza and Subrahmanya Nairy, ²⁶ DeSouza and Nairy ²⁷	Education	change)), relationship between blood pressure and kidney functioning (I +60, C +3), frequency of blood pressure measurement in patients with diabetes (I +46, C +3), role of weight reduction in diabetes (I +47, C no change), hypoglycaemia (I +39, C +2) and its prevention/management (I +44, C -3) 2003; Quality of life scores (difference in prescores and postscores for I and C groups): Total quality of life I +6.50, C +0.99 (p<0.05); health and functioning domain I +7.18, C +0.93 (p<0.05); social-economic domain I +5.81, C +0.61 (p<0.05); psychological-spiritual I +0.81, C +0.15 (p=NS); family domain I +4.17, C +1.45 (p<0.05)2004—Health-promoting behaviours scores (difference between postscores and pretest scores in the I and C groups and p value depicting the difference in post-test scores between the I and C groups): total health-promoting behaviour score: I +33.93, C 2.00 (p<0.001); health and functioning domain I +30.33, C +3.93 (p<0.001); social-economic domain I 3.07, C -0.46 (p<0.001); psychological-spiritual domain I +3.87, C -1.47 (p<0.001); family domain I +2.47, C -0.94 (p<0.001) KAP scores (differences in pre-KAP and post-KAP scores in the I and C groups) Knowledge: I +3.12 (p=0.0001); C -0.06 (p=NS) Attitude: I +0.92 (p=0.0001); C +0.06 (p=NS) Practice: I +0.08 (p=0.06); C no change (p=NS) Overall: I +4 (p=0.0001); C+0.4 (p=NS)
Malathy <i>et al</i> ²⁹	Education	

C, control group; EC, ethnic control; I, intervention group; IW, illiterate women; KAP, knowledge, attitude and practice; LW, literate women; NS, not significant; M, men; W, women; WC, white control.

Europe and one yoga-based trial conducted in India). Studies by Bellary *et al*¹¹ and Hawthorne¹² and Hawthorne and Tomlimson,¹³ conducted in Europe (total n=1687), used bilingual, bicultural enhanced diabetes education, link workers and visual aids, and they found no significant improvement in HbA1c level with these interventions compared with usual control. In contrast, in the exercise intervention study based in India (n=57) and led by Vaishali *et al*,²¹ there was a significant reduction in HbA1c levels among patients who underwent the intervention compared with their counterparts who did not undergo the exercise intervention.

DISCUSSION

From the present review, diabetes management interventions targeted at South Asian patients were heterogeneous, yielding variable and limited success in HbA1c reduction. Changes in HbA1c level differed by region and intervention, whereby studies based in India that included exercise or yoga interventions were most successful in reducing HbA1c among individuals with type 2 diabetes. Blood pressure, lipid levels and knowledge were generally improved with various diabetes interventions compared with usual care in European-based and Indian-based studies, whereas BMI did not generally change with the interventions across studies.

The observation that HbA1c reduction was variable and limited across trials in Europe poses a stark contrast to the findings of culturally adapted diabetes management trials targeted at other ethnic groups studied in the Western world.^{36–38} Meta-analyses of RCTs ascertained that culturally adapted diabetes management programmes are superior to non-culturally adapted programmes with significant improvements (-17 mmol/mol (-0.6%)) in HbA1c at 6 months and knowledge scores.^{36–38} Cultural adaptation processes aim to adapt interventions or messages using culture to the intended audience. However, these meta-analyses included largely African-American or Hispanic ethnic groups. Interventions that were face to face, incorporated a peer educator and cognitive reframing techniques were found to be associated with reductions in HbA1c compared with usual care in African-American or Hispanic populations.³⁹ In a culturally adapted diabetes programme targeted to a Latin American population, the intervention consisted of use of culturally tailored education, exercise (Latin dance) and dietary change compared with usual care. The cultural adaptations included family involvement, foods common in Latin American countries that could be used in modified Mediterranean diet recipes; and it also incorporated Latin music, language and symbols in meetings and materials.⁴⁰ The intervention group significantly reduced HbA1c (-19 mmol/mol (-0.4%)) at 6 months compared with the usual care group.

Many of the aforementioned culturally adapted techniques were incorporated in the interventions targeted at

South Asian patients with type 2 diabetes described in this review paper; however, reduction in HbA1c levels was not consistent across studies. We can speculate that the success of the trials from the meta-analysis in reducing HbA1c may lie in the depth to which the interventions were culturally adapted. To illustrate this concept, Resnicow *et al*⁴¹ contrasted surface and deep structural cultural adaptations. Surface structure is based on superficial characteristics of a population including people, language, places and food. Conversely, deep structure involves the integration of the sociocultural concepts, historical context and psychological factors unique to a population. Resnicow *et al*⁴¹ states “while adding surface structure to health programming may increase the receptivity of messages, it is deep cultural adaptation that truly fosters salient messaging”. In turn, it is possible that the trials from the meta-analysis achieved a greater depth of cultural adaptation compared with the RCTs conducted in Europe and described in this review.

There are several possible explanations underlying the differences in HbA1c changes reported in trials conducted in India compared with trials of patients living in Europe. While the UK studies were larger and mainly adopted an RCT design, the studies in India were generally smaller and eight of the studies employed a pre-post study design (usually a single group) that limits the ability to ascertain causality with the interventions and are associated with some overinflation of effect estimates.⁴² In addition, the variance in results may be explained by differences between the patient populations used in the two different regions. Specifically, trials of South Asians living in India included younger patients and more men than women. It is possible that men may have been more able to engage in physical activity programmes or exerted more control over the diet at home than women. Another possible explanation arises from systemic differences between the two regions. While the UK system is publicly funded, the Indian healthcare system has both private and public funding. Considering privatisation and different levels of socioeconomic position between the regions, there may be significantly less baseline knowledge of diabetes among patients living in India allowing for greater gains with interventions. Additional explanations regarding the differences in outcomes may be rooted in the design of the interventions used in trials. Compared with studies from India, the European studies did not include specific exercise programmes. While it is likely that diabetes self-management education featured in the Europe-based studies advised physical exercise, the trials from India formally integrated yoga and resistance training into their interventions. Studies from India also tended to incorporate experiential-based interventions including meditation training, cooking competitions and dancercise. This raises the possibility that strategies that are immersive and experiential rather than didactic/instructional may lead to better health behaviour change in South Asian groups. Moreover, while all studies from

both locations delivered education, advice and training in Indian languages, it is not clear if any deeper cultural adaptations were employed; such adaptations may have been more implicit in the Indian-based interventions. For example, the UK studies featured interventions that were linguistically accessible for the patient population (ie, South Asian link workers, picture flashcards); meanwhile, however, many interventions from India ventured beyond language to include culturally rooted traditions such as specific forms of yoga, meditation and dance. Conversely, South Asian trial participants living in Europe may have been more acculturated compared with those living in India so that cultural adaptation of a diabetes education programme was less effective. Several studies identified significant social stigma attached to having diabetes in South Asian populations that might have negatively influenced their taking part in research studies or fully participating in the research interventions within trials in India and the West. Whether this stigma differs between migrant and indigenous Indians is unknown. Indeed, studies of Western trials demonstrate lower participation of South Asians in clinical studies compared with their non-South Asian counterparts.⁴³ Additionally, though all the studies from India reported some statistically significant positive outcomes, it is possible that smaller study effects/publication bias could exist here, and thus small studies from India with negative outcomes may have not been published.

There are several potential reasons underlying the significant intercountry differences in education-based trials, whereby more success in improvement of knowledge of and practices related to diabetes was observed in studies that originated from India. One possible explanation is that the educational interventions from India provided patients with a broader scope of knowledge; that is, information beyond the fundamentals of diabetes self-management. For instance, the intervention conducted by DeSouza and Subrahmanya Nairy^{26 27} taught patients about relaxation and stress management as well as the role of family support and participation. Similarly, the programme employed by Balagopal *et al*¹⁹ featured education on meditation and relaxation techniques. Meanwhile, on the basis of the descriptions of UK educational studies, the UK interventions did not appear to venture into these domains. Furthermore, it is also unclear as to whether the success of trials from India assessing patient knowledge was due to something more than just education; specifically, there may exist the inherent ability of the interventions from India to encompass more cultural aspects than we realise. Overall, therefore, the strength of the educational trials from India may have been a blend of encompassing a larger breadth of educational domains and embodying a greater depth of cultural adaptation.

There are several limitations of this systematic review. In terms of the studies selected for the review, the overall quality of the studies was in the low-to-moderate range according to the quality components we studied.

As such, each study is limited by potential biases. In addition, many of the studies, especially those from India, had smaller sample sizes and interventions between studies varied. Most trials did not report information on blinding of outcome assessment or details of the randomisation, thereby limiting the conclusions of this review. All of the studies conducted in South Asian countries were limited to India, and therefore these findings may not be generalised to other South Asian populations. The lack of studies from other South Asian countries may reflect differences in research support rather than a lower prevalence of diabetes in other South Asian countries. Given the significant heterogeneity in interventions and outcome results, a pooled analysis was not possible. In addition, key components of diabetes management including medication adherence were not addressed in almost all of the trials.

CONCLUSION

Overall, effectiveness of interventions differed by region. The most successful interventions for reducing HbA1c were more likely to be conducted among South Asians living in India and those interventions included yoga and exercise. While studies from both Western countries and South Asia observed improvements in lipid and blood pressure outcomes, studies from India more often reported reduction in patient BMI, WC and improved diabetes knowledge. Novel interventions are needed to improve glycaemic control of South Asians living in Western countries such as the inclusion of yoga or use of dance to engage participants in improving health behaviours.

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