



Prevalence of hyperuricemia and its association with metabolic syndrome and cardiometabolic risk factors in Korean children and adolescents: analysis based on the 2016–2017 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

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Purpose: Investigating the prevalence of hyperuricemia and its association with metabolic syndrome (MetS) and cardiometabolic risk factors (CMRFs) in Korean children and adolescents.

Methods: This cross-sectional survey used data from the 7th Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2016–2017); 1,256 males and females aged 10–18 years were included. Hyperuricemia was defined as serum uric acid levels were >6.6 mg/dL at 10–11 years of age (both sexes), >7.7 mg/dL for males at 12–18 years of age and >5.7 mg/dL for females at 12–18 years of age. MetS was defined by the International Diabetes Federation criteria. Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze hyperuricemia-associated risk factors.

Results: The prevalence of hyperuricemia was 9.4% (male, 8.4%; female, 10.5%) ($P < 0.281$). After adjusting for sociodemographic factors and health behaviors in multivariate analysis (model 1), the odds ratio (OR) for hyperuricemia of MetS was 3.05 (95% confidence interval [CI], 1.17–7.92; $P = 0.022$). After adjusting for the same variables in model 1 plus obesity and all MetS components (model 2), only abdominal obesity was significant, and the OR for hyperuricemia was 3.38 (95% CI, 1.72–6.63; $P < 0.001$). After adjusting for the same variables in model 1 plus body mass index (BMI) z scores and all MetS components except abdominal obesity (model 3), only BMI z scores was significant, and the OR for hyperuricemia was 1.59 (95% CI, 1.34–1.89; $P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: MetS, abdominal obesity, and BMI z scores were CMRFs significantly associated with hyperuricemia in Korean children and adolescents. Therefore, attention should be paid to hyperuricemia in patients with obesity or MetS.

Key words: Child, Adolescent, Hyperuricemia, Metabolic syndrome, Obesity

Key message

Question: What is the prevalence of hyperuricemia and its association with MetS and CMRFs in Korean children and adolescents?

Finding: The prevalence of hyperuricemia in Korean children and adolescents is 9.4%. MetS, abdominal obesity, and BMI z scores were found to be the CMRFs significantly associated with hyperuricemia.

Meaning: Attention should be paid to hyperuricemia in patients with obesity or MetS.

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Introduction

Metabolic syndrome (MetS) is a cluster of cardiometabolic risk factors (CMRFs) of abdominal obesity, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and impaired fasting glucose.¹⁾ It can also occur in children and adolescents and affects adulthood.²⁾ Serum levels of uric acid, the metabolite of purine, are associated with MetS and CMRFs such as obesity in adults and children,^{3,4)} and may be considered indirect findings of MetS.⁵⁾

The prevalence of hyperuricemia is increasing worldwide,⁶⁾ and the prevalence of hyperuricemia in pediatric adolescents varies from 0.6% to 50.4% in several countries, depending on sex, age, ethnicity, and region,^{4,7-13)} but there are no national reports on children and adolescents in Korea.

Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES) is a nationwide survey conducted by the Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (KCDC) to provide national statistics on national health and nutritional status. KCDC provides the basis for policy formulation and evaluation. A serum uric acid (SUA) test was added to participants aged 10 years or older in the 7th Survey conducted since 2016. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the prevalence of hyperuricemia and its association with MetS and CMRFs in Korean children and adolescents based on the data of KNHANES.

Materials and methods

1. Study participants

This study was conducted using data from 2016 and 2017 of the 7th KNHANES. A total of 1,522 children aged 10–18 years were in the 7th KNHANES. Among them, 97 children for whom there was not enough survey data, 144 who did not undergo uric acid test, and 25 whose MetS could not be evaluated were excluded. Finally, a total of 1,256 children were included in the study (Fig. 1). Written informed consent was obtained from all the participants or their parents, and this study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Kosin University Gospel Hospital (KUGH 2019-03-016).

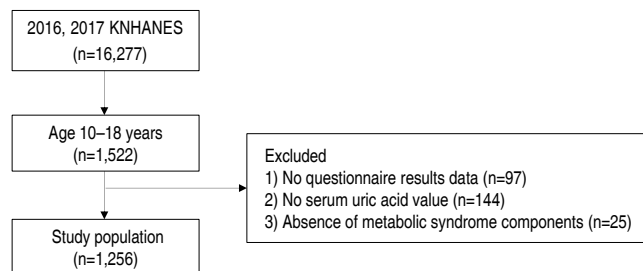


Fig. 1. Flow chart showing study population. KNHANES, Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

2. Data collection and study variables

The participants' sociodemographic factors (age, sex, residential regions, and household income) and health behaviors (smoking status, drinking status, and physical activity [sitting time] during the day) were checked through questionnaires. The areas of the participants' residence were categorized into 2 groups (rural or urban). Household income level was classified as low, middle-low, middle-high, and high with reference to the average monthly household equivalent income by the square root of the number of household members. Smoking status was categorized into 3 groups, according to their smoking habits or exposure to cigarette smoke in the past 30 days: nonsmokers (those who had never smoked), passive smokers (indoor exposure to smoking at home or public institutions), and current smokers (those who smoked at least 1 cigarette a day). Drinking status was divided into 3 groups, based on the frequency of alcohol intake in the past year: nondrinkers (<1 time per month), light drinkers (2–4 times per month), and heavy drinkers (≥2 times per week). The level of physical activity was self-reported, using the Global Physical Activity Questionnaire, in the KNHANES. Sitting time was defined as time (hr) of sitting for 1 day.

Anthropometric measurements were made by trained test takers in light clothing and naked shoes. Height was measured to the first decimal place (0.1 cm) using a stadiometer (Seca 225, Seca, Hamburg, Germany). Weight was measured to one decimal place (0.1 kg) using an electronic balance (GL600020, Gtech, Seoul, Korea). Body mass index (BMI) (kg/m²) was calculated by dividing body weight by the square of the body height. BMI status was defined by sex- and age-specific percentiles: normal (BMI < 85th percentile), overweight (85th percentile ≤ BMI < 95th percentile), and obesity (BMI ≥ 95th percentile). Height, weight, and BMI were converted to z scores by using the 2017 Korean National Growth Charts.¹⁴⁾ Waist circumference (WC) was measured to one decimal place (0.1 cm) using a tape measure (Seca 220, Seca) at the midpoint between the bottom of the last rib and the iliac crest. After resting for 5 minutes in a sitting position, blood pressure (BP) was measured using a mercury sphygmomanometer (Baumanometer Desk model 0320 in 2011–2012 and Baumanometer Wall Unit 33 [0820], 2013–2016, Baum, NY, USA). The average of the last 2 values was used for the analysis. After 8-hour fasting, participants' blood samples were collected by the trained medical staff. The levels of SUA (mg/dL), total cholesterol (TC) (mg/dL), triglyceride (TG) (mg/dL), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) (mg/dL), and fasting plasma glucose (FPG) (mg/dL) were measured via colorimetry determination with the uricase-catalase system (Hitachi automatic analyzer 7600-210, Japan). Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) level was calculated by the Friedewald formula (TC minus HDL-C minus TG/5 in mg/dL).¹⁵⁾ All laboratory tests were conducted at a central laboratory. Hyperuricemia was defined when SUA levels were >6.6 mg/dL at 10–11 years of age (both sexes), and >7.7 mg/dL for males and >5.7 mg/dL for females both at 12–18 years of age.¹⁶⁾

MetS was confirmed via the International Diabetes Federation criteria,¹⁷⁾ when a participant had abdominal obesity and 2 or more of the other 4 components of MetS: abdominal obesity (WC \geq 90th percentile in those aged 10–15 years, \geq 90 cm in males and \geq 80 cm in females aged 16–18 years), high TG (\geq 150 mg/dL), low HDL-C ($<$ 40 mg/dL in males aged 10–18 years and females aged 10–15 years, and $<$ 50 mg/dL in females aged 16–18 years), high BP (systolic BP [SBP] \geq 130 mmHg or diastolic BP [DBP] \geq 85 mmHg), and impaired FPG (\geq 100 mg/dL). WC \geq 90th percentile for age and sex was estimated using reference data from the 2007 Korean National Growth Charts.¹⁸⁾

3. Statistical analysis

This data was analyzed by applying weighted, stratified, and clustered variables to the data extracted from the complex stratified sample. Weights were calculated using the integrated weights in 2016 and 2017 using 'itvex,' which is the weight at the health interview and health examination. Statistical methods for comparing the general features of hyperuricemia and non-hyperuricemia were categorical variables using the complex sample crosstabs method and continuous variables using the complex sample generalized linear model. Values were presented as weighted mean \pm standard error or number of cases (weighted percent). Complex sample logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the risk factors associated with hyperuricemia in previous studies.^{4,19,20)} Three multivariate logistic regression models were performed. Model 1 was performed to determine the association between MetS and hyperuricemia with adjusting for sociodemographic factors and health behaviors. Model 2 was examined with adjustment for the same variables in model 1 plus obesity and all MetS components. Model 3 was analyzed with adjusting for the same variables in model 1 plus BMI z scores, and all MetS components except abdominal obesity. Statistical significance was defined as $P<0.05$. All statistical analyzes were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics ver. 25.0 (IBM Co., Armonk, NY, USA).

Table 1. Serum uric acid levels and prevalence of hyperuricemia by sex

Variable	Total (n=1,256)	Hyperuricemia (n=115)	No hyperuricemia (n=1,141)	P value
Serum uric acid (mg/dL)				
Male	5.9 \pm 0.1	8.3 \pm 0.1	5.7 \pm 0.1	<0.001
Female	4.6 \pm 0.1	6.3 \pm 0.1	4.4 \pm 0.0	<0.001
Overall	5.3 \pm 0.1	7.3 \pm 0.1	5.1 \pm 0.1	<0.001
Prevalence				
Male	655	55 (8.4)	600	0.281 ^{a)}
Female	601	60 (10.5)	541	
Overall	1,256	115 (9.4)	1,141	

Values are presented as weighted mean \pm standard error or number of cases (weighted percent).

Boldface indicates a statistically significant difference with $P<0.05$.

^{a)}Comparison of prevalence of male and female children in the hyperuricemia group.

Results

1. SUA levels and prevalence of hyperuricemia by sex

The mean SUA levels was 5.3 \pm 0.1 mg/dL, and the mean SUA levels in males and females were 5.9 \pm 0.1 mg/dL and 4.6 \pm 0.1 mg/dL, respectively ($P<0.001$) (Table 1, Fig. 2). Male SUA levels tended to increase significantly with age ($P<0.001$), while female age-based SUA levels were not statistically significant but showed an increasing tendency ($P=0.052$).

Of the total 1,256 patients, 115 had hyperuricemia and its prevalence was 9.4%. The prevalence of males and females were 8.4% (55 of 655) and 10.5% (60 of 601), respectively ($P=0.281$) (Table 1).

2. General characteristics of participants with versus without hyperuricemia

The mean age was 14.8 \pm 0.1 years (15.2 \pm 0.2 years in hyperuricemic and 14.4 \pm 0.1 years in nonhyperuricemic participants) ($P=0.001$) (Table 2). There was no difference between the 2 groups in terms of residential regions, household income, smoking status, drinking status, sitting time, height z scores, TC and LDL-C (Table 2).

In hyperuricemic groups, age, weight, weight z scores, height, WC, BMI, BMI z scores, SBP, and DBP were higher than those of nonhyperuricemic group, and HDL-C was lower than those of non-hyperuricemic group (Table 2).

3. Prevalence by BMI status, MetS, and metabolic components in participants with versus without hyperuricemia

The 2 groups had significant differences in BMI status (Table 3). The prevalence of hyperuricemia was 22.4% in obese and 7.7% in nonobese participants (17.0% [20 of 128] in overweight participants and 6.5% [59 of 988] in participants with normal weight). Of the total children, 30 (2.5%) had MetS. The prevalence of MetS in the hyperuricemic group was 6.3%, which was higher than that in

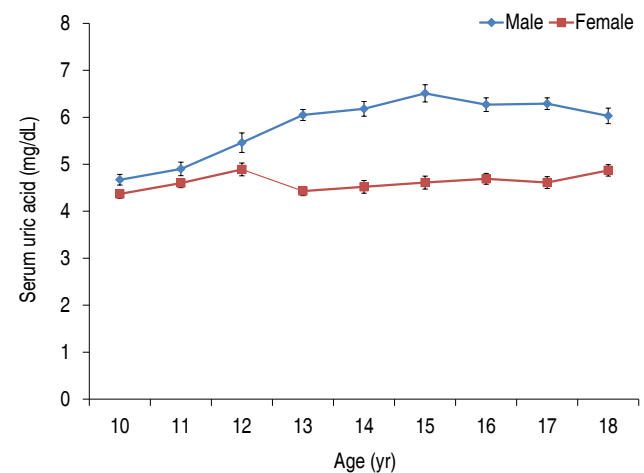


Fig. 2. Serum uric acid levels in Korean children and adolescents by sex and age.

nonhyperuricemic group ($P=0.034$) (Table 3). The prevalence of abdominal obesity, high TG, low HDL-C, and high SBP, which are the components of MetS, was significantly higher in the hyperuricemic group (Table 3).

Table 2. General characteristics of participants with versus without hyperuricemia

Characteristic	Total (n=1,256)	Hyperuricemia (n=115)	No hyperuricemia (n=1,141)	P value
Age (yr)	14.8±0.1	15.2±0.2	14.4±0.1	0.001
Male sex	655 (53.2)	55 (47.5)	600 (53.8)	0.281
Residential regions				0.664
Urban	1,096 (88.8)	100 (87.4)	996 (88.9)	
Rural	160 (11.2)	15 (12.6)	145 (11.1)	
Household income				0.914
Low	130 (11.2)	13 (13.0)	117 (11.0)	
Middle-low	285 (23.8)	24 (23.2)	261 (23.8)	
Middle-high	398 (31.0)	41 (31.2)	357 (31.0)	
High	443 (34.1)	37 (32.7)	406 (34.2)	
Smoking status				0.910
None	857 (66.1)	76 (65.1)	781 (66.2)	
Passive	348 (29.0)	34 (30.6)	314 (28.8)	
Current	51 (4.9)	5 (4.3)	46 (5.0)	
Drinking status				0.079
None	1,161 (90.3)	104 (86.4)	1,057 (90.7)	
Light drinker	80 (8.1)	11 (13.6)	69 (7.5)	
Heavy drinker	15 (1.6)	0 (0)	15 (1.7)	
Sitting time (hr/day)	11.2±0.1	11.2±0.4	11.2±0.1	0.997
Weight (kg)	55.9±0.5	64.8±1.6	54.9±0.5	<0.001
Weight z scores	0.23±0.04	1.01±0.16	0.15±0.04	<0.001
Height (cm)	162.5±0.4	164.7±1.0	162.3±0.4	0.029
Height z scores	0.27±0.04	0.27±0.13	0.26±0.04	0.968
WC (cm)	70.6±0.4	77.7±1.3	69.8±0.4	<0.001
BMI (kg/m ²)	20.9±0.1	23.8±0.5	20.6±0.1	<0.001
BMI z scores	0.08±0.05	1.01±0.17	-0.02±0.04	<0.001
SBP (mmHg)	108.7±0.4	111.9±1.0	108.3±0.4	0.001
DBP (mmHg)	66.8±0.3	68.9±0.7	66.6±0.3	0.002
TC (mg/dL)	164.8±0.9	167.9±3.0	164.5±1.0	0.275
TG (mg/dL)	84.9±1.7	95.9±6.1	83.7±1.6	0.050
HDL-C (mg/dL)	51.9±0.3	49.2±1.0	52.2±0.3	0.004
LDL-C (mg/dL)	95.9±0.8	99.5±2.5	95.5±0.8	0.138
FPG (mg/dL)	91.5±0.3	90.0±0.8	91.7±0.3	0.042

Values are presented as weighted mean±standard error or number of cases (weighted percent).

WC, waist circumference; BMI, body mass index; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FPG, fasting plasma glucose.

Boldface indicates a statistically significant difference with $P<0.05$.

4. Logistic regression analysis of risk factors associated with hyperuricemia

Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis was performed to identify CMRFs associated with hyperuricemia (Table 4). In model 1 multivariate analysis, the odds ratio (OR) for hyperuricemia of MetS was 3.05 (95% confidence interval [CI], 1.17–7.92; $P=0.022$) (Table 4). In model 2, only abdominal obesity was significant, and the OR for hyperuricemia was 3.38 (95% CI, 1.72–6.63; $P<0.001$) (Table 4). In model 3, all MetS components except abdominal obesity were not statistically significant and the OR for hyperuricemia of BMI z scores was 1.59 (95% CI, 1.34–1.89; $P<0.001$) (Table 4).

Discussion

In this study, the mean SUA levels of Korean children and adolescents differed by 5.9±0.1 mg/dL and 4.6±0.1 mg/dL for males and females, respectively. These differences were also reported in prior studies in other countries, and studies in Brazil and Japan for children and adolescents also found that males have higher SUA levels than females.^{7,8} In this study, male SUA levels increased

Table 3. Prevalence by body mass index status, metabolic syndrome, and metabolic components in participants with versus without hyperuricemia

Variable ^a	Total (n=1,256)	Hyperuricemia (n=115)	No hyperuricemia (n=1,141)	P value
BMI status				
Normal	988 (78.9)	59 (55.0)	929 (81.3)	<0.001
Overweight	128 (9.5)	20 (17.3)	108 (8.7)	
Obesity	140 (11.6)	36 (27.7)	104 (10.0)	
Metabolic syndrome	30 (2.5)	7 (6.3)	23 (2.1)	0.034
Metabolic components				
Abdominal obesity	143 (11.5)	38 (30.4)	105 (9.5)	<0.001
High TG	106 (8.1)	16 (14.4)	90 (7.4)	0.030
Low HDL-C	190 (15.5)	31 (28.5)	159 (14.2)	0.001
High BP	46 (3.8)	9 (6.1)	37 (3.5)	0.178
High SBP	34 (2.5)	9 (6.1)	25 (2.2)	0.022
High DBP	16 (1.6)	1 (0.7)	15 (1.6)	0.358
Impaired FPG	154 (11.8)	10 (9.7)	144 (12.0)	0.496

Values are presented as number of cases (weighted percent).

BMI, body mass index; TG, triglycerides; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; BP, blood pressure; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; WC, waist circumference.

Boldface indicates a statistically significant difference with $P<0.05$.

^aBMI status was defined by sex- and age-specific percentiles: normal (BMI<85th percentile), overweight (85th percentile≤BMI<95th percentile), and obesity (BMI≥95th percentile). Abdominal obesity (WC≥90th percentile in those aged 10–15 years, ≥90 cm in males and ≥80 cm in females aged 16–18 years), high TG (≥150 mg/dL), low HDL-C (<40 mg/dL in males aged 10–18 years and females aged 10–15 years, and <50 mg/dL in females aged 16–18 years), high BP (SBP≥130 mmHg or DBP≥85 mmHg), and impaired FPG (≥100 mg/dL). WC≥90th percentile for age and sex was estimated using reference data from the 2007 Korean National Growth Charts.

Table 4. Logistic regression analysis of risk factors associated with hyperuricemia

Variable ^{a)}	Univariate			Multivariate model 1 ^{b)} , 2 ^{c)}			Multivariate model 3 ^{d)}		
	OR	95% CI	P value	OR	95% CI	P value	OR	95% CI	P value
Age	1.13	1.05–1.23	0.002	0.95	0.82–1.09	0.448	0.95	0.81–1.10	0.478
Female sex	1.29	0.81–2.04	0.281	1.31	0.83–2.08	0.244	1.31	0.82–2.11	0.261
Residential regions (rural)	1.15	0.61–2.19	0.659	1.22	0.63–2.39	0.555	1.17	0.57–2.42	0.669
Household income									
Low	ref			ref			ref		
Middle-low	0.82	0.38–1.78	0.615	0.95	0.41–2.20	0.907	0.88	0.37–2.08	0.771
Middle-high	0.85	0.42–1.75	0.663	0.88	0.40–1.94	0.741	0.95	0.41–2.19	0.902
High	0.81	0.40–1.63	0.548	0.95	0.43–2.08	0.894	0.92	0.41–2.06	0.842
Smoking status									
None	ref			ref			ref		
Passive	1.08	0.67–1.75	0.747	0.84	0.48–1.44	0.516	0.83	0.47–1.46	0.520
Current	0.88	0.32–2.48	0.814	0.49	0.15–1.64	0.247	0.53	0.16–1.82	0.315
Drinking status									
None	ref			ref			ref		
Drinker	1.55	0.74–3.24	0.247	1.55	0.67–3.61	0.308	1.66	0.68–4.06	0.266
Sitting time (hr/day)	1.00	0.90–1.11	0.997	1.01	0.91–1.11	0.899	1.01	0.91–1.11	0.890
BMI z scores	1.65	1.42–1.90	<0.001				1.59	1.34–1.89	<0.001
BMI status									
Nonobesity	ref			ref			ref		
Obesity	3.47	2.12–5.69	<0.001	1.17	0.59–2.36	0.650			
Metabolic syndrome ^{b)}	3.16	1.21–8.26	0.019	3.05	1.17–7.92	0.022			
Metabolic components									
Abdominal obesity	4.14	2.58–6.67	<0.001	3.38	1.72–6.63	<0.001			
High TG	2.09	1.12–3.90	0.021	1.61	0.83–3.14	0.159	1.63	0.84–3.18	0.152
Low HDL-C	2.41	1.46–3.98	0.001	1.42	0.80–2.52	0.234	1.23	0.66–2.30	0.515
High BP	1.76	0.81–3.84	0.153	1.04	0.39–2.77	0.935	1.00	0.36–2.76	0.997
Impaired FPG	0.78	0.38–1.61	0.507	0.61	0.25–1.51	0.287	0.60	0.25–1.44	0.249

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; BMI, body mass index; TG, triglycerides; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; BP, blood pressure; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; WC, waist circumference.

Boldface indicates a statistically significant difference with $P < 0.05$.

^{a)}Obesity (≥ 95 th percentiles, sex- and age-specific), abdominal obesity (WC ≥ 90 th percentile in those aged 10–15 years, ≥ 90 cm in males and ≥ 80 cm in females aged 16–18 years), high TG (≥ 150 mg/dL), low HDL-C (< 40 mg/dL in males aged 10–18 years and females aged 10–15 years, and < 50 mg/dL in females aged 16–18 years), high BP (systolic BP ≥ 130 mmHg; diastolic BP ≥ 85 mmHg), and impaired FPG (≥ 100 mg/dL). WC ≥ 90 th percentile for age and sex was estimated using reference data from the 2007 Korean National Growth Charts. ^{b)}Adjusted for age, sex, residential regions, household income, smoking status, drinking status, and sitting time. Only the results of metabolic syndrome are shown. ^{c)}Adjusted for the same set of variables in model 1 plus obesity and all components of metabolic syndrome. ^{d)}Adjusted for the same set of variables in model 1 plus BMI z scores and all metabolic components except abdominal obesity.

significantly with age, whereas female SUA levels according to age was not statistically significant but showed an increasing tendency. This is similar to the reported increase in SUA levels with age in previous studies.^{8,21)} Generally, the SUA concentration increases gradually with age from birth to puberty, and is the same in men and women, due to decreased urinary excretion of the kidney to adult levels and increased body mass.²²⁾ By midpuberty, body weight and SUA levels in men overtake those of women, and plateau in both sexes during late puberty because of the effects of sex hormones.²²⁾ Testosterones make the body maturation more prominent and increase SUA levels,²³⁾ and estrogens inhibit reabsorption of uric acid

in kidneys.²⁴⁾

The prevalence of hyperuricemia is known to be higher in men than in women, and a study in Korean adults have also shown more prevalence in men than in women,^{5,20)} but the results of this study were different. These results are similar to those of various studies of children and adolescents in Korea and abroad. Choi et al.²⁵⁾ applied a similar cutoff value to a study of Korean middle school students ($n=3,615$) aged 14–15 years in 2003. In the study of Choi et al.,²⁵⁾ the prevalence of hyperuricemia was estimated to be about 7.3% (8.1% in males and 9.1% in females), which was higher in females than in males. Similarly, among the United States adolescents, the prevalence

of hyperuricemia was 6% in males and 9% in females, and was also higher in females when the cutoff value of hyperuricemia was applied to the same values as in this study.⁴⁾ In a study of children and adolescents in Taiwan,⁹⁾ a cutoff value similar to that used in this study was used. The prevalence rate was very high, 50.4% for males and 37.7% for females, and the prevalence was lower in females.⁹⁾ Thus, the prevalence of hyperuricemia can vary depending on age, sex, and race.

The prevalence of obesity and MetS was higher in hyperuricemic participants. Moreover, the prevalence of hyperuricemia in obese participants was higher than in nonobese participants. BMI z scores were significantly associated with hyperuricemia in multivariate analysis. These results are consistent with reports of a significant association between obesity and hyperuricemia in a study of overweight or obese children and adolescents.^{11,12)} In a study of children and adolescents in the United States, the risk of MetS was higher in those with higher SUA levels; in a study of adults in the United States, the risk of MetS increased with increasing SUA levels.^{3,4)} The results are consistent with the results of this study.

The most powerful CMRF associated with hyperuricemia among the components of the MetS used in this study was abdominal obesity assessed by WC measurements. Also, the prevalence of abdominal obesity was higher in children with hyperuricemia than in those without hyperuricemia, consistent with the results of children and adolescent studies in the United States, Italy, and Taiwan.^{4,12,26)} Abdominal obesity and insulin resistance are the main pathogenesis of MetS and are related to each other.^{27,28)} Insulin resistance increases the level of insulin in the blood, and increased insulin stimulates the resorption of uric acid in the kidneys, thereby increasing SUA levels.^{4,12,29)} The process of transferring free fatty acid from visceral fat to the liver promotes uric acid production, and when the uric acid concentration increases, nitric oxide activity decreases and insulin resistance is promoted again.³⁰⁾ Thus, hyperuricemia, insulin resistance, and abdominal obesity are related to each other.

The prevalence of hypertriglyceridemia and low HDL-C were high in children and adolescents with hyperuricemia. These results are consistent with previous reports. The results of studies on children aged 3–6 years in China also show a high prevalence of hypertriglyceridemia when hyperuricemia was present.¹³⁾ Wun et al.³¹⁾ suggested that nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, which is required for the synthesis of TG, increases the production of uric acid. Low HDL-C has a positive correlation with SUA concentration.³²⁾ Hypertriglyceridemia and Low HDL-C have been reported to be associated with insulin resistance.³³⁾

In children and adolescents with hyperuricemia, the proportion of high SBP, which is a component of MetS and a CMRF, was higher. Hyperuricemia is also associated with hypertension in studies on children and adolescents in Brazil and the United States.^{7,10)} The Bogalusa Heart Study reported that the SUA level in childhood is

a risk of developing adult hypertension after a 12-year follow-up period.³⁴⁾ The mechanism by which uric acid induces hypertension is explained by endothelial dysfunction due to direct vascular toxicity of uric acid and activation of the renin-angiotensin system.³⁵⁾

There are several limitations to this study. First, as it is a cross-sectional study, the causal relationship of factors related to hyperuricemia could not be clarified. Second, there was no data on sex hormone levels and sexual maturity; therefore, the exact trend of changes in SUA levels and incidence of hyperuricemia with changes in pubertal stages was not revealed. Third, no blood insulin test was performed, and the correlation between hyperuricemia and insulin resistance could not be quantified accurately. However, this study is relevant as it is the first report, to the best of my knowledge, on the prevalence of hyperuricemia in Korean children and adolescents based on the data of the KNHANES. Second, this study confirmed that hyperuricemia is associated with MetS and CMRFs.

In conclusion, MetS, abdominal obesity, and BMI z scores were CMRFs significantly associated with hyperuricemia in Korean children and adolescents. Therefore, attention should be paid to hyperuricemia in patients with obesity or MetS.

Conflicts of interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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