

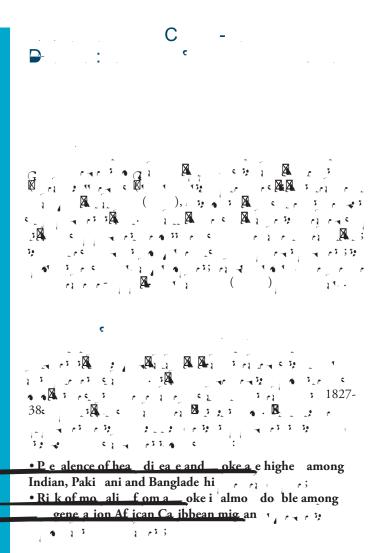
C / C B J 2014 AUTHORS

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KEY FINDINGS

- Immigrants to the UK are at a higher risk of different types of cardiovascular disease (C →)
- This increased risk is likely to be due to different distributions of body fat, and in particular to organ fat deposits.
- There are particular disparities between South Asian and African Caribbean migrants.
- There are also implications for early development amongst children of migrants, particularly in terms of an increased likelihood of developing diabetes.
- Increase in CVD is accompanied by increased prevalence of NCDs generally, a double burden of over- and under-nutrition, and continued high levels of infectious disease.
- Infectious disease can accelerate progression to NCDs: a comprehensive approach to NCDs and global health is therefore important



Reasons for disparity between different ethnic groups

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