

Cohort Profile: The Malaysian Cohort (TMC)

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INTRODUCTION

The Malaysian Cohort (TMC) is a population-based cohort study which aimed to recruit 100,000 individuals aged 35–70 years, from both rural and urban areas, as well as from various socioeconomic groups.

The main objectives of the study were:

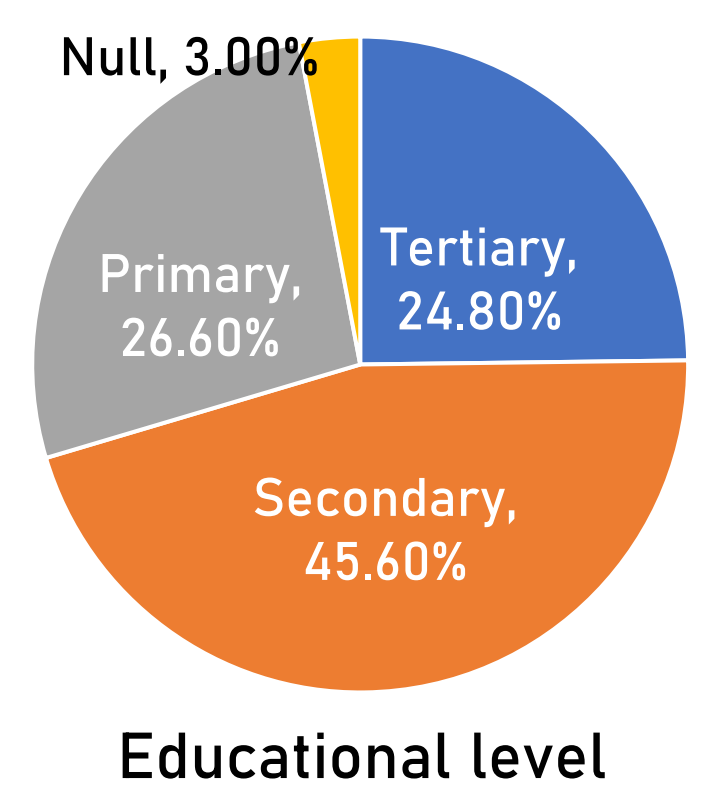
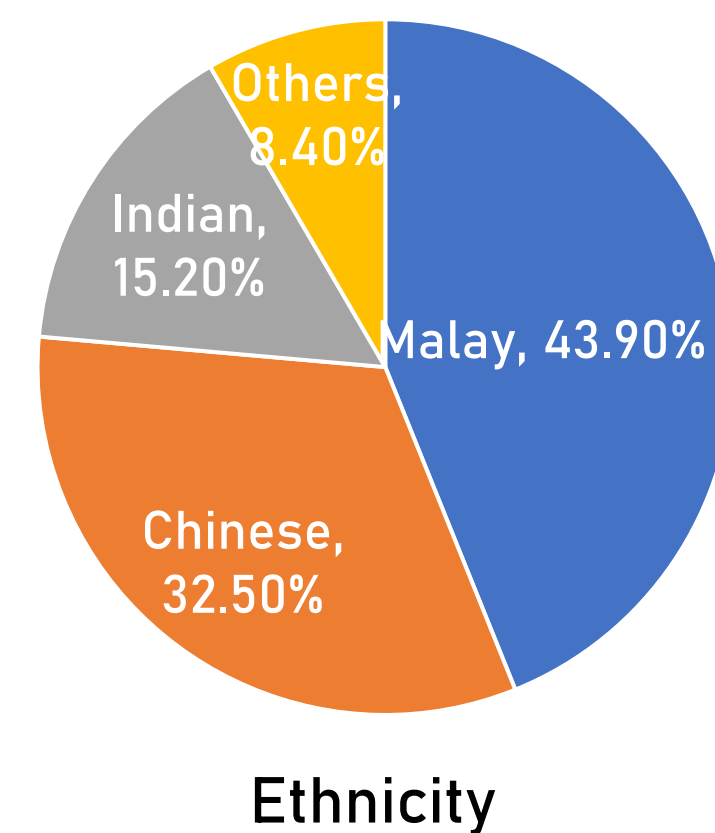
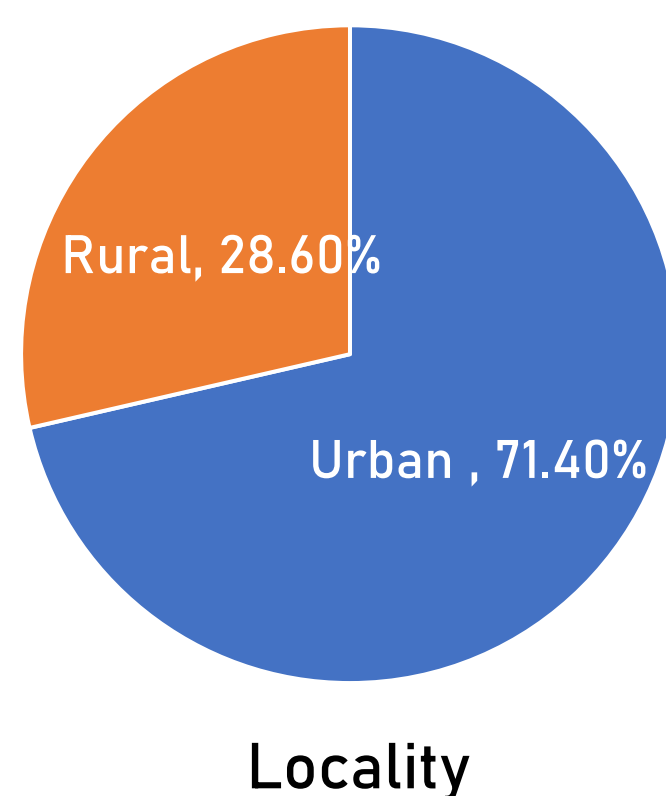
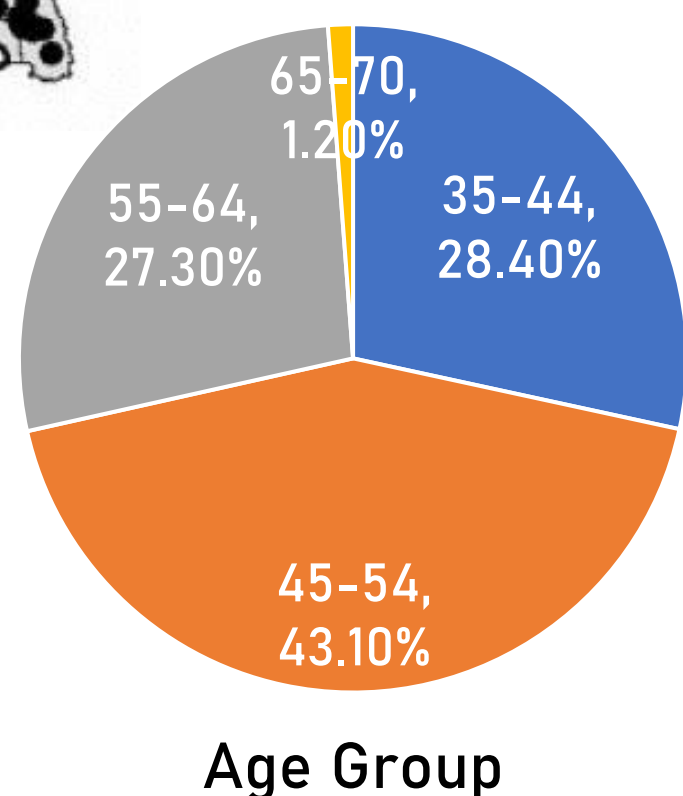
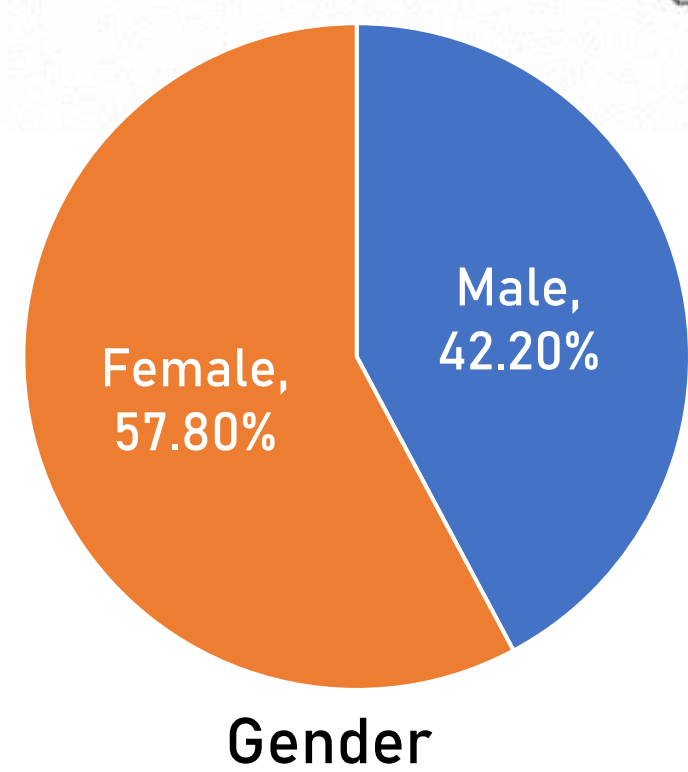
- I. To study and determine the roles and interaction of genes, environment, and lifestyle in various diseases
- II. To discover biomarkers for cancers and other diseases
- III. To consolidate and sustain the initiative for research in biosciences
- IV. To establish a rich database of information and a bank of biospecimens which will become a national resource for research

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

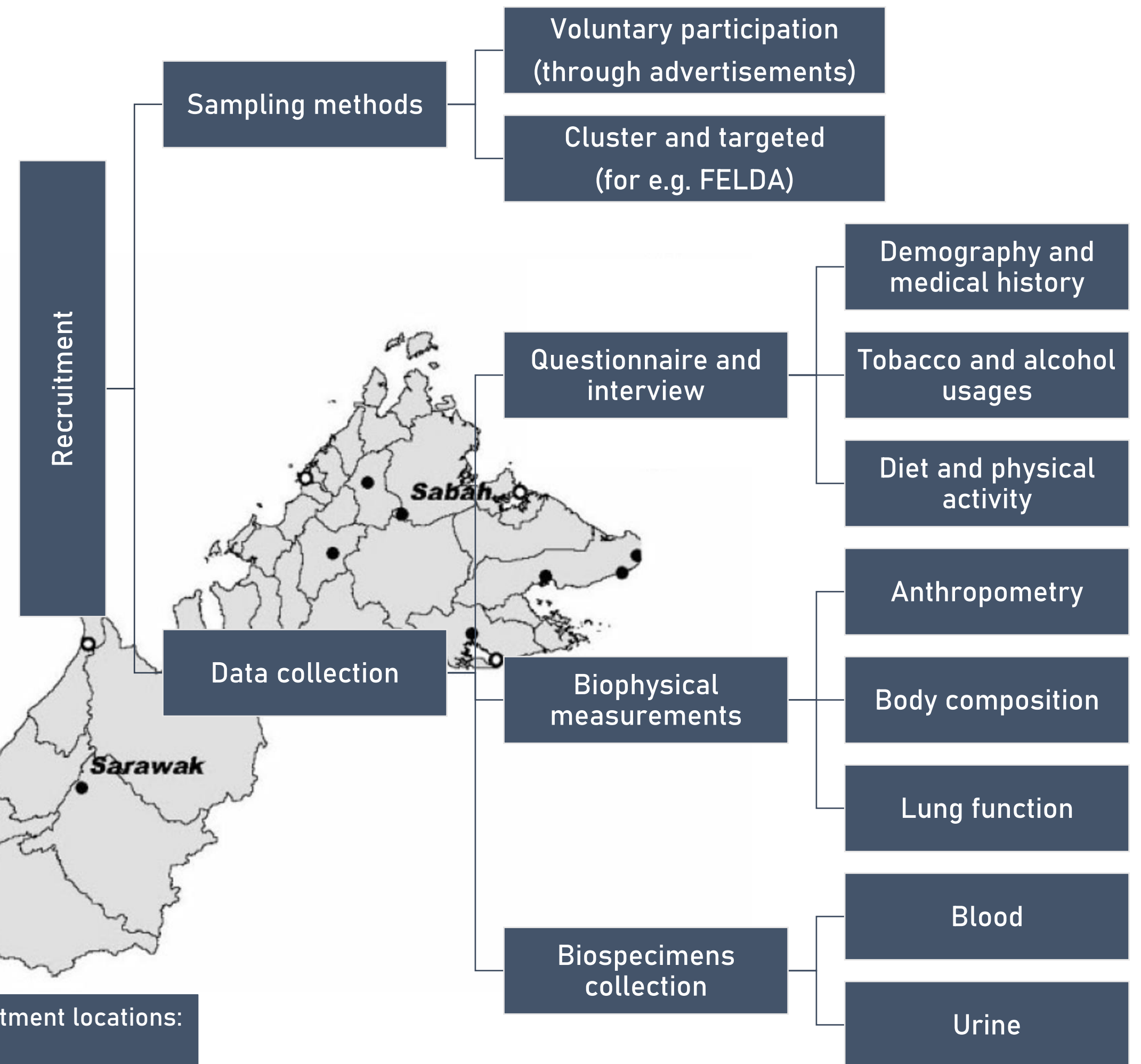
Baseline demographic data of TMC participants (N= 106,527)



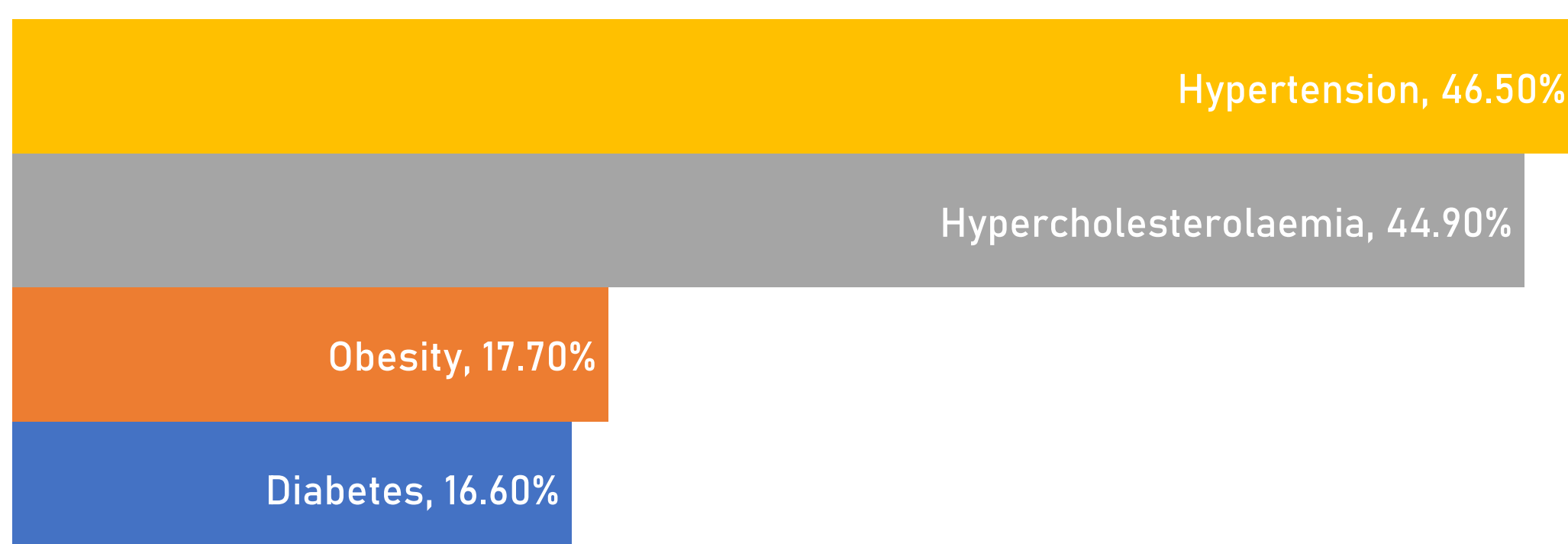
Distribution of The Malaysian Cohort's 151 recruitment locations:
• 95 rural (filled circles)
• 56 urban (unfilled circles)



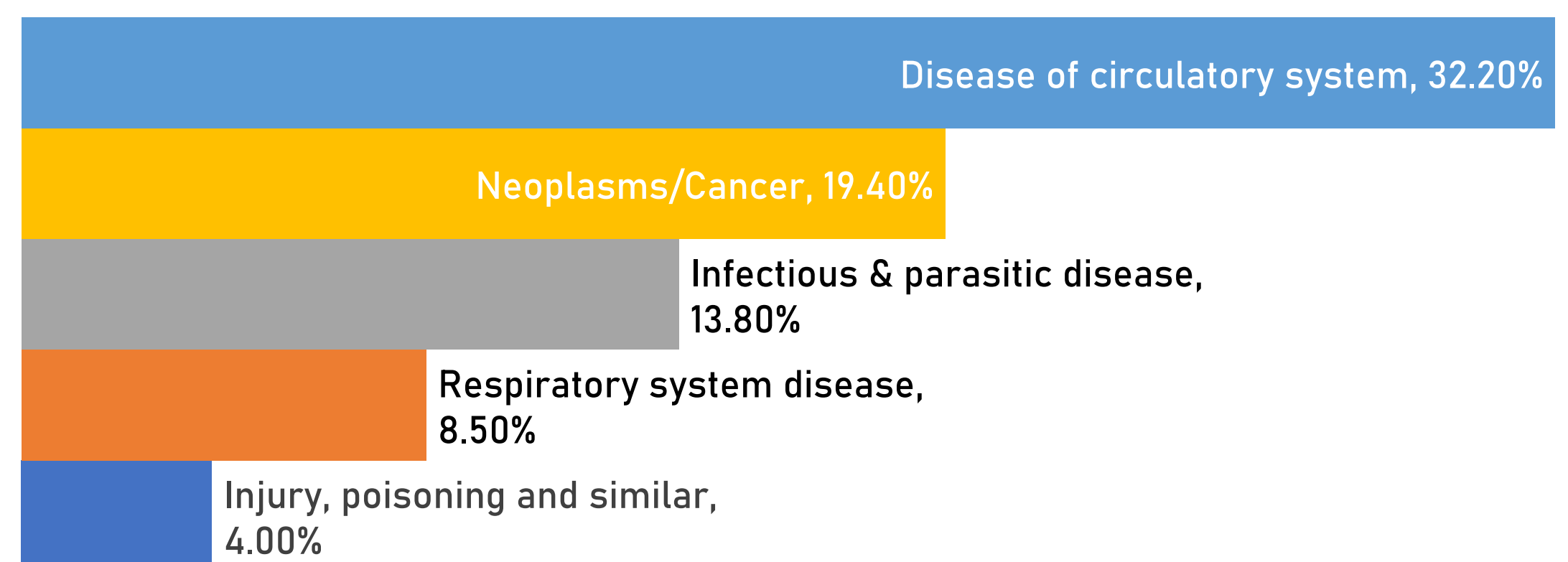
METHODS



Prevalence of Non-Communicable Disease among TMC Participants (N= 106,527)



Top 5 Causes of Mortality in TMC participants (N= 106,527)



KEY MESSAGES

- The prevalence data indicated the increasing trends of type 2 diabetes, hypertension and hypercholesterolaemia in Malaysia.
- This multi-ethnic cohort has shown ethnic disparity in prevalence of disease among Malaysia population.
- The comparison of the urban and rural populations showed similarity in terms of prevalence of lifestyle diseases due to modernization

REFERENCE

This poster was modified from "Jamal, Rahman, et al. "Cohort profile: The Malaysian Cohort (TMC) project: a prospective study of non-communicable diseases in a multi-ethnic population." *International journal of epidemiology* 44.2 (2015): 423-431."



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was funded by Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI), Malaysia (ER-05-01-02-MEB001) and Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. We thank all the members of TMC study group, including staffs and research assistants. The voluntary participation of all the subjects is appreciated.