

ORIGINAL PAPER

Childhood overweight and obesity – analysis of the risk factors, including the patient’s family’s lifestyle, based on research results collected from two academic centres in Poland

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Approximately 15% of school-age children in Poland are overweight or obese. This poses a huge problem, considering the health consequences of excessive body weight.

Aim of the study: The aim of this study was an analysis of risk factors for the development of obesity including the family’s lifestyle, based on research results collected from two academic centres in Poland (Szczecin and Białystok).

Material and methods: A self-made questionnaire was administered to a group of parents with children aged from two to 17 years. Eighty responses picked at random, 40 from each city, were qualified for further analysis according to the exclusion criteria. Participation in the study was voluntary and anonymous.

Results: In the study group, 24% of children had an excessive body weight. For the purpose of further analysis, only these children were evaluated. The analysis of nutritional habits showed that 63% of children ate more than five full meals a day, not including snacking. About 65% of respondents consumed high-calorie snacks between the main meals. Meals were often irregular and excessive. Half of the respondents did not consume an adequate amount of fluids. Physical activity analysis has shown that 74% of children were physically active a minimum of 3–4 times a week for at least 30 minutes a day. 47% of parents reported not to engage in any physical activity. Parents of overweight children, who admitted to not consulting a doctor, amounted to 84%. The main differences between the cities were associated with the daily amount of meals eaten by children.

Conclusions: Obesity is not solely a result of unbalanced nutrition. The factors that primarily contribute to obesity involve the family’s daily habits.

KEY WORDS:

obesity, children, epidemiology, overweight, adolescents.

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INTRODUCTION

Over the last 20 years, the population of children in Poland with an excessive body mass has almost doubled. According to the research conducted by the Institute of Mother and Child between 1994 and 1995, the number of overweight and obese school-aged children was 8.7% [1]. According to the 2014 Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study, excessive body mass among Polish children was noted in 14.8% of respondents [2]. This is a growing problem among children and adolescents. According to the 2002 International Obesity Task Force (IOTF) report, the percentage of Polish 11-year-olds who exhibited excessive body mass was 20.8% among boys and 16.5% among girls. In the 2010 report, that percentage had grown to 25.4% in boys and 17.9% in girls. In the group of 13-year-olds a significant increase in overweight and obesity has been noted. The percentage among boys was 16.9% in 2002 and 21.9% in 2010. In girls it was 10.3% in 2002 and 14.7% in 2010 [3]. Judging by the rate at which the number of children with excessive body weight is increasing, it is expected that every year this group will grow by approximately 400,000, of which up to 80,000 will be obese [4].

Excessive body weight is a problem on a global scale. According to the 2004 IOTF report, over 150 million children in the world are overweight and 40% are obese [5]. Studies show a correlation between lifestyle and weight [6]. In the era of so-called health conscious consumerism and fitness, the growing number of obese people is puzzling.

Obesity and overweight are the leading causes of multi-organ and systemic diseases. In endocrinology, it is known that an excessive body mass contributes to the development of type 2 diabetes, hypogonadism, and precocious puberty. Among the cardiovascular pathologies, it is most commonly tied to the development of hypertension and consequent atherosclerosis in adulthood. It also increases the risk for dyslipidaemia (an increase in LDL cholesterol, decrease in HDL cholesterol, increase in triglycerides) and stroke. Excessive body weight can also lead to pulmonary (sleep apnoea, asthma) or orthopaedic complications (postural defects, flat feet). With regard to gastrological disorders, it results in fatty liver and gallstones [7]. Obesity is also proven to contribute to the development of psychological disorders. Obese children are often discriminated against by their peers and have reduced self-esteem. Some may develop symptoms of depression [8] and even anorexia nervosa or bulimia [9].

Weight gain is typically attributed to an imbalance in the number of calories consumed versus those burned [10]. Low physical activity, poor eating habits, diseases, and genetic factors are all common causes of this imbalance [11].

Relevant studies link childhood obesity with the likelihood of obesity in adulthood [12]. Freedman *et al.* (Bo-

galusa Heart Study) stated that 5% of children ($n = 1161$) with a BMI in the 50th–95th centile range, while as many as 84% of those with a BMI in the 95th–98th centile and 100% of those with a BMI in and above the 99th centile suffered excessive body weight in adulthood [13].

AIM OF THE STUDY

To turn the spotlight on the issue of excessive body weight among children, discuss its repercussions, encourage undertaking preventive actions, and display the role of familial background in the development of overweight and obesity.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Eighty children (40 from Szczecin and 40 from Białystok) between the age of 2 and 17 years were randomly selected to participate in the study from a survey conducted between March and April of 2017. None of those selected were prescribed any diets or treatments for long-term conditions (including steroids, anticonvulsants, or antidepressants). Obese patients with a history of allergy and various chronic diseases such as diabetes, phenylketonuria and related metabolic disorders, celiac disease, gastro-oesophageal reflux, hypertension, hypothyroidism, and genetic diseases, were excluded from the study.

Participation in the study was voluntary and anonymous. The study consisted of a questionnaire containing 18 questions, both closed and open-ended. Every question pertained to the child as well as his/her parents. The questionnaire was divided into two parts. The first part concerned diet, place of residence, and type and amount of food consumed. The second part contained questions about physical activity. The survey was administered to the parents of children encountered in educational and health facilities. The questionnaire was filled out on the spot and answered independently by the parents, who also responded for their children. Nonetheless, the authors were present during the process in order to supervise.

RESULTS

In the examined group of 80 children, 24% had an excessive body mass (above the 85th percentile), and among them 42% were obese (above the 95th percentile according to Palczewska's grid). Around 58% of children with excessive body weight came from Białystok, from among whom 27% were obese. In the remaining 42% from Szczecin, 62% were obese.

Only the overweight and obese children, as well as their parents, were subjected to further analysis.

Boys constituted 68% of children with excessive body weight and made up the majority of respondent groups in both cities, i.e. 55% in the Białystok group and 88% in the Szczecin group.

Correlation was observed between the child's weight and the weight of his/her family members. As many as 63% of children with excessive body mass came from families in which at least one parent was overweight or obese. In Białystok and Szczecin the amount of such children was 55% and 75%, respectively. In 53% of examinees excess body weight was also observed in other family members (siblings, grandparents).

From the answers obtained, it was established that 79% of overweight or obese children are children from families in which at least one of the parents had secondary or primary education. In Białystok the number of such children was 73%, and accordingly 88% in Szczecin.

Familial eating habits were evaluated and a number of irregularities in the field of nutrition were found. The most important dietary mistakes included overly abundant and frequent meals. Around 63% of children with extra body mass consumed more than five abundant meals a day, not counting snacks. Comparison of data collected from both cities showed that the amount of such children was 73% in the Białystok group and 50% in Szczecin group. As many as 42% of children consumed two dinners a day (at home and at school/kindergarten). In Białystok there were 45% of such children, in Szczecin this percentage was lower and amounted to 38%.

In the group of parents of overweight/obese children, as many as 68% consumed 3–4 large meals a day. There were about 73% of such parents in Białystok and 63% in Szczecin. About 68% of the parents and 63% of the children surveyed admitted to snacking between meals. In Białystok, 63% of parents and 45% of children snacked between meals about once or twice daily. In Szczecin, the numbers were 75% and 88%, respectively. Children consumed products such as: fruit (58%), sweets (47%), dairy products (21%), and salty snacks (21%) such as chips. Parents most often consumed fruits (52%), sweets (42%), and dairy products (37%).

Low intake of fluids (from 0.5 to 1 l per day) was observed in 47% of parents and 42% of children. This trend was noted in 45% of parents and 45% of children in Białystok and in 50% of parents and 38% of children in Szczecin (Table 1).

All children with excessive body weight expressed a positive attitude towards physical activity, and almost all one of them engaged in it in some form. About 74% of children performed physical exercises at least 3–4 times a week for a minimum of 30 minutes – mainly running, cycling, and various sports activities at the gym as part of physical education classes. In the comparative assessment of physical activity in both cities, it was shown that the number of children exercising at the abovementioned frequency equalled to 82% in Białystok and 63% in Szczecin.

Differences in exercise frequency were noted between the sexes: half of the girls exercised 1–2 times a week, while only 8% of the boys did so. The majority of boys (84%) exercised at least 3–4 times a week.

TABLE 1. Familial eating habits

Habit	Parents (%)	Children (%)
Meals		
1–2×/day	15.8	5.25
3–4×/day	68.4	31.6
> 5×/day	15.8	63.15
Snacks		
none	21	10.5
1–2×/day	68.5	63.25
3–4×/day	5.25	21
> 5×/day	5.25	5.25
Fluids		
0.5–1 l/day	47.4	42.15
1–2 l/day	47.4	52.6
> 2 l/day	5.2	5.25

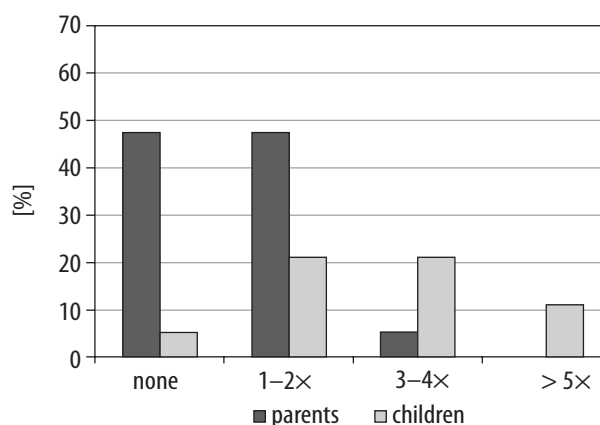


FIGURE 1. Physical exercise per week

Regarding the parents of children with extra body mass, 47% of them denied any form of physical activity. Another 47% practiced sports 1–2 times a week, and the remaining 6% exercised 3–4 times a week. In Białystok, only 9% of parents were physically active about 3–4 times a week; there were no such parents in Szczecin. Moreover, 79% of parents did not exercise together with their children (Fig. 1).

For 84% of parents whose children had excessive body weight, the media (Internet and television) were the primary source of information regarding a healthy lifestyle. At the time of the study they did not consult a doctor or dietician. However, they had formerly sought and subsequently resigned from receiving medical attention. The remaining 16% stated they continue to consult a doctor. Furthermore, 68% of all parents of children with extra body mass complained about receiving unhelpful nutritional advice, while 54% of parents stated that doctors were not willing to spend time and energy in providing

TABLE 2. Comparison between Szczecin and Białystok

	Szczecin (%)	Białystok (%)
Meals > 5×/day – children	50	73
Two diners a day – children	38	45
Snacks 1–2×/day – children	88	45
Snacks 1–2×/day – parents	75	63
Sport activity 3–4×/week – children	63	82
Sport activity 3–4×/week – parents	0	9
Medical and dietary consultations	38	0
Dissatisfaction of medical advices	100	45
Familial obesity	75	55

such advice. Additionally, 44% of parents reported that schools and other educational institutions failed to promote healthy eating. Around 38% of the interviewed parents suggested organising meetings with dieticians during school hours, as well as conducting well-child visits in primary care facilities, and 26% reported the need for physicians to draw attention to the problems of overweight and obesity during regular visits.

A surprising finding was that up to 100% of parents in Białystok rejected medical and dietary consultations, whereas in Szczecin the proportion of parents neglecting the consultations was lower and accounted for 62% (Table 2).

DISCUSSION

Eating disorders can occur in any period of life and are always dangerous to human health. Obesity negatively impacts body functioning and increases the risk of multi-organ complications.

In the latest Polish cross-sectional studies spanning 10 years (2008–2017), an increase in the body mass of students of all age groups has been observed. In the above-mentioned population, 10.5% of boys and 10.4% of girls were overweight or obese [14]. Out of all the examined children, 24% had excessive body weight. Among them, as many as 42% were obese. In the comparative analysis of both cities, more children with excessive body weight came from Białystok (58%). In Szczecin, however, there was a higher childhood obesity percentage (62%).

In many publications, a steadily increasing percentage of children with an excessive body weight has been noted, not only in Poland but globally. Surveys from the National Public Health Institute of the United States showed that almost 17% of children in the United States between ages two and 19 years were obese. There has been a significant increase over the last three decades. Between the years 1976–1980 and 2007–2008, the percentage of obese

children increased from 5% to 10% among 2–5-year-olds. This trend is even more evident in the group of older children, where it increased from 6.5% to 19.6% among 6–11-year-olds, and from 5% to 18.1% among 12–19-year-olds [15].

There exists a link between gender and predisposition to develop excess body weight. More often, overweight and obesity concerns boys, who, as mentioned earlier, comprise 68% of all examined children with excessive body weight. This is in line with the results of the HBSC study of the 2013/2014 school year, which demonstrated that excessive body weight was much more common among Polish boys than girls (19.2% and 10.4%, respectively) [16]. This tendency is likewise visible both in Szczecin and Białystok (88% and 55% of children, respectively).

Another important determinant is genetics. Inheritance is polygenic in nature, and mutations can affect genes that regulate metabolism, food intake, and adipocyte maturation. Obesity is more common in identical twins. The body weight of adults raised in foster families is often similar to that of biological parents [17]. Obesity in one parent increases the risk of childhood obesity by 4–5 times, whereas when obesity affects both parents, the risk is 13-fold higher. According to our own research, 53% of children with excessive body weight had at least one individual in their family with the same problem. The results from both cities are consistent in this regard: in Białystok it was 55% of the examined children and in Szczecin as many as 75%. Similar assertions were confirmed in other studies; according to Indian studies, 32.7% of obese children had obese parents. Children of obese parents showed more than 25-times greater chance of developing obesity than children from the control group. Moreover, in a family in which the father is obese the son has a 6.5-fold greater chance of developing obesity, whereas the daughter has a 40-fold greater chance [18].

Socio-economic conditions can favour weight gain, as showcased by the findings of the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS). Many studies indicate that excessive body weight is strongly associated with low socioeconomic status [19]. This is confirmed by research carried out among Czech teenagers aged 10.5–16.5 years in 2002–2014. In these studies, a correlation was observed between the increase in the percentage of children with excessive body mass and low family income. This was particularly evident in the group of boys [20]. However, there are studies that contradict this observation. A study of primary school students, in the city of Hai Phong in Vietnam, showed that high-income families are more predisposed to gain excessive body mass [21]. This suggests that eating disorders have a cultural, social, and ethnic dimension.

The prevalence of excessive body weight is affected largely by the parents' level of education. Our own findings show that 79% of children with excess weight came from families in which at least one parent had secondary or primary education. In the comparative analysis between

Białystok and Szczecin the percentages were 73% and 88%, respectively. Likewise, studies by other authors pointed to similar conclusions. According to research carried out in Kraków among primary and middle school students, the influence of higher education of parents on the lower number of obese and overweight children was clearly confirmed. In families in which parents finished some form of higher education, the probability of children having excessive body weight was nearly half (18.6%) that of households in which parents only finished some form of primary or secondary education (40.59%) [22].

Our own studies traced irregularities in eating habits that also seem to affect weight gain, which can lead to obesity. Snacking and overindulging in food accounted for 90% of consumption in overweight and obese children, with 63% of them snacking 1–2 times a day, and 5% more than five times a day. Snacking also involves selecting easy-to-prepare foods with high caloric content, such as sweets and fast-foods. Snacking often takes place in the evening or at night. Over 63% of children with extra weight consumed 5–6 meals a day, but also snacked between them (mainly sweets). It was also observed that 42% of children with excess body mass ate two dinners a day (at home and at an educational facility), exceeding the daily caloric need.

Physical activity is one of the most important aspects that affect the child's mental and physical development. According to the medical literature, regular physical activity reduces the occurrence of overweight by 10–24% and obesity by 23–43%. On the other hand, watching TV or playing video games causes an increase in the likelihood of developing overweight by 17–44% and obesity by 10–61% [23].

To remain physically active should be in the interest of all the family members. Parents should set an example for their children, lead an active lifestyle, and encourage them to exercise. A team of physical activity experts determined the minimum duration of daily physical activity to be 30 minutes, the optimal being one hour. The data from the medical literature shows that only about 30% of children and adolescents exercise enough to ensure normal physical, psychological, and emotional development [24]. However, only 10% of adults engage in various forms of activities [25]. Our analysis of results showed that 74% of children with extra body weight exercised regularly for the recommended minimum of 30 minutes a day, three to four times a week, with more children in Białystok (82%) than in Szczecin (63%). Usually this was part of obligatory physical education classes at school or associated with the necessity of walking to/from school. Only 11% of examined children with excessive body mass stated they exercised for 30 minutes daily. Moreover, almost 80% of parents did not exercise with their children.

It is crucial to establish cooperation between healthcare professionals and parents regarding the promotion of a healthy lifestyle and the prevention of excessive weight

in children. Especially taking into the account the fact that, according to our research, most of the parents of children with extra body weight claimed the nutritional information provided by the doctors or dietitians was insufficient. A portion of parents used other sources of information. For 84% of parents, the main source of information on healthy eating was the media, mainly the Internet and television. Similar observations were found 15 years ago; over 53% of patients used the Internet as the first source of information about a proper diet [26].

In general, the role of the familial environment is imperative to the development of excessive body mass in children, as well as its prevention. Research shows that children develop healthy habits by observing their parents [27], especially their mothers, whose behaviour [28], along with education and income, plays a crucial role [29]. The family should lead by example, namely they should prepare the food and engage in physical activity, in order to instil healthy habits in children.

The key challenges of present health care are to improve communication with families, introduce a properly selected diet, encourage daily physical activity, and continue to educate the society about a healthy lifestyle. Listed below are a few recommendations formulated to aid the families of children with an excessive body mass problem:

- The number of calories consumed by the child should not exceed the amount of calories required for his/her normal growth and physical activity.
- The diet should be based on consultation with a doctor or dietician – weight reduction must not disturb the normal growth of a child.
- The best results can be achieved by changing the habits of the whole family (both diet and physical activity).

CONCLUSIONS

Excessive body weight is a globally increasing problem among children and adolescents, which negatively impacts the child's overall well-being, both physically and psychologically. Familial background is of great importance in the development of extra weight among children, along with lifestyle, which has been shown to be correlated with excessive weight, which is backed by the data collected from Białystok and Szczecin. The prevention tactics for tackling overweight and obesity, as well as cooperation between healthcare professionals and parents, call for improvement. Excessive body weight present in childhood increases the likelihood of obesity in adulthood.

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DISCLOSURE

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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