

Ministry of Health and Medical Education





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### Effectiveness of a primary health carebased intervention on management of overweight/obesity in school age children: A pilot study

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### The prevalence of overweight and Obesity in Iranian children : A new trend



### Background

• No previous national program or protocol for obesity control and prevention in Iran.

 2011: The first National Guidelines for Diagnosis and Management of Overweight / Obesity among Children & Adolescents

# Study Goal

To design and evaluate effectiveness of a primary health care-based intervention in the framework of the national guideline to control overweigh and obesity in school age children.



### **Study Design**

- HSR (Health System Research)
- RCT
- Secondary prevention program



### Sample Size

# Sample included School children in grade 1 (6-7 year old) from district 7 and 8 in the city of Tehran.

N = [(2.29)2 + (2.05)2](0.84 + 1.96)2 = 74(1)2



## Inclusion/exclusion criteria :

- Inclusion criteria:
- Overweight or obese first grade (6-7year) children based on 2007 World Health Organization criteria.
- Not on any medication affecting glucose and lipid profile homeostasis and weight.
- Not being diagnosed with hypothyroidism, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, epilepsy.
- Not following a particular diet or participating in other trials
- Exclusion criteria:
- Having fracture during study



# Assessment tools for nutrition and health status of children

- Demographics and medical history
- Anthropometry: Ht, Wt, BMI/A, Waist cr
- 1 day food diary
- **Physical Activity**(CASPIAN questionnaire)
- **Biochemical factors:** FBS, TG, TC, LDL\_C

and HDL\_C

• All measurements at the beginning,  $3^{rd}$ ,  $6^{th}$  and  $12^{th}$  month



#### **Control of confounders**

#### Sex and Weight Status of the studied children

Variable		Intervention group	Control group	* <b>P</b>	
Sex	Girl 86	42(56%)	45(54.2%)	0.82	
	boy 74	33(44%)	38(45.8%)		
Overweight/ obesity	overweight	26.7%	15.7%	0.08	
<i>cccci</i>	obesity	73.3%	84.3%		
*Chi-Square Test					

#### **Control of confounders**

Comparison of study groups

Variable		Intervention N(%)	Control N(%)	*P value
History of GDM	+	9(12.2)	9(10.8)	0.79
	-	65(87.8)	74(89.2)	
History of familial	+	71(95.5)	72(86.7)	0.17
obesity	-	3(4.1)	11(13.3)	
*Chi-Square Test				

### **Control of confounders**

**No statistically significant** differences between the two groups in terms of:

- parents education level,
- Parents Occupation
- family structure/size

#### The intervention





### Theoretical Framework: Chronic Care Model

#### Health System Health Care Organization

Community Resources & Policies

Self-Management Delivery System Support Design

very System Decision Design Support

Decision Clinical Information Support Systems

Productive Interactions

Informed Activated Patient Prepared Proactive Practice Team

#### **IMPROVED OUTCOMES**

## **Components of CCM**

#### Self Management Support

Mothers nutrition and health education to improve their capacity to manage their family food environment Delivery System Redesign Development of clear protocols for the physicians and health workers

**Decision Support for Providers** *Training of the health workers and physicians based on the defined protocols* 

#### Clinical Information System: CIS Development of recording sheets

#### **Capacity development of health workers**

• Workshops for health workers and physicians



• Meetings with schools' alumni

 Providing the health centers with the required instruments: including stadiometer, sphyngomanometer, and scales

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#### Content of the mother education package

- Focus on 7 Behaviors:
  - 1. Regular Meals
  - 2. Reducing nibbling, specially calorie-dense choices
  - 3. Increasing fruit and vegetable intake
  - 4. Increasing water intake
  - 5. Increasing physical activity
  - 6. Decreasing sedentary behaviors and screen time
  - 7. Regular sleep time
- Individual Goal setting
- Parenting style
- 9 Follow-ups

#### **Evaluation of Mothers' Education Sessions**



Variable	Mothers r	<b>lothers response</b>	
Booklet's Pictures quality	Clear	75%	
	Average	25%	
	Weak	0	
Applicability of booklet	Completely App.	65.6%	
information in real life	Some were App.	34.4%	
Was the number of sessions	Adequate	71.4%	
adequate?	Too many	3.6%	
	Inadequate	21.4%	
How do you rate teaching?	Good	83.9%	
	Moderate	16.1%	
	Weak	0	
Overall how do you rate the 5 sessions 1 (weak) to 10(excellent)	8.8	3	



# BMI changes over 12 month follow up in both groups



# BMI z-score changes over 1 year follow up in both groups



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# Waist circumference changes over one year follow up in both groups



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# Energy intake changes over one year follow up in both groups



# Physical activity changes over one year follow up in both groups



# Changes in sedentary activities over one year follow up in both groups







Biochemical Indicators	Case	Control
FBS	Ļ	
TG		
TChol		
LDL_C		
HDL_C		

### **Summary and Recommendations**

- Secondary prevention within a primary prevention program for all children is beneficial.
- Involving several sectors, including schools and municipalities is crucial to improve effectiveness of obesity control and prevention.

## Conclusions Critical to Future Interventions

Early & often

➢Family involved

- Specific behaviors targeted
- Comprehensive & multi-component
- Community-wide
- Environmental emphasis

≻Long-term



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## Thank you

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