Assess the knowledge regarding prevalence and risk factors of childhood obesity during COVID-19

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Abstract
Obesity-related wellbeing costs derive so from its short and long-term co-morbidities. Firstly, obese children are at higher danger of glucose intolerance, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, dyslipidemia, and hypertension. The present study objective is to assess the prevalence and risk factors of childhood obesity during covid-19 in urban center Ramapuram. The Descriptive cross-sectional research design was utilized for this investigation. The independent variable in this study is Prevalence and risk factor of obesity on covid-19. The dependent variables in this study are obesity among childhood. The study was conducted at the Ramapuram urban centre among childhood who attending obesity during covid-19. The study was conducted at Ramapuram Urban centre, The sample size is 30samples. Out of which 30samples in urban. People who satisfied the sampling criteria and are accessible at selected village during the period. The results of the survey showed that regarding age group out of 30samples of 15(50%) samples were Toddler, 9(30%) were Preschooler, 6(20%) were under school age. Majority of them had adequate knowledge 55%. Obesity, glucose intolerance and hypertension in childhood were strongly associated within premature death from endogenous causes in this population. In obesity between the ages of 5 and 14 years was more likely to have occurred at younger ages, primarily among children who had entered kindergarten overweight.

Keywords: prevalence, risk factors, obesity, children’s, COVID-19, knowledge, urban centre

Introduction
Obesity health costs derive also from its short and long-term co-morbidities. Firstly, obese children are at higher risk of glucose intolerance, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, dyslipidemia, and hypertension. The present study objective is to assess the prevalence and risk factors of childhood obesity during covid-19 in urban center Ramapuram. The Descriptive cross-sectional research design was utilized for this investigation. The independent variable in this study is prevalence and risk factor of obesity on covid-19. The dependent variables in this study are obesity among childhood. The study was conducted at the Ramapuram urban centre among childhood who attending obesity during covid-19. The study was conducted at Ramapuram Urban centre, The sample size is 30samples. Out of which 30samples in urban. People who satisfied the sampling criteria and are accessible at selected village during the period. The results of the survey showed that regarding age group out of 30samples of 15(50%) samples were Toddler, 9(30%) were Preschooler, 6(20%) were under school age. Majority of them had adequate knowledge 55%. Obesity, glucose intolerance and hypertension in childhood were strongly associated within premature death from endogenous causes in this population. In obesity between the ages of 5 and 14 years was more likely to have occurred at younger ages, primarily among children who had entered kindergarten overweight.

A purpose of the study (1) To assess the prevalence and risk factors of obesity during covid 19 among children. (2) To find out the relationship between the prevalence and risk factors of obesity during covid 19 among children. (3) To...
associate the level of obesity during covid 19 among children.

Materials and Methods
Quantitative approach and descriptive cross-sectional research design was used to assess the knowledge regarding prevalence and risk factors of childhood obesity during covid-19 in Ramapuram urban centre. Purposive sampling method was used to recruit the samples. 30 samples fulfilled the inclusion criteria and were found to be eligible after the survey. The investigator introduced herself, explained about the purpose of the study and their right to participate or withdraw from the study to the participants and the informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Results and Discussion
Section A
Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of the knowledge about dash diet among Obesity Children’s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge About Dash Diet</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate knowledge</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate knowledge</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate knowledge</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table I shows that out of 30 samples 55(55%) have inadequate knowledge, 35(35%) have moderate knowledge and 10(10%) have adequate knowledge.

![Fig 1: Level of knowledge](image)

Section B
Table 2: Distribution of mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge about childhood obesity during covid 19 among children in Ramapuram

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Knowledge</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table II Shows the mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge of children in Ramapuram about childhood obesity during COVID-19. The mean score for inadequate knowledge is (1.83), moderate knowledge is (1.63) and adequate knowledge is (0.73) and standard deviation score for inadequate knowledge is (0.83), moderate knowledge is (0.92) and adequate knowledge is (0.69).

Angelo Pietrobelli (2020) conducted longitudinal observational study in Italy. The sample included 41 children and adolescents with obesity. The Aim of the study is to assess Effects of COVID-19 Lockdown on Lifestyle Behaviours in Children with Obesity the result shows were no changes in reported vegetable intake; fruit intake increased ($P = 0.055$) during the lockdown. By contrast, potato chip, red meat, and sugary drink intakes increased significantly during the lockdown ($P$ value range, 0.005 to $< 0.001$). Time spent in sports activities decreased by 2.30 (SD 4.60) h/wk ($P = 0.003$), and sleep time increased by 0.65 (SD 1.29) h/d ($P = 0.003$). Screen time increased by 4.85 (SD 2.40) h/d ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusion
During this covid-19 pandemic, the prevalence and risk factor of childhood obesity were moderate. Obesity, glucose intolerance and hypertension in childhood were strongly associated within premature death from endogenous causes in this population. In obesity between the ages of 5 and 14 years was more likely to have occurred at younger ages, primarily among children who had entered kindergarden overweight.

References
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