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## The comparative analysis of obesity risk factors among Indian and Ukrainian adolescents

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Childhood obesity is one of the most serious public health challenge affecting many low- and middle-income countries. The aim: to analyze and correlate various factors of daily life that may result in general health disorders in children and their parents. Materials and methods. The study was held in four schools, two schools from each country, with total number of 202 observations. The 1st part of investigation included questionnaires, the 2<sup>nd</sup> - was general examination (anthropometry, blood pressure and pulse recordings, orthostatic test). Correlation was done with Odds Ratio(OR). Results. The orthostatic complaints correlate with sedentary lifestyle OR 5.9 95% CI(2.0-17.1), headache OR 2.8 95% CI(1.1-6.5), dizziness after playing OR 3.4 95% CI(1.4-8.0) in Indian children on contrary stomachache OR 5.2 95% CI(2.0-13.3) in Ukrainian. Particularly in Indian population complaints after playing correlates with less visit to sport section OR 2.8 95% CI(1.2-6.4) and orthostatic complaints OR 2.35 95% CI(1.0-5.3). Obesity in parents highly correlates with good social status of family in both populations, in Indian OR 4.2 95% CI(1-14.7), in Ukrainian OR 4.1 95% CI(1.5-11.3). High magnitude of correlation was found between less episodes of respiratory illness and good intake of fresh food among both populations, in Indian OR 6.3 95% CI(1.6-25.7), in Ukrainian OR 18.2 95% CI(4.8-69.3). Conclusion. The sedentary lifestyle of parents is a major factor behind inactive life of their children, which in turn results in childhood obesity in both populations.

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