

# Module: Introduction to Research (BMHP5005)

## Assessment 2: Viva Voce

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# Introduction

- ▶ This research is about the causes of obesity in childhood in United Kingdom.
- ▶ **Aim:** The aim of this research is to explore the causes of obesity in childhood within the Uk context.
- ▶ **OBJECTIVES:** To search online through the following web PubMed, Google Scholar, Science Direct and ProQuest

FDI World Dental Federation. The challenge of oral disease-a call for global action. Geneva: FDI World Dental Federation; 2015.

# Methods

## Methodology

### ► Research:

A research of a review, on a primary research on Diet growth and Obesity development throughout childhood in the study of parents and children was done

### ► Keywords:

Topic, article, author, aim, title, methodology, obesity, main findings, conclusion, strength, weakness, tools used, conclusion.

### ► Data Bases:

Pweb, PubMed, Google Scholar, Science Direct and ProQuest

### ► Inclusion criteria:

English Language,

### ► Exclusion Criteria:

Videos, per-review articles

. FDI World Dental Federation. The challenge of oral disease-a call for global action. Geneva: FDI World Dental Federation; 2015.

# Literature Review

| Author:                                                                                                                                                                           | Aims                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Method and sample size and characters                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Summary of main findings                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1] Pauline M. Emmett corresponding author and Louise R. Jones                                                                                                                     | This qualitative study aims to describe barriers and facilitators, at organisational and personal levels, that teachers and parents in disadvantaged settings.                                                                                                                | Data collection, analysis and interpretation were guided by the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR). Focus groups and interviews were conducted with 14 parents and ten teachers within the HSS II trial.<br><br>Data were analysed using qualitative content analysis in a deductive step using the three CFIR domains—inner and outer setting, and personal characteristics—followed by an inductive analysis | We find this a potentially important part of implementation which is difficult to grasp when using the CFIR to understand data. A second difficulty arose when we attempted to fit the data to the CFIR domains                                            |
| 2] Kimberly A. Bertrand, Heather J. Baer, E. John Orav, Catherine Klifa, John A. Shepherd, Linda Van Horn, Linda Snetselaar, Victor J. Stevens, Nola M. Hylton, Joanne F. Dorgan. | To examine whether body fatness during childhood and adolescence is associated with percent breast density and absolute dense and non-dense breast volume in young adult women.                                                                                               | The original DISC was a multicentre, randomized controlled trial to examine the safety and efficacy of a dietary intervention to reduce serum low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) in children                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Major strengths of this study include its prospective design and objective and repeated measures of childhood and adolescent weight and height whereas previous studies have been mostly based on retrospective recall and relative body fatness           |
| 3] Jens Hoebela, Benjamin Kuntz, Lars E. Krolla, Anja Schienkewitzb, Jonas D. Fingerb, Cornelia Langeb, Thomas Lamperta                                                           | Data were drawn from three national examination surveys conducted in 1990–1992, 1997–1999 and 2008–2011 (n = 18,541, age range: 25–69 years). Obesity was defined by a body mass index $\geq 30$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> using standardised measurements of body height and weight. | Data were drawn from three national examination surveys conducted in 1990–1992, 1997–1999 and 2008–2011 (n = 18,541, age range: 25–69 years). Obesity was defined by a body mass index $\geq 30$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> using standardised measurements of body height and weight.                                                                                                                                                         | Results: In each survey period, the highest socioeconomic groups had the lowest prevalence of obesity. The low and medium socioeconomic groups showed increases in obesity prevalence, whereas no such trend was observed in the high socioeconomic groups |

## RESULTS

### The key findings or results of the literature reviewed, and the key themes identified

- ▶ The key findings are as follow;

School-based obesity prevention for busy low-income families—Organisational and personal barriers and facilitators to implementation are difficult to maintain without finance.

#### Findings

- . It was discovered that this is a potentially important part of implementation which is difficult to grasp when using the CFIR (Dormain) to understand data. A second difficulty arose when we attempted to fit the data to the CFIR domains.

#### Limitations

- ▶ This current study was limited by its cross-sectional design. However, in contrast to all previous studies, rather than focusing only on individual-level factors, we also examined the impact of neighbourhood-level characteristics on the two conditions.
- . Watt RG, A. H, Sa L, Peres MA. London charter on oral health inequalities. J Dent Res. 2016;95(3):245–

# Discussion

Discuss the themes that you have found and describe why your findings are important for health and social care.

- ▶ **THEME:** Prevention of school based obesity in school for busy low income families.
- ▶ **BACKGROUND:** Obesity among the children are common conditions in childhood and can have The present study aimed to examine the association between obesity in young English children and the implications on the children and their health.
- ▶ **AIM:** To determine the impact of deprivation and area-level characteristics on the distribution of the two conditions.
- ▶ The present study aimed to investigate the association between different measures of obesity in children in the UK.
- ▶ It was initially accepted that BMI [Body Mass Index] may not be the most suitable tool for assessing a child's weight status when investigating the write up between obesity of different kinds.

## Conclusion

### ► Summarise the main points of your research.

The present study found no evidence of an association between obesity or weight gain in young children in the UK regardless of the indicator of obesity used. However, the finding that deprivation affects both conditions highlights the vulnerability of children living in deprived areas.

## References

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2. Yang F, Zhang Y, Yuan X, Yu J, Chen S, Chen Z, et al. Caries experience and its association with weight status among 8-year-old children in Qingdao, China. *J Int Soc Prev Community Dent*. 2015;5(1):52–8.
3. World Health Organisation. Obesity and Overweight. [http://www.who.int/media centre/factsheets/fs311/en/\(2016\)](http://www.who.int/media centre/factsheets/fs311/en/(2016)). Accessed 18 Aug 2016.
4. Lakes T, Burkart K. Childhood overweight in berlin: intra-urban differences and underlying influencing factors. *Int J Health Geogr*. 2016;15:12.
5. Peng SM, Wong HM, King NM, McGrath C. Is dental caries experience associated with adiposity status in preschool children? *Int J Paediatr Dent*. 2014;24(2):122–30.
6. Watt RG, A. H, Sa L, Peres MA. London charter on oral health inequalities. *J Dent Res*. 2016;95(3):245–7.
7. Public Health England. National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England: oral health survey of five-year-old children 2015. In: A report on the prevalence and severity of dental decay. London: Public Health England; 2016