Study on Relationship of Psychopathology on Childhood Obesity Among School Children in South India

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Abstract: Study on relationship of psychopathology on childhood obesity among school children in South India.

Aim: To study the relationship of psychopathology on obesity among school children of Davangere district, South India.

Settings and Design: School children studying in V-VII standard of Davangere dist in Karnataka, south India. Stage-I cross sectional study for identification of obese children. Stage-II Case control study to find out the relationship of psychopathology and obesity among school children.

Material and Methods: Body mass index (BMI) was calculated using BMI charts based on NCHS standards. 421 obese children and 842 controls (1:2 ratios) were studied by using Childhood Psychopathology Measurement Schedule (CPMS) tool developed and standardized by Malhotra et al.

Statistical Analysis: Data analysis was conducted at SPSS/PC programme (Version 13).

Results and Conclusions: The psychopathology was present in 44.2% of obese children by using CPMS tool as against only 13.8% of non obese children. The presence of psychopathology among obese boys was more (59.5%) than obese girls (49.4%). The obese children had the relationship of psychopathology 4.9 times more than nonobese children. The positive association of psychopathology with obesity was present in both sexes. The association was found to be stronger for boys in comparison to girls. Our study findings show that psychopathology has strong relationship on obesity among school children and psychopathology has a definite impact on childhood obesity.

Keywords: Childhood obesity, Psychopathology, Childhood Psychopathology Measurement Schedule(CPMS), School children, South India.

INTRODUCTION

Today childhood obesity is a matter of concern to the whole world. WHO (World Health Organisation) emphasizes the urgent need of understanding the prevalence trend and influencing factors of childhood obesity [1]. Though obesity is a product of imbalance between energy intake and energy output several factors such as psychological factors and genetic predisposition may trigger this energy imbalance. Obesity has social, psychological and emotional consequences. Apart from morbid risk obese children are treated differently. Obese child may feel isolated and lonely which can lead to self-esteem and identity problems [2].

Even a children as young as six years of age described the obese child as ‘lazy’, ‘dirty’ and ‘stupid’. They are often the target of abuse by peers, are left out of games and social activities and are teased and ridiculed. Some psychopathology having relationship on eating habits have been reported. Many people eat more in depression, boredom or sadness [3]. Psychological disorders like depression occurs with increased frequency in obese children [4]. The evidence on the psychological etiology of obesity on teens are piling up [5]. Poor family functioning including difficulties with parenting skills, parental distress and psychopathology is also associated with paediatric obesity [6-8].

Although the prevalence and the degree of obesity in childhood have increased, reactions to obesity remain stereotypical. There is still substantial disagreement concerning the psychological consequences of childhood obesity. There is a remarkable lack of studies (recent or not) regarding the presence of behavioral disturbances in obese children. However, there are no definitive data at this time that demonstrate a strong relationship between the onset of psychiatric disorders and obesity. The article makes an effort to understand the association of psychopathology...
and childhood obesity in the population of school children in southern India.

The aim of this research study is to study the relationship of psychopathology on obesity of school children in southern India.

METHODOLOGY

The study was approved by ethical board of J.J.M. Medical College, Davangere, India.

33 middle schools in Davanagere district situated in Karnataka state, south India were randomly selected from the overall 272 schools. All students studying in these selected schools were eligible to be included into the study.

A cross sectional survey was conducted to identify the obese children. Each Child’s height in centimeters and weight in kilograms were measured by adopting standard procedure. Height was determined by the use of length board. Participants were asked to remove the shoes and step in front of the height board placed on a flat floor with heels, buttocks, shoulders and back of the head touching the wall. While the head was comfortably erect with the lower boarder of the orbit in the horizontal plane and external auditory meatus and the arms hanging at the sides in a natural manner, the height was then measured and recorded to the nearest 0.1 cm. Weight was determined by using a digital weighing scale. Participants were asked to remove shoes and step on a zeroed digital weighing scale. The weight was then measure and recorded to the nearest 0.1 kg. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated using BMI charts based on NCHS (National Center for Health Statistics), USA (United States of America) standards [9]. Height was measured in meters and weight was recorded in kilograms.

Body mass index (BMI) was calculated by using the formula:

\[
\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{Weight in Kilograms}}{\text{Height in meters}^2}
\]

Age and gender specific to BMI cutoff point

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age in years</th>
<th>BMI CUTOFF POINT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A child was considered obese if the BMI was > 95th percentile cutoff point specific to the age and sex of the child [9]. The same scales and stadiometers were used throughout the study. Thus out of 6472 children, 421 children were considered as obese based on BMI.

All obese children were considered as cases. For each obese child identified in the cross sectional survey two children of same age, sex, class and section was selected as control. To overcome the bias, non obese children having immediate proceeding and succeeding register number of the case were selected as controls.

Case Control Study

After identifying 421 obese children (cases) and selecting 842 matching controls (1:2 ratio), parents of both cases and controls were invited to schools through school authorities on a specified date and time to the school. The purpose of the study was explained to parents and consent for their participation of children was sought.

To study the relationship of psychopathology of child on obesity, parents were asked to answer the Childhood Psychopathology Measurement Schedule (CPMS) developed and standardized by Malhotra et al. [10] which is widely used to identify the psychopathology of the children. Few parents who failed to turn up to schools were contacted in their house and data was collected. CPMS contained 74 questions pertaining to 8 factors viz. low intelligence with behavior problems, conduct disorders, anxiety, depression, psychotic symptoms, special symptoms, physical illness emotional problems and somatization. Each question was directed to the mother regarding the child’s behaviour during past one year. These answers were scored on two-point scale i.e. ‘0’ if that particular behavior is not present and ‘1’, if present. Those children who scored a total of 10 or more on this score were considered positive for psychopathology and those scoring less than 10 were considered normal [11].

Statistical Analysis

Data analysis was conducted at SPSS/ PC programme (version 13 USA). The results for continuous variables are given as Mean ± Standard deviation and proportions as percentages. Chi-Square test was used for categorical data and Odds ratio was calculated wherever required. The difference between the groups was assessed by Z test for proportions. For
all the tests P value of 0.05 or less was considered for statistical significance.

RESULTS

Mean age for boys and girls was 11.7 and 11.6 years respectively. The mean BMI of boys was 16.3±3.1 and for girls it was 16.9±3.7.

Psychopathology was present in 44.2 % (186) of obese children as against only 13.8 % (116) in nonobese children (Table 1 and Figure 1). This difference was significant statistically (P<0.001).

Table 1: Association between Psychopathology and Obesity in School Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychopathological factors</th>
<th>Obese(Cases)</th>
<th>Nonobese (Controls)</th>
<th>Odds ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>44.2%</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>55.8%</td>
<td>726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X²=142.6, df=1, P value < 0.001 * - Statistically significant

The relationship of psychopathology on obesity was more in boys than in girls.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSIONS

Recently an association of psychopathological relationship on childhood obesity has been postulated. Even though psychopathology are difficult to assess attempt is made here to know the relationship of psychopathology on obesity of children by using childhood psychopathology measurement schedule tool. The psychopathology was present in 44.2% of obese children as against only 13.8% of non obese children. The obese children had the relationship of psychopathology 4.9 times more than nonobese children. Prevalence rates of psychopathology reported by different studies on Indian children vary from 5.8% to 33.7% [12-15]. A study conducted by WHO in four developing countries (1981) including India in Haryana state showed prevalence of 21% [16]. A study by ICMR (Indian Council of Medical Research) in 2001 showed prevalence to be 13.4% in the age group 0-16 years [17].

The positive association of psychopathology with obesity was present in both sexes. The association was found to be stronger for boys in comparison to girls.

When the association of psychopathology and obesity by sex was analysed. The psychopathology was present in 49.4% (114) of obese girls as against 8.4% (39) of non obese girls (Table 2). Among boys, the psychopathology was present in 59.5% (113) of obese boys as against 9.5% (36) of non obese boys. Both these differences observed was significant statistically (P<0.001) (Table 3). The relationship of psychopathology on obesity was more in boys than in girls.

The relationship of psychopathology among obese children was 4.9 times more compared to nonobese children. The positive association of psychopathology with obesity was present in both sexes. The association was found to be stronger for boys in comparison to girls.

Our finding suggests that there is strong association of psychopathology in obese children when compared
Studies showed that discrimination may account for important social consequences of obesity in childhood, adolescence, and later adulthood [18, 19]. The increased rate of psychopathology for the clinical obese group compared with the nonclinical group, can be explained as a perceiver effect [20]. In fact, the findings concerning psychopathology were based solely on perceptions of the parents.

The WHO Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health recommends broad, comprehensive and coordinated public health efforts at national, regional and local levels including initiatives that reduce unhealthy eating and physical inactivity, and raise awareness around the relationship of diet and PA on health [21]. These strategies must be evidence-based, multisectoral, multidisciplinary and focused on life-course perspectives.

More research is required to understand the association of psychopathology and obesity in children. Follow-up studies of obese children could be helpful to test further the hypothesis on the relationship between obesity and psychopathology.

CONCLUSIONS

Our study findings show that psychopathology has strong relationship with obesity of children. This study on a large scale sample has shown that psychopathology has a definite impact on childhood obesity. These results do not imply that every obese child has the presence of psychopathological problems.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank all the head of the institutions of the schools, teachers, school children and parents of Davangere district for their participation and cooperation in the study. Our sincere thanks to D.K. Sangam for stastical analysis of the study.

REFERENCES


| Table 2: Association between Psychopathology and Obesity in Girls |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Psychopathological factors     | Obese(Cases) | Nonobese (Controls) |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Number Percentage              | Number Percentage |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Present                        | 114 49.4       | 39 8.4         |                |                |
| Absent                         | 117 50.6       | 423 91.6       |                |                |
| Total                          | 231 100.0      | 462 100.0      |                |                |

X2=164.0, df=1, P value < 0.001 * - Stastically significant.

| Table 3: Association between Psychopathology and Obesity in Boys |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Psychopathological factors     | Obese(Cases) | Nonobese (Controls) |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Number Percentage              | Number Percentage |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Present                        | 113 59.5       | 36 9.5         |                |                |
| Absent                         | 77 40.5        | 344 90.5       |                |                |
| Total                          | 190 100.0      | 380 100.0      |                |                |

X2=149.8, df=1, P value < 0.001 * - Stastically significant.


[17] Indian Council of Medical Research. Epidemiological study of child and adolescent psychiatric disorders in urban and rural areas. ICMR Bull 2001; 31: 54-55.


http://dx.doi.org/10.6000/1929-4247.2013.02.01.6
Childhood obesity defined. The 2013 South East Asian Nutrition Survey cited that 21.6 percent children aged between six months and 12 years fell under the overweight or obese category. According to a study in Asia conducted by Prof Dr Poh Be Koon in 2013, Malaysia was among the top three countries with a high percentage (11.5 percent) of obese children (aged between six months and 12 years). Dr Muhammad Yazid said the rapid rise in obesity among Malaysian children is cause for concern because overweight children are at a higher risk of becoming obese adults. In a study on childhood obesity and OSA that was published in the Journal of Nutrition and Metabolism in 2012, it was found that OSA occurred in up to 60 percent of obese children. What Causes Obesity in Children? Children become overweight and obese for a variety of reasons. The most common causes are genetic factors, lack of physical activity, unhealthy eating patterns, or a combination of these factors. Only in rare cases is being overweight caused by a medical condition such as a hormonal problem. A physical exam and some blood tests can rule out the possibility of a medical condition as the cause for obesity. Although weight problems run in families, not all children with a family history of obesity will be overweight. Children whose parents or brothers or sisters are overweight may be at an increased risk of becoming overweight themselves, but this can be linked to shared family behaviors such as eating and activity habits. About 50% of obese children will become obese adults. The prevalence of hypertension, type 2 diabetes dyslipidaemia and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in children is also increasing parallelly. Prevention of childhood obesity is vital because it is near impossible to get children to lose weight and maintain it. A healthy diet and an active lifestyle should start from the pre-conception time itself and be continued through all stages of childhood. Obesity in School Children in India. By Vangal Krishnaswamy Sashindran and Puja Dudeja. Submitted: May 11th 2019Reviewed: September 8th 2019Published: January 30th 2020. Studies have shown that about 30% of all children in America aged 6 to 19 are either overweight or obese. That is almost one out of three young Americans. The situation in the countries of the European Union is similar. Schools are full of vending machines that offer high calorie snacks and sugary soft drinks. To make things worse they are bombarded with TV ads and commercials for unhealthy food. An average American eight-year old watches more than four thousand food ads a year. Sleeping disorders are among the most common consequences of childhood obesity. Some children may even have pauses in their breathing during sleep. If not treated it may lead to a series of other illnesses, including heart and lung problems. We found a high prevalence of overweight and obese children in our study. Since obesity in adulthood has its onset in childhood, it is important to have effective implementation of school health activities to reduce and curb the burden of childhood obesity. Since obesity in adulthood has its onset in childhood, it is important to have effective implementation of school health activities to reduce and curb the burden of childhood obesity. Keywords: Adolescent; Childhood obesity; Karnataka; Schoolchildren.