

Introduction

- Childhood obesity is one of the most prevalent dilemmas in the United States.
- Childhood obesity is preventable
- It is essential to implement obesity prevention programs to prevent childhood obesity.

Background and Significance

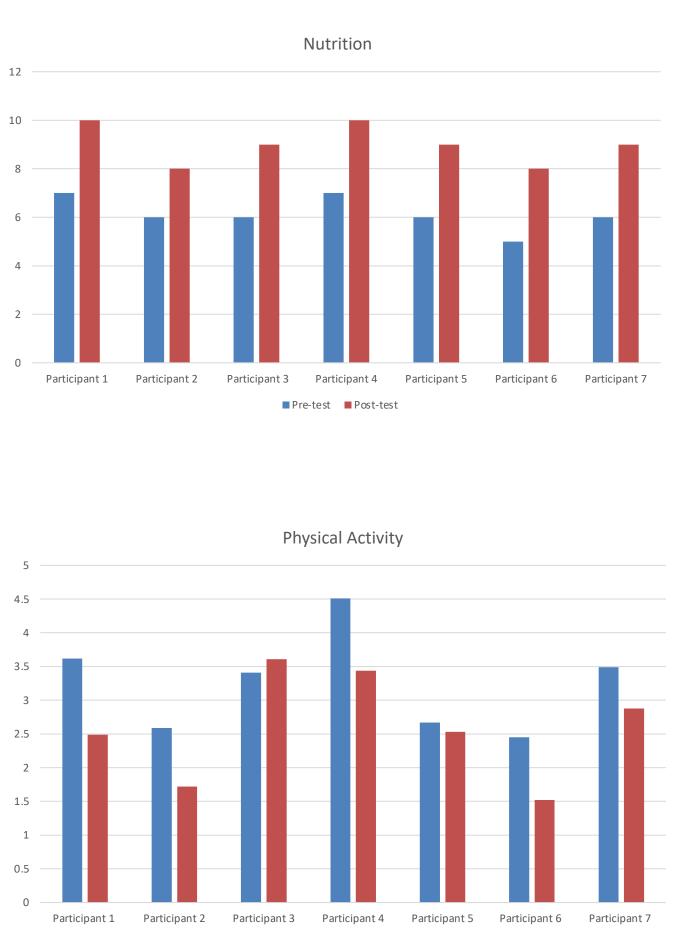
- About 1 in 5 children are obese
- Obesity can lead to emotional, social, and health problems.
- These health consequences include chronic illnesses, such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, musculoskeletal disorders, and specific types of cancer.
- \$14.3 billion US dollars spent annually on childhood obesity.
- Essential causes of obesity include:
 - A diet high in fats and sugars
 - Decreased levels of physical activity

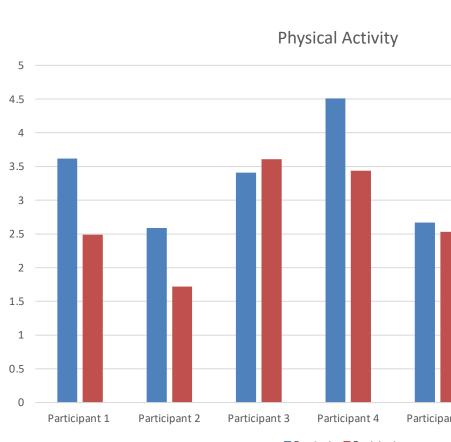


Effect of an Obesity Prevention Program on Lifestyle Behaviors in Arab American Children

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Methods

- Design of Project: Pre- and post-test one group interventional design Setting: Palestinian American Community
- Center in Clifton, NJ
- Study Population: Arab-American children ages 8 – 11 years who speak English. A total of 7 participants.
- Project Intervention: Just for Kids! fiveweek program focused on diet and physical activity
- **Statistical Package for Social Sciences** (SPSS) was used to analyze the data of the pre and post questionnaires.
- A paired-sample t-test was used to compare pre- to post-intervention changes in dietary choices and physical activity levels.
- A significance level of 0.05 was used in analyzing the data.

- questionnaire score.
- interventions.
- guidelines
- Prevention
- of settings

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- childhood obesity. Retrieved from

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Results

• All participants showed an increased score on the post-nutrition questionnaire compared to the pre-nutrition questionnaire score. • There was a statistical significance between pre-nutrition and post-nutrition interventions. All participants but one showed a decrease in score for post-physical activity questionnaire compared to the pre-physical activity

• There was a no statistical significance between pre-physical activity and post-physical activity

Discussion

Increase awareness of evidence-based

Vital for health care quality and safety:

Educational programs implemented in variety

Availability of health policies to ensure success

References

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2018). Childhood obesity facts. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/obesity/facts.htm Hammond, R. A., & Levine, R. (2010). The economic impact of obesity in the United States. *Diabetes, metabolic* syndrome and obesity : targets and therapy, 3, 285–295. World Health Organization. (2017). Commission on ending https://www.who.int/end-childhood-obesity/facts/en/