

Al-Quds University

Deanship of Graduate Studies



**The Relationship between Body Composition,
Anthropometric Measures and Cardiovascular Risk Factors
among Children**

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M.Sc. Thesis

Jerusalem. Palestine

2019/1440

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Anthropometric Measures and Cardiovascular Risk Factors
among Children**

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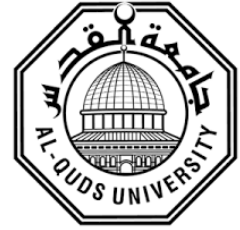
**A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements for the
Degree of master of nursing department/pediatric nursing
program**

College of Health Professions /Al-Quds University

2019/1440

Al-Quds University

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Thesis approval

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Anthropometric Measures and Cardiovascular Risk Factors
among Children**

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2019/1440

Declaration

I certify that this thesis submitted for the degree of Master is the result of my own research except where otherwise acknowledged and that this thesis (or any part of the same) has not been submitted for a higher degree to any other university or institution.

Student's Name: Nawras Adnan Hussein Fashafsha

Signature: 

Date: 15/6/2019

Dedication

In the name of Allah praises and thanks to Allah for granting me health and strength to complete the research successfully and realize my dream.

Words can't express my sincere love and thanks:

To my heart and the source of love: My mum, for supporting me with her prayers.

To my inspiration, the one who stood by me and lighted my way: My father.

To my rock and ambition: My brothers and sisters.

To all the people who have supported me during my study.

May Allah bless you and bring us together in paradise.

Acknowledgments

Praises and thanks to Allah for granting me health and strength to complete the research successfully.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude and love to my research supervisor Dr: Ahmad Batran, for being a brother ,a friend , a mentor and a teacher every step of the research, and for guiding me with every word I wrote

I also thank Dr. Salam Al-Khatib for giving us hope, love and knowledge for being an eternal spring of giving.

Finally, I express my sincere thanks to the one who left a mark on me, Dr: Ahmed Aydi, for his continuous support

Abstract:

Background

Obesity is a multi-factorial disease that is developed from an interaction between heredity, environment and behavior. It is a major public health concern which causes serious social, physical and psychological problems. The prevalence of overweight and obesity among children is rising to alarming levels in developed and developing countries.

Aim of the study

To assess the relationship between the Body composition, anthropometric measurement and cardiovascular risk among children aged 10-13 years attending Governmental Schools in Jenin and Tubas, and to provide comprehensive anthropometric and Body composition data of children in schools.

Method of study

A cross-sectional study design, with a convenience sample of five hundred and nine students aged 10-13 years from 4 different governmental schools in Jenin and Tubas.

Result

The study revealed that 32 (12%) of the males were overweight, and 25 (9.49%) were obese, while 28 (11.6%) of the female participants were overweight and 9 (3.7%) were obese. About 36 (13.5%) of the males and 70 (28.9%) of the female failed to engage in sufficient physical activity. In addition, the study presented a weak relationship between weight, waist circumference, hip circumference, waist to height ratio, body mass index (BMI) and systolic and diastolic blood pressure ($P < 0.05$). Moreover, linear regression presented systolic and diastolic blood pressures were affected by BMI ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion:

The current study provides comprehensive data which correlates anthropometry and Body Composition with cardiovascular disease (CVD) among children make it possible to permitting predictions of the complication of obesity and CVD in the future, by using simple instrument to evaluate and predict future cardiovascular disease.

In the current study, the prevalence of obesity and overweight among children in governmental school aged 10-13 years increasing, mostly in boys more than girls, also the body mass index (BMI) measurement provided the best correlation with cardiovascular diseases rather than other measurements, so it's very important to keep children of this age 10-13 years under observation to prevent further complication later. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) must implement necessary intervention that securing safety of children through awareness lectures for teachers and students on the complication of obesity and how to minimize it and get healthy body by physical activity and eating healthy foods.

العلاقة بين تكوين الجسم والموشرات و القياسات البشرية وعوامل الخطر القلبية الوعائية بين الأطفال

اعداد: نورس عدنان حسين فشافشة

اشراف : الدكتور احمد البطران

ملخص الدراسة :

السمنة هي مرض متعدد الفصائل يتم تطويره من التفاعل بين الوراثة والبيئة والسلوك. إنه مصدر قلق كبير للصحة العامة والذي يسبب مشكلة اجتماعية وجسدية ونفسية خطيرة. يرتفع معدل فرط الوزن والسمنة بين الأطفال إلى مستويات تنذر بالخطر في البلدان المتقدمة والنامية.

الهدف من الدراسة :

لتقييم العلاقة بين تكوين الجسم والقياس الأنتروبومترية ومخاطر القلب والأوعية الدموية بين الأطفال الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 10-13 سنة الملتحقين بالمدارس الحكومية في جنين وطوباس ، ولتوفير بيانات شاملة عن التكوين البشري للجسم للأطفال في المدارس.

منهجية الدراسة:

اجريت دراسة مقطعية وصفية باستخدام عينة من خمسمائة وتسعة طلاب تتراوح أعمارهم بين 10-13 سنة من 4 مدارس حكومية مختلفة. في جنين وطوباس

النتائج:

وكشفت الدراسة أن 32 (12 %) من الذكور يعانون من زيادة الوزن ، و 25 (9.49 %) كانوا يعانون من السمنة المفرطة ، في حين أن 28 (11.6 %) من المشاركين من النساء يعانون من زيادة الوزن و 9 (3.7 %) يعانون من السمنة المفرطة. حوالي 36 (13.5 %) من الذكور و 70 (28.9 %) من الإناث فشلت في ممارسة النشاط البدني الكافي أيضا ، قدمت

الدراسة علاقة ضعيفة بين الوزن ومحيط الخصر ومحيط الورك ونسبة الخصر إلى الطول ومؤشر كتلة الجسم (BMI) وضغط الدم الانقباضي والانبساطي. ($P < 0.05$) وعلاوة على ذلك، قدم الانحدار الخطي لضغوط الدم الانقباضي والانبساطي تأثير مؤشر كتلة الجسم. ($P < 0.05$)

الاستنتاج :

توفر الدراسة الحالية بيانات شاملة تربط بين قياس الجسم البشري وتكوين الجسم بأمراض القلب والأوعية الدموية (CVD) بين الأطفال ، مما يجعل من الممكن السماح بتنبؤات مضاعفات السمنة وأمراض القلب والأوعية الدموية في المستقبل ، باستخدام أداة بسيطة لتقييم أمراض القلب والأوعية الدموية المستقبلية والتنبؤ بها.

في النتائج التي توصلنا إليها ، فإن انتشار السمنة وزيادة الوزن بين الأطفال في المدارس الحكومية الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 10 و 13 عامًا ، ومعظمهم من الأولاد أكثر من الفتيات ، كما وفر مؤشر كتلة الجسم (BMI) أفضل علاقة بأمراض القلب والأوعية الدموية بدلاً من القياسات الأخرى ، لذلك من المهم جدًا إبقاء الأطفال في هذه الفئة العمرية 10-13 سنة تحت الملاحظة لمنع حدوث مزيد من المضاعفات لاحقًا. من قبل وزارة التعليم والتعليم العالي (MoEHE) يجب أن تنفذ التدخل اللازم لضمان سلامة الأطفال ، من خلال محاضرات توعية للمعلمين والطلاب حول مضاعفات السمنة وكيفية الحد منها والحصول على الجسم السليم من خلال النشاط البدني وتناول الأطعمة الصحية.

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List of Abbreviation

Abbreviation	Meaning
AC	Abdominal circumference
BF%	Body fat percentage
BMI	Body mass index
BP	Blood pressure
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CM	Centimeter
CV	Cardiovascular
CVD	Cardiovascular disease
DM	Diabetic mellitus
F	Frequency
HC	Hip circumference
HDL	High Density lipoprotein
ITFO	International Task Force Obesity
Kg	Kilogram
LV	Left ventricles
MoEHE	Ministry of education and higher education
MOH	Ministry of health
NASN	National Association of School Nurses
NCDs	non- communicable diseases
R	Correlation Coefficient
RF	Risk factor
ROC	Receiver operating characteristic
SD	Standard deviation

Spss	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TV	Television
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
US	United state
WC	Waist circumference
WHO	World health organization
WHtR	Waist height to ratio