

XXVII

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC
AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE
"TRENDS OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS REGARDING THE
DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE"

Edmonton, Canada July 11 - 14, 2023

ISBN 979-8-89074-573-6 DOI 10.46299/ISG.2023.1.27

TRENDS OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE

Proceedings of the XXVII International Scientific and Practical Conference

Edmonton, Canada July 11 – 14, 2023

UDC 01.1

The 27th International scientific and practical conference "Trends of young scientists regarding the development of science" (July 11-14, 2023) Edmonton, Canada. International Science Group. 2023. 225 p.

ISBN - 979-8-89074-573-6 DOI - 10.46299/ISG.2023.1.27

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ASSAY OF CUASES OF CHILD ABUSE IN OVERWEIGHT/OBESE CHILDREN

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International integration of Ukraine requires intensification of medical and social work on child protection with special attention to vulnerable groups [1].

The goal of our study was to identify the causes of child abuse among overweight / obese children based on the analysis of personal experience of children and their parents. The study was performed on the endocrinology and outpatient departments of the Odesa Regional Children's Clinical Hospital from 2011 to 2021. An anonymous survey of 948 children aged 6 to 18 years was conducted: 328 overweight children, 364 obese children, and 256 control children. Analysis of child abuse were identified by survey and anonymous questioning of children (948) and their parents (1286). Statistical processing of the received data was performed using programs Excel 2010, Statistika 10, Internet-calculator SISA.

Analysis of the causes of child abuse in overweight / obese children allowed us to identify the most significant socio-economic, family and personal factors. The significance of socio-economic factors has been detected for poverty (OR in overweight girls was 1.95 (95% CI 1.05–3.64%), in obese girls – 3.66 (95% CI 2.03– 6.58%), in overweight boys -1.48 (95% CI 0.80–2.71%), in obese boys -2.76 (95% CI 1.55-4.90%)) and isolation (OR in obese girls was 5.84 (95% CI 2.67-12.75%), in obese boys – 6.57 (95% CI 2.86–15.12%)). The unemployment, unsatisfactory living condition, and insufficient social support had no statistically significant differences. The significance of family factors has been established for incomplete families (OR in overweight girls was 2.60 (95% CI 1.60-4.22%), in obese girls - 3.71 (95% CI 2.30-5.96%), for boys, no statistical difference was found), conflictive families (OR in overweight girls was 1.87 (95% CI 1.13-3.11%), in obese girls - 2.60 (95% CI 1.59-4.24%), in overweight boys -1.45 (95% CI 0.86-2.44%), in obese boys -1.96 (95% CI 1.18-3.26%)), high workload of parents (OR in overweight girls was 1.72 (95% CI 1.07-2.75%), in obese girls -4.80 (95% CI 2.99-7.70%), in overweight boys -1.35(95% CI 0.83–2.18%), in obese boys – 3.39 (95% CI 2.08–5.53%)), low educational level (OR in overweight girls was 1.59 (95% CI 0.97-2.62%), in obese girls - 1.79 (95% CI 1.11–2.90%), in overweight boys – 1.39 (95% CI 0.83–2.33%), in obese boys - 1.66 (95% CI 1.00-2.75%)). The drug/alcohol addictions and mental illness of parents, the violence during childhood had no statistical differences in overweight / obese children compared with the control group. Among personal factors, the significance of inflated expectations from the child was revealed only in obese children: OR in obese girls was 3.73 (95% CI 1.86–7.48%), in obese boys – 4.73 (95% CI 2.22–10.11%). For the illustration of obtained data see the figures 1-4.

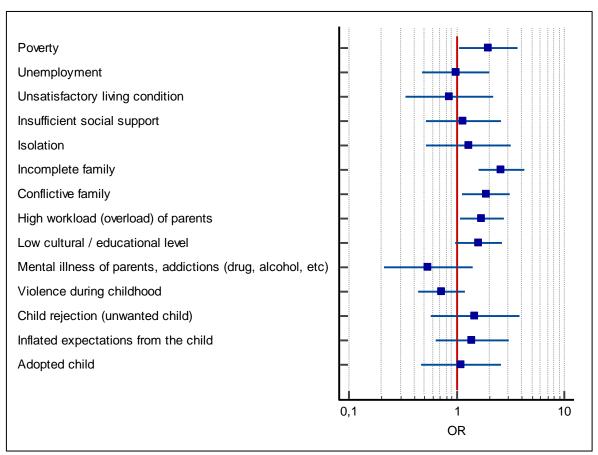


Figure 1. The significance (Odd ratio) of socio-economic, family and personal factors in overweight girls

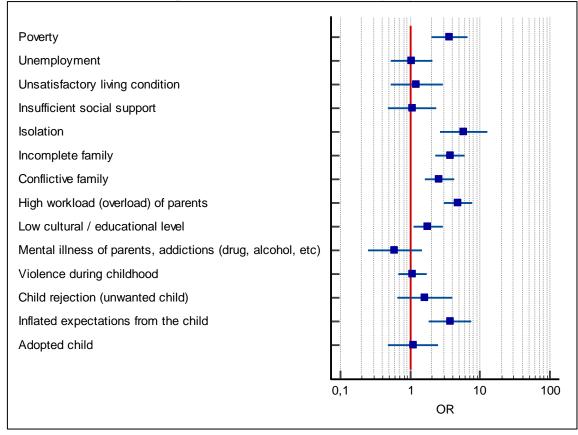


Figure 2. The significance (Odd ratio) of socio-economic, family and personal factors in obese girls

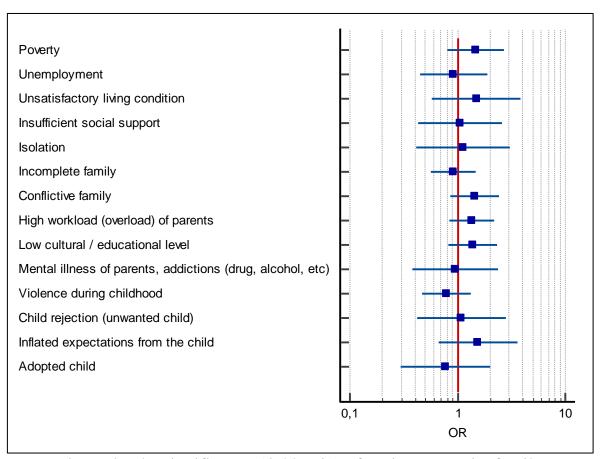


Figure 3. The significance (Odd ratio) of socio-economic, family and personal factors in overweight boys

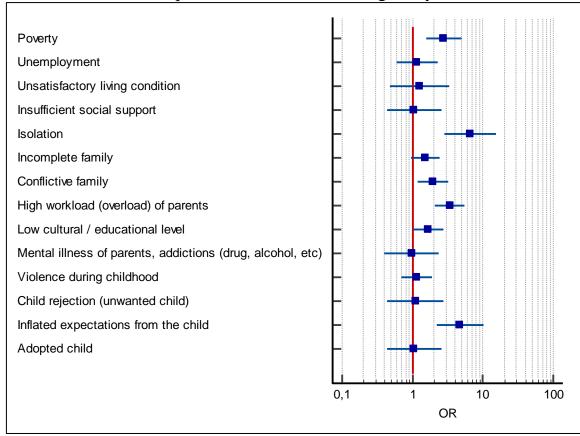


Figure 4. The significance (Odd ratio) of socio-economic, family and personal factors in obese boys

MEDICINE TRENDS OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE

The obtained data testify that overweight / obese children are at risk of child abuse and need close monitoring and cure to prevent their potential vulnerability to violence, stigma and social isolation.

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DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2018.01.006.