Short Communication Open Acces

# Childhood Morbid Obesity: Prevention Strategies for Parents

#### Soong Li Hu\*

Department of Optometry and Visual Science, Kwame Nkrumah University of Technology, Ghana

### Introduction

Childhood obesity has emerged as a critical public health crisis, with alarming rates of morbid obesity escalating in recent years. This condition, characterized by a body mass index (BMI) at or above the 99th percentile for children of the same age and sex, signifies not only an excess of body fat but also an increased risk of serious health complications. As children navigate their formative years, the implications of morbid obesity extend far beyond physical appearance; they encompass a spectrum of health issues that can include type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and even psychological challenges such as anxiety and depression [1].

The rise of childhood morbid obesity can be attributed to various interconnected factors, including shifts in dietary patterns, a decline in physical activity, and environmental influences. The prevalence of processed foods, sugary beverages, and sedentary lifestyles, driven by technology and screen time, has created an environment where unhealthy choices are often the easiest and most accessible. According to recent studies, the percentage of children classified as obese has nearly tripled since the 1970s, highlighting the urgency of addressing this epidemic.

Parents stand at the forefront of this battle against childhood obesity. They play a pivotal role in shaping their children's dietary habits, activity levels, and overall lifestyle choices. This influence is particularly significant in early childhood, when behaviors and preferences are formed [2]. Therefore, adopting effective prevention strategies is not just beneficial it is imperative for the health and well-being of future generations. By establishing a foundation of healthy habits at home, parents can combat the trend of childhood morbid obesity, fostering resilience against the physical and emotional challenges associated with this condition.

This article outlines practical and actionable approaches that parents can implement to help prevent childhood morbid obesity. From promoting balanced nutrition to encouraging regular physical activity and fostering a supportive home environment, these strategies are designed to empower families in their journey towards healthier living. Together, we can pave the way for a healthier future for our children, ensuring they grow up with the tools they need to lead fulfilling, active lives [3].

## Description

## Understanding childhood morbid obesity

Morbid obesity in children is often the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors. Sedentary lifestyles, unhealthy eating habits, and excessive screen time are significant contributors. The rise of fast food culture, availability of sugary beverages, and the growing trend of digital entertainment have exacerbated the issue, leading to an alarming increase in the number of children classified as morbidly obese.

The consequences of childhood morbid obesity extend beyond physical health. Children may face bullying, low self-esteem, and emotional distress, which can follow them into adulthood [4]. Therefore,

addressing this issue requires a comprehensive understanding of its root causes and the implementation of proactive measures.

## Prevention strategies for parents

**Balanced diet:** Encourage a diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean proteins. Involve children in meal planning and preparation to foster a sense of ownership over their food choices [5].

**Limit sugary foods and drinks:** Reduce the consumption of sugary snacks and beverages. Offer water or milk instead of soda and encourage natural snacks like fruit or yogurt.

## **Encourage physical activity**

**Daily exercise:** Aim for at least 60 minutes of physical activity each day. This can include organized sports, family walks, or active playtime in the yard or park.

**Be a role model:** Demonstrate an active lifestyle by participating in physical activities as a family, setting a positive example for children.

### Set boundaries for screen time

**Limit screens:** Establish clear rules around screen time, encouraging children to engage in more active pursuits instead of spending excessive time in front of screens [6].

**Encourage active entertainment:** Choose active games or sports that incorporate movement, making playtime both fun and physically engaging.

## Foster a supportive environment

**Create healthy home habits:** Make healthy food and physical activity a family priority. Involve everyone in cooking and exercising together [7].

**Positive reinforcement:** Celebrate small victories and efforts towards healthier habits rather than focusing solely on weight loss. This can help boost self-esteem and motivation.

## Educate about health

**Discuss nutrition and exercise:** Teach children about the importance of nutrition and physical activity in a way that is relatable to their age [8]. Use fun facts, games, and interactive activities to make learning engaging.

\*Corresponding author: Soong Li Hu, Department of Optometry and Visual Science, Kwame Nkrumah University of Technology, Ghana, E-mail: soong\_lh@hotmail.com

**Received:** 03-Sep-2024, Manuscript No: jowt-24-149865, **Editor assigned:** 05-Sep-2024, Pre QC No: jowt-24-149865(PQ), **Reviewed:** 19-Sep-2024, QC No: jowt-24-149865, **Revised:** 23-Sep-2024, Manuscript No: jowt-24-149865(R) **Published:** 30-Sep-2024, DOI: 10.4172/2165-7904.1000721

Citation: Hu SL (2024) Childhood Morbid Obesity: Prevention Strategies for Parents. J Obes Weight Loss Ther 14: 721.

Copyright: © 2024 Hu SL. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Promote body positivity:** Encourage a healthy body image by discussing the importance of health over appearance. Emphasize that being healthy looks different for everyone.

## Consult professionals

**Seek guidance:** If a child is struggling with obesity, consider consulting healthcare professionals such as pediatricians, dietitians, or nutritionists. They can provide tailored advice and support [9,10].

## Conclusion

Preventing childhood morbid obesity requires a multifaceted approach that involves the entire family. By promoting healthy eating habits, encouraging physical activity, and creating a supportive environment, parents can significantly influence their children's health outcomes. Early intervention is key; by instilling positive habits from a young age, families can help combat the rising epidemic of childhood obesity and set the foundation for a healthier future. As awareness grows, it is essential for parents to take proactive steps, ensuring their children thrive physically, emotionally, and socially. Together, we can create a healthier generation.

## Acknowledgement

None

## **Conflict of Interest**

None

#### References

- Wannamethee SG, Shaper AG, Lennon L, Whincup PH (2005) Decreased Muscle Mass and Increased Central Adiposity Are Independently Related to Mortality in Older Men. Am J Clin Nutr 82: 923-932.
- WHO Expert Consultation (2004) Appropriate Body-Mass Index for Asian Populations and Its Implications for Policy and Intervention Strategies. Lancet 363: 157-163.
- Rothman KJ (2008) BMI-Related Errors in the Measurement of Obesity. I Int J Obes (Lond) 32: S56-S59.
- Sarwer DB, Wadden TA, Foster GD (1998) Assessment of body image dissatisfaction in obese women: specificity, severity, and clinical significance. J Consult Clin Psychol 66: 651-654.
- World Health Organization (2000) Obesity: Preventing and Managing the Global Epidemic. Report of a WHO Consultation. World Health Organ Tech Rep Ser 894: 1-253.
- Gallagher D, Heymsfield SB, Heo M, Jebb SA, Murgatroyd PR, et al. (2000) Healthy Percentage Body Fat Ranges: An Approach for Developing Guidelines Based on Body Mass Index. Am J Clin Nutr 72: 694-701.
- Flegal KM, Kit BK, Orpana H, Graubard BI (2013) Association of All-Cause Mortality with Overweight and Obesity Using Standard Body Mass Index Categories: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. JAMA 309: 71-82.
- Kyle UG, Genton L, Hans D, Karsegard VL, Michel JP, et al. (2001) Age-Related Differences in Fat-Free Mass, Skeletal Muscle, Body Cell Mass, and Fat Mass between 18 and 94 Years. Eur J Clin Nutr 55: 663-672.
- Romero-Corral A, Somers VK, Sierra-Johnson J, Thomas RJ, Collazo-Clavell ML, et al. (2008) Accuracy of Body Mass Index in Diagnosing Obesity in the Adult General Population. Int J Obes (Lond) 32: 959-966.
- Janssen I, Heymsfield SB, Ross R (2002) Low Relative Skeletal Muscle Mass (Sarcopenia) in Older Persons Is Associated with Functional Impairment and Physical Disability. J Am Geriatr Soc 50: 889-896.