

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

ASSESSMENT OF SCHOOL-BASED PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND AIM

Physical inactivity and obesity are the two emerging problems in Pakistan. Schools have been identified as an essential setting for health promotion through physical activity participation. Many schools in Pakistan mainly concentrate on the higher study level and insufficient attention towards children's physical health that may impair due to low physical activity level and increased sedentary behavior leading to obesity and other health issues. The study aims to assess the level of physical activity inschool children.

METHODOLOGY

A cross-sectional exploration was lead at schools of district T. M.KhanSindh from Oct-2019 to Feb-2020. Raosoft Tool was used to a calculated sample of the study. The instrument utilized for information assortment contains the Physical Activity Questionnaire for Children (PAQ-C) to survey active work. Information was entered and broke down by the SPSS-22 version.

RESULTS

four hundred kids were comprised in an investigation; 328 observers were girls, and 72 were boys. The mean age \pm SD of the members was 13.79 ± 1.522 . The mean BMI \pm SD of the members was 25.05 ± 1.19 , which falls into the classification of overweight.

CONCLUSION

The survey indicated that school-going children have no physical activity to a low level of Physical Activity.

KEYWORDS

Body Mass index, Children, Obesity, Physical Activity, Physical education, School

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, obesity is seen in children of a certain age, in lower-middle earning countries. It is identified by the WHO (2012) that obesity is one of the significant problems of 21 century. Childhood overweight and obesity rates are increasing extensively². This is recommended by the scientific committees that physical activity plays a key role on health and promotion of well-being in childrens³. Over the last two decades, different subjective and objective tools were established to measure and assess the physical activity level in children and many of the tools are recognized on national and international levels to assess physical activity and also allow the differentiation between different countries and populations.⁴. A recent narrative review conducted to determine the prevalence of physical activity in childrens globally and concluded that three components are very consistent in all the studies that inadequate level of physical activity in childrens happen while females are more prone to physical inactivity as compared to male with same age categories and reduction of physical activity with the progression of age⁵. There is also recommendation by the World Health Organization that adolescents should have to be engaged for one hour of middle to high level of physical activity for better health and well-being⁶.

From 1985 to 2014, constantly increment paces of stoutness has been found in Chinese kids. The yearly mean increment pace of weight was the most elevated rate in 2010–2014⁷. Urban children are more likely to tire down with obesity, and the obesity rate in these children was increased from 1995–2005, with a per annum increase 6.9%⁸. In rural areas, the obesity rate rose from 0.71 percent in 1990 to 1.21 percent in 2006.⁹ The majority of these obese teenagers have experienced varying degrees of self-esteem loss, often accompanied by mental health issues such as worry, stress, loneliness, and high-risk behavior.¹⁰ After maturity, 75–80 % of obese teenagers, have remained flat, and obesity continues to encourage the development of diabetes¹¹.

Boys and girls were overweight at 5.7 percent and 4.3 percent, in 1991–1995. Between 2006 and 2010, the rate reached 16.0 percent for boys and 10.3 percent for girls. The rates for boys and girls declined to 14.4% and 9.1%, respectively, between 2011 and 2015. Obesity rates grew overall from 1.7 percent in 1991–1995 to 6.8% in 2011–2015¹². The Overweight boys had a greater rate than overweight girls during the same period. In 2001–2005, the overweight rate of urban children and adolescents reached 16.1% but then fell. In 2006–2010, the rate of children and adolescents in rural areas peaked at 12.3%, 3.7 times greater than the previous high of 3.3 percent in 1991–1995. Overweight was detected at a higher

rate in urban regions than in rural areas during the same period¹³. Obesity rates in both boys and girls increased year after year. Obesity rates for young boys and young girls were 2.0 percent and 1.3 percent, separately, in 1991–1995; however, they moved to 8.8 percent and 4.8 percent, individually, addressing 4.4-overly and 3.7-crease increments. During the comparable timeframe, Boys had a higher obesity rate than girls¹⁴.

Regular physical exercise can help entirely USA population, even those who are overweight or obese, improve their health and quality of life¹⁵. Even minor improvements in physical exercise have been linked to health advantages in those who are inactive¹⁵. Healthy People 2020's physical activity goals are based on the 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for the USA, which suggest that kids or youths get somewhere around an hour (60 minutes) of day-by-day physical activity. With most of it being moderate-to enthusiastic power high-impact actual work that comprises for the most of moderate-to energetic force oxygen-consuming busy work and that incorporates positive force proactive tasks (no less than 3 days out of every week), muscle-reinforcing proactive tasks (something like 3 days of the week), and bone-fortifying proactive tasks (no less than 3 days of the week)¹⁶.

To increase physical activity and reduce sedentary habits among kids, communities must collaborate with schools and families to offer safe, attractive, and accessible areas where they may be active close to home¹⁷. The goal of this study was to find out about physical activity among school-aged youngsters.

METHODOLOGY

Study Design

Cross-sectional descriptive design was used.

Study Setting

Data was collected from schools of district Tando Muhammad Khan, Sindh.

Duration of study

Period of the study was 5 month, from Oct 2019 to Feb 2020.

Sampling Technique

Sample size was calculated over Raosoft online software, and 400 students were recruited in the study by Non-probability convenience sampling technique.

Inclusion criteria

Students from seventh to tenth grade, ages between 10 to 15 years, and both genders (male and female) were included in the study.

Exclusion criteria

Any subject with a history of soft tissue or bony fracture. For participants below seventh and tenth class, any injury/trauma was considered ineligible.

Data Collection Tool

Physical Activity Questionnaire for Children (PAQ-C) is considered a valid and reliable tool for physical activity in children^{18,19}.

Data Collection Procedure

The approval was taken from the IRB, and permission was also sought from the administration of schools to collect data. Self-structured Questionnaires were generated to get demographic information of subjects. The questionnaire used to assess Physical Activity level in children was Physical Activity Questionnaire (PAQ-C) that recall and assess physical activity of childrens in last 7 days, weight measure in Kilogram through weight machine (Model-MB1010) and measuring-tape was also used to measure height in meters. The main thing is an activities agenda, which incorporates sports, recreation exercises, and casual games. The remaining items (2-8) assess activity during specific periods of the day, including PE class, recess, and lunch, immediately after school, evening and the weekend as well as two additional questions that assess overall activity pattern during the week. The ninth item concerns the frequency of performed activities (games, sports, dance) each day during the week. Body Mass Index was used for comprehensive health assessments to check for obesity, overweight, health, or underweight status. Consent was taken from every subject before participation in the study.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Afterward, authorization got from the IRB/REC letter (ref# SRMC/Principal/20/12/40) and a consent form from the Headmaster/Principal of the relevant schools. Beginning day, the members were given educated parental assents. The following day, marked parental assents were returned, and the kid consents were acquired from all members in the study halls before enlistment.

Data Analysis

Data was entered into SPSS version 22, and a Chi-square test was used. Results were presented in frequency and percentages

RESULTS

The age Mean±SD of the members was 13.79±1.52, BMI esteems were found as 41.5% of kids with Normal weight, 2.5% obese, 10.3% overweight, and 45.7% found underweight. Fourteen unique exercises including Cricket, Skipping-rope, Tag-game, Walking for work out, bicycling, jogging

or running, swimming, Dancing, football, badminton, volleyball, hockey, basketball, and ice-skating, level of every action show Heat' map in table 1. Level of active work for every day in last week including Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, and Sun displayed in table 2. The active work level during actual schooling classes for the last 7days was displayed in table 3.

Table 1: Heat-map of activities during the previous seven days

Types of Physical Activity	1-2 Times	3-4 Times	5-6 Times	7-Times or More	Not at all
Cricket	23.80 %	6.5%	3.5 %	2.7%	63.5%
Skipping-rope	15.80 %	6.2%	01 %	3%	74.0%
Tag-Game	21.8 %	8.8%	5%	8%	56.5%
Walk for physical activity	27.70 %	14.0%	8.5%	15.0%	34.8%
Cycling	16.20%	5.3%	03%	4.2%	71.3%
Running	17.85%	13.5%	8.0%	9.2%	51.5%
Swimming	05.3%	2.5%	0.3%	0.60%	91.30%
Dancing	21.80%	9.3%	0.5%	7.4%	56.50%
Foot-Ball	20.3%	8%	2.50%	2.2%	67.0%
Tennis	7.20%	5%	1.80%	1%	85.0%
Volley-Ball	6%	0.8%	0.2%	1.20 %	91.8%
Hockey	7.80 %	2%	0%	0.2%	90%
Basket-Ball	12.20%	4.8%	1.2%	0.8%	81.0%
IceSkating	25%	1.2%	1.8%	0%	94.5%

Table 2 shows the Occurrence of activity level for each day of the previous week.

Days	Little bit	Moderate	Frequently	Very often	None
Monday	29.0%	19.0%	0.80%	08.7%	42.50%
Tuesday	28.20%	24.0%	04.8%	04.2%	38.80%
Wednesday	22.0%	23.0%	05.7%	02.5%	46.80%
Thursday	24.0%	25.30%	09%	05.2%	36.50%
Friday	19.30%	21.30%	07.7%	13.20%	38.50%
Saturday	19.0%	24.50%	09.2%	14.50%	32.80%
Sunday	9.50%	18.0%	12.0%	31.20%	29.30%

Table 3: Shows level of physical education (PE) periods for the past 7days and during recess and besides lunch

Education Physical I do not do	Hardly ever	Occasionally	Fairly of	Continuously	Mean+ SD
87.30%	0.80%	6.20%	3.20%	2.50%	1.33+ 0.910
ACTIVITY LEVEL DURING RECESS & BESIDES LUNCH					
Activities			During recess %		lunch Besides
Sat down (talking, reading, doing school work)			28.70%		49.50%
Stood around or walked around			42.80%		38.50%
Ran or played a little bit			12.0%		6.0%
Runabout and played quite a bit			5.80%		3.50%
Run and played tough most of the time			10.7%		2.5
Mean+ SD			2.27+1.2		1.71+0.91

DISCUSSION

The average age of the participants was 13.79 ± 1.522 years, and the average level of physical activity was 2.04 ± 0.59 . The participants' mean \pm SD Body Mass Index was 25.05 ± 1.19 kg/m², putting them in the overweight category. There were 328 male and 72 females that meet the inclusion criteria and participated in the study. According to previous research, 19.0 percent of subjects were obese, 17.8 percent were overweight, 60.7 percent were average weight, and 2.5 percent were underweight, based on assessed BMI. According to another research, out of 575 subjects, 107 (18.60%) were overweight, and 41 (7.10%) were obese. In a study of 328 male children, 62 (19.0%) were overweight, and 35 (10.60%) were obese²⁰.

In our study, we assess the Physical Activity using PAQ-C inspector closeness, not set in stone means Physical Activity score, using the Physical Activity Questionnaire (PAQ) for youngsters and Adolescents. This questionnaire is based on quantitative data collected by the likert scale components that usually conducted with follow up of seven days, taking into account scores got from eight things in the survey²¹. An Global survey conducted in 2020 by Salome abbert et al that concluded that defiecny of physical activity observed in childrens and adults that raises a serious concern about their general health²². Youngsters had a mean PA ordinariness of 22.3%, with France having the least PA rates (11.2%) and the United States, the most raised (41.8%). Another audit coordinated in the United States in 2005 found that 57% of Adolescents youngsters and 40% of Adolescent young women developed from 14 to 17 years to be Physically Active²³.

In our survey, the average amount of physical activity during the previous seven days was 1.52 ± 0.40 . "The activity level during physical education classes" was $1.33 \pm 0.91\%$ on average. "The activity level at recess during the previous 7 days was 2.27 ± 1.23 ," according to the average. During the previous 7 days, the mean of "the activities aside from lunch" was 1.710.91. During the previous 7 days, the mean of "evening activity" was $2.30 \pm 1.26\%$. The mean of "the activity on the last weekend was $2.43 \pm 1.34\%$. In an old exploration, 36.3 percent of all understudies occupied with day-by-day PE examples, and 61.0 percent played in 1 games group. Most understudies concurred or emphatically concurred that they approached athletic gear at home (70.7 percent), jungle gyms, parks, or rec centers up close and personal (68.4 percent), and safe regions for physical activity (73.5 percent)²⁴.

A systematic review was conducted by Ayesha imtiaz et al to determine the prevalence of physical inactivity among adolescents in Pakistan, 15 rsearch articles included in the study with sample isze of

10651 that concluded that there is reduced and inadequate level of physical activity among childrens and impact of lowlevel of physical activity on the behavior and attitude of cchildrens is not clear yet due to limited researches in Pakistan²⁵.

A study conducted by the jamil ahmed at al in 2016 to see the role of paretal and schools on physical activity and school going children that also conldued that out of 501 participants, 40% of subjects usually walk or use bicycle to come to schools in hydrabad while they spen 5 to 6 hors per week in moderate to hard physical activity²⁶.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study indicated that Pakistani children have no physical activity to a low level of Physical Activity. It has marked that there is a huge gap in the literature to determine the impact of physical inactivity on the behavior and health of childrens. Future studies should be followed on larger scale to assess physical activity in childrens and other provinces should also include in the study.

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