

Determinants of (sustained) Overweight and complaints: Epidemiologic Research among Adolescents and Kids in general practice

Published: 30-07-2010

Last updated: 04-05-2024

The aim of the study is three-fold: First to reveal the clinical course of overweight, second to reveal the clinical course of complaints in overweight and non-overweight children and third to identify leads for prevention of (sustained) overweight...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON36613

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

DOERAK

Condition

- Other condition

Synonym

Obesity, Overweight

Health condition

Overgewicht en Obesitas

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W

Intervention

Keyword: Children, Complaints, General practice, Overweight

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

At baseline, height, weight and waist circumference will be measured during a physical examination. Complaints, recovery time, quality of life, and parameters related to the energy balance equation will be measured with an online questionnaire and diary. In a subsample, physical activity will be measured with a validated activity monitor during seven days. Parents will fill out a questionnaire about their own sedentary behaviour and perceptions on dietary habits, health and weight of their child. Besides, they will answer all the questions for children under age 9. Standard demographic data and medical consumption will be registered.

A subset of the baseline questionnaire and diary will be repeated at 6, 12 and 24 months follow-up

Secondary outcome

not applicable

Study description

Background summary

Overweight and obesity in adulthood are associated with increased risk of diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease and certain cancers. However, even in childhood overweight is associated with serious complications for physical and psychosocial health. Previous studies show that overweight children consult their general practitioner (GP) more often and with different complaints than normal weight peers. The Dutch government noted that primary care should play a key role in the prevention of overweight. However, it is unclear how a GP can prevent overweight. The present study will unravel GP consultations by children in order to clarify why overweight children consult their GP more often and identify leads for prevention of (sustained) overweight and obesity. These leads could be used to create a new effective prevention program in general practice.

Study objective

The aim of the study is three-fold: First to reveal the clinical course of overweight, second to reveal the clinical course of complaints in overweight and non-overweight children and third to identify leads for prevention of (sustained) overweight and obesity in children who consult their GP

Study design

Prospective cohort

Study burden and risks

There are no risks associated with the study. Children's anthropometry will be assessed during consultation, they will fill out a questionnaire and keep a diary for seven days. A subsample will wear a small validated activity monitor during the same week. The baseline questionnaire will take approximately 20-30 minutes.

Contacts

Public

Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam

Burg. 's Jacobplein 51

3000 CA Rotterdam

NL

Scientific

Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam

Burg. 's Jacobplein 51

3000 CA Rotterdam
NL

Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adolescents (12-15 years)

Adolescents (16-17 years)

Children (2-11 years)

Inclusion criteria

Children (2 to 18 years) who consult their GP in the south-west of the Netherlands, between September 2010 - August 2012. All overweight (with BMI above age and gender specific cut-off points) children will be included and for each overweight child three non-overweight 'control' children will be included.

Exclusion criteria

Mental or physical disabled children, children with serious co-morbidities (like inflammatory bowel disease, congenital hydronephrosis or congenital obstruction of urinary tract) and children who consult their GP with emergency problems will be excluded from the study.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Non-randomized controlled trial

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Primary purpose: Prevention

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruiting

Start date (anticipated): 18-11-2011

Enrollment: 2000

Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 30-07-2010

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam (Rotterdam)

Approved WMO

Date: 28-11-2011

Application type: Amendment

Review commission: METC Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam (Rotterdam)

Approved WMO

Date: 06-12-2012

Application type: Amendment

Review commission: METC Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam (Rotterdam)

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register

CCMO

ID

NL31805.078.10