

## Improving parental recognition of childhood overweight: The Map Me Study

A. R. Jones<sup>1</sup>, L. R. Cutler<sup>1</sup>, K. N. Parkinson<sup>1</sup>, L. J. Ells<sup>2</sup>, M. J. Tovée<sup>3</sup>, D. Scott<sup>4</sup>, V. Araujo-Soares<sup>5</sup>, M. S. Pearce<sup>6</sup>, K. D. Mann<sup>6</sup>, C. Speed<sup>7</sup>, J. M. Harris<sup>8</sup>, P. Treleaven<sup>9</sup> and A. J. Adamson<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Health & Society, Human Nutrition Research Centre, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4HH, UK, <sup>2</sup>Health & Social Care Institute, Teesside University, Middlesbrough TS1 3BA, UK, <sup>3</sup>Institute of Neuroscience, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4HH, UK, <sup>4</sup>Newcastle City Council, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8PA, UK, <sup>5</sup>Institute of Health & Society, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4AX, UK, <sup>6</sup>Institute of Health & Society, Newcastle University, Sir James Spence Institute of Child Health, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4LP, UK, <sup>7</sup>Newcastle Clinical Trials Unit, Institute of Health & Society, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4HH, UK, <sup>8</sup>School of Psychology & Neuroscience, University of St Andrews, Fife KY16 9JP, UK, <sup>9</sup>Department of Computer Science, University College London, London WC1E 6BT, UK

Childhood overweight is a worldwide public health problem and identifying effective strategies for the prevention of childhood overweight remains a priority. Parents play an important role in the development of their child's health related behaviours<sup>(1)</sup> and are relied upon to recognise unhealthy weight gain and take the appropriate action<sup>(2)</sup>. Evidence indicates, however, that parents tend not to recognise when their child is overweight; they make visual comparisons within peer groups, tend to rely on extreme cases as a reference point<sup>(3)</sup> and are more sensitive to visual cues such as skinfolds than body mass index (BMI)<sup>(4)</sup>. The aim of the present study was to develop a visual method to improve parents' ability to correctly assess their child's weight status.

3D body scans of children aged 4–5 years and 10–11 years were obtained using 3D surface body scanning technology. Height and weight measurements were also taken and weight status determined using UK90 criteria<sup>(5)</sup>. New age- and gender-specific body image scales (BIS) of known BMI based on UK90 criteria were developed using the body scan data, associated BMI information and qualitative work with a parent panel and professional group.

3D body scans and body composition data were obtained from 543 children (350 4–5 years, 193 10–11 years). Eighteen focus groups/interviews were completed with 39 parents and 5 health professionals. An example BIS of known BMI is shown in Fig. 1.

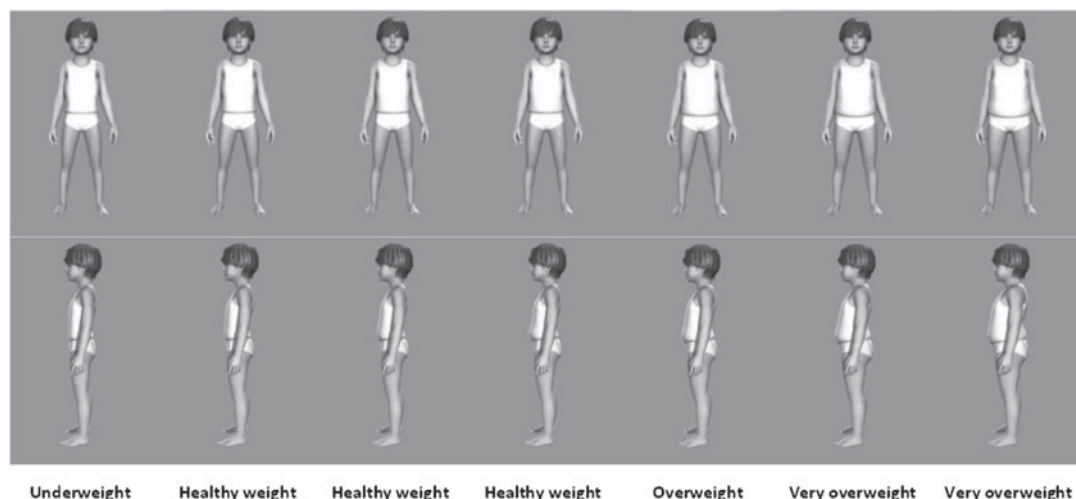


Fig. 1. Body image scale of known BMI for boys aged 4–5 years.

The present study developed BIS of known BMI for children aged 4–5 and 10–11 years. The effectiveness of the scales in improving parental recognition of childhood overweight is being tested in a large cluster randomised trial at 1 and 12 months follow-up.

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