

Obesity-Related Knowledge and Practice Among the Healthcare Professions Students in Saudi Arabia

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Objective: The objectives of this study are to identify the prevalence and the factors behind overweight and obesity among the healthcare profession's students.

Methods: A well-structured and validated questionnaire was distributed to a heterogeneous purposive sample of the healthcare profession's students in Saudi Arabia.

Results: About 21.0% and 15.5% were overweight and obese, respectively. The average knowledge score was 70.6% and increased with age and among obese participants. The average attitude score was 74.8% with no variation within age, body mass index (BMI), and gender. The average practice score was only 36.7%. There was a significant variation of the practice within the different age groups ($P = 0.021$). There was a significant association between the participant's knowledge and attitude, and practice.

Conclusion: The average practice score was poor. Despite their good knowledge and positive attitude, the students are exposed to heavy junk food marketing, which encourages overconsumption by instilling positive emotional associations with the junk food. They are mostly physically inactive, anxious and sleep deprived, which can lead to poor eating habits. For this group, various strategies and motivators will likely be needed.

Keywords: obesity prevention, awareness, practice, healthcare students, Saudi Arabia

Introduction

Obesity is a complicated, multifaceted condition, defined as an excess health risk induced by adiposity that exceeds the normal size observed in the population, ie a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or above for adults.¹ Since 1980, the prevalence of overweight and obesity has risen globally, to the point where about a third of the global population is now considered to be either overweight or obese.² Regardless of geographic location, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status, the prevalence of obesity has increased in people of all ages and genders, however it tends to be higher in older people and women.² A recent countrywide survey in Saudi Arabia indicated an obesity prevalence of a 24.7%.³ Overweight and obesity among the general population of Saudi Arabia were represented by 32.8% and 23%, respectively.³

The rise in obesity and overweight is being attributed to a number of interconnected factors of metabolic, genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors. However, the substantial increase in obesity rates is directly caused by environmental and behavioral factors.⁴ Obesity rates are also influenced by dietary habits, sedentary lifestyle.⁵ Obesity in Saudi Arabia has been mostly attributed to the dietary habit, particularly the shift to a Western diet and the high consumption of sugary drink, as well as the high levels of inactivity.⁶

The economy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has recently expanded at an unparalleled rate. This has brought about a change in the food habit and diet as becoming more westernized.⁷

Basic knowledge and skills on obesity related factors can lead to an affective attitudes and stress values, hence promoting optimal practice towards obesity prevention. According to the knowledge, attitude, and practice theory, human health behavioral change is achieved through the acquisition of the right knowledge, generation of positive attitudes, and adoption of practices.⁸ Regular health screenings are necessary to manage the increased incidence of overweight and obesity and lower the risk of obesity-related comorbidities.⁹ Literature on the awareness and practice of the healthcare profession's students towards obesity and overweight in Saudi Arabia is lacking. Medical and health allied science students with their presumably good awareness of obesity complications are often thought of as good potential educators and may provide reliable information on their perception and practice to their prospective clients. Moreover, due to the rapid increase in obesity, there has been a continuous need to assess the current prevalence standing. Therefore, the objective of this study is to identify the prevalence of overweight and obesity among college students in Saudi Arabia, evaluate their knowledge, perception, and practice towards obesity prevention. In addition, the study aimed to investigate the factors and reasons behind the prevalence of obesity among the healthcare profession's students and suggest the perfect interventions for obesity prevention.

Methods

The Ethics Review Board of Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran approved this study (IRB-2023-CLS-028). All participant signed an informed consent form. A well-structured, validated, and pretested bilingual questionnaire (English and Arabic) was prepared in accordance with the study's objectives for this cross-sectional study. After conducting a thorough review of the literature, the research team created the questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of four sections of close-end type questions. The first section included the demographic variables such as age, gender, body weight, and height. The second part consisted of seven knowledge questions about the obesity risk factors, consequences, and prevention, with a total score of fourteen. The third part included of six questions for measuring the attitude and perception towards obesity and the participant's concern about body weight, with a total score of six. The fourth part consisted of eleven questions related to practices for obesity prevention such as the participant's nutritional habit, physical activity, and their compliance with healthy behaviors, with a total score of thirty. The final version of the questionnaire was tested for reliability by distributing to a sample of 60 students of the targeted population, who were not included in the study. The aggregate Cronbach's alpha score for the survey items was 0.87.

A heterogeneous purposive sample of the healthcare professions students in Saudi Arabia from January 1 to April 30, 2023 were included in this study. The questionnaire was distributed to participants through a web link via several social media platforms. Data collectors located at various Healthcare Colleges campuses have assisted in the distribution of the questionnaire and ensured the inclusion participants of the targeted participants.

Statistical Analysis

Several close-ended questions were used to assess participants' knowledge, attitude, and practice. Each accurate response to all questions received a score. The average knowledge, attitude, and practice scores were calculated out of the total marks of 14, 6, and 30, which were assigned based on the number of questions in each domain. The data was processed with SPSS software version 28.0 (SPSS, Chicago, Illinois). Cronbach's alpha was used to assess the questionnaire's internal consistency reliability, with coefficients of 0.7 indicating internal consistency reliability. We used one way ANOVA to test the significant differences in the knowledge, attitude, and practice due to various demographic variables. We used correlation Pearson coefficient to measure the association between the knowledge, attitude, and practice. Bivariate correlation between the knowledge, attitude, and practice towards obesity prevention was computed. The statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$ for all analyses.

Results

The study included 709 (92.8%) of the 764 respondents who successfully completed the questionnaire. Table 1 displays the demographic information of the participants. Female participants made up 55.7% of the total. The mean age of the total participants was 22.11 ± 1.91 years. Those aged less than 24 years made up 59.0% of the population. The vast majority of responses were Saudi nationals (98.8%). The normal body mass index (18.51–24.99) was detected among

Table 1 Demographic Factor of the Total Participants (n = 709)

Demographic Characters	Frequency	Percentage
Age group (Years)		
19–20	109	15.4
21–22	147	20.7
23–24	162	22.8
> 24	291	41.0
Gender		
Male	314	44.3
Female	395	55.7

56.1% of the participants. However, 21.0% and 15.5% were overweight (25.00–29.99) and obese (> 30.00), respectively, while 7.3% were underweight (< 18.50).

Table 2 demonstrates that there was no difference in body mass index across genders, except that more males were underweight than their female peers.

Table 3 shows that the average knowledge score was 9.89 out of 14 (70.6%). The knowledge score varied significantly with age ($P=0.048$). Older students of more than 24 years were slightly more knowledgeable (10.14 or 72.4%), while the youngest group of less than 18 years were the least knowledgeable (9.39 or 67.1%). The average attitude score was 4.49 out of 6 (74.8%). The attitude score does not vary between all age groups.

The average practice score was poor (11.04 out of 30 or 36.7%). There was a significant variation of the practice within the different age groups ($P = 0.021$). Older students seemed to maintain better practice than younger ones.

Table 4 represents the mean scores of the knowledge, attitude, and practice of the participants towards obesity by body mass index. Although the amount of knowledge increased with increased body mass index, yet the difference was

Table 2 Body Mass Index Within Gender (n = 709)

Gender	< 18.5	18.5–24.9	25–29.9	> 30	P-value
Female	23 (5.8)	224 (56.7)	85 (21.5%)	63 (15.9)	0.305
Male	29 (9.2)	174 (55.4)	64 (20.4)	47 (15.0)	
Total	52 (7.3)	398 (56.1)	149 (21.0)	110 (15.5)	

Table 3 Mean Scores \pm SD of the Knowledge (Out of 14), Attitude (Out of 6), and Practice (Out of 30) of the Participants Towards Obesity by Age-Group and the 95% (CI) (n = 709)

Age in Years	n	Mean Score \pm SD	95% CI	P-value
Knowledge				
19–20	109	9.39 \pm 2.79	8.86–9.91	0.048
21–22	147	9.84 \pm 2.39	9.45–10.23	
23–24	162	9.80 \pm 2.30	9.45–10.16	
> 24	291	10.14 \pm 2.45	9.86–10.43	
Total	709	9.89 \pm 2.470	9.71–10.07	

(Continued)

Table 3 (Continued).

Age in Years	n	Mean Score \pm SD	95% CI	P-value
Attitude				
19–20	109	4.41 \pm 1.57	4.11–4.71	0.941
21–22	147	4.50 \pm 1.35	4.28–4.72	
23–24	162	4.51 \pm 1.29	4.31–4.72	
> 24	291	4.49 \pm 1.26	4.35–4.64	
Total	709	4.49 \pm 1.33	4.39–4.58	
Practice				
19–20	109	10.83 \pm 3.92	10.08–11.57	0.021
21–22	147	10.52 \pm 4.65	9.77–11.28	
23–24	162	10.55 \pm 4.28	9.89–11.21	
> 24	291	11.65 \pm 4.52	11.12–12.17	
Total	709	11.04 \pm 4.43	10.71–11.36	

Abbreviations: SD, Standard Deviation; CI, Confidence Interval.

Table 4 Mean Scores of the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of the Participants Towards Obesity by BMI and the 95% CI (n = 709)

BMI	n	Mean Score \pm SD	95% CI	P-value
Knowledge				
< 18.50	52	9.83 \pm 2.56	9.11–10.54	0.357
18.51–24.99	398	9.83 \pm 2.43	9.59–10.07	
25.00–29.99	149	9.77 \pm 2.55	9.36–10.19	
> 30.00	110	10.27 \pm 2.46	9.81–10.74	
Total	709	9.89 \pm 2.47	9.71–10.07	
Attitude				
< 18.50	52	4.75 \pm 1.51	4.33–5.17	<0.001
18.51–24.99	398	4.77 \pm 1.25	4.65–4.90	
25.00–29.99	149	3.91 \pm 1.38	3.69–4.14	
> 30.00	110	4.09 \pm 1.14	3.88–4.31	
Total	709	4.49 \pm 1.33	4.39–4.58	
Practice				
< 18.50	52	11.00 \pm 4.04	9.88–12.12	0.464
18.51–24.99	398	11.07 \pm 4.60	10.62–11.53	
25.00–29.99	149	11.36 \pm 4.20	10.68–12.04	
> 30.00	110	10.48 \pm 4.27	9.68–11.29	
Total	709	11.04 \pm 4.43	10.71–11.36	

Abbreviations: BMI, Body Mass Index; CI, Confidence Interval.

Table 5 Mean Scores of the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of the Participants Towards Obesity by Gender and the 95% Confidence Interval (CI) (n = 709)

	Gender	N	Mean \pm SD	95% CI	P-value
Knowledge Score	Female	395	9.97 \pm 2.35	9.74–10.20	0.305
	Male	314	9.78 \pm 2.61	9.49–10.07	
Attitude Score	Female	395	4.51 \pm 1.32	4.38–4.64	0.520
	Male	314	4.45 \pm 1.35	4.30–4.60	
Practice Score	Female	395	11.07 \pm 4.21	10.65–11.48	0.831
	Male	314	11.0 \pm 4.69	10.48–11.52	

Abbreviations: SD, Standard Deviation; CI, Confidence Interval.

Table 6 Pearson Correlation Between Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice Scores Towards Obesity (n=709)

		Knowledge	Attitude	Practice
Knowledge	r	1	0.169	0.082
	P-value		<0.001	0.029
Attitude	r	0.169	1	0.145
	P-value	<0.001		<0.001
Practice	r	0.082	0.145	1
	P-value	0.029	<0.001	

Abbreviation: r, Pearson's correlation coefficient.

not statistically significant. Individuals with normal or underweight body mass demonstrated the best attitude compared to overweight and obese groups ($P < 0.001$). [Table 5](#) demonstrates the mean scores of the knowledge, attitude, and practice of the participants towards obesity by gender.

The Pearson correlation between knowledge, attitude, and practice scores towards obesity is shown in [Table 6](#). This indicates a significant association between the participant's knowledge and attitude ($P < 0.001$), knowledge and practice ($P = 0.029$), and attitude and practice ($P < 0.001$).

Discussion

The normal body mass index was noticed among 56.1% of the participants. Overweight and obesity were determined among 21.0% and 15.5%, respectively. 7.3% of people were underweight. A similar recent study in Saudi Arabia resulted in 13.5%, 53.6%, 20.1%, and 12.9% being underweight, normal, overweight, and obese, respectively.¹⁰ Although the absolute prevalence rates of overweight and obesity varied greatly across areas and countries, this tendency was consistent with similar studies. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in American and European countries.² Obesity prevalence in the United States grew from 30.5% to 42.4% between 1999 and 2018.¹¹ According to the WHO, 60% of European inhabitants are either overweight or obese.¹² A study on European population indicated an average of 48.1% of overweight or obesity with a wide variation between countries and males reported greater rates.¹³ The prevalence of overweight and obesity has increased many folds in most Asian countries during the last few decades, with the amount varying by country.¹⁴ Overweight and obesity were recorded in 48.3% of people from various Asian and Midwestern nations, with participants from Bangladesh having the lowest prevalence (19.4%) and those from Egypt having the highest rate (67.5%).¹⁵ Obesity was related with higher age and

lower level of education and socioeconomic status.¹³ The prevalence of overweight and obesity in the Eastern Mediterranean region increased to 49.6% and 19.6%, respectively. Adult overweight and obesity have increased dramatically in Sub-Saharan Africa, reaching 41.7% in 2016.¹⁶ In contrast to European and American countries, there were large differences in the prevalence of overweight and obesity between the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and Africa.¹⁷ The NCD-RisC estimated that Obesity would affect 18% of men and 21% of women by 2025.¹⁸ The incidence of overweight and obesity among men and women varies substantially within and between countries, and overall, more women are obese than men.¹⁹ The current study revealed that males and females had comparable obesity rates. Obesity among college students is caused by a variety of circumstances. College students are more likely to consume unhealthy foods such as fast food, processed meals, and sugary beverages. They are mostly physically inactive, anxious and sleep deprived, which can lead to poor eating habits.

We measured the student's understanding of the obesity causes, diagnosis, complications, and prevention. The average amount of knowledge score was optimal (70.6%) and not surprisingly increased with age. Previous studies also showed similar outcomes.²⁰ Knowledge increased slightly with increased body mass index, yet the difference was not statistically significant. While 91.2% of the participants considered obesity is a risk factor for type 2 diabetes, only 39.0% of them recognized Low-carbohydrate diets as helpful for obesity prevention. 53.1% were aware of BMI as measurement of obesity and 70.3% related obesity to bad Life style factors. A similar study conducted in China revealed that undergraduate students have a poor understanding of the general idea of obesity.²¹ These findings indicated that obese and normal-weight students had equivalent levels of knowledge, implying that there may be other factors than knowledge that account for obesity and overweight. This findings are in accordance with a recently reported study.²²

We assessed the participants' personal perceptions of obesity, such as dissatisfaction with their present body weight, concern about body form, and willingness to prevent obesity. The average attitude was also optimal (74.8%) within all age groups and BMI classes. The students have a good positive attitude towards preventing obesity in the study. The demonstrated attitude is proportional to their knowledge amount. In this study, 77.9% of our participants recognized obesity as a disease and 79.3% considered it as a serious health problem. Of the total participants, 28.3% considered themselves as obese while the actual prevalence among them was 15.5%. The majority of students stated that they were willing to control their weight in order to stay fit. However, this mentality was not shared by their practice. The average practice score was poor (36.7%) compared to the knowledge and attitude. There was a significant variation of the practice within the different age groups. Older students appeared to sustain more practice than younger ones. Practice questions included healthy eating, physical exercise, and obesity prevention measures. Although 90.0% declared that they care about body shape, only 27.4% mentioned that they care about your calories amount in the meals. Moreover, only 34.5% of the participants admitted that they exercise regularly. Out of the total participant, 24.4% admitted that they eat fast food at least every two days. Of the total participants, 44.6% admitted that electronic games are usually practiced during their free times.

There are currently few obesity teaching materials available to healthcare students in training programs around the world.²³ To ensure that obese people receive the best care possible, it has been suggested that undergraduate healthcare education should provide more information about obesity.²⁴ Students may be aware of nutritional requirements and the health repercussions of poor diet, but this is insufficient to develop and sustain healthy practices.²⁵ However, healthy eating habit, aligned with the student's own values such as self-governance, social justice, and peer group connection may be more efficacious.²⁶

Students are subjected to heavy junk food marketing, which encourages overconsumption by instilling positive emotional associations with the junk food.²⁷

It has been suggested that advocating for healthy eating is a smart method to stand up to the food industry's deceptive and unethical food marketing practices. As a result, students' connections with unhealthy food marketing were reduced, and their healthful choices were improved.²⁷

Digital technology have the ability to influence the student's behavior. Nearly all 16- to 24-year-olds in high-income countries own a smartphone,²⁸ which can be an obvious mechanism of low-cost delivery of population-level dietary interventions for young people.

The effectiveness of digital interventions can lead to improved diet and physical activity patterns among students.²⁹

Furthermore, students may be able to lose extra body weight by adding digital interventions into multicomponent school-based techniques.

Incorporating digital interventions within multicomponent school-based initiatives, along with changes to the school environment and curricula, family involvement, and health information provided by teachers, is suggested.³⁰ However, research on interventions that improve the diet and weight status of young people from low-income families is limited. Individual knowledge and competencies are mediated by organizational structures and the availability of resources that enable people to access, comprehend, assess, and use information and services in ways that promote and sustain good health.³¹ European studies have uncovered that wellbeing education varies inside and between nations which nearly one in two individuals on normal have restricted wellbeing education.¹² Practice is highly influenced by a person's positive attitude which by itself is influenced by knowledge. In this study, Knowledge, attitude, and practice scores were interrelated. Uncourtly, greater knowledge leads to a better attitude, which leads to better practice.³² Furthermore, persons who have a better attitude and/or practice with a certain subject are more willing to pursue further knowledge.

Given the difficulty in treating obesity among students with typical weight-management programs, different tactics and motivators are likely to be required for this group.³³ Students' poor food habits are not due to a lack of knowledge. Behavioral weight-management programs are the first-line treatment for patients who are overweight or obese, although varied outcomes have been reported.³⁴ This diversity in effectiveness could be attributed to differences in intervention content and format, including how long support is delivered.

The cross-sectional design of the study is the main limitation, despite the large sample size. Other limitations included the potential for participant recall bias and the influence of socially desirable features on their response. Moreover, the study did not include more demographical information such as geographical location and socioeconomic status.

Data Sharing Statement

The raw data used in this study are available from the corresponding author: Salah H. Elsafi. All data will be deidentified prior to sharing.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

According to the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki, the Ethics Review Board of Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences approved this study (IRB-2023-CLS-028). Written informed consent was obtained from each participant.

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