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One Health: Precision, Prevention & Prediction

A STUDY OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS OF A COLLEGE IN KANPUR

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Introduction / Background

- Obesity is a growing public health concern in India—with rising rates among young adults.[1]
- College years fundamentally shape lifelong health behaviors.
- Global and national efforts (like FSSAI's Eat Right India Movement) promote healthy eating, yet local evidence of impact is limited.
- Recent studies show ~9–24% overweight and 2–6% obesity prevalence among Indian medical students, due to lifestyle shifts and poor nutrition.[2]

Results

Baseline: 28% overweight, 6% obese

Major risk factors:

Frequent junk food intake (42%)

Low physical activity (61%)

Family history of obesity (15%)

Post-Intervention:

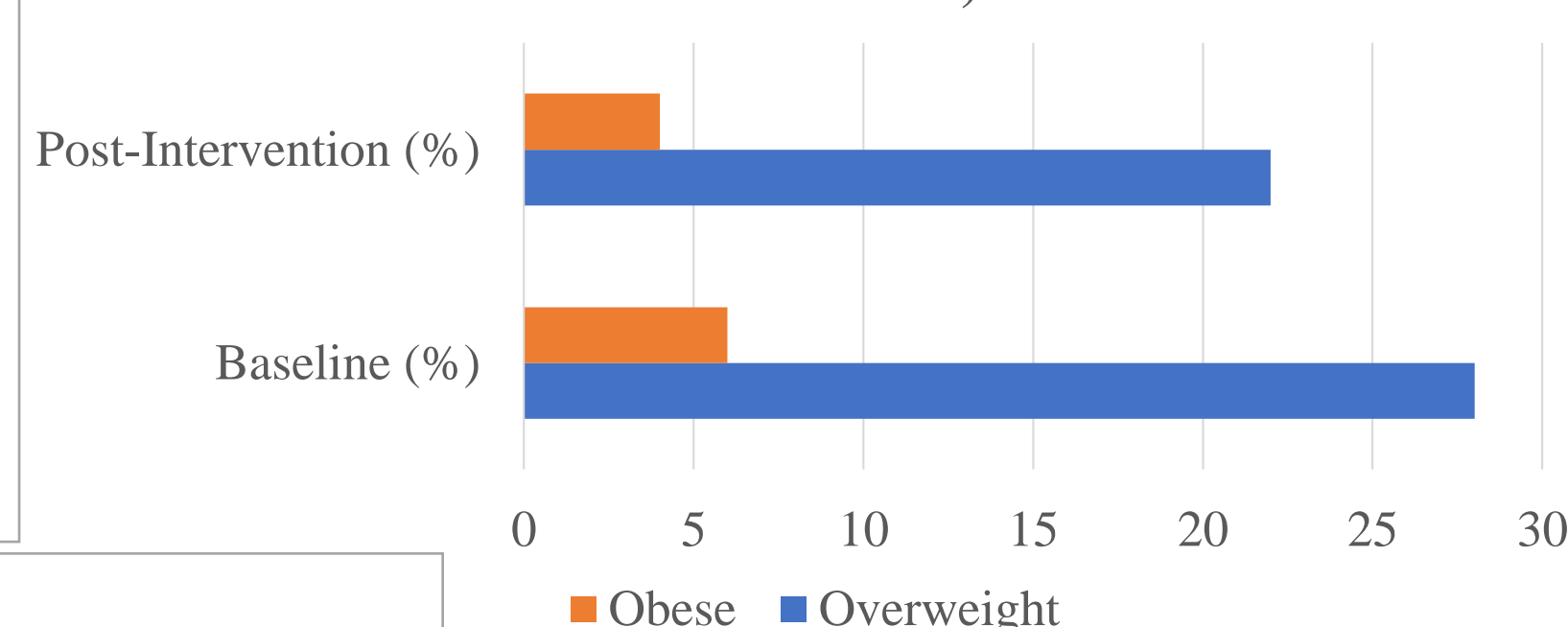
Mean BMI reduced by 0.9 kg/m² (p<0.05)

Nutrition knowledge ↑ 22%

Junk food intake ↓ 31%

Similar improvement trends seen in college programs globally.

Overweight & Obesity (Baseline vs. Post-Intervention)



Aim & Objectives

- Prevalence of overweight/obesity among college students in Kanpur
- Associated risk factors
- Effectiveness of the Eat Well Programme on knowledge, practice, and outcomes

Methodology

Design: Longitudinal study (Dec 2023–Sept 2025)

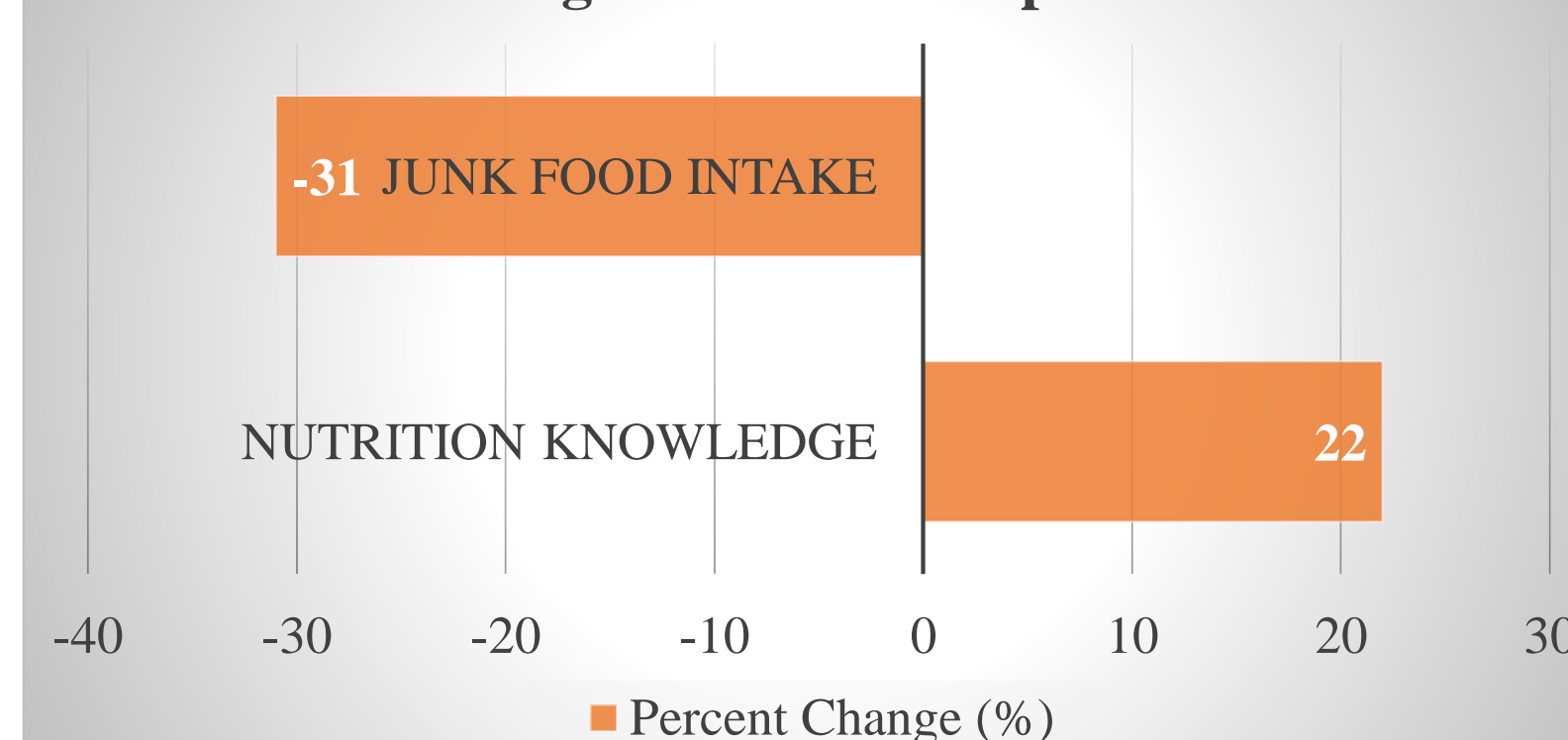
Population: 380 medical students, aged 18–30, simple random sampling

Tools: Socio-demographics, anthropometry (BMI, waist and neck circumference), WHO GPAQ, structured lifestyle questionnaire

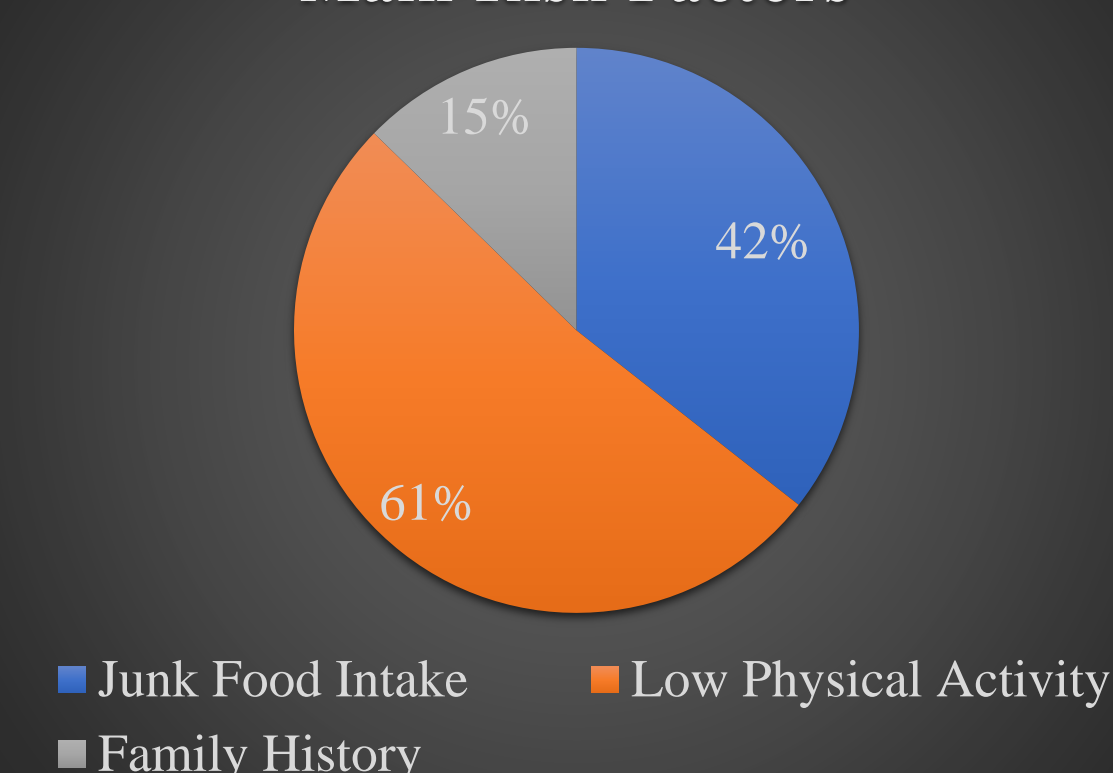
Intervention: Six-month Eat Well Programme with monthly health sessions

Analysis: Baseline vs. post-programme using SPSS

Knowledge & Practice Improvement



Main Risk Factors



Discussion & Interpretation

The Eat Well Programme led to a 0.9 kg/m² drop in BMI, a 22% increase in nutrition knowledge, and a 31% reduction in junk food intake, decreasing overweight/obesity from 28%/6% to 22%/4%.

Key risk factors were low physical activity (61%) and junk food intake (42%); results support campus-based nutrition programs linked to national campaigns for lasting health benefits.

Conclusion

Targeted nutrition programs effectively improve student health and habits.

Acknowledgement

I am grateful to my honourable teacher, guide and co-guide.

References:

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