

## IAPSM UP-UK CON 2025

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

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### Introduction / Background

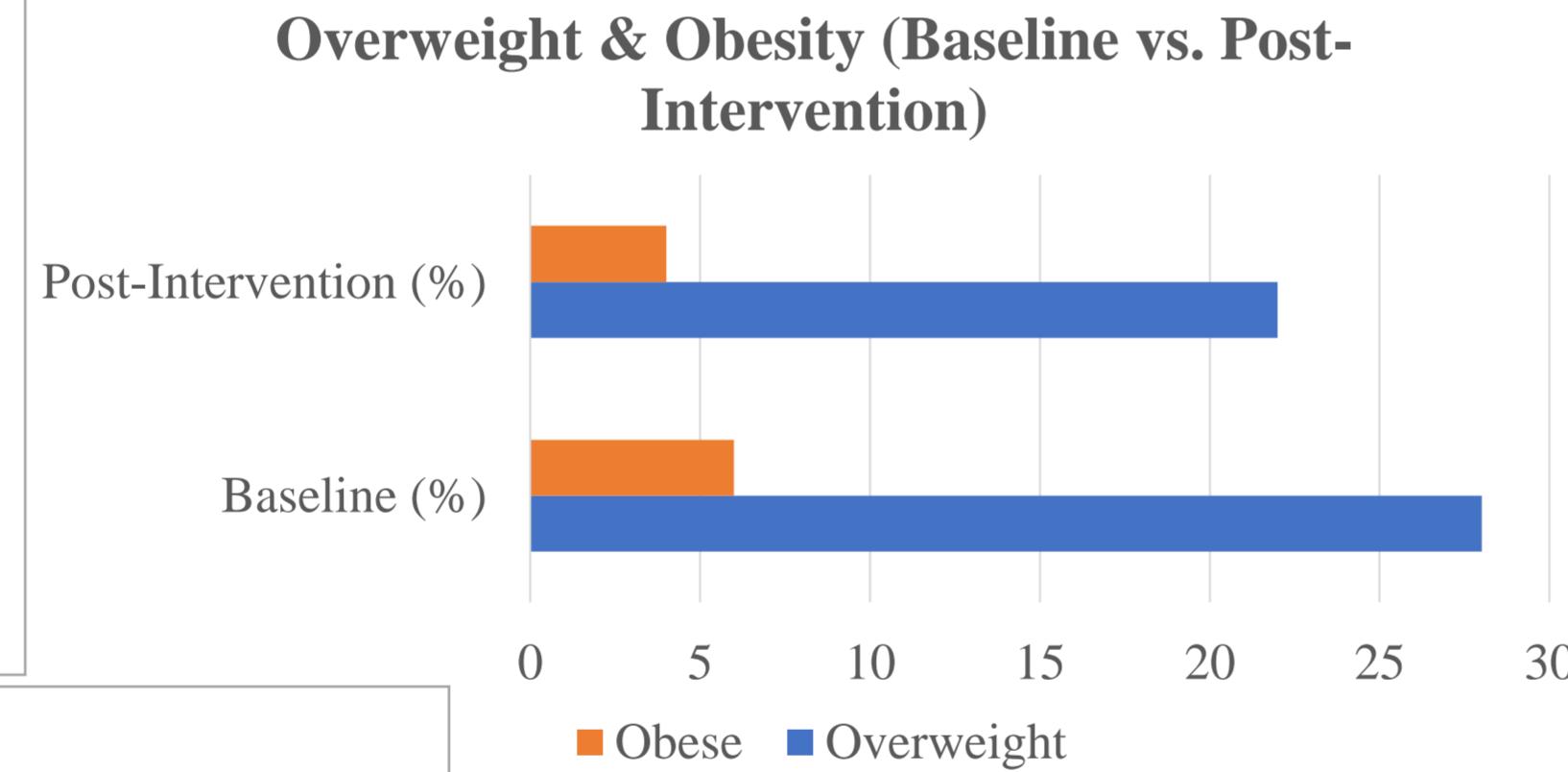
- Obesity is a growing public health concern in India—with rising rates among young adults.[1]
- College years fundamentally shape lifelong health behaviors.
- Global and national efforts (like FSSAI's Eat Right India Movement) promote healthy eating, yet local evidence of impact is limited.
- Recent 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/m<sup>2</sup> ( $p<0.05$ )

Nutrition knowledge  $\uparrow$  22%

Junk food intake  $\downarrow$  31%

Similar improvement trends seen in college programs globally.

### 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

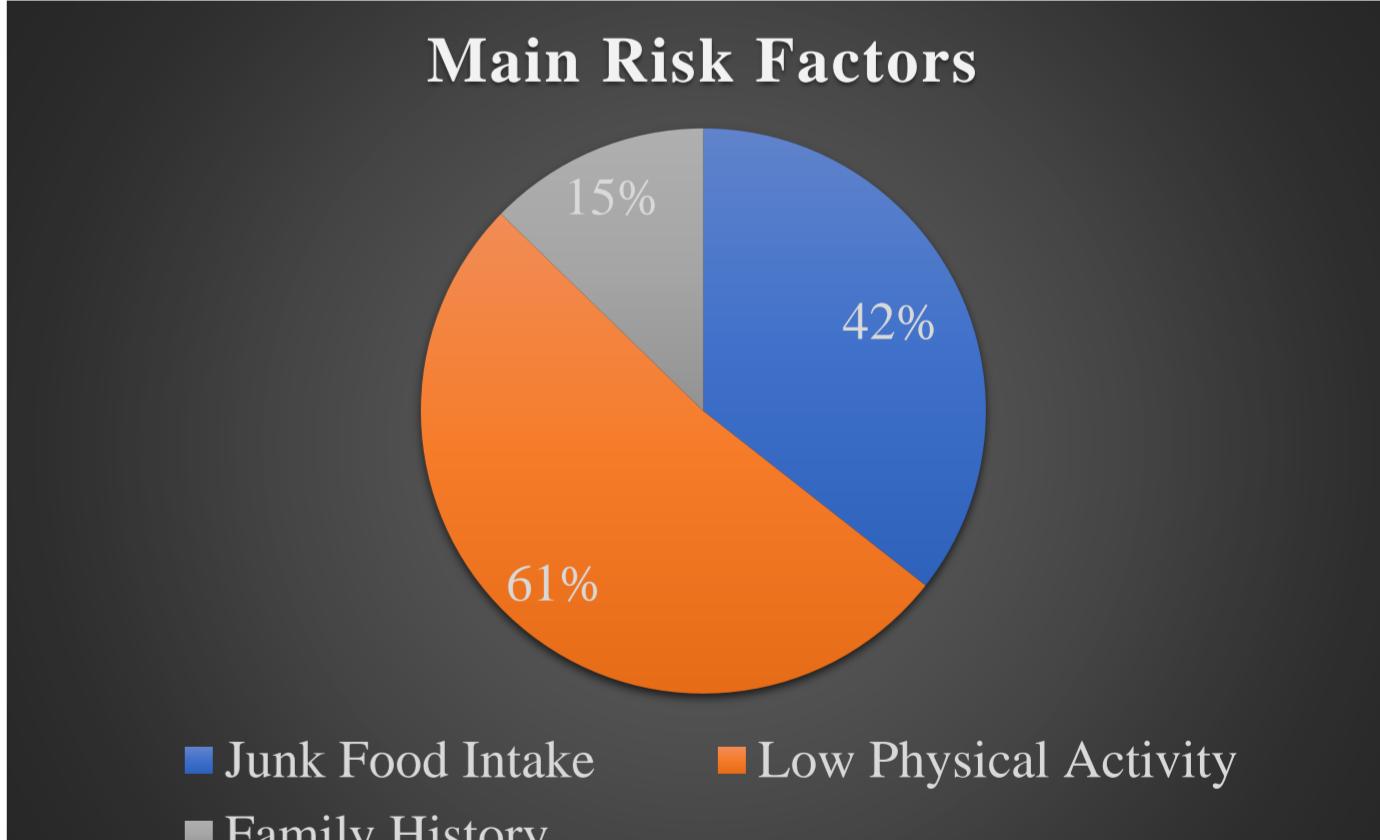
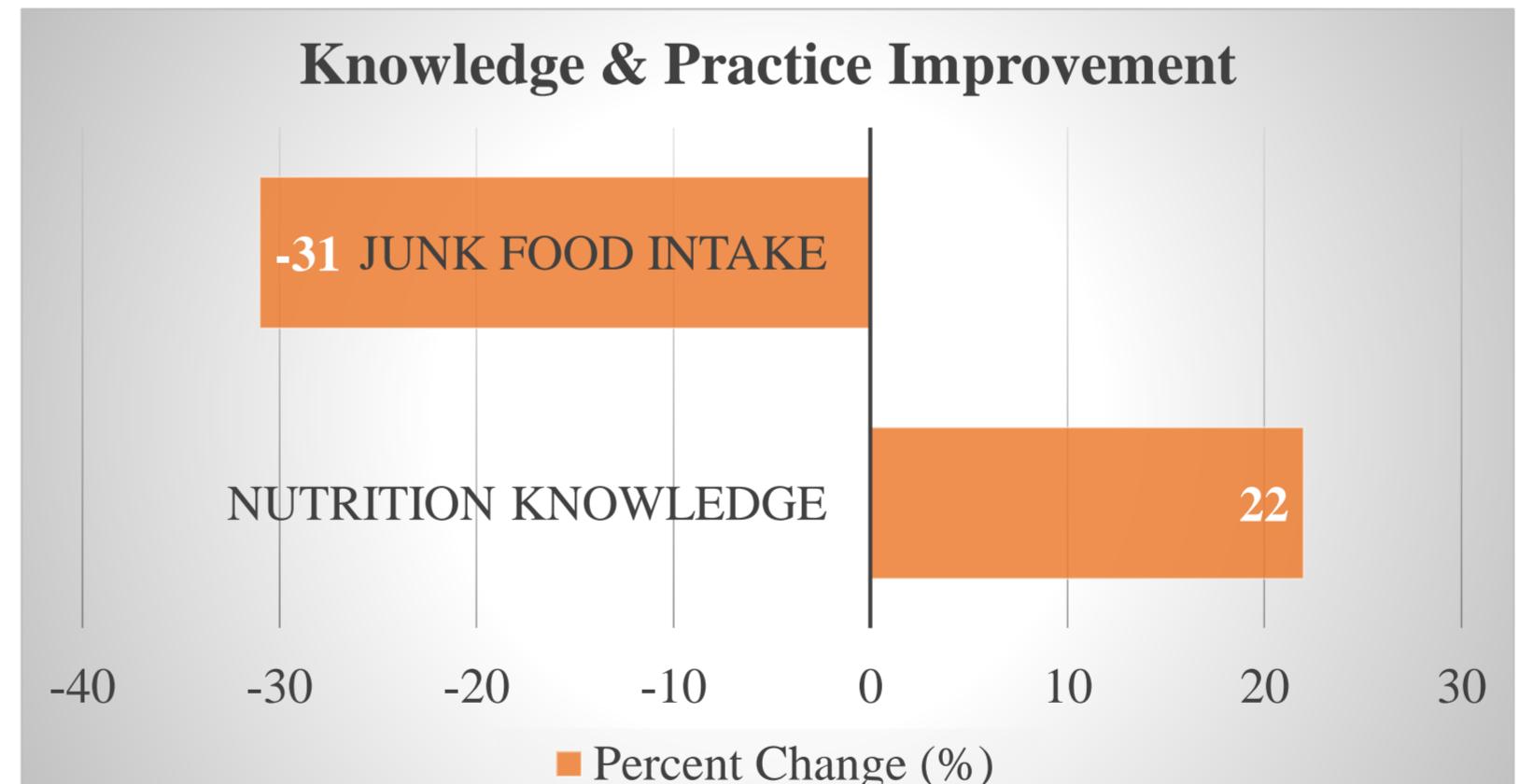
**Design:** Longitudinal study (Dec 2023–Sept 2025)

**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



### Discussion & Interpretation

The Eat Well Programme led to a 0.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup> 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:

1. Singh, A. D., Grewal, H., Oberoi, S., Sachdeva, A., & Batish, R. (2025). Understanding the obesity epidemic among north Indian medical students: Prevalence, risk factors, and health implications. *Journal of family medicine and primary care*, 14(6), 2258–2265.
2. Saikia, P., Gogoi, R., Kutum, T., & Chutia, D. (2025). Prevalence of overweight-obesity and its associated risk factors among medical students in a tertiary care centre, Assam. *International Journal of Current Pharmaceutical Review and Research*, 17(5), 328–332