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**"THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENTISTS AND
MODERN OPINIONS REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF MODERN TRENDS"**

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SCIENTISTS AND MODERN OPINIONS
REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
MODERN TRENDS**

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NEGLECT AS A SIGN OF CHILD ABUSE IN OVERWEIGHT / OBESE CHILDREN

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International integration of Ukraine requires intensification of medical and social work on child protection with special attention to vulnerable groups [1].

The goal of our study was to identify the sign and frequency of neglect among overweight / obese children based on the analysis of personal experience of children and their parents. The study was performed on the endocrinology and outpatient departments of the Odesa Regional Children's Clinical Hospital from 2011 to 2021. An anonymous survey of 948 children aged 6 to 18 years was conducted: 328 overweight children, 364 obese children, and 256 control children. Signs and analysis of neglect were identified by survey and anonymous questioning of children (948) and their parents (1286). Statistical processing of the received data was performed using programs Excel 2010, Statistika 10, Internet-calculator SISA.

Surveys and questionnaires of respondents allowed to establish the significant predominance of medical neglect among overweight / obese children: deprivation of medical care (odds ratio (OR) in overweight girls was 3.00 (95% CI 1.81–5.00%), in obese girls – 11.16 (95% CI 6.61–18.86%), in overweight boys – 1.69 (95% CI 1.03–2.77%), in obese boys – 7.54 (95% CI 4.45–12.77%)), untimely seeking of medical care (OR in overweight girls was 1.86 (95% CI 1.13–3.06%), in obese girls – 11.22 (95% CI 6.67–18.88%), in overweight boys – 1.64 (95% CI 0.99–2.72%), in obese boys – 17.40 (95% CI 9.53–31.78%)), inconsistent medical care (OR in overweight girls was 3.53 (95% CI 2.09–5.95%), in obese girls – 28.41 (95% CI 15.60–51.75%), in overweight boys – 2.82 (95% CI 1.67–4.76%), in obese boys – 25.15 (95% CI 13.34–47.40%)), poor compliance to treatment (OR in overweight girls was 1.76 (95% CI 1.08–2.86%), in obese girls – 15.73 (95% CI 9.07–27.29%), in overweight boys – 2.45 (95% CI 1.47–4.11%), in obese boys – 13.50 (95% CI 7.66–23.82%)), non-healthy nutrition (OR in overweight girls was 2.23 (95% CI 1.41–3.55%), in obese girls – 2.78 (95% CI 1.76–4.39%), in overweight boys – 2.74 (95% CI 1.68–4.46%), in obese boys – 3.84 (95% CI 2.34–6.29%)), failure to ensure healthy lifestyle (OR in overweight girls was 1.66 (95% CI 1.05–2.61%), in obese girls – 2.52 (95% CI 1.61–3.96%), in overweight boys – 2.38 (95% CI 1.46–3.87%), in obese boys – 4.10 (95% CI 2.50–6.72%)).

Analysis of the causes of neglect as a child abuse in overweight / obese children allowed us to identify the most significant socio-economic, family and personal factors. The significance of socio-economic factors has been detected for poverty (OR in overweight girls was 1.95 (95% CI 1.05–3.64%), in obese girls – 3.66 (95% CI 2.03–6.58%), in overweight boys – 1.48 (95% CI 0.80–2.71%), in obese boys – 2.76 (95%

CI 1.55–4.90%)) and isolation (OR in obese girls was 5.84 (95% CI 2.67–12.75%), in obese boys – 6.57 (95% CI 2.86–15.12%)). The unemployment, unsatisfactory living condition, and insufficient social support had no statistically significant differences. The significance of family factors has been established for incomplete families (OR in overweight girls was 2.60 (95% CI 1.60–4.22%), in obese girls – 3.71 (95% CI 2.30–5.96%), for boys, no statistical difference was found), conflictive families (OR in overweight girls was 1.87 (95% CI 1.13–3.11%), in obese girls – 2.60 (95% CI 1.59–4.24%), in overweight boys – 1.45 (95% CI 0.86–2.44%), in obese boys – 1.96 (95% CI 1.18–3.26%)), high workload of parents (OR in overweight girls was 1.72 (95% CI 1.07–2.75%), in obese girls – 4.80 (95% CI 2.99–7.70%), in overweight boys – 1.35 (95% CI 0.83–2.18%), in obese boys – 3.39 (95% CI 2.08–5.53%)), low educational level (OR in overweight girls was 1.59 (95% CI 0.97–2.62%), in obese girls – 1.79 (95% CI 1.11–2.90%), in overweight boys – 1.39 (95% CI 0.83–2.33%), in obese boys – 1.66 (95% CI 1.00–2.75%)). The drug/alcohol addictions and mental illness of parents, the violence during childhood had no statistical differences in overweight / obese children compared with the control group. Among personal factors, the significance of inflated expectations from the child was revealed only in obese children: OR in obese girls was 3.73 (95% CI 1.86–7.48%), in obese boys – 4.73 (95% CI 2.22–10.11%).

The obtained data testify to the incomplete detection and registration of medical neglect among overweight / obese children in Ukraine. Children with overweight or obesity are at risk of neglect and need close monitoring and cure to prevent their potential vulnerability to violence, stigma and social isolation.

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