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by Umme Umme

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Research Article Comparison Matrix

Criteria and Defining Characteristics	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
APA Citation and Permalink	Bhurosy, T., & Jeewon, R. (2014). Overweight and obesity epidemic in developing countries: a problem with diet, physical activity, or socioeconomic status?. <i>The Scientific World Journal</i> , 2014. http://downloads.hindawi.com/journals/tswj/2014/964236.pdf	Colquitt, J. L., Loveman, E., O'Malley, C., Azevedo, L. B., Mead, E., Al-Khudairy, L., ... & Rees, K. (2016). Diet, physical activity, and behavioural interventions for the treatment of overweight or obesity in preschool children up to the age of 6 years. <i>Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews</i> , (3). https://www.cochranelibrary.com/	Hu, Y., Bhupathiraju, S. N., Koning, L., & Hu, F. B. (2014). Duration of obesity and overweight and risk of type 2 diabetes among US women. <i>Obesity</i> , 22(10), 2267-2273. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/oby.20851

		cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD012105/pdf/full	
Abstract After reading the abstract, what do you expect to learn from the article?	The comparison of the trends in mean body mass index (BMI) from regions categorized by World Health Organization for the past two decades. Secondly to know how the effect of the differences in socioeconomic factors causes disparity in the level of physical activity and obesity in developing countries.	To evaluate the effects of behavioral, diet and physical activity interventions to treat obesity and overweight in pre-school children. Child obesity and overweight is a global concern and can spark both short-term and long-term health problems.	To explore how the duration of adiposity is associated with danger of type 2 diabetes among women in the United States of America.

1 Introduction: Summarize the following in paragraph form. - What is the purpose of the study? - What is the scope of the study? - What is the rationale for the study? - What is the hypothesis or research question? - What key concepts and terms are noted? - Is a review of the literature provided?	The aim of this study was to assess effect of body mass index on obesity. Additionally, the study looked into the role of organizations, educational facilities and the media in addressing the issues related to mitigating obese. The scope of the study state that obesity is an issue of global concerns as it is sharply rising for the past two decades. The rationale for the study is that there is a big difference in body mass index between women and men. Women have a higher body mass	The study aimed to examine the effectiveness of physical activity, diet and behavioral measures for 3 treating overweight or obesity in preschool children aged 6 years. The scope of the study is that more children are being affected by overweight and obese across the world. The rationale of the study holds that lifestyle education is key to minimizing the prevalence of overweight and obesity in preschool children between ages 0 to 6 years. The research question is how effective are behavioral, diet and physical	The study aims at examining the duration of adiposity and risk 2 diabetes and their association with each other. The scope of the study was to analyze the prevalence of overweight and obesity in the U.S. using nationally demonstrated survey. The rationale of the study is that about 35% of American men and women were found to be obsessed between 2009 and 2010. If no appropriate control measures are put in place, the trend is expected to grow and by 2030, nearly 86% of adults in the
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	index than men. The key terms noted are obesity and overweight. The study described overweight as having a body mass index of 25 or more which leads to pre-obesity conditions. On the other hand, the research defined obesity as a medical condition due to an individual carrying excessive body fat which can affect their health. High body index is equivalent to obesity. The study did not present a literature review to back up its findings.	activity interventions in cutting down the weight of overweight and obese children in preschool? The key concept ¹ of the study is that there is a correlation between diet, physical activity and behavioral interventions in managing weight of preschool children from 0 to 6 years. The study has a robust literature review comprised of great scholars concerning the issue of lifestyle education, weight loss and necessary interventions.	U.S. will be obese or overweight. The hypothesis of the study was to assess whether overweight and obesity are independent risk factors for type two diabetes. The concept of the study is overweight and relation to type 2 diabetes. The key term used in the research is body mass index which is obtained from one's body weight and height. A review of literature is omitted in the study.
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Methods: Summarize the following in paragraph form. • What is the population being sampled? • What data collection procedure is presented? • What other procedures are described?	Both men and women across the world were used as sample for assessing the actual body mass index. Quantitative procedure was used to collect data from secondary sources. Other than quantitative methods no other approach was used in collecting data in the study.	The study included overweight or obese children between 0 to 6 years at the beginning of the intervention. The study used an electronic procedure to search for data from different databases. Only one procedure was used in the study.	The study sampled U.S. overweight women. Quantitative procedure is presented as a data collection technique. There is no additional procedure described in the study.
Results: Summarize the following in paragraph form. • What are the given findings? • How were data collected? • Are the findings supported by graphs and charts?	The findings indicate that there is increase in body mass index across the world with developing countries leading in the cases of obesity. The data was collected by comparing the findings presented by World Health	The study found that reduction in body index was largely due to interventions such as using diet, physical activity and behavioral activities. The data was collected using a grade instrument as well as conducting trial authors for	The provided findings indicated that 51% of the participants developed obesity while the duration of overweight and obesity stood at 7.6 and 6.5 years. Most participants became obese at the age of 53 years. The

What does the analysis of data state?	Organization about body index of various countries. The findings are backed by graphs and charts. According to the analysis differences in social-economic practices has a stake in addressing the problem of obesity. Physical activity is among the most significant way to reduce body mass index.	further information. The study used graphs and charts in supporting its findings. In addition, analysis states that multi-component based interventions seem effective in treating overweight or obese in the sampled population.	study used a validated questionnaire as its study procedure. The questionnaire had information about lifestyle, medical history and occurrence of chronic ailments. The findings are backed by graphs and charts. According to the analysis of the data, both overweight and obesity are significantly associated with danger for type 2 diabetes.
Conclusion: Summarize in paragraph form. What is the summary of the study?	The cases of obesity have been on the rise for the past three decades for both men and women. In developing countries female	Dietary interventions have equivocal role in treatment of overweight and obese children. The dietary precautions are	Overweight and obesity duration greatly contribute to higher risk of type 2 diabetes and body mass index is the reason behind the

- What is the conclusion of the hypothesis? - What are the questions for future research?	report high body mass index than in developed countries of Europe. Southern Asia countries have low body mass index. The hypothesis concluded that body mass index is growing and it is expected to increase in the near future. The question that can facilitate future study from the current study is what measures are implemented to curb increase in body mass index among populations.	significant in reducing body mass index. Additionally, taking part in energy spending activities is effective in treating overweight or obese. The question for future research under this study is which specific dietary interventions are effective in treatment of overweight or obese?	higher risk more so for obesity duration. The hypothesis concludes that overweight and obesity are independent risk factors in type 2 diabetes. A question like how to achieve a mean body mass index? Can assist in exploring future studies.
References What is the total number of references used in the study?	A total of 47 references are used in the study. Two of the references are listed below:	The study used 102 references. Two of the references are: Berner N, Jay M, Lewis K, Hung	The study used 32 references. Two of the references are listed below: Chiuve SE, Fung TT, Rimm EB,

List two of the references used.	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Overweight and obesity 2012," 2013, http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/adult/causes/index.html. World Health Organization Media Centre; Obesity and Overweight, Geneva, Switzerland, 2013.	W, Squires A, Ngai G. Comparison of parent and child versus child-only weight management interventions in the patient-centered medical home. Journal of Clinical Outcomes Management 2015;22(2):57-60. ChiCTR-TRC-12001880 A novel intervention to modify dietary behaviors related to childhood obesity based on behavior modification theory: a cluster randomized controlled trial. http://www.chictr.org/en/	et al. Alternative dietary indices both strongly predict risk of chronic disease. J Nutr 2012; 142:1009-1018. Reis JP, Hankinson AL, Loria CM, et al. Duration of abdominal obesity beginning in young adulthood and incident diabetes through middle age: the CARDIA study. Diabetes Care 2013; 36:1241-1247.
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