

# High prevalence of obesity in The Gambia: Evidence from a nationwide population-based cross sectional health examination survey

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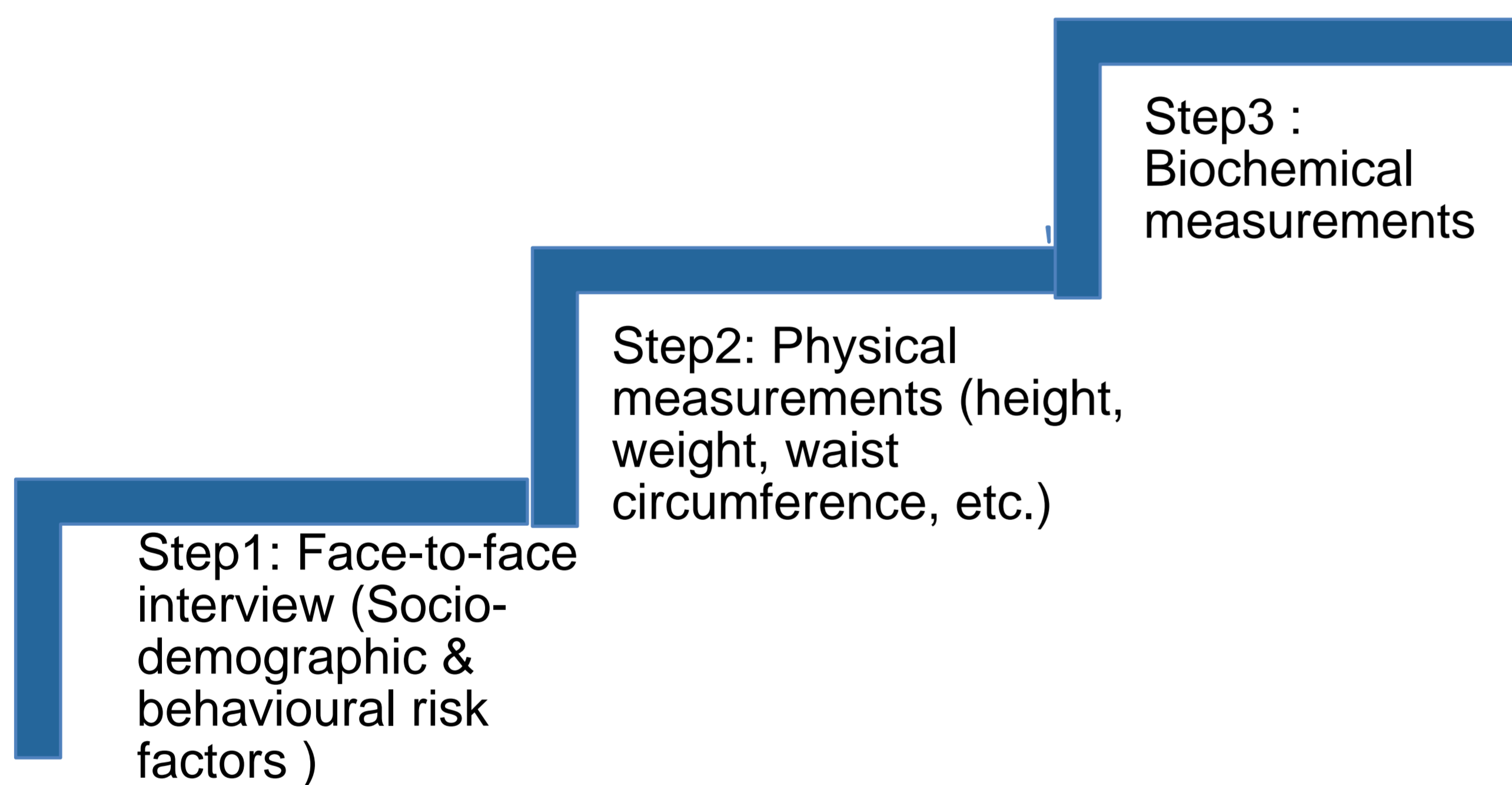


## Introduction

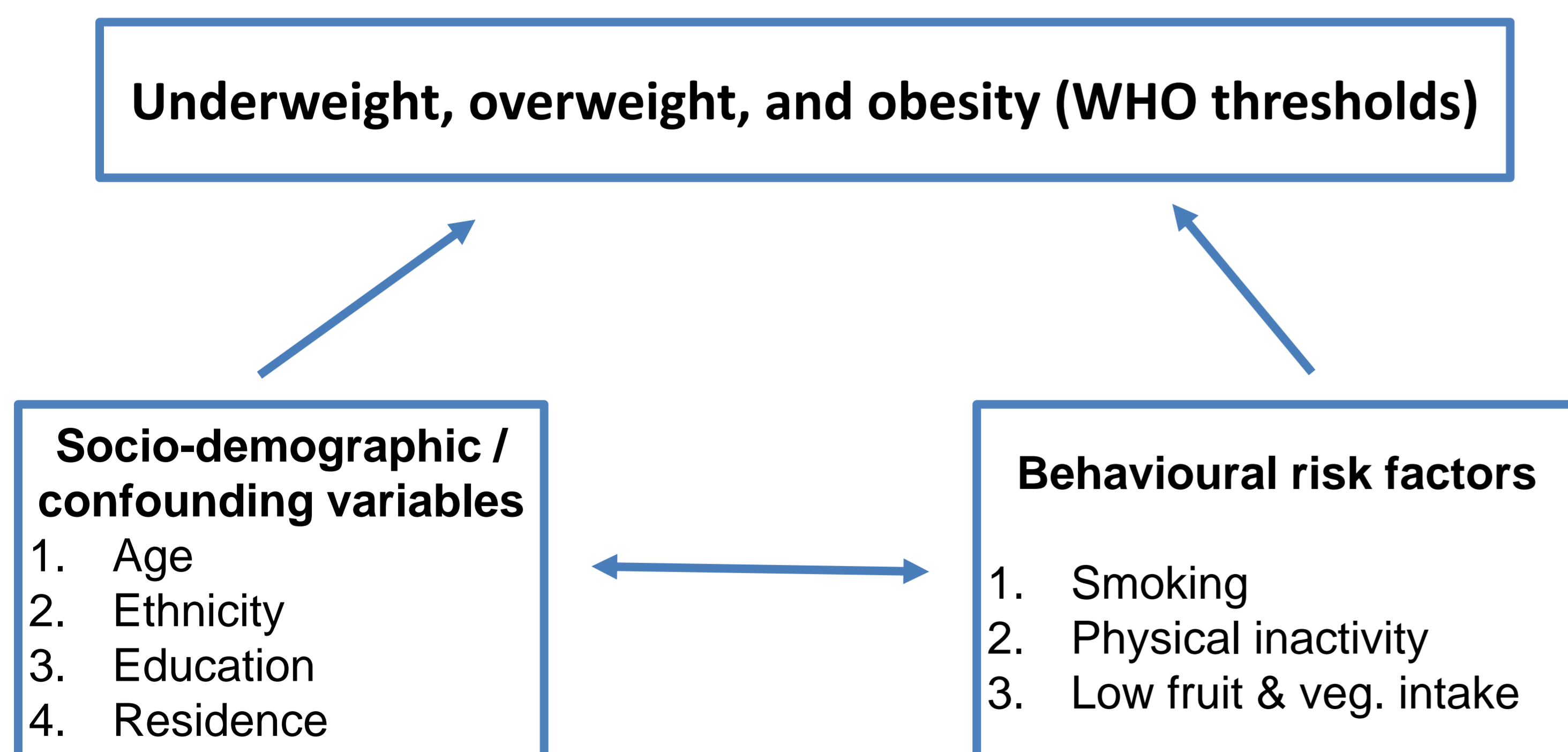
- ❖ Non-communicable diseases account for 70% of global deaths; 80% of these occur in low and middle income countries.<sup>1</sup>
- ❖ A reflection of this transition is the rapid increase of obesity in sub-Saharan Africa due to epidemiological and nutritional transition, urbanisation, and harmful cultural practices and beliefs on overweight.<sup>2,3.</sup>
- ❖ We recently demonstrated a high prevalence of hypertension in The Gambia with a greater burden in rural areas and the obese.<sup>5</sup>
- ❖ In this study, we examined underweight, overweight and obesity prevalence and the associated risk factors in Gambian adults.

## Methods

- ❖ This study used a random, nationally-representative sample of 4111 adults aged 25-64 years (78% response rate).
- ❖ Data were collected in 2010 using the WHO STEPwise survey methods as shown below.



- ❖ Analysis restricted to non-pregnant participants with valid weight and height measurements (N=3533).
- ❖ We conducted multinomial regression analysis, stratified by gender, to identify factors associated with underweight, overweight and obesity, adjusting for the variables shown in the flow chart:

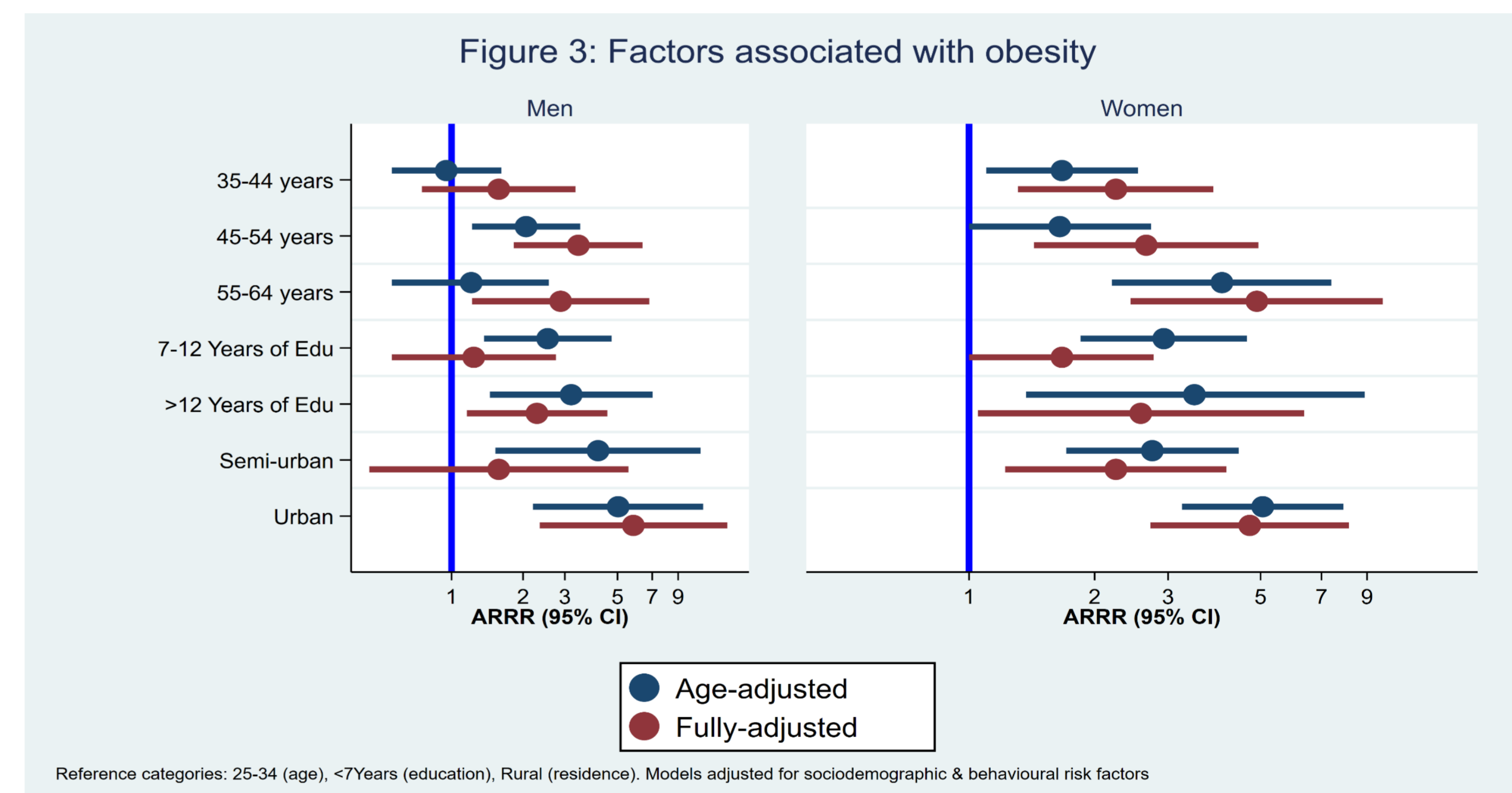
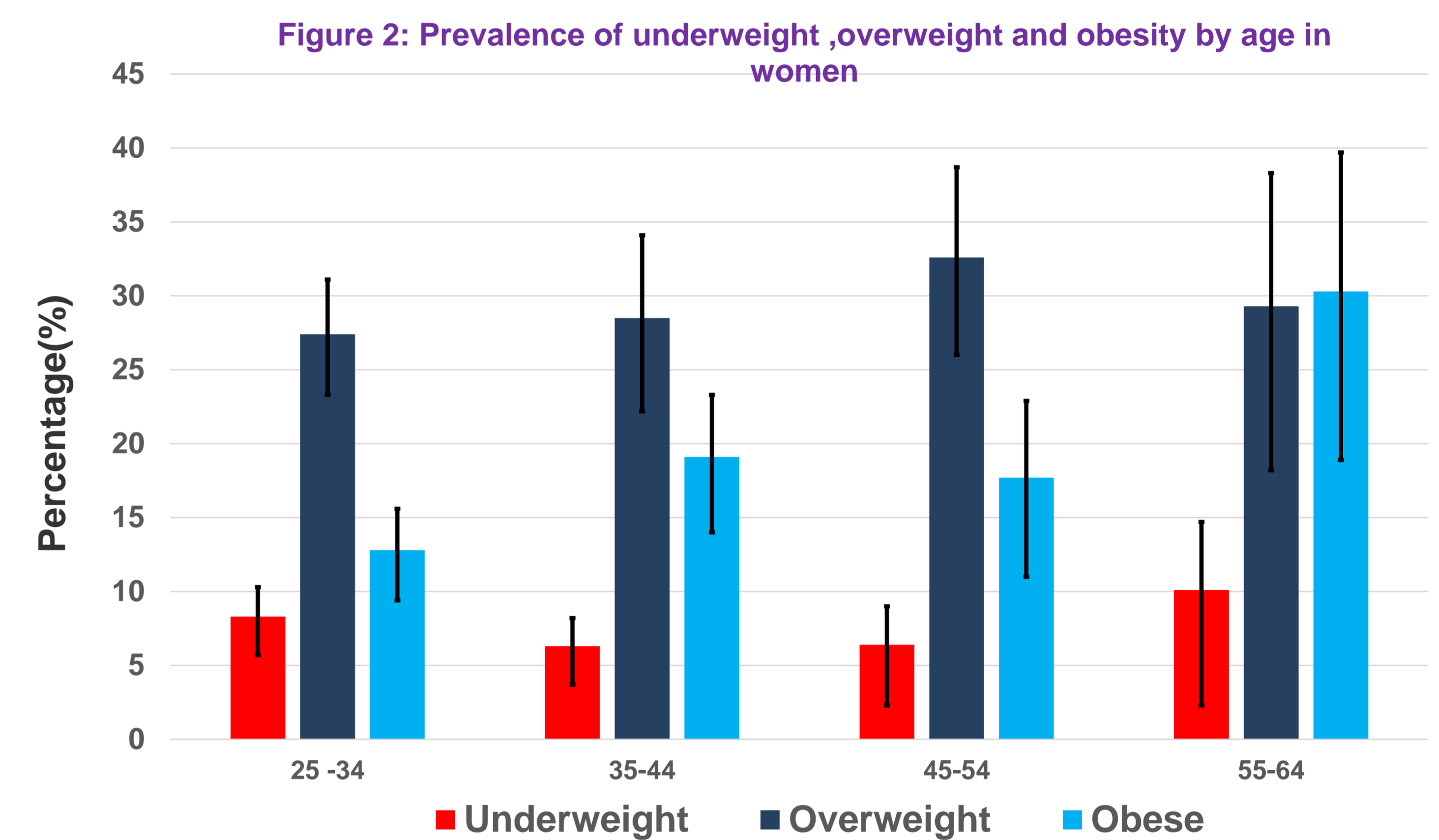
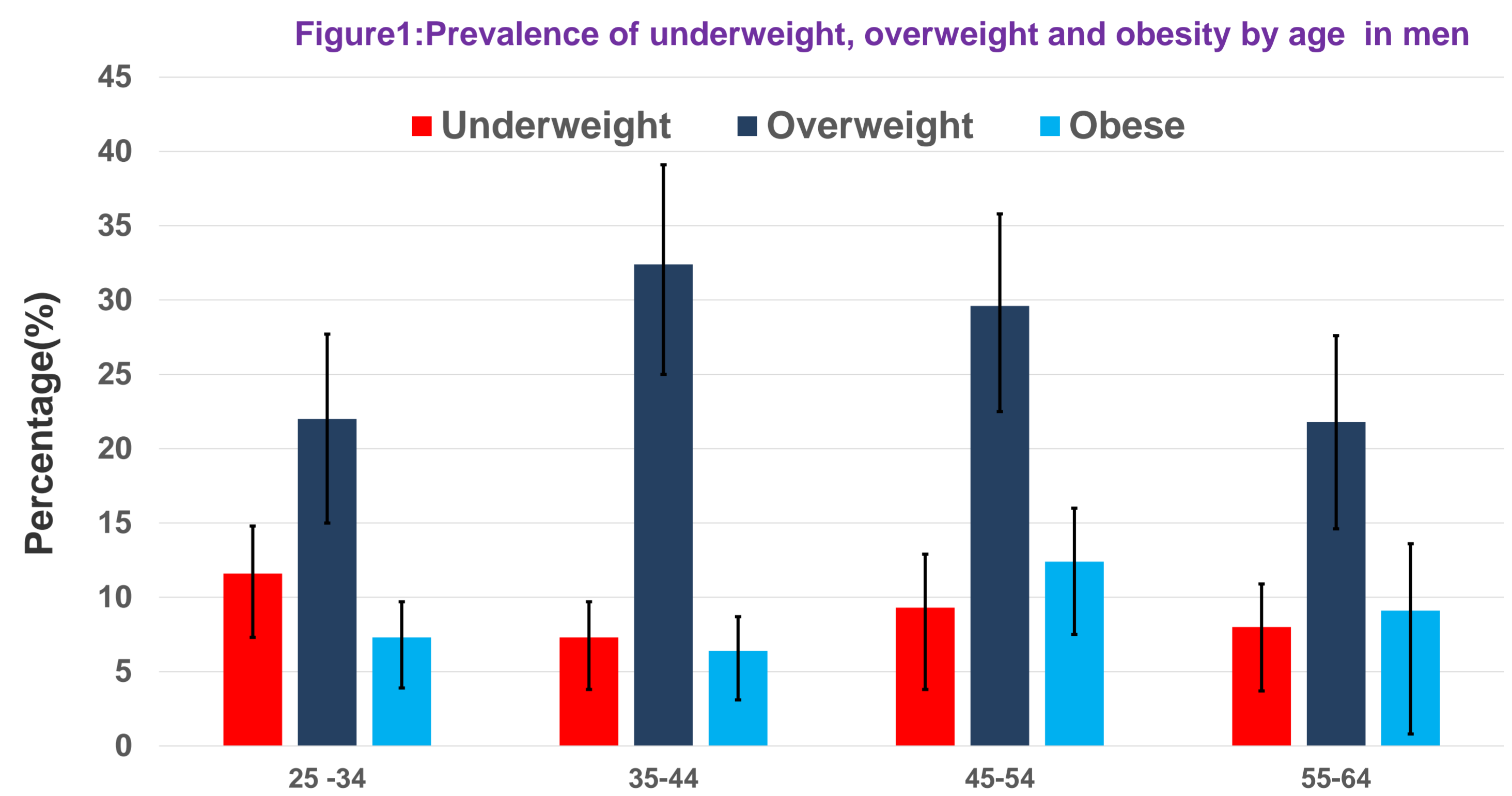


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## Results

- ❖ 40% of Gambian adults were overweight or obese with a higher prevalence in women and urban residents; 9% were underweight.



- ❖ For both sexes, we estimate that the fully-adjusted relative risk of being obese versus normal-weight was roughly 5 times higher for persons living in urban as opposed to rural areas (Figure 3).

## Conclusions

- ❖ This study reveals that the burden of obesity is high in The Gambia, especially among women and urban residents.
- ❖ Preventive strategies should be directed at raising awareness of the risk factors, discouraging harmful beliefs on weight, and promotion of healthy diet and physical activity particularly in urban areas and among women