

14th World Conference on Cosmetic Dermatology & Skin Allergies

November 26-28, 2018 | Athens, Greece

Effect of breakfast intake on body mass index of females at one year after delivery in Egypt

Introduction: Gestational weight gain (GWG) along with weight retention one year postpartum is associated with long-term obesity. Assessment of potential risky dietary behaviors might prevent weight retention and obesity.

Aim: To determine the effect of breakfast intake, beverages and snacks among postpartum females attending family health centers in Alexandria on the body mass index at one year after delivery.

Methods: One hundred (100) postpartum cases with BMI>25 at one year after delivery were matched with one hundred (100) normal weight control mothers for age between January and December, 2014. All study participants were interviewed and dietary behavior was assessed using the Snack and Beverage Food Frequency Questionnaire (SBFFQ). Seven days recall of breakfast and snack intake was done. Mothers' intake of certain sweet and salty items during the prior seven days was assessed by asking how many days, how many times per day, and how much of the item the mother consumes. Finally, the intake was converted into the total calories consumed for each individual item and was summed to obtain the total daily caloric intake.

Results: Almost half (51%) of overweight and obese mothers ate breakfast six to seven days per week compared to almost one two third (68%) of the females with normal BMI. GWG was between 8-16 kg in the cases while the range in the normal weight mothers was between 9-14 kg. Women with BMI>25 consumed 937 higher calories per week from salty snacks and sweetened drinks, and a lower BMI compared to normal weight mothers ($p<0.05$). The mean caloric intake in overweight and obese mothers per day was 2367.25 ± 572.91 compared to 1430.63 ± 333.23 in females with normal body weight ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: More effort is needed to motivate regular breakfast intake and dietary behavior modification among postpartum mothers

Biography

Nermeen El Beltagy is a Professor in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Alexandria University, Egypt. She is a Member of the International Weight Management in Pregnancy (I-WIP) collaborators of the European Union). She received her Medical degrees' from Egypt. She obtained her PhD degree in Environmental Health, and MPH degree in Epidemiology from Saint Louis University in the USA. She earned her Professional Certificate in women's health from Exeter University, UK. She has authored and co-authored over 10 peer reviewed publications mainly on the subjects of Causes and recommendations of maternal mortality and morbidity in Egypt, Preeclampsia, Maternal obesity and Contraception. She is an editor of the American Journal of Cancer Prevention.

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