Your Name

Instructor Name

Course Number

Date

Title: Annotated Bibliography

Hasson, Rebecca E., et al. "Sociocultural and socioeconomic influences on type 2 diabetes risk in overweight/obese African-American and Latino-American children and adolescents." Journal of obesity 2013 (2013).

This article aims to study the impacts of socioeconomic and sociocultural elements on type 2 diabetes among the overweight kids of African-American and Latino-American communities. Different tools were utilized by the researchers to assess the socio-cultural orientation and household’s social position. Multiple linear regression analysis was used for data analysis. The study reached the conclusion that the Sociocultural orientation and household social status play a different and contrasting part in influencing the risk of type 2 diabetes in the cultural minority kids and juveniles. The findings of this study conclude that living in advanced socioeconomic households may not protect against getting obese and developing type 2 diabetes. In addition, the education level of parents may play a greater role than the culture as a strong independent predictor of the danger of type 2 diabetes among Latino-Americans.

Ogden, Cynthia L., et al. "Differences in obesity prevalence by demographics and urbanization in US children and adolescents, 2013-2016." Jama 319.23 (2018): 2410-2418.

This article unearths the commonness of fatness and high obesity by urbanization level and demographics between the children of the United States. Along with that, the purpose of the study was to explore trends by urbanization. Participants of the study comprised 6863 children from the age of about 2 to 19 years. The prevalence of obesity was examined by age, household education, and Hispanic origin. Complete data about the height, weight and urbanization were available. The analysis of data revealed that an increase in obesity is directly linked with the growing age and poor level of education of the head of households. Obesity also increased with the poor level of urbanization. In addition, obesity was higher among the Hispanic youth and non-Hispanic black in contrast with the non-Hispanic white adolescents. No special quadratic tendencies of obesity prevalence was found in the data among any urbanization category.

Demment, Margaret M., Jere D. Haas, and Christine M. Olson. "Changes in family income status and the development of overweight and obesity from 2 to 15 years: a longitudinal study." BMC public health 14.1 (2014): 417.

This article is based on the general observation that family income influences the development and health of a child. Based on this idea, the study aims at assessing the relationship of family income or change in the income status with obesity among children age 2 to 15 years. The research was based on the rural area of New York State and different techniques of data collection were applied to collect the data related to income and body mass index. The study explored five early life risk factors. The results of this research study reported that the kids in low-income families are more likely to gain weight in their childhood and in comparison with the children who never faced less income, obesity was high among those who lacked high income during childhood. The study also finds the association of childhood obesity with maternal overweight/obesity. It also suggests that numerous early life preventable factors can result in reducing the risk of obesity.

Sahoo, Krushnapriya, et al. "Childhood obesity: causes and consequences." Journal of family medicine and primary care 4.2 (2015): 187.

This article is based on the causes and consequences of childhood obesity. Since childhood obesity is linked with adulthood obesity and it results in the development of several diseases such as cardiovascular diseases and diabetes at a very young age. Obesity has several antecedents such as lifestyle preferences, environmental factors, and cultural environment as well. Generally, it is an outcome of fats and calorie consumption, a large number of supporting evidence suggest that high sugar intake, lack of physical activity and bigger portion size all over the world. In order to reduce the negative impacts of obesity, a combination of physical activity alongside a balanced diet is needed. Schools, parents, and communities can also play a role in averting obesity. Kids’ consumption and nutritional choices are highly influenced by what they learn at home. Focusing on the causes is the best way to eliminate obesity in the long-run.