The Use of Neck Circumference as Marker of Overweight and Obesity Among Adolescents Aged 12-19 Years. A Case of Southwestern Uganda Secondary School Adolescents

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Keywords: Overweight, Obesity, neck circumference, body mass index, Adolescents

Posted Date: October 30th, 2020

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-97879/v1>

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Abstract

Background: Overweight and obesity have become more common among adolescents. Various indicators have been used to assess this burden across populations. Recent findings elsewhere have found neck circumference to be useful in defining overweight and obesity. However, the use of neck circumference as marker of overweight and obesity needs to be further explored among adolescents in Uganda.

Objective: To assess the usefulness of neck circumference as a marker of overweight and obesity.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted among secondary adolescents aged 12-19 years from May to August in 2018, Height was measured using a wall mount height board and weight using a standard weighing scale. Neck circumference was measured using an inelastic measuring tape. Pearson correlation coefficient was used to determine the correlation between neck circumference, height, weight and body mass index. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis was used to determine the suitable cutoff of neck circumference for overweight and obesity.

Results: We enrolled 616 adolescents aged 12-19 years, with mean age of 15.6 ± 2.0 years. Most (65.6%) were female. Neck circumference was significantly correlated with height ($p < 0.01$), weight ($p < 0.01$) and body mass index ($p < 0.01$). The best cutoff of neck circumference to identify participants with obesity were ≥ 31.0 cm with AUC of 0.83[0.73-0.94] and ≥ 32.0 cm with an AUC of 0.59[0.11-1.00] among the females and males respectively.

Conclusion: Neck circumference was useful in defining and hence classifying for overweight or obesity among the female adolescents in our study population. It could be useful for screening for overweight and obesity among the female adolescents.

Introduction

Overweight and Obesity according to the world health organization (WHO), are defined as excessive accumulation of fat that may impair health. Obesity and overweight are a global problem, and in 2016 alone, according to WHO, over 340 million children and adolescents aged 5–19 years were overweight or obese [1]. The burden of obesity and overweight is highly linked to the incidence of non-communicable diseases ranging from diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease (CVD) [2] among others. Several anthropometric indices have been proposed to ease the identification of overweight or obesity. Among these, body mass index (BMI) is the most commonly used anthropometric index [3, 4]. Several others such as waist circumference (WC), waist hip ratio (WHR), neck circumference (NC) and waist height ratio (WHtR) have also been proposed [5, 6]. Neck circumference, has of recent attracted attention in health research and clinical settings. It has been reported to have potential of accurately define overweight and obesity across several populations [7–13], yet it is easy to measure. A cross-sectional study conducted in Indonesia that involved up to 1554 participants found high prevalence (79.7%) of obesity. In the same study, NC was found to be significantly correlated with BMI and WC, and was found to be useful for screening for overweight and obesity [8]. The study proposed cutoffs of 33.5 cm among the females and

37 cm among the males with high value of specificity and sensitivity. Among Bangladesh adults, NC was found to have the ability to distinguish overweight and obese adults from their counterparts [11]. Findings from a study that included 864 children and adolescents from Iran, showed that NC was significantly correlated with BMI, WC and Mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) [14]. The proposed NC cutoffs for overweight or obesity were 27.5–38.3 cm in boys versus 26.7–33.4 cm in girls. All the findings give highly credible data on the usefulness of NC in screening for overweight or obesity. However, other studies are needed to localize finding to Uganda's population with emphasis on adolescents, with overweight and obesity currently affecting 12% of the Ugandan adolescents and young adults of 12–24 years [15].

Methods

This was a cross-sectional study conducted among secondary school adolescents in Mbarara Municipality, southwestern Uganda from May to August 2018.

Sociodemographic information

Age of the participants was self-reported in complete years while sex was determined based the physical biological characteristics.

Measurement of neck circumference

Neck circumference (NC) was assessed as a surrogate measure for upper body adipose tissue distribution. It was measured at the level of the laryngeal prominence using an inelastic flexible measuring tape, with the subjects in the standing position, and the head held erect and eyes facing forward to the nearest 0.1 cm [10, 16].

Measurement of height

Height was measured in centimeters with the participant shoeless and rear body parts touching the board while the head is facing forward, using a wall mount height board without shoes [16-18].

Measurement of weight

Weight was measured to the nearest 0.5kg using a standard weighing scale (Seca 762, GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg, Germany). The participants were encouraged to put on light clothes and without items in the pocket [16, 19]. The participants were not allowed to put on shoes.

Calculation of Body mass index

Body mass index (BMI) was calculated as the ratio of the weight of the participant in kilograms to height in square meters [20].

Statistical analysis

Data were collected in excel form powered by open data kit, and were analyzed using Stata 13.0 (College Station, Texas, USA). All data were analyzed and reported according sex category. The means and standard deviations (SD) were used to describe continuous variables while for the categorical data, frequencies and percentages were estimated. The associations between NC and other anthropometric variables of the studied participants were assessed using Pearson's correlation analysis. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis was used to determine optimal sex-specific cutoffs of NC in relation to BMI. The cutoff was considered as the value of NC that showed the maximum Youden's J statistic[21]. Area under the curve (AUC) and its 95% confidence interval were reported. Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

Results

Characteristics of study population

The characteristics of study participants was discussed in detail elsewhere [16]. Briefly, data of 616 adolescents, of which 212 were males was analyzed. The mean age of the participants was 15.6 ± 2.0 years, mean height of 1.6 ± 0.08 meters, weight of 59.5 ± 8.4 kg and lastly a mean BMI of 23.9 ± 3.0 kg/m².

Correlation of neck circumference with other obesity indicators

Overall, there was a significant ($r = 0.19$, $p < 0.01$) positive Pearson correlation coefficient between NC, height, weight and the BMI as shown in table 1. After stratifying for sex, all correlations were positive and significant among the males. Among the females, the correlation between NC and BMI was positive but not significant.

Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis

Among the males, a cut off of $NC \geq 29.8$ cm was well for defining obesity with an AUC of $0.60 [0.54-0.66]$ as shown in figure 1. In figure 2, the cutoff of obesity among the males was determined as $NC \geq 32.0$ cm with a recorded AUC of $0.59 [0.11-1.00]$, however, this was low and had a wide confidence interval overlapping with the null as shown in table 2. Among the females, a cutoff of $NC \geq 29.8$ cm was appropriate to indicate overweight with a recorded AUC of 0.5993 as shown in figure 3, while $NC \geq 31.0$ cm indicated obesity with a very high AUC of $0.83 [0.73-0.94]$, with of positive predictive values and negative predictive values of 0.778 and 0.741 respectively.

Discussion

The findings from our study, revealed the usefulness of measuring NC to screen for overweight and obesity among adolescents in Uganda. A positive correlation between NC and BMI was generally reported. We also determined the reliable cutoff values for overweight and obesity in both sexes, with NC being more useful and accurate among the girls in defining overweight and or obesity. This could be attributed to the fact that AUC depends greatly on the prevalence of the disease, given that overweight or

obesity were more among the females than the males in our study population. Additionally, our study findings have given a green light to large nationwide surveys to assess the usefulness of NC in defining overweight or obesity. Our findings are in agreement with several studies that reported positive significant correlations between NC, and other indicators of overweight or obesity. Among 1102 children and adolescents, a positive correlation was reported between NC, BMI and WC among others [22]. The same study proposed NC cutoffs among boys ranging from 28 to 39.0 cm, while among the girls, the cutoffs ranged from 27.0 to 34.6 cm. Furthermore, the same and related findings were reported among 412 adolescents aged 6–18 years that were recruited from the Endocrinology department of Erciyes University in Turkey[23]. The same findings were reported in Egypt, by a study that involved overweight and obese adults [24]. The other studies reporting the same related findings include[25–28]. Our study, was the first of a kind to report such results from adolescents in Uganda. Based on our findings, we recommend that an extensive and highly inclusive study be conducted to determine the overall cutoffs and further exploitation of the relationship of NC with metabolic syndrome and its components such as hyperlipidemia, diabetes and hypertension. However, despite of the results, there are several limitations to our findings. The study was considered only in southwestern Uganda and only among secondary school adolescents in Mbarara municipality, which is more urbanized municipality. This makes results generalization less likely. Additionally, our analysis was based on the AUC from ROC analysis and this is generally affected by the prevalence of the disease among the study population. Thus, the results here may not apply to areas with very high prevalence of overweight or obesity.

Conclusion

Neck circumference is an easy and noninvasive marker of obesity among the females in our study population compared to males. It can be used for screening for obesity among only the female adolescents.

List Of Abbreviations

AUC: Area under the curve

BMI: Body mass index

CI: Confidence interval

MUAC: Mid upper arm circumference

NC: Neck circumference

NPV: Negative predictive value

PPV: Positive predictive value

ROC: Receiver operating characteristic

WC: waist circumference

WHO: World health organization

WHR: Waist hip ratio

WHtR: Waist height ratio

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethical approval was obtained from Mbarara University of Science and Technology research ethics committee (IRB number: 18/03-18). Those aged 18-19 years consented for themselves, while the adolescents aged 12-17 years assented and the school administration and class their teachers consented on their behalf.

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Availability of data and materials

Data and materials were available on request from the corresponding author.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Funding

The study received no external funding.

Authors' contributions

GK, DCA and RM: Conceptualization of work & its realization, wrote the manuscript, checked the references, compiled the literature sources, data collection, statistical analysis, and interpretation of data, and wrote the manuscript. FM, HM and RN: mentored the conceptualization of work & its realization, compiling literature sources and statistical analysis, helped in data interpretation, guided manuscript writing, checked the references. AM, KAM and AN: helped in the conceptualization of the work, helped in statistical and data analysis, support to data collection. All authors read and approved the manuscript before submission.

Acknowledgements

The study participants are highly appreciated.

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Tables

Table 1
Pearson correlation coefficient between neck circumference and other obesity variables

Variable	NC (cm)					
	Male (n = 212)		Female (n = 404)		Total (n = 616)	
	r	p	r	p	r	p
Height (m)	0.59	< 0.01	0.55	< 0.01	0.56	< 0.01
Weight (kg)	0.53	< 0.01	0.70	< 0.01	0.55	< 0.01
BMI (kg/m ²)	0.09	0.21	0.40	< 0.01	0.19	< 0.01
BMI = Body mass index, NC = neck circumference						

Table 2
Showing the proposed threshold for neck circumference in defining overweight or obesity by sex

Sex	Cutoff (cm)	Se	Sp	PPV	NPV	AUC [95%CI]
Males	≥ 29.8	0.185	0.990	0.667	0.493	0.60[0.48–0.72]
Overweight	≥ 32.0	0.035	0.994	0.667	0.732	0.59[0.11-1.00]
Obesity	≥ 29.8	0.736	0.994	0.944	0.446	0.60[0.54–0.66]
Females	≥ 31.0	0.123	0.986	0.778	0.741	0.83[0.73–0.94]
Overweight						
Obesity						
PPV; positive predictive value, NPV; negative predictive value, Se; sensitivity, Sp; specificity, AUC; area under the curve, CI; confidence interval						

Figures

Figure 1

Receiver operating curve analysis of neck circumference with male overweight participants (BMI =25.0-29.9kg/m²). NC cut off ≥ 29.8 cm

Figure 2

Receiver operating curve analysis of neck circumference with male obese participants (BMI $\geq 30.0\text{kg/m}^2$). NC cut off ≥ 32.0

Figure 3

Receiver operating curve analysis of neck circumference with female overweight participants (BMI =25.0-29.9kg/m2). NC cut off ≥ 29.8 cm

Figure 4

Receiver operating curve analysis of neck circumference with female obese participants (BMI $\geq 30.0\text{kg/m}^2$). NC cut off $\geq 31.0\text{cm}$