DOES PHYSICAL FITNESS LEVEL ASSOCIATE EPIDPP17/35 WITH BODY WEIGHT STATUS AMONG SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS IN TERENGGANU, MALAYSIA?

Nurzaime Zulaily¹, Aryati Ahmad², Mohd Razif Shahril³

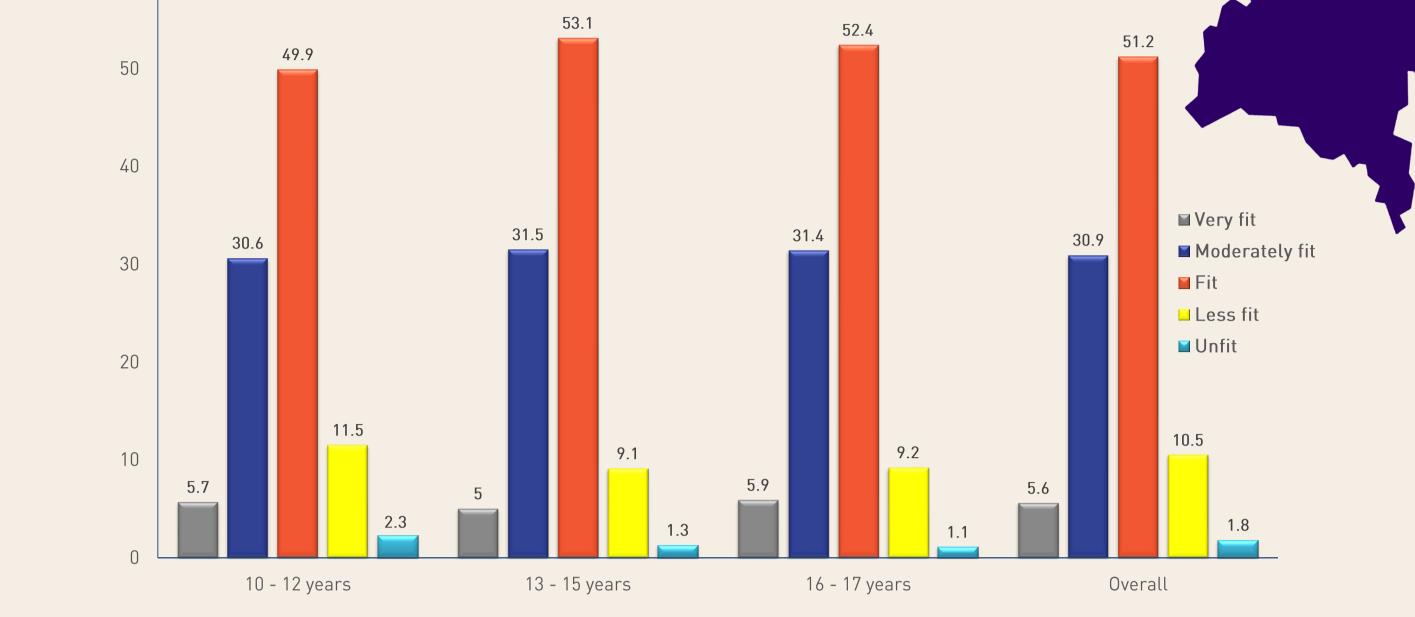
¹ Institute for Public Health, National Institutes of Health, Ministry of Health Malaysia ² School of Nutrition and Dietetics, Faculty of Health Sciences, Gong Badak Campus, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin ³ Centre for Healthy Ageing and Wellness (H-CARE), Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

POSTER ID:

Physical fitness (PF) acts as a marker for health outcomes during childhood and adolescence (1).

Decreased PF among children and adolescents was found to be associated with the increased abdominal adiposity, increased prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors, whilst also negatively psychosocial well-being and academic performance (2). I Weight State of the second state of the second especially in Terengganu is not well established.



OBJECTIVE

METHOD

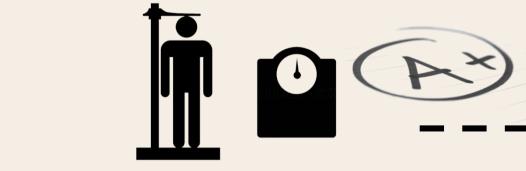
All government

schools in

Terengganu

This study was conducted to examine the association between physical fitness level and body weight status among adolescents in Terengganu, Malaysia.

> SEGAK test is a nationwide physical fitness assessment which are conducted bi-annually (in 1st and 2nd school term) and composed of five components including BMI assessment, sit-up, push-up, partial curl-up and sit and reach test.



Anthropometric and physical fitness test (SEGAK) were conducted by Physical Education teachers. BMI-forage Z-score (BAZ) calculation by WHO AnthroPlus Software (WHIO Growth Chart 5-19 years)



Uploaded to web portal (http//:www.hems.my)

Figure 1: Percentage of physical fitness categories (overall)

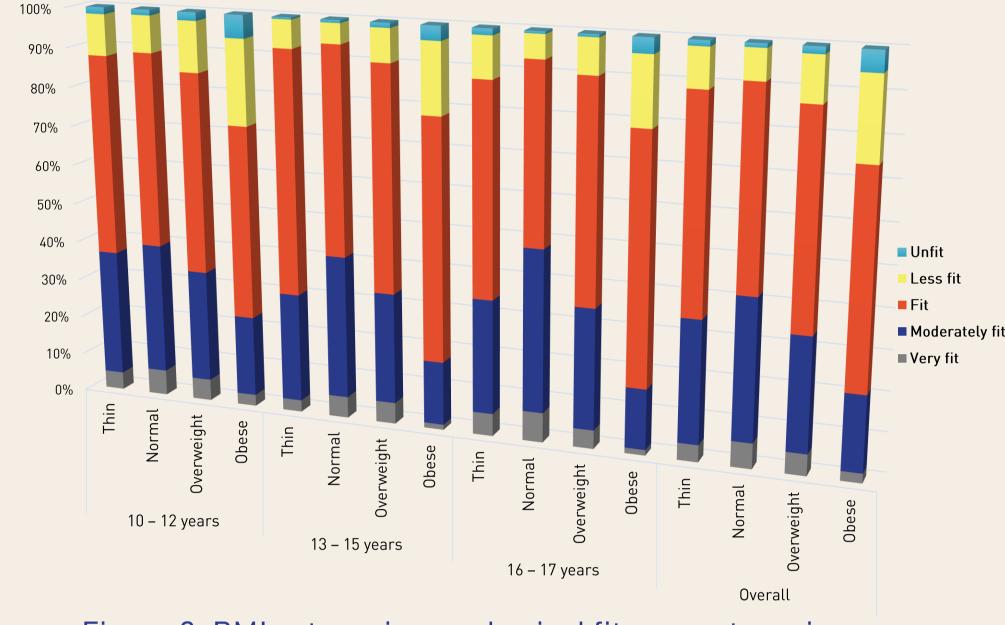


Figure 2: BMI categories vs physical fitness categories

There was also a significant association between physical fitness levels and gender, school location and also districts in all age





Physical fitness level categorized from "unfit" to "vey fit"

RESULT & DISCUSSION

Mean BMI of boys and girls aged 10 to 12, 13 to 15 and 16 to 17 years old were ranging from 18.0±4.3 kg/m² to 21.5±4.5 kg/m²

Table 1: Subject characteristics

	10 - 12	13 - 15	16 - 17	All
Age (years)				12.7 ± 2.3
Height (cm)	138.1 ± 8.9	154.0 ± 8.8	159.6 ± 8.2	145.9 ± 12.7
Weight (kg)	34.9 ± 10.8	48.7 ± 13.1	54.7 ± 13.0	41.9 ± 14.4
BMI (kg/m ²)	18.0 ± 4.2	20.4 ± 4.6	21.4 ± 4.5	19.2 ± 4.6
Fitness test				
Step-up	3.5 ± 1.2	3.2 ± 1.2	3.0 ± 1.2	3.3 ± 2.0
Push-up	3.3 ± 1.5	3.2 ± 1.4	3.4 ± 1.4	3.3 ± 1.5
Partial curl-up	3.8 ± 1.4	4.2 ± 1.2	4.2 ± 1.1	4.0 ± 1.3
Sit and reach	2.5 ± 1.0	2.7 ± 1.0	2.8 ± 1.1	2.6 ± 1.0

- groups.
- The association between BMI categories and PF level especially among obese can be explained by the high fat mass due to lack of exercise that leads to lower fitness level (3).
- Fogelholm et al. suggested that negative association between being overweight and PF may prevent physically active overweight individuals from achieving better PF level (4).

CONCLUSION

BMI, genders, school locations and districts of living were Ø associated with physical fitness level among school: adolescents.

******* Understanding the factors associated with low physical fitness ***** level among school adolescents can alert targeted interventions : and public health initiatives aimed at promoting healthier lifestyles and reducing obesity in this population.

1. Fraser BJ, Blizzard L, Schmidt MD, Juonala M, Dwyer T, Venn AJ, et al. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport Childhood cardiorespiratory fitness, muscular fitness and adult measures of glucose homeostasis. J Sci Med Sport.

- **I** There were significant differences in **mean physical fitness** score between boys and girls, school locations and districts in age groups of **10 to 12** and **13 to 15 years old** for all tests.
- Fig. 1: Nearly **50%** of boys and girls from all age groups were categorized as fit and only 4.7% to 6.6% were categorized as very fit with 0.9% to 2.3% were categorized as unfit.
- Fig. 2: Significant correlations were found between BMI categories and physical fitness level for boys (r=0.0138) and girls (r=0.138) (p<0.001).

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- 4. Fogelholm M, Stigman S, Huisman T, Metsa J. Physical fitness in adolescents with normal weight and overweight. Scand J Med Sci Sport. 2008;18(2):162-70.



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