Taj Taher

Research Project 2

Assignment 2 – Annotated Bibliography

Addressing Childhood Obesity

Langley-Evans SC, Moran VH. Childhood obesity: risk factors, prevention and management. Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics [Internet]. 2014 Sep 22; 27(5): 411-2. Available at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jhn.12254/full>

*This source is for pure background information. It provides some key statistics about the prevalence and general causes of childhood obesity. Etiology won’t be my focus in this presentation, but this resource is valuable in establishing the significance of my topic.*

Lowenstein LM, Perrin EM, Campbell MK, Tate DF, Cai J, Ammerman AS. Primary Care Providers’ Self-Efficacy and Outcome Expectations for Childhood Obesity Counseling. Childhood Obesity[Internet]. 2013 June; 9(3): 208-15. Available at: <http://online.liebertpub.com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/doi/pdfplus/10.1089/chi.2012.0119>

*With the focus of my research being how primary care physicians should address their patients with regard to obesity, it’s important to look at the physician him/herself. This source provides some insight into the kind of attitude required on the part of the physician to approach this issue. The physician’s attitude isn’t something that’s usually touched upon, which is why this source is valuable.*

Kuzel R, Larson J. Treating Childhood Obesity. Minnesota Medicine [Internet]. 2014 January; 48-50. Available at: <http://www.minnesotamedicine.com/Portals/mnmed/January%202014/Clinical_Kuzel_1401.pdf>

*As its name implies, this source directly addresses how to treat childhood obesity. More specifically, it gives a nice outline (provided by the American Academy of Pediatrics) for how the physician should handle it. Near the end it also provides some challenges, which could direct me towards additional research (or an indication of the kinds of questions I may receive at the end).*

Kallem S, Carroll-Scott A, Gilstad-Hayden K, Peters SM, McCaslin C, Ickovics JR. Children’s Report of Lifestyle Counseling Differs by BMI Status. Childhood Obesity.2013 June; 9(3): 216-22. Available at: <http://online.liebertpub.com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/doi/pdfplus/10.1089/chi.2012.0100>

*Again, this source provides information on the attitude of physicians. Looking at how much attention they give to children with varying BMI’s, it demonstrates that most of the time we let the children get really sick before taking charge. This is quite contrary to the kind of preventative medicine we should be practicing.*

Geer B, Porter RM, Haemer M, Krajicek MJ. Increasing Patient Attendance in a Pediatric Obesity Clinic: A Quality Improvement Project. Journal of Pediatric Nursing [Internet]. 2014 Sep 16. Available at: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0882596314002528>

*This source asserts the importance of frequent clinical visits. As mentioned above, people tend to only visit the doctor when they get sick. In this article, we see the value of consistent physician-patient discourse to track patient progress with obesity. Again, it’s all about changing the mentality from “the doctor is who I get medicine from” to “the doctor is my guide towards leading a healthy life”. This source is evident of the notion that physicians should be a continuous entity in one’s life rather than a temporal one.*

Douglas F, Clark J, Craig L, Campbell J, McNeill G. “It’s a balance of just getting things right”: mothers’ views about pre-school childhood obesity and obesity prevention in Scotland. BMC Public Health [Internet]. 2014; 14: 1009. Available at: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1471-2458-14-1009.pdf>

*At the end of the day, there’s only so much a physician can do with respect to childhood obesity: the majority of the responsibility lies with the parents. As such, it is imperative that physicians learn how to properly engage parents in their child’s wellbeing. To do so, the physician must understand the parents’ perspectives on the matter, and that is what this source aims to elucidate. It surveys a range of mothers from various socioeconomic backgrounds to get a sense of the attitudes of these caregivers – attitudes that may inform the atmosphere leading to their children’s obesity.*

Musher-Eizenman DR, Kiefner A. Food Parenting: A Selective Review of Current Measurement and an Empirical Examination To Inform Future Measurement. Childhood Obesity [Internet]. 2013 Aug; 9(1): S-32-9. Available at: <http://online.liebertpub.com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/doi/pdfplus/10.1089/chi.2013.0030>

*This source provides more evidence on how important family life is in determining the onset of childhood obesity (or obesity later in life). The focus of this research is preventative medicine, so for a physician to be able to address the habits that children develop at home would be integral in curbing obesity. More importantly, this research is about looking in ways children can be informed about their health without psychologically harming them. This source asserts how children can be implicitly informed through family.*

Baranowski T, O’Connor T, Hughes S, Sleddens E, Beltran A, Frankel L, Mendoza JA, Baranowski J. Houston .We Have a Problem! Measurement of Parenting. Childhood Obesity [Internet]. 2013 Aug; 9(1): S-1-4. Available at: <http://online.liebertpub.com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/doi/pdfplus/10.1089/chi.2013.0040>

*Here we have a discussion of the various parenting styles that are commonly implemented at home, and the kinds of consequences they have on a child’s health and habits. It won’t be enough for a physician to inform parents of their child’s health issues, but to provide ways in which to cure them. So much of this topic is related to attitude, and this source offers further evidence to that.*

Patrick H, Hennessy E, McSpadden K, Oh A. Parenting Styles and Practices in Children’s Obesogenic Behaviors: Scientific Gaps and Future Research Directions. Childhood Obesity [Internet]. 2013 Aug; 9(1): S-73-86. Available at: <http://online.liebertpub.com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/doi/pdfplus/10.1089/chi.2013.0039>

*This source treads on common ground with the previous article in regard to parenting styles, but its value comes near the end when it discusses potential directions of research for the future. This may not be as pertinent during the first five minutes of my presentation, but given the audience, it may be handy for the question/answer portion.*

Sallinen BJ, Schaffer S, Woolford SJ. In Their Own Words: Learning from Families Attending a Multidisciplinary Pediatric Weight Management Program at the YMCA. Childhood Obesity [Internet]. 2013 June; 9(3): 200-7. Available at: <http://online.liebertpub.com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/doi/pdfplus/10.1089/chi.2012.0106>

*Once again, the focus of this research project is not etiology; we already know that to cure obesity, it’s technically as simple as eating healthy and exercising (balancing inputs and outputs). Rather, this research is concerned with how these changes can be brought about in a way that facilitates lifelong health. This source provides an example of a way in which families can do this.*

*Bekky's Notes:*

* *Really nice sources, and terrific summaries of the content and how it is relevant to your project. For the most part, you've done a great job with the citations, but there are a couple rules about NML style that need to be addressed (I had to look it up!):* 
  + **Journal titles are abbreviated; book titles are not.** The Journal titles here are not abbreviated. Example: Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics should be *J Hum Nutr Diet.* If you’re not sure of the appropriate abbreviation, check it on PubMed.
  + **Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan.**  Here you've done this correctly for some, but others have the entire month spelled out.

*The NML Guide I looked at can be found here:* <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/citingmedicine>

Hi Taj- Overall- great job on your references and keeping to the NLM format! You did an excellent job finding a variety of references for a well-researched paper. There is a difference in how you should cite journal articles found on a library website or resource website, vs. journal articles pulled from the actual website for the journal or webpage that posts the article. For example, if you’ve found the article from PubMed or UW Libraries just cite as a journal article and include a DOI or PubMed ID. There are examples in the assignment info sheet I emailed on Oct. 1. Let me know if you have any questions! -Megan