COMSATS University Islamabad

HUM102 Report Writing Skills

Assignment # 1

Spring2021

Assignment: 1

Report Writing Skills

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Read the executive summary thoroughly and attempt the questions given below:

The prevailing of fast food consumption and obesity in Iranian student is high. Fast food consumption was associate with abdominal obesity based on WHR, but did not has related to general obesity based on BMI. In an analytical cross-sectional study, 300 students were selected random from the two largest universities in Qom, center of Iran, studying in medical and basic sciences fields in 2015. I successfully collected the data by a modified version of NELSON'S fast food questionnaire and anthropometric measures including Waist-Hip Ratio (WHR) and Body Mass Index (BMI). Chi-square, independent t-test, and multivariate logistic regression were used for statistical analysis. I want to estimate the prevalence of fast food consumption and to assess its association with abdominal and general obesity. My results has shown that, 72.4% (67.4% in females vs 80.7% in males) had at least one type of fast food consumption in the recent month including sandwich 44.4%, pizza 39.7% and fried chicken 13.8%, The obesity prevalence based on BMI and WHR was 21.3% (95% Cl: 19.4, 23.2%) and 33.2% (95% Cl: 0.7, 35.7), respectively. Fast food consumption was related to abdominal obesity as WHR (OR: 1.46, 95% Cl: 1.11, 2.26), but was not related to general obesity as BMI (OR: 0.97, 95% Cl: 0.63, 1.52). Nowadays, the prevailing of both fast food consumption and obesity has increased.

A. Identify different parts of the Executive summary as discussed in Lecture 03.

Abstract:

Purpose: Nowadays, the prevalence of both fast food consumption and obesity has increased. This study aim to estimate the prevalence of fast food consumption and to assess its association with abdominal and general obesity.

Methods: In an analytical cross-sectional study, 300 students were selected randomly from the two largest universities in Qom, center of Iran, studying in medical and basic sciences fields in 2015. Data collection was conducted by a modified version of the NELSON'S fast food questionnaire and anthropometric measures including Waist-Hip Ratio (WHR) and Body Mass Index (BMI). Chi-square, independent t-test, and multivariate logistic regression were used for statistical analysis.

Results: According to our results, 72.4% (67.4% in females vs 80.7% in males) had at least one type of fast food consumption in the recent month including sandwich 44.4%, pizza 39.7% and fried chicken 13.8%, The obesity prevalence based on BMI and WHR was 21.3% (95% Cl: 19.4, 23.2) and 33.2% (95% Cl: 0.7, 35.7), respectively. Fast food consumption was related to abdominal obesity as WHR (OR: 1.46, 95% Cl: 1.11, 2.26), but was not related to the general obesity as a BMI (OR: 0.97, 95% Cl: 0.63, 1.52).

Conclusions: The prevalence of fast food consumption and obesity in Iranian student is high. Fast food consumption was associated with abdominal obesity based on the WHR, but did not relate to the general obesity based on BMI.

B. Put all the parts in the correct order (in which they should appear in the summary)

➔ **Part B :**

Nowadays, the prevailing of both fast food consumption and obesity has increased. This study aim to estimate the prevalence of fast food consumption and to assess its association with abdominal and general obesity. In an analytical cross-sectional study, 300 students were selected randomly from the two largest universities in Qom, center of Iran, studying in medical and basic sciences fields in 2015. Data collection was conducted by a modified version of the NELSON'S fast food questionnaire and anthropometric measures including Waist-Hip Ratio (WHR) and Body Mass Index (BMI). Chi-square, independent t-test, and multivariate logistic regression were used for statistical analysis. According to our results, 72.4% (67.4% in females vs 80.7% in males) had at least one type of fast food consumption in the recent month including sandwich 44.4%, pizza 39.7% and fried chicken 13.8%, The obesity prevalence based on BMI and WHR was 21.3% (95% Cl: 19.4, 23.2) and 33.2% (95% Cl: 0.7, 35.7), respectively. Fast food consumption was related to abdominal obesity as WHR (OR: 1.46, 95% Cl: 1.11, 2.26), but was not related to the general obesity as **a** BMI (OR: 0.97, 95% Cl: 0.63, 1.52). The prevalence of fast food consumption and obesity in Iranian student is high. Fast food consumption was associated with abdominal obesity based on the WHR, but did not relate to the general obesity based on BMI.

Identify and rectify the errors (grammatical and technical writing characteristics).

Part C: Error Rectification

The errors in this Abstract are:

- Use of personal pronouns (I)
- Mistakes in active verbs / active voice.
- Punctuation Error
- Order Mistake
- Grammatical Errors
- No recommendations

Rectified – (Error Free) –

Nowadays, the **prevalence** of both fast food consumption and obesity has increased. **This study aim** to estimate the prevalence of fast food consumption and to assess its association with abdominal and general obesity. In an analytical cross-sectional study, 300 students were selected randomly from the two largest universities in Qom, center of Iran, studying in medical and basic sciences fields in 2015. **Data collection** was conducted by a modified version of the NELSON'S fast food questionnaire and anthropometric measures including Waist-Hip Ratio (WHR) and Body Mass Index (BMI). Chi-square, independent t-test, and multivariate logistic regression were used for statistical analysis. According to our results, 72.4% (67.4% in females vs 80.7% in males) had at least one type of fast food consumption in the recent month including sandwich 44.4%, pizza 39.7% and fried chicken 13.8%, The obesity prevalence based on BMI and WHR was 21.3% (95% Cl: 19.4, 23.2) and 33.2% (95% Cl: 0.7, 35.7), respectively. Fast food consumption was related to abdominal obesity as WHR (OR: 1.46, 95% Cl: 1.11, 2.26), but was not related to the general obesity as a BMI (OR: 0.97, 95% Cl: 0.63, 1.52). The **prevalence** of fast food consumption and obesity in Iranian student is high. Fast food consumption was associated with abdominal obesity based on the WHR**,** but did not relate to the general obesity based on BMI.

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