**ALY6980 20480 Capstone SEC 01 Winter 2024 CPS [BOS-1-HY]**

**Module 2 Assignment — Annotated Bibliography (Article 1,2,3)**

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**Annotated Bibliography (Article 1,2,3)**

**References:**

Lobstein, T., Jackson-Leach, R., Moodie, M. L., Hall, K. D., Gortmaker, S. L., Swinburn, B. A., James, W. P., Wang, Y., & McPherson, K. (2015). Child and adolescent obesity: Part of a bigger picture. *The Lancet*, *385*(9986), 2510–2520. <https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(14)61746-3>

**Original website:**<https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(14)61746-3/fulltext>

**Summary:**

This article by Lobstein et al. presents an extensive study on the rise of childhood and adolescent obesity within a single generation, highlighting its rapid increase in both high-income and low-to-middle-income countries. The study delves into the complexities of child obesity, including its coexistence with undernutrition and growth retardation in certain regions. The researchers emphasize the need for comprehensive nutrition policies that address not only obesity but also the risk of undernourishment and stunted growth. They point out the failure of current policies to effectively combat the marketing strategies of unhealthy food and beverage products, especially those targeting children. The article also discusses the cost-effectiveness of various obesity prevention interventions, underscoring the need for a broader policy approach that encompasses both health and economic considerations.

The paper's analysis of the multifaceted nature of child obesity provides crucial insights into the environmental and policy factors that contribute to this growing public health issue. It underlines the importance of global and localized strategies that go beyond mere weight management, focusing instead on overall nutritional health and growth. Additionally, the study sheds light on the impact of commercial interests on children's diets and the need for stronger governance in food supply and marketing.

**Usage:**

This article is instrumental for public health organizations and policymakers aiming to develop comprehensive strategies to address childhood obesity. Its detailed examination of the interplay between obesity, undernutrition, and economic factors provides a nuanced perspective essential for formulating effective public health policies and interventions. The findings can guide the creation of balanced nutrition programs that simultaneously address obesity and undernutrition, particularly in regions experiencing both. The emphasis on policy and environmental factors also serves as a valuable resource for advocacy groups working to regulate food marketing to children and reshape food systems for better health outcomes.

**Annotated Bibliography (Article 2)**

**References:**

Chan, R. S. M., & Woo, J. (2010). Prevention of overweight and obesity: How effective is the current public health approach. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, *7*(3), 765–783. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph7030765>

**Summary:**

Chan and Woo (2010) critically evaluate the effectiveness of current public health strategies in preventing overweight and obesity, a significant global health concern. Their review covers the definitions of overweight and obesity across various age groups and ethnicities, the health consequences of obesity, contributing factors, and the efficacy of existing public health interventions. The study underscores the multifactorial etiology of obesity, involving genetics, hormones, social, and environmental factors. It highlights the challenges in implementing effective public health interventions due to varying definitions of obesity, cultural differences, and the complex interplay of environmental and lifestyle factors. The authors emphasize the need for multifaceted public health strategies that involve different stakeholders and address the socio-economic environment, lifestyle behaviors, and policy-level interventions. Despite the acknowledged challenges, the paper concludes that individual lifestyle changes remain crucial in combating the obesity epidemic and calls for further research on motivations for behavioral change.

The paper provides a comprehensive overview of the complexities surrounding obesity prevention and the limitations of current public health approaches. It suggests the necessity for more tailored and culturally sensitive strategies, highlighting the importance of understanding the diverse factors contributing to obesity to develop more effective interventions.

**Usage:**

This article is valuable for health policy makers and public health professionals in designing and implementing obesity prevention programs. It offers insights into the multifaceted nature of obesity and the need for comprehensive approaches that consider socio-economic, environmental, and individual behavioral factors. The findings can guide the development of culturally sensitive, multi-level strategies that address not only public health interventions but also individual behavioral changes. This is particularly relevant for organizations aiming to develop obesity prevention programs that are effective across diverse populations and can complement the insights gained from the previous article by providing a broader understanding of the challenges in obesity prevention and the need for diverse, multi-stakeholder approaches.

**Annotated Bibliography (Article 3)**

**References:**

Newacheck, P. W., Hung, Y. Y., Jane Park, M., Brindis, C. D., & Irwin, C. E. (2003). Disparities in adolescent health and health care: Does socioeconomic status matter? *Health Services Research*, *38*(5), 1235–1252. https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-6773.00174

**Summary:**

Newacheck et al. (2003) examine the impact of socioeconomic status (SES) on health disparities among adolescents. Utilizing data from the National Health Interview Surveys of 1999 and 2000, the study assesses health status, health insurance coverage, access to and satisfaction with care, utilization, and unmet health needs across different income groups. The findings reveal significant disparities, with adolescents from lower-income families experiencing worse outcomes in most health status measures, reduced access to care, and higher rates of unmet health needs compared to those from middle- and higher-income families. This study indicates that despite expansions in Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), considerable inequities persist, highlighting the need for more effective enrollment strategies and addressing nonfinancial barriers to care.

The research provides a comprehensive analysis of how SES influences adolescent health and access to healthcare services. It underscores the need for policy interventions that focus not only on financial aspects of health care access but also on broader socio-economic and environmental factors affecting adolescent health.

**Usage:**

This article is crucial for organizations and policymakers working to address health disparities among adolescents, especially those from low-income backgrounds. It provides evidence that financial support programs like Medicaid and SCHIP, while necessary, are not sufficient on their own to eliminate health disparities. The study's findings can inform the development of more holistic health policies and interventions that take into account the broader socio-economic context affecting adolescent health. These insights complement the previous articles by emphasizing the importance of considering socio-economic factors in health policy and intervention design, especially for vulnerable populations like adolescents from low-income families. This perspective is essential for creating equitable health systems that address not only the clinical aspects of care but also the underlying social determinants of health.