

Prevalence and pattern of overweight and obesity in three rural communities in southwest Nigeria

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Background: Limited data exist on the prevalence of overweight and obesity in the Nigerian adult rural population. This study therefore assessed the prevalence and pattern of overweight and obesity in adults in three rural communities of the Ife North Local Government Area, Nigeria.

Materials and methods: A total of 777 adults between 20 and 90 years of age were recruited into this cross-sectional study, which was performed over a 6-month period using a multistage proportional stratified random sampling technique. Sociodemographic data and anthropometric variables were obtained.

Results: A total of 385 (49.5%) men and 395 (50.5%) women participated in the study. The mean age and body mass index of the participants were 36.3±14.3 years and 23.53±4.6 kg/m², respectively. The overall crude prevalence of overweight and obesity in the total population were 20.8% and 8.4%, respectively. Obesity increased across the age gradient, peaking in the 51- to 60-year age-group in men and women. Among the overweight and obese subjects (n=227), 70.9% of them were overweight and the remaining 29.1% were obese, with class I obesity accounting for 20.7% of these overweight and obese subjects.

Conclusion: The prevalence of overweight and obesity in these communities was 20.8% and 8.4% respectively, indicating a trend towards increased prevalence. Class I obesity is the most common obesity pattern, and obesity increased across the age gradient, peaking in the 51- to 60-year age-group. There is a need for regular community education on healthy lifestyles, and regular health screening to control the rising prevalence of overweight and obesity, as well as to prevent or reduce the risk of obesity comorbidities in these communities.

Keywords: obesity, prevalence, rural, communities, Osun State, Nigeria

Introduction

Obesity is associated with an increased risk of multiple health problems and many comorbid conditions, such as cardiovascular diseases, type 2 diabetes, hypertension, certain cancers, and sleep apnea/sleep-disordered breathing.¹⁻⁴ In addition, obesity is becoming a global pandemic,⁵ and there has been an explosive increase in its prevalence worldwide in recent times.^{6,7} This has led to increased morbidity and mortality globally.^{6,7}

Cardiovascular diseases produce the greatest morbidity and mortality among these comorbidities, and the greater the obesity, the higher the morbidity and mortality rates.¹ Cardiovascular diseases that have been associated with obesity include hypertension, heart failure, arrhythmias, ischemic heart disease, obesity-related cardiomyopathy, stroke, and sudden death.⁵ The end result of this is loss of productivity and increased

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burden on health care systems. Altered metabolic profile and changes in the structure and function of the cardiovascular system have been suggested to be responsible for the morbidities seen in obesity.⁵

The development of obesity has been attributed to the combination of environmental and genetic factors. Presently, there over 35 independent genetic risk loci that have been identified for obesity.⁸ The genetic loci regulate eating habits as well as body metabolism and the body's response to exercise and eating.⁵ These loci lead to the development of obesity in environments favorable to it.⁵ Increasing numbers of communities worldwide are becoming favorable to the development of obesity or overweight as a result of dietary changes and sedentary living. The prevalence of obesity is rising in urban adult Nigerians⁹⁻¹¹ and preschool children,¹² and mirrors the ongoing global epidemic in children and adults.⁵ In many communities in Nigeria, there are no inbuilt community facilities to encourage regular exercise, and the combination of poverty and poor nutritional education make individuals adopt poor dietary habits.

Some data exist on the prevalence of overweight and obesity among urban and semiurban adult Nigerians.^{10,11,13-19} However, limited information exists on the prevalence of cardiometabolic risk factors, including overweight and obesity, in the adult Nigerian population, especially in the rural setting.²⁰⁻²⁵

This study therefore assessed the prevalence and pattern of overweight and obesity in adult populations living in three rural communities of the Ife North Local Government Area (LGA) of Osun State, southwest Nigeria. This will further help define the prevalence and pattern of overweight and obesity in this rural population, and also add to the national and global database.

Materials and methods

A total of 777 adults between 20 and 90 years of age from three rural towns of the Ife North LGA of Osun State, southwest Nigeria, were recruited into this cross-sectional study, which was carried out over a 6-month period using a multistage proportional stratified random sampling technique.²⁶ The minimum sample size was determined using the formula for calculating sample size in the population,²⁷ and the population of the LGA was 153,274, according to the 2006 population census.²⁸ The study procedure followed the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines for conducting community surveys.^{29,30} The dominant occupation and economic activities of the people of the LGA center around farming, agro-allied productions, trading, artisanship, school administration, teaching, and cottage industries.³¹ There are civil servants

in the services of local, state, and federal governments with other corporate and private businesses. The dominant language is Yoruba, and the LGA is the home of Yoruba ethnic group.³¹ The permission of the traditional rulers of each community was sought and informed consent obtained from each participant. The participants' data were collected after community mobilization and consent. The three major towns – Ipetumodu, Edunabon, and Moro – were randomly selected from the seven major towns of Ife North LGA. Ten percent of the census enumeration areas (EAs) were randomly selected from each town which translated to 80 EAs for Ipetumodu, 34 EAs for Edunabon, and 13 EAs for Moro. Six households per EA were randomly selected in Ipetumodu, ten households per EA in Edunabon, and 23 households per EA in Moro. In each household, at least one eligible and consented respondent (aged 20 years and older) was interviewed.

Ethical approval was given by the Ethics and Research Committee of the Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospitals Complex, Ile-Ife. All sociodemographic data were obtained by using a standard questionnaire, and anthropometric variables were measured.³² The international classification of adult overweight and obesity according to body mass index (BMI) adapted from the WHO³³ was used to define overweight and obesity. Weight was measured in kilograms with a bathroom weighing scale, with subjects standing, arms hanging naturally by the sides, and footwear off. Height was measured using a stadiometer in meters at the crown of the head without any footwear or headgear and the patient looking straight ahead.³²

Using this classification,³³ BMI was categorized as follows:

- underweight = <18.5 kg/m²
- normal = ≥18.5–24.9 kg/m²
- overweight = 25–29.9 kg/m²
- class I obesity = 30–34.9 kg/m²
- class II obesity = 35–39.9 kg/m²
- class III (commonly called severe or morbid obesity) = ≥40 kg/m²

Table 1 Characteristics of the subjects (n=777)

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean ± SD
Age, years	21	90	36.3±14.3
Height, m	1.20	1.90	1.6±0.1
Weight, kg	32	128	63.4±12.2
Waist circumference, cm	32	140	81.0±12.2
Hip circumference, cm	38	152	92.4±13.3
BMI, kg/m ²	12.9	50.0	23.5±4.6

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; BMI, body mass index.

Table 2 Differences in results between males and females (n=777)

	Male (n=382), mean \pm SD	Female (n=395), mean \pm SD	P-value
Age, years	35.7 \pm 13.4	36.9 \pm 15.2	0.269
Height, m	1.66 \pm 0.1	1.64 \pm 0.1	0.002**
Weight, kg	65.2 \pm 11.9	62.1 \pm 12.3	0.000**
Waist circumference, cm	82.1 \pm 12.3	80.0 \pm 12.1	0.020*
Hip circumference, cm	93.4 \pm 12.5	91.4 \pm 14.0	0.038*
BMI, kg/m ²	23.8 \pm 4.6	23.2 \pm 4.6	0.287

Notes: **P<0.001; *P<0.05.

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; BMI, body mass index.

Waist circumferences (WC) and hip circumference (HC) were also measured according to the WHO protocol.^{30,34} WC values \geq 102 cm for males and \geq 88 cm for females were regarded as abdominal obesity.²⁴

Data analysis

The data were summarized using descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviations, and percentages). Independent *t*-tests were used to compare the age and physical characteristics of males and females. Significant differences of values of variables across the age-groups were determined by analysis of variance. Multiple comparisons between the groups were performed by one-way analysis of variance with Duncan's post hoc test. $P \leq 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. The data were analyzed using SPSS 16 (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA) software.

Results

A total of 777 adults participated in the study (385 [49.5%] men and 395 [50.5%] women), as shown in Table 1. The mean

age and BMI of the participants were 36.3 \pm 14.3 years and 23.53 \pm 4.6 kg/m², respectively. The mean BMI for males and females was 23.8 \pm 4.6 kg/m² and 23.2 \pm 4.6 kg/m², respectively, as shown in Table 2. The overall crude prevalence of overweight and obesity in the total population was 20.8% and 8.4%, respectively. Obesity using BMI increased across the age gradient, peaking in the 51- to 60-year age-group in men and women (Table 3). Mean WC and HC also increased across the age gradient, peaking in the 51 to 60-year age-group in the total population (Table 4). Among the overweight and obese subjects (n=227), 70.9% of them were overweight and the remaining 29.1% were obese (Table 5). Class I obesity was the most common obesity pattern, accounting for 20.7% among these overweight and obese subjects (Table 5), 71.4% of the obese subjects, and 6% of the total study population (Table 3).

Discussion

The prevalence of overweight and obesity in these three rural communities of 20.8% and 8.4%, respectively, is less than the prevalence rates of overweight and obesity of 32.7% and 22.2% in an urban community in southwest Nigeria,³⁵ 35.1% and 9.8% in north-central Nigeria,³⁶ and 23.4% and 17.1% by Amoah in Ghana,³⁷ respectively. This finding thus corroborates earlier studies that observed a higher prevalence of obesity and/or overweight in urban and semiurban populations compared with rural populations in Africa.^{10,11,13,15,17,20,38-41}

Therefore, the prevalence of obesity in these rural communities is less than the 12.5% we obtained in the neighboring semiurban community in Ile-Ife,¹¹ the 21.3% obtained

Table 3 Percentage distribution of body mass index by age and sex

Sex and age-groups (years)	n	Distribution of subjects' body mass index (%)					
		<18.49 kg/m ²	18.5-24.9 kg/m ²	25.0-29.9 kg/m ²	30.0-34.9 kg/m ²	35.0-39.9 kg/m ²	>40.0 kg/m ²
Men							
21-30	193	8.3	65.3	21.2	4.1	1.0	-
31-40	90	6.7	57.8	23.3	8.9	-	3.3
41-50	43	11.6	51.2	23.3	11.6	2.3	-
51-60	37	5.4	35.1	29.7	21.6	8.1	-
61+	19	21.1	63.2	10.5	5.3	-	-
All men	382	8.6	58.9	22.3	7.9	1.6	0.8
Women							
21-30	190	7.9	68.9	18.9	2.6	0.5	1.1
31-40	95	6.3	64.2	18.9	5.3	2.1	3.2
41-50	46	15.2	54.3	21.7	4.3	4.3	-
51-60	24	12.5	54.2	20.8	12.5	-	-
61+	40	12.5	67.5	15.0	5.0	-	-
All women	395	9.1	65.1	19.0	4.3	1.3	1.3
Total	777	8.9	61.9	20.8	6.0	1.4	1.0

Table 4 Values of WC and HC across age-groups (n=777)

Age-group	n	WC (cm)	HC (cm)
		Mean \pm SD	Mean \pm SD
21–30 years	383	77.7 \pm 9.2 ^a	90.4 \pm 10.8 ^a
31–40 years	185	82.9 \pm 14.6 ^b	94.5 \pm 16.3 ^{b,c}
41–50 years	89	84.4 \pm 12.1 ^{b,c}	94.2 \pm 13.0 ^{b,c}
51–60 years	61	87.1 \pm 15.4 ^c	96.3 \pm 16.3 ^c
61+ years	59	85.3 \pm 12.1 ^{b,c}	91.6 \pm 12.8 ^{b,b}
Total	777	81.0 \pm 12.2	92.4 \pm 13.2
P-value		0.000	0.000

Notes: ^{a-c}Using Duncan's post hoc test, group a is different from b, and b from c. **Abbreviations:** SD, standard deviation; WC, waist circumference; HC, hip circumference.

by Sani et al in an urban community in Katsina, northern Nigeria,¹⁵ and the 8.82% by Olatunbosun et al obtained in an urban community in Ibadan, southwest Nigeria.¹⁰ Oyeyemi et al³⁸ also obtained an overweight prevalence of 22.8% among urban adults in Maiduguri, northern Nigeria, higher than the prevalence of 20.8% in this study.

In addition, Adediran et al,¹³ in their recent study of anthropometric differences among natives of Abuja, Nigeria living in urban and rural communities, found that all anthropometric indices of overweight and obesity considered in their study were significantly higher in the urban than in the rural population. Overweight and obesity were significantly prevalent among their urban population.¹³ Ntandou et al in the Republic of Benin also showed a positive rural–urban gradient in the prevalence of abdominal obesity,⁴⁰ and mean BMI in this study was lower than that reported among adults in an urban area of Abuja, Nigeria³⁹ and US blacks.⁴¹ It has been suggested that better nutrition and increased physical activity are responsible for this positive rural–urban gradient.⁴⁰

Mean WC and HC increased with age, and peaked in the 51- to 60-year age-group. Mean BMI increased with age in both sexes, and peaked in the 51- to 60-year age-group in males and females. This peak is similar to the findings of

Earlier reports indicated that the prevalence of obesity in the rural population in Nigeria is relatively low. For example,

Table 5 Prevalence of overweight and obesity of all participants by sex

Prevalence	Male (n=125)	Female (n=102)	Total population (n=227)
Overweight (%)	68.8	73.5	70.9
Class I obesity (%)	24.0	46.7	35.5
Class II obesity (%)	4.8	4.9	4.8
Class III obesity (%)	2.4	4.9	3.5

Okesina et al²³ in 1999 reported obesity prevalence of 2% in three rural villages around Maiduguri in northeastern Nigeria. However, recent prevalence reports indicated that the prevalence is increasing, and they confirmed our finding of increased prevalence of overweight and obesity in this rural adult Nigerian population.^{14,18,20,21,24} Iloh et al²⁵ also reported a high prevalence of obesity among rural adult Nigerians in Imo State, southeastern Nigeria, of 6.0%. They also found that class I obesity (86.1%) was the most common pattern among this rural population, which supported our finding that class I obesity (71.4%) was the most common obesity pattern in our obese subjects.

This study finding of increased prevalence of overweight and obesity in the rural adult Nigerian population, supported by other recent reports,^{14,18,20,21,24,25} should alert the health authorities at all levels of government and community leaders on the need to include the prevention and control of overweight and obesity as well as the risk of obesity comorbidities in the planning of health services for these rural communities. There should be regular community education on lifestyle modification, and regular health screening to facilitate the early detection of overweight and obesity, as well as the institution of appropriate preventive and therapeutic measures.^{20,25}

Conclusion

The prevalence of overweight and obesity in the three rural communities was 20.8% and 8.4% respectively, indicating a trend towards increased prevalence. Class I obesity is the most common obesity pattern, and obesity increased across the age gradient, peaking in the 51 to 60-year age-group in both men and women. There is a need for regular community education on healthy lifestyles, and regular health screening to control the rising prevalence of overweight and obesity, as well as to prevent or reduce the risk of obesity comorbidities in these communities.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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