Seven Methods of Indicating Childhood Metabolic Syndrome

shahin koohmanaee; setila dalili; rad afagh hassanzadeh; Jafari Seyyedeh Forough

- Introduction: Metabolic syndrome (METs) has different complications such as cardiovascular diseases and diabetes type 2 (1,2). These complications commonly occur by the insulin resistance caused by increasing central obesity or general obesity and overweight (3). So, early diagnosis of metabolic syndrome in children is important. As it was informed, there is no uniform definition for METs. In this study, we aimed to define METs from different viewpoints to determine the most appropriate method that could be used for early METs diagnosis in general population and treat them immediately

- Materials and Methods This study was an analytic cross-sectional study which was conducted on 725, twelve year-old-girls and boys from Rasht city in Iran. METs was defined based on different methods

- Data were reported by descriptive statistics (number, percent, mean, and standard deviation) and analyzed by Cohen's kappa coefficient correlation and chi-square in SPSS version 19.

- results: The highest and lowest percentages of METs were obtained by DE Ferranti (17.5%) and viner et al., (0.8%) methods, respectively. Results showed that viner et al., had the highest degree of agreement with NCEP ATPIII and the lowest with DE Ferranti. Furthermore, De Ferranti showed the highest degree of agreement with NHANESIII and the lowest with Viner et al.,

- Conclusions: According to results, the identification of the cut off points of obesity could help to promote public health care.