

Health Studies User Conference 2023,London,UCL



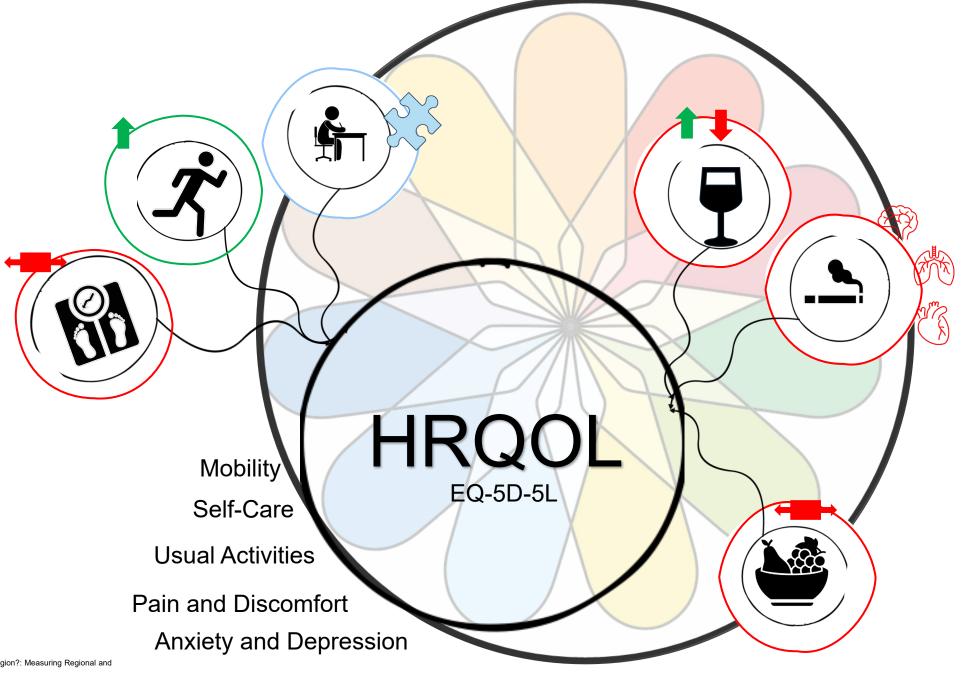
Better Quality of life:

Healthy Human Movement Behaviour might be more important than healthy BMI and waist circumference.

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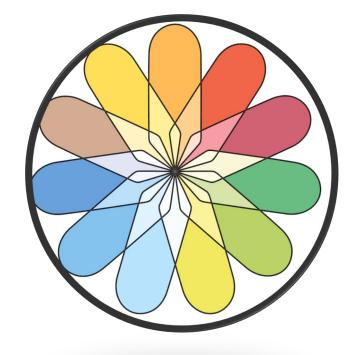


1-Investigating whether HRBs cluster within-population and see if physical activity

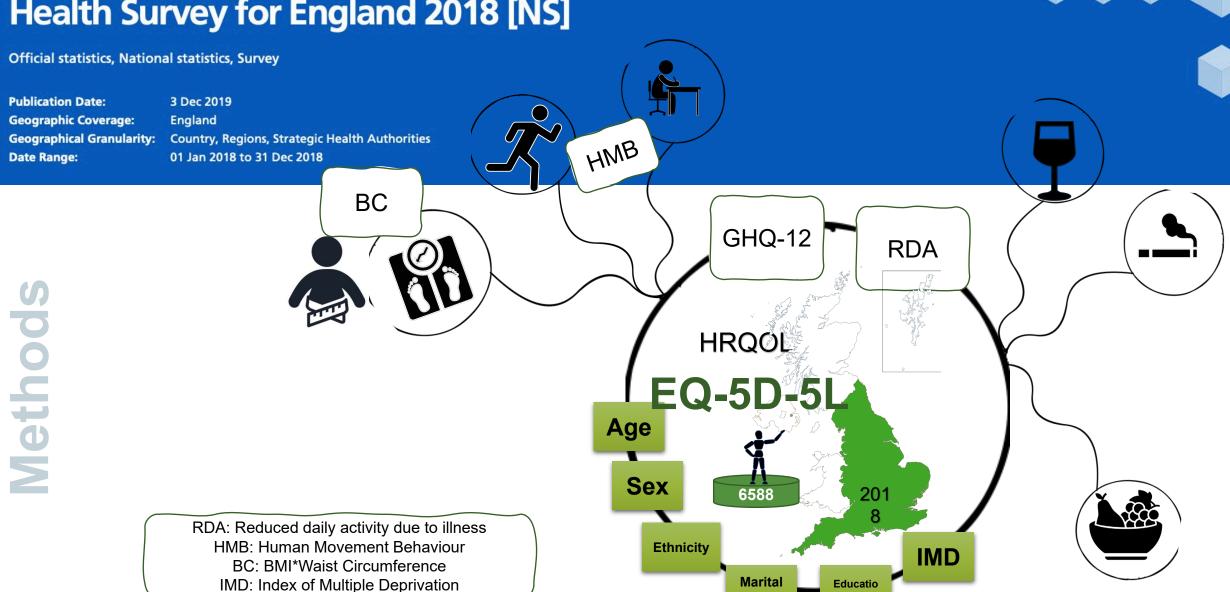
clusters with any other health-related behaviour.

2-Constructing a HRBs focused model

3-Examining whether the model can validly predict HRQOL

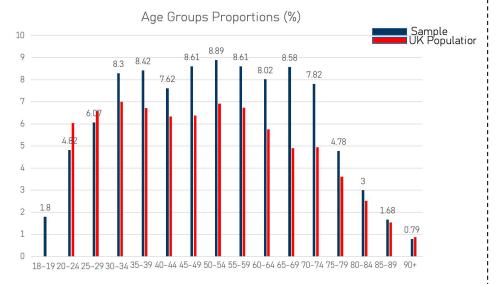


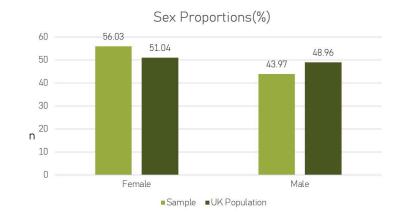
Health Survey for England 2018 [NS]



Status

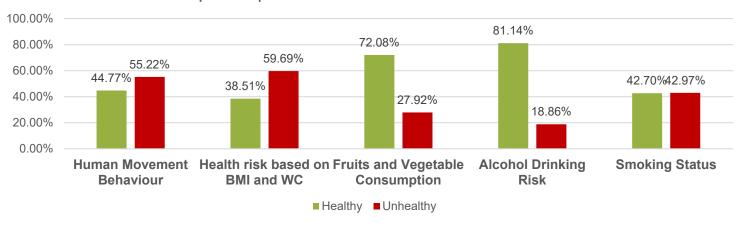
Participants Characteristics (n=6588)







Sample Proportions For Health Related Behaviours



Variable	Healthy	Unhealthy		
ВС	No increased Risk	Increased Risk +High Risk very High Risk		
HMB	Low Risk	Medium Risk+ High Risk		
Smoking	Never Smoked +Ex-Smoker	Current Smoker		
AC	Not Drinker+ Low-Risk Drinker	Moderate Risk+ High Risk		
FVC	More than five portions	Less than five portions		

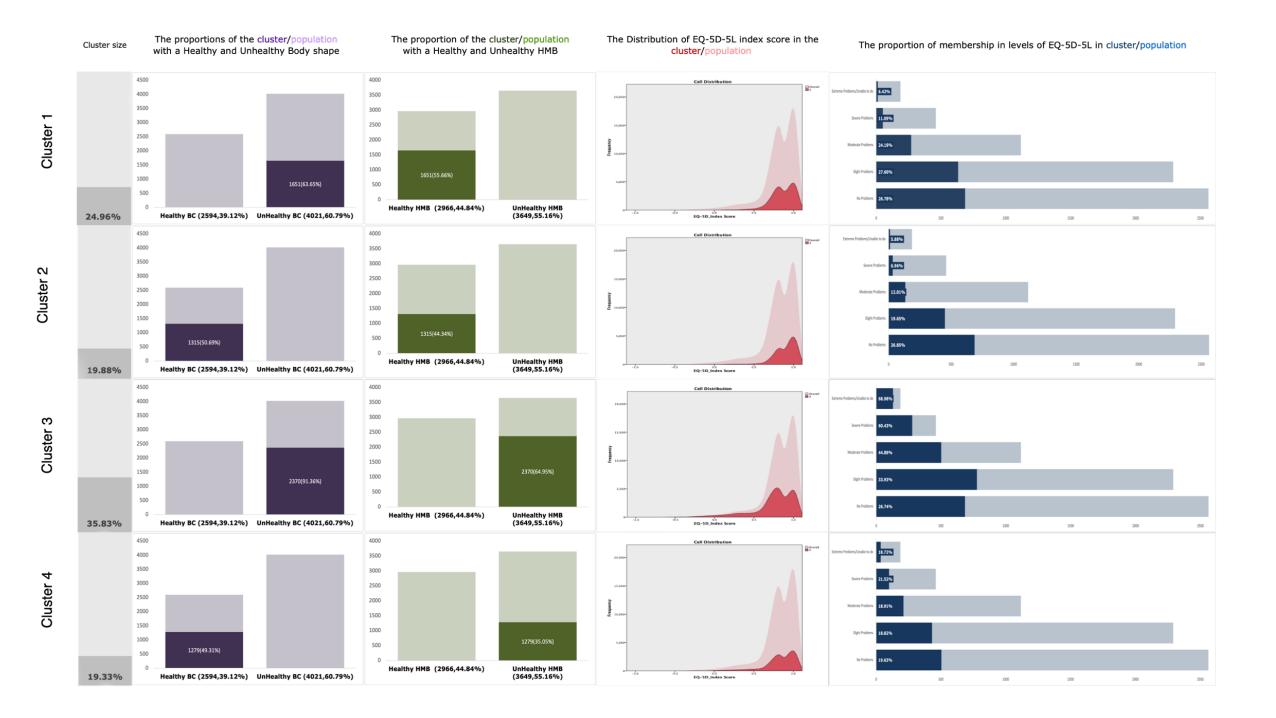
Ratio of Sizes	нмв	ВС	Drinking	Smoking	FVC	Number of clusters
2.48						5
11.65						14
12.1						14
14.73						14
7.67						11
8.03						11
9.23						8
7.4						8
6.1						8
15.08						8
21.79						8
19.7						8
18.81						8
21.72						8
12.84						7
1.89						4
4.95						4
5.1						4
3.33						4
6.92						4
6.22						4
3.91						4
12.82						4
12.67						4
15.38						4

The maximum number of Clusters to identify was set to 15. The ratio of sizes under 2 was accepTable.



Cluster Analysis

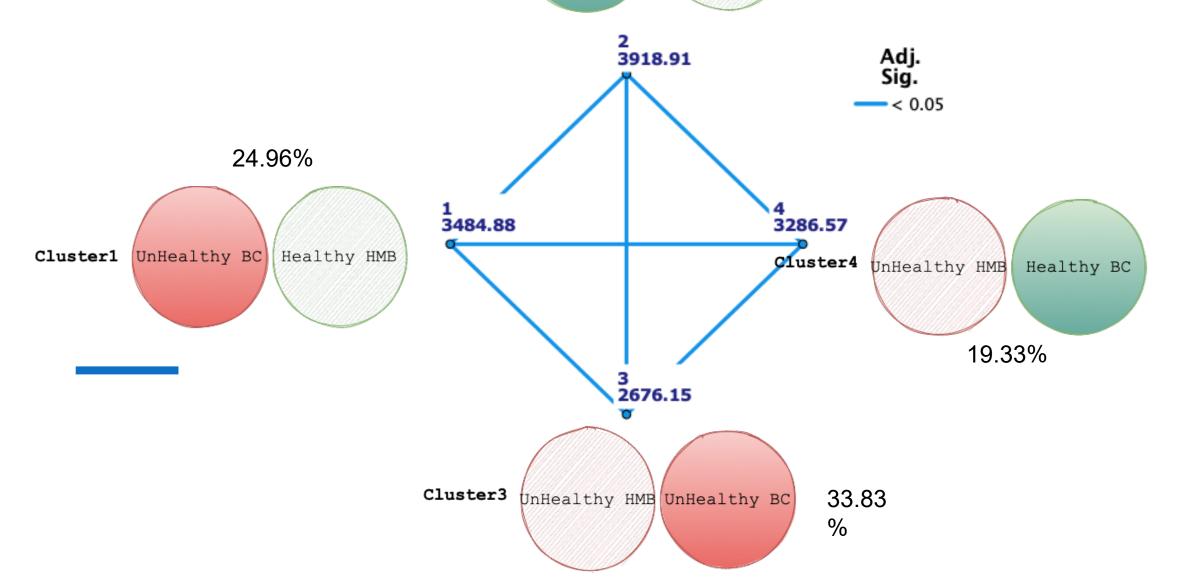
The ratio of sizes: 1.89



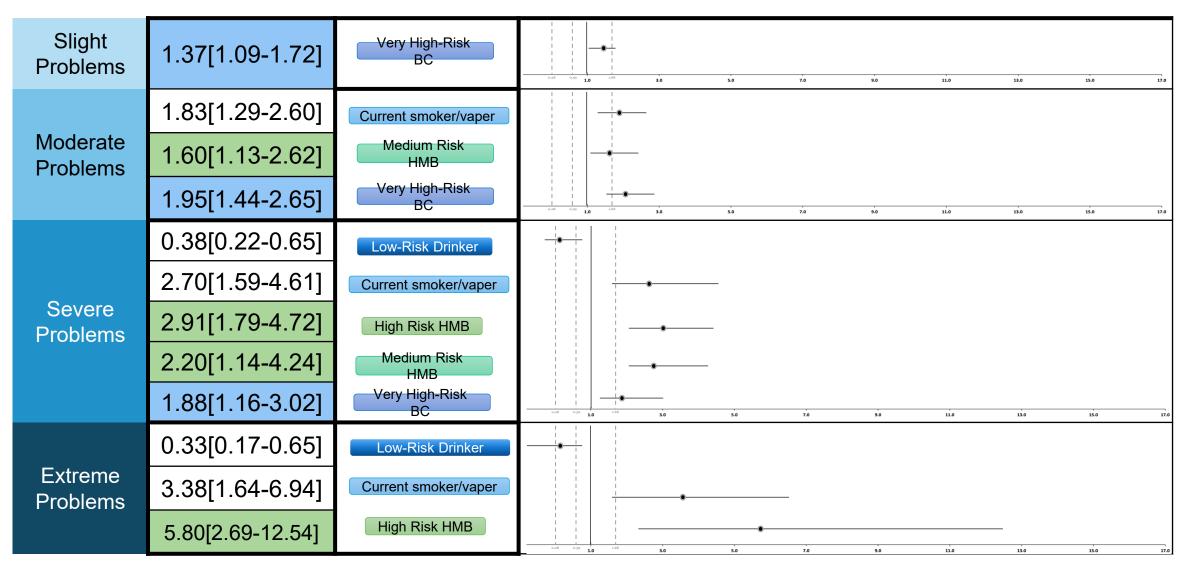
Comparing Clusters



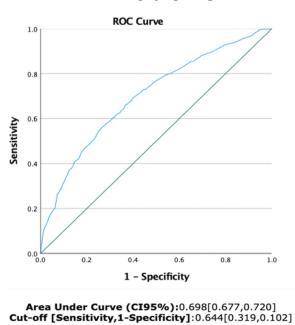




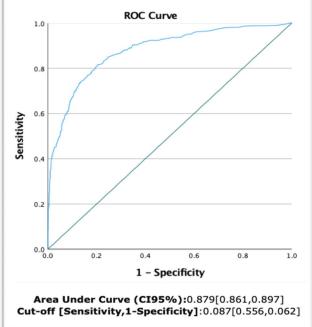
Health Related Behaviours that significantly distinguished People with some degree of problems From people with No problems



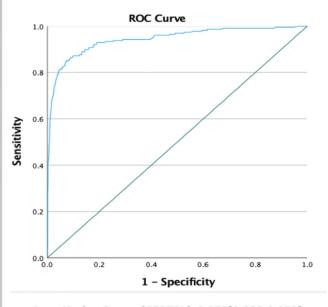
Slight Problems



Moderate Problems

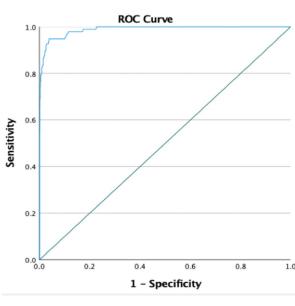


Severe Problems



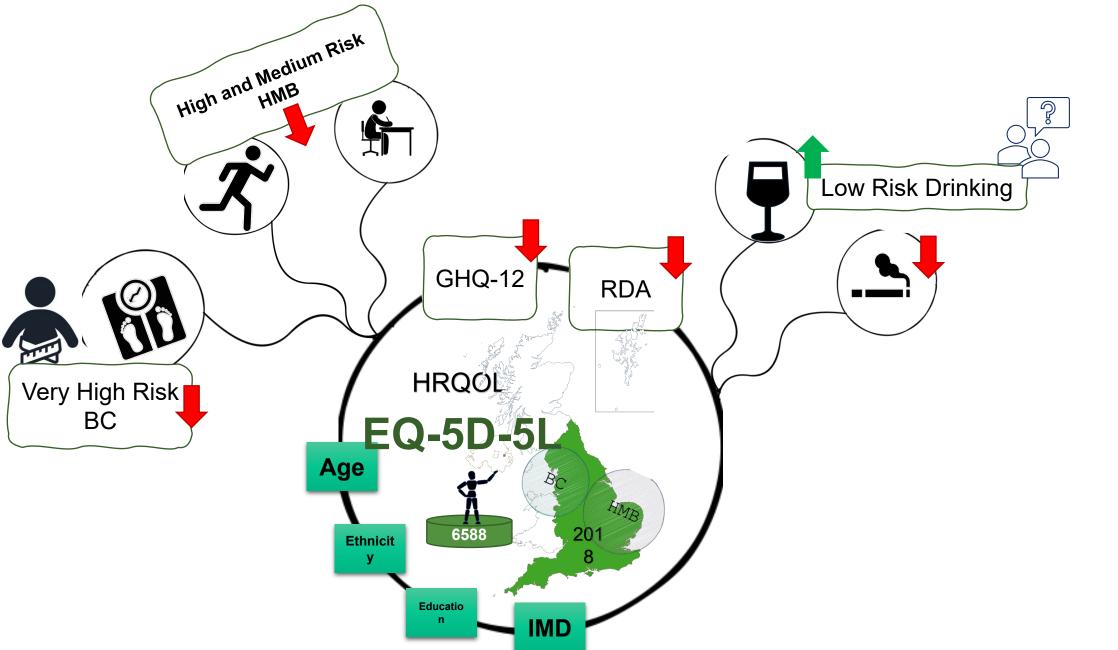
Area Under Curve (CI95%):0.950[0.930,0.970]
Cut-off [Sensitivity,1-Specificity]:0.938[0.914,0.173]

Extreme Problems



Area Under Curve (CI95%):0.989[0.982,0.996] Cut-off [Sensitivity,1-Specificity]:0.020[0.948,0.049]

	Slight Problems	Moderate Problems	Severe Problems	Extreme problems
Model Accuracy in Training Data	69.81%	87.91%	95.00%	98.90%
Model Accuracy in Validation Data	63.16%	81.8%	83.4%	94.47%





Main Conclusion



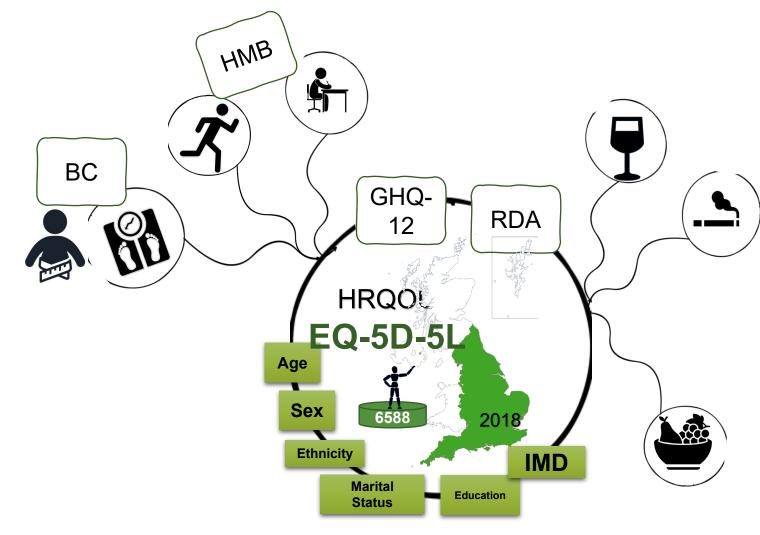
Adults who had healthy HMB but unhealthy BMI and WC had better Rank in HRQOL scores than adults who had Unhealthy HMB but Healthy HMB

Strengths

- Nationally representative Sample
- Comprehensive variables
- Valid model
- Emphasis on the HMB rather than just PA
- Controlling for important determinants of HRQOL

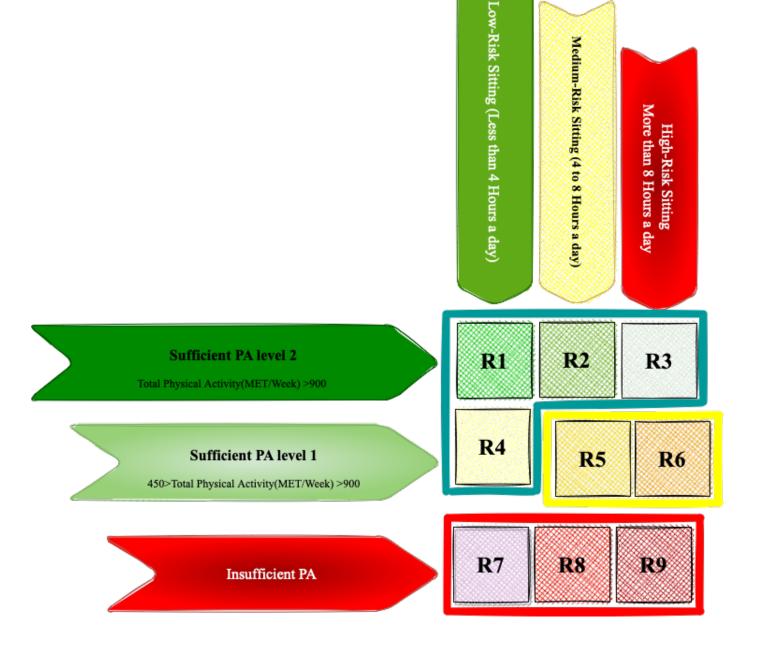
Limitations

- Sleeping Patterns as Health-related behaviour
- Binge Drinking
- No Clinical Utility for the prediction model



Thanks For Attention

HMB



Low Risk **High Risk** Very high Risk (men 94-102 cm, women 80-88 cm) (men >102 cm, women >88 cm) (men <94 cm, women <80 cm) Healthy weight (BMI of 18.5-24.9 kg/m2) No Increased Risk No Increased Risk Increased Risk No Increased Risk **Increased Risk High Risk** Increased Risk Very High Risk **High Risk** Very High Risk Very High Risk Very High Risk

Very High Risk

Very High Risk

BMI*W

Very High Risk

Overweight (BMI of 25-29.9 kg/m2)

Obesity I (BMI of 30-34.9 kg/m2)

Obesity II (BMI of 35-39.9 kg/m2)

Obesity III (BMI of 40 kg/m2 or more)

One Long Lasting More than one Long No Long Lasting Illness Lasting Illnesses Illnesses One Disease /limited a More than one disease A Lot activities reduced /Limited a lot lot due to illness Day-to-day One Disease /limited a More than One A Little little Disease /limited a lot More Than One

Not Reduced

One Disease /Not

Limited

Number of Longstanding Illnesses

Disease /Not limited a

lot

No Disease/No

Limitations



Alcohol Drinking Risk

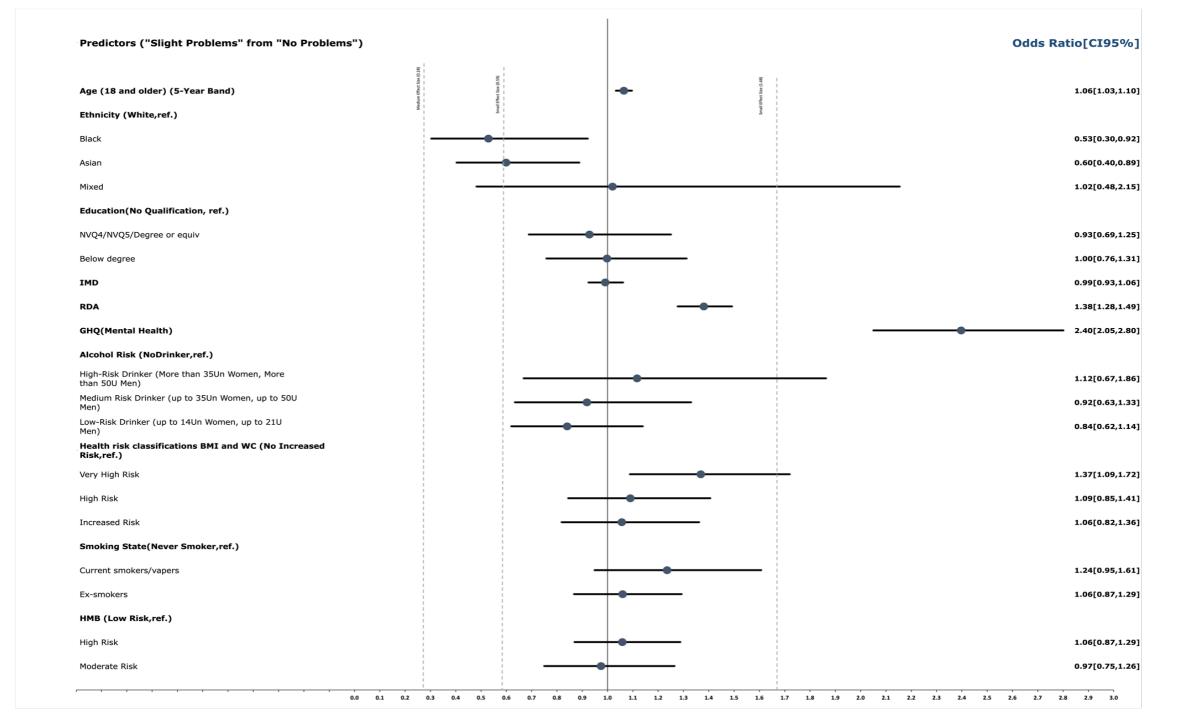
Not Drinker (Lowest Risk)

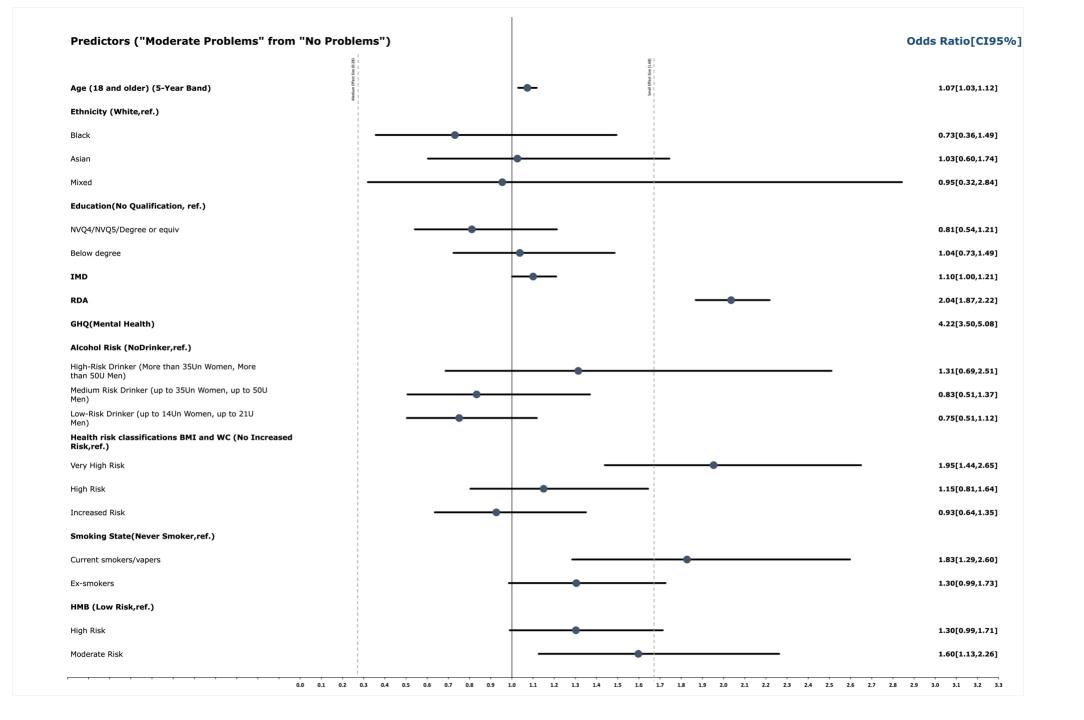
Low-Risk Drinker (up to 14Un Women, up to 21U Men)

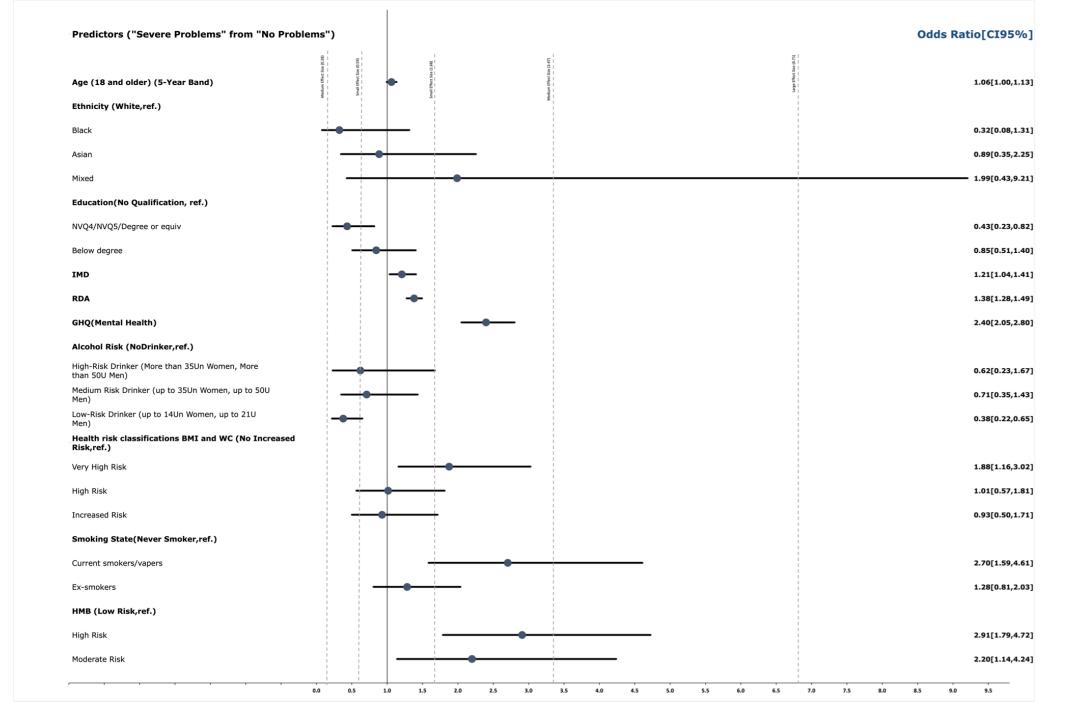
Medium Risk Drinker (up to 35Un Women, up to 50U Men)

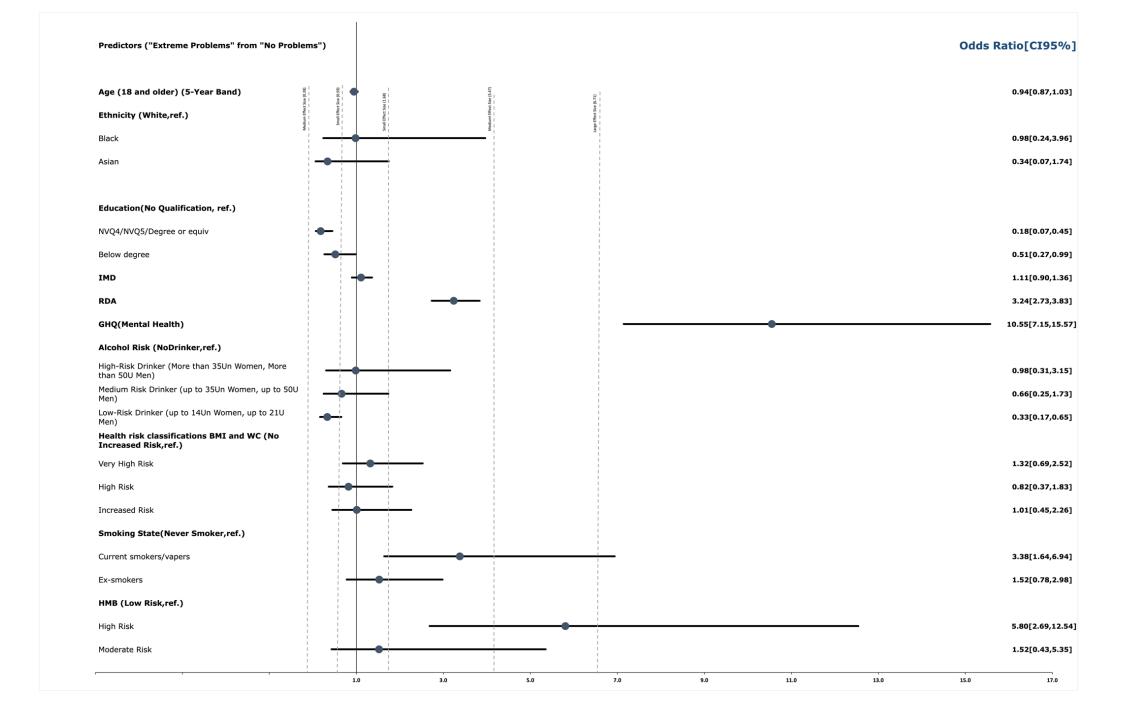
High-Risk Drinker (More than 35Un Women, more than 50U Men)



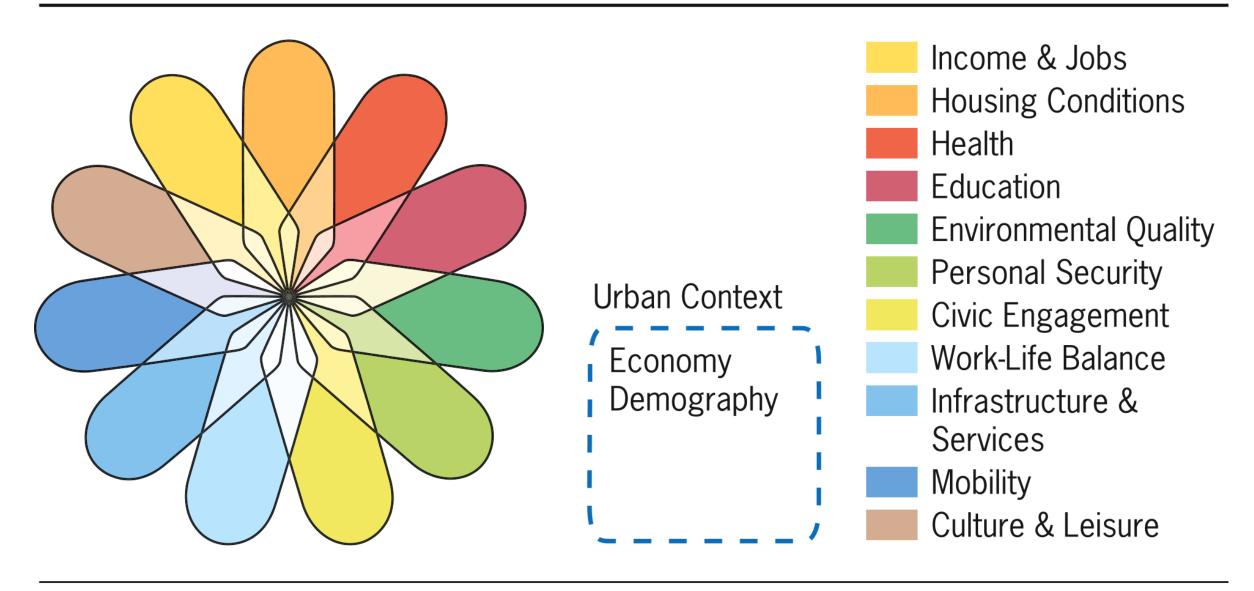








Quality of life dimensions



Source: OECD (2014), How's Life in Your Region?: Measuring Regional and Local Well-being for Policy Making, OECD Publishing, Paris; Design adapted by the FSO

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