

Diversity of change in body mass index and skinfold thickness between different study courses within four years of study among the male students in a university in Poland

*Gabriel Bobula*¹, *Wojciech Czarny*¹, *Zofia Ignasiak*², *Raja Chakraborty*³,
*Sławomir Koziel*⁴

¹ University of Rzeszow, Rzeszow, Poland

² Faculty of Physical Education, University School of Physical Education in Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland

³ Department of Anthropology and Tribal Studies, Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University,
Purulia, West Bengal, India

⁴ Department of Anthropology, Ludwik Hirsfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental
Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wrocław, Poland

ABSTRACT: *Objective:* This study examined whether there were significant changes (expectedly increase) in BMI (Body Mass Index), and relative subcutaneous body fat during the four years of study in a university and compared these changes between the students of different courses, viz., Computer science, Law and administration, Humanities and Physical education.

Design: This was a prospective follow up study with measurements at two time points with gap of four years. Body mass index, Triceps, subscapular, mid-axillary, abdominal, supra-iliac and medial-calf skinfold thicknesses were measured at two points of time, just after entrance to university and again after completion of four years. Student's T-test, one-way ANOVA, and repeated measures ANNOVA (two-way) were employed to assess significance of differences in anthropometric measures between groups of students.

Setting: The study was conducted at the University of Rzeszów, Poland.

Participants: 191 young men university students aged approximately 19.5 years and 24.0 years, at the beginning and after four years, respectively, during this study.

Results: Students of all courses underwent increments in BMI, absolute- and relative skinfold thicknesses, except that the students of physical education course did not show change in skinfold thicknesses relative to BMI.

Conclusions: It has been concluded that the change in the adiposity profile during the years of study at university varied according to the course types. Further, detailed studies on the nature and cause of such variation occurring between course types may lead to better understanding etiology of overweight and obesity before entering to adult life.

KEY WORDS: BMI, body fat, freshmen, skinfold, lifestyle.



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Introduction

Currently, obesity is unequivocally considered as a major global health challenge. It is not only a definite risk factor for a large number of chronic diseases but also obesity is currently regarded as a disease itself. According to the 2015 estimate, high body mass index contributed to about four million deaths globally representing 7.1% of the all cause deaths (Kushner and Kahan 2018). According to the recent statistics of The World Health Organisation, more than 1.9 billion adults, 18 years and older, were overweight while over 650 million were obese in 2016 (WHO 2016). The nationwide European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) survey in 2014 indicated that in Poland over 62% of men and nearly 46% of women were overweight (Augustynowicz et al. 2019). The occurrence of obesity and overweight is indicated by an increase in body mass index (BMI), body fat percent, waist circumference etc. Although genetic predispositions have been suggested to contribute to both obesity and overweight, human behaviour and lifestyle factors, such as physical activity (Must and Tybor 2005), and/or dietary habits (Vadiveloo et al. 2015) have also been found to influence its clinical manifestation (Yang et al. 2020).

The behaviour patterns of individuals are determined within specific cultural context while diverse choices and actions which, in turn, form a relatively stable trajectory over the life course of an individual (Wethington 2005). Human life has different transitional points at which this trajectory could be perturbed when the individuals try to build up certain strategies to adapt with the changing situations. Such transitions might occur

during shifting educational levels and are generally accompanied with changes in structure and composition of peer group, altered work schedules and leisure-time activities, and finally, a cumulative effect of all these changes leads to alterations in health behaviors (Wethington 2005). Such transitions take place among young adults when they enter college after high school education. This involves several behavioral adaptations that have evolved to cope with the new conditions of life (Cluskey and Grobe 2009) and the individuals commence to adopt lifestyle and habitual behaviours that are likely to sustain through adulthood (Morseth et al. 2011; Gunes et al. 2012). It has been suggested that these lifestyle habits might lead to weight and fat gain contributing to a long-term negative health consequences (Johnson and Annesim 2018; Sun et al. 2019).

It is well documented that the transition from high school to college/university is a critical period for weight gain, a phenomenon that is popularly known 'Freshmen 15' (Anderson et al. 2003; Butler et al. 2004; Levitsky et al. 2004; Hoffman et al. 2006; Morrow 2006; Delinsky and Wilson 2008; Economos et al. 2008; Pliner and Saunders 2008; Racette et al. 2008), although a few suggested that such a concept of college weight gain was a paradigm based more on myth than scientific facts (Hodge et al. 1993; Graham and Jones 2002). Nevertheless, a number of studies have shown that late adolescence and early adulthood was indeed a critical time for a considerable weight gain (Papadaki et al. 2007; Vella-Zarb and Elgar 2009; Takomana and Kalimira 2012).

In one study, male students were found to have put on weight, on average, 3.0 kg along with increases in other

associated anthropometric dimensions (Pullman et al. 2009). In other studies, a weight gain, ranging from 1.3 to 3.3 kg, were reported among a large proportions of students during the early terms or first year at college (Anderson et al. 2003; Butler et al. 2004; Levitsky et al. 2004; Hoffman et al. 2006; Morrow 2006; Delinsky and Wilson 2008; Economos et al. 2008; Pliner and Saunders 2008). Yet another study reported that, following enrollment to college, more than 25% of students gained about 2.3 kg body weight within the first two months. Most of these studies found that weight gain was higher among males than females (Cluskey and Grobe 2009; Deforche et al. 2015). For instance, Deforche et al. (2015) reported that although students gained, on average, 2.7 kg of weight, a greater increase was observed in boys.

Although, college/university-student weight gain has been well-documented, hitherto, little is known regarding whether such changes in weight and other body dimensions, differ between different disciplines or study courses during the first months of transition to college/university life. Moreover, although most of the previous studies have considered the gain in body weight as the indicator of shift towards overweight and obesity, only a few took account of other measurements, such as, waist circumference and skinfold thickness (Pullman et al. 2009). Therefore, the aim of the present study was to estimate the obesity indicators, such as BMI, waist circumference and skinfold thickness at the beginning and the end of the first semester in among the male students in a university in Poland. Specifically, the study objective was to investigate whether there were significant changes (expected increase) in those measures during the four years of univer-

sity life. In addition, the other aim of this study was to compare such changes between the students of different courses, viz., Computer science, Law and administration, Humanities and physical education, as well as to determine whether there was any effect of the type of study course on such changes.

Materials and Method

Study design and the participants

This study used a repeated measures design, undertaken at two points of time, at the beginning of course by a batch of pupils and after four years of study at the University of Rzeszów, a city in South-Eastern Poland with a population of 184,000. Study participants were 191 young males aged approximately 19.5 years and 24 years, at the beginning and after four years, respectively, within the time frame of this study. Participants were enrolled for this study from four different courses, viz., Computer science (N=22; 11.5%), Law and Administration (N=44; 23.1%), Humanities (N=61; 31.9%) and Physical Education (N=64; 33.5%), at the University of Rzeszów, Poland.

All study participants were healthy without any illness or infirmity symptoms reported during, or at least one month before the study commenced. No participants were physically challenged in any way. Informed consent was obtained from each participant before enrolment for the study. Necessary permissions from the concerned university authority were also procured before commencement of the study. Ethical protocols of conducting study on human subjects were followed according to the Helsinki declaration guidelines (Good-year et al. 2007). All the participants that

had entered the particular courses at the Rzeszów University in 2013 were included in the study. After 4 years of study, the same students underwent repeated measure procedures using the same protocol and by the same person (G.B.).

Anthropometry

One of the authors (GB), being a trained anthropometrist, took a battery of anthropometric measurements that included a total of 27 length, breadth, thickness and circumference measurements. However, for the purpose of the present study, only height, weight and six skinfold thicknesses were included in the analysis. Height and weight were measured following the standard protocol (Weiner and Lourie 1981) using standard anthropometer (GPS, Switzerland) and a standardised weight scale, respectively. Triceps, subscapular, mid-axillary, abdominal, supra-iliac and medial-calf skinfold thicknesses were measured by the Harpenden skinfold calliper on the left side of each participant. The skinfold measurement gave an estimated amount of subcutaneous fat deposition. BMI was calculated using standard formula (body weight in kg/height in meter, squared).

Since it was not known that how much change in BMI values should be attributed to changes in subcutaneous body fat, the ratio of the sum of skinfolds-to-BMI was calculated as a standardised measure of body fatness. Higher values of the ratio indicated higher contribution of subcutaneous fat to BMI. For instance, in two persons with similar value of BMI, the ratio shows a different proportion of subcutaneous fat to body mass. Also changes in ratios reflect a change in proportions of subcutaneous fat and other component of body mass.

Statistics

Descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation (SD) were calculated for all measurements. Student T-test for dependent samples was performed in order to assess differences between two successive measurements between four years. One way ANOVA was utilised to test the significance of differences in anthropometric measures between different study disciplines. Repeated measures ANOVA was used to test whether there is a significant difference in measures between the two time points at which measurements were taken. Post hoc comparisons were done based on Tukey HSD tests. All calculations were performed by using Statistica 13.1 software.

Results

The mean ages of the participants were 19.7 (SD = 0.61) and 24.2 (SD = 0.61) years, at the beginning and after four years of studies, respectively. The means and SD values of BMI, sum of four skinfold (SSF) thickness and SSF-to-BMI ratio at the beginning (t_1) and after 4 years at the university (t_2) in each study course, separately, are described in Table 1. It also shows the differences between the mean values at two points of time (t_2-t_1) of measurement of students, for each course separately. In all student groups, BMI showed significant differences between two measurements in each group (for each group, $p < 0.01$) and among groups at each time of measurements (at t_1 , $F = 8.57$, $p < 0.001$; at t_2 , $F = 15.03$, $p < 0.001$). However, the groups differed significantly between themselves in the mean amount of BMI differences occurred after four years of studies ($F = 4.32$, $p < 0.01$).

Table 1. Means and SDs of BMI, SSF SSF-to-BMI ratio at the beginning (t_1) and after four years (t_2) each study course and of the differences between the two occasions (t_2-t_1)

Study courses	BMI t_1		BMI t_2		BMI (t_2-t_1)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Physical education (N=64)	20.11	3.91	21.89	3.29	1.77*	2.29
Law and administration (N=44)	22.21	3.49	24.37	3.23	2.16*	1.82
Humanities (N=61)	22.78	3.30	25.44	2.93	2.66*	2.30
Computer Science (N=22)	23.36	1.70	24.19	1.90	0.83*	0.93
	F=8.57; p<0.001		F=15.03; p<0.001		F=4.32; p<0.01	
All students (N= 191)	21.82	3.63	23.86	3.36	2.03	2.14
Study courses	SSF t_1		SSF t_2		SSF (t_2-t_1)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Physical education (N=64)	8.26	2.60	9.01	2.61	0.75*	1.32
Law and administration (N=44)	7.21	2.91	9.98	2.82	2.76*	2.15
Humanity (N=61)	7.77	3.29	9.83	2.87	2.06**	2.35
Computer science (N=22)	8.44	3.10	9.48	2.70	1.04*	1.62
	F=1.38; n.s.		F=1.37; n.s.		F=11.14; p<0.001	
All students (N= 191)	7.88	2.97	9.55	2.76	1.67	2.08
Study courses	SSF-to-BMI Ratio t_1		SSF-to BMI Ratio t_2		SSF-to BMI Ratio (t_2-t_1)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Physical education (N=64)	0.42	0.13	0.42	0.12	-0.003	0.05
Law and administration (N=44)	0.32	0.08	0.41	0.09	0.089*	0.07
Humanity (N=61)	0.33	0.11	0.38	0.09	0.051***	0.08
Computer science (N=22)	0.36	0.14	0.39	0.12	0.031*	0.06
	F=9.03; p<0.001		F=1.13; n.s.		F=18.03; p<0.001	
All students (N= 191)	0.36	0.12	0.40	0.11	0.04	0.07

*p<0.001; **p<0.01; ***p<0.05 – for t-tests to assess differences between t_1 and t_2 within each study course; F-values are for one-way ANOVA to assess differences between study courses on t_1 and t_2 and for the mean differences between t_1 and t_2 .

In case of SSF, all groups showed significant differences (p<0.01 to p<0.001 for t-tests) within the four years of study period, but there were no significant within group differences either at the beginning or after four years of studies. The groups, however, differed significantly between themselves, with respect to the mean difference in SSF be-

tween the two points of measurements (F=11.14, p<0.001).

Regarding the SSF-to-BMI ratio, nearly all groups, showed significant increases in their mean subcutaneous fat relative to BMI values (p<0.05 to p<0.01 for t-tests), except for the students of physical education students, who did not show any increase in this

ratio at the second point of time of measurements. The four groups differed significantly between them in SSF-to-BMI at the beginning of study ($F=9.03$, $p<0.001$). However, the second point of measurement after 4 years, group differences were not significant ($F=1.13$, $p=n.s.$).

The results of the two-way analyses of variance with repeated measures for the three variables (dependent), namely, BMI, SSF and SSF-to-BMI ratio, respectively, are presented in Table 2. In each analysis, course type and point of times (t_2 or t_1), were the two factors. Students from different study courses exhibited significantly different BMI at the beginning, and after 4 years of study, which indicates that all students increased their BMI within 4 years, however in varying degrees. For SSF, however, students did not differ between study courses. However, all significantly increased their amount of subcutaneous fat, but again, in varying degrees. Very similar result was observed for SSF-to-BMI ratio except that course of study significantly differentiated the proportion of subcutaneous fat relative to BMI values.

Changes in all measurements within each group are shown in Figure 1. Compared to other groups students of physical education had the lowest BMI,

during both periods of measurements. They showed an increase in subcutaneous fat and BMI almost equally (post hoc, for BMI $p<0.001$, and for sum fat $p<0.05$), and therefore, had no significant changes in SSF-to-BMI ratio. Students of other 3 courses had significantly higher BMI than those of physical education course both at the beginning (post hoc for Low and administration $p<0.05$, for Humanities $p<0.001$, and for Computer sciences $p<0.01$), and after four years, except for Computer sciences (post hoc for Low and Administration $p<0.01$, for Humanities $p<0.001$). In addition, among these students a significant increase in both BMI (post hoc for Low and administration $p<0.001$, for Humanities $p<0.001$) and amount of subcutaneous fat (post hoc for law and administration $p<0.001$, for Humanities $p<0.001$) was observed, except for Computer sciences. This was evident especially among the students of law and administration and humanities, although the increments were not equal. The students of these courses significantly accumulated more subcutaneous fat than other body tissue, resulting in a significant increase in the proportion of the subcutaneous fat in relation to BMI values (post hoc for law and administration $p<0.001$, for Humanities $p<0.001$).

Table 2. Results of two-way ANOVA for repeated measurements for BMI, SSF and SSF-to-BMI ratio

	BMI			SSF			SSF-to-BMI ratio		
	F	p <	Eta ²	F	p <	Eta ²	F	p <	Eta ²
Course	12.18	0.001	0.163	0.13	n.s.	0.002	4.22	0.01	0.063
Repeated	127.00	0.001	0.404	117.77	0.001	0.386	64.73	0.001	0.257
Interaction	4.69	0.01	0.070	11.14	0.001	0.152	18.03	0.001	0.224

Fig. 1. a)

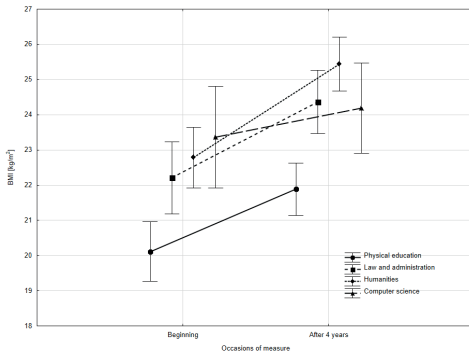


Fig. 1. b)

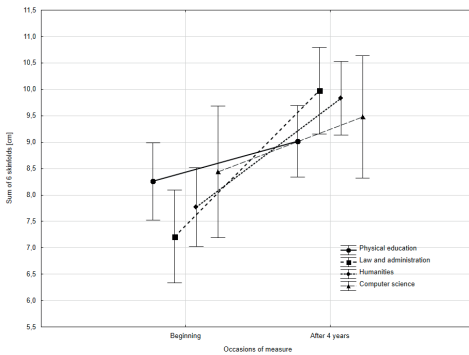


Fig. 1. c)

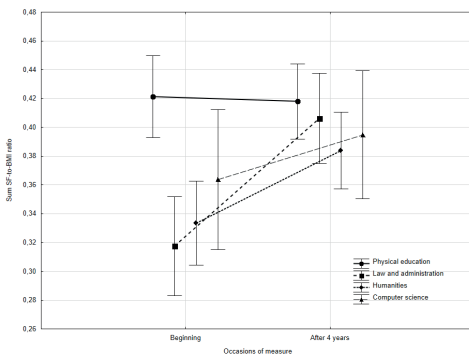


Figure 1. Changes of means in BMI (a), SSF (b) and SSF-to-BMI ratio (c) within each study course measured at two occasions

Discussion

Transition to higher education has been associated with weight gain among students as well as adverse changes in health behaviours (Deforche et al. 2015). At the outset, the present study showed that students increased their BMI and subcutaneous body fat significantly in all four disciplines in a span of four years after entering the university. The increase of BMI was the highest in humanities, followed by law, physical education and computer science, respectively. The increase in SSF was similar to BMI, except that the Law students gained more SSF than those of humanities, and the students of physical education gained the least amount of SSF. Interestingly, when the proportion of this subcutaneous fat relative to BMI was estimated, the three groups showed an increase while students of physical education showed a decrease.

Several previous studies have reported dietary, attitudinal and lifestyle changes among students during the first phase after entering into higher educational institutions. A study demonstrated that during the first year of study at university, both male and female students underwent unfavorable changes in nutrition profile, body weight and composition. The males, in fact, showed more adverse changes compared to females. Body weight, fat, BMI, waist circumference and waist-hip ratio significantly increased and for all of these dimensions, males showed significantly higher gains than females (Beaudry et al. 2019). Many earlier studies have demonstrated that a diet quality in both males and females decreased over the course of first-year of university study (Breslow et al. 2006; Gorgulho et al. 2012; Takomana nd Kalimbira 2012;

Deforche et al. 2015). Increased alcohol intake was also reported in several other studies over the first year at university in both male and female students indicating a decline in overall quality of diet (Butler et al. 2004; Breslow et al. 2006; Deliens et al. 2014; Deforche et al. 2015). In some studies, the males clearly displayed more adverse and lower quality eating patterns than females (Beaudry et al. 2019; Keller et al. 2008). In a study conducted on 108 male students in Canada made a detailed observation on the anthropometric, nutritional and behavioural changes occurred during the first year at university (Pullman et al. 2009). The study revealed a significant weight gain, of 3.0 kg, on an average, accompanied by significant increases in BMI, body fat, waist circumference, hip circumference, and waist-hip ratio. However, there was no significant change in the energy and nutrient intake, as such. Instead, it was found that intentions related to the maintenance of body mass had influenced the final body mass. Moreover, the pattern and nature of aerobic physical activities significantly changed, time spent for study and sitting before computer increased significantly while hours of sleep decreased. Consumption of alcoholic drinks and frequency of binge drinking significantly increased over the period of the study (Pullman et al. 2009). The participants of the present study underwent a possible set of changes regarding choice, attitude and habits that might have brought about change in body adiposity. Although the present study did not take into account changes in dietary patterns and the amount of physical activity of study participants, it can be assumed, given the findings of the previous research, that the participants of the present study also endured some alterations in lifestyle parameters

that were critical for the changes in body dimensions. Adoption of unhealthy lifestyle among young adults, especially, the students in higher education, has been reported as global phenomenon (Steptoe and Wardle 2001; Steptoe et al. 2002; Dodd et al. 2010).

The most important finding of the present study is that the magnitudes of the mean changes of the measures in four years period were not identical among the different courses. Groups differed significantly between themselves in the mean amount of increase in BMI during four years of university studies. Gain in BMI was highest in humanities, followed by law, physical education and computer science, respectively. However, the subcutaneous fat deposit showed no significant within group differences, either at the beginning, or after four years of studies. However, groups differed significantly among themselves at the final point, in respect of the mean difference occurred during four years of time span; the Law students gained more subcutaneous fat than the humanities, and the students of physical education gained the least amount. On the other hand, whereas nearly all groups showed significant increase in the mean subcutaneous fat relative to BMI values, physical education students did not show any increase in this ratio during the four years.

Present study indicated that the changes in subcutaneous fat during the four years of study depended on type of study courses, and for that matter, only the students of physical education course managed to keep the harmonious changes in body weight. The increase in fatness was, perhaps, compensated with other body tissue, most probably, the lean mass. On the contrary, the students of law and administration, followed by

other two courses, increased their relative proportion of subcutaneous fat substantially. Whereas it would certainly be overambitious to draw a causal explanation for this inter-group differences in the changes in body adiposity, in view of the limited scope of this present study, an attempt could definitely be made on the basis of the background information of the participants and the nature of the respective courses. A plausible explanation of this difference between physical education and other three courses could be postulated as effect of some selection as well as specific lifestyle during the university days. The student of physical education course had to pass an entry examination that included tests of physical fitness. Only the applicants who satisfied some norms of fitness, body weight etc., were admitted to the course. This was also reflected in the lowest mean BMI in physical education students, compared to other three courses, at the beginning of study. During four years of study, they had several lessons demanding vigorous physical activity, which influenced their body composition. On the contrary, the students of the three remaining courses had to pass only theoretical entrance test only. During their study, they had only two hours per week of physical education lessons and probably spent much more time on learning theory, resulting in more sedentary lifestyle. Thus, these students also underwent a selection first, and then a specific lifestyle, both of which acted to the direction opposite to that for the physical education students. Last, but not the least, several inherent limitations of this study should be admitted before going to final conclusions. Firstly, this study did not include female students. The sample sizes for individual courses were small, especially for the

computer science. There were no data on the dietary pattern, daily physical activity and specific behavioural changes that took place during the university years. However, despite several limitations, there were some novel aspects, too. No previous study had attempted to compare students of different courses in terms of changes in obesity components during the four university years. Secondly, the same students were measured after four years, thus, making it a prospective study. Many studies showed that males underwent changes in body weight and adiposity more than females. The present study, nevertheless, gave an insight as to how the males also could differ even according to different courses, too.

In conclusion, the changes in body mass, fatness, and composition during the years of study after entering into university differed according to the nature of study courses. During four years of study, the male students in all study courses showed increase in BMI and skin folds, and the humanities students exhibited the highest increase. The SSF showed a similar trend, except the law students gaining more than those in humanities whereas the students of physical education gained the least. The subcutaneous fat to BMI ratio increased in all groups except the students of physical education showing a decrease. However, it would be too premature to draw firm conclusion and make generalised predictions about the expected changes in body mass, fatness and composition according to the nature of study courses among the 'Freshmen'. Therefore further studies conducted in diverse set ups and various countries is needed in order to conclusively delineate the differential effects of study disciplines on changes in weight and body composition during the university days.

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Conflicts of interest

None.

Authors' contribution

GB collected and digitalised data; WC supervised collection of data, designed the study; ZI participated in writing first draft and edited final draft; RC wrote first and final draft; SK made an analysis, participated in preparing first draft, edited final draft

Corresponding author

Prof. Raja Chakraborty, Department of Anthropology and Tribal Studies, Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University, Purulia, West Bengal 723104, India; Email: rajanth2003@yahoo.co.uk

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