

Screening and Counseling for Childhood Obesity: Results from a National Survey

Tracy S. Sesselberg, MA, MPH, Jonathan D. Klein, MD, MPH, Karen G. O'Connor, BS, and Mark S. Johnson, MD, MPH

Purpose: To examine family physicians' beliefs and practices about using body mass index (BMI) percentiles to screen for childhood overweight and obesity.

Methods: Surveys about management of childhood overweight were mailed to 1800 American Academy of Family Physician members in 2006.

Results: 729 surveys were returned; 445 were eligible. Most (71%) members were familiar with BMI guidelines; 41% were familiar with American Academy of Family Physician recommendations about overweight. Most (78%) had tools available to calculate BMI; fewer have enough time for overweight screening (55%), and only 45% reported computing BMI percentile at most or every well visit for children older than 2. Having an electronic health record increased BMI screening rates. Family physicians felt prepared to discuss weight, but only 43% believed their counseling was effective and many (55%) lack community or referral services. Most (72%) wanted simple diet and exercise recommendations for patients. Reimbursement for weight-related services is insufficient: 86% say that patients cannot pay for services not covered by insurance. Factor analysis identified clinician self-efficacy, resources, and reimbursement as factors related to calculating BMI percentiles.

Conclusions: BMI is underutilized by family physicians. Most believe they should try to prevent overweight and have tools to use BMI, but clinicians have few resources available for treatment, have low self-efficacy, and report inadequate reimbursement. (J Am Board Fam Med 2010;23:334–342.)

Keywords: Obesity, Pediatrics, Child, Prevention, Screening, Counseling

Childhood overweight (and obesity) has been recognized as a significant health problem in the United States. The prevalence of overweight among children has increased significantly for the past 20 years: 17% of children aged 2 to 19 are now considered to be overweight.¹ Overweight children are at significant risk for many medical conditions, including cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, and psychosocial issues such as lowered self-esteem and depression.^{2–4} An American Academy of Fam-

ily Physicians (AAFP) 2004 policy statement urged that obesity be considered a chronic disease and treated as such and that diagnosis and treatment be reimbursable.⁵ Continuing Medical Education (CME) training about healthy lifestyles is available on the AAFP website, as are links to CME for the Endocrine Society's guidelines for pediatric obesity,^{6,7} which were sent to AAFP members in September 2008.

Prevention and early identification are key to decreasing the prevalence of overweight. In 2000, the Centers for Disease Control recommended using age- and gender-adjusted body mass index (BMI; kg/m²) to screen for overweight children ages 2 to 19 years old.^{8,9} Monitoring for upward crossing of BMI percentiles may identify children at risk of becoming overweight sooner than traditional plotting of weight for age. In 2003, the American Academy of Pediatrics released a policy statement recommending that providers "calculate and plot BMI (percentiles) once a year in all children and adolescents" as well as to "[u]se change in BMI to identify rate of excessive weight gain rela-

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From the Division of Adolescent Medicine, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, NY (TSS); Department of Research, American Academy of Pediatrics, Elk Grove Village, IL (KGO, JDK); and Department of Family Medicine, University of Medicine and Dentistry, New Jersey Medical School, Newark (MSJ).

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Corresponding author: Jonathan D. Klein, MD, MPH, American Academy of Pediatrics, 141 Northwest Point Boulevard, Elk Grove Village, IL 60007 (E-mail: jklein@aap.org).

tive to linear growth.”¹⁰ The rate at which BMI percentile is measured in practice since publication of the newest guidelines is unknown, and little research has been done on BMI use among family physicians. Although the recommendation to use BMI to screen for overweight was introduced as early as 1998,^{11,12} subsequent studies have demonstrated that providers who care for children have not fully adopted BMI in the evaluation of overweight children. Barlow et al¹³ reported in 2002 that only 19% of pediatricians used BMI. Among North Carolina pediatricians, only 11% “always” use BMI and 31% “never” use BMI.¹⁴ Some believe that they can easily recognize the child or adolescent who is overweight.¹⁵ More recently, a study in 2 family medicine practices found that 63% of adult patients had BMI calculated during a well visit. Height and weight were calculated for 95% of the children, but *none* had BMI calculated; the authors recommended that family physicians use BMI for age for children and adolescents.¹⁶ Clinicians rarely document overweight, although they perceive high BMI more seriously than weight and height measures.¹⁴ When documentation occurs, screening, counseling, and referral rates increase.^{16,17} Another recent study found that pediatricians identified training, time, and resources as barriers to BMI use.¹⁸ Among family physicians, use of an electronic health record (EHR) significantly increased the use of BMI and increased documentation and treatment of obese (but not overweight) adults.¹⁹ Few strategies have been found to be effective for treatment of childhood overweight and obesity, although a recent Cochrane Review²⁰ concluded that family-based lifestyle interventions can be effective. We conducted this study to obtain baseline data on the prevalence of BMI percentile use in family practice and to determine what modifiable factors may predict or prevent BMI percentile use.

Methods

We conducted a self-administered survey of family physicians. The survey instrument was modified from a parallel survey of American Academy of Pediatrics members as part of a needs assessment supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.²¹ The survey was reviewed and approved by the institutional review boards at the University of Rochester and University of Medicine and Den-

tristry-New Jersey Medical School. We purchased a random sample of 1800 family physician members from the AAFP and mailed surveys to each member. Up to 4 reminder letters and duplicate surveys were mailed to nonresponders and reminder telephone calls were made to those who had phone numbers available. When we developed the survey, the terminology for overweight in children was different: “at risk of overweight” and “overweight” were used to describe children who would now be categorized as “overweight” and “obese.”²² The terms used on the survey are used here.

Measures and Analysis

The survey assessed family physicians’ attitudes and practices about prevention, screening, and interventions for overweight; barriers preventing screening and treatment; family physicians’ treatment and referral practices; and resources available in the office and community. We compared results by provider demographics, including sex, age, and self-reported clinician BMI, percent of time spent in general family practice, practice type, and practice area (urban, suburban, or rural). We examined the effect of receipt of any CME training about childhood overweight/obesity during the past 3 years on screening and counseling as well as the effect of having an EHR system in the practice.

We conducted χ^2 tests and analyses of variance to examine practice characteristics related to BMI percentile use, factors affecting familiarity with guidelines, and whether familiarity affected practices and attitudes related to overweight and use of BMI percentile. We used principal components factor analysis²³ to identify underlying mechanisms driving physicians’ responses on the series of questions related to attitudes affecting screening and treatment practices for overweight children and adolescents. Data were double entered into and cleaned using Microsoft Access (Microsoft, Redmond, WA). All analyses were conducted using SPSS software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL).

Results

Demographics and Practice Characteristics

We received 729 responses (41%) after 5 mailings. Of these, 284 were from respondents who either did not provide preventive care to children, were retired, had incorrect addresses, or were not cur-

Table 1. Respondent Demographics and Practice Characteristics (n = 455)

	n (%)
Gender	
Male	255 (59)
Female	180 (41)
BMI	
Underweight	7 (2)
Normal weight	234 (57)
Overweight	134 (32)
Obese	38 (9)
Specialty	
General practitioner	412 (96)
Specialist	17 (4)
Primary practice setting	
Small family practice (solo or 2 physician)	94 (22)
Large family practice/multispecialty group/HMO	229 (53)
Med School/hospital/clinic/community health center	95 (22)
Other	13 (3)
Primary practice/position area	
Rural	129 (30)
Suburban	170 (39)
Urban	135 (31)
Use EHR	175 (42)
CME or training in childhood/adolescent overweight \leq 3 years	
Yes	180 (42)
No	253 (58)
Participate in PBRN	77 (17)

BMI, body mass index; HMO, health maintenance organization; EHR, electronic health record; CME, continuing medical education; PBRN, practice-based research network.

Note: n varies due to missing data.

rently in practice and therefore were not eligible; this resulted in a final usable sample of 445 completed surveys. Demographics and practice characteristics are shown in Table 1. Fifty-nine percent of respondents were men. The mean age was 44 years. Of note, 41% of respondents were overweight or obese. Practice locations were 31% urban, 39% suburban, and 30% rural. Forty-two percent use EHRs, 42% report participation in CME about childhood obesity during the last 3 years, and 17% participate in practice-based research networks. Respondents' estimates of the prevalence of childhood obesity in their practice ranged from 1% to 75% (mean, 26%). *American Family Physician* was the most frequently cited source of information about childhood obesity (65% used this source).

Table 2. Family Physicians' Practices during Children's Well Visits (n = 445)

	n (%)
Measure height and weight during most or every visit	422 (99)
Visually assess for overweight for children >2 years old	
During every well visit	329 (76)
During most well visits	96 (22)
Compute BMI for children >2 years old	
During most or every well visit	195 (45)
During some well visits	130 (30)
Never or rarely	41 (10)
Plot BMI for children >2 years old	
During most or every well visit	132 (31)
During some well visits	83 (20)
Never or rarely	111 (26)
Use of BMI calculation tools	
BMI wheel	140 (36)
BMI calculator	117 (30)
EHR	111 (29)
PDA	99 (26)
CDC BMI table/chart	77 (20)
Wall chart	61 (16)
Handheld calculator	21 (5)
Topics discussed with all patients	
Breastfeeding	370 (86)
Physical activity	367 (84)
5-a-day fruits and vegetables	346 (80)
Screen time	290 (67)
Sugar-sweetened beverages	271 (63)
Snacks	209 (48)
Fast food/dining out	174 (40)
Food pyramid	91 (21)

BMI, body mass index; EHR, electronic health record; PDA, personal digital assistant; CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Note: n varies due to missing data.

Routine Practices during Children's Well Visits

Almost all respondents plot height and weight during most or every well visit for children younger than age 2 (Table 2). Fewer (45%) compute BMI percentile during most or every visit for children older than the age of 2; an additional 30% of respondents reported that they compute BMI percentile during some visits. Respondents computed BMI percentile using BMI wheels (36%), BMI calculators (30%), and EHRs (29%). Most (86%) reported routinely discussing breastfeeding, physical activity (84%), and 5-a-day fruit and vegetable consumption (80%). Fewer routinely discussed time spent using television, computers, and video games

(67%), sugar-sweetened beverages (63%), snacks (48%), fast food/dining out (40%), and the food pyramid (21%).

Attitudes and Perceptions Toward Managing Childhood Obesity

Family physicians have differing opinions about overweight *prevention* as distinct from overweight *treatment*. Approximately half (54%) believe there is evidence that physicians can prevent overweight and almost all (94%) think that family physicians *should* address childhood overweight. However, 44% believe that schools should be responsible for screening and 17% believe that overweight is better addressed in community programs. Many (71%) are familiar with guidelines for BMI screening but only 41% are familiar with AAFP recommendations about prevention and treatment of childhood overweight; 63% believe that many families are not familiar with BMI. Half (55%) reported having adequate time during well visits to screen for overweight, and 78% report having tools available to calculate BMI percentile.

Almost all (91%) reported that they were interested in addressing overweight among children; fewer (46%) say that families want it discussed. Although 84% reported feeling prepared to counsel families and 89% felt comfortable counseling and were not worried about offending families by discussing weight, only 43% felt that their counseling was somewhat or very effective, and fewer (26%) felt that there were good treatment options. Many felt that there was inadequate time during visits for counseling about weight issues (61%), that dietitian/weight management services are helpful (62%), and that these services are helpful to their patients (50%), but more (72%) believed that simple diet and exercise recommendations would also help them with their patients.

Despite providers' interest and preparedness to address overweight and beliefs that it should be addressed, 55% reported a lack of adequate services/resources in their practice area to which they could refer patients, although 27% reported having a dietitian or nutritionist in their practice. Reimbursement associated with overweight counseling was problematic as well: 63% of respondents were unfamiliar with billing codes for overweight, few (15%) were able to bill separately from well visits for overweight counseling, 47% feel that there is insufficient reimbursement for overweight counsel-

ing and treatment, many report that weight management (72%) and dietitian (58%) services are not covered by insurance, and 86% say that their patients are not able to pay for services that are not covered by insurance. In addition, nearly half (48.8%) believe that overweight physicians lack credibility when counseling patients about overweight; however, this was not significantly correlated with the provider's own BMI.

Providers who had participated in obesity-related CME were significantly more likely to agree with the statement, "I am familiar with BMI recommendations" (on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree) than were providers who had not had obesity-related CME (2.36 vs 2.17; $P < .001$). Providers who were more familiar with guidelines were also more likely to be using BMI percentile, felt more prepared and comfortable counseling about overweight, and felt their counseling about overweight prevention and management was more effective. Family physicians who used an EHR were significantly more likely to report computing BMI percentile during most or all well visits compared with providers who did not use EHRs (59% vs 33%; χ^2 , 27.176; $P < .001$).

Factors Associated with Use of BMI Percentiles

Factor analysis identified one strong factor and 2 weaker factors ("self-efficacy," "reimbursement," and "resources"). Varimax and quartimax rotations did not yield simplified solutions or clearer factors. Survey questions that had loading scores of >0.4 on the factors, their eigenvalues, and the mean scores of each question are shown in Table 3. Scree plots also were examined during the interpretation of the data. The strongest factor related to self-efficacy and providers' feelings that they can or cannot prevent overweight, and on the effectiveness of their counseling. This "self-efficacy" factor explained 17% of the variation in response to whether BMI percentile is used. The "reimbursement" factor (explaining 6% of the variation) relates to reimbursement and insurance items, including uncovered dietitian and weight-management services and patients' inability to pay for services that are not covered by insurance. The third factor included items related to tools and insurance; this "resources" factor explained 5% of the variation. A fourth weak factor was identified, which consisted of 3 variables that did not have a clear relationship, and

Table 3. Mean Scores on Attitudes and Factor Analysis (n = 455)

Questions	Mean score (SD) (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree)	Factor 1* “Self-efficacy”	Factor 2 [†] “Reimbursement”	Factor 3 [‡] “Resources”	Factor 4 [§]
Overweight counseling is not effective.	2.40 (0.949)	0.732			
There is little family physicians can do to treat/ manage overweight.	2.28 (0.993)	0.720			
How effective is your counseling about overweight management?	2.38 (0.690)	-0.713			
How effective is your counseling about prevention of obesity?	2.35 (0.662)	-0.687			
There is no evidence physicians can prevent overweight.	2.43 (1.039)	0.661			
Family physicians can help prevent childhood overweight.	3.94 (0.970)	-0.660			
I don't think screening will make a difference.	2.10 (1.011)	0.608			
There are effective means of treating overweight.	3.17 (0.999)	-0.581			
There are good treatment options for overweight.	2.76 (1.096)	-0.546			
My patients do not find these services helpful.	2.59 (0.975)	0.540			
I don't find dietitian/weight-management services helpful.	2.28 (0.993)	0.539			
How comfortable do you feel discussing overweight with overweight patients and their parents?	3.28 (0.692)	-0.458			0.421
I am not interested in addressing overweight prevention/management.	1.62 (0.763)	0.448			
Family physicians should address childhood overweight during well-child visits.	4.55 (0.707)	-0.415			
How well prepared do you feel you are to counsel patients and their parents about overweight?	3.06 (0.674)	-0.454			0.513
The AAFP recommendations on overweight screening are easy to follow.	3.30 (0.686)	-0.400			
Weight management programs are not covered by insurance.	3.95 (0.939)		0.575	-0.420	
Dietitian services are not covered by insurance.	3.60 (1.11)		0.687		
Many of my patients are not able to pay for uncovered services.	4.28 (0.942)		0.475		
There is a lack of tools to assist with BMI calculations.	1.87 (0.985)			0.537	
It is more important to reduce fast food/soft drink availability in the community and at home than to counsel about overweight.	3.16 (1.197)				0.426
I do not want to offend families by talking about weight.	2.04 (1.019)	0.432			
Variance explained (%)		17.3	5.74	5.07	5.071

*Eigenvalue of 7.439.

†Eigenvalue of 2.468.

‡Eigenvalue of 2.181.

§Eigenvalue of 1.927.

||4-point scale.

AAFP, American Academy of Family Physicians; BMI, body mass index.

9 other components were identified that had eigenvalues >1.0. However, these were not considered factors because they were generally single variables and explained little variation in BMI percentile use.

Discussion

Family physicians believe that they can and should address prevention of overweight among children, but some physicians report low self-efficacy and

significant barriers to treatment. Most family physicians in this survey were familiar with BMI recommendations, half assessed BMI percentile during most or every well visit, and most felt very prepared to screen and counsel patients and families. However, most physicians identified difficulties with providing counseling about overweight. Many of these barriers were at the practice level and some were modifiable in the short or long term. Insufficient time during well visits for counseling, a lack of available referral services, and factors associated with reimbursement are not immediately modifiable, but providers can use effective, brief counseling techniques with parents and patients in the meantime. For example, the 5-2-1-0 screening form developed by the Maine Youth Overweight Collaborative has been found to be an effective and rapid tool for assessment of risk factors related to overweight and obesity.²⁴ Similarly, the strategies and tools used by Envision New Mexico²⁵ and Northern California Kaiser Permanente's Kids in Dynamic Shape initiatives²⁶ are able to be integrated into practice to address obesity risk and prevention.

Our finding that participation in CME about obesity increased familiarity with BMI guidelines was not surprising, but it validates the need for well-planned CME on this topic. Educating physicians about care guidelines and current recommendations is vitally important, especially as guidelines change. Less than half of our sample had received CME about childhood and adolescent overweight during the previous 3 years. Approximately half the providers in our sample felt that they did not have enough time for screening and counseling. CME could provide guidance on how to integrate screening into preventive care visits, and how to provide simple diet and exercise recommendations to give patients and families, thus improving the quality of clinical interventions for children and their families.

Familiarity with guidelines, however, is only one step in implementing BMI percentile screening. Practice characteristics may affect whether or not BMI screening happens during well visits. Physicians who have EHRs were far more likely to report using BMI percentile, and use of an EHR is a modifiable factor. BMI percentile calculations are automatic in many EHR systems and this reduces the time needed for calculation. Increased use of EHR systems will probably increase the proportion

of patients who have BMI percentile calculated during well visits, although whether this results in more time for counseling remains to be seen. Adams et al²⁷ also found that implementation of an EHR increased screening for health risk factors and that office systems are effective means of increasing preventive services.²⁸ Thus, an EHR with screening questions about weight should help increase screening for this problem.

We identified self-efficacy, reimbursement, and resource factors related to providers' attitudes about BMI screening and counseling about overweight. The strongest factor was related to providers' self-efficacy (whether providers feel that their counseling is effective). Low self-efficacy can lead to lack of adherence to practice guidelines²⁹; CME can include strategies to make such counseling more effective. Educational and practice change interventions have been shown to improve preventive services delivery for adolescents through increased clinician self-efficacy³⁰ and can also include information about billing codes and reimbursement. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation has identified elements of an ideal CME program for obesity: nutrition, physical activity, behavior change, educational value, practicality in providers' settings, and efficacy.³¹ Ensuring that all these are incorporated may further enhance the effectiveness of training on clinician practice. Provision of quality care within a "medical home" and community resource development guided by the chronic care model also has the potential to improve access to the resources needed for obesity treatment.³²

Family physicians care for one third of the children in the United States, especially poorer children and those residing in rural areas.³³ Family physicians are in a unique position to assist all members of the family with overweight prevention and treatment.^{34,35} This is especially important in the context of screening and counseling for childhood obesity because care for this chronic disease by definition includes family interventions. However, improved prevention may require specific investments in practice systems for *effective* change to be implemented.³⁶

Although family physicians wanted simple diet and exercise recommendations for their patients, they recognized that these may not be enough. Most family physicians in our sample felt that dietitian/weight-management services are helpful to have available and that they are helpful to their

patients. However, more than half reported a lack of adequate services available for their patients. Even though a third had a dietitian or nutritionist in their practice, reimbursement issues remained a barrier to patients receiving these services.

The family physicians in our sample believed that they had a responsibility to screen and counsel patients on weight management issues, but many also believed that the communities and/or schools should also be responsible and that overweight is better addressed in community programs. Collaboration between family physicians and communities, including schools, to communicate the need to reduce fast food and soft drink availability/consumption and to increase physical activity could enhance the counseling done during well visits. The AAFP has published a policy statement regarding healthy eating in schools,³⁷ and one study has examined the ways in which linkages between primary care practices and community resources could be of benefit as well as lessen the burden on the US health care system; infrastructure support and communication systems were identified as crucial to creating and sustaining such linkages.³⁸

Limitations of our study included a possible response bias; physicians who had a stronger interest in childhood overweight may have been more likely to return the survey. Our survey was limited to practicing AAFP members and we had a relatively low response rate. Little is known about the non-respondents. Therefore, the survey data may not be generalizable to the population of family practitioners in the United States. However, it is likely that those who completed the survey were more interested in or attentive to childhood obesity issues, and thus it is likely that our findings provide an optimistic view of the practices of all family practitioners. Actual screening rates in practice are likely to be lower than those reported here. In addition, there may be a social desirability bias present, where providers overestimate the amount of screening and counseling they do. Family physicians in our sample were slightly younger (44 vs 46 years) and more likely to be women (41% vs 35% percent) than all active AAFP members.³⁹ Although these factors may not affect clinical practice, respondents in our sample were also more likely to practice in rural locations than the overall AAFP population (30% in our sample vs 21% of AAFP members overall) (American Academy of Family Physicians, AAFP Member Relations and

Marketing Research, personal communication, April 2, 2009). Thus, our results may not fully generalize to all family physicians. Lastly, our data were collected in 2006. We recognize that family practitioners' attitudes and behaviors may have changed since the data were collected; however, this survey was intended to provide baseline data on this topic, allowing assessment of improvement or change related to this important topic as strategies to address the obesity epidemic are implemented in the care system and in our communities.

Family physicians report being actively involved in the assessment and management of childhood overweight but lack self-efficacy and identify barriers to treatment. Many report wanting simple guidelines for treating this important problem. Obesity CME is associated with better adherence to current guidelines, and EHRs serve as reminders and documentation for BMI screening and counseling, potentially improving the quality of care. Despite new guidelines for the screening and treatment of childhood overweight, more research into the implementation of effective treatment in practice is needed.

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