

**PS2.007****Child overweight and obesity among the population of patients of a Primary Care Unit - Do doctors recognize a problem?**

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Excessive weight in children is increasing, despite the educational and social measures being taken. Portugal has one of the worst scenarios in Europe, with studies reporting up to 33% overweight and 16% obese children. Given the problem is worst in socially deprived environments, like the one our Primary Care Unit is situated in, we decided to study our children. Our aim was to define the prevalence of overweight and obesity among the pediatric population of our unit and then determine if the situation had been formally identified as a problem. Children in our population were identified, excluding those under 2 years old. For each child body mass index percentile was analyzed according to age and gender, from the last clinical record. Children were then classified as “normal weight”, “overweight” and “obese”. For those who were above normal weight, clinical files were consulted in order to determine if the problem had been recorded on their problem list. During the analysis period our unit was following 2105 children from the ages of 2 to 17. Among these 26% were above normal weight range and 43.2% of these were obese. Considering clinical records, 28.8% of obese and 10.2% of overweight children had these problems identified on their files. These results are above the national and its causes need to be probed. The socio-economic struggle and population background account for the panorama. We also found our action as physicians to be deficient and part of the problem. Very few of these cases were labelled, which we believe is related to underdiagnosis. This is a problem in this community and for our unit. Self-sustaining solutions must be found inside the community to approach the problem. For our health unit a quality improvement intervention would be beneficial so we could intervene earlier, preventing consequences.