

# Review of: "There is high prevalence of overnutrition among married and cohabiting women in Nigeria: Findings from the 2018 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Review of *There is high prevalence of overnutrition among married and*

*cohabiting women in Nigeria: Findings from the 2018 Nigeria*

*Demographic and Health Survey*

Results:

Would it be possible to describe in more detail regarding the finding that 73.4% of women was employed but only 2.7% of women was insurance-covered(p.4) since the authors mentioned that the insurance status was correlated with women's weight status.

Discussion:

## 4.1 Individual level

1. The focus on married women brought out a higher prevalence of obesity, however, did this finding controlling the number of children those women had delivered?
2. According to the result of bivariate analysis at the individual level, the women's insurance and employment status did not significantly associate with their overweight status (p.7). Neither did the result section concerning model 1 mention that women's insurance and employment status were significant protective factors for their overweight status. So, I did not know what did the author mean on p.13 line 2 that "at the multivariate level (model 1), employment status and being insured proved protective of overweight/obesity. Not even mention that with a very low rate of insurance among those women (only 2.7% shown on Tab 1), the meaning of insurance or the statistically analysis regarding the insurance status would come to a convincing conclusion.
3. According to some other studies, there seems to be a trend that wealth and education are negatively related to the incidence of obesity among adult population(Jaacks et al., 2019). Would it be possible that this discrepancy was related to cultural differences or the status of national wide characteristics (ex: developing vs. developed countries)? It would be nice if the authors make further comparison in a different perspective regarding these findings with those found in different cultures or other so-called developed countries.

### *Interpersonal level*

1. During this section, the authors mentioned that with a higher educational level of husbands, women were more prone to be overweight. However, it seems to conflict with what the authors stated during 4.1 section where the authors put that “highly education women married to less-educated men have a higher risk of overweight/obesity due to unhealthy habit from the husband...”(p.13). Does the authors mean that highly educated women would be heavier if they married to a less educated man, on the other hands, no matter what educational level the woman has, she would be become more obese if she married to a man with a higher educational level?? Which one matters more? Women’s own educational levels or their spouses’ educational levels decide women’s weight status?

### Conclusion:

It is better to put the paragraph just before the conclusion section into a “limitation section” to better illustrate the authors’ ideas regarding the limitation of this study. Also, it would be more helpful to compare this study’s findings as to the utilization of SEM model with other studies that also adopted this model to strengthen or discuss the authors’ findings/rationale/recommendations of using the SEM as a theoretical framework of exploring the risk/protective factors concerning the risk of obesity.

### Reference:

Jaacks, L. M., Vandevijvere, S., Pan, A., McGowan, C. J., Wallace, C., Imamura, F., . . . Ezzati, M. (2019). The obesity transition: stages of the global epidemic. *The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology*, 7(3), 231-240.  
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