School Health Education Program in Pakistan (SHEPP)-Findings from a feasibility trial in pre-adolescent school children from a Lower middle-income country. (Trial registration: NCT03303287

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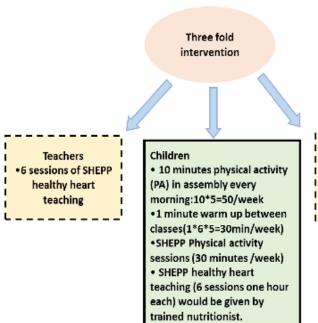
1Aga Khan University, Karachi, Pakistan, 2Institute of Public health, Quetta, National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Karachi, Pakistan. Aim: We aim to test feasibility of threefold health education program in children and its potential efficacy on physical activity, diet and cardio metabolic risk factors by including BP, BMI, and waist circumference Methods: The SHEPP was a parallel group feasibility intervention trial conducted in two schools over a 23month period. All children aged 9-11 years enrolled from these schools were included. Primary outcome was

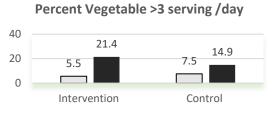
feasibility of SHEPP in terms of

treatment fidelity. circumference

recruitment, retention, and

(WC)).





■ Followup

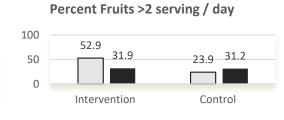
■ Baseline

Parents

6 sessions of SHEPP

healthy heart

teaching



■ Baseline ■ Followup

7-day Physical activity at baseline and 10-month follow-up in adolescent school

7 day i mysical activity	at baseline and	10 111011111 101101	up iii aadiese	ciic sciio
children.				
	Baseline	Follow-up	Change ¹	P value 2
		N=982)		
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	
Total Physical activity				
Intervention	297.6(143)	430.9(161)	134(196)	
Control	362.3(131)	389.4(151)	29.8(177)	< 0.001
In school Physical				
activity				
Intervention	45.1(24)	77.8(17)	33(27)	
Control	50.1(22)	90.5(22.5)	40.2(28.1)	< 0.001
Out of school				
Physical activity				
Intervention	252.4(133)	353(156)	101.0(187)	
Control	312.1(126)	298(145)	-10.3(172)	< 0.001
Moderate to vigorous				
physical activity				

130.6(72.5)

127(73.6)

6494(501)

6509(501)

46.6(97.8)

200(583)

482(628)

0.07

< 0.001

28(86)

88.5(62.5)

104.9(67)

6292(372)

6032(457)

Intervention

Intervention

Sedentary activity

Control

Control

Results: A total of 1280 preadolescent children were assessed for eligibility. The overall recruitment n (%) was 982/1191(82.5 %), overall retention rate n (%) at 10 month follow up was 912/982(92.8) and treatment fidelity was 132/144(92) %)

Conclusion: We found that intervention using SHEPP is feasible in schools and may help children to adopt a healthy lifestyle as they age by increasing physical activity. However, the potentially beneficial effect on BMI and BP needs a longer follow-**Up.** (correspondence :Email:aysha.almas@aku.edu) Funding: Higher Education Commission, Pakistan