

Looks like guys are more prone to pack on the 'Freshman 15'

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(HealthDay)—When a high school senior becomes a university



freshman, change is the name of the game. A new school. New friendships. Even new ways of eating.

As healthy, home-cooked meals give way to a campus diet of beer and pizza, student waistlines tend to expand. But new research shows it is the waistlines of boys that expand the most.

"Males and females display different patterns of body weight and body composition changes during first-year university," explained study author Andrea Josse.

How different? Poll results revealed that girls gained an average of about 4 pounds during their first year at university, said Josse, an assistant professor in the School of Kinesiology and Health Sciences at York University in Toronto.

But among the male first-year students, weight gains roughly doubled that, hitting an average of about 8 pounds, she said.

Freshman boys also saw bigger increases in terms of waist size and overall fat mass than girls, Josse added.

And while boys also packed on more lean body mass than girls during their first year at college, in the end they were more likely to end up becoming overweight than girls, the researchers found.

Why? Josse pointed to changing alcohol habits as a possible culprit, noting that while drinking went up across the spectrum, it went up more among boys.

Male students "displayed greater reductions in vegetable intake and greater increases in donuts/cakes, fried chicken, beer and liquor, compared to females," said Josse.



The study included 301 first-year students (229 females and 72 males), aged 17 to 20, who completed the freshman diet survey. Nearly three-quarters lived in a campus residence, while roughly one-quarter lived at home.

Two polls were conducted—one between 2014 and 2015, and one between 2015 and 2016. Each poll was administered at the start of the first year and again towards the end.

All participants underwent body composition testing to assess overall body weight, body fat percentage and lean body mass.

The investigators found that total caloric intake did not change much over the course of the students' first year at school.

However, <u>food quality</u> did decline, while alcohol consumption increased, particularly among boys.

And while boys and girls both gained weight, male waistlines expanded much more.

For example, freshman girls saw their body mass index (BMI)—a standard measurement of body fat—rise on average from 22.6 to 23.3. That still kept most girls "within the normal weight category," said Josse.

In contrast, freshman males saw their BMI rise from 23.9 to 25.1. That change ended up "putting them into the 'overweight' category," particularly given that the students did not experience height changes over the course of the year, she explained.

The findings were published online July 3 in the journal *PLOS ONE*.

So what can be done to keep college waistlines in line? "It should start



with the parents, and with instilling values of a <u>healthy lifestyle</u> at a young age," Josse said.

"Healthy lifestyle includes engaging in physical activity often, [meaning] every day, and eating a variety of healthy, nutrient-dense foods, [such as] fruits, vegetables, dairy products, whole grain foods, high-quality protein foods, [and] less processed foods," she added.

Josse also suggested that universities do their part to educate students about healthy eating, "particularly during a time of high stress, like the transition into university/college."

That thought was seconded by Lona Sandon, program director in the department of clinical nutrition at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas.

"Many colleges are already doing things to offer healthier foods in dorms and campus cafeterias," Sandon said, to help first-year students navigate the "perfect storm for weight gain" that is going off to college.

"But you cannot force them to choose the healthier food or exercise more when they are pressed for time between classes, [and] maybe a part-time job, and studying," Sandon cautioned. "Most have to just figure it out for themselves and choose to make better choices, like other adults in the working world facing similar pressures."

More information: Visit the <u>U.S. National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases</u> for more on teens and healthy eating.

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