The survey was submitted to anthropometric assessment, with measurement of body weight and height to calculate the weight-for-stature and stature-for-age describing the children in overweight and obesity, or separating them in past malnutrition, acute, chronic, according to Waterlow / Batista.

Results: The prevalence of nutritional deficiency was 525 (29.81%), 52.76% males and 42.24% were female. The population enrolled in the region's EMEF Parelheiros (81.04%) showed a higher proportion of past malnutrition, 22.15%, while 6.13% are acutely malnourished, and 1.53%, chronically. The prevalence of overweight was 13% and of obese 9.09%. In this sample, 33.42% of males were overweight and 24.16% obese, 25.45% of females were overweight and 16.97% obese.

Conclusion: Malnutrition persists among the low-income population and its irretrievable form, the past malnutrition, is the most expressive. However, this study notes that overweight and obesity are a growing problem in low-income population due to its customs, food and lack of information. There is a difference in percentage between obesity and overweight among the genders and considering the whole sample, overweight individuals prevails against obese ones. Thus, it is important to stress that we are experiencing a period of transition in nutritional status, in which obesity and overweight have proved to be one of the most significant public health problems.

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FOOD CONSUMPTION HABITS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS WITH CHRONIC DISEASES

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Background and aim: Patients with chronic diseases are exposed to increasing weight due to multiple factors. Study was orientated towards possibility of knowing and compare food habits and physical activity in chronic conditions group patients.

Methods: Across convenience sampling was carried out a comparative study, applying by consented form in one occasion to relatives of patients with chronic diseases attended in a general concentration medical unit in Mexico, an instrument

of habitual physical activity and frequency of food and healthy drinks consumption. We established groups by disease and gender to categorize them in four groups of physical activity and in two for food habits. Data analysis was non parametric statistics.

Results: We included information granted by 52 parents. Oncologic group was predominating (53.84%). Statistical difference determined by minor values in oncology group observed in: height ($p=0.012$), weight ($p=0.042$), degree of nutrition ($p=0.014$), energetic rest expense ($p=0.059$) and energetic total expense ($p=0.000$). Also presented between patients with solid tumors and rest, in physical activity index ($p=0.037$) and energetic total expense ($p=0.002$). Fifty one (98.07%) patients were classified sedentary. Oncologic group showed minor physical activity ($IAF < 2.00$) and major frequency in consumption of not healthy food habits.

Conclusions: This group were sedentary, being cancer patients more inclined to physical inactivity and a major not healthy food habits. Integral management of patients with chronic diseases must include programs orientated for change physical activity and food consumption habits like a health priority.

Key words: dietetic habits, physical activity, chronic diseases, fitness.

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ANALYSIS OF RELATED FACTORS AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CHONGQING, CHINA

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Objective: To analyze the prevalence of overweight and obesity, as well as the risk factors among secondary school students, and to put forward policy suggestions for health management department.

Methods: A stratified and cluster sampling trial was conducted in Chongqing City, China. A total of 524 students who met the criteria from 5 secondary schools were recruited in the present study. The study carried out by questionnaire.

Results: The overweight and obesity among the students were overall prevalent, and the rates were 7.82% and 1.72%, respectively. The body mass index (BMI) of parents and birth weight of the students were significantly correlated ($P <$