THE CRITICAL NEED FOR LIFESTYLE INTERVENTION: HOW TO BEGIN?

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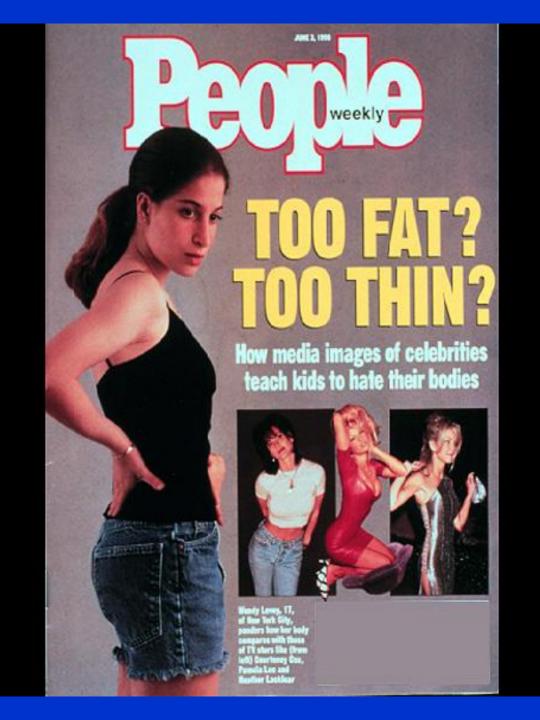
Is it okay to be fat?



"I cannot stand fat people. Fat is like a pet peeve of mine. I know there are people who have glandular problems and can't

do anything about it, but a person who's fat who could lose the weight if they weren't so lazy, I just can't stand."

-Chris Nissen, 18, Kettering Ohio



\$25,000 REWARD



- IF YOU SEE THIS MAN EATING IN ANY RESTAURANT
ANYWHERE FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR.
OR, UNTIL HE BRINGS HIS WEIGHT DOWN
TO 200 LBS. OR LESS!

DE LIVA OR DR. ZITO

670-7616

"PEWARD WILL HE GEVEN TO YOUR FAVORITE CHARITY!

DISCRIMINATION: THE PAIN OF OBESITY

Former severely obese patients:

- 100% preferred to be deaf, dyslexic, diabetic or have heart disease or bad acne than to be obese again
- Leg amputation was preferred by 91.5% and blindness by 89.4%
- 100% preferred to be a normal weight person rather than a severely obese multimillionaire



PREVALENCE (%) OF OVERWEIGHT (BMI>25) AMONG U.S. ADULTS

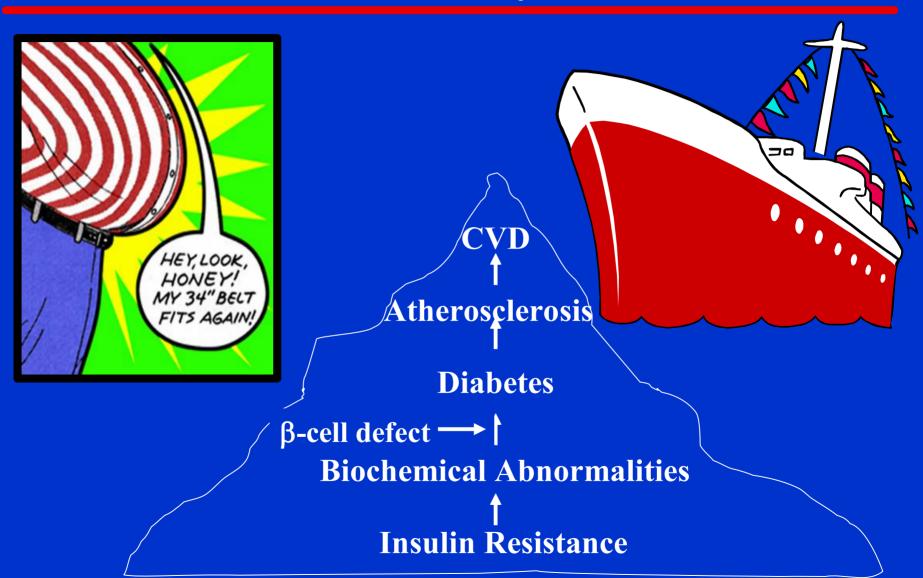
1980^{1}	46.0
1990 ¹	56.0
2000^{1}	64.5
2010^2	73.5
2020^{2}	82.5
20302	91.5
20402	100.0

PREVALENCE (%) OF OBESITY (BMI>30) AMONG U.S. ADULTS

	%
1980^{1}	14.4
2000^{1}	30.5
2020^{2}	46.5
2040^2	62.5
2060^2	78.5
2080^{2}	94.5
2100^{2}	100.0



The Metabolic Syndrome



METABOLIC SYNDROME

- Abdominal obesity (waist circumference)
 - Men
 - Women
- Triglycerides
- High density lipoprotein
 - Men
 - Women
- Blood Pressure
- Fasting Glucose

- > 40 in (102 cm)
- > 35 in (88 cm)
- \geq 150 mg/dl

- < 40 mg/dl
- < 50 mg/dl
- \geq 130/>85 mm Hg
- $\geq 110 \text{ mg/dl}$

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF METABOLIC SYNDROME: ADA RECOMMENDATIONS

- Lifestyle interventions first, followed by pharmacologic interventions if necessary
- Target levels of risk factors:
 - Blood pressure < 130/80
 - LDL-cholesterol < 100 mg/dl
 - Triglycerides < 150 mg/dl
 - HDL-cholesterol > 40 mg/dl (women > 50)
 - Glycosylated hemoglobin < 7%

Diabetes Care, 2003; 26: Suppl. 1: S33-S50

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF METABOLIC SYNDROME

Management of underlying causes:

- Weight control enhances LDL lowering and reduces all risk factors
- Physical activity reduces VLDL and LDL and increases HDL

Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults. JAMA, 2001; 285: 2486-2497.

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF METABOLIC SYNDROME

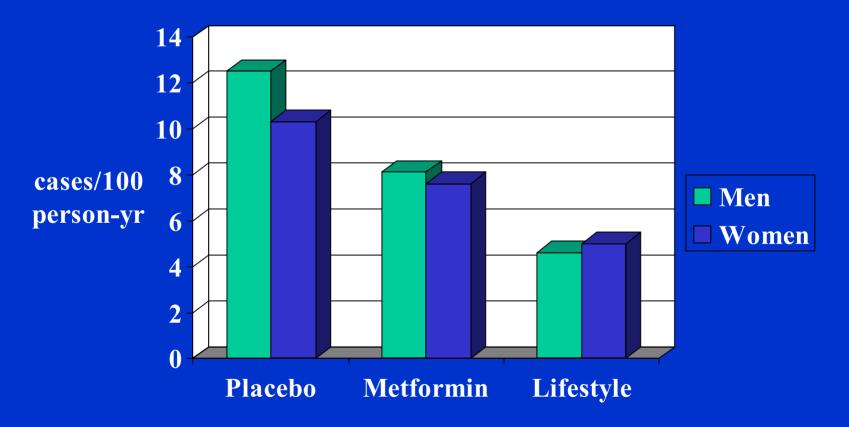
Treat lipid and nonlipid risk factors:

- Hypertension
- Aspirin in CHD patients
- Elevated triglycerides
- Low HDL

Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults. JAMA, 2001; 285: 2486-2497.

DIABETES PREVENTION PROGRAM INCIDENCE OF DIABETES

Lifestyle = 7% weight loss, 150 min physical activity/week



Diabetes Prevention Program. NEJM, 2002; 346: 393-403

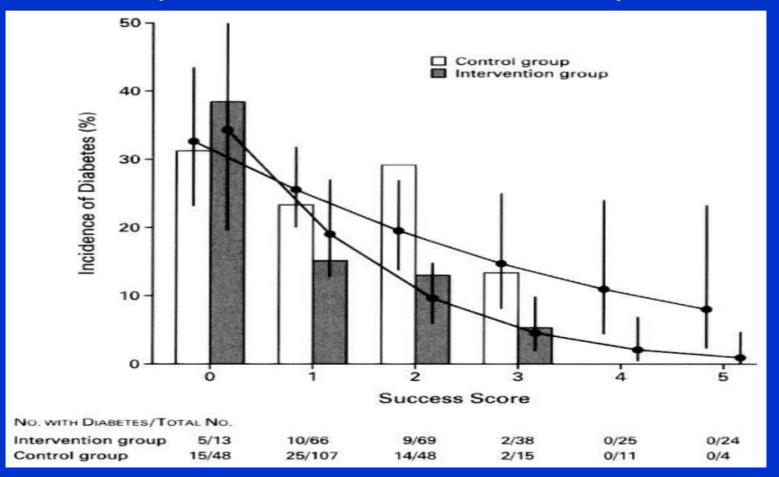
FINNISH DIABETES PREVENTION STUDY

- Design:
 - 522 middle-aged overweight (BMI 31)
 - 172 men and 350 women
 - Mean duration 3.2 years
- Intervention Group: Individualized counseling
 - Reducing weight, total intake of fat and saturated fat
 - Increasing uptake of fiber, physical activity

Tuomilehto J. et al., NEJM, 2001; 344: 1343-1350

FINNISH DIABETES PREVENTION STUDY

After 4 years – risk of diabetes reduced by 58%



Tuomilehto J. et al., NEJM, 2001; 344: 1343-1350

PARADOX OF INCREASING OBESITY PREVALENCE

- ↑ Focus on healthy eating and physical activity
- ↑ Awareness of dangers of obesity, but...
- Obesity prevalence continues to rise
 - Work & commuting demands
 - Little time to exercise
 - Little time to prepare food
 - Availability of high-fat/calorie foods

THE "TOXIC ENVIRONMENT"

- 7% of U.S. population eats at McDonald's every day
- The average child sees 10,000 food commercials each year, mostly for candy, fast food, soft drinks, and sugared cereals
- Energy-saving devices reduce physical activity

RATIONALE FOR PUBLIC POLICY INTERVENTIONS

- Increases in obesity prevalence due to genes?
 - Increased calories (e.g., 200 Kcal/day over 10 years)
 - Increased portion sizes (e.g., 22 oz. steaks and 44 oz. sodas)
 - Western diets in developing nations increase risk of obesity

Brownell & Battle, 2003

FOOD PRODUCTION UNITED STATES

- Food industry produces 3800 kcal per person per day
- Average adult requires < 2000 kcal

PER CAPITA FOOD CONSUMPTION (KCAL/CAPITA/DAY)

Industrial Countries

1965 1975 1985 1998 2015 2030

2947 3065 3206 3380 3440 3500

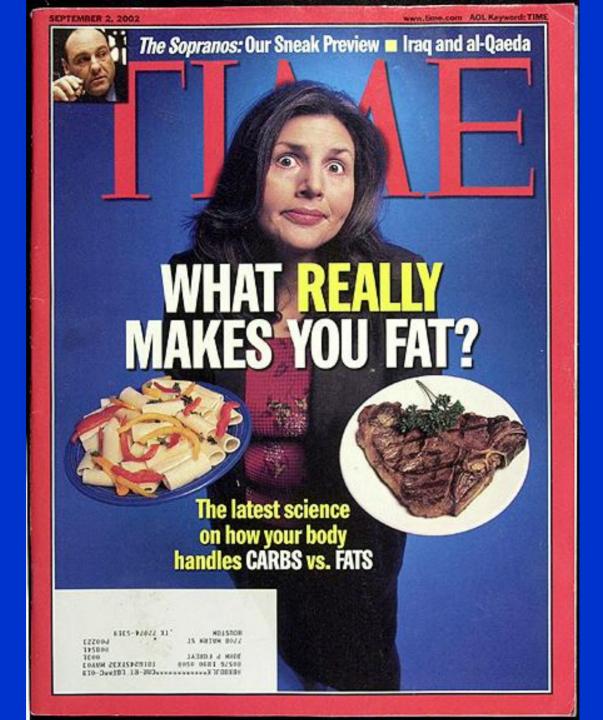
WHO, 2003

TRENDS IN DIETARY SUPPLY OF FAT (GRAMS/CAPITA/DAY)

North America

1968	1978	1988	1998	Change (gms)	
				(1968-1998)	
117	125	138	143	+26	

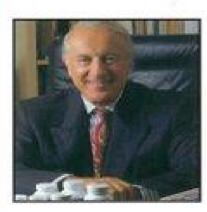
WHO, 2003



OVER 100 WEEKS ON

The New York Times BESTSELLER LIST

DR. ATKINS' MEW DIET REVOLUTION



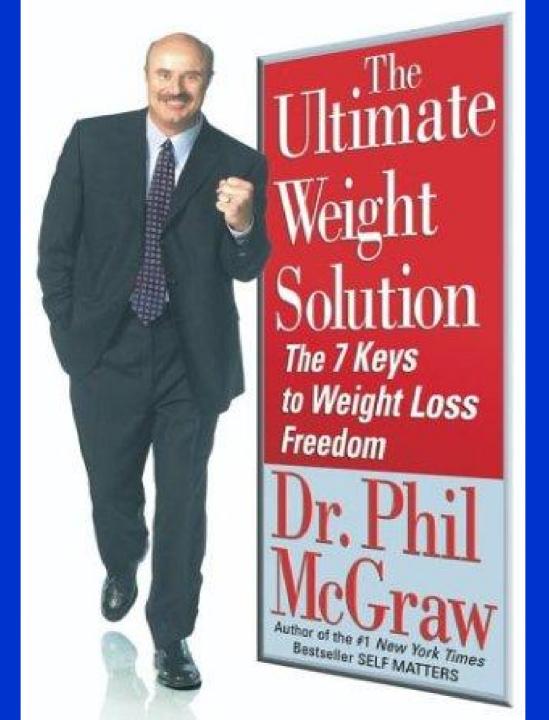
REVISED AND UPDATED

ROBERT C. ATKINS, M.D.

Lose Belly Fat First!

The Delicious, Doctor-Designed, Foolproof Plan for Fast and Healthy Weight Loss

Arthur Agatston, M.D.

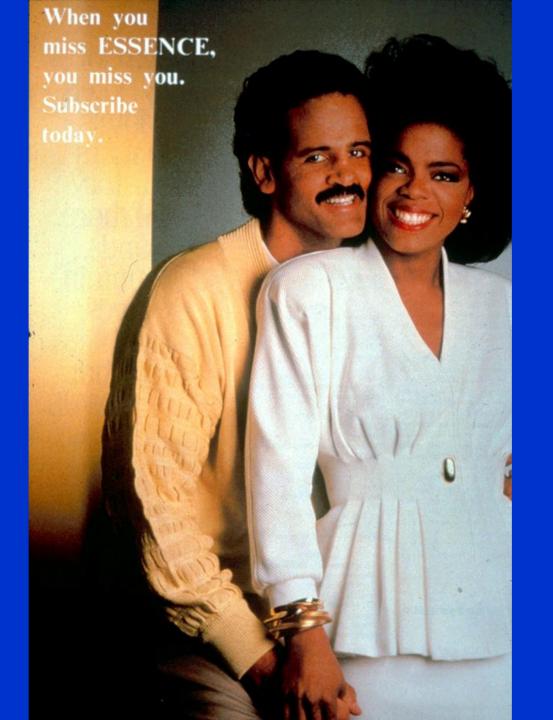


COMPARATIVE DIETARY GUIDELINES

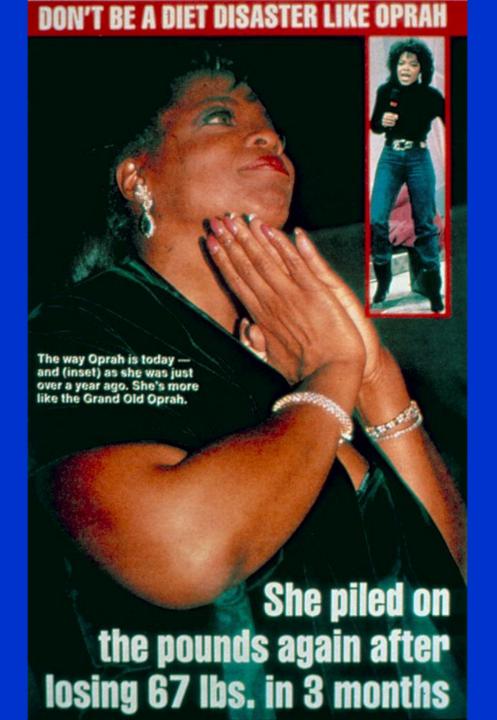
	Carb%	Fat%	Protein %
Mediterranean Diet	45-55	25-35	20
NIH Dietary Ref. Intakes	45-65	25-35	15
Am. Heart Assoc.	40-60	< 30	10-30
NCEP-ATPIII	50-60	25-35	15
Am. Diet Assoc.	45-65	25-35	15
Food Guide Pyramid	60	30	15
NCI, NIA, NIDDK, NHLB	I 60	25	<u>15</u>
Atkins Diet	11	56	33
South Beach	36	43	22
Zone Diet	40	30	30

Trends in Dietary Treatment of Obesity High Protein/Low Carbohydrate

- Banting Diet (Banting, 1864)
- Protein-sparing-modified fast (Blackburn et al., 1973)
- Very-low-calorie diet (Blackburn et al., 1975)
- Dr. Atkins diet (Brehm et al 2002; Foster et al., 2003; Samaha et al., 2003, Westman et al., 2003)



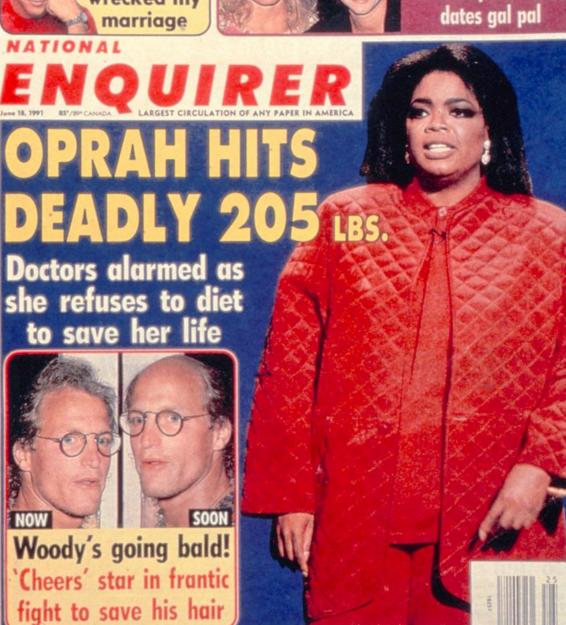


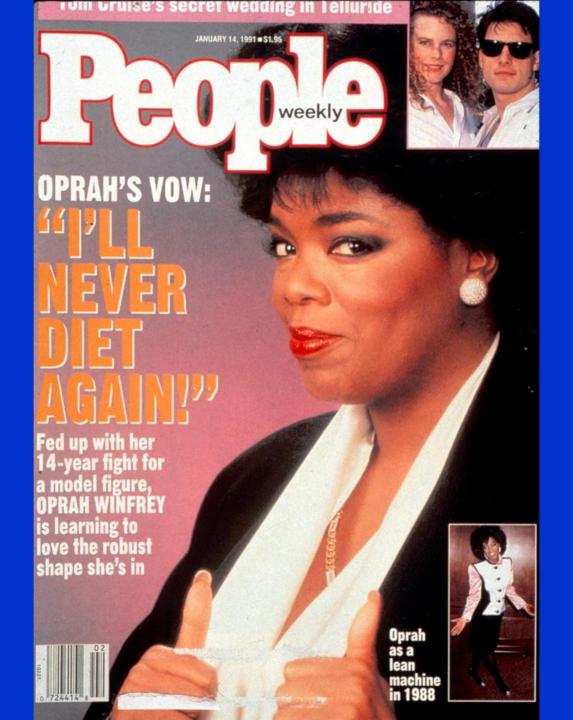






Gay furor on 'Empty Nest' — execs furiou as Kristy McNichol dates gal pal









Big Texan Steak Ranch Amarillo, Texas





72-oz Steak FREE if eaten within 1 hour





Public Health Goal: Stop Weight Gain of Population

- Combination of reduction in energy intake and increase in physical activity of 100 kcal/day
- Eat 3 bites less of fast food hamburger (=100 kcal)
- Walk additional 20 min (= 100 kcal)

READINESS TO CHANGE

"Habit is habit, and not to be flung out of the window, but coaxed downstairs a step at a time."

Mark Twain

COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES: FACILITATING BEHAVIORAL CHANGE

- Self-Monitoring
- Stimulus Control
- Cognitive Restructuring
- Stress Management
- Social Support

Behavioral Methods for Weight Loss: The Patient Diary

LUNCH	TIME	FRAME OF MIND	ACTIVITY	CALORIES
Roast Beef Sandwich Ritz Crackers, 6 Hot Cocoa, 1 cup	_12:30	Hurried	Office Work	241 90 175
DINNER	TOTAL	FRAME OF MIND	ACTIVITY	506 CALONIES
Chicken Pot Pte Carrot-Raisin Salad Cauliflower, 1 cup. Skim Milk, 1 cup.		Relaxed.	Televisian_	545 310 28 88 971
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	Walking	TIME 10 m	in.	

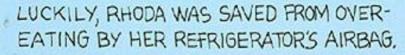
Adapted from Brownell, Rodin. The Weight Maintenance Survival Guide; 1990:chap 5.



SELF-MONITORING

- Food Record
- Activity Record
- Weight Record











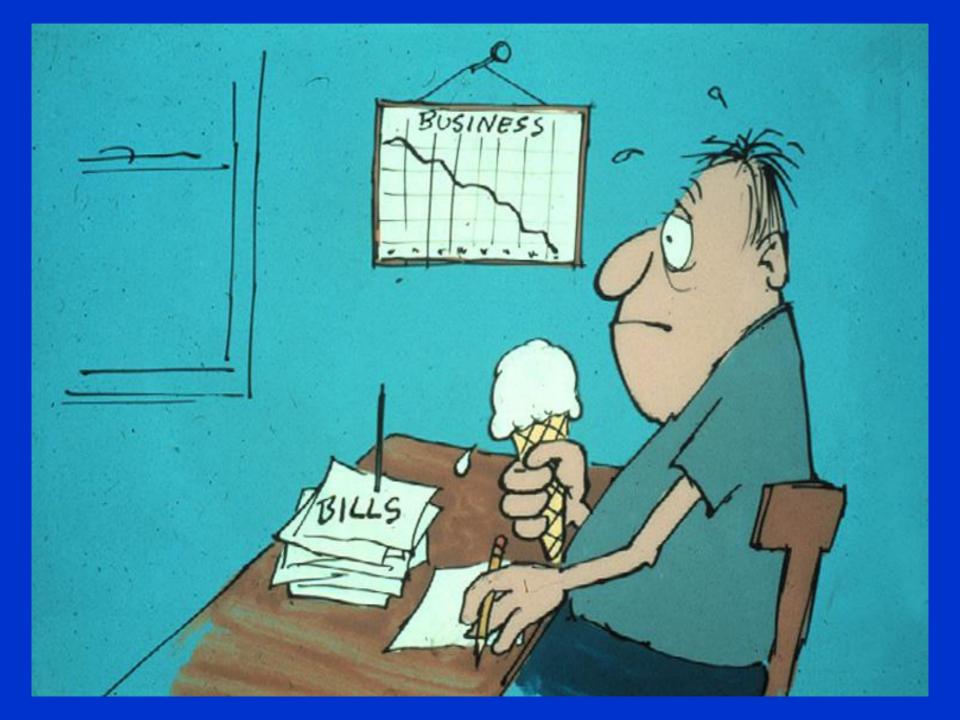
STIMULUS CONTROL

- Normalize eating pattern
- Lay out exercise clothes
- Find new ways to be active



COGNITIVE RESTRUCTURING

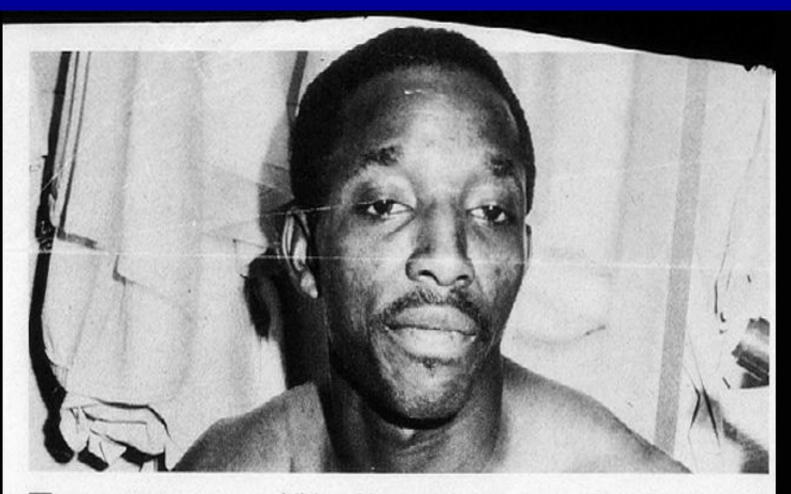
- Realistic expectations
- Small changes
- Get a life



STRESS MANAGEMENT

"If a problem is fixable, if a situation is such that you can do something about it, then there is no need to worry. If it's not fixable, then there is no help in worrying. There is no benefit in worrying whatsoever."

H.H. The Dalai Lama

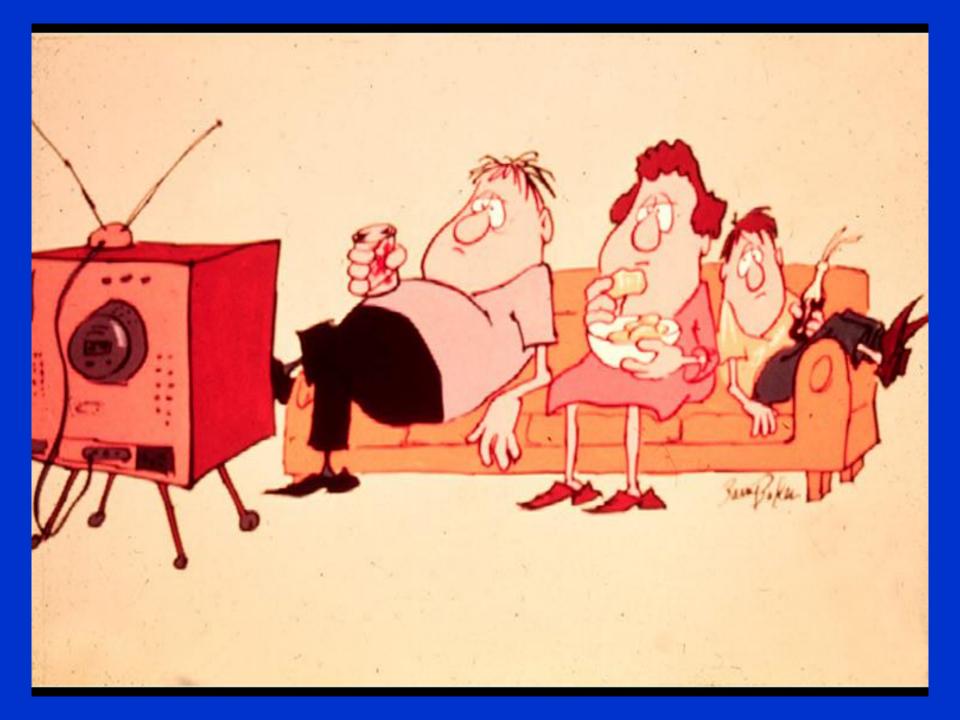


That Old Man Rivers, He Keeps on Rolling Along

Mickey Rivers' philosophy in the Texas Ranger media guide: "Ain't no sense in worrying about things you got control over, 'cause if you got control over them, ain't no sense worrying. And there ain't no sense worrying about things you got no control over, 'cause if you got no control over them, ain't no sense worrying."

STRESS MANAGEMENT

- Physical Activity
- Meditation
- Progressive Relaxation



SOCIAL SUPPORT

- Family
- Peer
- Community

TREATMENT PREDICTORS OF INCREASED WEIGHT LOSS

- Lifestyle modification
- Longer treatment
- Increased physical activity
- Pharmacotherapy

HOW MUCH EXERCISE IS ENOUGH FOR WEIGHT LOSS?

• 2800 kcal/wk (including 800 kcal/wk of high intensity exercise [> 6 METS] e.g. running, aerobic dance)

NWCR, 1999

• 2550 kcal/wk (including 800 kcal/wk of high intensity exercise)

Jeffrey, JCCP, 1998

WHY DON'T PATIENTS MAINTAIN THEIR LOSSES?

- Physiological: Reduced metabolic rate
- Environmental: Constant exposures to energy dense foods and low levels of physical activity
- Psychological: Small weight losses (8-10%) are disappointing

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH WEIGHT MANAGEMENT SUCCESS: CORRELATIONAL

- Attendance at intervention sessions
- Early adherence to behavioral strategies
- Absence of depression or binge eating
- Large initial weight losses
- Low-fat, low-calorie diet
- Diet and weight self-monitoring
- High levels of physical activity

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH WEIGHT MANAGEMENT SUCCESS: CLINICAL TRIALS

- Continuing care through professional contacts
- High frequency of moderate-intensity, home-based aerobic exercise
- Providing exercise equipment and prescribing short bouts of exercise
- Portion controlled meals plus continuing care
- Combining behavior therapy, portion control, and pharmacotherapy

LONG-TERM WEIGHT MAINTENANCE: NATIONAL WEIGHT CONTROL REGISTRY

- > 3200 members
- Maintained average weight loss of 30 kg for
 5.5 yrs
- > 15% have maintained their weight loss > 10 yrs
- Members have lost an average of 10 BMI units from 35 to 25 kg/m²

LONG-TERM WEIGHT MAINTENANCE: NATIONAL WEIGHT CONTROL REGISTRY WEIGHT LOSS STRATEGIES

- 89% used both diet and exercise
- 9% used diet only
- 1% used exercise only
- No common dietary strategy
- 50% lost weight on their own
- 50% used a formal program
- Triggering event: medical (32%); emotional (32%); lifestyle (26%)

LONG-TERM WEIGHT MAINTENANCE: NATIONAL WEIGHT CONTROL REGISTRY

- Diet: 24% fat, 56% carbohydrate, 20% protein
- Physical Activity: 60-90 min/day moderate intensity (400 kcal/day), mostly walking
- Frequent self-monitoring: daily or weekly weighing, daily food records, counting calories or fat grams
- Eating breakfast: 78% ate breakfast every day

HOW MUCH EXERCISE IS ENOUGH FOR WEIGHT MAINTENANCE?

- 80 min/day of moderate activity (4 METS) (e.g. brisk walking, pleasure cycling)
- 35 min/day of intense activity (6 METS) (e.g. running, aerobic dance)

Schoeller, AJCN, 1997

STRENGTH TRAINING VS. AEROBIC TRAINING

- Diet and exercise calories the same
- Strength: 2 set/6 reps + 1 set to max (8)
- Aerobic: 30 @ 70% HR
- Both groups lost 9 kg (9.2%) in 8 wks
- Strength group lost sig. less LBM

MULTIPLE SHORT BOUTS VS. ONE CONTINUOUS BOUT OF EXERCISE

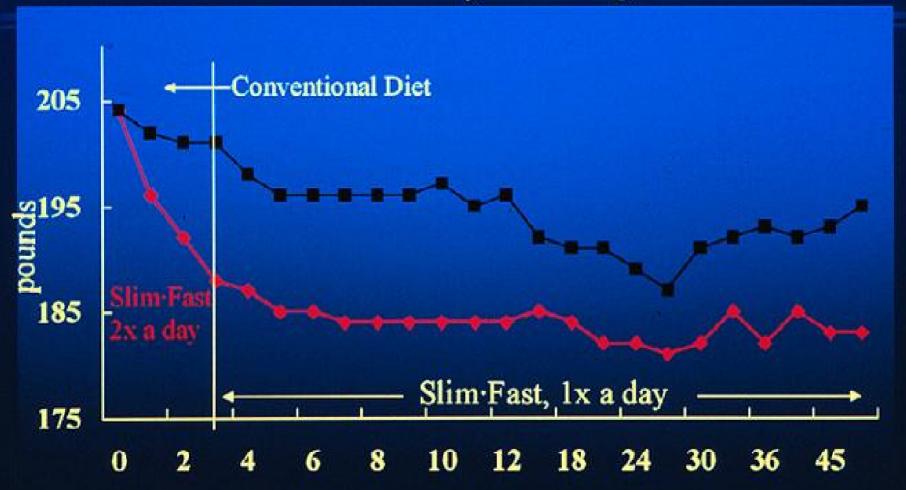
- Exercise 5 d/wk, progressed from 20-40 min, 20 wks
- MSB increased adherence (87 d vs. 69 d)
- MSB greater duration (233 vs. 188 min/wk)
- MSB lost 9 kg; CB lost 6 kg
- CV benefits similar

Jakicic, IJO, 1999

TRENDS IN THE LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT OF OBESITY

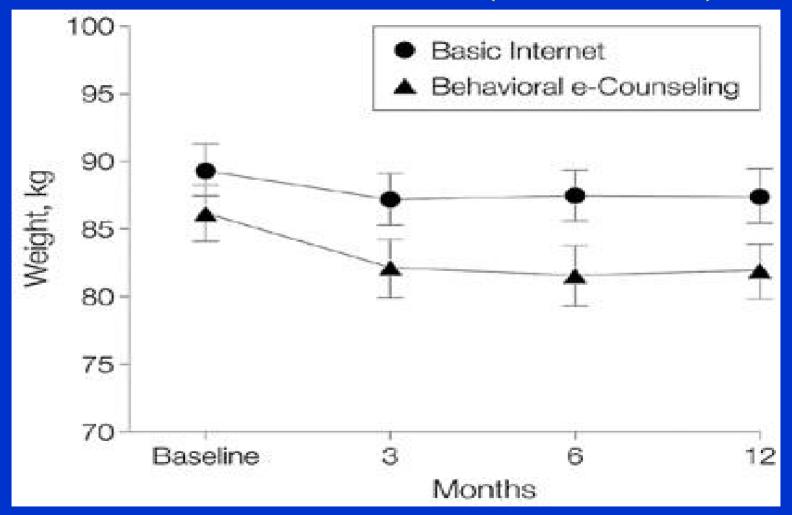
- Meal Replacements
- Internet Behavioral Counseling
- Pharmacotherapy + Behavioral Counseling

Four Year Body Weight Loss



Experimental Period, months

INTERNET: BEHAVIORAL COUNSELING (1 YEAR)



OBESITY PHARMACOTHERAPY

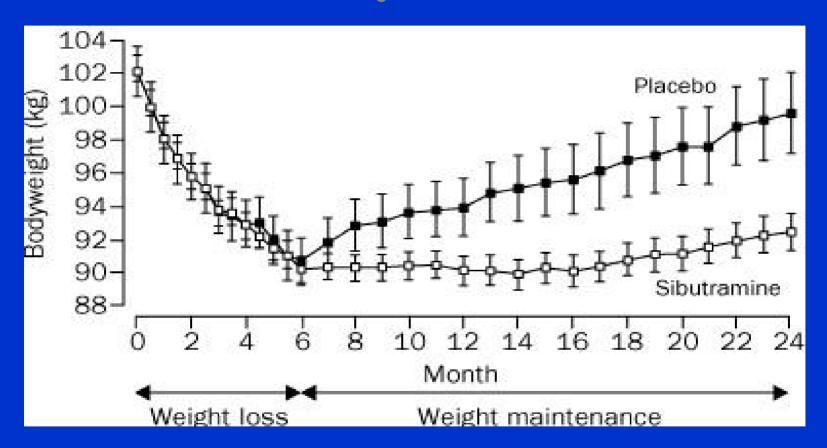
Systemically Acting

System	Mechanism	Examples
CNS	Noradrenergic Stimulate norepinephrine and dopamine release	Phentermine
CNS	Noradrenergic & serotonergic Block norepinephrine, serotonin and dopamine reuptake	Sibutramine
	Nonsystemically Acting	
Digestive	Inhibition of lipase	Orlistat

SIBUTRAMINE: MODE OF ACTION

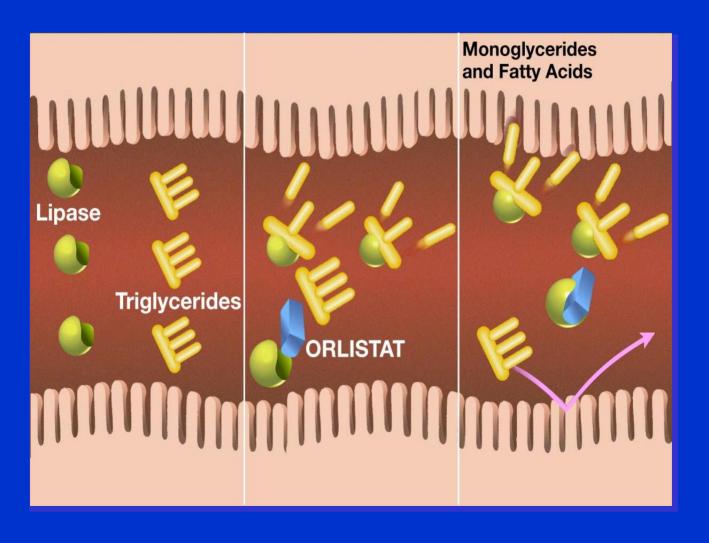
- Inhibition of Serotonin and Noradrenaline Reuptake
- Enhancement of Satiety
- Increased Energy Expenditure

STORM Study Results

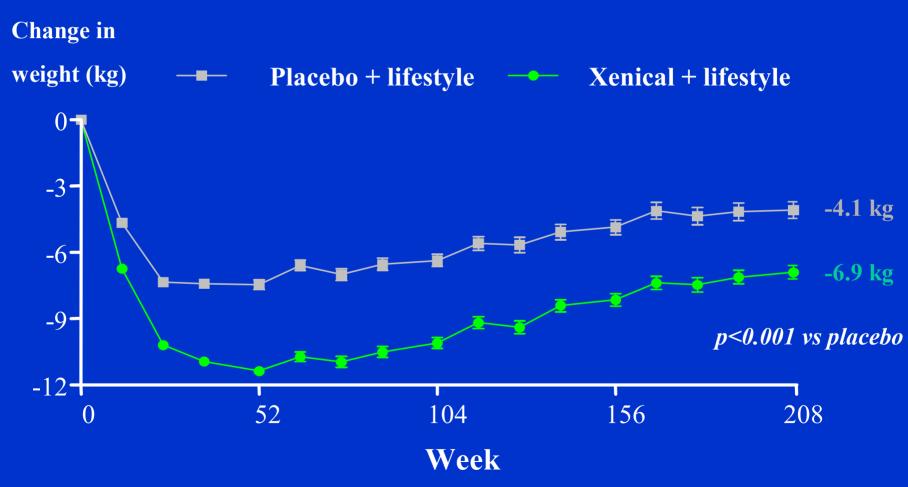


James WPT et al., The Lancet 2000;356:2119-2125

ORLISTAT (XENICAL) MECHANISM OF ACTION

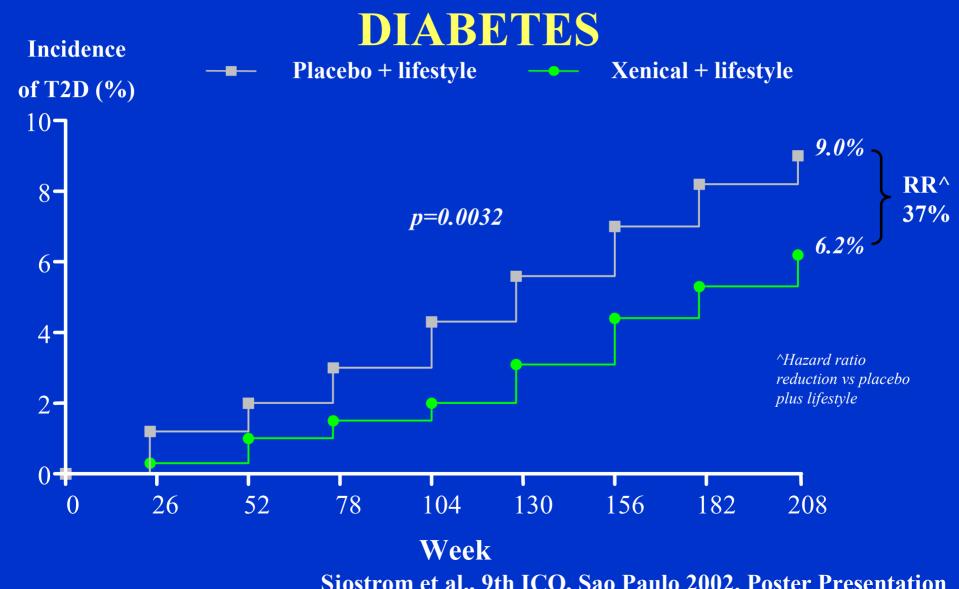


XENDOS RESULTS: EFFECT OF XENICAL ON BODY WEIGHT

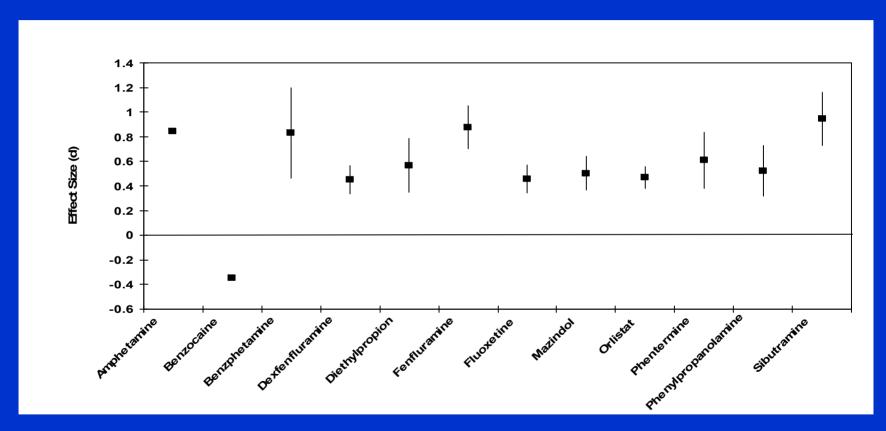


Sjostrom et al., 9th ICO, Sao Paulo 2002. Poster Presentation

XENDOS RESULTS: CUMMULATIVE INCIDENCE OF TYPE 2



Pharmacotherapy of Obesity



The maximal placebo-subtracted weight loss never exceed 4.0 kg for any single drug comparison.

Haddock, Poston, Foreyt, & Ericsson, 2002

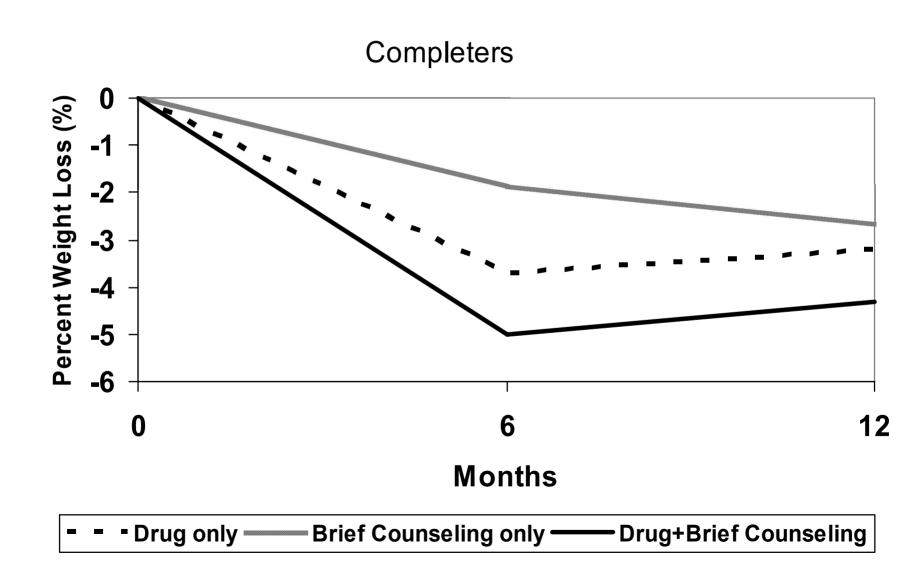
BRIEF COUNSELING STUDY

- 15 minute counseling/month
- Drug only
- Behavioral counseling only
- Drug + behavioral counseling

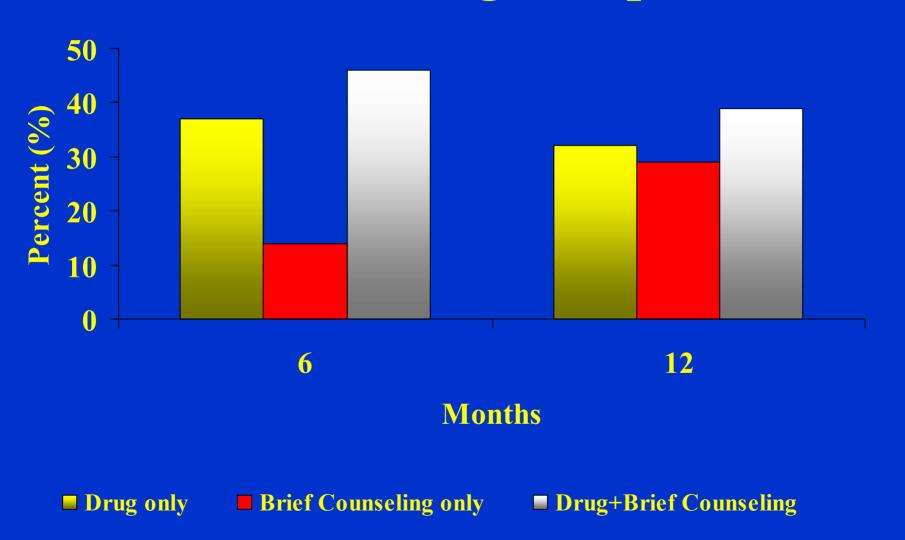
BRIEF COUNSELING STUDY

- Review food/physical activity records
- Review goals from last visit
- Review problems & solutions
- Set realistic goals
- Give positive feedback
- Sign contract

Percent Weight Loss in Completers



Proportion Meeting ≥ 5% Weight LossCriterion Among Completers



BIOCHEMISTRY OF FAT METABOLISM

Biochemical Interest

Believed Mechanism

Potential Drug

Leptin Receptor

When mutated, resists leptin binding

Repairs receptor; tailored leptin-like molecule

Neuropeptide Y

Stimulates carbohydrate craving

NPY antagonist

BIOCHEMISTRY OF FAT METABOLISM

Biochemical Interest

Believed

Mechanism

Potential

Drug

Peptide YY₃₋₃₆

Reduces appetite PYY agonist and food intake

Ghrelin

Increases appetite

Ghrelin antagonist

BIOCHEMISTRY OF FAT METABOLISM

Biochemical Believed Potential

Interest Mechanism Drug

Galanin Stimulates fat Galanin antagonist

intake and lowers

insulin levels

Cholecystokinin Signals brain to CCK agonist

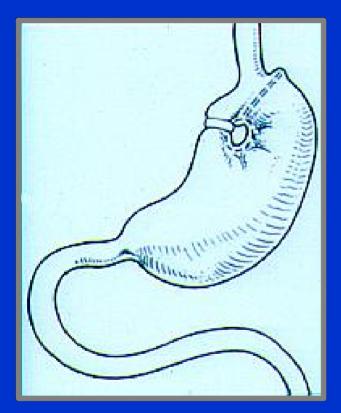
stop eating

Dopamine Signals brain to Dopamine/fatty

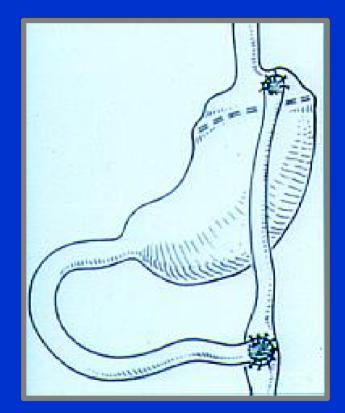
stop eating acid combination

drug

Gastric Surgery



Vertical Banded Gastroplasty



Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass

Consensus Development Conference Panel *Ann Int Med* 1991; 115:956

Bottom Line

- Obesity is an environmental problem
- Despite progress in genetic research, public health advances only will occur when we take the environment seriously
- Acknowledging the role of the environment in the etiology of obesity will help us stop focusing on the individual, which is encouraged by genetic and biological explanations, and begin focusing on changing the toxic environment
- Until we do this, we will not make substantial progress in addressing the epidemic of obesity

REALISTIC MANAGEMENT GOALS

- 5-10% weight loss
- Health, energy and fitness
- Well-being and self-esteem
- Mood and appearance
- Functional and recreational activity

KEY ELEMENTS

- Focus on health and energy
- Food and physical activity diaries
- Gradual increase in physical activity
- Gradual reduction in dietary fat
- No feelings of food deprivation
- Social support groups

SUMMARY: FACILITATING BEHAVIORAL CHANGE

- Have patient keep ongoing records (food and physical activity diaries)
- Have patient set realistic goals
- Help patient identify when, where, and how behaviors will be carried out
- Follow up patient's progress
- Congratulate patient's successes: do not criticize

BENEFITS OF MODEST WEIGHT LOSS

"Several studies demonstrate that small losses...help reduce obesity-related comorbidities and that improvements in these risk factors persist with maintenance of these modest weight losses."

-Institute of Medicine, 1995

- ↓ Glucose levels
- ✓ Insulin levels
- ↓ Glycated hemoglobin
- ↓ Triglyceride levels

- ↑ HDL cholesterol levels
- ↓ LDL cholesterol levels
- ↓ Blood pressure
- \(\frac{1}{2}\) Quality of life levels

WEIGHT MAINTENANCE

"The Current Epidemics of Chronic Diseases are a Result of Discordance Between Our Ancient Genes and Modern Lifestyle."

Eaton et al., The Paleolithic Prescription. 1988.

WEIGHT MAINTENANCE

"Accuse not nature.

She has done her part.

Do Thou but Thine."

John Milton (1687), Paradise Lost

