

Obesity As A Disease





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Disclosures

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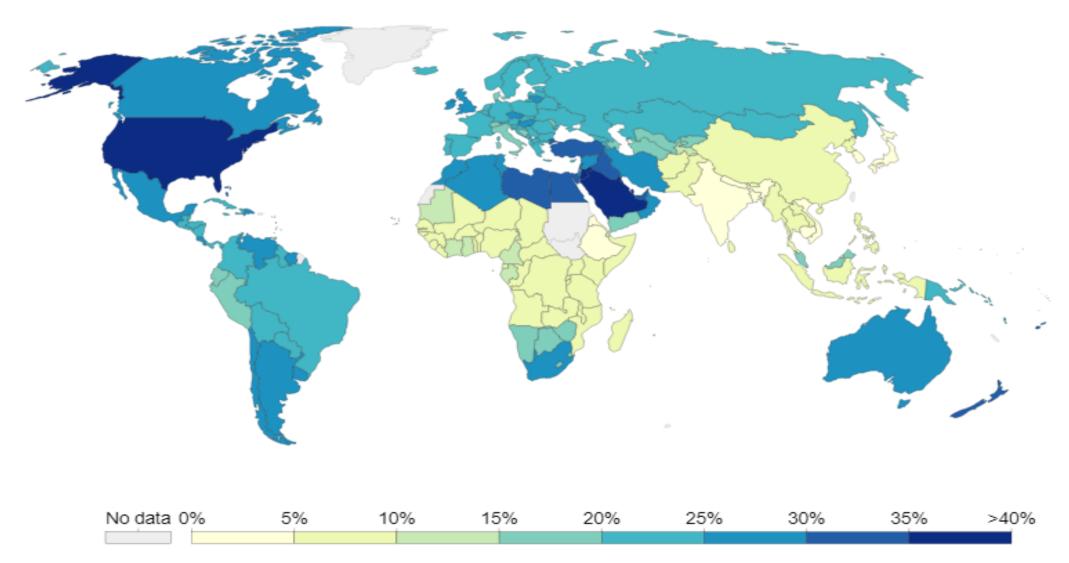


The Take Home Messages

- Obesity is:
- A chronic relapsing disease
- Caused by genetic & biological factors and amplified by environmental interactions
- O Not simply a "moral issue" or failed "will power"
- > Treating and preventing obesity:
- Will reduce the health burden on people, families, the health care system and the wider economy
- Requires system wide approach addressing the causes of obesity and weight regain



Obesity is Highly Prevalent Globally



Why are we failing?..... We are failing because:

- We are not treating obesity as a chronic relapsing disease.... Hence...
- We are not treating the underlying causes of the disease (The biology and environment)
- We are not addressing the modifiable "risk factors" of the disease (The environment)
- We are not offering effective long term treatments to the vast majority of patients with Obesity



Why Eat Less Move More Does NOT Work

We are not addressing the underlying causes of the disease (The biology & environment)





Addressing the biological causes of the disease-1

Adult patient with obesity						
Sm	Young age of onset	Young age of onset Dysmorphic features	Cranial radiotherapy/ Head trauma/ Surgery	Acne	Bradycardia	
symptoms	Hyperphagia	Developmental delay Autism or ADD Short stature (Poly-) syndactyly	Neurological abnormalities	Hirsutism	Muscle weakness	
nd syr	Hypopigmentation			Irregular menses	Cushingoid features	
ு	Extreme weight difference between	Retinal abnormalities Severe myopia	Hyperphagia	Acanthosis nigricans	History of radiotherapy or	
I Signs	family members	Congenital deafness Nephropathy	Decreased vision	Erectile dysfunction	severe head trauma	
Clinica		,		Post-pregnancy		
O				Menopause		
Cause	(Mono-)genetic or syndromic		Hypothalamic	Endocrine		
Examples	Defect or deficiency: MC4R Leptin (R) POMC Prohormone convertase-1	Prader Willi Bardet Biedl Allbright 16p11.2deletion	Post-radiation therapy Post-surgery Hypothalamic tumour Malformation	PCOS Hypogonadism Post pregnancy weight retention Menopause	(Cyclic) Cushing's syndrome Hypothyroidism Growth Hormone Deficiency	

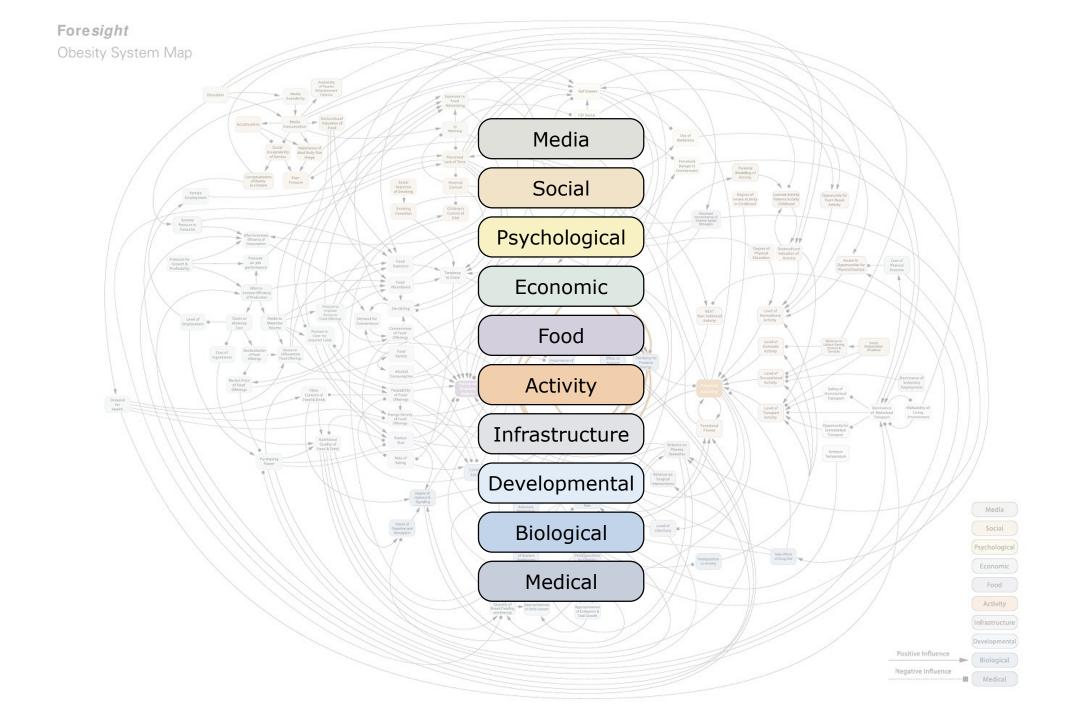


ADD, attention deficit disorder; MC4R, melanocortin 4 receptor; PCOS, polycystic ovary syndrome; POMC, proopiomelanocortin. Adapted from: van der Valk ES et al. Obes Rev 2019;20:795–804.

Addressing the biological causes of the disease-2

	Adult patient with obesity					
Clinical Signs and symptoms	Weight increase related to initiation or dose increase of a drug with weight gain as a potential adverse effect	Severe repeated binge-eating with or without inadequate compensation behaviour Depressive complaints	Unhealthy food intake Lack of exercise Average sleep <7 hours Disturbed sleep Snoring/apnoea Shift work Alcohol use Stress Smoking cessation Sociocultural background Meal timing Sedentary lifestyle			
Cause	Medication	Mental disorders	Lifestyle			
Examples	Antidepressants Antipsychotics Anti-epileptics (local)corticosteroids (some)β-blockers Insulin	Binge-eating disorder Bulimia Nervosa Depression Other specified feeding and eating disorders	Hypercaloric intake Lack of exercise Alcohol abuse Nocturnal eating OSA Repeated (very) low calorie diets with yo-yo effect			





Is Obesity A Disease? Obesity Meets AMA Criteria for a Disease

Impairment of Normal Function

- **Physical** impairments
- Altered <u>physiologic</u> function (inflammation, insulin resistance, dyslipidemia, etc)
- Altered regulation of satiety in the hypothalamus

Characteristic Signs or Symptoms

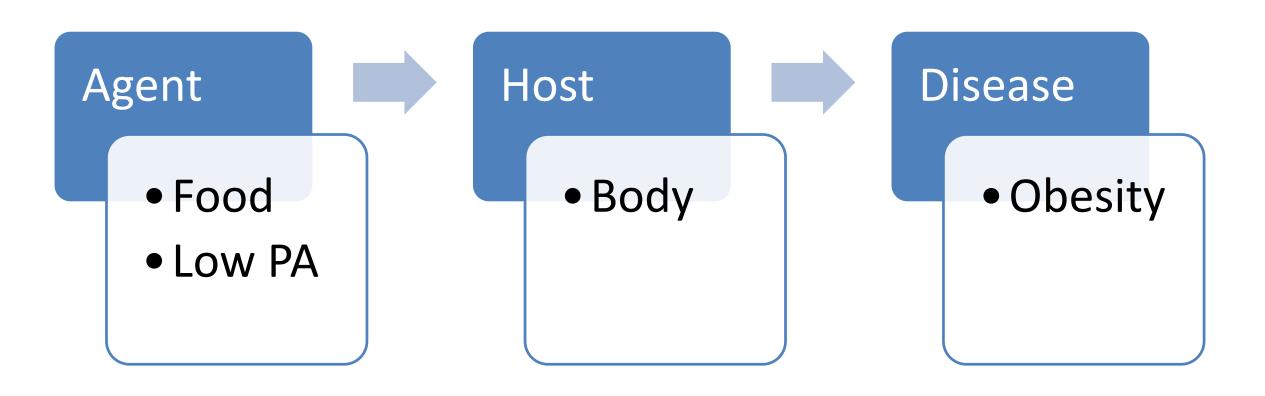
- Increased body fat mass
- Joint pain
- Impaired mobility
- Low self-esteem
- Sleep apnea
- Altered metabolism

Harm or Morbidity

- CVD
- Type 2 diabetes
- Metabolic syndrome
- Cancer
- Death

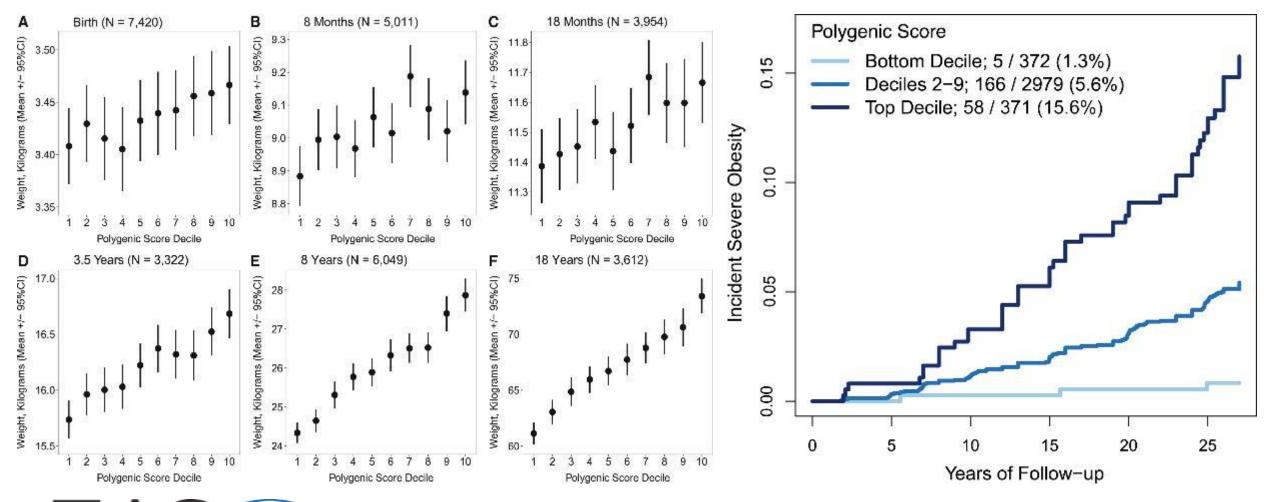


Is Obesity A Disease: An Epidemiological Model Similar to Communicable Diseases

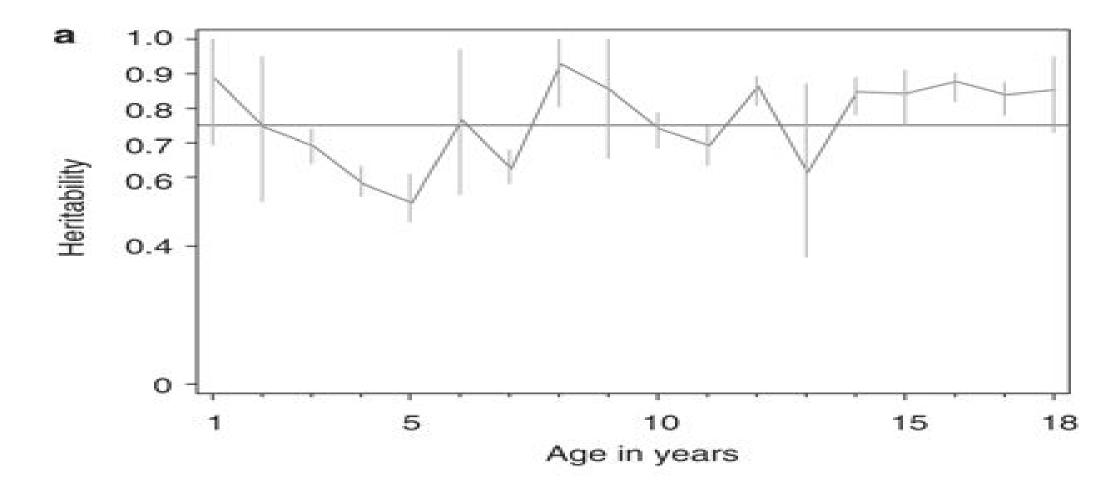




Is Obesity A Disease? The More the Genes, The More The Weight and The More Weight Gain

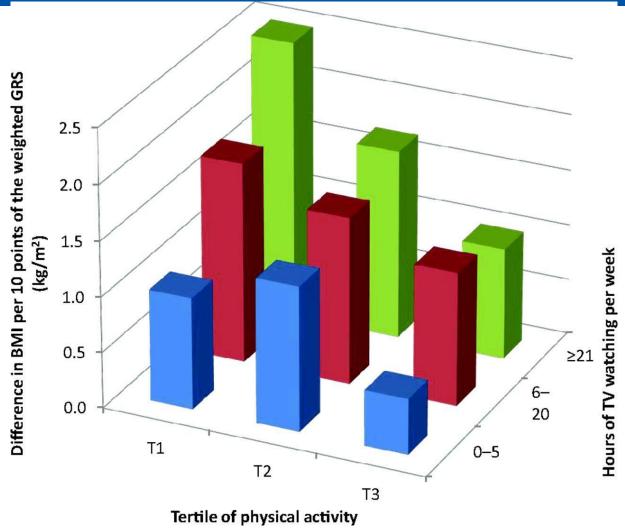


Is Obesity A Disease? 70-80% of the BMI Is Due To Hereditary Factors





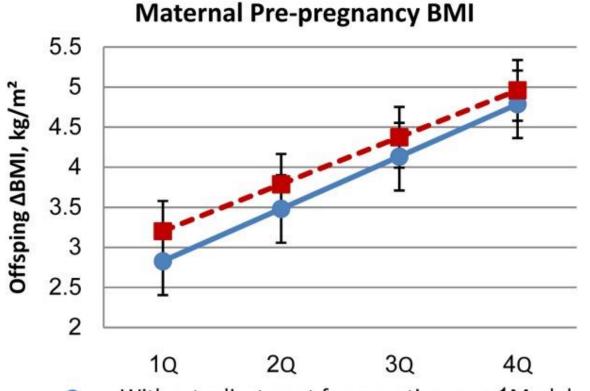
The interactions between genetics & TV watching and PA

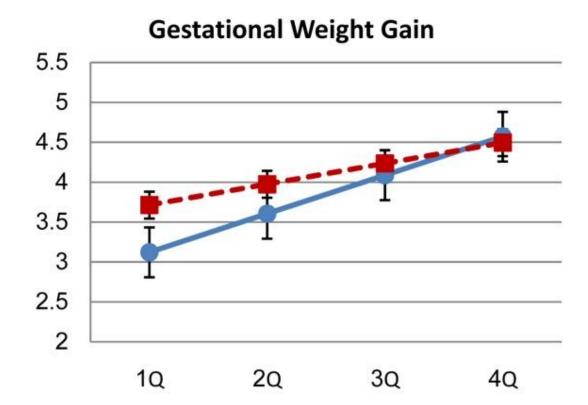




Qi et al. Circulation. 2012 Oct 9;126(15):1821-7. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.112.098061

Is Obesity A Disease? Maternal Pre-Prgraming Maternal Obesity and Offspring Weight Change between age 17-32





----: Without adjustment for genetic scores1Model

- - : With adjustment for genetic scores2Model



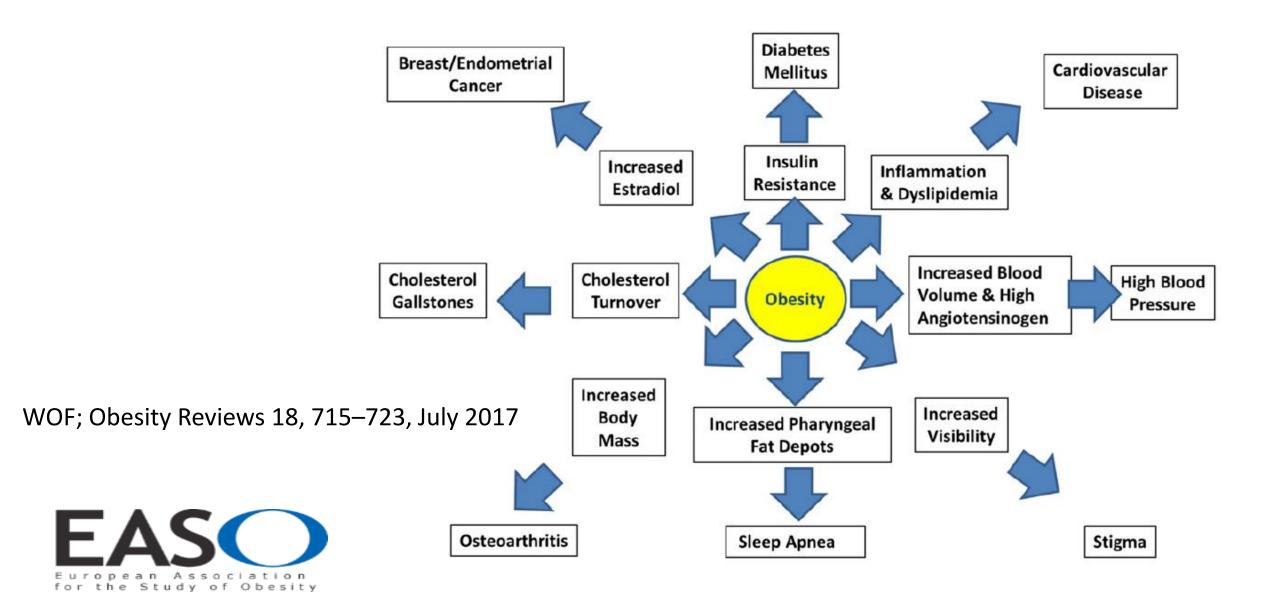
Are these diseases?..... Why Not Obesity?

- O Hypertension (BP)
- O Hyperglycaemia (Glucose, diabetes)
- O Hyperlipidaemia (TC, LDL, Triglycerides)

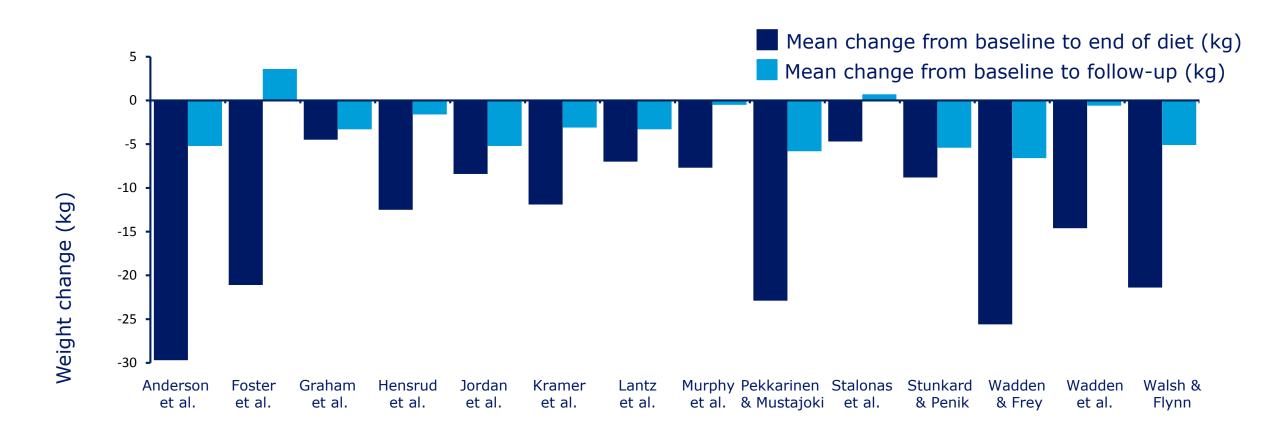
O Why not obesity (weight/ fat mass)



Obesity as a disease process



Maintenance of weight loss is challenging





Follow up range from 4 to 7 years

Mann et al. Am Psychol 2007;62:220-33

Benefits of Weight Loss..... REDUCING THE RISK OF

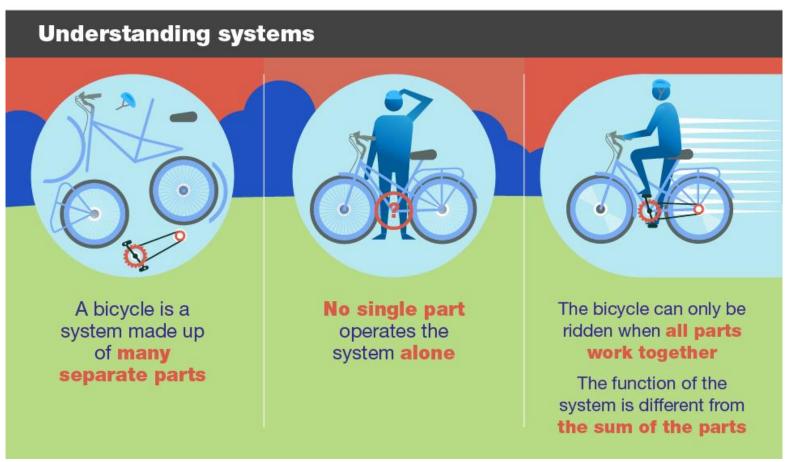
- O Type 2 Diabetes
- O Hypertension
- Obstructive Sleep Apnoea
- O Cardiovascular Disease
- O NAFLD/NASH
- Some Cancers
- O Mortality
- O And many more



We Will Only Be Able To Address Obesity When We Address All The Contributing Factors



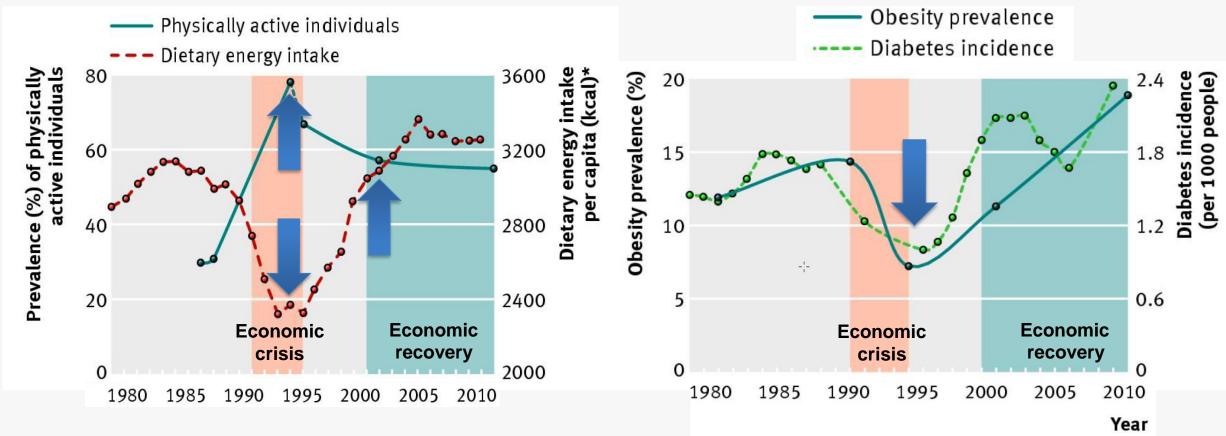
Health Matters





https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-whole-systems-approach-to-obesity/health-matters-whole-systems-approach-to-obesity#scale-of-the-problem

The Cuban economic crisis: impact on obesity and diabetes



Summary And Conclusions

- Time to change the narrative about obesity
- O No "Eat Less and Move More"
- Recognise Obesity as a chronic disease requiring lifelong treatment and support
- Address the underlying biological and environmental factors leading to Obesity
- Work on prevention and treatment Simultaneously
- Challenge and eliminate obesity stigma





Obesity is A Chronic Disease; Treat It As Such Treat People With Dignity And Respect

Thank You

