Obesity The Silent Killer







What is Obesity

Obesity is defined as an excess amount of body fat that poses a risk to health.

The normal amount of body fat* is between 25-30% in women. Over 30% body fat are considered obese.

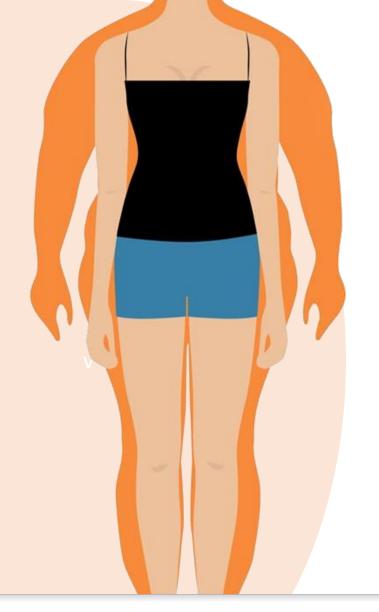
The normal amount of body fat* is between 18-23% in men. Over 25% body fat are considered obese

*(expressed as a percentage of body weight)









Measuring obesity

Body mass index (BMI)

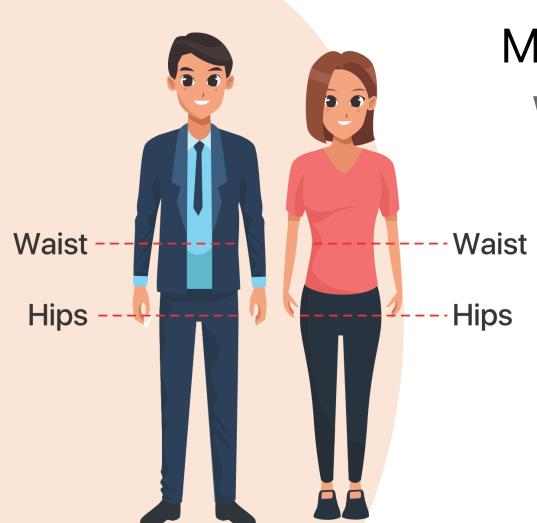


BMI= Weight (kg)/Height² (m²)









Measuring obesity

Waist/hip ratio

Waist to the hip ratio is the ratio to the circumference of the waist to that of the hip, i.e. waist/hip.

A person with improper waist-to-hip ratio is at a greater risk for developing number of health-related problems, such as hypertension, type 2 diabetes, and high cholesterol.









What is

Waist to hip ratio

| WOMEN | HEALTH RISK | BODY SHAPE |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 0.80 OR Below | Low | Pear |
| 0.81 to 0.85 | Moderate | Avocado |
| 0.85+ | High | Apple |
| | | |
| MEN | HEALTH RISK | BODY SHAPE |
| MEN 0.95 or Below | HEALTH RISK Low | BODY SHAPE Pear |
| | | |

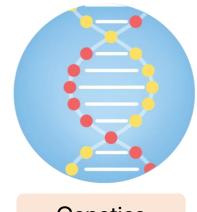






Causes of Obesity









Sedentary lifestyle



Insufficient sleep



Stress



Certain medications

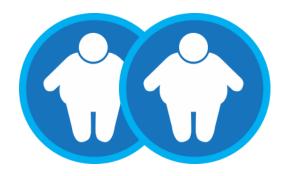




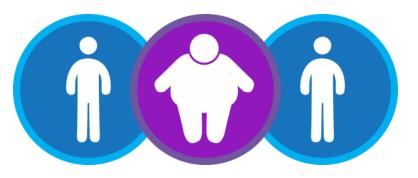


Overweight & obesity

are emerging health problems in India



Overweight people in India have almost doubled in last 10 years.



One third to one half of urban Indian men and women are suffering from obesity related problems.

According to National Family Health Survey 2005-06, overweight prevalence was found to be higher in urban areas than rural areas and lower in people who are involved in agriculture or manual work.







Obesity and risk of lifestyle disorders

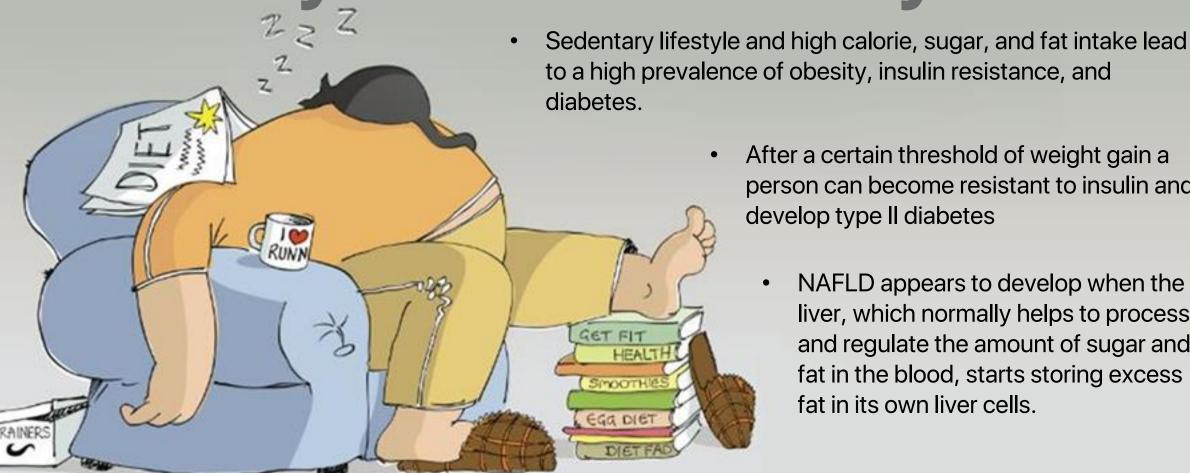








Fatty liver & Obesity



After a certain threshold of weight gain a person can become resistant to insulin and develop type II diabetes

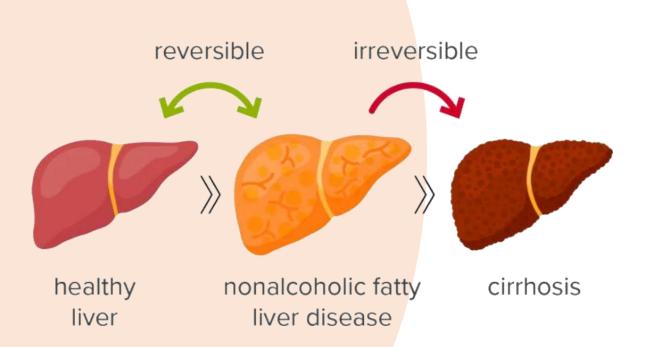
NAFLD appears to develop when the liver, which normally helps to process and regulate the amount of sugar and fat in the blood, starts storing excess fat in its own liver cells.







Fatty liver & Obesity



- About 25 to 40 percent of people with NAFLD progress to more severe form of the disease, called nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, or NASH.
- BMI correlates with the degree of liver damage, that is, the greater the BMI, the greater the liver damage.









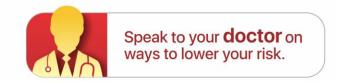
Management of

Obesity

Anyone who carries a lot of extra weight – especially the "central obesity" that collects around the belly – should be seeing a doctor regularly for:

- Advice on weight control
- Advice on potential health risks of obesity

Losing 5 to 10 percent of body weight may help lower chances of developing health problems related to overweight and obesity such as high blood pressure and high cholesterol levels, type II diabetes and NAFLD







Obesity Prevention

Simple rules to stay in shape



Adopt new healthy habits

Balance your calorie intake

Control your weight gain







Adopt new healthy habits

GOOD HABITS

Bike to Work

Diet

Swim

Balanced







Drive to Work



Fast Food



Watch TV

BAD HABITS

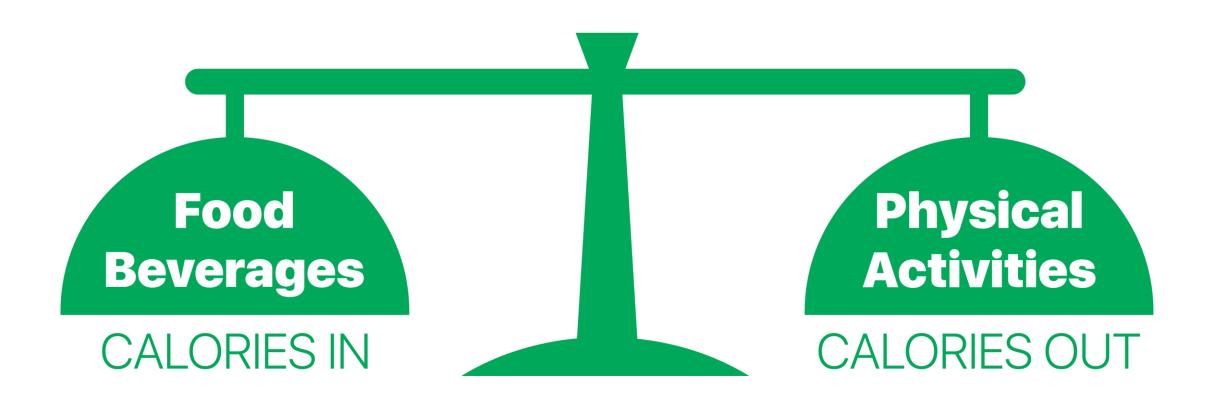






B

Balance your calorie intake









Healthy Eating Plate

Use healthy oils (like olive and canola oil) for cooking, on salad, and at the table. Limit butter.

Avoid trans-fat.

The more veggies- and the greater the variety- the better.

Eat plenty of fruits of all colors.

Water Whole Grains Vegetables Healthy protein **Fruits**

Drink water, tea or coffee (with little or no sugar). Limit milk/dairy (1-2 servings/day) and juice (1 small glass/day). Avoid sugary drinks.

Eat a variety of whole grains (like wholewheat bread, whole grain pasta, and brown rice). Limit refined grains (like white rice and white bread).

Choose fish, poultry, beans, and nuts; limit red meat and cheese. Avoid processed meats.







Guidelines

for exercises to prevent obesity



To stay fit, the World Health Organization recommends a weekly exercise practice of:

150 min. of **moderate** intensity exercise

or

75 min. of **high** intensity exercise

Low-intensity: walking, gardening

Moderate intensity: swimming, slow jogging, yoga

High intensity: tennis, cycling, running

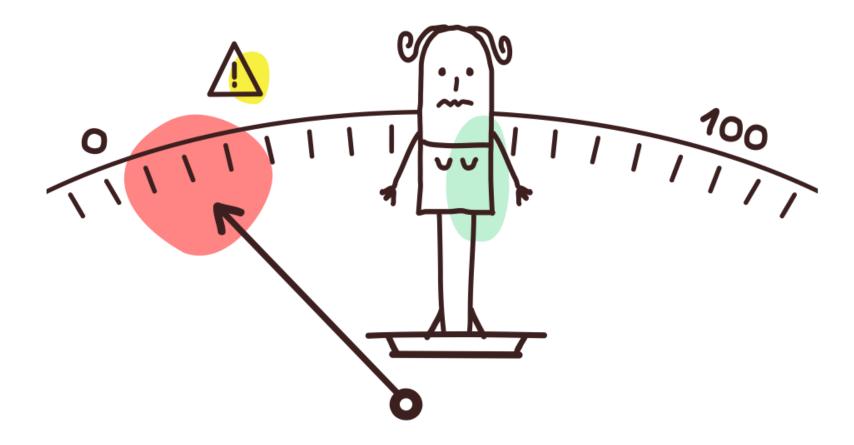






C

Control your weight gain









Tips to help you lose weight

These tips are designed to fit into your everyday life. Plan how and when you will start using them.





Keep a meal routine -eat at roughly the same time each day





Cut down on calories and look for low fat options



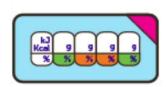


Walk off the weight with 10,000 steps each day



Pack a healthy snack- for example, fresh fruit instead of biscuits or crisps





Look at the labels- pick options higher in fibre and lower in fat, salt and sugar





Caution with your portions - don't heap food on your plate and think twice before having seconds



Up on your feet - break up sitting time





Think about your drinks - choose water or sugar free squashes, and limit fruit juice to one glass per day



Focus on your food - don't eat on the go



Don't forget your 5 a day -whether fresh, frozen or tinned











