Behavioral Interventions for Preventing and Treating Obesity

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Comprehensive Behavioral Programs

Weight Loss Goal

■ 5 – 10 % at 6 months with subsequent maintenance

Reduced Calorie Diet

- Macronutrient composition not critical for weight loss
- Caloric restriction and adherence determine outcome

Increased Physical Activity

Benefits of physical activity seen mainly during maintenance

Behavior Changes

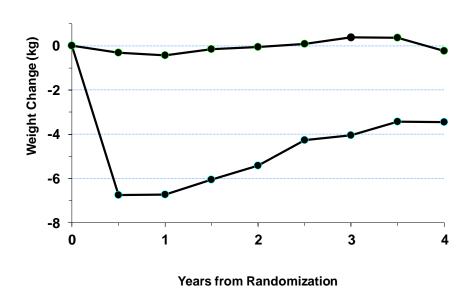
- Self-monitoring of weight, diet and activity
- Changing one's environment (e.g., removing food cues)
- Problem solving: dealing with social events, emotional eating

Frequent Contact

- 14 or more sessions in first 6 months with ongoing contact
- Support and accountability

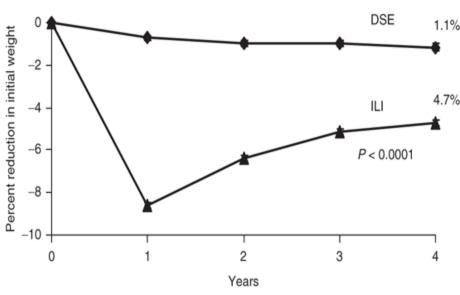
Weight Loss in Behavioral Treatment

Diabetes Prevention Program



Lifestyle reduced incidence of diabetes by 58%

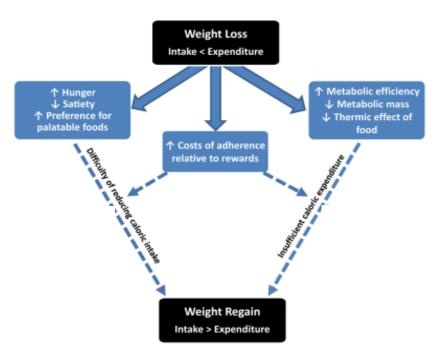
Look AHEAD



Lifestyle reduced sleep apnea, kidney disease, incontinence, depression, hospitalizations and medication use

Improving Long-Term Weight Loss

Long-term weight loss is difficult



But some are successful

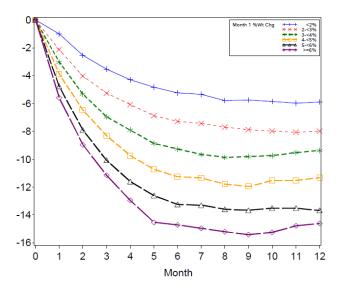
- In Look AHEAD
 - 34% lost > 5% at years 1 and 8
- National Weight Control Registry
 - 10,000 members
 - lost 70 lbs and kept it off 6 years
- Those who succeed in long-term weight loss are able to adhere longterm to lower calorie diets and higher physical activity
- What enables these individuals to adhere?

Obesity

Reducing Variability and Disseminating Treatment

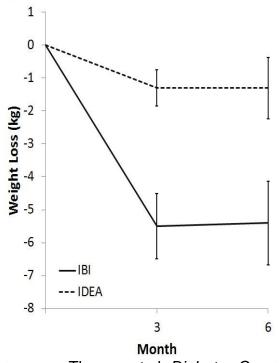
Marked Variability in Outcome

- Demographic, psychological and genetic factors do not predict outcome. Adherence does!
- Initial weight loss is a strong predictor of outcome



<u>Cost-Effective Treatment Delivery</u>

- Delivered through YMCA
- Phone based interventions
- Delivering interventions on line



Thomas et al. Diabetes Care, 2015