

# **Obesity Management**

Janine V. Kyrillos, MD Diplomate, American Board of Obesity Medicine Associate Professor, Sydney Kimmel Medical College Janine.Kyrillos@Jefferson.edu

# What is Overweight and obesity?

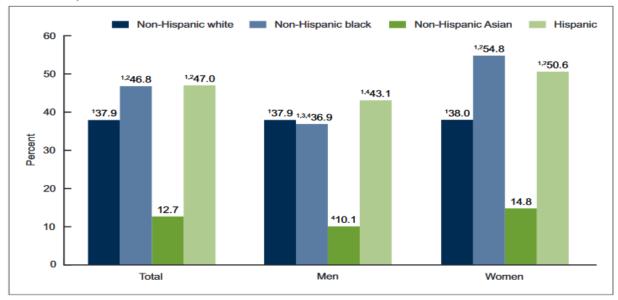
- Abnormal or excessive fat (energy) accumulation that may impair health
- Commonly measured by Body Mass Index (BMI) <u>></u>30
- Other measures:
  - Waist circumference
  - Body fat percentage
  - Metabolic markers
  - Other objective and subjective indicators





# Differences by gender and race/origin

Figure 2. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 and over, by sex and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2015–2016



<sup>1</sup>Significantly different from non-Hispanic Asian persons.

2Significantly different from non-Hispanic white persons.

<sup>3</sup>Significantly different from Hispanic persons.

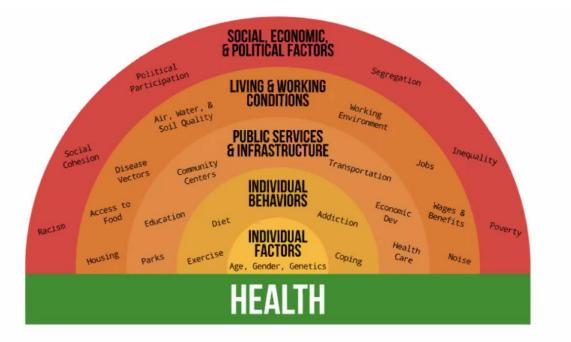
<sup>4</sup>Significantly different from women of same race and Hispanic origin.

NOTES: All estimates are age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 U.S. census population using the age groups 20–39, 40–59, and 60 and over. Access data table for Figure 2 at: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db288\_table.pdf#2.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2015-2016.



# Social Determinants of Health Or Weight?



https://www.communitypoweredchange.com/values-guiding-principles-frameworks

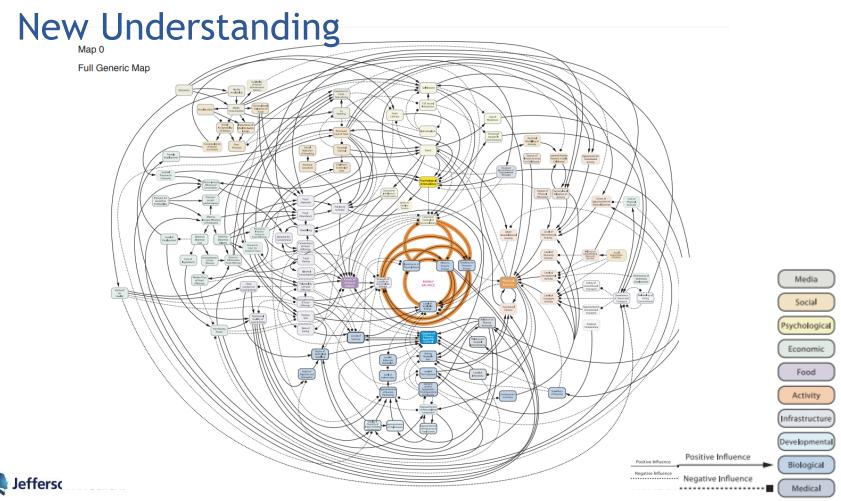


**Conventional Wisdom** 

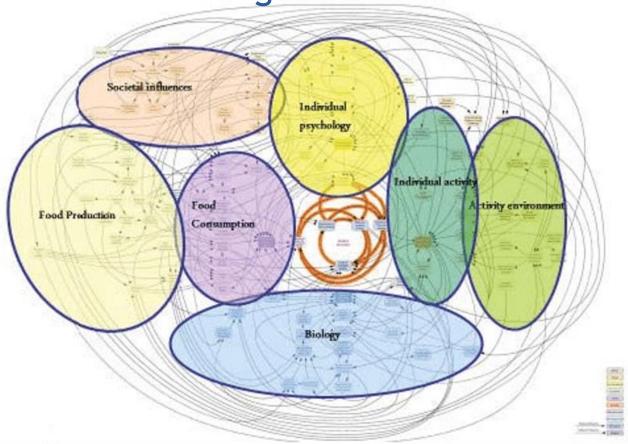
- Lifestyle Choice
- Character Flaw
- Lack of Will Power
- Calories in  $\leftarrow \rightarrow$  Calories out





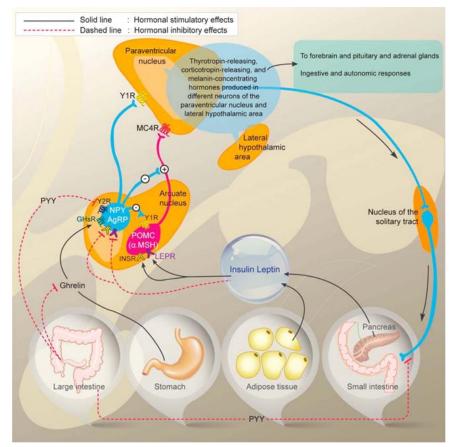


# **New Understanding**



💂 Jeffersc.....

..... JEY KIMMEL MEDICAL COLLEGE



#### Appetite and Energy Regulation

>150 Signals: Stomach, Intestines, Pancreas, Adipose Tissue  $\overleftarrow{\phantom{a}}$  Brain

#### Complex hormonal balance

Duplicate pathways to maintain energy balance and homeostasis

Compensatory mechanisms to protect against starvation



Figure 1.: Interactions among hormonal and neural pathways that regulate food intake and body-fat mass. http://press.endocrine.org/doi/abs/10.1210/jc.2014-3415

HOME OF SIDNEY KIMMEL MEDICAL COLLEGE

# Patient Case

- 40 y/o woman with history insulin dependent T2DM, HTN, HL, GERD, Anxiety and Depression
- Lifelong obesity. She has tried to cut back and calorie count numerous times.. She's tried supplements and Herbalife. She's "always hungry and can't stay on a diet." He PCP recommended bariatric surgery, but she is reluctant.
- Works as a pharmacy tech and as an Uber driver
- Single mom with 3 children
- She reports being an emotional eater
- She's too tired to exercise
- Sleeps about 5-6 hours per night, snores loudly, always tired

#### Lefferson Health.

#### Diabetes since age 15.

- Has always been on insulin. Thinks she's type 2, but not sure
- Currently taking metformin 1000mg bid
  - Basaglar 60 units HS
  - Humalog 15u before meals.
- Glucose at home 80-200
- A1c: 7.2

#### **Other Medications**

- Total insulin >100 units daily (causes weight gain)
- Paroxetine (can cause weight gain)
- Carvedilol (Beta blockers can cause weight gain)
- Famotidine
- Atorvastatin (can worsen blood sugar)



# Assessment and Plan

- Carbohydrate reduced diet (explained effects of carbohydrate intake and its effect on insulin needs and fat storage)
- Check labs for c-peptide, GAD-65 antibody
- Start semaglutide (GLP1-RA)
- Wean insulin to keep blood sugar <180
- Sleep evaluation
- "What is something you think you may be able to change to help you feel better?" Take 3-5 minutes every day to stretch, deep breathe, be mindful.

💂 Jefferson Health.

# **One Month Later**

- 1 month later
- Weight 312 (-16 pounds)
- Cut back carbs to 50-100gm/day
- Exercising more
- Happy with progress. Feels great about changes.
- Stopped all of her insulin!!
- Glucose usually 100-130. Occas high up to 190.



## 2 year trend (A1c 7.2 $\rightarrow$ 6.2 without insulin)



BMI: 36?!

HOME OF SIDNEY KIMMEL MEDICAL COLLEGE

# Weight Normative Approach





# Weight Normative Approach



💂 Jefferson Health.

# Weight Inclusive Approach





HOME OF SIDNEY KIMMEL MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Weight-Inclusive versus Weight-Normative Approach to Health: Evaluating the Evidence for Prioritizing Well-Being over Weight Loss

# Weight Inclusive Approach



HOME OF SIDNEY KIMMEL MEDICAL COLLEGE



# How Obesity Bias/Stigma Affects Behavior ...s u diet<sup>1</sup> ...s u diet<sup>1</sup> ...urre likely to avoid exercise <sup>3</sup> . Less likely to seek en have no place in the treatment of the inverse ...s to diet<sup>1</sup> ...s u diet<sup>1</sup> ...s to diet<sup>1</sup> .

1. Puhl RM, Brownell KD. Confronting and coping with weight stigma: an investigation of overweight and obese adults. Obesity (Silver Spring) 2006;14(10):1802-1815 [PubMed]

2. Puhl RM, Moss-Racusin CA, Schwartz MB. Internalization of weight bias: implications for binge eating and emotional well-being. Obesity (Silver Spring) 2007;15(1):19-23 [PubMed]

3. Vartanian LR, Shaprow JG. Effects of weight stigma on exercise motivation and behavior: a preliminary investigation among college-aged females. J Health Psychol 2008;13(1):131-138 [PubMed]

4. Amy NK, Aalborg A, Lyons P, Keranen L. Barriers to routine gynecological cancer screening for White and African-American obese women. Int J Obes (Lond) 2006;30:147-155. [PubMed]

5. Gudzune KA, Bennett WL, Cooper LA, Bleich SN. Perceived judgment about weight can negatively influence weight loss: a cross-sectional study of overweight and obese patients. Prev Med. 2014;62:103-107. [PMC free article] [PubMed] 6. Gudzune, K.A., Bleich, S.N., Richards, T.M., Weiner, J.P., Hodges, K. and Clark, J.M. (2013), Doctor shopping by overweight and obese patients is associated with increased healthcare utilization. Obesity, 21: 1328-1334. https://doi.org/10.1002/oby.



HOME OF SIDNEY KIMMEL MEDICAL COLLEGE

# People First Language

- A 45 year old, obese male with diabetes and colon cancer...
- A 45 year old, cancerous male with obesity and diabetes...
- A 45 year old male with obesity, diabetes, and colon cancer...
- Put the person before the disability or diagnosis.
  It is what the person <u>has</u>, not what the person <u>is</u>.
  Obesity is a disease. It doesn't define people



#### **Treatment Options**



#### Lifestyle and Behavioral Changes

Support, structure, accountability Nutrition (Main focus is to avoid foods that spike insulin levels) Sleep Stress Movement/Activity

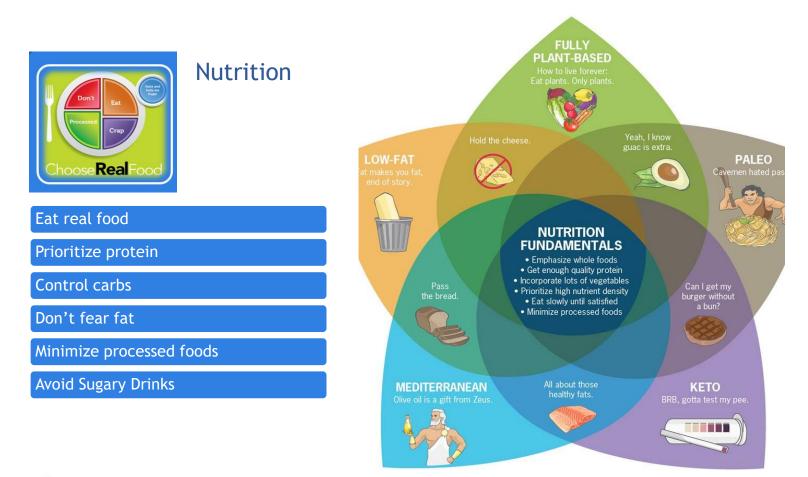


Medications (be aware of obesogenic medications)



**Surgery and Procedures** 

#### Losing just 5% of weight shows significant health benefits!





# How much sugar is in your blood stream now?

• If you have a normal blood sugar and could take all the sugar out of your blood and put it into a container? How much would you have?

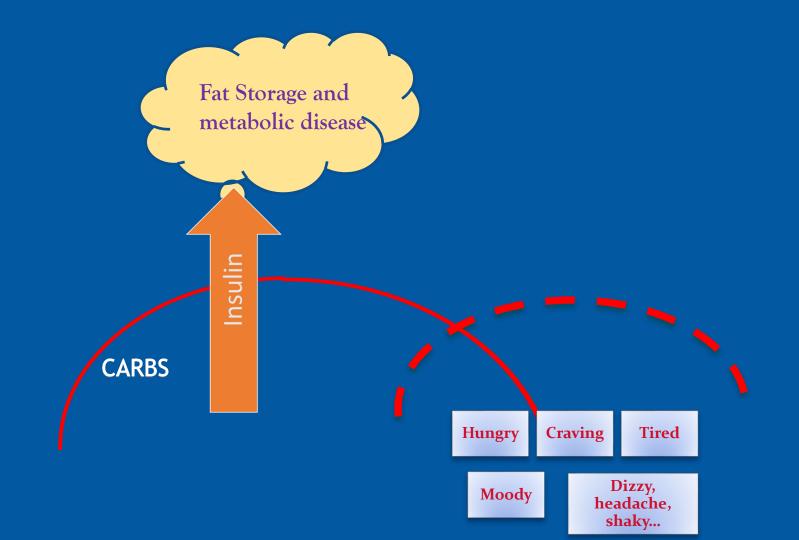




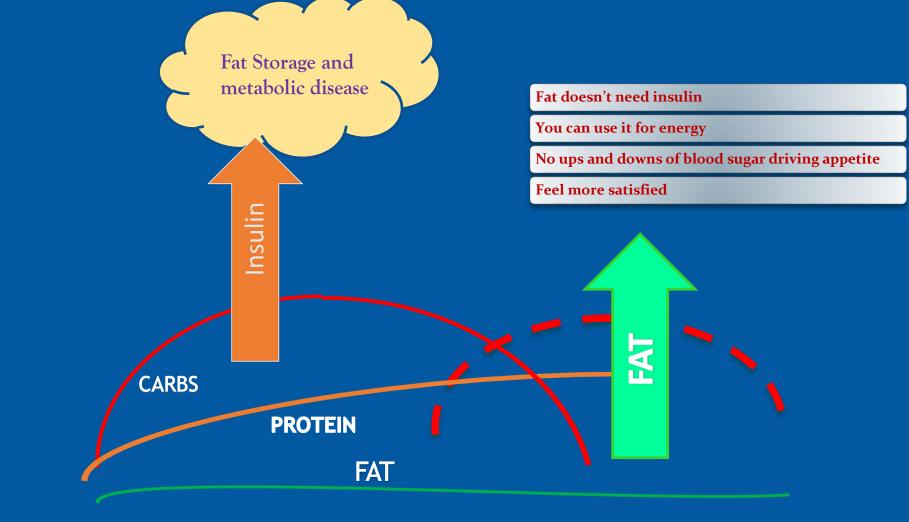














#### **Dietary Intake**

- Low Carbohydrates
- Moderate Protein
- Fat for fullness and flavor

#### **Timing of Intake**

- 2-3 Meals per day
- Avoid Snacking
- Intermittent Fasting

#### What to Eat



Used with permission: www.Dietdoctor.com

#### What to Avoid



Used with permission: www.Dietdoctor.com









# Antiobesity Medications: General Principles

Not Magic. Tool to use to help make or maintain lifestyle changes

People lose more weight and maintain longer if add medications to lifestyle

Goal: 5-10% of body weight in 3-6 months and maintain 3-5%

• Consider adjustment or alternate if goal not met

Use medications long term

• People often regain weight when stopped

Avoid in pregnancy (especially topiramate)

2013 AHA/ACC/TOS Guideline for the Management of Overweight and Obesity in Adults, Jensen, Ryan, Apovian, et al. Journal of the American College of Cardiology Jul 2014, 63 (25 Part B)

#### Medications

Optimize current meds first: Discuss insulin, antidepressants, antiseizure meds, antipsychotic, depo-provera, etc

Med	lication	How it works	Weight Loss	Common Side Effects/Considerations/cost	
Gradu	rexone/bupropion) ually increase to	Opiate blocker/ ++ Dopaminergic antidepressant. Works on dopamine reward center.		Nausea if sensitive Blocks narcotic/opiate absorption	
<b>QSyn</b> (Pher 1 pill	s twice daily nia ntermine/ <u>topiramate</u> ) daily. rerent doses	Stimulant/ Seizure/migraine med. Decreases appetite	+++	Coupon card: Around \$95/month without insurance Taste changes, numbness in fingers, vision changes, fogginess. Fetal deformity (must be on birth control in childbearing age) Coupon card: around \$135/month without insurance	
Inject and in	nda (Liraglutide) tion once daily (Start 0.6mg ncrease by 0.6mg every : until max 3.0mg/daily)	GLP1 Agonist Decreases appetite, Increases satiety Slows gastric emptying. Modulates insulin	+++	Nausea, vomiting, GERD, bowel changes. Rare risk for pancreatitis or thyroid cancer Other GLP1s. Off label Ozempic, Victoza, Trulicity, Bydureon, Rybelsus \$700-\$1200/month	
8mg a	<b>termine</b> and 37.5mg tabs 0, 37.5mg caps	Stimulant, reduces appetite, feel full more quickly FDA approved for 12 weeks, but generally prescribed long term off label.	+++	Dry Mouth, constipation. Revved up, palpitations, anxiety, insomnia. Caution with heart disease, HTN. Generic: Usually <\$15/month with coupon Coupon for generic meds: www.goodrx.com,	
00000	enical (Orlistat) before meals	Blocks fat absorption No effect on appetite	+	Loose, oily stool, possible leaking stool OTC	
	<b>ormin (off label)</b> 2000mg daily	Decreases hepatic glucose production. Improves insulin resistance. Delays onset of full diabetes	+/-	Diarrhea, cramps (better over time) Insurance copay or free at <u>ShopRite</u>	
partie 3 Cap	rabsorbant hydrogel	Increase volume of ingested food Increased satiety	??	Cramping, diarrhea. Similar to placebo Contraindicated if ht GI surgery, bowel obstruction Only available online	

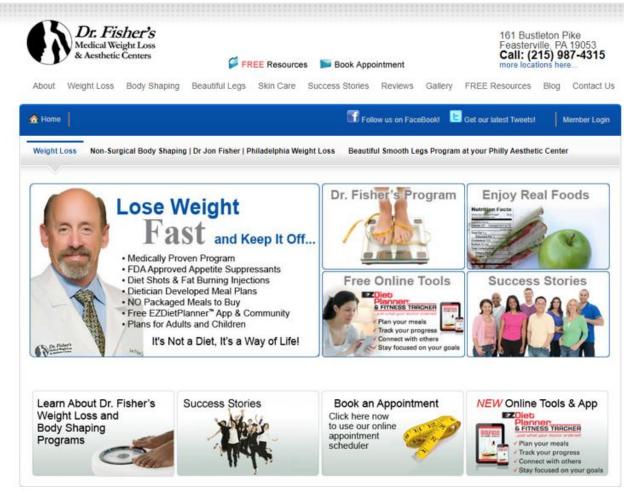
Only metformin considered safe in pregnancy



#### **Off-Label Long-Term Use of Phentermine**

- Phentermine is the most widely prescribed weight loss medication
  - It is not approved for long-term use
  - No long-term controlled safety and efficacy data
- Reasonable for clinicians to prescribe phentermine long term providing the patient:
  - 1. Has no evidence of serious CVD
  - 2. Does not have serious psychiatric disease or history of substance abuse
  - Knows that other weight-loss medications have documented efficacy and safety for long-term treatment and phentermine does not
  - Does not demonstrate a clinically significant increase in pulse or BP while on phentermine
  - 5. Demonstrates significant weight loss while on phentermine
- Start at 7.5 or 15 mg QD
  - Increase only if no clinically significant weight loss
  - Follow patient at least monthly during escalation, at least every 3 months when







HOME OF SIDNEY KIMMEL MEDICAL COLLEGE

#### **Obesogenic Medications**

	Weight Gain Potential	Weight Neutral/Loss Potential
Antidepressants	SSRI's (Paroxetine+++) TCA's Mirtazapine Lithium	Bupropion Nefazodone Newer SSRI's +/- Stimulants
Anti-Diabetic Medications	Insulin Sulfonylureas Thiazolidinediones	Metformin DPP4 Inhibitor GLP-1 Agonist SGLT2 Inhibitor
Antiepileptic Meds	Valproate Carbamazepine Gabapentin Pregabalin	Topiramate Lamotrigine Zonisamide
Antihistamines	Diphenhydramine	2 <sup>nd</sup> generation Antihistamines

Bays HE, McCarthy W, Christensen S, Wells S, Long J, Shah NN, Primack C. Obesity Algorithm eBook, presented by the Obesity Medicine Association. www.obesityalgorithm.org. 2019. https://obesitymedicine.org/obesity-algorithm/(Accessed = 7/14/19)

#### Obesogenic Medications (continued)

	Weight Gain Potential	Weight Neutral/Loss Potential	
Antihypertensives	Older B-Blockers Atenolol Metoprolol	ACE-I/ARBs Diuretics CCB (can have edema) Newer B-Blockers	
Antipsychotic Meds	Aripiprazole +/- Olanzapine Quetiapine Clozapine Risperidone Zotepine	Amisulpride Aripiprazole +/- Haloperidol Lurasidone Ziprasidone Cariprazine	
Contraceptive hormones	Injectable/Implantable progestins	Combination pills +/- IUD	
Corticosteroids	Oral/injectable corticosteroids	NSAID's Inhaled/Topical steroids Biologic agents/DMARD's	
Hypnotics/sleep meds	Diphenhydramine	Other sleep meds (Trazodone, melatonin) Stimulus control Treatment of Obstructive Sleep Apnea	

Bays HE, McCarthy W, Christensen S, Wells S, Long J, Shah NN, Primack C. Obesity Algorithm eBook, presented by the Obesity Medicine Association. www.obesityalgorithm.org. 2019. https://obesitymedicine.org/obesity-algorithm/(Accessed = 7/14/19)



Surgery: BMI> 40 or >35 with comorbidity

Endoscopic BMI>35 or >30 with comorbidity

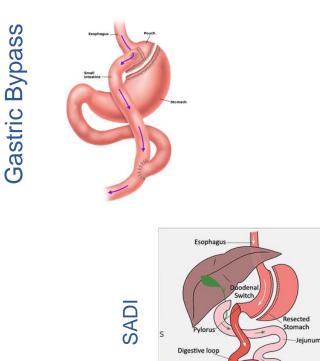
Lifelong vitamin and supplement use and monitoring

Tool not a cure. Still need lifestyle and medical management

Can be life changing!



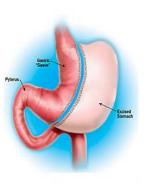
# **Common Surgeries**



Common channel

Food

Lefferson Health。



Gastrectomy

Sleeve (

Billio-Pancreotic Loop

# LAP-BAND

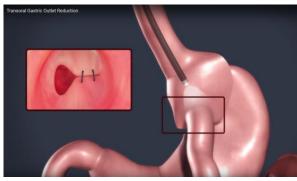


**Duodenal Switch** 

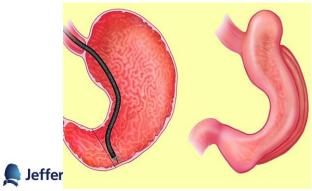
S

# **Endoscopic Procedures**

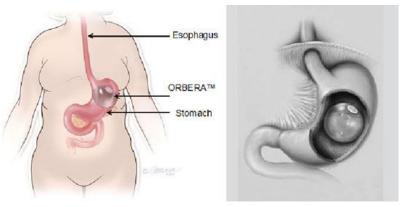
#### **Transoral Gastric Outlet Reduction**



#### Endoscopic Sleeve Gastroplasty



#### Intragastric Baloons



**Aspire Assist** 



# Weight loss by intervention

Weight loss %	% of patients in behavior programs (WW, IBT) (Virta LCKD)	% of patients with surgery at 10 years <sup>3</sup>	% patients on liraglutide 3mg (Saxenda©) (Plus Bmod & MR)	% patients on semaglutide 2.4mg weekly <sup>1</sup> Phase III trial for obesity	% patients on phentermine/ topiramate 15/92mg (Qsymia©)	% patients on bupropion/ Naltrexone (Contrave©) (Plus Bmod)
> 5%	48% <sup>2</sup> (78%)	96.6%	63% <mark>(74%)</mark> 5	90%	67%	42% (66%) <sup>4</sup>
> 10%	25 <sup>%<sup>2</sup></sup> (54%)		33% <mark>(52%)</mark> 5	75%	47%	21% <mark>(41%)</mark> 4
> 15%	12%5		(36%)5	56%	32%	10% <mark>(29%)</mark> 4
> 20%	10 <sup>%3</sup>	72%	6%	36%		
> 30%	4%3	40%				

1. Wadden T, Bailey TS, Billings LK, *et al.* Semaglutide 2.4 mg and Intensive Behavioral Therapy in Subjects with Overweight or Obesity (STEP 3). Presented at the 38<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of The Obesity Society (TOS) held at ObesityWeek<sup>®</sup>, November 2–6, 2020 [Oral 084].

<u>2. Lancet</u>. 2011 Oct 22; 378(9801): 1485–1492. <u>5. Obesity (Silver Spring).</u> 2019 Jan; 27(1):75-86

3. JAMA Surg. 2016 Nov 1;151(11):1046-1055.

4. Obesity (Silver Spring). 2011 Jan; 19(1): 110-120.

# Now what?

Do no harm

Approach all patients with empathy and respect

Remember that people are doing the best they can with what they have

You can make a dramatic impact on helping patients make meaningful changes

Losing just 5% of a patient's weight can have a significant effect on health.

There are safe, effective, science based treatments for weight and metabolic disease



## Resources

#### The Obesity Medicine Association

https://obesitymedicine.org/

#### The Obesity Society

<u>http://www.obesity.org/</u>

#### The American Board of Obesity Medicine

<u>https://www.abom.org/</u>

#### **Obesity Action Coalition**

<u>http://www.obesityaction.org/</u>

#### Diet Doctor (CME on Carbohydrate Restricted Diets)

<u>https://www.dietdoctor.com/cme</u>





Janine V. Kyrillos, MD Jefferson Weight and Metabolic Health at Bala Janine.Kyrillos@Jefferson.edu

