Obesity-related Chronic Diseases

**KEY TAKEAWAYS**

- Obesity is the leading risk factor for type-2 diabetes and osteoarthritis.
- Obesity is a major risk factor for heart disease and hypertension.
- Obesity is causally linked to 13 different cancers.
- 5 to 10% reductions in body weight can decrease chronic disease risk among persons with obesity.

**LEARN MORE**

- Osteoarthritis
- Obesity-Related Cancers
- Cancer in Young Adults

**What Chronic Diseases are Associated with Obesity?**

**DIABETES**

- Overweight and obesity increase risks of type-2 diabetes and gestational diabetes.³
- Research has shown that losing weight can significantly reduce the risk of developing type 2 diabetes.
  - A 5-7% weight loss together with moderate levels of physical activity (e.g. walking 30 minutes a day, 5 days a week) decreased the number of new type 2 diabetes cases by 58% among people at risk for diabetes⁴,⁵

**HEART DISEASE**

- Over 80% of patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) have overweight or obesity. Although obesity is sometimes considered a minor CHD risk factor, weight loss can reduce major risk factors like high blood pressure (hypertension), insulin resistance, diabetes mellitus, and dyslipidemia.⁶
  - Obesity increases the risk for hypertension, which damages arteries in the heart, brain, kidneys, and eyes⁷
  - If average BMI is reduced by 5 percent by 2030, over 5 million Americans could be spared from developing obesity-related hypertension⁸

**CANCER**

- Obesity-related cancers include endometrial, esophageal adenocarcinoma, gastric cardia, liver, kidney, multiple myeloma, meningioma, pancreatic, colorectal, gallbladder, breast, ovarian and thyroid cancers.⁹
- According to the CDC, approximately 55% of cancer diagnoses for women and 24% of cancer diagnoses for men are associated with overweight and obesity.¹⁰
- In 2014, the American Cancer Society calculated that 123,350 new cancer cases were associated with excess body weight in the United States. ¹¹
Approximately 1 in 4 women and 1 in 8 men gain 44 pounds or more between the ages of 18 and 55 years. New research suggests that preventing excessive weight gain during this period may be a promising target for intervention.

Weight gain ≥ 44 pounds during early to middle adulthood significantly **increases chronic disease risk**

**MEN**
- Slightly more likely to die prematurely among male non-smokers who gain ≥44 lbs from early to middle adulthood (21-55 year range)

**WOMEN**
- 2X more likely to die prematurely among female non-smokers who gain ≥44 lbs from early to middle adulthood (18-55 year range)

### STROKE
- Obesity is associated with cardiometabolic conditions that increase individual long-term risk of heart disease and stroke, including:
  - high blood pressure
  - high levels of harmful blood fats (triglycerides)
  - high levels of “bad cholesterol” (low-density lipoprotein, LDL)
  - low levels of “good cholesterol” (high-density lipoprotein, HDL)

### OSTEOARTHRITIS
- Obesity is a major risk factor for development of osteoarthritis (OA), particularly of the knee.
  - Three-quarters of people with OA have overweight or obesity
  - Adults with obesity are up to four times more likely to develop OA of the knee than adults without obesity

#### REFERENCES