

Dames en here, appels of pere...?



*Gentle sir and lady fair,
an apple or a pear...?*



The More I Think
The More Confused I Get

Carbohydrate
sensitive?

Glucose
intolerant?

Insulin
insensitive?

Sugar
sensitive?

Carbohydrate
intolerant?

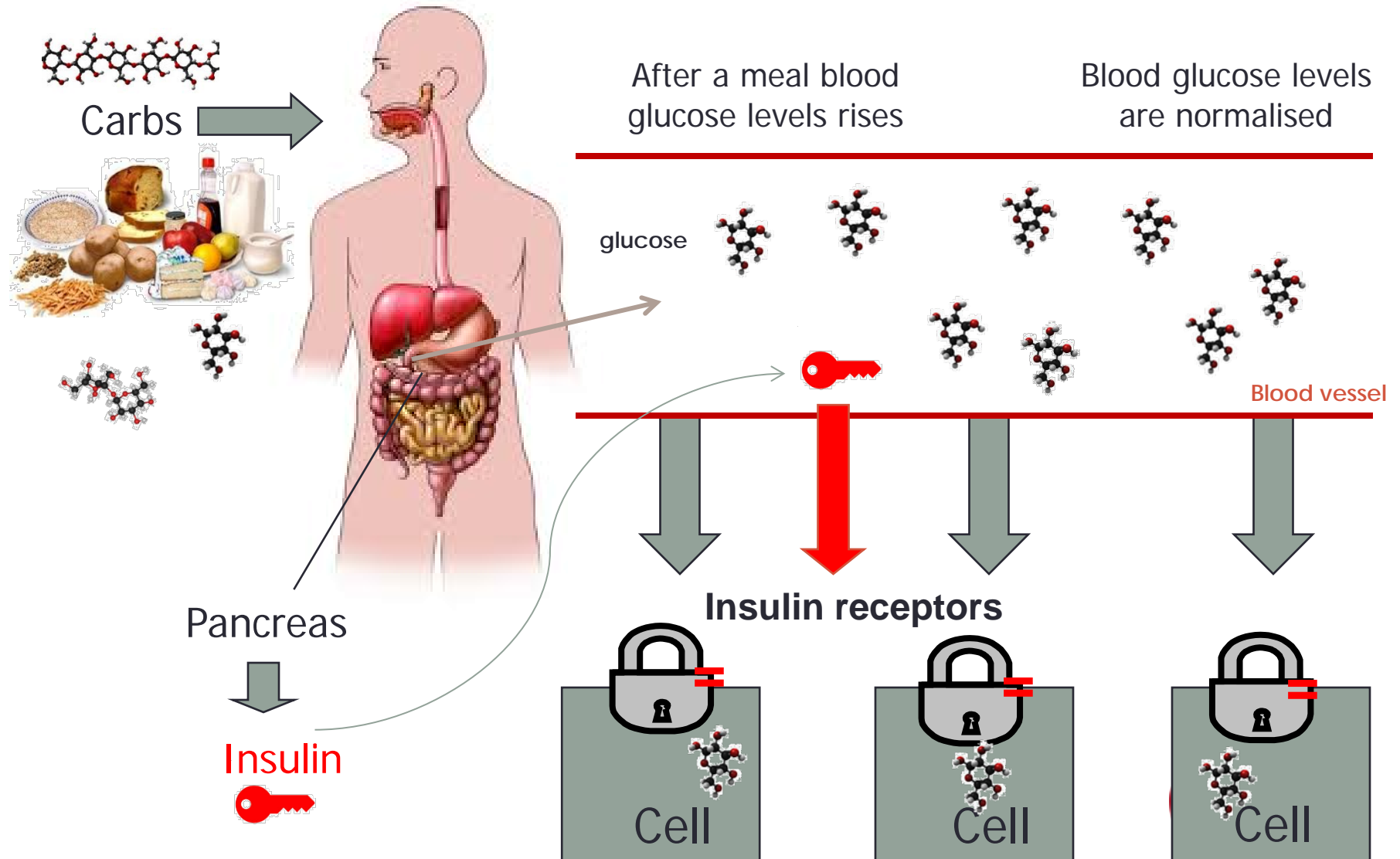
Insulin
resistant?



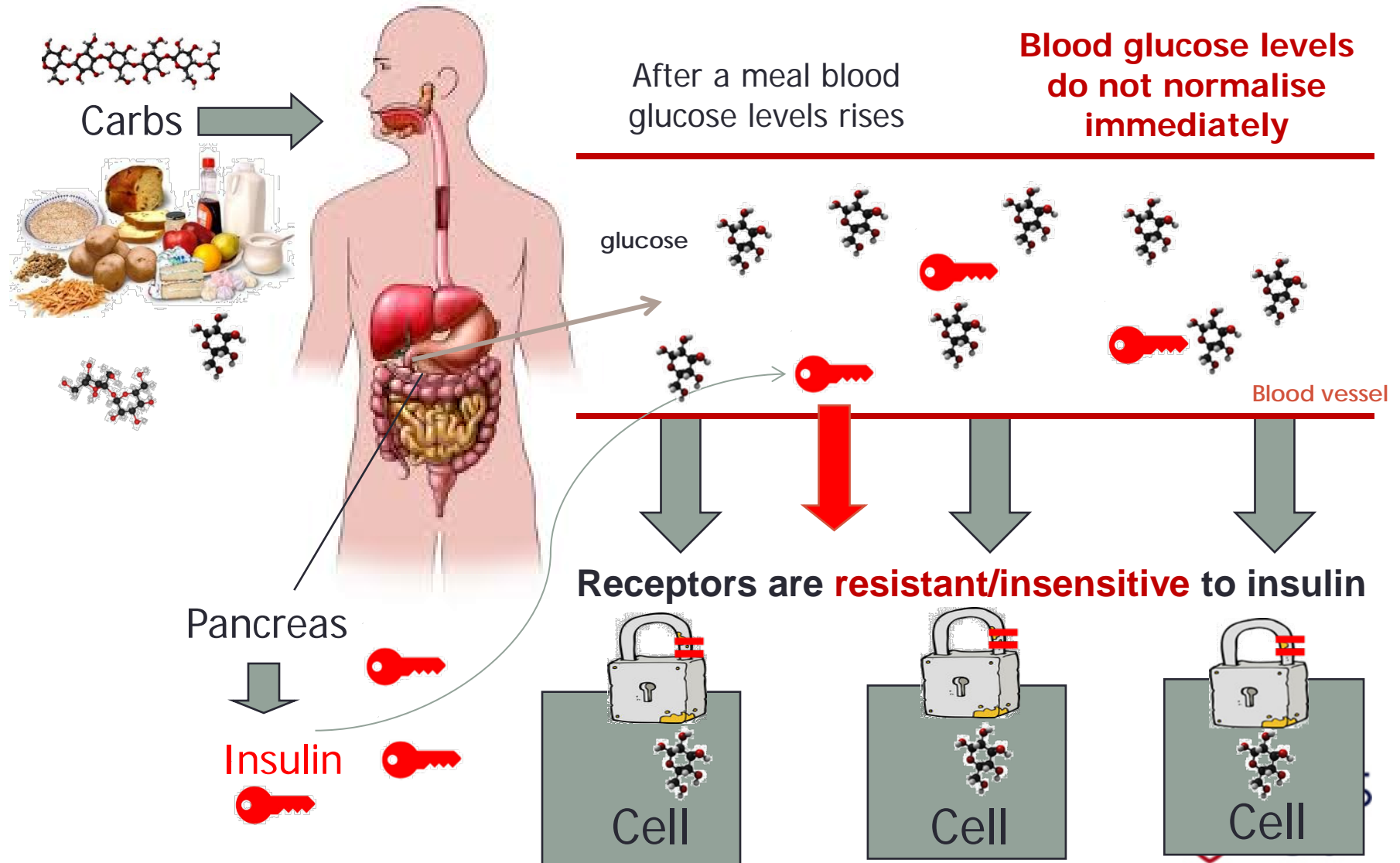
CARBOHYDRATES = CARBS

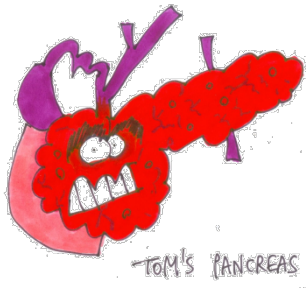


Normal blood glucose control:

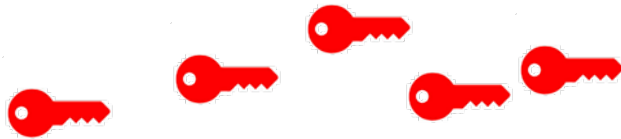


Insulin resistance → progressive glucose intolerance





Pancreas works overtime to try and produce enough insulin



High circulating levels of insulin



Kidney struggles to excrete sodium (salt)



High blood pressure



High levels of bad cholesterol and free fatty acids in blood



Some fat get trapped in the liver



Blood glucose levels rise



Kidney struggles to excrete uric
Uric acid build up in the blood and joints

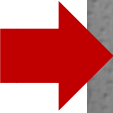


Some women develop an excess of male hormones



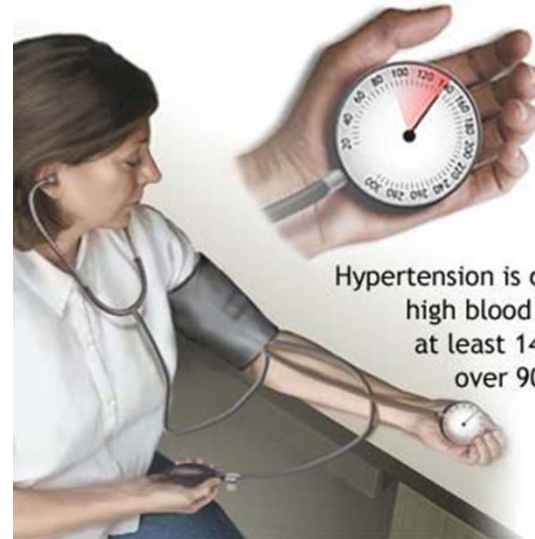
GETS PROGRESSIVELY WORSE OVER TIME

MOSTLY WITH very FEW SYMPTOMS!



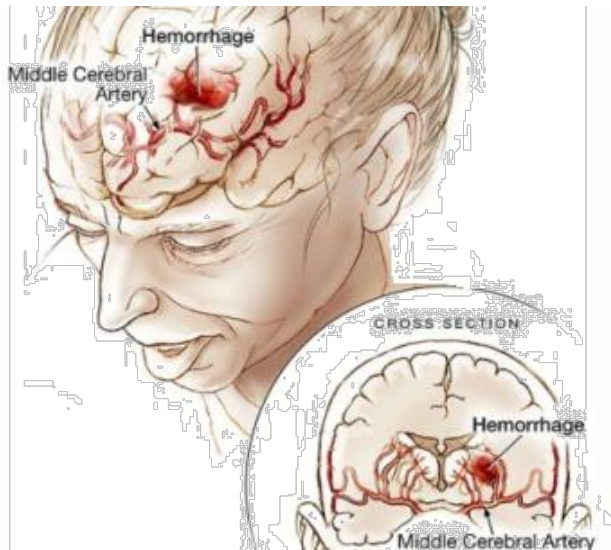


High circulating levels of insulin



Hypertension is consistently high blood pressure of at least 140 (systolic) over 90 (diastolic)

ADAM.





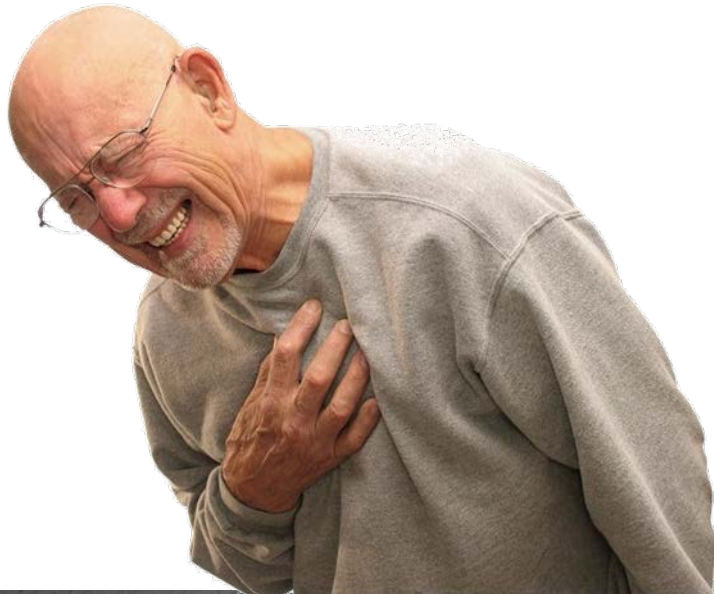
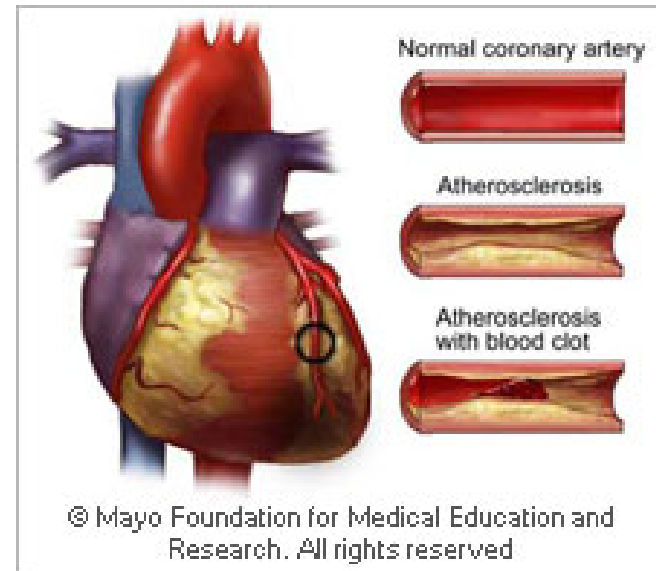
High circulating levels of insulin

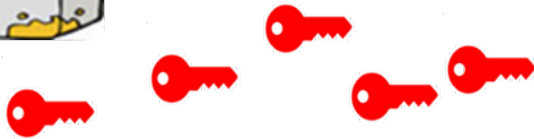


High levels bad cholesterol
types in the blood



Lipids form plaques
in the walls of the
arteries

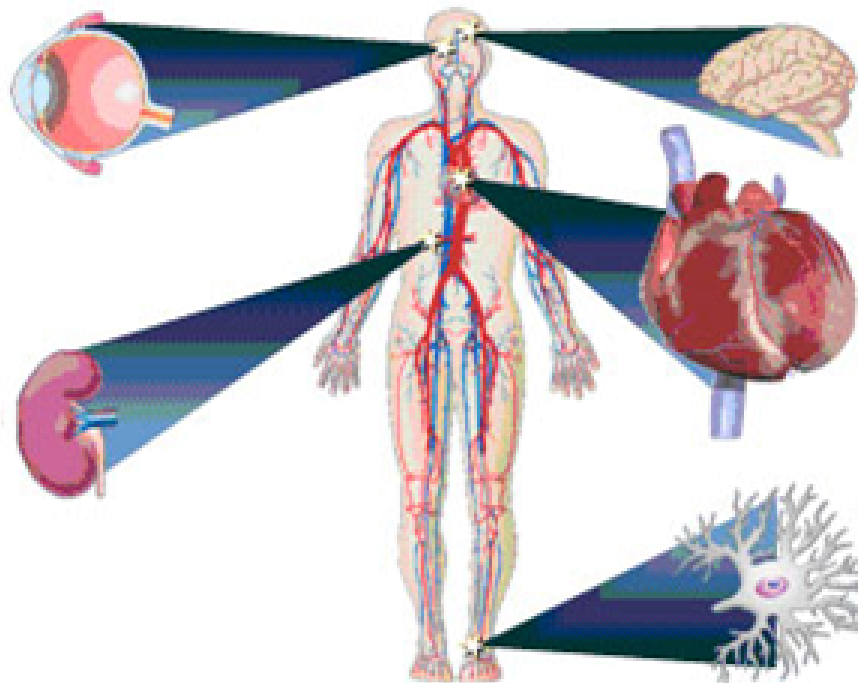
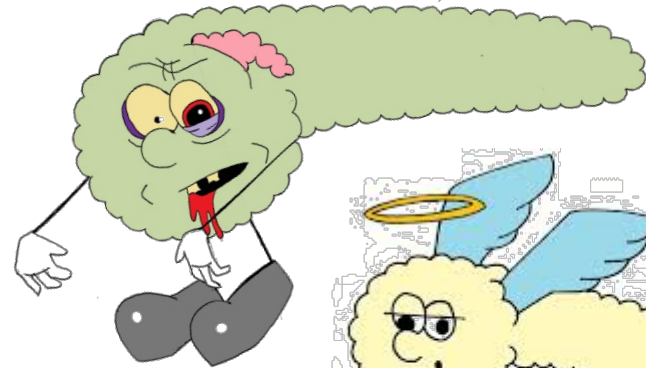




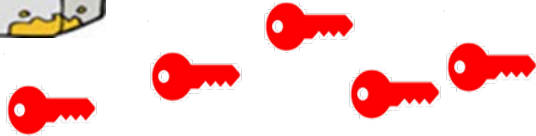
High circulating levels of insulin



TOM'S PANCREAS



TYPE 2 DIABETES



High circulating levels of insulin



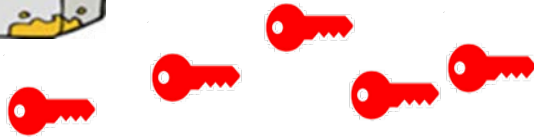
HIGH LEVELS OF FREE FATTY
ACIDS IN BLOOD



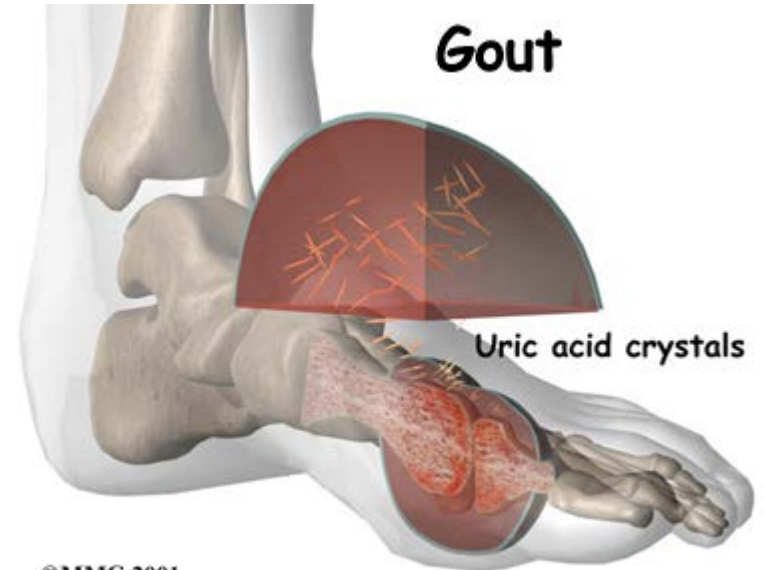
Fats get
trapped in
the liver



FATTY LIVER



High circulating levels of insulin



©MMG 2001



- ❖ Erratic periods
- ❖ Absence of periods
- ❖ Ovarian cysts
- ❖ Infertility

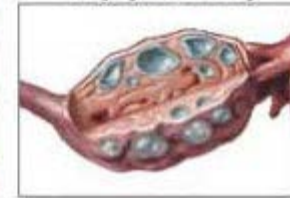
- ❖ Acne
- ❖ Dark skin discoloration behind the neck
- ❖ Excessive male type hairiness
- ❖ Hair loss
- ❖ Skin tags



Normal ovary



Polycystic ovary

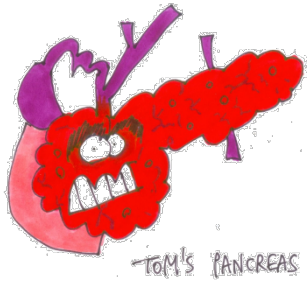


ADAM.

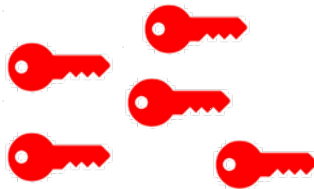




Pancreas
compensates by
producing more
and more insulin



Hyperinsulinemia



WORSENS OVER TIME



Hypertension



Blood
lipids rise



Lipids
get
trapped
in liver



Blood glucose
levels rise



Decreases
the excretion
of uric acid
by kidney



Excess of
testosterone
in women



ENDS IN
VARIOUS
CHRONIC
DISEASES

Arteriosclerosis

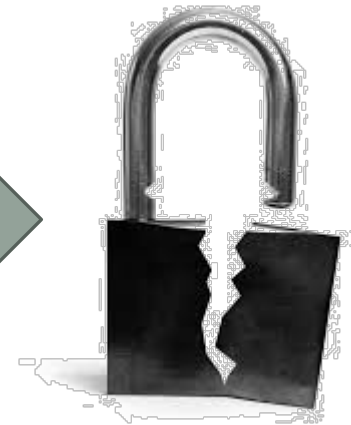
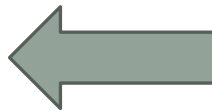
CVD → Heart
attacks or
stroke

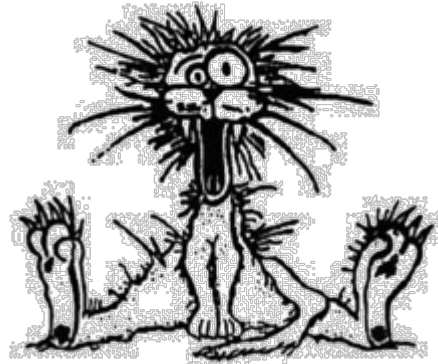
Fatty liver
(NAFLD)

Type 2
Diabetes

Gout

PCOS





STRESS

Specific types of
food or ways of
combining
foods?



Lack of sleep

CLASSIFICATION

BMI kg/m^2

Underweight

<18.5

Normal

18.5-24.9

Overweight

25.0-29.9

Obesity, class I

30.0-34.9

Obesity, class II

35.0-39.9

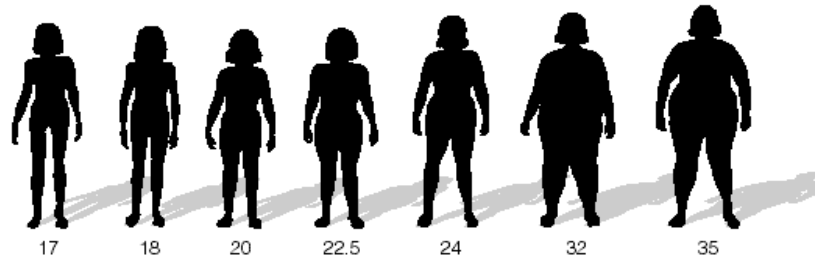
Extreme obesity, class III

≥ 40



When am I at risk?

Women



Men



JUST LOSING **5 – 10%** of current weight
...and **not** regaining it

Significantly increases insulin sensitivity



USA national institute of health (NIH)

For the first 6 months :

BMI 27-35 kg/m²

- 250g-500g per week

BMI > 35 kg/m²

- 500g-1kg per week

Next 6 months:

Try to maintaining the weight loss

Next 6 months:

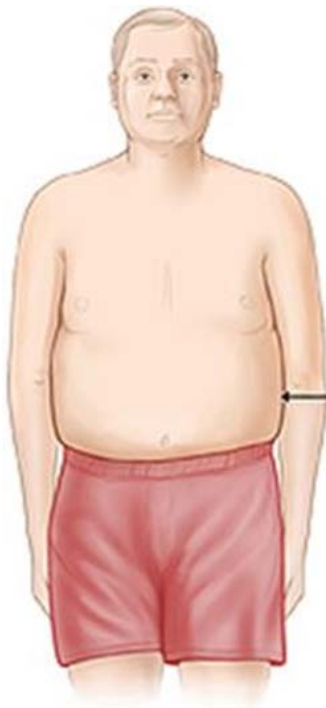
Consider further weight loss



Rate of loss:

Men > women

More obese > less obese



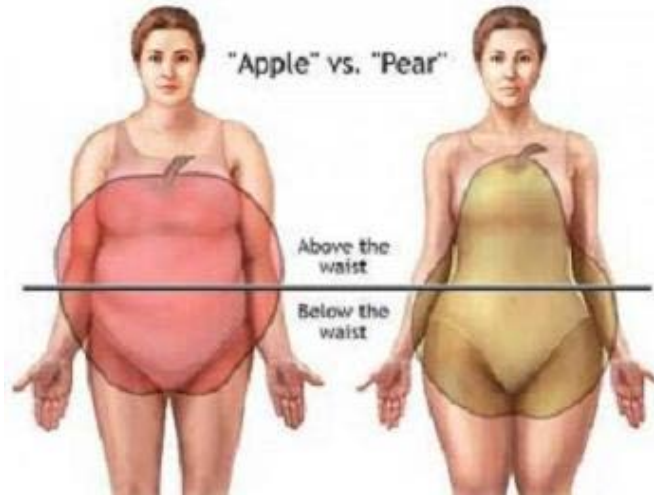
Apple shape

More weight above waist



More weight below waist

"Apple" vs. "Pear"

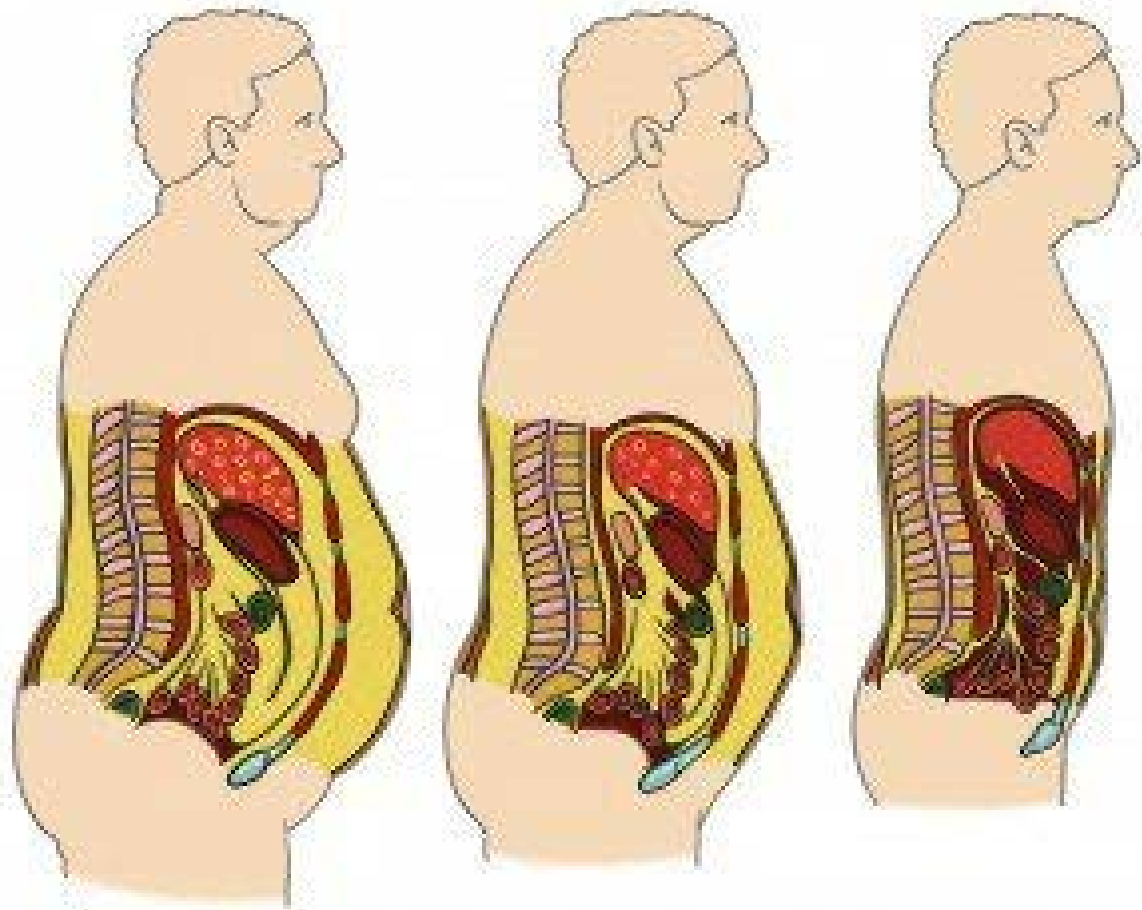
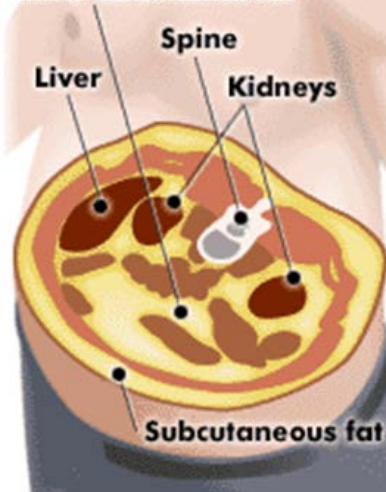


Where do I store my fat?

A hidden, dangerous fat

This is a cross-sectional view of the abdomen. The intra-abdominal or visceral fat surrounds internal organs.

Intra-abdominal fat



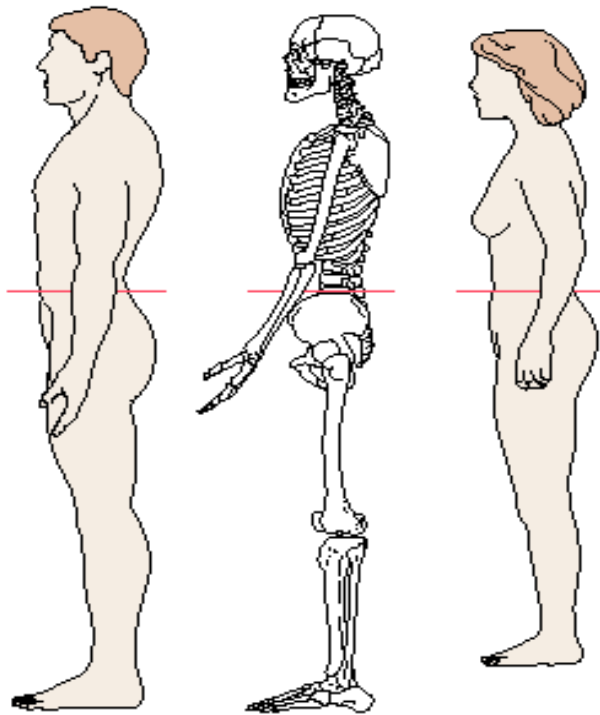


Figure 7-4

Measuring Waist Circumference

Using a nonstretching tape measure, measure the body around the point just above the iliac crest. Take the measure at the end of a normal expiration. A healthy waist circumference for men is no larger than 102 centimeters (40 inches); for women, no larger than 88 centimeters (35 inches).



Waist circumference

Men: ≥ 94 cm

Women: ≥ 80 cm



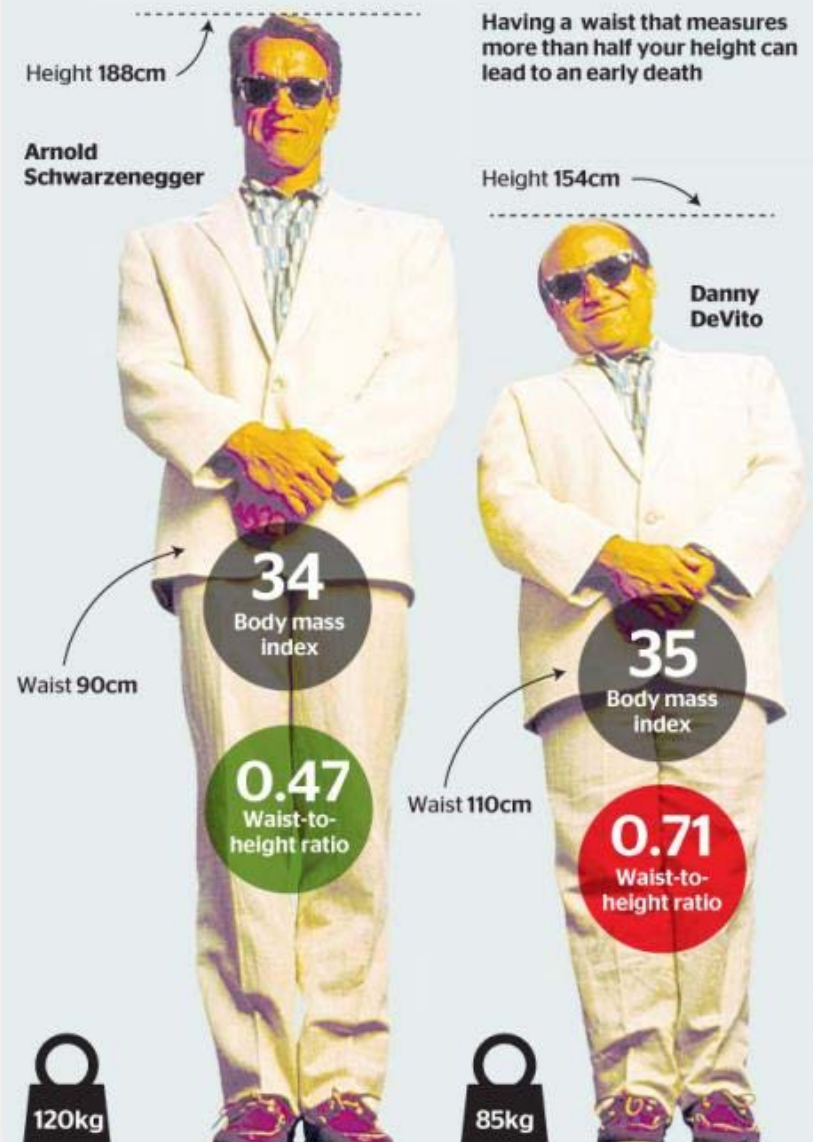
$$\text{WHtR} = \frac{\text{waist circumference (cm)}}{\text{height (cm)}}$$

$$\leq 0.5$$



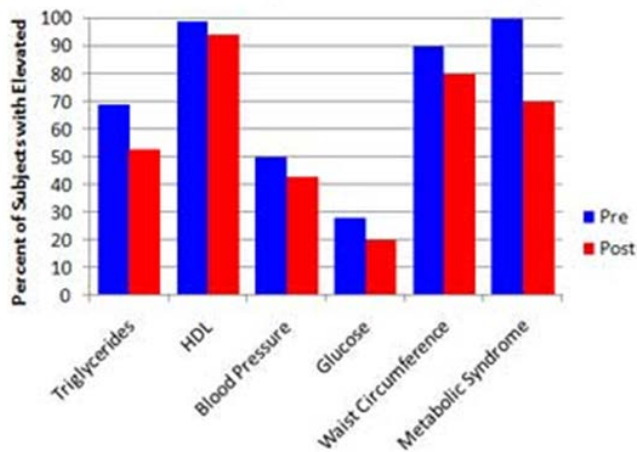
My waist should always
remain less than
 $\frac{1}{2}$ my height

Measure for measure





Regular physical activity helps people achieve and maintain healthy weights.



Katzmarzyk PT, et al MSSE 35:1703, 2003.



- Uses energy
- Builds more lean body mass
- Increase metabolic rate
- Increase insulin sensitivity
- Strengthens heart and lungs
- Helps control appetite
- Has psychological benefits
- Limits boredom
- Increase sense of control
- Increase sense of well-being
- Decreases chances of weight regain

UFS
UV



Exercise DOES NOT
cause spot reduction
I lose fat from the areas
with the largest
concentration
of fat

Warm up

Start with short slow bouts

Gradually increase

Consistency is the key

Eventually maintain 20-30 min/day
of moderate intensity activity 4-7
days per week

Aerobic + resistance exercise

Ideal: 60-90 min per day
But difficult for
obese to achieve

Significant health
benefits attained by 30
min/day of moderate
intensity activity



Specific types
of food or ways
of combining
foods?

Best carbs



High in fiber
Low GI
High in protective
nutrients

Carbs best limited:

Specific types of
food or ways of
combining
foods?



High in fat
Low in fiber
Low in nutrients



Specific types of
food or ways of
combining
foods?



*Keep fructose
intake less than
50g per day*



Limit to no more than 1 glass per day

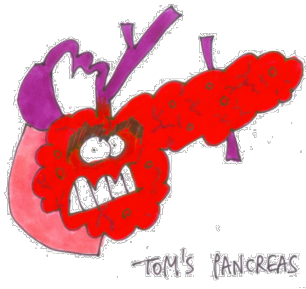
WORSENS OVER TIME

Limit salt

Hypertension



Pancreas compensates by producing more and more insulin



Limit trans fats saturated fats and cholesterol

Blood lipids rise

trapped in liver

Arteriosclerosis

CVD → Heart attacks or stroke

Fatty liver (NAFLD)

Beware excess of proteins

Blood glucose levels rise

Limit alcohol

Decline the function of kidneys by kidney disease

Gout

Split carbs and protein food in diet

Excess of testosterone in women

Hyperinsulinemia



Maintain healthy weight
Exercise
Sleep enough
Handle stress
Eat a balanced diet

