GUIDELINES & PROTOCOLS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Overweight and Obese Adults: Diagnosis and Management

Effective Date: April 1, 2011

Scope

This guideline is intended to provide primary care providers with definitions for overweight and obese classifications in non-pregnant adults aged 19 and older. The guideline contains information on the diagnosis and management of obesity.

Diagnostic Code: 278 Overweight, obesity and other hyperalimentation

Prevalence

The prevalence of overweight and obese adults is increasing dramatically and is associated with chronic diseases such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease (CVD), hypertension, osteoarthritis, gallbladder disease, and some cancers. In Canada, 36% of adults are overweight, and 23% are in one of the obese categories.¹

Diagnosis

Calculate patient's body mass index (BMI) and classify patient according to the World Health Organization's (WHO) classification system below:²

Metric BMI (kg/m²) = weight in kg / (height in m)²

Table 1: WHO Categories of BMI

Weight Classification	BMI (kg/m²)
Underweight	< 18.5
Normal	18.5 - 24.9
Overweight	25 - 29.9
Obese: Class 1	30 - 34.9
Obese: Class 2	35 - 39.9
Obese: Class 3	≥ 40

Note that BMI does not provide information about the composition or distribution of weight, and cannot distinguish between muscle, bone and fat.^{3,4} These limitations can cause problems such as:

- Overestimation of body fat in patients who gain muscle and lose fat, but do not change weight;
- Underestimation of body fat in older patients because lean body mass gradually declines with age; and
- Underestimation of body fat in South Asians. Criteria for South Asian populations are:5
 - normal BMI = 18.0–22.9; overweight = 23.0–24.9; obese = ≥ 25.0;

Measure waist circumference, particularly if BMI is ≤ 35, as a progress measuring tool to track body shape change.^{6,7}





Management

- · For patients in overweight or obesity class 1, lifestyle management is recommended.
- For patients in obesity class 2 or 3, more extensive intervention is required in addition to lifestyle management. All pharmacologic and surgical management strategies in this document pertain only to patients in obesity class 2 or 3.

A higher level of intervention is recommended for patients of all weight classes with co-morbidities that are expected to improve with weight loss (e.g., type 2 diabetes, hypertension, CVD, osteoarthritis, dyslipidemia, sleep apnea). Screening for these conditions is recommended. Follow abnormal findings in accordance with the relevant BC Guideline. Routine chemical urinalysis is not indicated.

In addition, consider screening for eating disorders, depression, and other psychiatric disorders.

a) Lifestyle Management (Overweight & Obese Class 1-3)

Advise patients on strategies for achieving and maintaining a healthy weight using diet and exercise. This advice is appropriate for patients in the overweight class, or any obesity class.

Refer the patient to a weight loss program, if the program meets the following criteria:

- Based on a balanced healthy diet (e.g., 500-1000 kcal/day deficit);
- Encourages regular physical activity;
- Expects people to lose no more than 0.5-1 kg (1-2 lb) a week; and
- Establishes an initial weight loss goal of 5-10% of the original weight.^{6,7}

Diets that are restrictive in particular food groups (e.g., protein, fat, carbohydrate) offer no long-term benefit and may be harmful by imposing risk of micronutrient deficiencies. Evidence shows that the benefit of various weight loss regimes is due to calorie restriction.⁶

The optimal follow-up interval for management of overweight and obese adults is unknown. Most obesity studies followed patients monthly and decreased contact over time (e.g., every 2 weeks, lengthening to every 2 months).

b) Pharmacologic Management (Obese Class 2, 3)

Pharmaceutical therapy for obesity is recommended only after dietary, exercise, and behavioural approaches have failed. Drug therapy alone is insufficient and should only be used as an adjunct to other weight loss management strategies.

Currently orlistat (Xenical®) is the only medication marketed for the long term treatment of obesity available in Canada. Although long term cardiovascular risk reduction and safety trials continue, no effect on mortality from obesity related conditions has been shown with orlistat.^{8,9} Choice to pursue pharmaceutical therapy should be made after discussing benefits and limitations with the patient, including: ^{6,7,9}

- Adverse effects (orlistat side effects may include: oily spotting, steatorrhea, abdominal bloating, fecal incontinence);
- · Monitoring requirements;
- Lack of long-term efficacy and safety data;
- Temporary nature of the weight loss achieved;
- Modest degree of weight loss attributable to the drugs (< 5 kg at 1 year); and
- Potential impact on the patient's motivation.

Please refer to Appendix A – Prescription Medication Table for Treatment of Obesity in Adults for more specific medication details.

c) Surgical Intervention (Obese Class 2, 3)

Gastric bypass and laparoscopic band surgery are the most common forms of bariatric surgery procedures. It should be noted that as of publication there is limited availability for these procedures.

Surgery may be considered if: 6,7

- Patient's BMI is ≥ 40, or ≥ 35 with a related condition (e.g., hypertension, type 2 diabetes, hyperlipidemia, or CVD);
 and
- All appropriate non-surgical measures have been tried for at least six months without adequate success.

Details of surgical intervention fall outside the scope of this guideline. It is recommended that potential candidates who meet the above criteria are referred to a specialist in bariatric surgery.

Rationale

Statistics Canada examined the correlation between measured overweight/obesity and three major health risks. This information is presented in Table 2:10

Table 2: Relationship Between Weight Categories and Selected Co-morbidities

	Normal	Overweight	Obese: Class 1	Obese: Class 2	Obese: Class 3				
CVD	3%	5%	7%	7%	7%				
Diabetes	2%	4%	10%	12%	12%				
Hypertension	9%	15%	20%	30%	30%				

Mortality rates for the overweight and obese when compared to mortality rates for those of normal weight, showed significantly increased risk of death in obesity classes II & III (BMI ≥ 35), and the underweight class (BMI < 18.5).¹¹

References

- Tjepkema M. Measured obesity: Adult obesity in Canada. 2004. Available from: http://www.cdha.nshealth.ca/default.aspx?page=DocumentRender&doc.ld=231
- World Health Organization. Obesity and overweight. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2003. Available from: http://www.who.int/dietphysicalactivity/media/en/gsfs obesity.pdf
- Green DJ. Is body mass index really the best measure of obesity in individuals? J Am Coll Cardiol. 2009 Feb 10;53(6):526.
- Lesser GT. Problems in measurement of body "fatness". J Am Coll Cardiol. 2009 Feb 10:53(6):526-7.
- Ramachandran et al. Diabetes in Asia. The Lancet [Internet]. 2009; 375(9712):408-418, ISSN 0140-6736, DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(09)60937-5.
- National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE). Obesity: the prevention, identification, assessment and management of overweight and obesity in adults and children. London: National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence; 2006. Available from: http://www.nice.org.uk/nicemedia/pdf/CG43NICEGuideline.pdf

- Lau DCW, Douketis JD, Morrison KM, et al., for the Obesity Canada Clinical Practice Guidelines Expert Panel 2006. Canadian clinical practice guidelines on the management and prevention of obesity in adults and children. CMAJ 2007;176(8 Suppl): online 1-117. Available from: http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/data/176/8/S1/DC1/1
- American College of Physicians (ACP). Pharmacologic and surgical management of obesity in primary care: a clinical practice guideline from the American College of Physicians. Ann Intern Med. 2005 Apr 5;142(7):525-31. Available from: http://www.annals.org/cgi/content/full/142/7/525
- Rao G. Office Based Strategies for the Management of Obesity. Am Fam Physician 2010 Jun 15;81(12):1449-1455
- Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division. Health Reports 17(3).
 Ottawa: Statistics Canada; 2006. Available from: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-003-x/82-003-x2005003-eng.pdf
- Orpana HM, Berthelot JM, Kaplan MS, et al. BMI and Mortality: Results From a National Longitudinal Study of Canadian Adults. Obesity (Silver Spring). 2009 Jun 18.

Appendices

Appendix A – Prescription Medication Table for the Treatment of Obesity in Adults Appendix B – Body Mass Index Chart (Adults)

This guideline is based on scientific evidence current as of the Effective Date.

This guideline was developed by the Guidelines and Protocols Advisory Committee, approved by the British Columbia Medical Association and adopted by the Medical Services Commission.

The principles of the Guidelines and Protocols Advisory Committee are to:

- · encourage appropriate responses to common medical situations
- · recommend actions that are sufficient and efficient, neither excessive nor deficient
- · permit exceptions when justified by clinical circumstances

Contact Information

Guidelines and Protocols Advisory Committee PO Box 9642 STN PROV GOVT Victoria BC V8W 9P1

E-mail: hlth.guidelines@gov.bc.ca Web site: <u>www.BCGuidelines.ca</u>

A smartphone version of this, and other guidelines, is also available at www.BCGuidelines

DISCLAIMER

The Clinical Practice Guidelines (the "Guidelines") have been developed by the Guidelines and Protocols Advisory Committee on behalf of the Medical Services Commission. The Guidelines are intended to give an understanding of a clinical problem, and outline one or more preferred approaches to the investigation and management of the problem. The Guidelines are not intended as a substitute for the advice or professional judgment of a health care professional, nor are they intended to be the only approach to the management of clinical problems.

Appendix A – Prescription Medication Table for the Treatment of Obesity in Adults

Generic Name (Trade name) dosage form and strength	Adult Oral Dose	Cost per 30 days	PharmaCare Coverage	Therapeutic Considerations								
Gastrointestinal Lipase Inhibitor												
Orlistat (Xenical®) 120 mg capsule	120 mg one to three times daily	\$ 49.50 – \$ 148.50	No Coverage	Take with each meal containing fat (during or up to 1 hour after each meal). Dose may be omitted if meal is occasionally missed or contains no fat. Some side effects include: oily spotting, steatorrhea, abdominal bloating, fecal incontinence. All worsen with high fat diets. Avoid if inflammatory bowel disease, chronic malabsorption, cholestasis, hypersensitivity. Interactions: cyclosporine, amiodarone, levothyroxine, warfarin [i.e. interaction may occur due to reduced vitamin K absorption]. May decrease absorption of vitamins A, D, E, K. Recommend daily multivitamin, taken 2 hours before or after orlistat.								

Nb: Please review product monographs and regularly review current listings of Health Canada advisories, warnings and recalls at: www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ahc-asc/media/advisories-avis/index_e.html
See www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ahc-asc/media/advisories-avis/index_e.html

Pricing is approximate as per PharmaNet 2010/07/19 excluding dispensing fees or as per PPS® PHARMA: Buyers Guide, Western and Atlantic Edition; Moncton, NB: Total Pricing Systems Inc. July 2010.

PharmaCare Coverage Definitions

G: generic(s) are available.

regular coverage: also known as regular benefit; does not require Special Authority; patients may receive full coverage*

partial coverage: Some types of regular benefits are only partially covered* because they are included in the Low Cost Alternative (LCA) program or Reference Drug Program (RDP) as follows:

LCA: When multiple medications contain the same active ingredient (usually generic products), patients receive full coverage* for the drug with the lowest average PharmaCare claimed price. The remaining products get partial coverage.

RDP: When a number of products contain different active ingredients but are in the same therapeutic class, patients receive full coverage* for the drug that is medically effective and the most cost-effective. This drug is designated as the Reference Drug. The remaining products get partial coverage.

Special Authority: requires Special Authority for coverage. Patients may receive full or partial coverage* depending on LCA or RDP status. These drugs are not normally regarded as first-line therapies or there are drugs for which a more cost-effective alternative exists.

no coverage: does not fit any of the above categories;

*coverage is subject to drug price limits set by PharmaCare and to the patient's PharmaCare plan rules and deductibles. See www.health.gov.bc.ca/pharmacare/ for further information.

References:

Compendium of Pharmceuticals and Specialities: The Canadian Drug Reference for Health Professionals. Ottawa, Ontario: Canadian Pharmacists Association; 2010







Body Mass Index (BMI) Chart

Weight

	Kg	Lbs	Height	(cm)															
		_	152	155	157	160	163	165	168	170	173	175	178	180	183	185	188	191	193
	100	220	43	42	42	39	38	37	37	34	33	32	32	31	30	29	28	27	27
	98	215	42	41	40	38	37	36	36	34	33	32	31	30	53	28	28	27	56
	92	210	41	40	39	37	36	35	35	33	32	31	30	53	28	28	27	56	56
	93	202	40	33	38	36	35	34	34	32	31	30	53	53	28	27	56	56	25
	91	200	33	38	37	32	34	33	33	31	30	30	53	28	27	56	56	52	24
	83	195	38	37	36	35	33	32	32	31	30	53	28	27	56	56	22	24	24
	98	190	37	36	34	34	33	32	32	30	53	28	27	56	56	22	24	24	23
	84	185	36	32	33	33	32	31	31	53	28	27	27	56	22	24	24	23	23
	82	180	35	34	33	32	31	30	53	28	27	27	56	22	24	24	23	22	22
	80	175	34	32	32	31	30	53	28	27	27	56	25	24	54	23	22	22	21
	22	170	33	32	31	30	53	28	27	27	56	22	24	24	23	22	22	21	21
	22	165	32	31	30	53	28	27	27	56	25	24	24	23	22	22	21	21	20
•	73	09	31	30	53	28	27	27	56	_ 52	24	24	23	22	22	21	21	50	19
	20	155 1	30	29	28	27	27	56	_ 22	24	24	23	22	22	21	20	20	19	19
	89	20	59	28	27		56	1			23					50	19	19	18
	99	45 1	28	27	27	26	. 52	24	23	23	22	21	21	20	50	19	19	18	<u>8</u>
	64	40 1		56		52		23			21	21	20	20	19	28	28	17	17
	61	35 1			22						21	50	19	19	28	18	17	17	16
	26	30 1		25			22				20		19	92	_ 	17	17	16	16
	22	125 1		24									∞		7	9	16	9	12
	55	20 13		23 2									7	7	1 9	1 9	5 1	5 1	5 1
	2												_	_	_	_	_	_	_
	52	115	22	22	21	20	20	19	19	18	17	17	17	16	16	15	15	14	14
	20	110	21	21	20	19	19	9	2	17	17	16	16	15	15	15	14	14	13
	48	105	20	20	19	19	18	17	17	16	16	16	15	15	14	14	13	13	13
	45	100	19	19	18	18	17	17	16	16	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	12	12
		l	ght 5'0"	/III) 5'1"	5,5,,	5,3,,	5'4"	2,2	2,6,,	2,2	2,8,	2,6,2	5,10,	5,11,	0.9	6,1,	6,5	6,3,,	6,4,,

Height (ft/in)





BMI < 18 = underweight

18.5 to 24 = healthy weight \geq 25 = overweight \geq 27= increasing risk of hypertension, type 2 diabetes \geq 30 obese