

Cesarean delivery may lead to increased risk of obesity among offspring

September 6 2016



Credit: Anna Langova/public domain

Individuals born by cesarean delivery were 15% more likely to become obese as children than individuals born by vaginal birth—and the increased risk may persist through adulthood, according to a large new study from Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. In addition, individuals born via cesarean delivery were 64% more likely to be obese than their siblings born by vaginal birth.

The study will be published online September 6, 2016 in *JAMA Pediatrics*.

The researchers also found that [individuals](#) born via vaginal birth among women who had undergone a previous cesarean delivery were 31% less likely to become obese compared with those born via cesarean birth following a cesarean birth.

"Cesarean deliveries are without a doubt a necessary and lifesaving procedure in many cases," said Jorge Chavarro, associate professor of nutrition and epidemiology at Harvard Chan School and senior author of the study. "But cesareans also have some known risks to the mother and the newborn. Our findings show that risk of [obesity](#) in the offspring could another factor to consider."

Nearly 1.3 million cesareans are performed each year in the U.S., accounting for one third of all deliveries. While a number of previous studies have suggested a link between cesarean delivery and a higher risk of obesity in offspring, the studies were either too small to detect a clear association or lacked detailed data.

The new analysis included 16 years' worth of data from more than 22,000 young adults in the Growing Up Today Study (GUTS), in which participants answered survey questions every year or two years from 1996-2012. The researchers looked at the participants' body mass index (BMI) over time; at whether or not they were delivered via cesarean (using information collected from participants' mothers, participants in the Nurses' Health Study II); and at other factors that could play a role in obesity, such as the mothers' pre-pregnancy BMI, smoking status, age at delivery, and where they lived. They also looked at whether the mothers had previous [cesarean deliveries](#).

"I think that our findings—particularly those that show a dramatic

difference in obesity risk between those born via cesarean and their siblings born through vaginal delivery—provide very compelling evidence that the association between cesarean birth and childhood obesity is real," said Chavarro. "That's because, in the case of siblings, many of the factors that could potentially be playing a role in obesity risk, including genetics, would be largely the same for each sibling—except for the type of delivery."

More information: "Association Between Cesarean Birth and Risk of Obesity in Offspring in Childhood, Adolescence, and Early Adulthood," Changzheng Yuan, Audrey J. Gaskins, Arianna I. Blaine, Cuilin Zhang, Matthew W. Gillman, Stacey A. Missmer, Alison E. Field, and Jorge E. Chavarro, *JAMA Pediatrics*, September 6, 2016, [DOI: 10.1001/jamapediatrics.2016.2385](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapediatrics.2016.2385)

Provided by Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health

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