

# How dieting encourages your body to replace lost weight

August 3 2017, by David Benton

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Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

Obesity is a risk factor for numerous disorders that afflict the human race, so understanding how to [maintain a healthy body weight](#) is one of the most urgent issues facing society. By 2025, [it is estimated](#) that 18 percent of men and 21 percent of women will be obese worldwide.

In the US alone, 68.8 percent of people are already [classified as overweight or obese](#). The UK, meanwhile, has [one of the greatest problems](#) in Western Europe – 67 percent of men, 57 percent of women and a quarter of children are overweight.

In order to lose and maintain a healthy [weight](#), public health policy typically [advises eating fewer calories](#) – by reducing the calorie content of [food](#) items or reducing portion size, for example. We propose, however, that [simply choosing food items](#) with reduced calories is not necessarily the best way to maintain a low weight.

There are hundreds of diets that, for a period, reduce calorie intake and in this way decrease body weight. But the number of those who are dieting at any one time demonstrates that this is not a long-term solution. Every year in the UK, [65 percent of women and 44 percent of men](#) try to reduce their weight, by, for example, decreasing fatty or sugary foods or eating smaller portions.

Surveys also estimate that a [quarter of people](#) are always trying to lose weight, or "[yoyo dieting](#)". The constant dieting to lose weight, subsequent weight gain, and further [weight loss](#) are part of a cycle that repeats itself for these people. Losing weight is much easier than maintaining weight loss, yet for health reasons we need to retain the lower weight.

## **Fighting biology**

Although cutting calories can cause weight loss, it does not follow that if a person returns to their usual diet they will maintain their new low weight. In fact, studies have found that after a [low calorie diet](#), between one and two-thirds of people [regain more weight](#) than they had lost initially.

The fundamental problem with cutting calories is that the human body defends its original weight. Evolution has produced a body that anticipates future famine, with the result that when you reduce calorie intake there are strong physiological pressures to replace the lost energy.

For example, dieting causes the gut to release a range of hormones that increase appetite: changes that are [still apparent after](#) the diet is over. Leptin – which makes one feel satisfied and full – has been found to be still reduced a year after dieting has finished, while ghrelin, a hormone which stimulates appetite, remains raised. So even a year after a person finishes their diet, they will feel hungrier than when they started dieting, and still anticipate a higher food consumption than before the diet.

Reducing food intake also reduces the body's [metabolic rate and production of body heat](#). The resulting lower energy consumption helps a more thrifty body to return to its initial weight, as fewer calories are needed to fulfil these basic bodily functions.

There is also increasing evidence that dieting changes taste sensitivity. For example, those who have recently lost weight rate the taste of sugar [as more pleasant](#).

When low calorie versions of foods are unknowingly consumed, there is a subconscious tendency to replace lost calories by changing [other aspects of the diet](#). In one study, researchers gave artificially sweetened drinks to unknowing participants who were used to drinking sugary drinks. The scientists found that although on the first day the participants consumed fewer carbohydrates, from the second to the seventh day, the [overall energy intake was unaffected](#): they made up for the lack of calories in the sweetened drinks with energy from other foods and beverages.

The overwhelming message is that the price of freedom from obesity is

eternal vigilance. When the initial attention associated with [dieting](#) dissipates, basic biology ensures that weight is regained. For the weight-conscious, actively counting calories can be successful, but losing weight and keeping it off can only work if one's [calorie intake](#) becomes an issue high on the agenda.

The passive removal of calories – for example, when a manufacturer reduces portion size, or a government requests that chocolate bars should not contain more than 250 calories – will only be influential if an individual persistently monitors overall calorie consumption. Without this psychological engagement, basic human biology will take over and any lost [calories](#) will be replaced.

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