

Eating breakfast may not be a good strategy for weight loss

January 30 2019



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

There is no good evidence to support the idea that eating breakfast promotes weight loss or that skipping breakfast leads to weight gain, finds a review published in *The BMJ* today.

In fact, the findings show that [daily calorie intake](#) was higher in people eating [breakfast](#) and that skipping breakfast does not cause greater appetite later in the day.

The researchers stress that the quality of studies was low, so the findings should be interpreted with caution, but say that their review questions the popular recommendation that eating breakfast can help with [weight control](#).

Previous studies have suggested that eating breakfast is linked with maintaining a healthy weight, but these findings have been observational and possibly reflect an individual's wider healthy lifestyle and food choices.

So a team from Monash University in Melbourne analysed the effect of regularly eating breakfast on weight change and daily energy intake, based on evidence from 13 randomised controlled trials, mainly in the US and UK, from the last 28 years.

Several trials focused on the relationship between eating or skipping breakfast and changes in [body weight](#), while others looked at the effect of breakfast on daily energy intake.

Participants included habitual/non-habitual breakfast eaters, or both, at a range of body weights who were monitored between 24 hours and 16 weeks.

The researchers found that total daily energy intake was higher in groups who ate breakfast compared with those who skipped it (an average of 260 more calories consumed in a day) regardless of their usual breakfast habits.

And the results showed that those who skipped breakfast were on

average 0.44 kg lighter.

The effect of breakfast on weight did not differ between people with a normal weight and those who were overweight.

It has previously been suggested that eating breakfast may help with [weight loss](#) because of the efficient burning of calories early in the day preventing overeating later on. But the reviewers found no significant difference in metabolic rates between breakfast eaters and skippers.

And despite common belief, skipping breakfast was not linked to people feeling hungrier in the afternoon—or to differences in energy expenditure.

The authors highlight that because of the varying quality of the studies included, the findings should be interpreted with caution. However, they argue that "currently, the available evidence does not support modifying diets in adults to include the consumption of breakfast as a good strategy to lose weight."

"Although eating breakfast regularly could have other important effects, caution is needed when recommending breakfast for [weight](#) loss in adults, as it may have the opposite effect," they conclude.

In a linked opinion piece, Tim Spector, professor of genetic epidemiology at King's College London, says that people have different preferences for when they eat food, which "might suit our unique personal metabolism.

"No 'one size fits all,' and prescriptive slow moving diet guidelines filled with erroneous information look increasingly counterproductive and detract from important health messages. While waiting for guidelines to change, no harm can be done in trying out your own personal

experiments in skipping breakfast," he concludes.

More information: Effect of breakfast on weight and energy intake: systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials , *BMJ* (2019). [DOI: 10.1136/bmj.l42](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.l42)

Opinion: [blogs.bmj.com/bmj/2019/01/30/t ... tant-meal-of-the-day](https://blogs.bmj.com/bmj/2019/01/30/t...tant-meal-of-the-day)

Provided by British Medical Journal

Citation: Eating breakfast may not be a good strategy for weight loss (2019, January 30) retrieved 9 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-01-breakfast-good-strategy-weight-loss.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.
