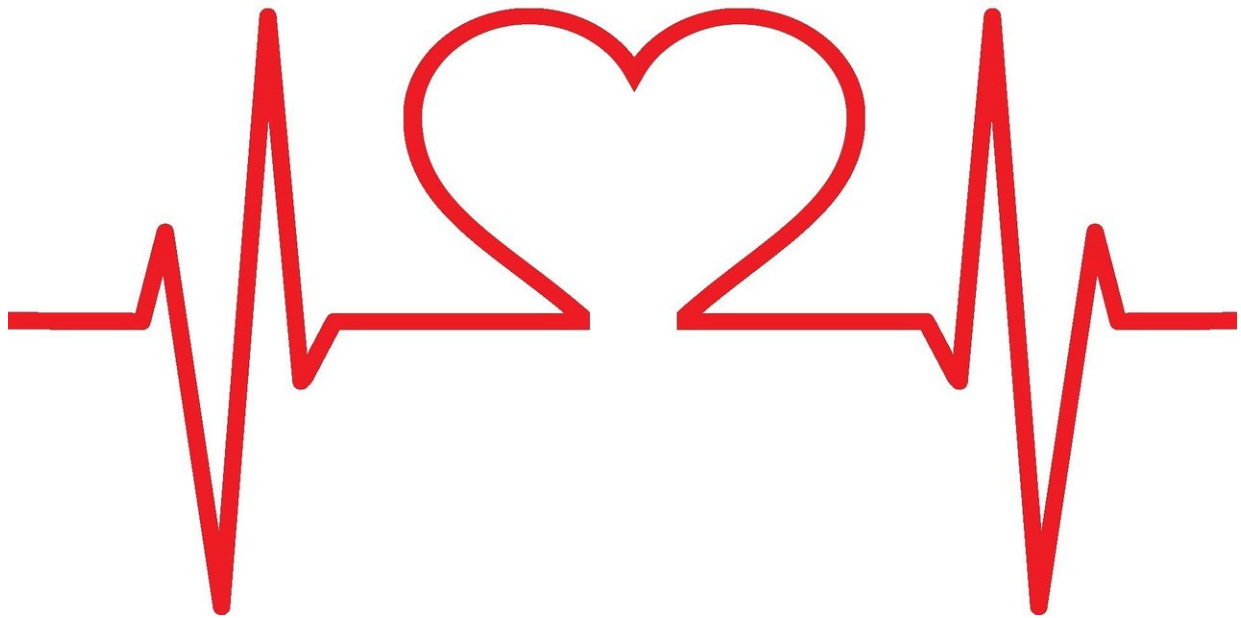


Yo-yo dieting may increase women's heart disease risk

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Yo-yo dieting may make it harder for women to control a variety of heart disease risk factors, according to preliminary research presented at the American Heart Association's Epidemiology and Prevention | Lifestyle and Cardiometabolic Health Scientific Sessions 2019, a premier global exchange of the latest advances in population-based cardiovascular science for researchers and clinicians.

"Achieving a [healthy weight](#) is generally recommended as [heart](#) healthy but maintaining [weight](#) loss is difficult and fluctuations in weight may make it harder to achieve ideal cardiovascular health," said Brooke Aggarwal, Ed.D., M.S., senior author of the study and assistant professor of medical sciences at Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York.

Investigators studied 485 women (average age 37 years, 61 percent racial/ethnic minorities, average body mass index 26, in the overweight range) participating in the American Heart Association's Go Red for Women Strategically Focused Research Network at Columbia University in New York City. Women reported how many times (other than during pregnancies) they had lost at least 10 pounds, only to regain the weight within a year. They were assessed on American Heart Association's—Life's Simple 7, a measure of how well people control important heart disease risk factors (including body mass index, cholesterol, [blood pressure](#), blood sugar, smoking, physical activity and diet).

Most of the women (73 percent) reported at least one episode of yo-yo weight loss, with a range of zero to 20 episodes. Researchers found that women with one or more episodes of yo-yo weight loss were:

82 percent less likely to have an optimal body mass index (between 18.5 and 25, neither underweight or overweight for their height); and 51 percent less likely to be rated as moderate, and 65 percent less likely to be rated as optimal overall on Life's Simple 7.

The more episodes of weight cycling women reported, the poorer they scored on Life's Simple 7, according to the researchers. The detrimental impact of weight-cycling on the overall Life's Simple 7 score was most striking in women who had never been pregnant.

"The women without a pregnancy history were likely younger and might be those who started weight-cycling at an earlier age. We need to identify critical periods for the effect of weight fluctuation on heart disease risk over the life course to find out whether it is worse when women start on a dieting roller-coaster at an early age," said Aggarwal.

The study is limited in not differentiating unintentional from intentional [weight loss](#), and in being based on self-reported data and measures taken at a single time. Aggarwal stressed that the team cannot currently tease apart whether yo-yo dieting has adverse effects on Life's Simple 7 factors or rather that those who don't adhere to guidance on Life's Simple 7 have a harder time maintaining low weight and end up yo-yo dieting more frequently. The study's results in [women](#) may not be generalizable to men.

"We hope to extend the study five to ten years to confirm these results and look at long-term effects," Aggarwal said. "However, there has been prior research that showed similar results in men, with those who weight-cycled having twice the risk of cardiovascular death in middle age."

Provided by American Heart Association

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