

Metabolic adaptation delays time to reach weight-loss goals

January 27 2022



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In women who are premenopausal with overweight, metabolic adaptation after a 16% weight loss increases the length of time necessary to achieve weight-loss goals, according to a study published online in *Obesity*. The

present findings represent the first study to examine if metabolic adaptation, at the level of Resting Metabolic Rate (RMR), was associated with time to reach weight-loss goals.

"Healthcare providers involved in obesity management, obesity researchers, individuals with obesity and the general public should pay close attention to these new findings. Delay in achieving [weight](#) loss goals, or achieving a weight loss lower than expected, is generally seen as the direct and sole result of reduced adherence to the intervention. This study shows that metabolic adaptation during weight loss is also important in modulating weight loss outcomes and likely to contribute to some of the inter-individual differences seen with weight loss interventions," said Catia Martins, Ph.D., Department of Nutrition Sciences, University of Alabama at Birmingham. Martins is the corresponding author of the study.

The existence or lack of, and clinical relevance of metabolic adaptation in response to weight loss, has been one of the most controversial issues in the obesity field. A review of the literature suggests that differences among studies derive from inconsistencies related to the status of energy balance and/or weight stability of the participants when measurements are taken. The aim of this retrospective analysis was to determine if metabolic adaptation, at the level of RMR, was associated with time to reach weight loss goals after adjusting for adherence to the diet in a population of premenopausal women with overweight.

A total of 65 White and Black premenopausal women aged 21 to 41 years old with overweight were selected for the study. The participants were sedentary (no more than one time per week of regular exercise), had normal glucose levels, a family history of overweight/obesity in at least one, first degree relative, and no use of medications that affect body composition or metabolism. All participants were non-smokers and reported a regular menstrual cycle.

Participants included in the retrospective analysis came from two different studies—ROMEO and JULIET performed in the Department of Nutrition Sciences at the University of Alabama at Birmingham with the same sequence of events, methodologies and both aiming to identify metabolic predictors of weight regain. In the ROMEO study, all participants achieved weight loss with diet alone while in the JULIET study participants were randomly assigned to one of three groups: weight loss with aerobic exercise training three times a week, weight loss with resistance exercise training three times a week and weight loss with diet alone (same diet as in ROMEO).

For the present study, researchers included all participants from the ROMEO study and the participants randomized to diet only from the JULIET study. All participants were provided an 800-kcal diet until reaching a BMI of greater than or equal to 25 kg/m^2 . After a four-week weight stabilization period at baseline and after weight loss, testing was conducted in the follicular phase of the participants' menstrual cycle in a fasted-state during a four-day, in-patient stay.

Results revealed that the participants lost an average of 16% of their weight over an average of 5 months. Average dietary adherence was approximately 64%. There was a significant metabolic adaptation after weight loss (average 46 kcal/day) and this variable was a significant predictor of time to reach weight-loss goals even after adjusting for confounders ($R^2_{\text{adjusted}} = 0.63$, p

"Results of this investigation provide further evidence of the ways that physiology fights back when people are trying to lose weight," said David B. Sarwer, Ph.D., director of the Center for Obesity Research and Education at the College of Public Health at Temple University in Philadelphia, Pa. "A countless number of environmental variables and other social determinants of health also make weight loss and maintenance challenging for many individuals. Nevertheless, it is import

to remember that even a modest [weight loss](#) of five percent of initial body weight—much smaller than seen in this study—is associated with clinically significant improvements in weight-related health issues for many individuals," said Sarwer, who was not affiliated with the study.

Other authors of the study include Barbara Gower and Gary Hunter, Department of Nutrition Sciences, University of Alabama at Birmingham.

The study, titled "Metabolic Adaptation Delays Time to Reach Weight-loss Goals," will be published in the February 2022 print issue.

More information: "Metabolic Adaptation Delays Time to Reach Weight-loss Goals," *Obesity*, onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/oby.23333

Provided by The Obesity Society

Citation: Metabolic adaptation delays time to reach weight-loss goals (2022, January 27) retrieved 5 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-01-metabolic-weight-loss-goals.html>

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