What patients should know about losing weight—and keeping it off

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Helping patients lose weight is important, but showing them how to keep it off is a much bigger challenge.

A podcast offered via the AMA Ed Hub™ features an insightful conversation of how a low-carbohydrate diet can help patients lose weight and then keep it off by boosting energy expenditure during weight-loss maintenance.

Why weight is so tricky

A landmark 2018 study in the British medical journal BMJ, “Effects of a Low-Carbohydrate Diet on Energy Expenditure During Weight Loss Maintenance,” looked at people who had lost weight through dietary changes to see which factors contributed to keeping the weight off.

It stratified people based upon carbohydrate intake—high, moderate and low—and found that lower intake helped maintain higher energy expenditure during weight loss maintenance.
“This research article gives us hope because we know that to lose weight, we can do that lots of different ways,” said Karli Burridge, PA-C, formerly the director of weight management services at LifeWeigh Bariatrics in Downers Grove, Illinois, adding that weight maintenance is where we tend to struggle.

“We know that energy expenditure or metabolism goes down with weight loss,” she said, noting that levels of ghrelin, which is known as the hunger hormone, increase as satiety hormones decrease.

“We see the opposite with surgical weight loss, don't we? We often see a decrease in hunger hormones, increase in satiety hormones, and we don't see that shift in metabolism that we do with non-surgical weight loss,” Burridge said. “So that's one of our biggest hurdles when it comes to long-term weight management. How do we overcome that?”

Learn from AMA member Fatima Cody Stanford, MD, MPH, MPA, about what it's like to specialize in obesity medicine. Dr. Stanford’s work to end the obesity shame game was profiled in-depth in the AMA Medicine magazine.

Also, find out what doctors wish patients knew about obesity during the pandemic.

**Diet is vital, but so is activity**

“It's important for all of us to be active,” Burridge said, adding, however, that “to ask a patient or anyone to have to exercise 60 to 90 minutes a day to keep their weight off—that’s very hard for people to do.”

But with a lower-carb nutrition plan, “you don't need to do as much physical activity,” she said.

In fact, these two things combined—physical activity and low-carbohydrate nutritional intake—can really drive down insulin levels.

“We saw a graph of insulin levels and lipolysis,” Burridge said, noting that “as insulin levels go up, lipolysis goes down, and lipogenesis goes up.”

She encourages checking a fasting insulin level on all weight-loss clinic patients.

“It's very helpful for patients to see those numbers when you're talking to them about a nutrition plan,” Burridge said. “Because then it makes sense to them, what you're asking them to do or what you would agree upon to do with that patient.”
The key, she noted, is for patients to have options.

“There’s not one nutrition plan that works for everyone,” Burridge said. “But if patients have a better understanding of why you might be suggesting one nutrition plan over another, or what the benefits might be one nutrition plan versus another nutrition plan, then they are better able to make an educated decision about which path they’d like to go.”

The module includes a brief quiz to test your knowledge of the subject matter.