# Understanding Weight & Metabolism:

Taking Control of Your Body

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#### I have no disclosures

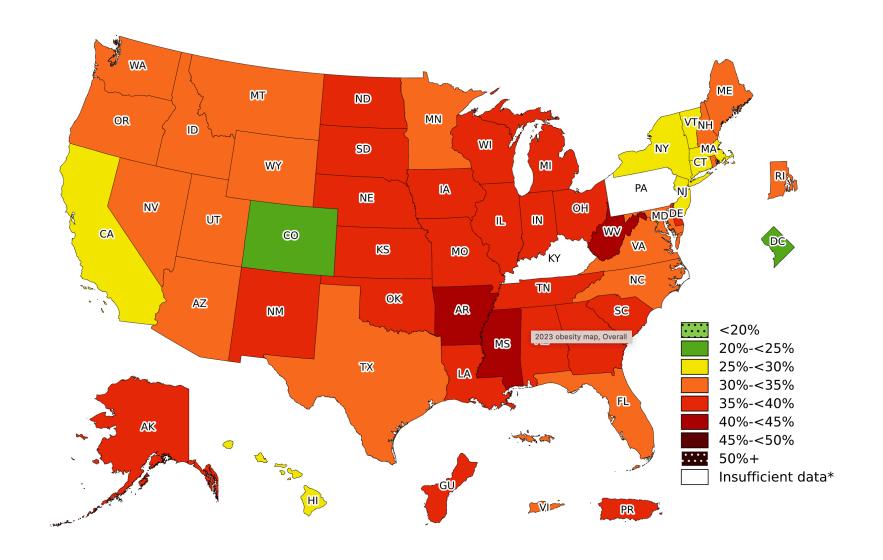


Throughout this presentation, we will be using the term "women." We acknowledge that not all individuals with ovaries identify as women, and that some women do not have ovaries. We use this term for simplicity in the context of this specific topic, but recognize and respect the diversity of all gender identities.











# Obesity is considered one of the leading causes of **preventable** deaths globally



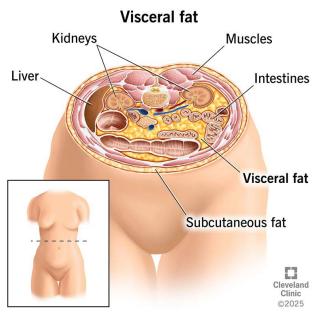
## What Is Adiposity?



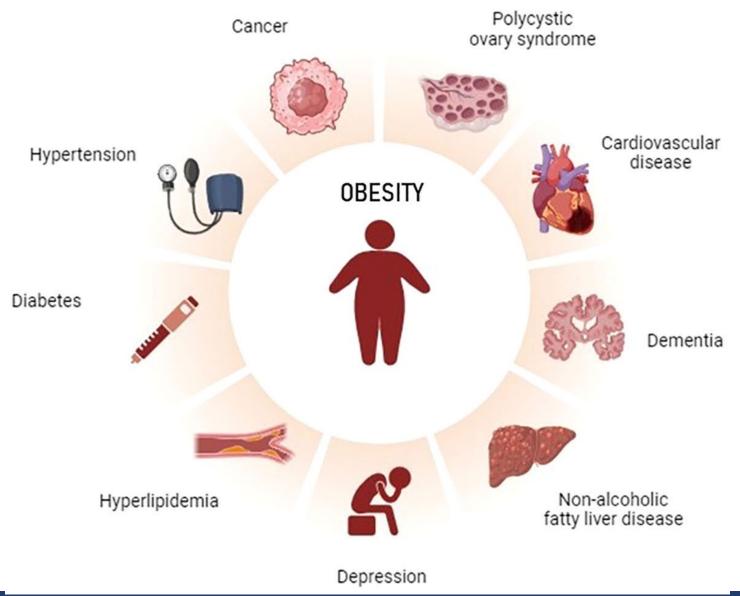
### "Adiposity"

 Adipose tissue – an active organ, not just storage

- Releases hunger hormones
  - Leptin
  - Ghrelin
  - Estrogen
- Too much visceral fat → insulin resistance, higher disease risk, inflammation

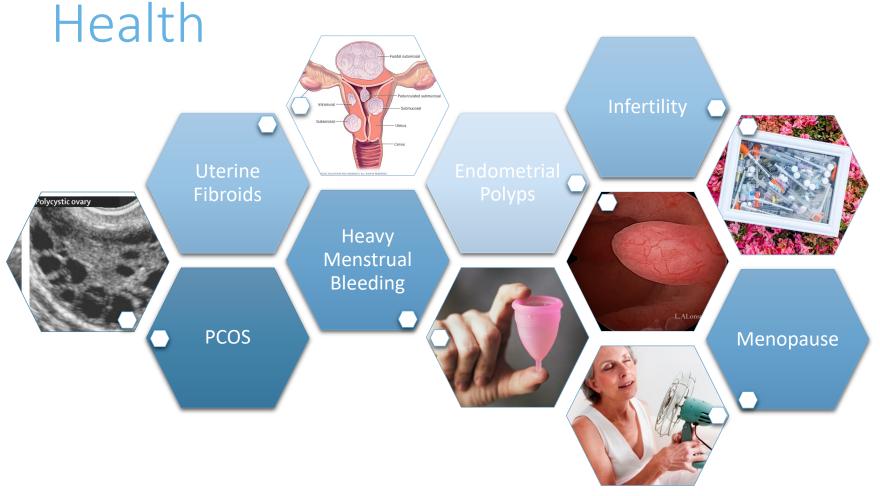








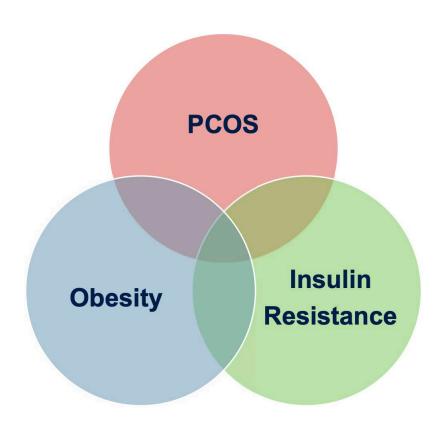
Estrogen, Weight, & Women's





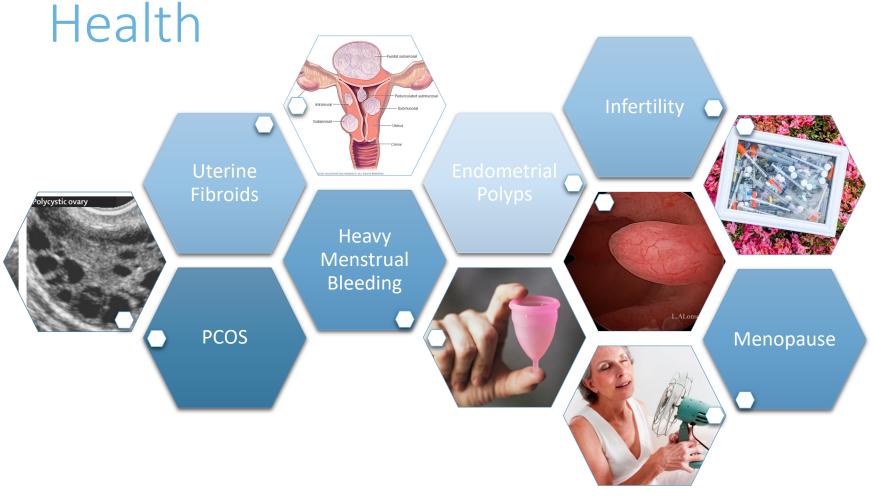
#### PCOS

- - High cholesterol
  - Diabetes & cardiovascular disease
  - Chronic inflammation
  - Weight gain
- 1<sup>st</sup> Line Therapy --> weight management



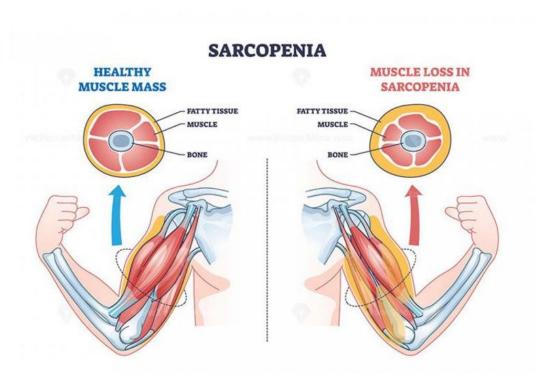


Estrogen, Weight, & Women's





### Weight Changes in Menopause



- Estrogen = loss of lean body mass
- Total and central adipose tissue

#### Vasomotor Symptoms

Women with obesity
have increased
frequency & severity of
vasomotor symptoms
(VMS)



Gibson, et al, 2023; Knittel et al., 2024; Thurston et al., 2021



#### What do we do?



#### Gut Hormones

- Insulin
- Leptin & Ghrelin
- Cortisol
- Thyroid
- Estrogen & Progesterone



Insulin >

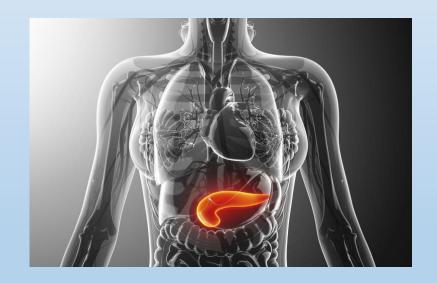
Leptin & Ghrelin

Cortisol

Thyroid

Estrogen & Progesterone

 Controls blood sugar and fat storage





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#### Ghrelin & Leptin →

Cortisol

**Thyroid** 

Estrogen & Progesterone

- Ghrelin = "hunger" hormone
  - Stimulates hunger
  - Increases fat storage
- <u>Leptin</u> = "full" hormone
  - Increases fat breakdown
  - Stops storage of new fat



### Hunger Hormones: Ghrelin & Leptin

#### Chronic overeating

 desensitizes the brain to leptin, causing higher ghrelin levels

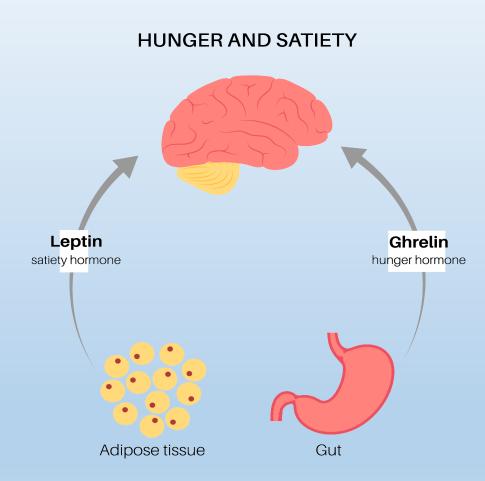
#### Poor sleep

increases ghrelin

#### Chronic stress

increased cortisol & ghrelin
 increased appetite and storage

#### Inflammation





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Leptin & Ghrelin

Cortisol →

**Thyroid** 

Estrogen & Progesterone

- Short–Term Stress
   Response
- Long-term Stress
   Response
  - Increased fat storage
  - Increased appetite
  - Insulin resistance



Insulin

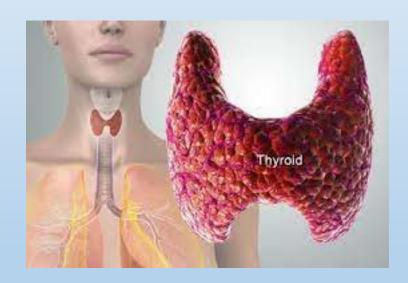
Leptin & Ghrelin

Cortisol

Thyroid →

Estrogen & Progesterone

Affects the basal metabolic rate





Insulin
Leptin & Ghrelin
Cortisol
Thyroid
Estrogen & Progesterone >

- Estrogen stimulates fat storage in estrogensensitive tissues (breast hips
  - May decrease ghrelin
- Progesterone may increase water retention
  - High levels may increase ghrelin



### Glucagon-Like Peptide 1

#### GLP-1:

- Stimulates insulin release to decrease blood sugar
- Slows gastric emptying
- Stimulates pancreas
- Released naturally with:
  - Exercise
  - High fiber/protein foods
  - Sleep



## Management of Adiposity



### The 4 Pillars of Weight Loss









Pharmacotherapy
Complication
Management
Bariatric Procedures

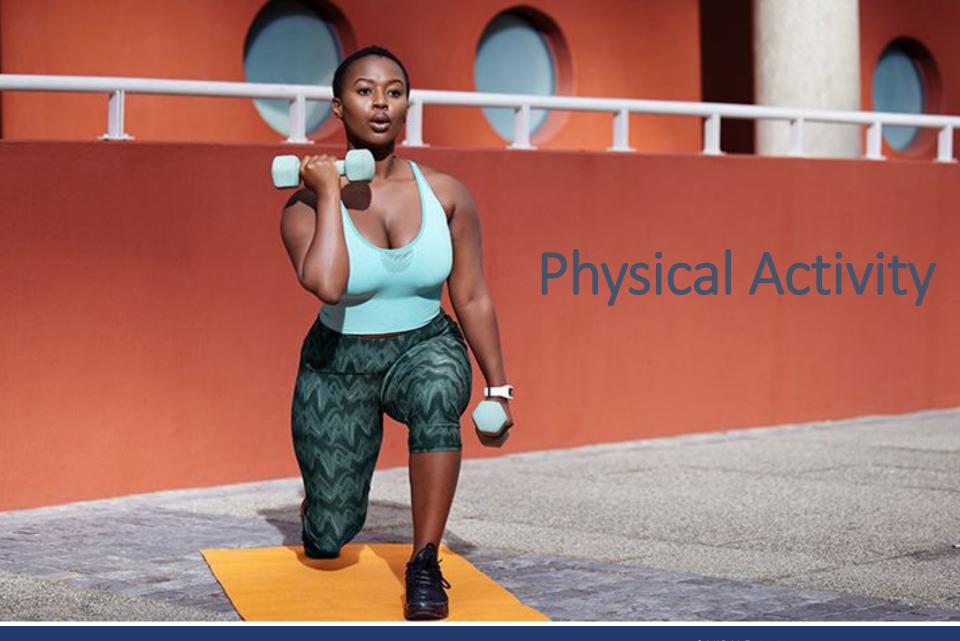
**Obesity Medicine Association** 



### Nutritional Therapy

• The old days of calories IN Red THE BEST DIET IS THE ONE eati **THAT WORKS FOR YOU!!** 







### Physical Activity

#### Goal: Move more Sit less!

- Recommend 150-30 minutes of moderate-intensity activity weekly.
- 5,000 (minimum) to 10,000 steps per day
- Resistance training at least 2 days per week

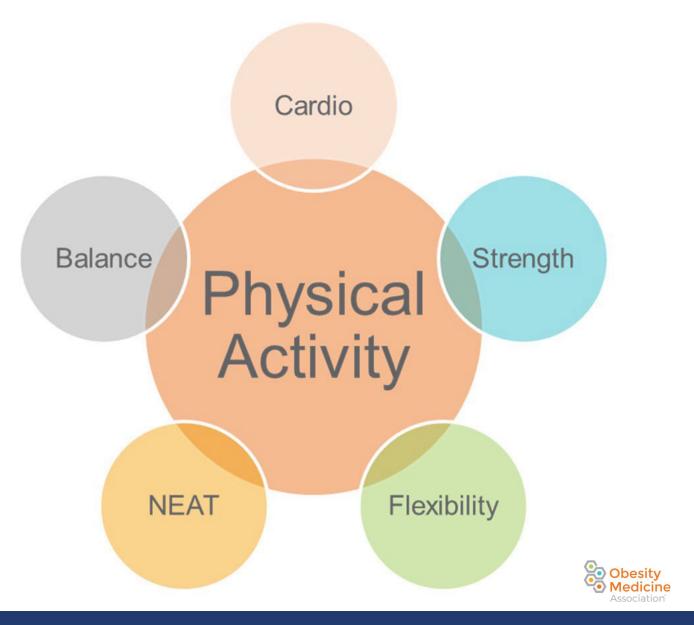
#### Physical activity alone has a small but significant impact on weight loss.

- Avg 2% exercise alone → increases to ~8% with diet/exercise
- Decreases % body fat
- Increased burning of visceral fat (adipose)
- Decreases subcutaneous body fat

Improves physical function, cognition, stress reduction, cardiovascular

Prevents bone & muscle loss







# WHAT IS **NEAT** AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

#### **NEAT = NON-EXERCISE ACTIVITY THERMOGENESIS**

AKA: ALL MOVEMENT THAT ISN'T STRUCTURED EXERCISE









DANCING IN THE SHOWER

@cheatdaydesign

1 HOUR OF EXERCISE = 4% OF YOUR DAY

**NEAT = 63% OF YOUR DAY** 

(IF YOU SLEEP 8 HOURS)

Increasing your NEAT will...





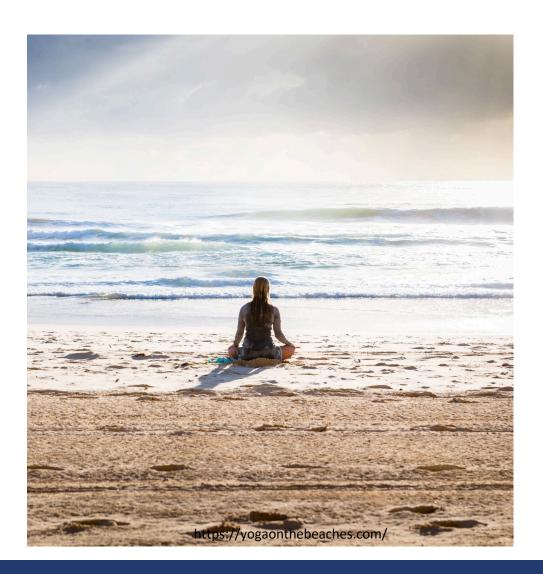






## **Behavioral**

- Mental Health
  - Management of medications
  - Treatment of anxiety/depression
  - Body image counseling
- Sleep
  - 7-9 hours of good sleep
- Limit alcohol & don't smoke
- Stress Reduction







#### Medical Management



- Identify of reversible causes
- Underlying medical problems
- Anti-Obesity Medications (AOMs)?
- Surgery



#### Anti-Obesity Medications

- Who are candidates?
  - Current guidelines:
    - BMI > 27 with comorbidities
    - BMI ≥ 30

- Other:
  - Cardiovascular disease
  - Diabetes
  - Obstructive Sleep Apnea

Adiposopathy frequently begins prior to reaching a BMI of 25



#### Anti-Obesity Medications

- Oral Options
  - Phentermine
  - Alli<sup>®</sup> or Xenical<sup>®</sup>
  - Contrave<sup>®</sup>
  - Qysmia®

- Injectable
  - Liraglutide
  - Semaglutide
  - Tirzepatide



## Glucagon-Like Peptides

- Semaglutide
  - Wegovy
- Tirzepatide
  - Zepbound
- Liraglutide





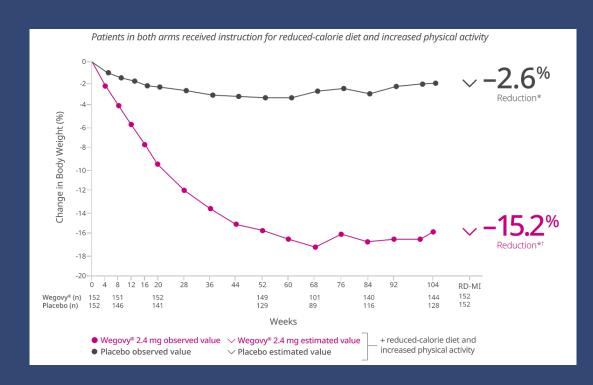
## Semaglutide

#### **GLP-1** inhibitor

"Wegovy" or "Ozempic"

#### Also approved for:

- Cardiovascular disease
- Metabolic-Associated Steatohepatitis (MASH)



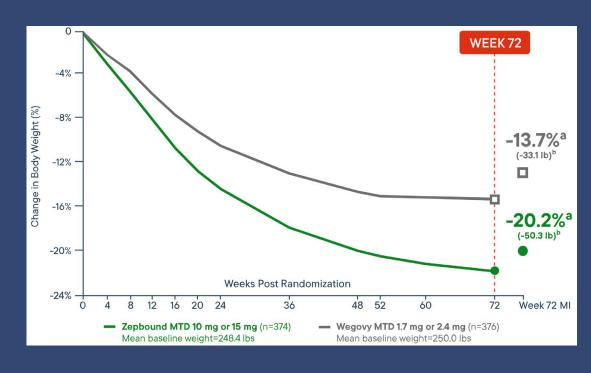


#### Tirzepatide

- GLP-1 and GIP inhibitor
- "Zepbound" or "Mounjaro"

#### Also approved for:

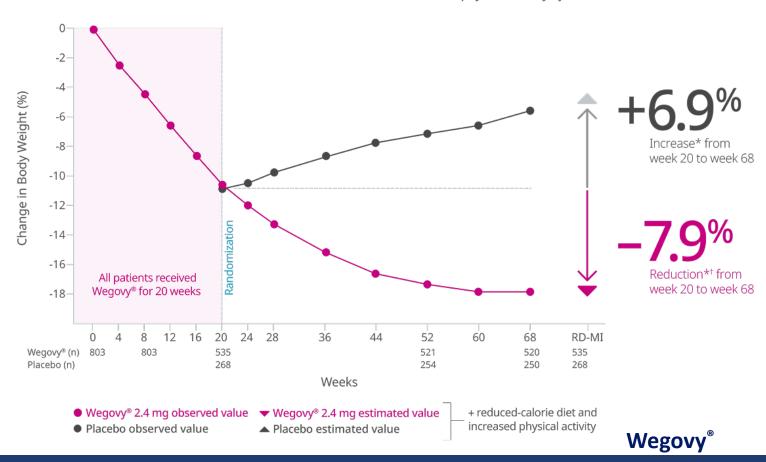
 Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA)





# When Can I Stop?

Patients in both arms continued a reduced-calorie diet and increased physical activity after randomization





### When Can I Stop?



Requires life-long management



Goal: obtain the lowest dose to prevent weight re-gain



Work Together with Nutrition & Exercise specialists!







### Supplements

I take a "natural" GLP-1 patch!

There are currently no transdermal FDA-approved GLP-1 medications



## Hormone Therapy

Can I start hormone therapy to lose weight?

Hormone therapy does **NOT** cause weight loss, and may even cause weight gain.





Vastly underused

Reduces insulin resistance

May counteract some of the loss of lean mass & increased central adiposity

Reduces symptoms of depression alone or with antidepressants

Associated with greater weight reduction when combined with semaglutide in postmenopausal women

Early menopause & premature ovarian insufficiency should be treated with MHT

Can be used beyond age 65 years & into the 80s

The Menopause Society, 2024; Gnanasegar et al., 2024; Hurtado et al., 2024; Sullivan et al., 2016; Goel et al., 2024; Wright et al., 2024



#### Testosterone

I would like
to start
Testosterone
therapy to
build muscle.

There is no
evidence that
testosterone builds
muscle or supports
bone health in
women <70yo.



#### Muscle

I heard AOMs cause too much muscle loss.

Somewhat TRUE



# If you or someone you know suffers from an Eating Disorder, there are resources for you:

• The Emily Program: 1-888-272-0845



• The Melrose Center: (952) 993-6200





# Thank you!!

A big THANKS to:
Obesity Medical Association
The Menopause Society





#### References

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