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# WELLNESS WEEKLY

## Weight & Your Health

Carrying around a few extra pounds? If so, you're not alone. Sixty-five percent of adults in the United States are considered overweight or obese, leading to a higher risk for many diseases and health conditions.

Overweight and obesity are both labels for ranges of weight that are greater than what is generally considered healthy for a given height. The terms also identify ranges of weight that have been shown to increase the likelihood of certain diseases and other health problems.

For adults, overweight and obesity ranges are determined by using weight and height to calculate a number called the "body mass index" (BMI). BMI is used because, for most people, it correlates with their amount of body fat.

- An adult who has a BMI between 25 and 29.9 is considered overweight.
- An adult who has a BMI of 30 or higher is considered obese.

It is important to remember that although BMI correlates with the amount of body fat, BMI does not directly measure body fat. As a result, some people, such as athletes, may have a BMI that identifies them as overweight even though they do not have excess body fat.



BMI is just one indicator of potential health risks associated with being overweight or obese. For assessing someone's likelihood of developing overweight or obesity related diseases, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute guidelines recommend looking at two other predictors:

- The individual's waist circumference (because abdominal fat is a predictor of risk for obesity-related diseases).
- Other risk factors the individual has for diseases and conditions associated with obesity (for example, high blood pressure or physical inactivity).

Overweight and obese individuals are at increased risk for many diseases and health conditions, including the following:

- Hypertension (high blood pressure)
- Osteoarthritis (a degeneration of cartilage and its underlying bone within a joint)
- Dyslipidemia (for example, high total cholesterol or high levels of triglycerides)
- Type 2 diabetes
- Coronary heart disease
- Stroke
- Gallbladder disease
- Sleep apnea and respiratory problems
- Some cancers (endometrial, breast, and colon)

### Take Action!

Physical activity contributes to weight loss, especially when combined with calorie reduction. Select a physical activity you enjoy that can easily fit into your daily life and make a commitment to better eating practices.