

Wrap up and take aways

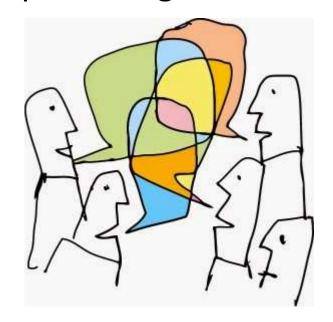
HOT TOP!C
CONFERENCE:

Obesity & Pregnancy 2015

Epidemiology



- Maternal obesity remains a huge problem 10-30%
- Some indications of plateau-decrease (Denmark, Flanders)
- Also problematic in Africa (Nigeria)
- Need for follow-up meeting



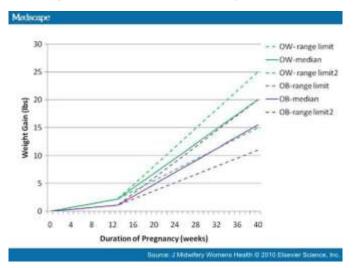
Nutrition

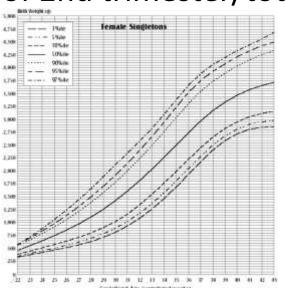
- No clear guidelines for optimal nutrition in obese pregnant women
- Lessons from RCT's (upbeat)
 - Cultural food
 - Processed food
 - Sweetened drinks
- Role of probiotics in GDM remains a cautionary tale: SPRING study should provide answers (N=540)
- Importance of micronutrient dosage and substitution in pregnancy after bariatric surgery, possibly also in obesity?

Gestational weight gain

- "Weight doesn't lie"
- Negative effects of "weight-shaming"
- Small contribution to long term outcomes in the child
- IOM guidelines 5-9 kg (or less)

Weight gain trajectories: importance of 2nd trimester/total weight gain







Interventions during pregnancy

- In order to have an impact on relevant outcomes beyond GWG they should probably be:
 - Targetting physical activity-nutrition and mental health
 - Targetting most vulnerable groups
 - Individualised
 - Supported by new technology (Smartmoms)
 - 3.5 devices/person

Interpregnancy

 Supported by metabolic data: return to baseline insuline-sensitivity coincides with return to base-line weight

 Moderate weight retention leads to relevant increase in perinatal risks for the next pregnancy, also in normal weight women

Need for information of weight loss trajectories during and after pregnancy

Pregnant woman: "I can't help being fat, it runs in the family".

Physician: "No one runs in your family"

Physical activity in (obese) pregnant women

- Guidelines: "30 minutes of moderate physical activity"
- Improved measurements of energy expenditure
- Lack of good (individualized) programmes
 - Based on daily activities
 - Fun
 - Safe
 - Adapted to pregnancy trimester



Breastfeeding

- As healthy in obese/diabetic as in metabolically healthy women?
- Role in postpartum weight retention?

GDM treatment

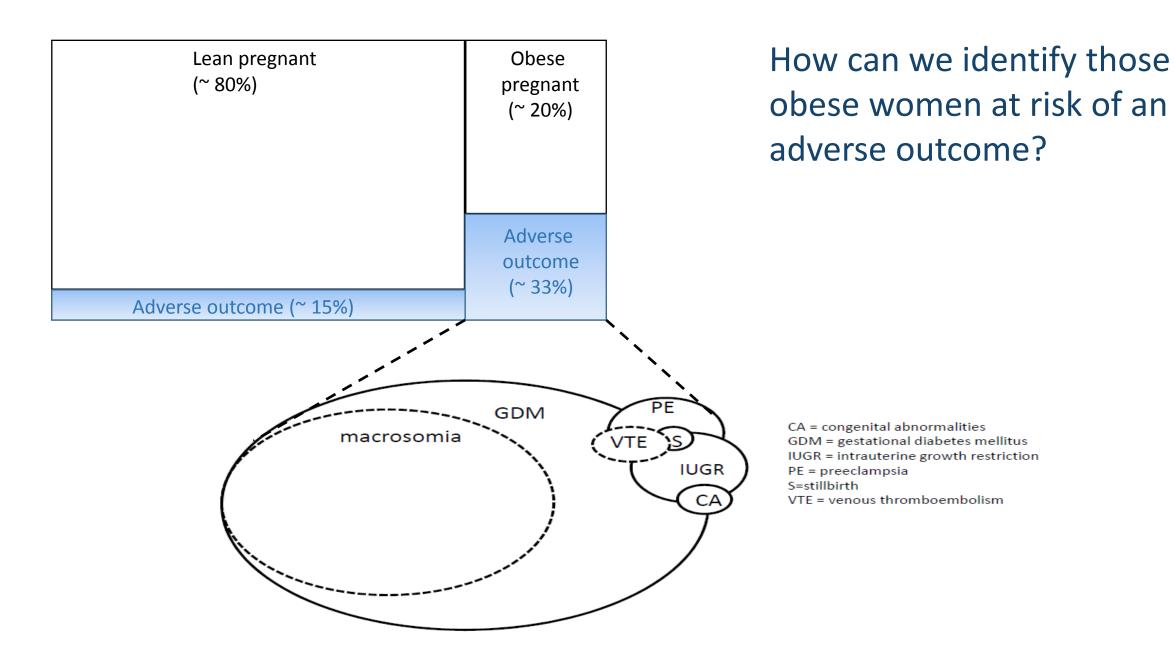
- Debate on diagnosis ongoing, wide IADPSG-WHO acceptance
- Based on nutrition/exercise/medication (ACOG) guidelines
- Problems of dyslipidemia-inflammation starting prior to conception

- Screening after pregnancy for type 2
- Elective delivery at arround 38-39 weeks

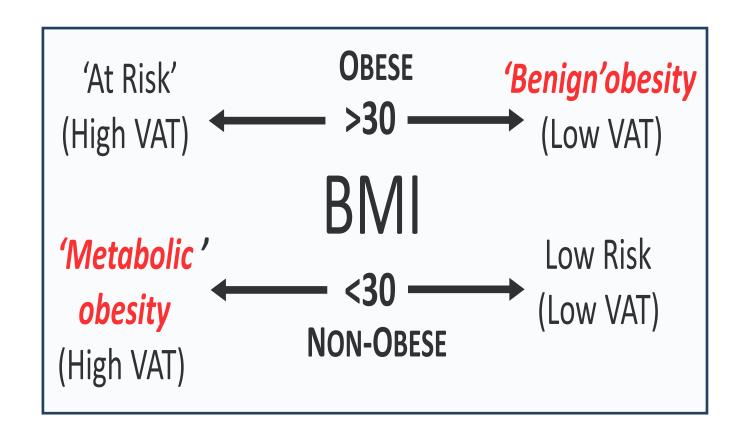
Top three quotes

- "Eat for you, not for two"
- "You can go up the stairs, but you can never go down"
- "If you going to have faecal transplantation, choose your donor!"

Science – Research Gaps



Benign and metabolic obesity



Adipose tissue

- Could be more central to the metabolic disturbances than previous thought
- Location do we need to measure visceral fat?
- When does it become "toxic" to mother and possibly offspring?
- Can it be "benign"?
- How does it work in pregnancy are we sure it is the same as in the non-pregnant, perhaps we need to check?

Gestational Weight Gain/Loss

- Do we actually know whether it is fat or water or lean body mass that changes?
 - Some attention maybe should be paid to lean muscle mass (Catalano)
 - Concerns that good weight loss may not only be fat (Poston and others)
 - Should body water be monitored? (Discussion after Redman)

Gestational Weight Gain/Loss

- More data needed on energy expenditure in obese women previous data on lean
 - Gold standard studies
 - Quick ways of measuring BMR
 - Physical activity
- Impact on offspring obesity

Early Pregnancy

- Critical time for embryogenesis, placental development
- What are the metabolic changes then and how are they influenced by obesity?
- Not easy, but we need to find out more

Thank you

- Speakers, faculty and audience
- Sponsors
- World Obesity staff



