Reducing Obesity & Chronic Disease Risk in Youth: Current Research & Future Directions Pat Crawford, DrPH, RD Nutrition Policy Institute Nutrition Specialist Adjunct Professor University of California

































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Prevalence of Overweight (BMI 25-30) in 2013			
	Hawaii (Mean %)	US (Median %)	
Overall	33.6	35.4	
Male	39.9	41.4	
Female	27.0	29.8	
Age (years)			
18-24	24.5	26.1	
25-34	34.1	33.7	
35-44	37.0	36.4	
45-54	35.7	36.9	
55-64	34.7	37.8	
≥65	32.9	39.8	



How does Hawaii compare with the rest of the US? Prevalence of Overweight (BMI >30) in 2013			
	Hawaii (Mean %)	US (Median %)	
Overall	21.8	29.4	
Male	24.7	29.1	
Female	18.7	28.0	
Age (years)			
18-24	15.0	15.6	
25-34	25.8	27.5	
35-44	24.2	32.7	
45-54	27.0	34.1	
55-64	21.9	34.6	
≥65	16.1	26.7	
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Prevalence of Overweight and O Years 2011-2012 (National	Dbesity in You Survey of children	1th Aged 10-17 's Health) BRFSS-CDC
	Hawaii (%)	US (%)
Overweight (85 th – 94 th percentile)	15.9	15.6
Obese (≥95 th percentile)	11.5	15.7
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Prevalence of Adult Diabetes and Coronary Heart Diseas Hawaii vs the US BRESS COC 2013			
	Hawaii (%)	US (%)	
Diabetes	8.4	9.7	
Gestational Diabetes	1.2	0.9	
Pre-diabetes	4.6	1.2	
Total Diabetes and Pre-diabetes	14.2	11.8	
Coronary Heart Disease	2.7	4.1	
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May AL, et. Al. Prevalence of cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors Among Adolescents, 1999-2008 Pediatrics 2012;129:1035-1041

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Causes of obesity from 1992-2003 review			
1.	Dietary fat	11. Fruits and vegetables	
2.	Whole grains	12. Dairy and calcium	
3.	Sugar	13. Breakfast skipping	
4.	Protein	14. Sweetened beverages	
5.	Reduced fat foods	15. Fruit juice	
6.	Eating out	16. Eating frequency	
7.	Fast foods/eating out	17. Dietary variety	
8.	Caloric intake	18. Snacking	
9.	Energy density	19. Parental restriction	
10.	Portion size	20.Breast feeding	
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Strongest evide excess bo	ence linking diet and ody weight	
2010 Final DGA	2015 Draft DGA	
Sweetened beverages	Added sugars from foods and sugar sweetened beverages	
Eating out (fast food)		
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SSB Risk Beyond Obesity One Sugar Sweetened Beverage (SSB) per day is associated with a greater risk of type 2 diabetes, hypertension and CVD mortality (after adjusting for CVD risk factors and diet quality) CVD risk increases by almost a third Type 2 Diabetes risk doubles (for women) a day





About the Institute of Medicine (IOM)

- *Established in 1970
- *Health arm of the National Academy of Sciences
- *Evidence-based recommendations
- *Unbiased, authoritative advice to the nation to improve health

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M.R.C. Greenwood, PhD, (vice chair), University of Hawaii System William Purcell, JD, (vice chair),

Jones Hawkins & Farmer, PLC Jones Hawkins & Farmer, PLC David Britt, MPA, retired, Sesame Workshop Jamie Chriqui, PhD, MHS, University of Illinois, Chicago Patricia Crawford, DrPH, University of California at

Berkeley Christina Economos, PhD, RD, -Fuffs University University Charterian Sandra Hassink, MD, FAAP, A.I. duPont Hospital for Children Anthony Iton, MD, JD, The California Endowment Steven Kelder, PhD, MPH, University of Texas Harold (Bill) Kohl, PhD, University of Texas Shiriki Kumanyika, PhD, University of Pennsylvania Philip Marineau, MBA, LNK Partners Vicky Rideout, MA, VJR Consulting

Eduardo Sanchez, MD, MPH, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Texas Ellen Wartella, PhD,

Northwestern University

Committee on Accelerating Progress in

STUDY CHARGE:

"review past...obesity prevention-related recommendations, identify a set of critical recommendations for future action, and recommend indicators of progress in implementing these actions."

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What Would You Do If You Knew That

- * Nutrition is important to health, prevention of disease and learning
- * Less than 2% of children meet the Dietary Guidelines
- * Children receive up to ½ of their calories in the school setting
- * Children are more likely to select healthy foods if they are offered healthy foods
- * Lunches from home are less likely to be healthy than school lunches











Medical Cost Savings Per Child

- Annualize the adjusted decrease in prevalence from peak to 2008
- Assume that annual decrease continues until 2015
- Apply this to ALL kids in CA
- ~ 100,000 kids DROP OUT of the obese category
- Assuming a savings of \$220 per child*
- Savings of more than \$20 million

*(based on MEPS data from 2001 to 2003, as reported in NY state comptroller report from Oct 2012)

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