

2013
AHA/ACC/TOS
GUIDELINE
FOR THE
MANAGEMENT
OF OVERWEIGHT
AND OBESITY
IN ADULTS



Measure height and weight and calculate body mass index (BMI)

at annual visits or more frequently to identify patients who need to lose weight



Continue use of current cut points to identify adults who may be at increased risk for cardiovascular disease (CVD):

Overweight (BMI>25.0-29.9 kg/m²)

Obesity (BMI≥30 kg/m²)

► The obesity cut point should be used to identify adults at increased risk for all-cause mortality.

Measure waist circumference at annual visits or more frequently in overweight and obese adults



 Use cut points defined by National Institutes of Health or World Health Organization

Overweight and obese adults with CVD risk factors should be counseled that even modest weight loss (3 – 5% of body weight) can result in clinically meaningful benefits for triglycerides, blood glucose, glycated hemoglobin, and development of diabetes.



Greater weight loss (> 5%)

can further reduce blood pressure, improve lipids, and reduce the need of medications to control blood pressure, blood glucose, and lipids.

A diet prescribed for weight loss is recommended to be part of a comprehensive lifestyle intervention, a component of which includes a plan

to achieve reduced caloric intake. Any one of the following methods can be used:

Prescribe a
500
kcal/day
or
750
kcal/day
ENERGY
DEFECIT



Prescribe one of the

Evidence-Based
Diets that restricts certain
food types (such as
high-carbohydrate foods,
low-fiber foods, or high-fat
foods) in order to create an
energy deficit by reduced
food intake.

*kcal levels are usually adjusted for the individual's body

Prescribing a calorie-restricted diet should be based on the patient's preferences and health status, and preferably with a referral to a nutrition professional for counseling.

