

TALKING ABOUT WEIGHT:

Guidance for GPs & Healthcare Professionals

Obesity is a complex, progressive and relapsing chronic disease that is characterised by atypical or excessive body fat (adiposity) that impairs health.

Obesity is not afforded the same time or resources, in clinical practice, as other non-communicable diseases. We must support healthcare professionals to address the causes and drivers of obesity and focus on safe, effective treatments.

What is Weight Bias?

Weight Bias refers to negative attitudes & stereotypes about obesity & people living with obesity - judging a person's values, skills, abilities, or personality based on their body weight or shape.

Experiencing weight bias can lead to negative experiences such as shame/blame, poor self-esteem, body dissatisfaction and unhealthy weight control practices.

Weight bias from healthcare professionals can lead to an avoidance or delay in seeking medical care and worse health outcomes.



LOOK BEYOND WEIGHT!



Barriers to Discussing Weight

- Concern about offending patient
- Perceived time & resource limitations
- Lack of training/confidence
- Limited referral pathways
- Personal issues with weight
- Poor awareness about obesity as a disease
- Unaware of evidence for treatment options

Assessing/Reducing Weight Bias in Practice

- Recognise obesity as a complex disease
- Consider patient's past experiences
- Ask permission to discuss weight (when appropriate)
- Separate health & weight not the same
- Address presenting issue before discussing weight
- Do not attribute all problems to weight
- Virtual consultations: removes many barriers for our patient, convenient/comfortable and safe



Clinic Environment

- Remove stigmatising material (magazines/poster etc)
- Armless chairs that provide adequate support for patient weight and size
- Appropriately sized BP cuffs, gowns & equipment
- Private room for scales with appropriate capacity
- Staff trained in person first language



5As of Obesity Management



ASK

• Permission to
discuss weight
• Permission to collaborate



ASSESS • Severity

- Root causesComplications
- · Readiness to initiate treatment



ADVISE

Health benefitsLong term strategiesTreatments



AGREE • Expectations

- SMART Goals
- Personalised plan



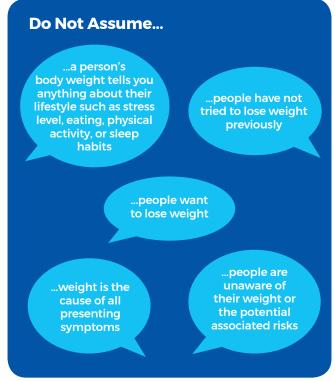
ASSIST

- Education/Resources
 Identify Barriers
 Follow up
- Adapted from Obesity Canada. 5As of Obesity Management. 2011. https://obesitycanada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Practitioner Guide Personal Use.pdf

General Approach

- Be supportive & encouraging
- Focus on health improvement and sustainable goals
- Avoid stigmatising, simplistic narratives "eat less, move more" and "helpful" anecdotal tips
- Manage expectations (early)
- Highlight non-scales successes
- Increase awareness of biological factors defending against weight loss & encouraging regain"





Role of the GP/Family Doctor Screening, assessment, and diagnosis of obesity Start patient centred conversation: 5As Assessment: History, Exam, Investigation, Awareness of obesogenic medications Screen for co-morbidities/complications Determine severity of the disease (e.g. Edmonton Obesity Staging System) Discuss treatment options - psychological/ behavioural, medication, surgery Collaborate to develop management plan Refer where appropriate for community support, or to specialist services

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