

ストレスフルイベントは女性の肥満率を上昇させる (2017 AHA, Poster Presentation T2039 - Session: CM.APS.06)

人生においてトラウマになるような出来事を1つ以上経験した女性は肥満度が高い
Women who reported one or more traumatic lifetime events had increased odds of obesity

人生において1つ以上のトラウマになるような出来事、またはここ数年で複数のネガティブな出来事を経験した女性は、そのようなストレスのない女性に比べ肥満度が高い、との予備調査の結果が2017 American Heart Association Scientific Sessions で発表された。人生において1つ以上のトラウマになるような出来事を経験した女性は、経験しなかった女性に比べ肥満度が11% 高かった。本人が報告した過去5年間のネガティブな出来事が多いほど、肥満の傾向が強かった。特に、ネガティブな出来事が4つ以上あったと報告した女性は、肥満リスクが36% 高かった。

Full Text

Women who experienced one or more traumatic lifetime events or several negative events in recent years had higher odds of being obese than women who didn't report such stress, according to preliminary research presented at the American Heart Association's Scientific Sessions 2017, a premier global exchange of the latest advances in cardiovascular science for researchers and clinicians.

"Little is known about how negative and traumatic life events affect obesity in women. We know that stress affects behavior, including whether people under- or overeat, as well as neuro-hormonal activity by in part increasing cortisol production, which is related to weight gain," said study senior author Michelle A. Albert, M.D., M.P.H., professor of medicine, cardiology, and founding director of the Center for the Study of Adversity and Cardiovascular Disease, at University of California, San Francisco.

Obesity, a preventable risk factor for cardiovascular and other diseases. Women tend to live longer than men, putting especially obese, aging women at greater risk for disease, said study author Eva M. Durazo, Ph.D., a post-doctoral scholar at the NURTURE Center, Division of Cardiology, UCSF said.

The researchers studied the relationship between major life events and obesity in a group of 21,904 middle-aged and older women, focusing on women with the highest obesity prevalence. They defined obesity as having a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or higher. And, they measured the impacts of two types of stress: traumatic events, which could occur anytime in a woman's life and includes such things as death of a child or being a victim of a serious physical attack, as well as negative life events that had occurred in the previous five years of a woman's life. Negative events included wanting employment but being unemployed for longer than three months or being burglarized.

They found:

- Nearly a quarter (23 percent) of the women studied were obese.
- Women who reported greater than one traumatic life event versus no traumatic life events had 11 percent increased odds of obesity.
- The higher the number of negative life events reported by women in the last five years, the higher the tendency for increased odds of obesity. Specifically, women who reported four or more negative life events had a 36 percent higher risk of obesity, compared to women who reported no such events.
- Among women who had higher levels of physical activity, there was a stronger association between increasing cumulative/chronic stress and obesity, though the reason for this finding remains uncertain.

"Our findings suggest that psychological stress in the form of negative and traumatic life events might represent an important risk factor for weight changes and, therefore, we should consider including assessment and treatment of psychosocial stress in approaches to weight management," Albert said.

Because the study looks at the association between stressful events and obesity in a snapshot of time, future studies should look at the relationship longitudinally, following people for weight gain over time after life events have occurred, according to Albert.

"This is important work because women are living longer and are more at risk for chronic illnesses, such as cardiovascular disease. The potential public health impact is large, as obesity is related to increased risks of heart attack, stroke, diabetes and cancer, and contributes to spiraling healthcare costs," Albert said.

Co-authors are Fumika Matsushita, M.P.H.; Alan M. Zaslavsky, Ph.D.; Tiffany Powell-Wiley, M.D., M.P.H.; Natalie Slopen, Sc.D. and Julie E. Buring, Sc.D. Author disclosures are on the abstract.

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Cardiology特集

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