

IN WOMEN, WEIGHT LOSS INCREASES THE RISK FOR GALLSTONE DISEASE MORE THAN OBESITY

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Introduction

- Obesity is considered to be an important risk factor for gallstone disease. Other principal risk factors are age, female gender and childbearing.

Purpose

To investigate if obesity per se

OR

Previous weight reduction regimen are responsible for for gallstone disease.



Subjects

1632 Females

- **Age >20 yrs**
- **No use of contraceptives**
- **No history of hemolytic anaemias**

**History of cholecystectomy in the past
or
Known cholelithiasis**



Methods

Separation into 3 groups

1. According to previous weight reduction

- noTry: never trying loosing weight
- <10kg: loss in the past less than 10 kg
- >10kg: loss in the past more than 10 kg at least once

2. According to BMI

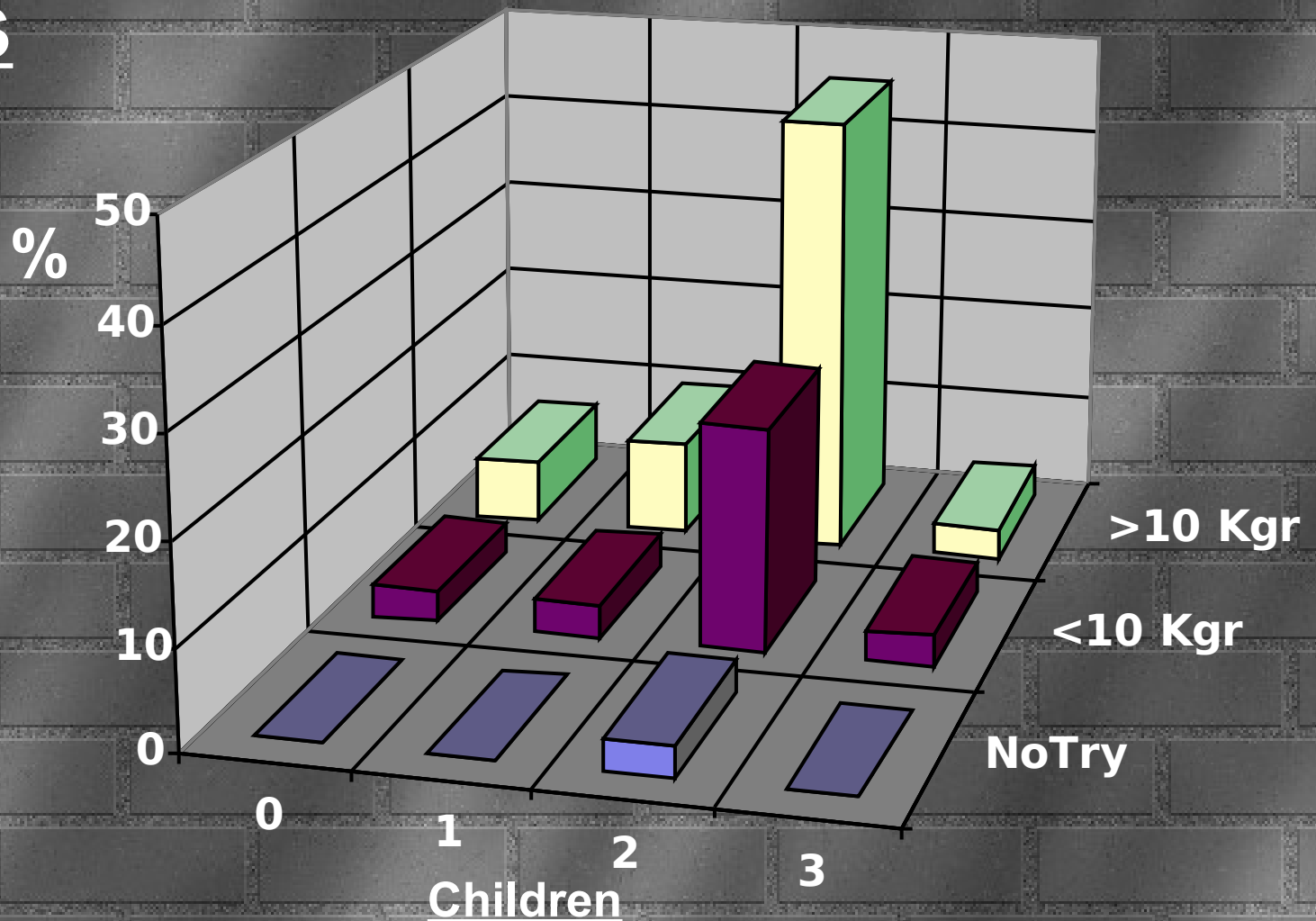
- BMIGR1: BMI < 30
- BMIGR2: BMI 30 - 40
- BMIGR3: BMI > 40

3. According to age

- AGEGR1: age 21 - 35
- AGEGR2: age 36 - 50
- AGEGR3: age > 50



Results

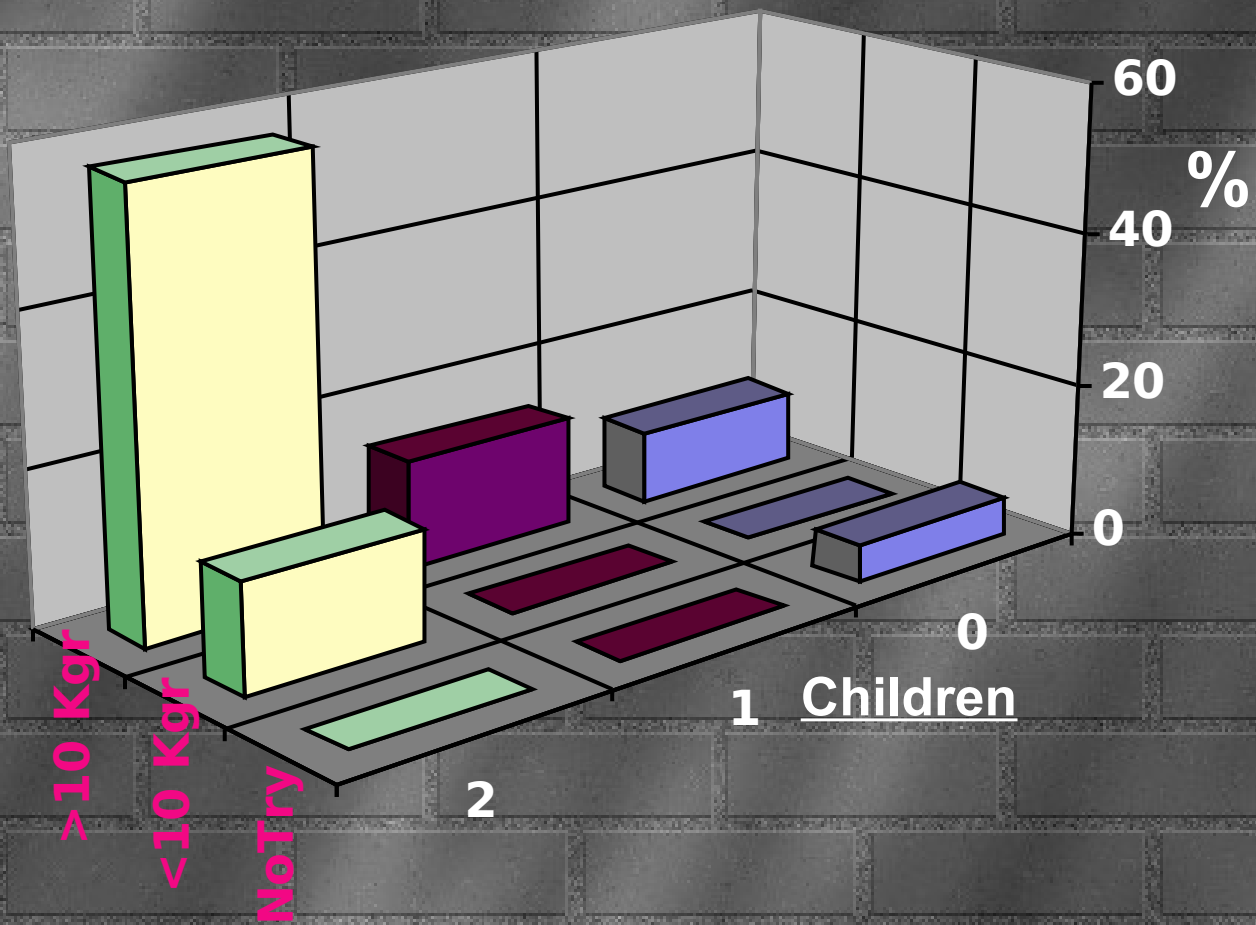


Females, age 36 - 50, BMI 30 - 40

Total Prevalence of known cholelithiasis: 120/1632, 7.35 %



Results



Females, age >50, BMI >40

Total Prevalence of known cholelithiasis: 120/1632, 7.35 %



Conclusion

➤ In women

Weight reducing regimens seem to increase the risk for gallstone disease more than obesity per se. This risk increases relatively to total weight loss.

