Heart&Stroke Heart Month Report

Weighing in on BMI

Is Body Mass Index (BMI) the only reliable method of determining whether you're overweight? New Heart and Stroke Foundation research indicates that for most people, the humble measuring tape alone may provide an easier way of telling whether additional inches around your waist constitute a health risk.

According to Heart and Stroke Foundation researchers, Drs. Peter Katzmarzyk and Robert Ross, measuring waist circumference is simpler than calculating BMI. Furthermore, they point out that because fat around the waist is so hazardous to heart health, measuring waist circumference may actually provide a more accurate method of self assessment.

Canadian adults intimidated by the mathematical calculations involved in determining BMI will likely greet this news with a cheer. (BMI equals a person's weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared). All you need to kno w is how to read a measuring tape. In men a waist circumference of 102 cm (40 inches) or greater places them at significant increased risk for heart disease and stroke. In women this measurement is 88 cm (35 inches) or more.

Comparing apples and pears

"Most people fit one of two body shapes - they are either apples or pears. Pear-shaped people, usually women, carry excess weight on their hips, thighs and buttocks. Apple-shaped people, usually males, have big bellies and extra weight across the waistline," says Dr. Katzmarzyk.

"For reasons that we don't yet fully understand, fat across the waistline as in the classic apple-shape - is processed differently by

the liver. This results in higher levels of bad (LDL) cholesterol, which is a major risk factor for heart disease and stroke. The apple-shape is also associated with high blood pressure (hypertension) and diabetes, both of which are heart disease risk factors."

In light of this knowledge, says Dr. Katzmarzyk, waist circumference becomes even more important, not just to characterize those at risk but also as a simple tool to measure the effectiveness of weight loss strategies.

An initial target of a 5 to 10% loss in waist circumference or overall weight is reasonable and associated with health benefits.

Better to be thin or fit?

However, although fat cells around the waist are the most dangerous, the good news is they also appear to be the easiest to shed. A study of premenopausal, overweight women, conducted by Dr. Ross last year and published in Obesity Research found a program of physical activity could substantially reduce abdominal fat, without producing weight loss even though women in the study didn't experience significant weight loss.

"This underlies the conflicting media reports we have been getting about what counts most for heart health - fitness or weight loss," says Dr. Ross. It also explains recent findings that overweight people who are physically active can have better overall health than slimmer people who weigh less but are less physically active.

Quick and easy

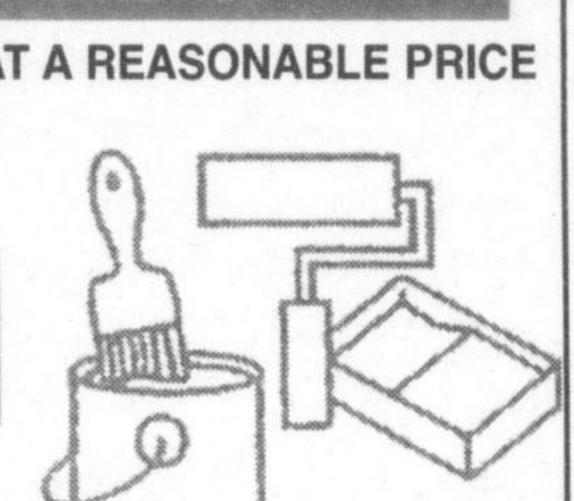
"You can achieve significant health benefits by reducing the waist measurement and this begins even before you start losing weight," says Dr. Ross. "BMI doesn't tell you that. The secret weapon that tells you how well you are doing is the measuring tape!"

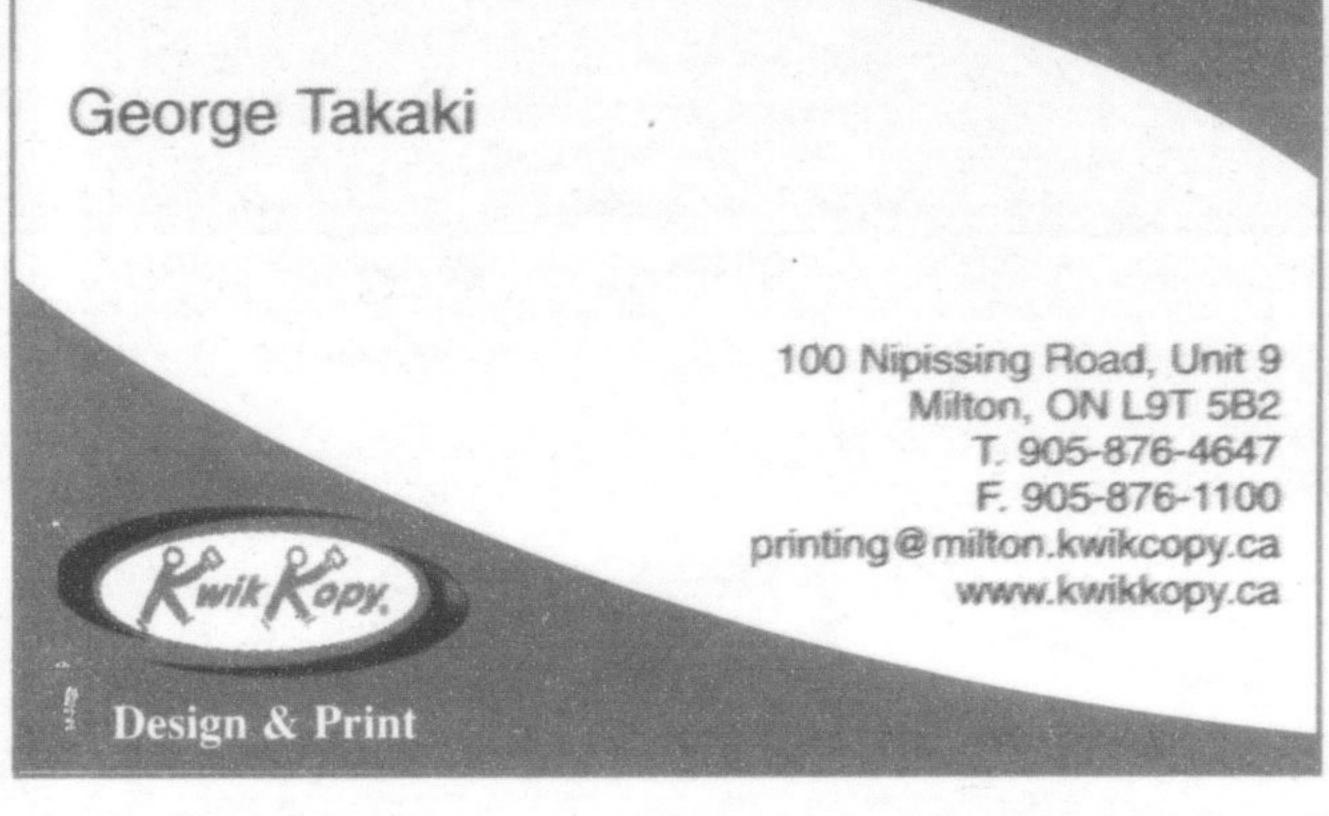
Another study conducted by the two researchers and published in the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition which included almost 15,000 study subjects compared BMI and waist circumference as tools for identifying and measuring heart health risk and found waist circumference measurements were either superior, or equal to BMI.

While Drs. Ross and Katzmarzyk say BMI still has an important role to play in risk assessment, they believe it may be most accurate when used by health professionals in combination with waist circumference measurement.



RAY NOWLAN (905) 878-0894



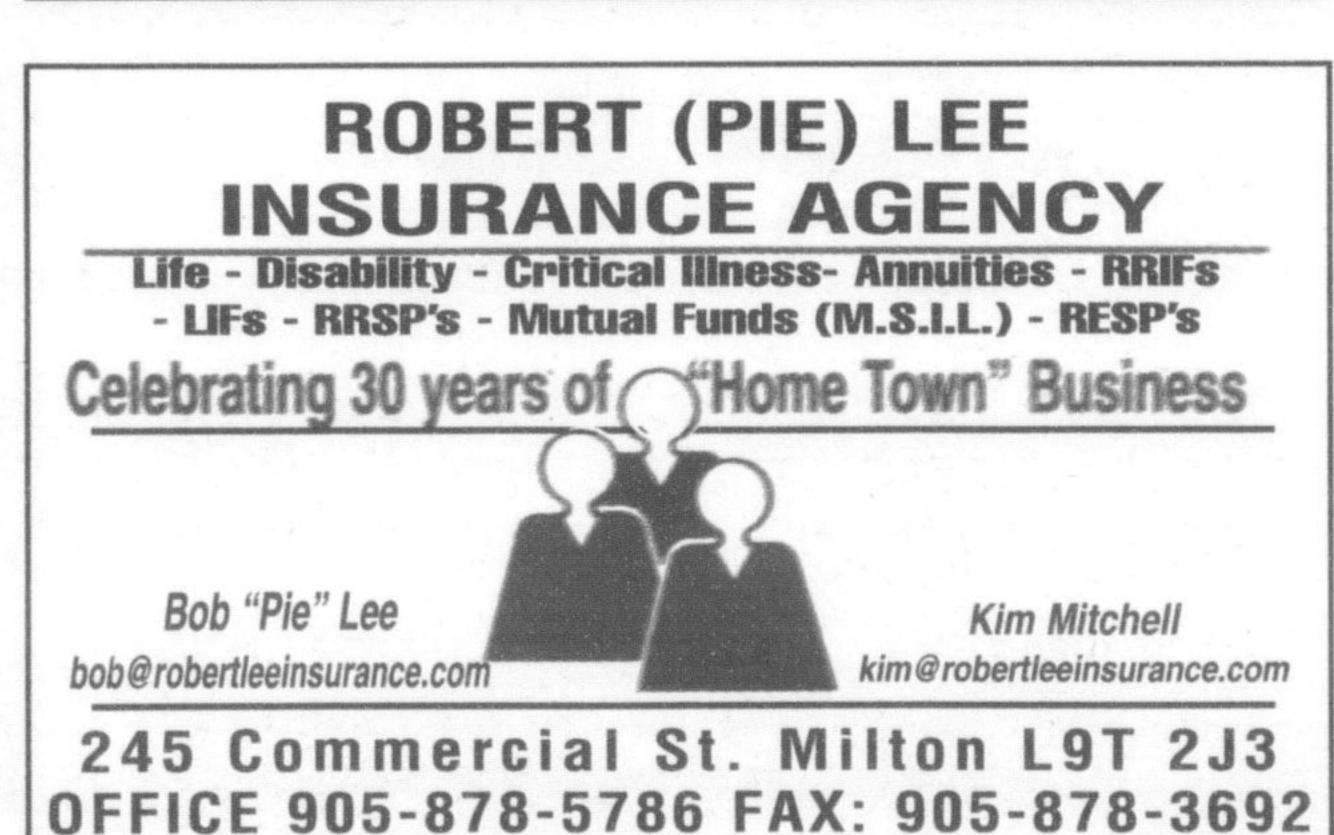


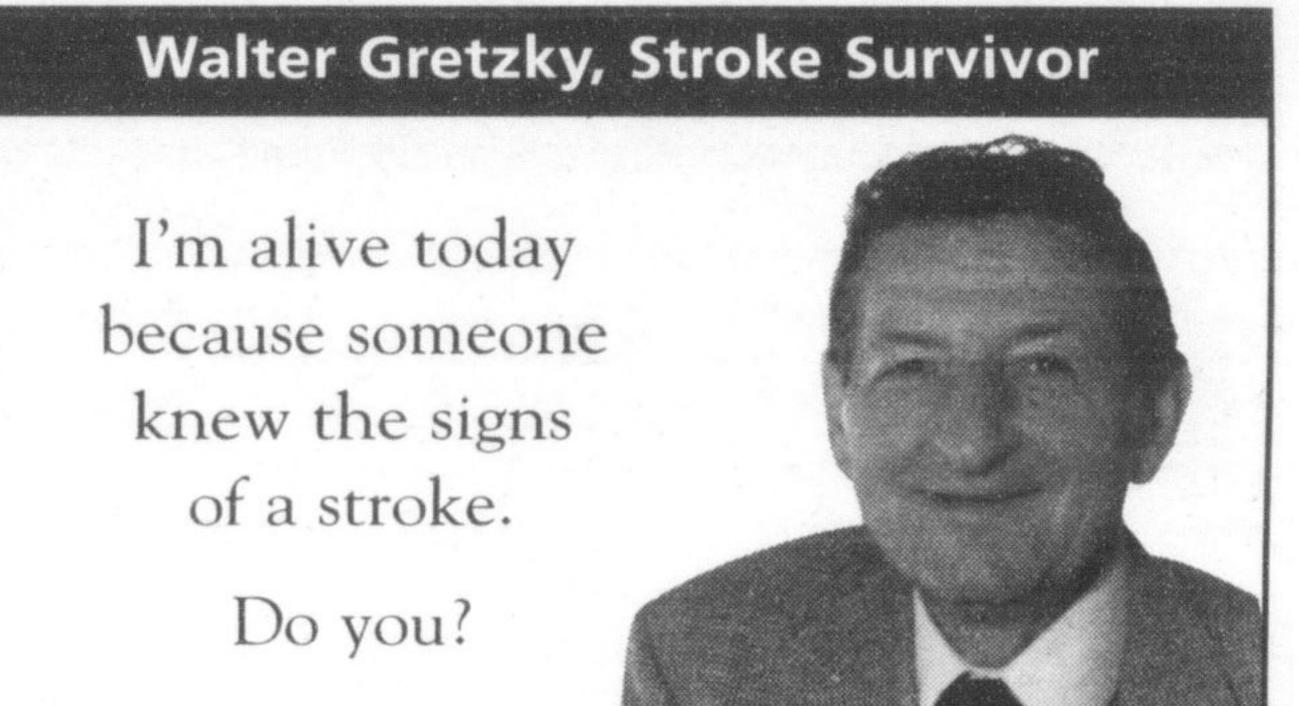




781 MAIN ST. #1 & 2, MILTON 876-4785







STROKE WARNING SIGNS

WEAKNESS

Sudden weakness, numbness or tingling in the face, arm or leg

TROUBLE SPEAKING

Sudden temporary loss of speech or trouble understanding speech

VISION PROBLEMS

Sudden loss of vision, particularly in one eye, or double vision

HEADACHE

Sudden severe and unusual headache

DIZZINESS

Sudden loss of balance, especially with any of the above signs

Call 911 or your medical emergency number immediately.



1-888-HSF-INFO (1-888-473-4636) www.heartandstroke.ca