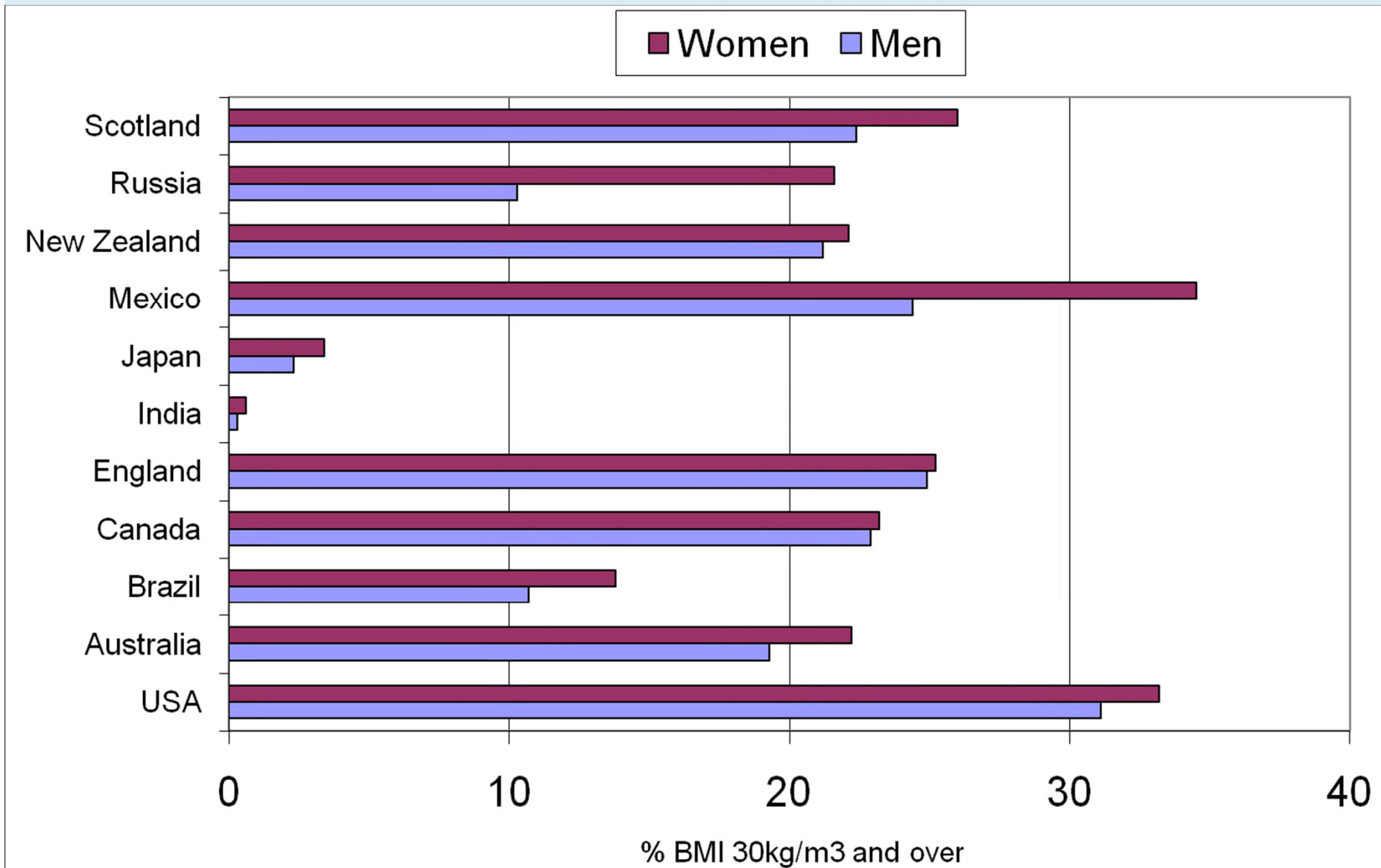


Subordination, stress and obesity

Michael Marmot
UCL

Oxford Obesity
27th Nov 2009

Obesity - selected countries

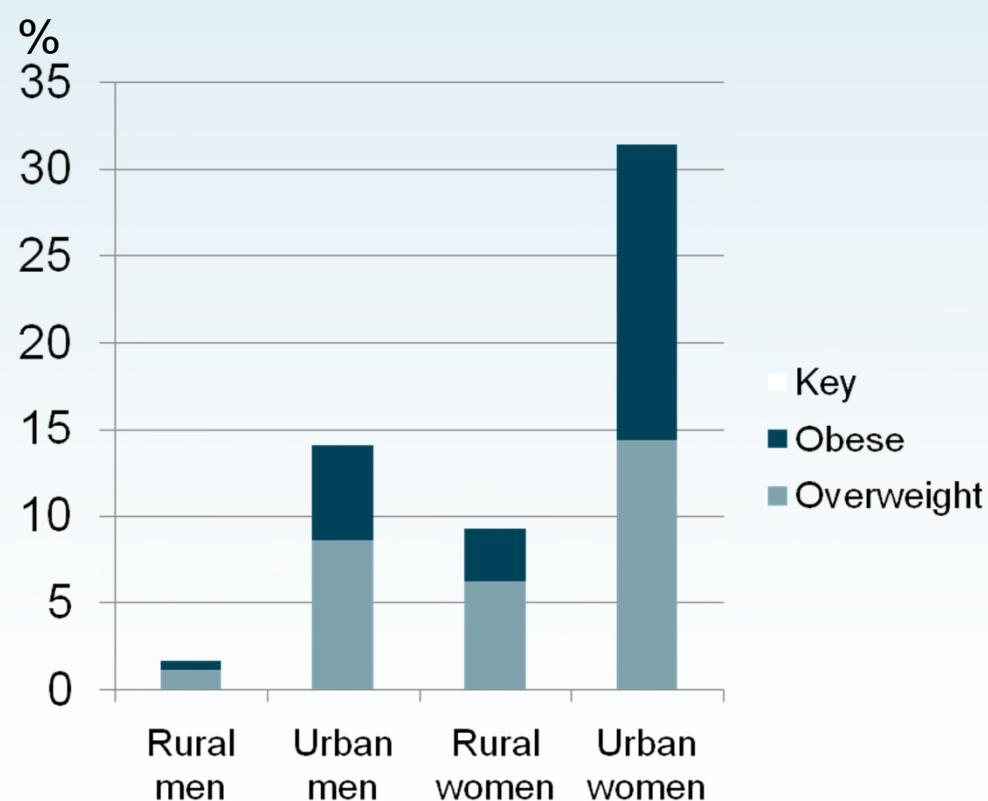


Source: International Obesity Taskforce

Cameroon

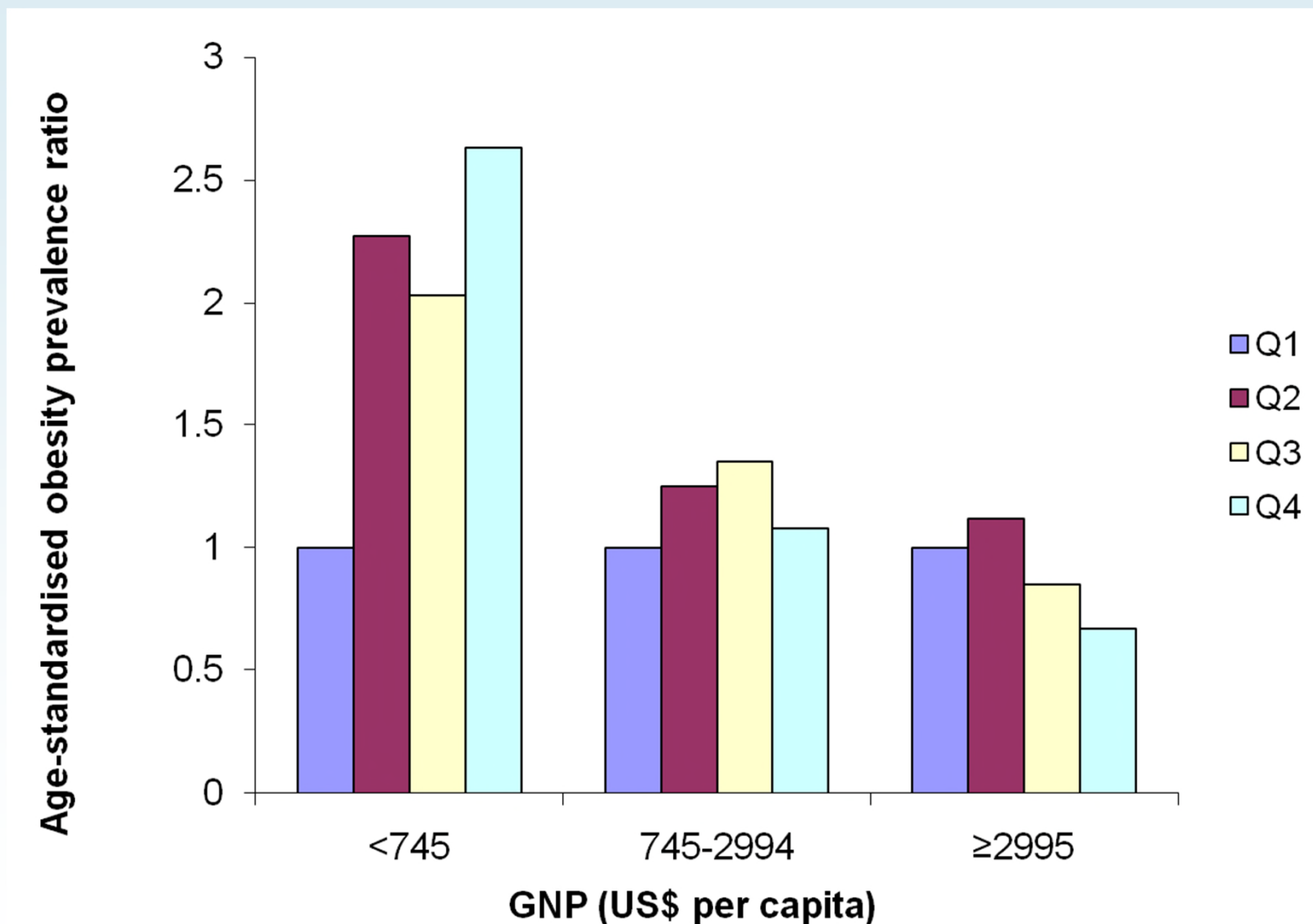
- Increasing obesity in urban areas (49% of the population lived in urban areas in 2000)
- Decreasing physical activity
- Change from traditional diet to westernized diet

Urban – rural differences in adult obesity

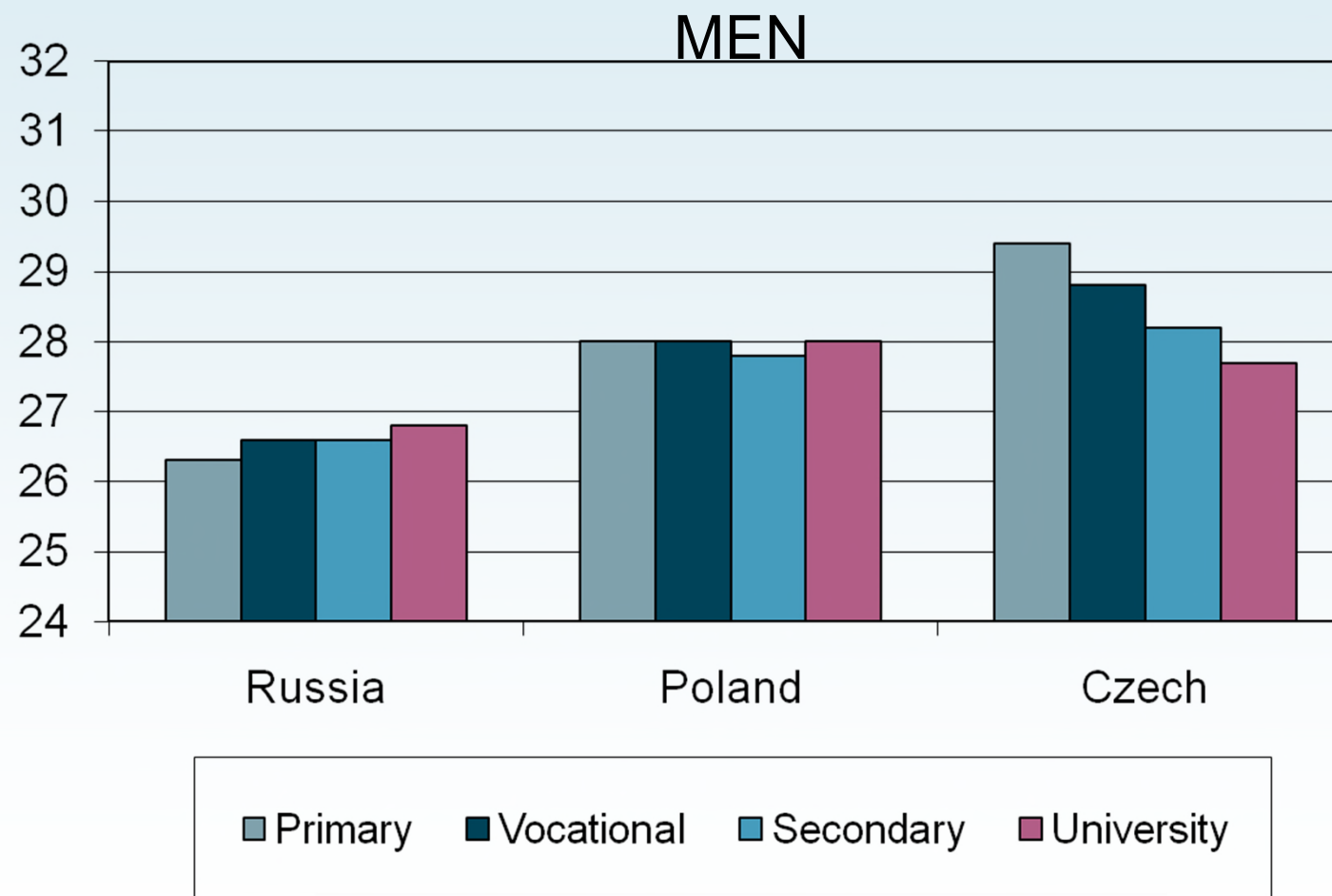


- Social gradient within countries
 - Lower socioeconomic groups in high income countries generally have a greater prevalence of risk factors and obesity
 - A similar pattern is emerging as the obesity epidemic evolves in low and middle income countries

Economic Growth, Female Education & Obesity

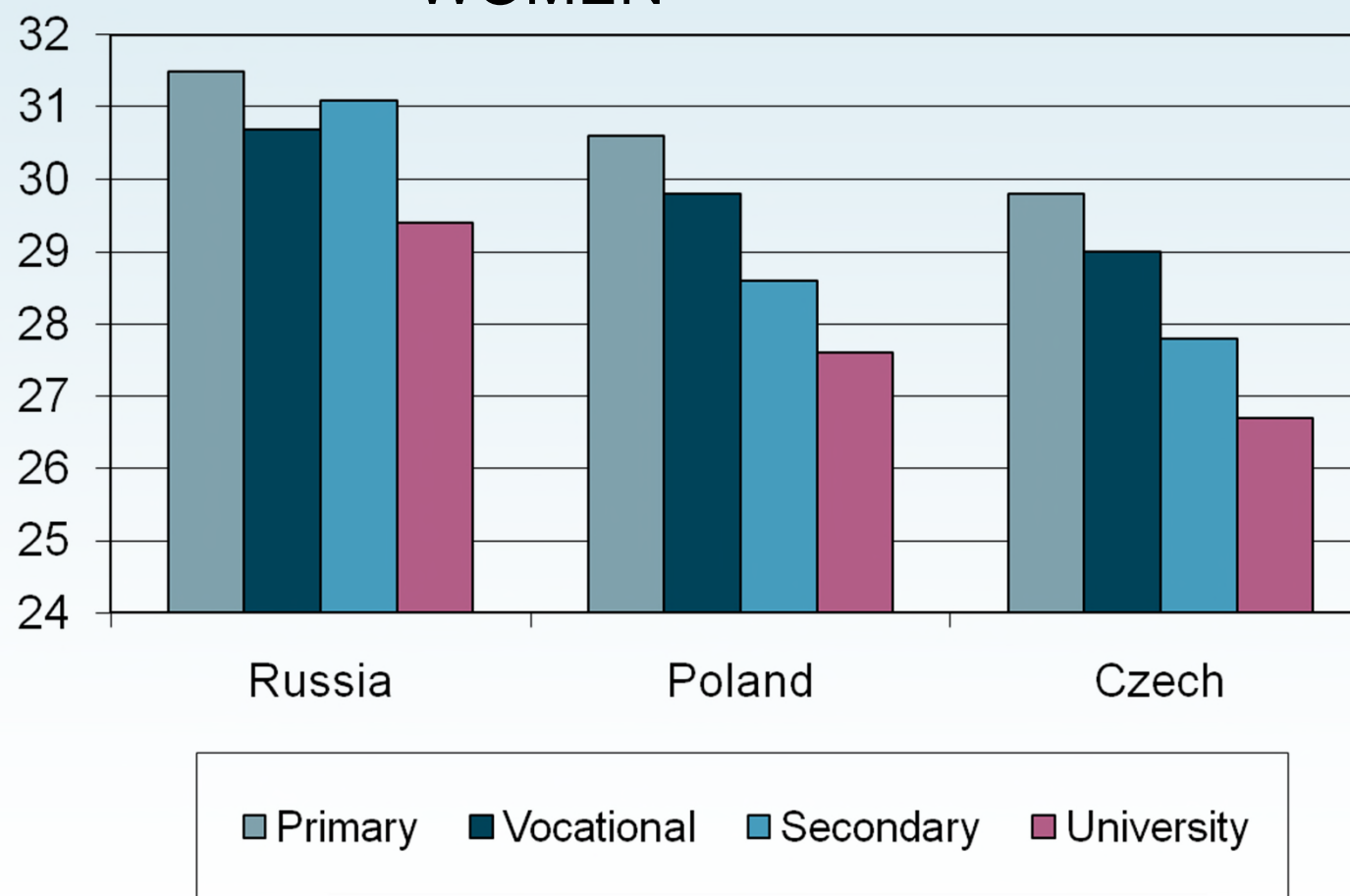


BMI (AGE ADJUSTED) – RUSSIA, POLAND, CZECH BY EDUCATION



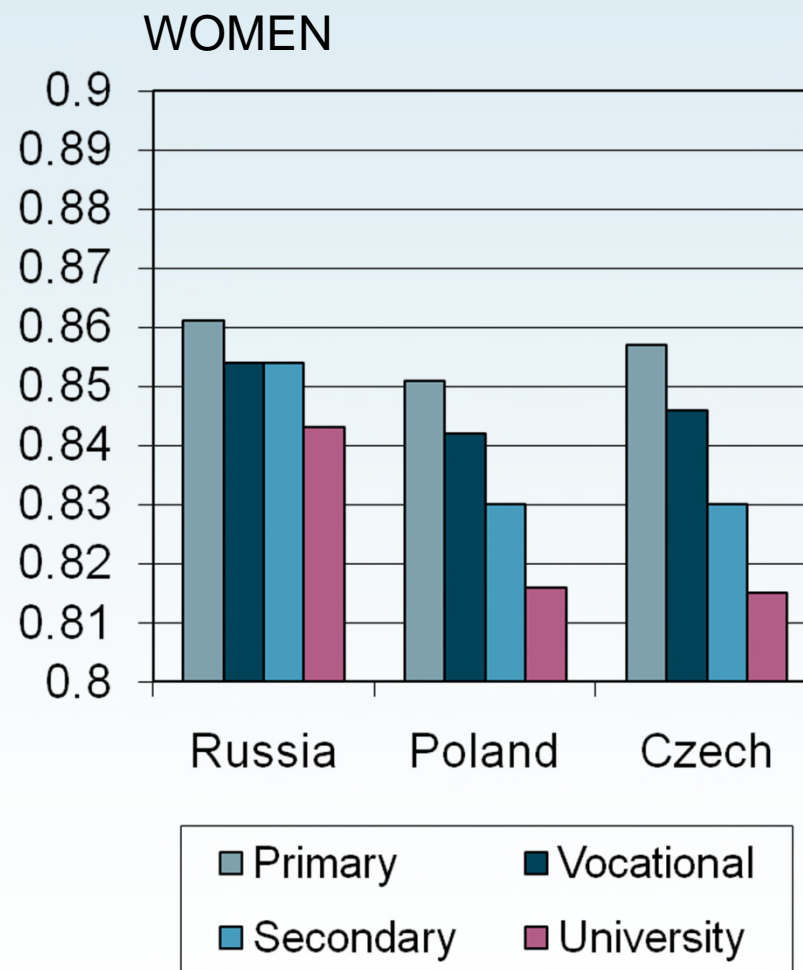
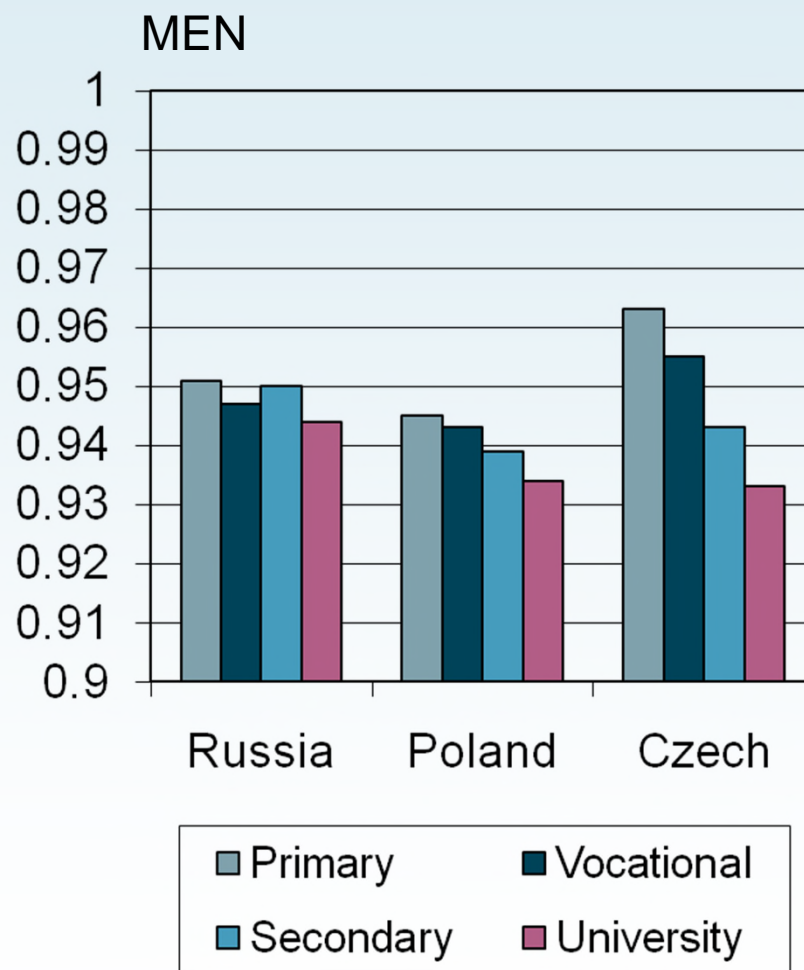
(Slide: H. Pikart: HAPIEE study, 2003/2004)

BMI (AGE ADJUSTED) – RUSSIA, POLAND, CZECH BY EDUCATION WOMEN



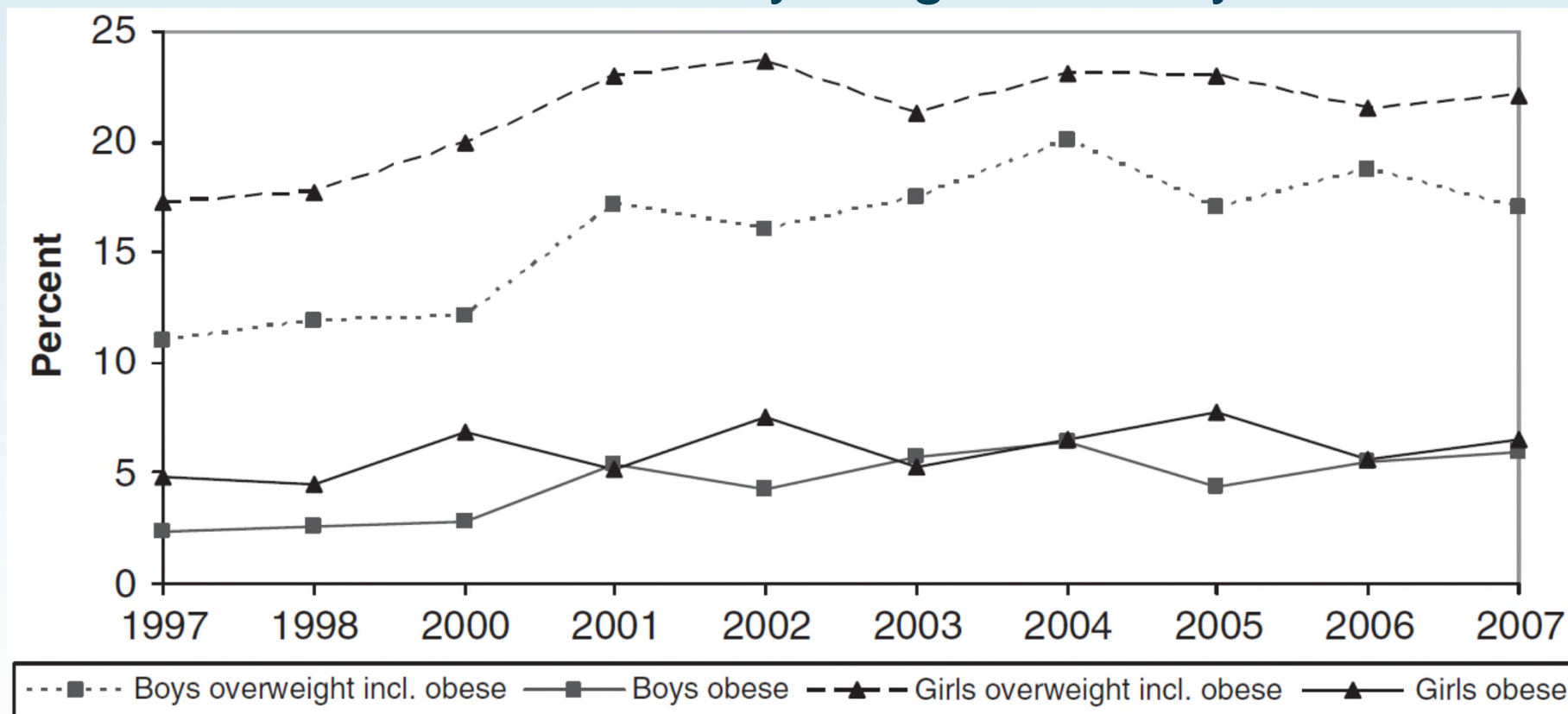
(Slide: H. Pikart: HAPIEE study, 2003/2004)

WHR (AGE ADJUSTED) – RUSSIA, POLAND, CZECH BY EDUCATION



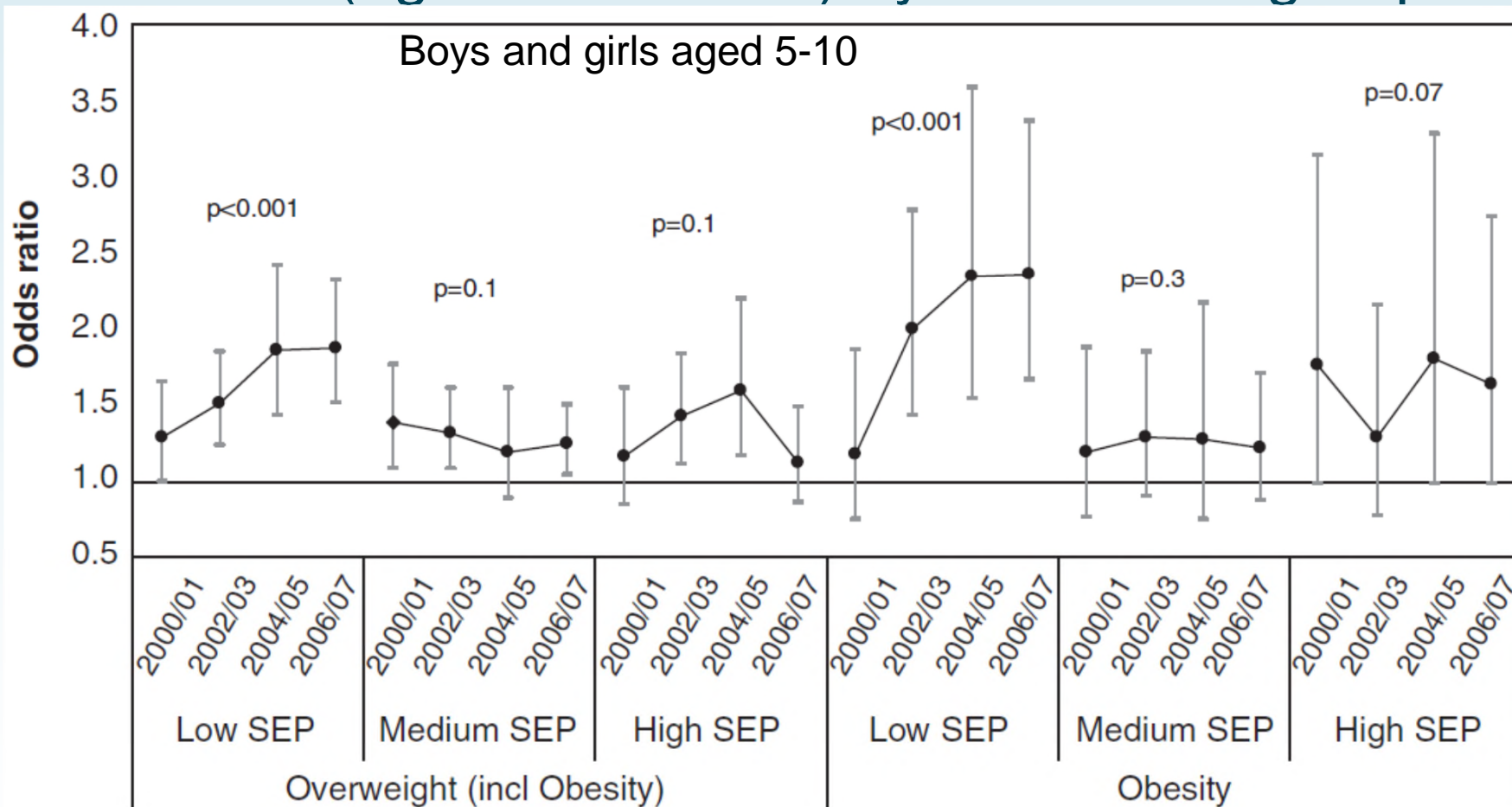
(Slide: H. Pikart: HAPIEE study, 2003/2004)

Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) & obesity 1997 - 2007 for boys & girls 5–10 years



Source: Stamatakis et al. Int J of Obesity (2009)
Data from Health Survey for England 1997–2007.

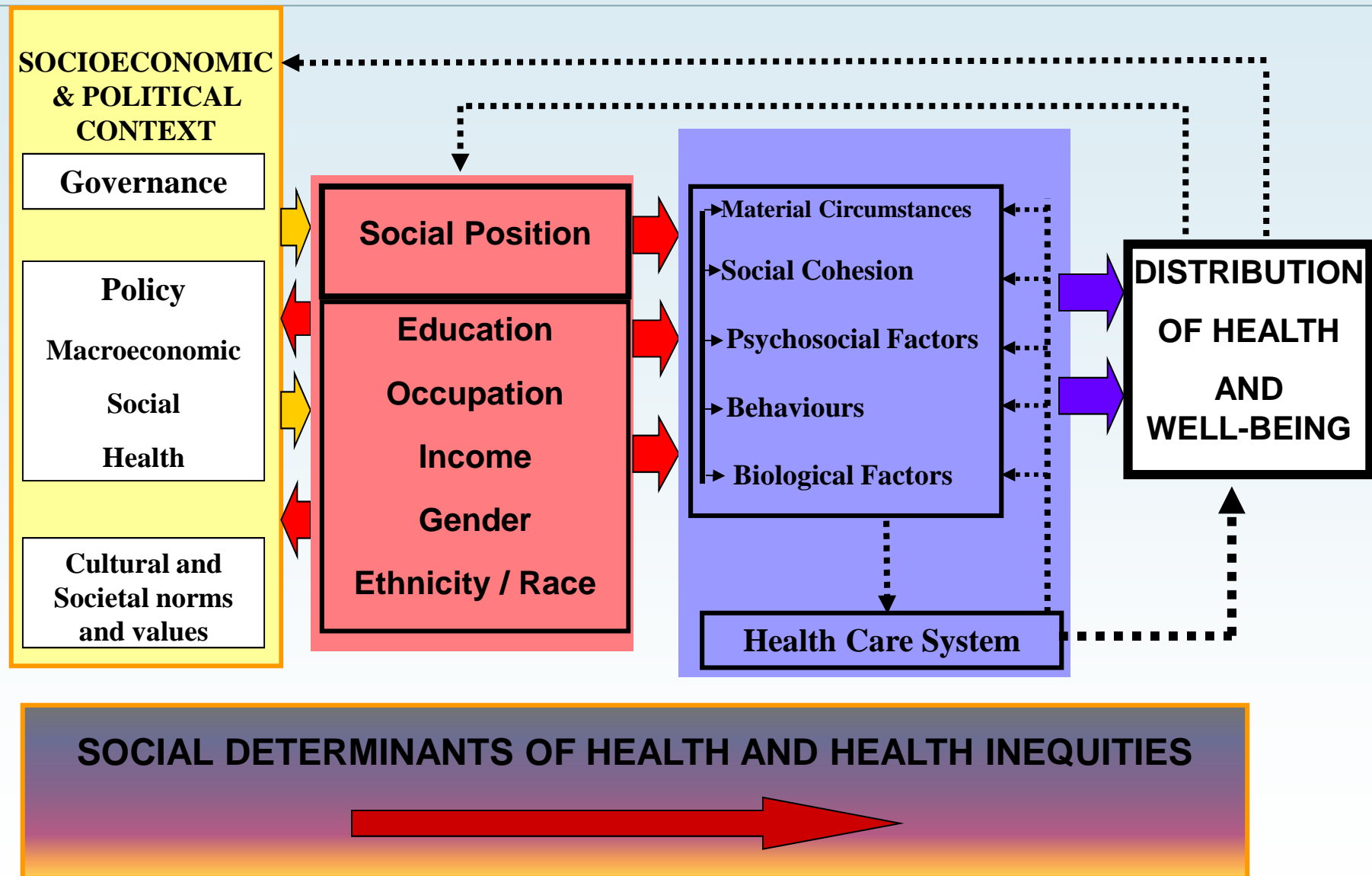
Age & sex-adjusted odds overweight & obesity 2000/1-2006/7 (against 1997/98) by SEP score group



Source: Stamatakis et al. Int J of Obesity (2009)
Data from Health Survey for England

Causes of the causes

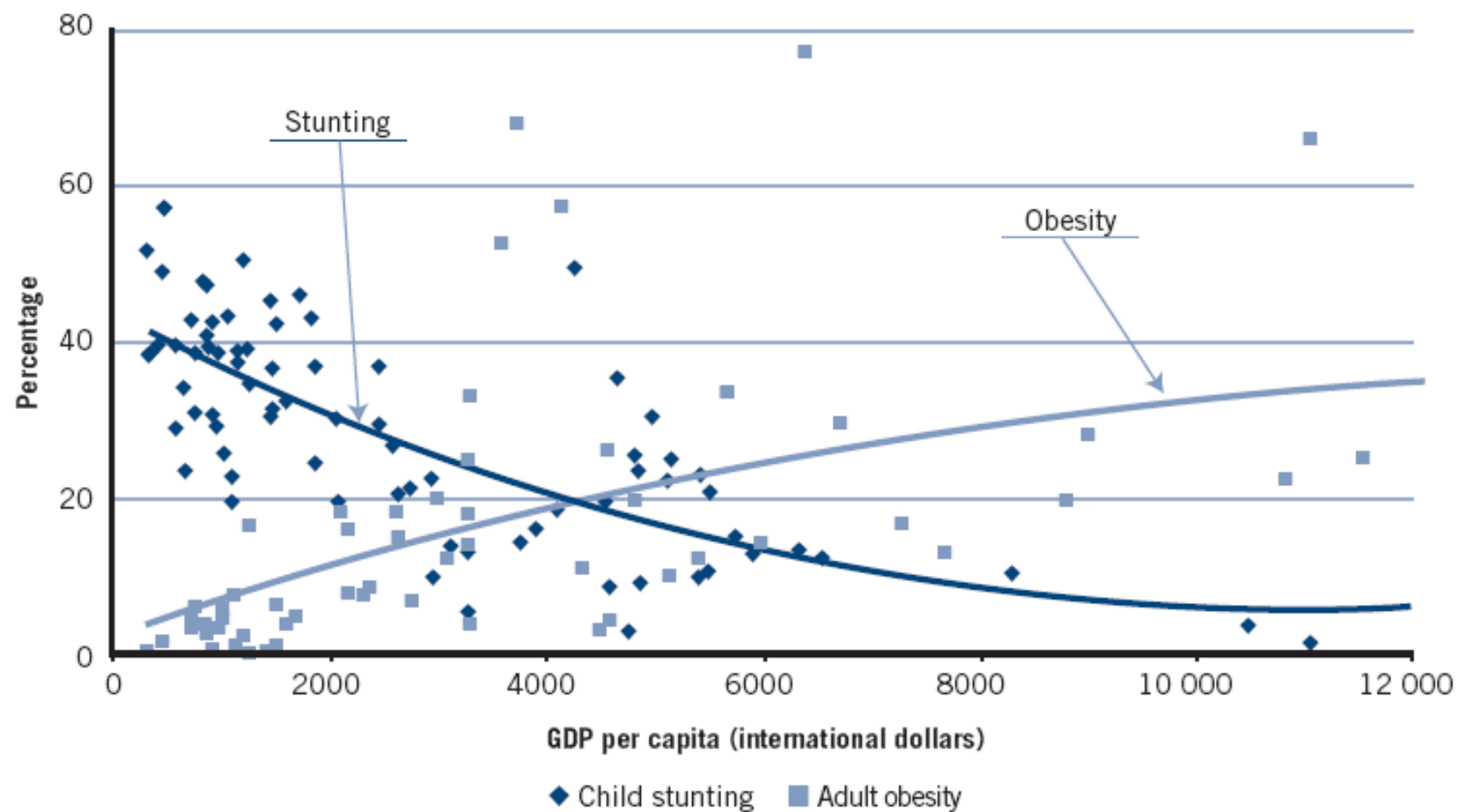
Conceptual Framework



Importance of external environment

Nutrition Transition

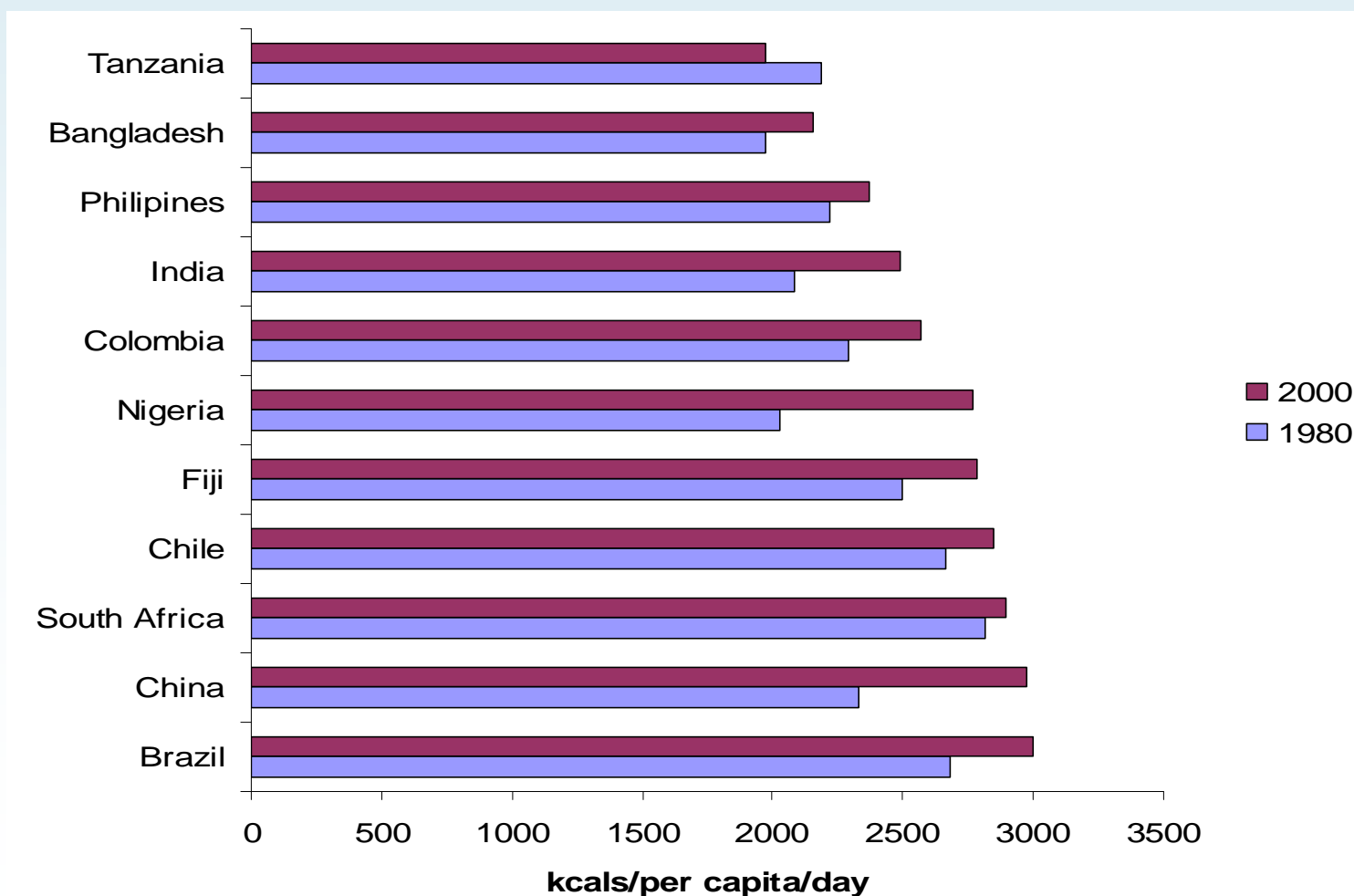
Undernutrition and obesity by the level of GDP per capita



WHO 2006

Rapid Changes in Diet

Increasing energy density of food supply



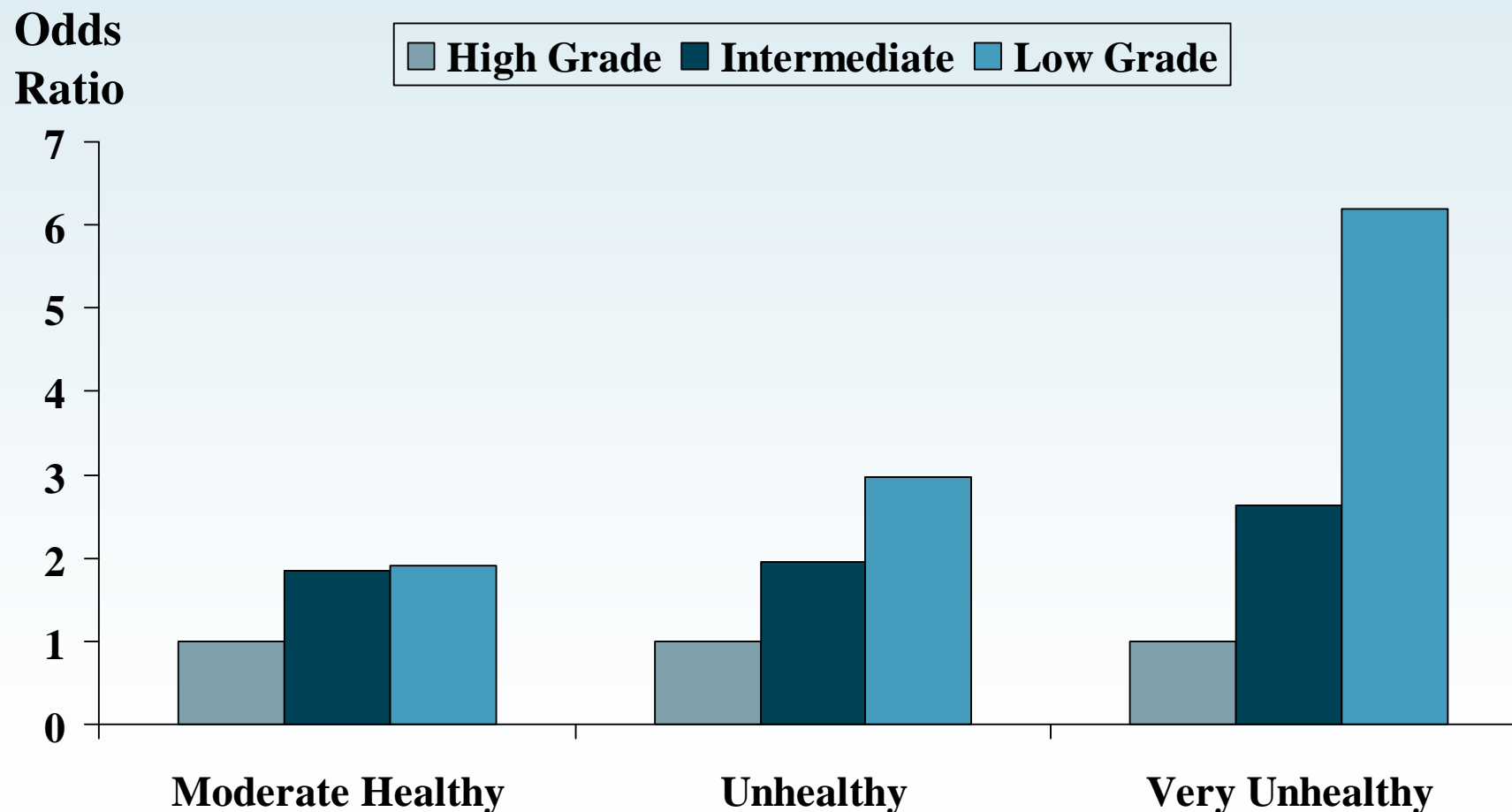
Importance of external environment

	Calories	Calories from fat	Cost per calorie
Tall (12 fl oz)	110	50	1.77
Grande (16 fl oz)	140	60	1.64
Venti (20 fl oz)	180	80	1.42



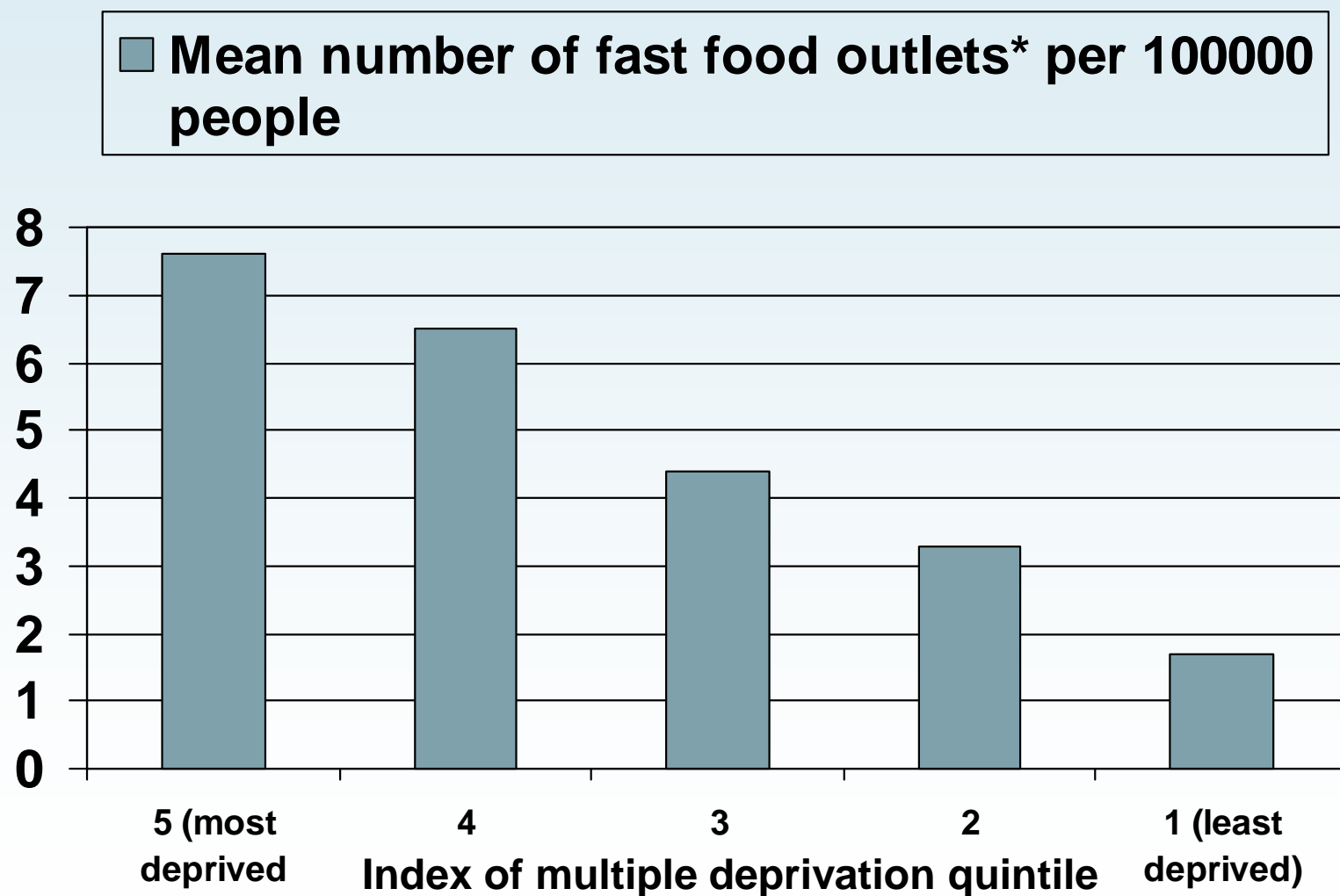
Cost per extra calorie (Venti vs Tall)
= 0.86 pence

DIET AND GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT WHITEHALL II WOMEN



Martikainen et al. Soc.Sci.Med.,2003,56,1397-1410)

Fast food chains more common in deprived areas: England and Scotland



(*McDonald's, Burger King, KFC and Pizza Hut)

Psychosocial environment

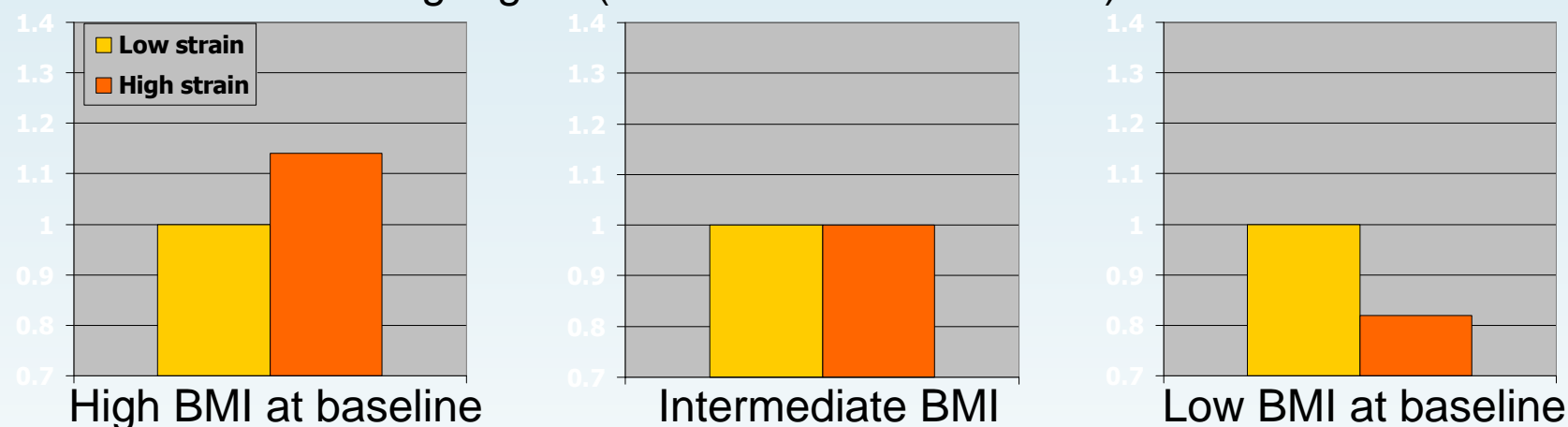
- Stress and subordination at work

The Iso-strain concept of stress at work

- Socially isolated
 - (no supportive co-workers or supervisors)
- High strain
 - (High demands and low control)

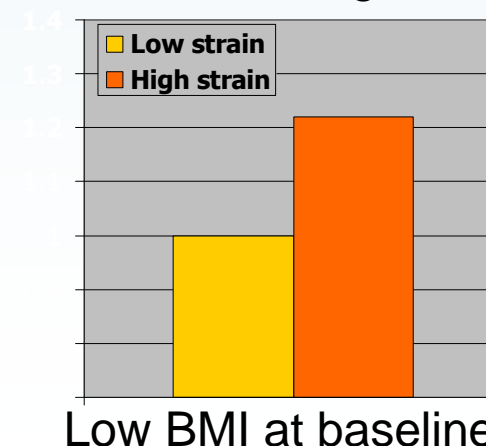
Job strain and subsequent weight change

Odds ratio for weight gain (from Phase 1 to Phase 3)



P for interaction job strain x baseline BMI < 0.05

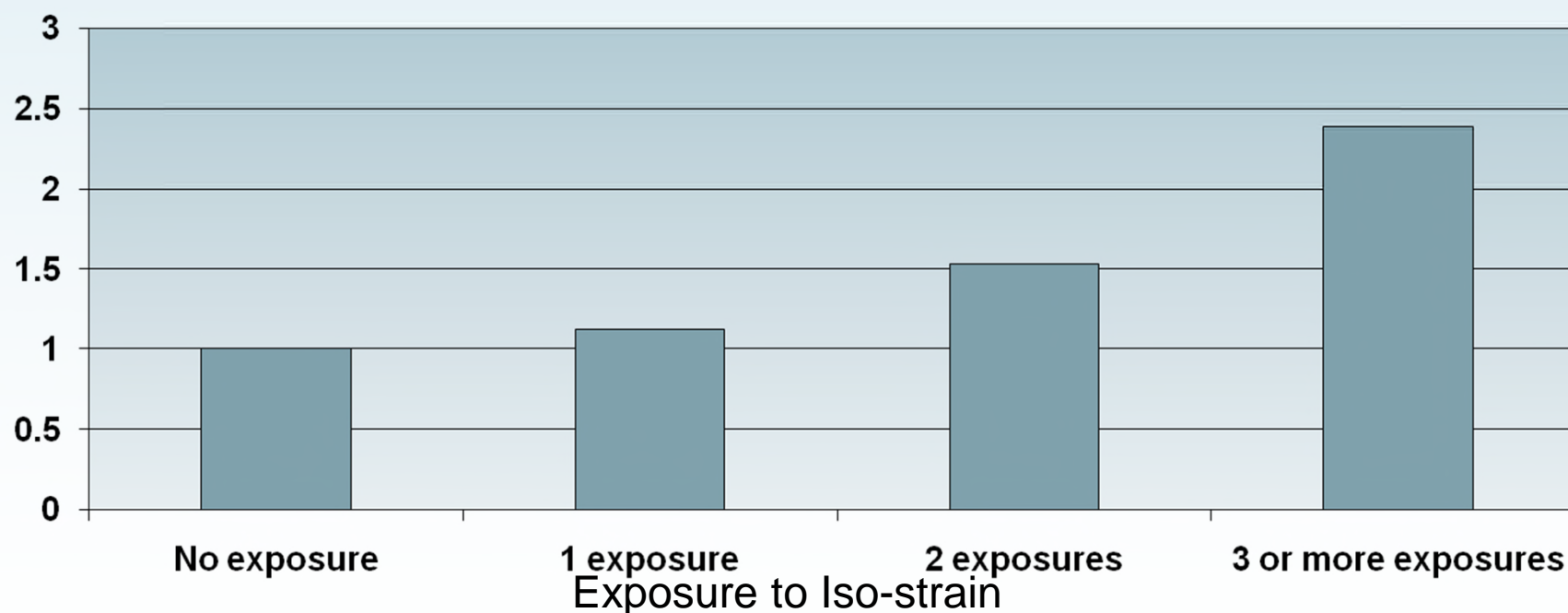
Odds ratio for weight loss



Kivimäki *et al.* the Whitehall II study. *Int J Obesity* 2006

ODDS RATIO* OF METABOLIC SYNDROME BY EXPOSURE TO ISO-STRAIN: WHITEHALL II

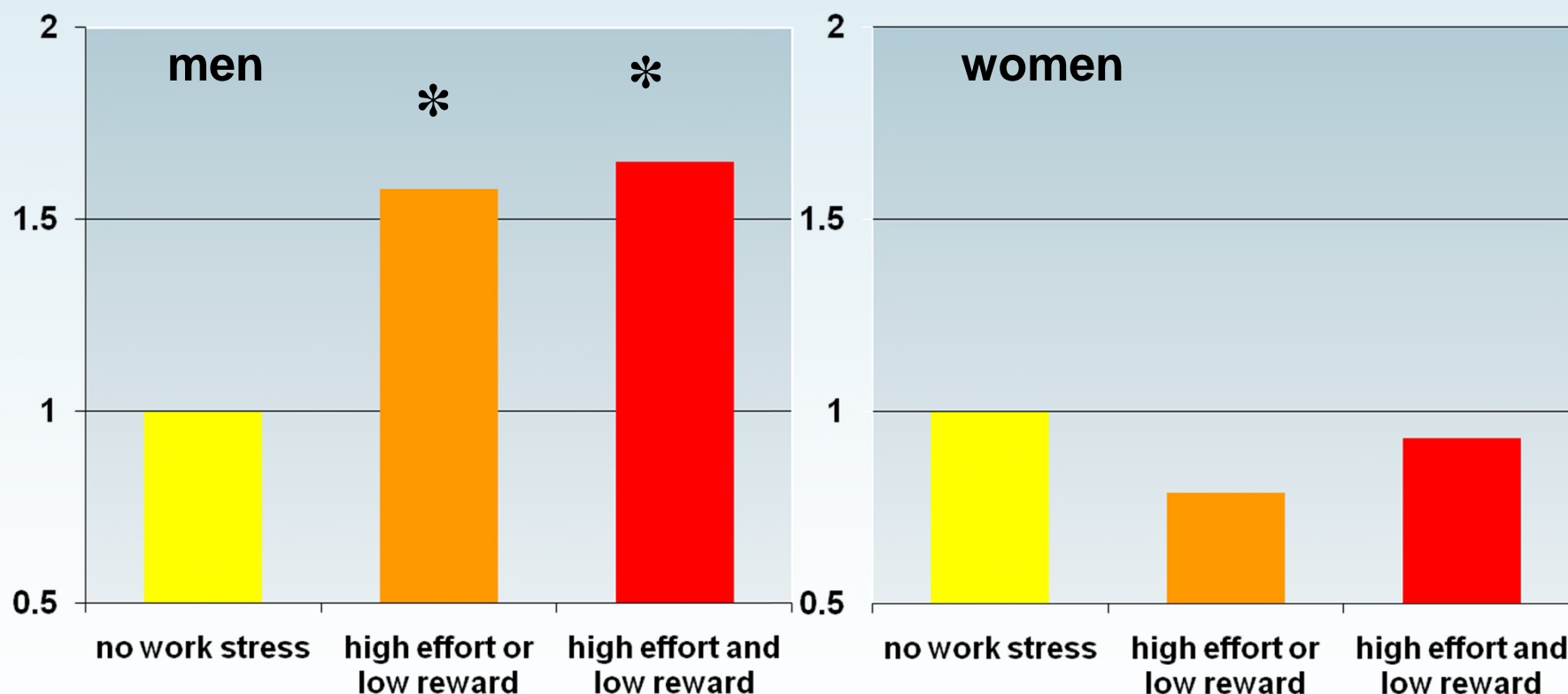
Odds Ratio



*Adj. for age, employment, grade and health behaviours

Chandola, Brunner & Marmot, BMJ, 2006

Effort-reward imbalance and incident type 2 diabetes in the Whitehall II-Study (odds ratios[#]; N=8067, mean follow-up: 12.5 years)



[#] adjusted for age, employment grade, ethnic group, length of follow up, ECG abnormalities, family history of diabetes, BMI, height, SBP, exercise, smoking, life events

Source: A. Kumari et al. (2004), Arch Intern Med, 164: 1873-80.

Sense of Unfairness in the Whitehall II study

Measure

Item question*: “I often have the feeling that I am being treated unfairly”

Participants rated their response on a 6-point scale (1=strongly disagree; 2=moderately disagree; 3=slightly disagree; 4=slightly agree; 5=moderately agree; 6=strongly agree).

Four levels of unfairness:

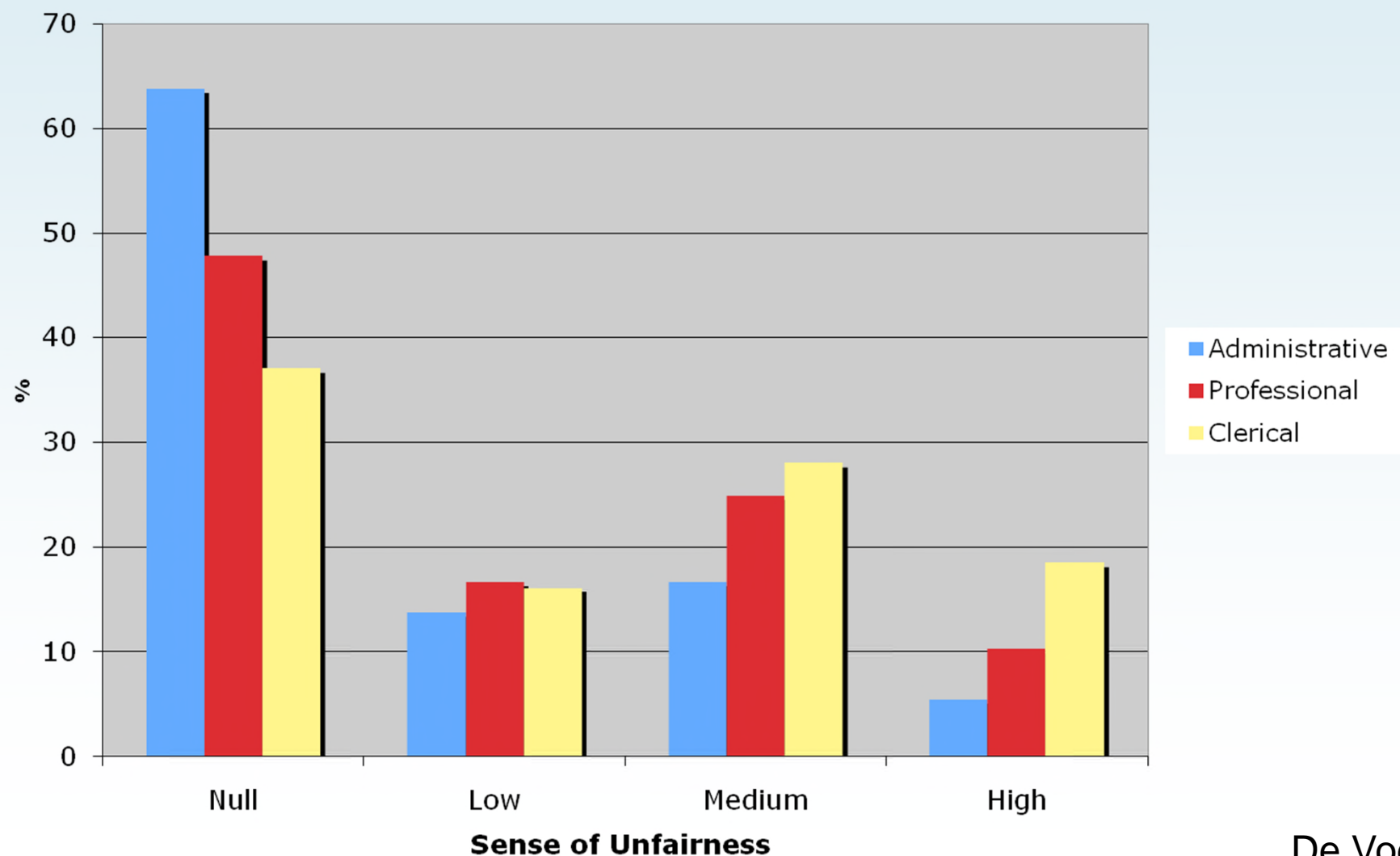
1 and 2= “null”

3= “low”

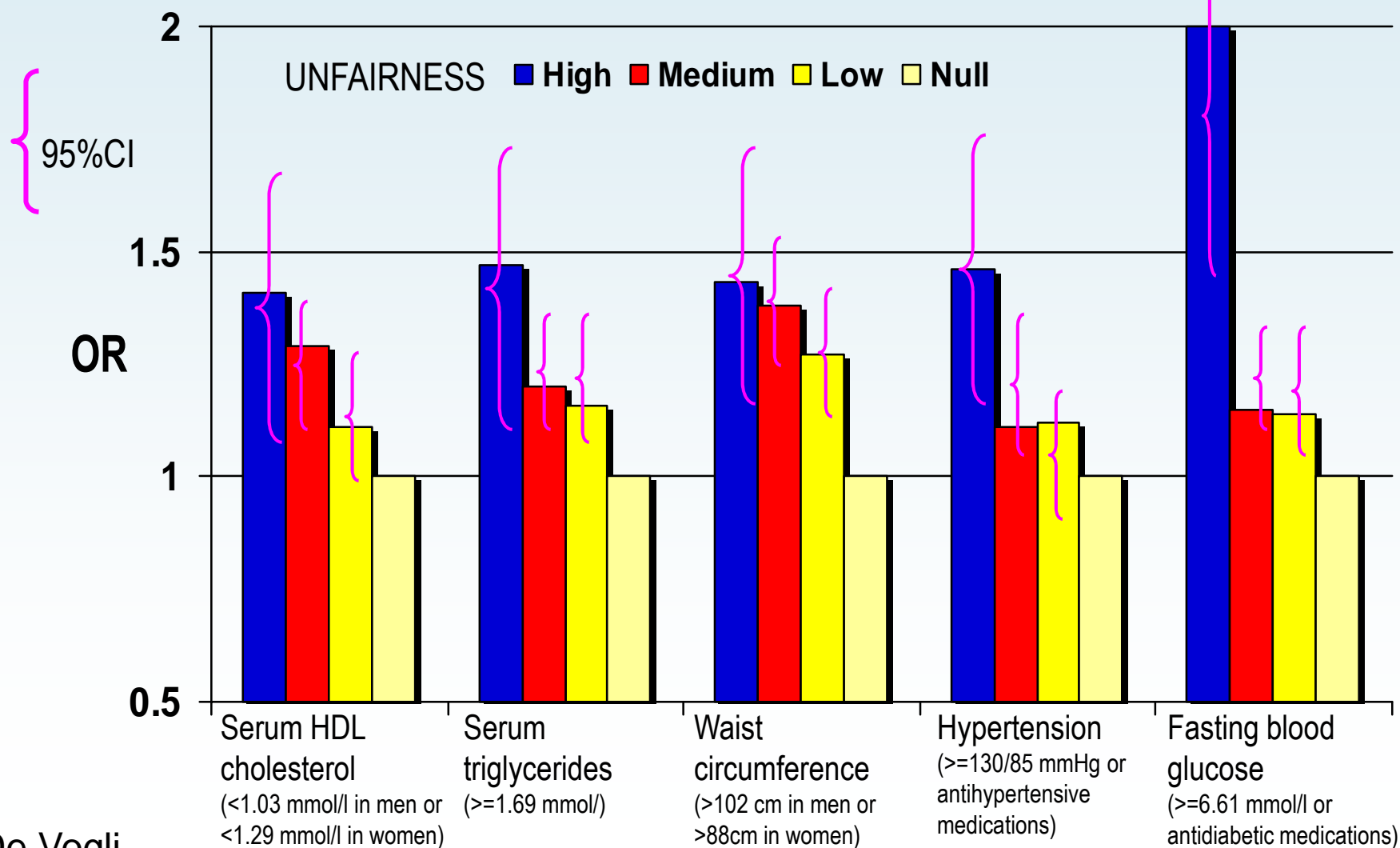
4= “medium”

5 and 6= “high”

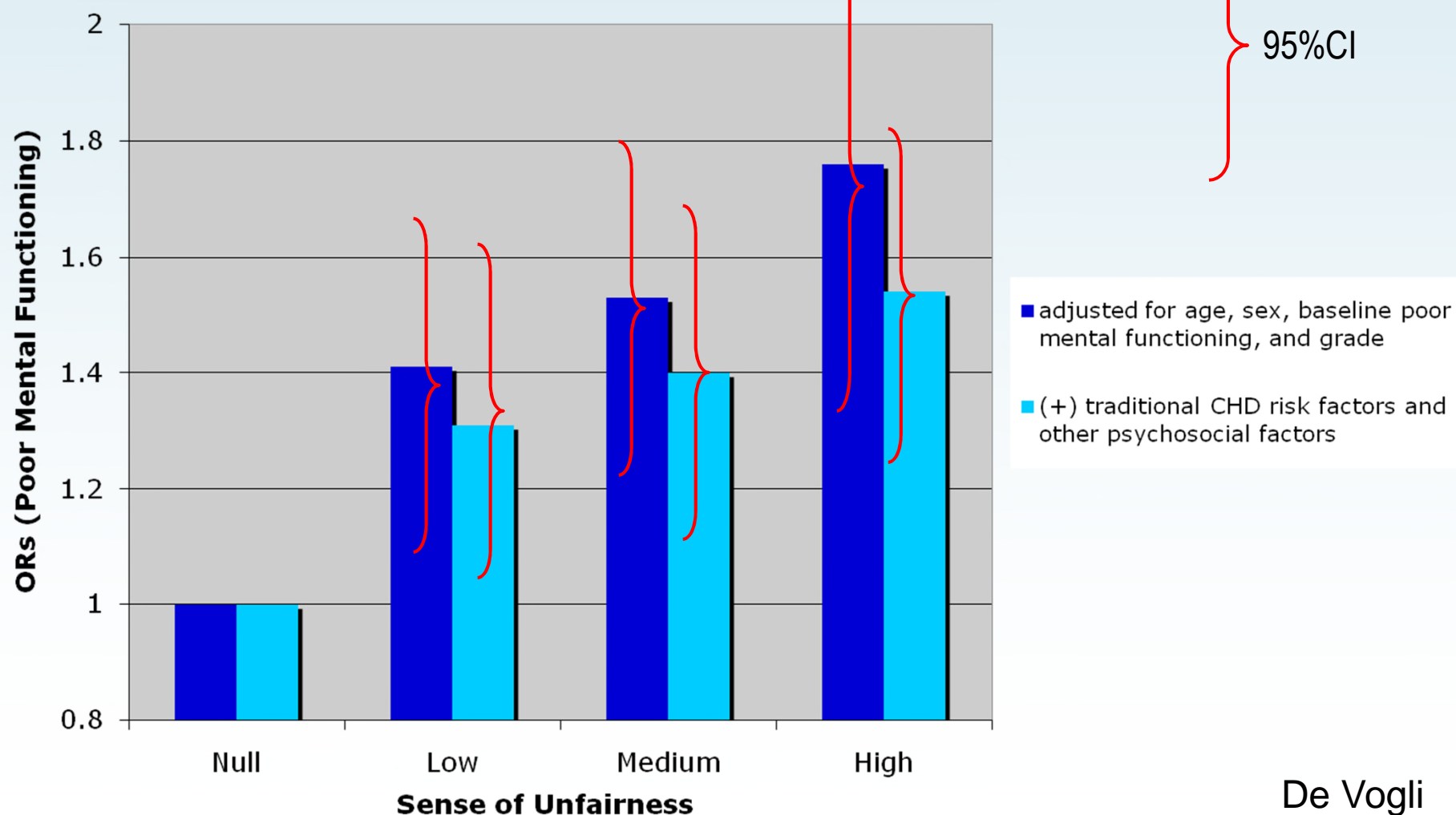
Sense of Unfairness by Employment Grade:WII



Unfairness and components of the metabolic syndrome: WII study

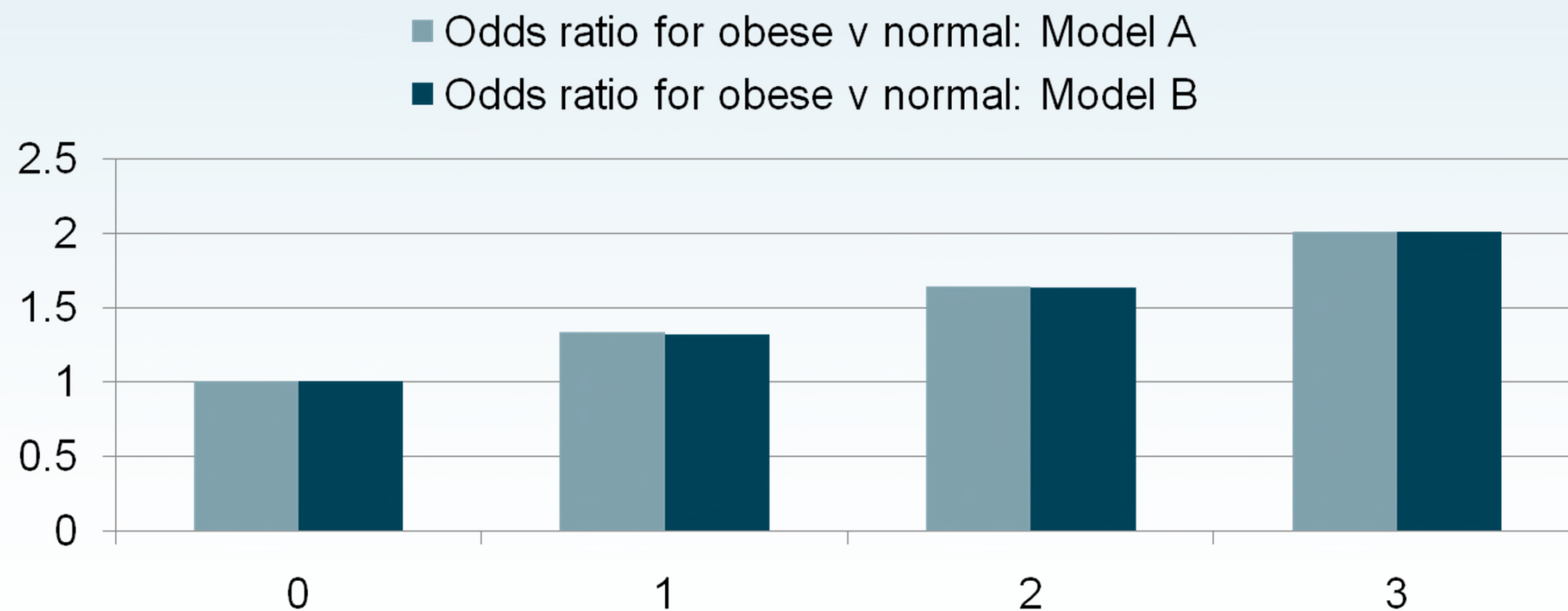


Sense of Unfairness and Poor Mental Functioning: WII study



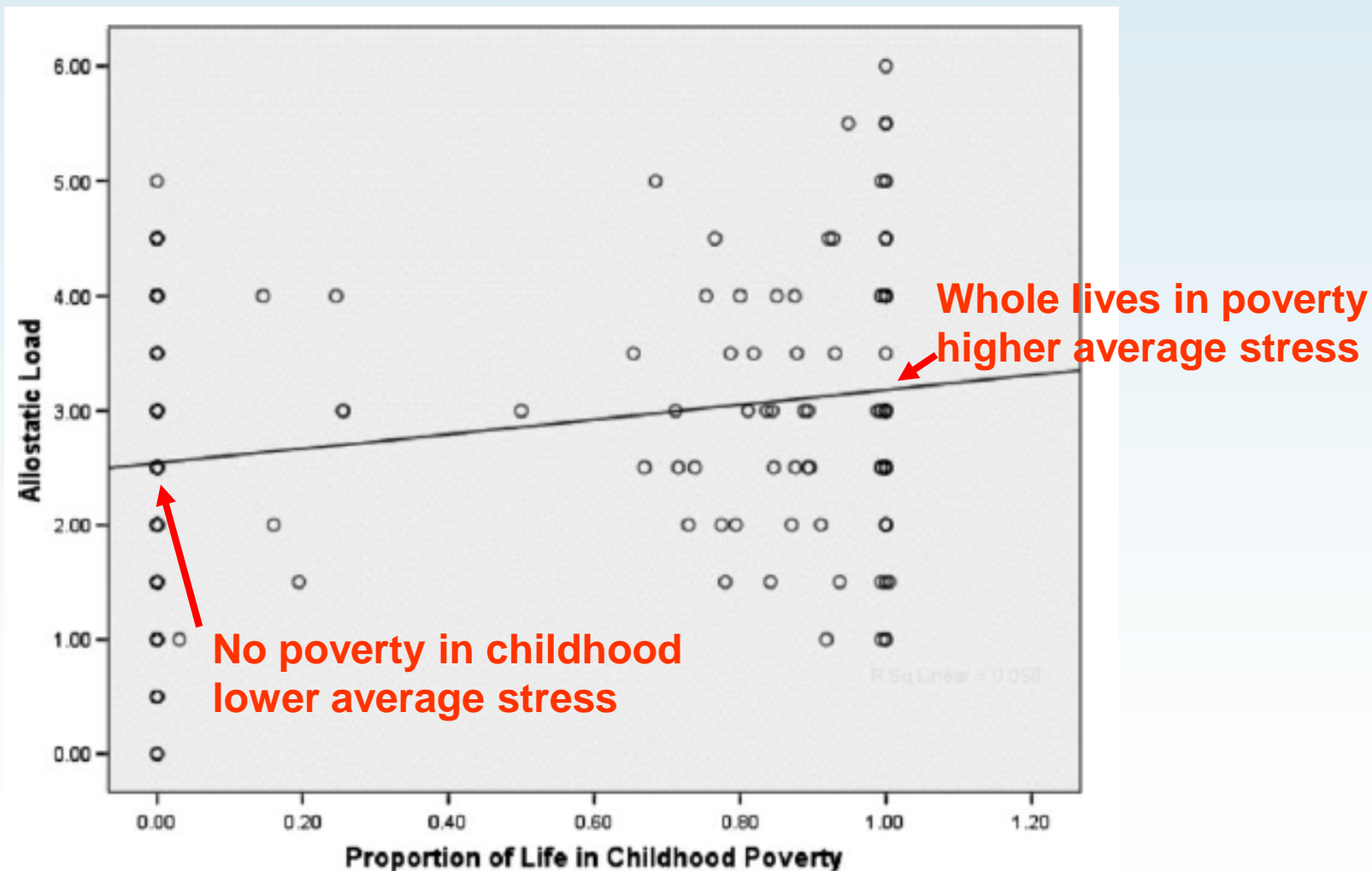
Psychological distress and subsequent obesity: Whitehall II study

Model A: adjusted for age, sex and BMI at phase 1, Model B: additionally adjusted for ethnicity, marital status, socioeconomic position, smoking, alcohol intake, physical activity, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, total cholesterol, diabetes, coronary heart disease, and use of psychotropic drugs at phase 1



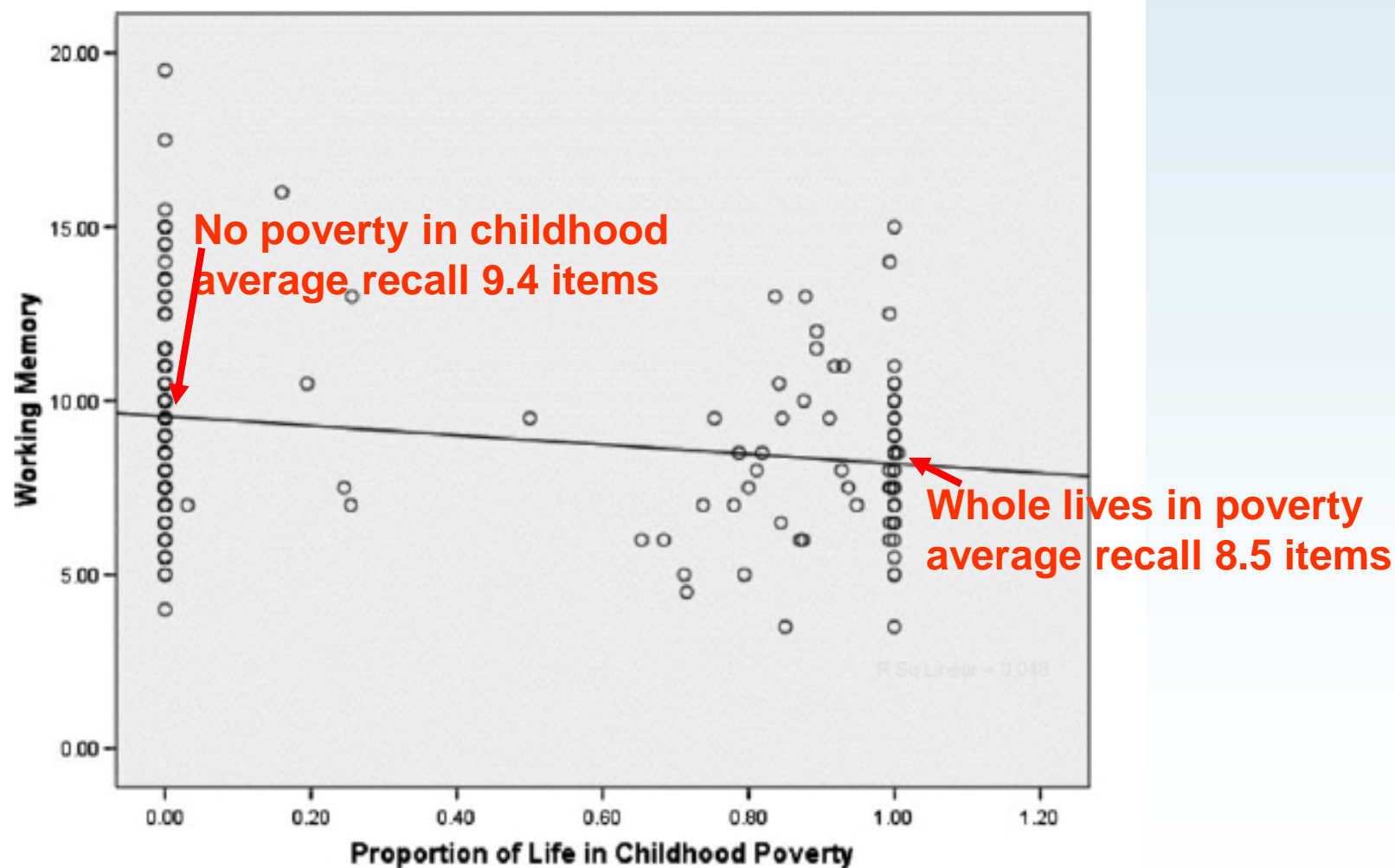
Number of times GHQ case (measure of psychological distress) at phases 1, 3, and 5

Duration of childhood poverty and children's levels of chronic stress



Evans & Schamberg 2009

Duration of childhood poverty and working memory in young adults

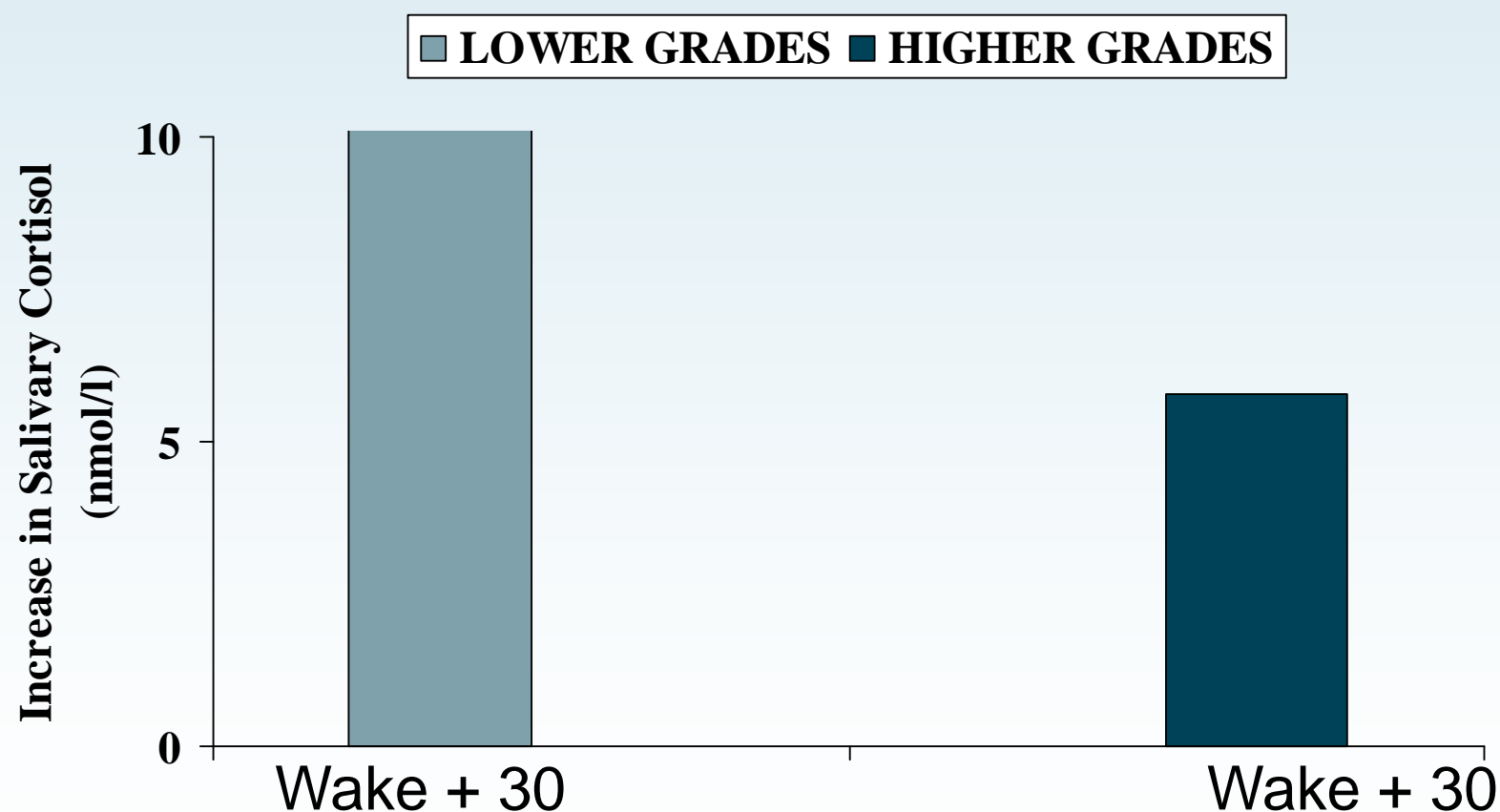


Evans & Schamberg 2009

MECHANISMS

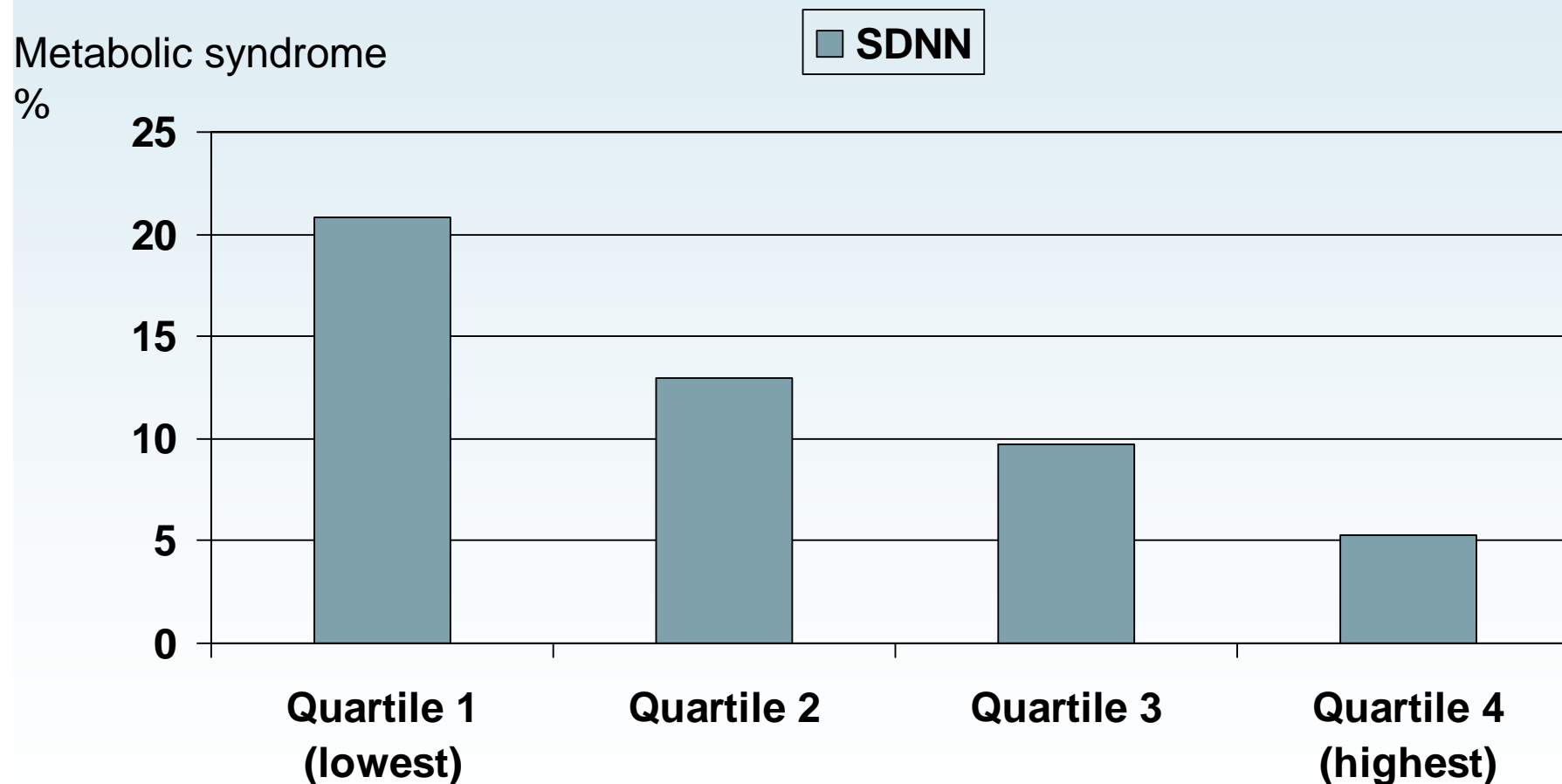
- HYPOTHALAMIC PITUITARY AXIS
HPA – CORTISOL
- SYMPATHETIC/PARASYMPATHETIC

CORTISOL AWAKENING RESPONSE AND EMPLOYMENT GRADE - WHITEHALL II



(Kunz-Ebrecht et al. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2004)

METABOLIC SYNDROME AND HEART RATE VARIABILITY: W II STUDY MEN



(Hemingway et al. Circulation, 2005)

- Social justice
- Empowerment as a means – material, psychosocial, political
- Creating the conditions for people to take control of their lives

www.who.int/social_determinants

