



Combating adolescent obesity: an integrated physiological and psychological perspective

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Purpose of review

Optimizing the approach to combat childhood obesity, we emphasize the importance of combining both biological and psychological knowledge. In such an approach, strength exercises might be an important aspect in the treatment and prevention of childhood obesity.

Recent findings

Recent evidence indicates plausible effects of the role of resistance exercise in combating the negative health effects of childhood obesity. When looking at body composition, overweight youngsters do not only have a higher fat mass, but also a higher muscle mass compared with their normal-weight counterparts. With that, they are also stronger and better in exercises wherein the focus is on absolute strength, making them – under the right circumstances – more motivated to engage in resistance exercise and ultimately maintain a physically active lifestyle.

Summary

More and more children are obese, and obese children become obese adults. One reason that overweight youngsters are not physically active is that they are outperformed by normal-weight youngsters, and one reason they are overweight is because they are not physically active. To combat childhood obesity, strength exercise might be a solution to break the vicious cycle.

Keywords

body composition, childhood obesity, physical activity, resistance exercises, social comparison

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the news that the overweight and obesity prevalence is still rising [1,2] is not a revelation anymore. More and more children are obese, and obese children become obese adults [3,4]. The obesity ‘epidemic’ – and related non-communicable diseases (NCDs) – are begging for action [5].

In the 2013 Vienna Declaration on Nutrition and Noncommunicable Diseases in the Context of Health 2020 [6], a healthy diet and physical activity are recognized as factors that should be improved to reduce obesity and NCDs, especially in children. In the European Action Plan on Childhood Obesity 2014–2020 [7], the goal was stated to stop the rise in overweight and obesity in youngsters (0–18 years) by the year 2020 with, besides targeting nutrition, a greater focus on physical activity promotion. In this article, we focus on the physical activity aspect, and emphasize the importance of combining both biological and psychological knowledge.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBESITY

For 5–17 year olds (in general), the World Health Organization recommends at least 60 min of moderate-to-vigorous-intensity physical activity per day, mostly aerobic [8]. Lee *et al.* [9] argue that health is affected substantially when those recommendations

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KEY POINTS

- Overweight and obese youngsters are better in (absolute) strength exercises compared with normal-weight youngsters.
- Compared with aerobic exercises, strength exercises are easier for overweight youngsters, and therefore easier to comply to.
- By being better in strength exercises compared with aerobic exercises, and compared with normal-weight youngsters, it is more fun to be engaged in strength exercises.
- Strength exercises have beneficial effects on overweight and obese youngsters' body composition, and with that on cardiovascular and metabolic health.
- In contrast to current aerobic exercise-oriented programs, strength exercises might lead to long-term behavior change.

are not met. We believe that these guidelines are not effective enough for overweight and obese 5–17 year olds. We argue that when it comes to physical activity, we have to bear in mind that overweight and obese youngsters are not 'general normal-weight' youngsters and hence different guidelines will apply. First, although it is a commonly accepted fact that in the treatment of obesity the physical activity guidelines should be met, less than 20% of US adolescents meet those guidelines with even lower rates among obese 12–17 year olds [10]. Other studies also report that obese youngsters often have more difficulties in meeting the physical activity guidelines compared with normal-weight people [11,12]. Second, although the WHO recommendations state that the emphasis should be on aerobic exercises, overweight and obese are not only physically limited by their weight when it comes to the performance of aerobic exercises [13], but they also have higher risks of injuries with aerobic exercises [14]. Third, to stimulate overweight people to be more physically active, and for long-term compliance, it is important not to focus on what overweight youngsters have to do, but on what they like to do [15,16]. Humans have the tendency to compare their own abilities with others' abilities to value themselves: social comparison [17]. With that, people gain in self-worth when they appear to be better on a certain dimension (e.g., 'I am faster') and lose in self-worth when they are outperformed (e.g., for overweight and obese youngsters when it comes to aerobic exercises). As a consequence, they might focus on a different dimension to compare themselves favorably with similar others (e.g. 'I am better

in computer games' or 'I am better in Geography') [18]. At the end of the day, a vicious cycle appears. One reason that overweight people are not physically active is that they are outperformed by normal-weight people, and one reason they are overweight is because they are not physically active.

BREAKING THE CYCLE

To break this vicious cycle, we first have to shift our focus away from body weight adjusted for height (BMI) as an individual metabolic and mental health measure. BMI is a good tool for risk estimates in large populations, but not the right tool for individual evaluations [19]. One's BMI is a bad predictor of one's body composition, and focusing on BMI might have stigmatizing effects on one's health in later life [4]. Furthermore, instead of the focus on making overweight people leaner – which might be stigmatizing – there should be a focus on improvement of body composition in all youngsters.

Finally, instead of focusing on the present physical activity guidelines, with poor compliance [10–12], it might be more appropriate to focus on health behaviors people like to do. From a metabolic perspective, physical activity can be distinguished in an aerobic subdimension and a resistance subdimension. Although normal-weight youngsters perform better on aerobic exercises, overweight and obese youngsters will perform better on strength exercises, and as a consequence gain self-worth ('I am stronger') (G.A. ten Hoor *et al.*, unpublished observation). To break the cycle, these resistance exercises might be the solution.

PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL BENEFITS OF RESISTANCE TRAINING

When looking at body composition, overweight youngsters do not only have a higher fat mass, but also a higher muscle mass compared with their normal-weight counterparts (G.A. ten Hoor *et al.*, unpublished observation). With that, they are also stronger and better in exercises where the focus is on absolute strength (G.A. ten Hoor *et al.*, unpublished observation) [20], making them under the right circumstances more motivated to engage in resistance exercises [21] and ultimately maintain a physically active lifestyle.

There is increasing evidence to shift focus from rapid short-term weight loss to gaining long-term health. Quickly losing weight may have short-term successes, but one often ends up in a fast weight regain because of several mechanisms (the so-called 'yo-yo effect', for detailed information about known mechanisms, see [22,23]). By quickly losing weight

by caloric restriction, amongst others, one's energy expenditure also adjusts to a lower energy intake making long-term dieting a necessity for the maintenance of lost weight [24]. At the same time, a proportionally high decrease of leptin levels (the 'satiety hormone'), increased Ghrelin levels (induces hunger), decreased peptide YY₃₋₃₆, and cholecystokinin (induce satiety), and increased neural responsiveness make people who quickly lose weight often surrender to a higher energy intake [22[■]]. Furthermore, another hypothesized cause of a fast weight regain is that by quickly losing weight, the size but not the number of fat cells reduces. The adipocytes get 'stressed', and try to compensate by an increased uptake of glucose and fatty acids [23]. Obviously, to achieve long-term health effects, quickly losing weight is not the answer.

Lately, the short-term and long-term benefits of youth resistance exercises become more and more evident (for an elaborate overview, see [25[■]]). Although resistance exercises do not meet one's desire of a decreased weight or BMI per se [26], they can increase one's fat-free mass [27,28[■]], body composition, strength, and energy balance on the long term [25[■],29[■],30[■]]. Instead of losing weight, providing feedback about body composition can be a solid and sufficient motivator for continuing resistance exercise [31[■]].

The benefits of an improved body composition are not only a higher energy balance (also a higher postexercise oxygen consumption [30[■]] and decreased leptin levels [32[■]]), but also improved insulin sensitivity, lower chances on cardiovascular disease, blood pressure, and cholesterol levels [29[■],30[■],33[■]]. After a 3-month strength training exercise program, Vasquez *et al.* [29[■]] for example found improvements of obese children's cholesterol levels (increase in high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and decrease in total cholesterol). One's increased strength can also improve one's motor skills [25[■]].

From a psychological point of view, there is only limited information about the mental health effects of strength training in overweight or obese people [25[■],27]. In a recent literature review, positive effects of resistance training in overweight people on quality of life-related outcomes and beliefs were found (G.A. ten Hoor *et al.*, unpublished observation).

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS AND MISCONCEPTIONS

Although resistance exercises may have both biological and psychological benefits in the obesity

'challenge' [27,34[■]], other factors need to be considered in implementing this approach. Without parental support, (overweight) youngsters will not engage in resistance exercises [35]. In a recent study about parental opinions about their child's physical activity behavior, we found that about one-third of the parents of 12–15 year olds would not allow their child to perform resistance exercises (G.A. ten Hoor *et al.*, unpublished observation). The most mentioned reasons against resistance exercises were that their child was too young, and that at their age, strength exercises were considered unhealthy. The idea that strength exercises are unhealthy is a persistent misperception. As long as they are performed under qualified supervision, it can even prevent injuries and cause a rapid rehabilitation from injuries [25[■]].

Another important point is that youngsters should not become little body builders, nor should aerobic components be completely banned. An important consideration for social comparison – which might trigger overweight people to become more physically active when there is a strength aspect involved – is not only that overweight youngsters are better than normal weight youngsters, but also that overweight and normal-weight youngsters exercise together, and that there is a mutual appreciation between the youngsters in each other's performance. It is evident that when normal-weight and overweight youngsters are not physically active together, there is no social comparison, as overweight youngsters will not find out that they in fact perform better than normal-weight youngsters. Also, when there is no mutual appreciation (e.g., normal-weight youngsters attribute the better strength performance of overweight youngster to 'because they are heavy' and not to 'because they are strong'), the positive effects of the social comparison are devaluated. A possible manner to accomplish this is to develop a physical activity team-task with both aerobic and (absolute) strength components, wherein the team (and not the individual) will be evaluated per task at the level of the best team member (which is most satisfying for all group members, [17[■]]). Because youngsters work in teams, the focus is on performance and not on weight. With that, the level of stigmatization is limited to a minimum [4].

CONCLUSION

Obesity is a multidisciplinary problem, and a multidisciplinary approach is needed. Therefore, it is not only important that scientists with expertise in different areas work together, but also governments and industries collaborate. We do not have to solve

obesity per se, but obesity-related health issues. On many levels, strength exercises might contribute to this solution. The approach proposed here has the abilities to make overweight youngsters more (motivated to be) physically active, and more healthy by means of a healthier body composition; not by focusing on the current aerobic-focused physical activity guidelines, one's BMI, or the idea that overweight youngsters have to lose weight, but by focusing on their strength and on what overweight youngsters like to do.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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