

MISCONCEPTIONS OF OBESITY

One of the 'misconceptions of obesity' in Europe is that there is no value in national health systems paying for obesity surgery.

IN THE PUBLIC SURVEY

'OBESITY: THE UNDERESTIMATED THREAT'

59%



believe that national health services should not pay for obesity surgery



88%



cited exercise as the best cure for obesity



85%



cited diet as the best cure of obesity



THE REALITY IS THAT:

1. SURGERY IS A MORE EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR SEVERELY OBESE PATIENTS THAN LIFESTYLE CHANGE
2. OBESITY SURGERY HELPS REDUCE RESOURCE PRESSURE ON NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

MEDICAL BENEFITS OF SURGERY VS EXERCISE AND DIET

90%

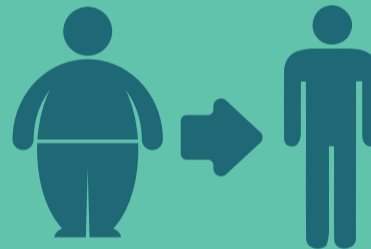


90% of people with type-2 diabetes who have obesity surgery no longer need medication after two years, compared to 31% of patients with conventional treatment.

Source: Dixon JB. Adjustable gastric banding and conventional therapy for type 2 diabetes: a randomised controlled trial. JAMA (2008)

-28%

BMI



One year after surgery, obese patients lose 24-28% of their baseline BMI, compared to just 2% in BMI for patients using exercise to lose weight.

Source: Munter JS et al. (2015); Ikramuddin, S. (2013); Schauer, P. (2012)

THE COSTS OF OBESITY

 +  = 7%

In both Italy and the UK the cost of obesity was estimated at 6-7% of health spending.

Source: Study by Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna of Pisa (2009)

 = €14.1 b

In Germany in 2005 the cost of obesity was estimated to be €14.1 billion.

Source: Knoll K and Hauner H, 'Kosten der adipositas in der bundesrepublik Deutschland', Gesundheitsökonomie (2008)

 = £15.8 b

In the UK in 2007 the cost of obesity was estimated to be £15.8 billion.

Source: Foresight, Tackling Obesity: Future Choices - Modelling Future Trends in Obesity & Their Impact on Health (2007)

