OBESITY	MANA	GEMENT	IN P	RIMARY	CAR
TRAINING	G AND	CERTIFIC	CATE	PROGR	AM



Module 1 - PEARLS: Pathophysiology

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Goal of This Session

Goal is to help you:

- \blacksquare Utilize learning about pathophysiology to integrate into clinical practice
- Support you in applying lessons learned in this course to your practice

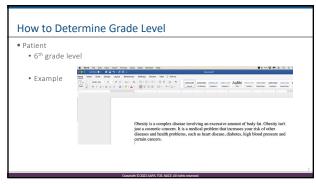
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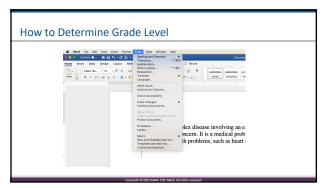
PEARLS From the Module 1 Clinical Webinar

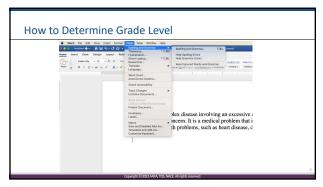
- 1. An increasing number of states have >35% of people living with obesity
- 2. The impact of preobesity (overweight) and obesity on health includes metabolic, mechanical, malignant, and psychological effects
- 3. Over 100 genes are known to play a role in obesity and preobesity (overweight)
- 4. Adipose tissue is metabolically active
- 5. Adipose tissue is chatty—meaning it is using hormones to talk
- The hypothalamus centrally regulates weight by communicating through hormones communicating with organs like small intestine, adipose tissue, stomach, and large intestine

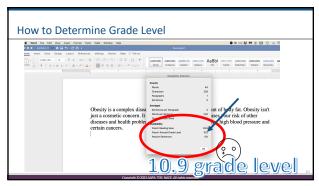
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PEARLS From the Module 1 Clinical Webinar	
7. Insulin is a promoter of adipose storage	
8. Ectopic fat can deposit in the pancreas, muscle, liver, heart, and kidney.	
New disease—ORG—Obesity Related Glomerulopathy Ectopic fat deposits and accumulation occurring in the kidney creates a situation	
of hyperfiltration that leads to exhaustion of the podocytes, proteinuria, glomerulosclerosis, and interstitial fibrosis	
There are hormonal signals that affect the brain that are hedonic and can increase eating without hunger	
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	1
PEARLS From the Module 1 Clinical Webinar	
Satisfaction signaling includes the executive functioning with craving based on	
the reward system through dopamine	
11. Adequate sleep is very important to controlling obesity and obesity risks related	-
to keeping cortisol decreased	
Weight regain is an adaptation response to reduction in excess weight. The body wants to keep the abnormal adipose tissue	
 Hormones that regulate weight go into overdrive—ghrelin increases, 	
leptin resistance increases • And metabolic rate decreases—all driving regain	
5	
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5	
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Application to Practice: Creating your Elevator Speech	
■ Patient	
Coach speech Importance of level for patients	
o Recommendation is 6 th grade	
■ Colleague	
Coach models their speech	









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Reading Level

- Obesity is a complex disease involving an excessive amount of body fat. Obesity isn't just a cosmetic concern. It is a medical problem that increases your risk of other diseases and health problems, such as heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, and certain cancers.
 10th grade
- Obesity is a disease with an excess amount of body fat. It isn't just a cosmetic concern.
 It is a medical problem that can cause other diseases. Those problems include diabetes, high blood pressure, and certain cancers, just to name a few.

6.7 grade level 🚭



- Obesity is defined as a **chronic**, **relapsing**, **multi-factorial**, **neurobehavioral disease**, wherein an increase in body fat promotes **adipose tissue dysfunction** and **abnormal fat mass physical forces**, resulting in adverse **metabolic**, **biomechanical**, and **psychosocial** health consequences.

 Sore of 26, which is college graduate level ©

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Application to Practice: Elevator Speech for Patients

- Recommended next steps for application:
 - Write your own elevator talk for a patient
 - Write your own elevator talk for a colleague

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Thank	
Thank you!	
AAPA ON THE SOCIETY NACE	