

Obesity, but not poor diet and inactivity, linked to higher risk of dementia

December 18 2019



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A large study that followed more than one million women for nearly two decades has found that obesity in midlife is linked to a greater risk of dementia later in life; however, poor diet and lack of exercise are not. The study is published in the December 18, 2019, online issue of *Neurology*, the medical journal of the American Academy of Neurology.

"Some previous studies have suggested [poor diet](#) or a lack of exercise may increase a person's [risk of dementia](#)," said study author Sarah Floud, Ph.D., of the Nuffield Department of Population Health at the University of Oxford in the United Kingdom. "However, our study found these factors are not linked to the long-term risk of dementia. Short-term associations between these factors and dementia risk are likely to reflect changes in behavior, such as eating poorly and being inactive, due to early symptoms of dementia."

The study involved one of every four [women](#) born in the United Kingdom between 1935 to 1950, or nearly 1,137,000 women. They had an average age of 56 and did not have dementia at the start of the study. Participants were asked about their height, weight, diet and exercise at the start of the study.

BMI is a measure of a person's body size based on their height and weight. For the study, a BMI between 20 and 25 was considered desirable, and a BMI of 30 or higher was considered obese. Women who reported exercising less than once per week were considered inactive. Those who exercised more often were considered active. Women's reported usual diet was used to calculate their calorie intake.

Researchers then followed the women for an average of 18 years. After 15 years from the start of the study, 18,695 women were diagnosed with dementia.

Researchers adjusted for age, education, smoking and many other factors. They found that women who were obese at the start of the study had, in the long-term, a 21-percent greater risk of dementia compared to women with a desirable BMI. Among the obese women, 2.1 percent, or 3,948 of 177,991 women, were diagnosed with dementia. This is

compared to 1.6 percent of women with desirable BMI, or 7,248 of 434,923 women, who were diagnosed with the disease.

However, while low calorie intake and inactivity were associated with a higher risk of dementia during the first 10 years of the study, these associations weakened substantially, and after 15 years, neither was strongly linked to dementia risk.

"Other studies have shown that people become inactive and lose weight up to a decade before they are diagnosed with dementia," said Floud. "The short-term links between dementia, inactivity and low [calorie intake](#) are likely to be the result of the earliest signs of the disease, before symptoms start to show."

Floud continued, "On the other hand, obesity in midlife was linked with dementia 15 or more years later. Obesity is a well-established risk factor for [cerebrovascular disease](#). Cerebrovascular disease contributes to [dementia](#) later in life."

A limitation of the study was that it looked at women only, so the results may not be the same for men.

Provided by American Academy of Neurology

Citation: Obesity, but not poor diet and inactivity, linked to higher risk of dementia (2019, December 18) retrieved 8 July 2023 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-12-obesity-poor-diet-inactivity-linked.html>

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