Weight Stigma & Sensitivity Awareness



OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this module, the learner ...

- Will have a better understanding of the physical and psychological limitations of people affected by morbid obesity
- Will be able to verbalize the causes of obesity
- Will have an increased awareness of verbal nonverbal gestures which may cause sensitivity issues with patients affected by morbid obesity

GOALS OF SENSITIVITY AWARENESS

- To make staff more aware of their own bias regarding obesity
- To recognize obesity as a disease
- To educate staff of some of the verbal and nonverbal cues that maybe insensitive to the patient affected by obesity
- To suggest ways to avoid inappropriate words or gestures



Have you ever...

- Sat in your plane seat looking away from a passenger affected by obesity—hoping he/s was not going to sit in the seat next to you?
- Thought: "why is that person getting a <u>diet</u> coke with the Big Mac and large fries?"
- Been bullied because of your weight...



- In school
- On the bus
- Through social media



Or have you...

- Had difficulty with adoption proceedings?
- Been subjected to lower wages or denied a job or promotion?
- Been denied health care benefits?
- Had trouble fitting into an amusement park ride?
- Heard snickers behind your back?



PERSONS AFFECTED BY OBESITY ARE SUBJECTED TO:

- Lower college acceptance rates
- Lower wages and being denied jobs and promotions
- Difficulties with adoption proceedings
- Being denied health care benefits
- Difficulty in obtaining housing



OBESITY

- These are just some of the experiences a person affected by obesity experiences every day from...
 - Family
 - Friends
 - Teachers
 - Strangers
 - Health care professionals



OBESITY BIAS & DISCRIMINATION: VIEWS IN HEALTH CARE

Studies have shown that healthcare professionals have the following views of people affected by obesity:

- Unintelligent
- Non-compliant
- Hostile
- Dishonest
- Unsuccessful
- •





OBESITY BIAS & DISCRIMINATION BY HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

Other views of people affected by obesity by healthcare professionals:

- Inactive
- Lazy
- Weak-willed
- Overindulgent
- Experience unresolved anger

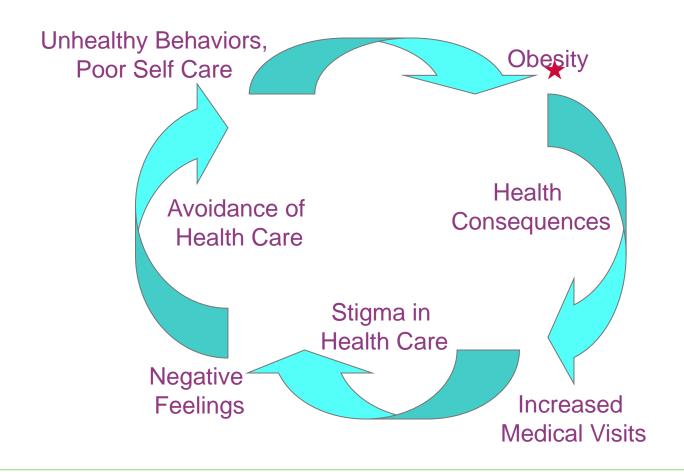


WEIGHT BIAS IN HEALTH CARE

- Heavier patients are more likely to avoid, cancel, or delay important preventative services because of...
 - disrespectful treatment
 - negative attitudes from providers,
 - unsolicited advice to lose weight,
 - embarrassment about being weighed,
 - bad experiences with medical equipment that is too small for them



CYCLE OF STIGMA AND OBESITY





Puhl; 2014

WHAT IS OBESITY?

Definition:

- A life-long, progressive, life-threatening, costly, genetically-related, multi-factorial <u>disease</u> of excess fat storage with multiple co-morbidities
- Body Mass Index >30



OBESITY IS...

Common

Serious

Costly

Deadly

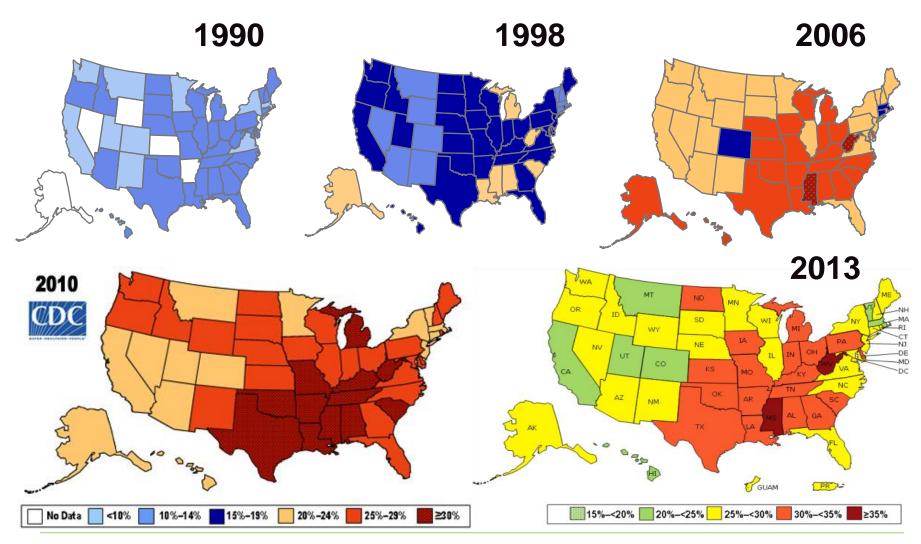


OBESITY IS COMMON

- Major public health problem worldwide
- Affects 25% of industrialized world
- American statistics:
 - More than 1/3 of adults are afflicted with obesity (35.7%)
 - 17% of children are afflicted with obesity (ages 2-19)
 - Since 1980 obesity prevalence among children & adolescents has almost tripled
 - 5-11 million are afflicted with morbid obesity



OBESITY TRENDS FOR U.S. ADULTS





OBESITY IS SERIOUS

- Many obesity-related conditions (co-morbidities)
- High blood pressure
- High cholesterol
- Heart disease
- Type 2 diabetes
- Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)

- Obstructive sleep apnea
- Osteoarthritis
- Depression
- Stress urinary incontinence
- Certain types of cancers



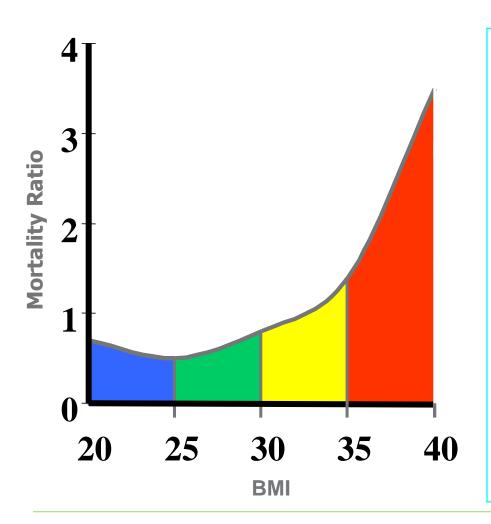
OBESITY IS COSTLY

 Medical costs associated with obesity were estimated @ \$147 billion

 Medical costs paid by third-party payors for people who are obese were \$1429 higher than those of normal weight



OBESITY IS DEADLY



 2nd leading cause of preventable death

Approximately 400,000 deaths/year

 Those afflicted with morbid obesity die 10 to 15 years earlier



WHAT CAUSES OBESITY?

Obesity is multifactorial:

- ✓ Energy In > Energy Out
- ✓ Genetic: 25–30%
- ✓ Endocrine related
- ✓ Environmental
- ✓ Metabolic



ENVIRONMENTAL CAUSES OF OBESITY

- Elevator
- Moving Sidewalk
- Escalator
- Computer Games
- Television
- Automobiles
- Riding Lawnmowers







OTHER CAUSES OF OBESITY

Low Cost Easy Available Foods

High Fat-Energy Dense Foods

Larger Food Servings



High Snack consumption



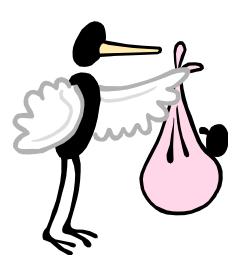
OBESITY @ WINCHESTER HOSPITAL

- Inpatients
- Outpatients
- Visitors
- Staff
- Adults
- Children



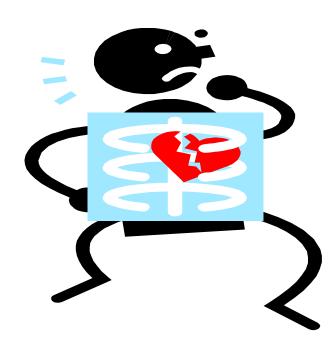
PATIENTS AFFECTED BY OBESITY @ Winchester Hospital Are-

- Admitted for...
 - Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery
 - Orthopedic surgery
 - Other surgery
 - Medical issues
 - Labor and delivery
 - Emergency Room



PATIENTS AFFECTED BY OBESITY @ Winchester Hospital Have-

- Testing...
 - Radiology
 - Phlebotomy
 - Cardiology testing
 - Pulmonary testing
 - Preadmission testing
 - Other



PERSONS AFFECTED BY OBESITY @

Winchester Hospital Come-

- Visiting...
 - Family
 - Friends
 - Cafeteria
 - Gift shop



CULTURE of SENSITIVITY: WORDS

Comments by staff can be hurtful, such as...

"You carry your weight well"

Or, for patients having weight loss surgery:

"You don't look like you need this surgery"

"You took the easy way out"

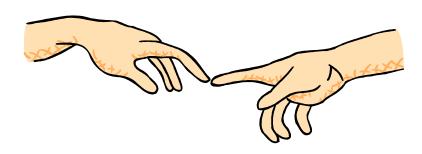


CULTURE of SENSITIVITY: GESTURES

Nonverbal gestures can be hurtful as well, such as...

 rolling of the eyes when caring for obese patients, or

lack of touch



How to be more sensitive to patients affected by obesity...

- Do not be judgmental—you do not know the patient's history
- Avoid language that places blame on patients
- Use respectful language
 - "Unhealthy weight"
 - "Excess weight"
- Use neutral terms such as weight and BMI
- Use people first language:
 - Instead of obese → "has obesity" or "with obesity" or "affected by obesity"



Other ways to be more sensitive to patients affected by obesity ...

- Maintain the patient's privacy
- Be careful in what you say
- Provide care in a positive manner
- Treat patients affected by obesity as you would want to be treated with:
 - Compassion
 - Empathy
 - Understanding
 - Genuine care



Other ways to be more sensitive to patients affected by obesity ...

- Involve significant others in care
- Support efforts that empower and support, rather than shame or stigmatize
- Assess coping patterns and explore strengths and resources
- Consult Social Services/ Pastoral Care/ Psychiatry if needed



RESPECT

PATIENT CARE MODEL

- R = Rapport (establish a foundation of trust, confidence & collaboration)
- **E** = Environment/Equipment (appropriate size equipment, gowns, lifting devices, etc...)
- **S** = Safety (build a culture of safety & security)
- **P** = Privacy (protect patient privacy & dignity)
- **E** = Encouragement (offer support & reassurance)
- **C** = Caring/Comparison (avoid blaming the victim)
- **T** = Tact (be aware of nonverbal signs, body language, tone of voice, etc...)



REMEMBER...

- Obesity is a disease
- People affected by obesity experience discrimination everyday
- People affected by obesity are not:
 - Lazy
 - Unintelligent



SUMMARY

As health care providers we need to...

- Have appropriate size equipment available to accommodate all patients, including those affected by morbid obesity
- Be respectful to patients
- Treat patients as we would like to be treated



QUESTIONS

- For more information about obesity, weight loss surgery and/or sensitivity awareness, please contact:
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 Practitioner

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Confirmation

 By completing this HealthStream Module I fully understand it is my responsibility to comply with this information as it is taught.



References

- Addressing Obesity Stigma in Health Care: Challenges, Remedies, and Implications for Bariatric Care (R. Puhl, 2014)
- American Society for Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery, Obesity Compendium
- Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery Accreditation and Quality Improvement Program, 2014
- National Association of Bariatric Nurses
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- Yale Rudd Center for Food Policy & Obesity, 2014

