

Physical activity and weight loss in the Healthy Weight Coaching, a 12-month online weight loss intervention

Isabel McCann¹, Anu Joki^{2,3}, Laura-Unnukka Suojanen², Mikko S. Venäläinen⁴, Kirsi H. Pietiläinen^{2,3}, Aila J. Ahola^{2,3}; ¹ University of South Florida Morsani College of Medicine, Tampa, FL, USA, ² Healthy Weight Hub, Abdominal Centre, Helsinki University Hospital and University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland, ³ Obesity Research Unit, Research Program for Clinical and Molecular Metabolism, Faculty of Medicine, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland, ⁴ Department of Medical Physics, Turku University Hospital and University of Turku, Turku, Finland

The Healthy Weight Coaching

- Online weight loss program
- 12 months
- One-on-one coaching with a healthcare professional
- Exercise, nutrition, stress-management strategies
- Available nationwide throughout Finland

Intro

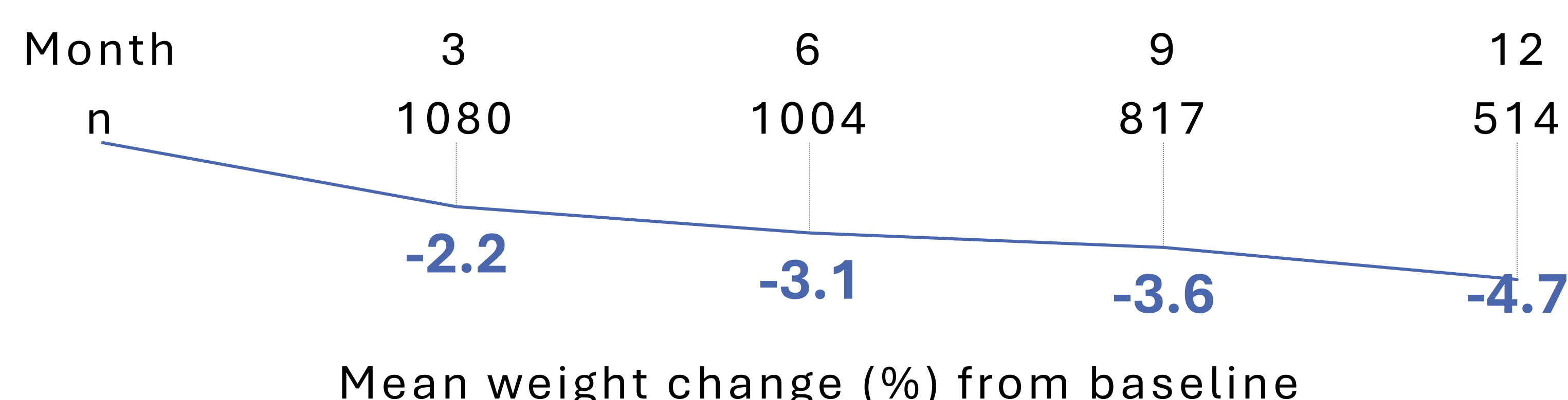
- Online weight loss interventions are **as effective** and **more accessible**, compared to in-person interventions^{1,2,3}
- The Healthy Weight Coaching
 - **Larger scale** and **longer duration** than similar studies
 - **Real-life**, non-randomized study

Study population

- Referred by physician
- N=1080
- Women: 86.3%
- Age, years: 51 (21–81)
- Baseline body mass index, kg/m²: 39.8 (26.5–72.5)

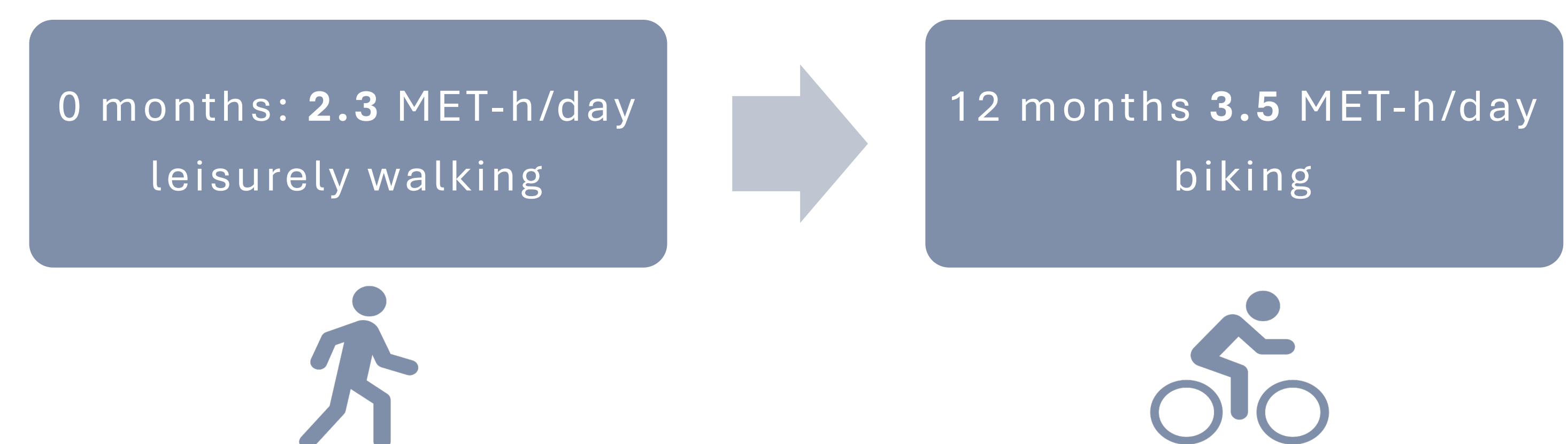
Weight Loss

- Self-reported data
- Mean weight loss at each time point
- **44%** (225/513) of participants with **clinically significant weight loss** (≥5%) at 12 months



Physical Activity

- Self-reported data
- Total physical activity: intensity (metabolic equivalent) x duration (hours) x frequency (days/year) ÷ 365 = MET-h/day
- Mean total **physical activity increased**



- Increasing total physical activity was **associated with greater weight loss**

Correlation with weight change, throughout the study

Total (Intensity*Duration*Frequency): B=-0.207 (95% CI: -0.287 to -0.127), P<0.001

- Increasing duration and frequency of physical activity were associated with weight loss; increasing intensity was not

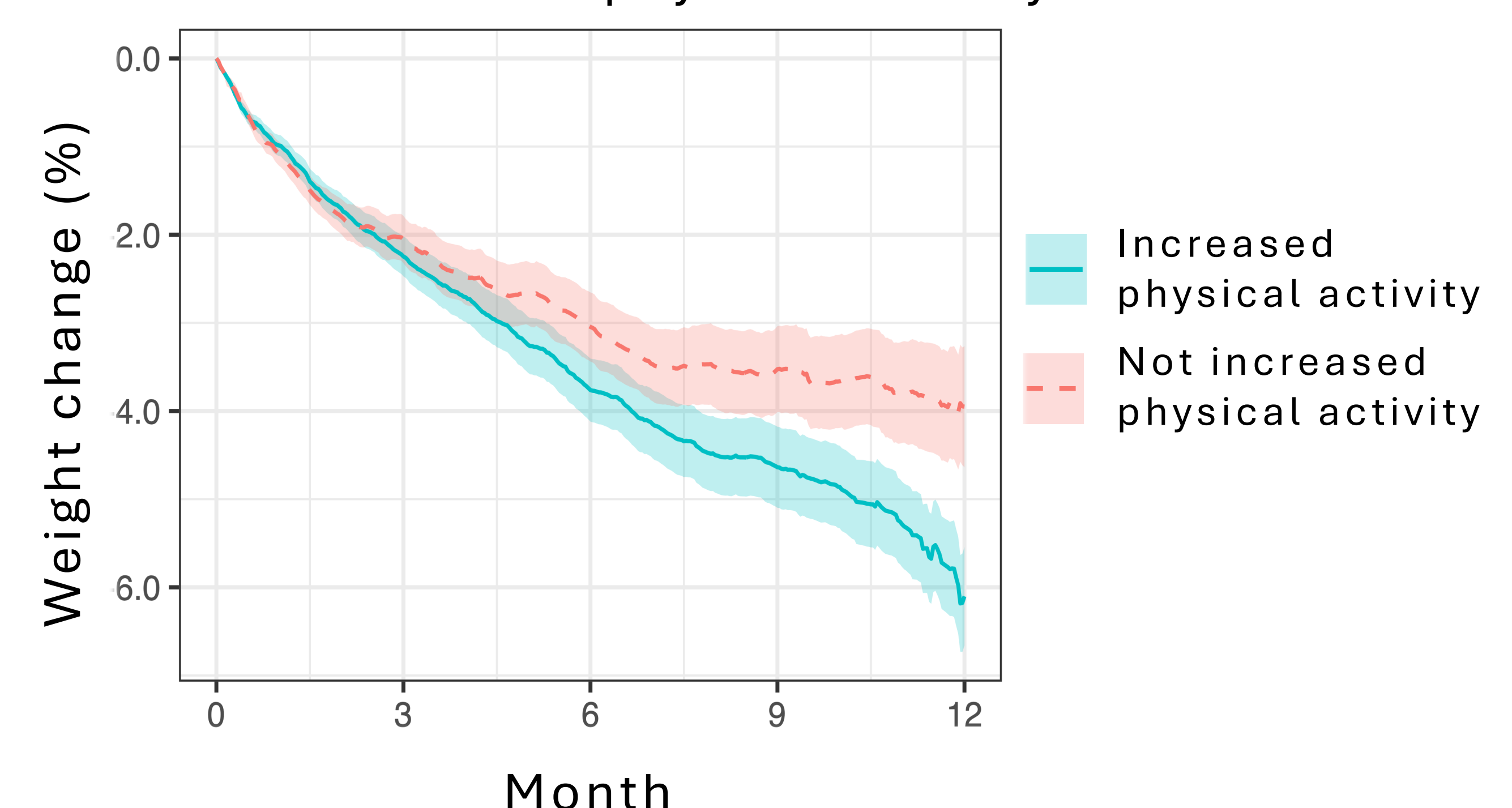
Correlation with weight change, throughout the study

Frequency: B=-0.004 (95% CI: -0.006 to -0.002), P<0.001

Duration: B=0.552 (95% CI: 1.180 to -0.023), P=0.041

- Participants who did increase physical activity (55%, 172/314) had **greater weight loss** at 12 months, compared to those who did not increase physical activity (6.1% vs. 4.0%, P=0.009)

Weight change (%) in increased physical activity vs not increased physical activity



In the online weight loss program:

Participants **increased physical activity** and **lost weight**

Increases in physical activity were associated with greater weight loss

References: 1. Jahangiry L, Farhangi MA, Shab-Bidar S, Rezaei F, Pashaei T. Web-based physical activity interventions: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. Public Health. 2017;152:36–46. 2. Lahtio H, Rintala A, Immonen J, Sjögren T. The Effectiveness of Physical Activity-Promoting Web- and Mobile-Based Distance Weight Loss Interventions on Body Composition in Rehabilitation Settings: Systematic Review, Meta-analysis, and Meta-Regression Analysis. J Med Internet Res. 2022;24(3):e25906. 3. Suojanen LU, Ahola AJ, Kupila S, Korpela R, Pietiläinen KH. Effectiveness of a web-based real-life weight management program: Study design, methods, and participants' baseline characteristics. Contemp Clin Trials Commun. 2020;19:100638. **Funding:** Research, Innovation & Scholarly Endeavors at USF Health, Morsani College of Medicine, Academy of Finland; Finnish Medical Foundation; Gyllenberg Foundation; Novo Nordisk Foundation; Finnish Diabetes Research Foundation; Paulo Foundation; Sigrid Jusélius Foundation; University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital; Government Research Funds.