

CONTACT NEMS 聯絡東北: (415) 391-9686 (650) 550-3923 (408) 573-9686 WWW.NEMS.ORG

WHAT CAUSES OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY?

- Unhealthy diet and lack of physical activity
- Genetics: it can run in families

If you are overweight or obese, your risks for the following diseases increase:

- Chronic Diseases (Hypertension, Heart disease, etc.)
- Sleep apnea and respiratory problems
- Gynecological problems (abnormal menses, infertility, etc.)

HOW DO I KNOW IF I AM OVERWEIGHT OR OBESIVE?

- **Adult Body Mass Index (BMI):**
 - It is a reliable estimate of body fat for most people
- **Waist Circumference:** assess abdominal fat content
The overweight BMI is between 25-29, and obese BMI is >30.

Are You at a Healthy Weight?

Body Mass Index (BMI). The healthiest BMI range for adults is 18.5 to 24.9.

HEIGHT (Feet and Inches)	WEIGHT (Pounds/Lbs)																			
	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250		
4' 8"	18	20	22	25	27	29	31	34	36	38	40	43	45	47	49	52	54	56		
4' 9"	17	20	22	24	26	28	30	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	48	50	52	54		
4' 10"	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52		
4' 11"	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	49	51		
5' 0"	16	18	20	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49		
5' 1"	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	45	47		
5' 2"	15	17	18	20	22	24	26	27	29	31	33	35	37	38	40	42	44	46		
5' 3"	14	16	18	19	21	23	25	27	28	30	32	34	36	37	39	41	43	44		
5' 4"	14	15	17	19	21	22	24	26	28	29	31	33	34	36	38	40	41	43		
5' 5"	13	15	17	18	20	22	23	25	27	28	30	32	33	35	37	38	40	42		
5' 6"	13	15	16	18	19	21	23	24	26	27	29	31	32	34	36	37	39	40		
5' 7"	13	14	16	17	19	20	22	24	25	27	28	30	31	33	35	36	38	39		
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Underweight

Healthy Weight

Overweight

Obese

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Please note that this information is not intended to diagnose health problems or to replace the advice of a health care professional.

North East Medical Services disclaims any liability for the decisions you make based on this information.

WHAT DO WE RECOMMEND?

- **Talk with your Doctor and Dietitian**
 - The best way to lose weight is to do it **slowly** (about 1 to 2 pounds per week). You are more likely to successfully keep the weight loss in the long term.
- **Physical Activities**
Moderate activity (your breathing and heart rate is faster but you can still carry on a conversation). Examples include:
 - Walking briskly (a 15-minute mile)
 - Muscle-strengthening activities on 2 or more days a week
 - Walk at least 30 minutes per day, for 5 days per week
- **Healthy Food Choices, try to:**
 - Don't skip meals. Eat meals regularly and watch portion sizes
 - Choose whole grains more often
 - Eat a mix of colorful vegetables each day because they provide different nutrients
 - Choose fresh fruit rather than fruit juice and canned fruit. Fruit juice is usually high in calories, sugar, and has little or no fiber
 - Use fats and oils sparingly. Olive oil, canola oil, avocados, nuts and fish provide fat that is healthier to the heart
 - Limit foods and beverages that are high in added sugars
 - Have low-fat, low-sugar snacks on hand as part of the meal plan

Sources:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

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甚麼因素造成過重和肥胖?

- 不健康的飲食和缺乏運動
- 遺傳因素

如果您過重或肥胖, 患以下疾病的風險會增加:

- 慢性疾病(高血壓, 心臟病等等)
- 睡眠呼吸暫停和其他呼吸問題
- 婦科問題(月經失調, 不育不孕等等)

我如何知道我是否超重或肥胖?

- 成人身體質量指數(BMI)**
 - 對大多數人來說, 這是一個估計體內脂肪值的可靠參考數據
- 腰圍:**評估腹部脂肪含量

過重的身體質量指數:25-29,

肥胖的身體質量指數:>30

您的體重健康嗎?

成年人的健康體質指數(BMI)範圍為 18.5 - 24.9

		體重(磅) (Pounds/ Lbs)																		
		80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	
(Feet and Inches) 身高(英尺)		4' 8"	18	20	22	25	27	29	31	34	36	38	40	43	45	47	49	52	54	56
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過輕

健康體重

超重

肥胖

我們有甚麼建議?

- 諮詢您的醫生和營養師
 - 減肥最好的方法是循序漸進(大約每個星期減 1 到 2 磅)。這樣您更可能長期維持穩定的體重。
- 運動
 - 中強度運動**
(您的呼吸和心跳率會加快, 但仍然可以繼續交談)。例子包括:
 - 快速步行 (15 分鐘完成 1 英里)
 - 每星期兩天或以上做肌肉加強運動
 - 每次至少步行 30 分鐘, 每週 5 天
- 選擇健康的飲食, 嘗試:
 - 定時進食和注意進食的份量
 - 多選擇全麥類食物
 - 每天吃不同顏色的蔬菜以攝取不同的營養成份
 - 選擇新鮮水果而非果汁或罐頭水果, 果汁通常含有較高的熱量和糖份, 而含有較少或零纖維
 - 有節制地使用脂肪和油。橄欖油, 芥花籽油, 牛油果, 堅果和魚的脂肪對心臟比較健康
 - 少選擇高糖份的食物和飲料
 - 選擇低脂肪, 低糖的零食作為飲食計劃的一部份

資料來源:

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