

Obesity in Lebanon: A National Problem

S. Mallat¹, A. Gerges Geagea², R. A. Jurjus³, A. Rizkallah¹, D. Oueidat⁴, M. Matar²,
J. Tawilah², A. Berbari¹, A. R. Jurjus^{4*}

¹Department of Internal Medicine, American University of Beirut Medical Center, Beirut, Lebanon

²Department of Health Education, Lebanese Health Society, Beirut, Lebanon

³Department of Anatomy and Regenerative Biology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, George Washington University, Washington DC, USA

⁴Department of Anatomy, Cell Biology and Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon

Email: sm104@aub.edu.lb, alicejurjus@gmail.com, rosalynej@gmail.com, alainrizkallah@gmail.com, aj00@aub.edu.lb, matarmike@hotmail.com, sooyemehr@hotmail.com, ab01@aub.edu.lb, do06@aub.edu.lb

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Abstract

Obesity is a major health problem, because of its relationship with serious medical illnesses and significant economic consequences. This article explores various factors and variables affecting the prevalence of obesity in Lebanon, to focus public health initiatives and medical interventions in the management of obesity. This study interviewed 593 subjects, of more than 20 years, from all governorates of Lebanon. The interview covered personal and demographic data, awareness, knowledge, attitude and practices towards obesity including diet and physical activity. Males' and females' percentages were 51.6% and 48.4%, respectively, and a young population profile was with 52.8% less than 40 years of age. The BMI index showed that 52.77% were obese with 70.6% males and 34.27% females. The great majority were educated. TV was the most used media outlet, 79.61% watching daily between 1 - 4 hours. Obesity was considered as the most important health problem by 27.6% and ranking the 5th after cancer, cardiovascular, smoking and HIV/AIDS. About two thirds considered it a risk factor for hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus and 80.27% for cardiovascular diseases. Interventions should include changes in diet habits whereby, approximately one third (33.5%) drink carbonated beverages on a daily basis and 50.76% eat fast food, with a lack of awareness about daily calories intake by 75.38%. About half of the population (56.32%) walks daily for 20 minutes. Most people favored behavioral and lifestyle modifications in management rather than medications and surgery (67.79%). This study provides baseline data regarding several aspects of an obesogenic environment, a major risk factor for several diseases including hypertension, diabetes and other non-communicable diseases. After describing the factors and variables affecting the prevalence of obesity, some suggestions for appropriate interventions are included, with the hope of reducing the health burden of obesity in Lebanon.

*Corresponding author.

Keywords

Obesity, Hypertension, Lebanon, Overweight

1. Introduction

Obesity, determined as body fat excess, is one of the most common health problems worldwide, with more than 600 million adults affected in 2014 [1]. Defined as a body mass index (BMI) ≥ 30 kg/m², its prevalence is increasing to various extents among countries. For example, the measured prevalence of adult obesity is 31% in the United States, 15% in Canada, and ranges from 30% to 70% in the Eastern Mediterranean region (EMR) [2]-[4].

Persons with a BMI between 25 and 29.9 are considered overweight and those with a BMI of 30 and above are obese. There are 3 classes of obesity: class I (BMI 30 - 34.9), class II (BMI 35 - 39.9), and class III (BMI 40 and above) [5] [6]. BMI is calculated either as weight in pounds divided by height in inches squared multiplied by 703, or as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared [6].

Most of the studies carried out to determine the prevalence of overweight and obesity in the EMR used the body mass index (BMI) as an indicator for obesity. It was concluded that overweight and obesity are a cause of concern not only among adults, but also among children and adolescents [7]-[9]. The worldwide prevalence of overweight and obesity among preschool children increased from 4.2% in 1990 to 6.7% in 2010 [10]. The United Nations (UN) sub-region of western Asia which includes many EMR countries, however, showed the highest prevalence of overweight and obesity; it increased from 3% in 1990 to 14.7% in 2010 and is projected to reach 29.1% by 2020 [10]. The prevalence of obesity among adolescents in several EMR countries has also been trending up, and exceeding that reported from other parts of the world, for example over 30% of adolescents in Kuwait and Bahrain are either overweight or obese as compared to 29% in Canada, 26% in Italy and 19.7% in Netherlands [11]. This trend applies to adults as well [11] [12].

Obesity is considered a major health problem in many countries because of its high prevalence, chronicity, causal relationship with serious medical illnesses, and economical consequences. It has been demonstrated that intentional weight loss delays and improves many of the medical complications associated with obesity [2] [5] [13]. Moreover, most of these benefits begin after only modest reductions of 5% of initial body weight [2].

Changes in lifestyle, dietary habits, physical activity and the social and cultural environment are associated with the occurrence of obesity [14] [15]. It is well documented that morbidity and mortality rates increase with increase in body weight [6] [12]. Many chronic, non-communicable diseases are positively associated with obesity like type 2 diabetes mellitus in particular, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases and some forms of cancer [6] [16] [17]. These are the main causes of morbidity and mortality in most countries of the EMR [4] [14].

Dietary habits have markedly changed in this region over the last few decades [4] [18]. People are consuming more fats, cholesterol and refined carbohydrates and less polyunsaturated fatty acids and dietary fibers especially because of the shift to westernized foods [4] [14] [18] [19]. Overall, a dramatic increase in daily caloric intake coupled with a sedentary lifestyle of most EMR communities has played a key role in the rise in obesity [4] [14] [18]-[20].

Socio-demographic factors have also played a pivotal role in determining the patterns of obesity. For instance, it has been shown that men are more likely than women to be obese in all the regions of the world except in the EMR. Obesity is more prevalent in women in all countries of this region [4] [14]. In Kuwait for example, 39% of men are obese as opposed to 53% of women [14]. Another study done in semi-urban areas in Jordan found that 32.7% of men were obese as opposed to 59.8% of females [21]. The same trend was seen in Lebanon where the prevalence of obesity was 14.5% vs. 18.8% for men and women respectively [22].

Income is an important indicator which is strongly associated with obesity [14] [23] [24]. It was shown that in general, obesity in the EMR increased among both men and women as per capita income of the country increased [14]. In addition, employment status might be associated with obesity. In general, studies from the EMR have found that women are more affected by this variable, with working women being less likely to be overweight than nonworking women [14] [25]. For example, one study found that in Saudi Arabia 55.9% of non-working women were obese [14]. Another study reported that the rate of obesity in unemployed women in Ku-

wait was 47% compared to 34% in employed women. In Saudi Arabia, the values were 79% and 53%, and in Tunisia 24% and 15% respectively [4].

Education level has been found to be associated with obesity. One study done in Spain, found that an inverse relationship exists between the BMI and education levels [26]. In Jordan, around 50% of women who had no or only elementary education are obese as opposed to around 20% in educated women [21]. An explanation may be the fact that a difference in educational level has been established in relation to knowledge about nutrition [26].

Other factors might directly or indirectly affect the prevalence of obesity, like physical activity, calories intake, diet habits, preferred management, lack of health awareness, and cultural conditions. All these variables have not been investigated enough in the EMR in general and in Lebanon in particular. Hence, this report is a first step to explore these factors in order to guide and focus public health initiatives and medical interventions intended to prevent and control obesity in Lebanon.

2. Methods

This is a cross sectional study conducted on a sample consisting of 600 interviewees who are twenty years or more covering all Governorates of Lebanon according to their respective population densities. The aim of the survey was to reach 95% confidence interval ($\pm 5\%$), so using Altman's normogram for sample size calculation yielded a sample size of 600. We achieved 98.8% (593 subjects) of this target. The data collected were coded, cleaned and analyzed using SPSSXVI.

The weight, height and waist circumference of the participants were measured. We used a questionnaire which was developed locally by the principal investigator, and covered the following: General information (*i.e.* location, consent, monitoring), individual characteristics and demographic data, Awareness about health problems, Knowledge and attitude towards obesity, physical activity, drinking and eating habits, obesity management.

3. Results

There were 51.6% ($n = 306$) males and 48.4% ($n = 287$) females leading to an overall male to female sex ratio equal to 1.06. The overall average age of the population was 39.17 ± 13.10 years, a profile more towards a relatively young population. For example, people between 20 - 29 years constitute 29.2% and those between 30 - 39 years constitute 23.6%.

More than half the respondents were married 58.68% ($n = 348$) while almost one third were single 34.74% ($n = 206$). Looking at these results by gender, more than two thirds of males 67.32% ($n = 206$) are married as opposed to almost half of the females 49.48% ($n = 142$).

In general, the respondents seemed to have a good education with a great majority of 97.47% ($n = 578$) of the population having gone to school and only 2.53% ($n = 15$) with no schooling. Consequently, 83% ($n = 488$) of the population were educated enough to read newspapers and magazines. Males and females seemed to have equal schooling chances with 98% ($n = 300$) vs. 97.47% ($n = 278$) respectively. The average years spent in school for the total population was 12.42 ± 4.83 years (*i.e.* passing the secondary schooling levels).

Males and females had similar proportions of employment with 51.6% ($n = 306$) and 48.4% ($n = 287$) respectively, and 18.7% ($n = 106$) were unemployed.

3.1. Use of Media

Data showed that 34.2% ($n = 203$) of respondents read newspapers every day. However, males read daily almost twice as much as females, 43.79% ($n = 134$) vs. 24.04% ($n = 69$) respectively.

More than half of the respondents (56.15%, $n = 333$) listen to the radio every day with similar frequencies between males and females. However, TV appears to be the most widely used media outlet on a daily basis with more than ninety percent of both males and females, 93.14% ($n = 285$) and 91.98% ($n = 264$) respectively. In addition, 79.61% ($n = 472$) watch TV 1 - 4 hours daily, an indication of sedentary lifestyle.

3.2. Body Mass Index

The overall BMI of the males and females was in the overweight range 26.37 ± 11.12 , with males a little bit higher (27.5 ± 4.6) than females (25.2 ± 15.23). On the other hand, the desired weight was in the normal ac-

ceptable weight range, an average of $23.83 + 9.41$ with $24.74 + 2.82$ in the males and a little less in the females $22.86 + 13.19$, **Table 1**.

A closer look at the data shows that almost half 52.77% ($n = 313$) of the respondents were in the overweight or obese range, with 70.6% ($n = 216$) and 34.27% ($n = 97$) for males and females respectively. The prevalence of obese subjects with a BMI > 30 was 18.16% ($n = 107$) with the percentage of males being more than double that of females, 24.86% ($n = 76$) vs. 10.82% ($n = 31$). There were also gender differences between different classes of obesity. 20.6% ($n = 63$) of males have class one obesity as opposed to 3 times less in females 7.32% ($n = 21$). The same trend was seen in Class II obesity with 3.28% ($n = 10$) and 1.4% ($n = 4$) for males and females respectively. This trend was reversed in Class IV obesity, **Table 1**.

3.3. Awareness about Obesity Health Problems

According to the respondents, the most important health problems in Lebanon were in decreasing order as follows: Cancer (61%), Heart diseases (51%), Smoking (40%), HIV/AIDS (31.5%), and Obesity (27.06%) followed by Cold (18.5%) and Allergy (15.77%).

Adult obesity, about a quarter of the population ranked fifth after cancer, heart diseases, smoking and HIV/AIDS. More than half (56.83%) considered obesity both a public and an individual health problem while only 22.77% considered it only a public issue.

3.4. Indicators of Obesity

Results also showed that 43.34% ($n = 257$) strongly agreed and a similar percentage of 44.69% ($n = 265$) simply agreed that overweight is the most important indicator of obesity. Together, these two groups make up 88.03%. On the other hand, the third 33.22% ($n = 197$) strongly agreed and 44.37% ($n = 275$) simply agreed to consider visceral fat as the most important indicator for obesity. Together, these two groups, amount to about 80% of the respondents.

3.5. Knowledge of Obesity as a Risk Factor for Many Diseases

Almost two thirds (64.08%, $n = 380$) of the respondents knew that obesity is a major risk factor for hypertension and almost one quarter (27.66%, $n = 164$) knew a little about it. The knowledge levels were somewhat less with Diabetes (57.34%). However, the great majority of respondents (80.27%, $n = 476$) knew that obesity has a negative impact on cardiac diseases, but much less on cancer (18.04%), **Table 2**.

Near half the people did not know of any effect of obesity on cancer (48.56% ($n = 288$)). Finally, most respondents either did not know or considered obesity to have a little effect on dementia, **Table 2**.

3.6. Public Interventions to Control Obesity

Data showed that almost 2/3 of the respondents strongly supported a media campaign (68.13% ($n = 404$)), school health education (67.45% ($n = 400$)) and more sports at schools (68.46% ($n = 406$)) to face the risks of obesity. Only a percentage of 5% or less was against all these interventions. Consequently, more than 95% supported government and public interventions to deal with obesity.

Table 1. Actual and desired BMI categories.

BMI Categories		<18.5		18.5 - 24.9		25 - 29.9		30 - 34.9		35 - 39.9		≥40		Total Average		Population Average
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Actual	No	1	12	89	174	140	66	63	21	10	4	3	6	27.5 ± 4.6	25.2 ± 15.2	26.4 ± 11.1
	%	0.3	0.2	29.1	60.6	45.8	23	20.6	7.3	3.3	1.4	1	2.1			
Desired	No	4	18	169	237	123	22	6	3	2	1	0	2	24.7 ± 2.8	22.9 ± 13.2	23.8 ± 9.4
	%	1.3	6.3	55.2	82.6	40.2	7.7	2	1.0	0.7	0.4	0	0.7			

3.7. Beliefs about Personal Lifestyle, Heredity and Environment

Almost half of the population (49.7%, $n = 295$) believed that diet and body activity determine obesity, while 30% chose heredity and genetic background, and 20% ($n = 119$) chose the environment. Hence, diet and body activity equaled the sum of all the other parameters put together without any significant difference between the males and females about these issues.

3.8. Daily Continuous Walking Duration

More than half of the respondents (56.32%, $n = 437$) walk continuously for more than 20 min per day, 21.41% ($n = 127$) walk for 20 - 30 min and about 34.91% ($n = 207$) walk continuously for more than 30 min. The average walking time per person was more than 15 - 20 min a day. Male percentages are higher for the longest duration of more than 30 min while Females are found in higher percentages for short walking durations, up to 20 min, 40.1% ($n = 125$) vs. 28.57% ($n = 82$) for males and females respectively, **Table 3**.

3.9. Diet

One third of the respondents (33.5%, $n = 199$) reported drinking carbonated beverages on a daily basis, the greatest majority of them take one or two drinks 21.92% ($n = 130$) and 8.6% ($n = 51$) respectively, while the rest (3.05%, $n = 18$) take 3 to 7 beverages a day. The intake of diet beverages is higher in females than males (28.91%, $n = 83$) vs. 15.03% ($n = 46$) respectively.

More than half the respondents (50.76%, $n = 301$) reported not eating fast food, almost equally divided between males 49.34% and females 52.26%. As for those who eat fast food, 23.1% ($n = 137$) do so at least once a week.

The greatest majority (75.38%, $n = 447$) did not know their daily calories intake, with slightly more in males than females, 79.41% ($n = 243$) vs. 71.08% ($n = 204$) respectively.

Table 2. Knowledge about obesity as a risk factor for diseases.

Category	A little		A lot		Do not know	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Hypertension	27.66	164	64.08	380	8.26	49
Diabetes	27.15	161	57.34	340	15.51	92
Cardiac diseases	16.02	95	80.27	476	3.71	22
Cancer	33.39	198	18.04	107	48.56	288
Dementia	27.82	165	5.9	35	66.38	393

Table 3. Daily continuous walking duration.

Time category	Total population		Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<5 min	46	7.75	19	6.2	27	9.47
5 - 10 min	48	8.1	20	6.5	28	9.75
10 - 15 min	62	10.45	29	9.47	33	11.5
15 - 20 min	99	16.7	45	14.70	54	18.81
20 - 30 min	127	21.41	65	21.24	62	21.6
>30 min	207	34.91	125	40.1	82	28.57
N/A	4	0.6	3	0.98	1	0.35
Total	593	100	306	100	287	100

3.10. Preferred Weight Loss Methods

Most people favored behavioral and lifestyle modifications rather than medications or surgical interventions. When asked about what they would do to control their weight, most of the respondents were in favor of diet and exercise (67.79% and 67.3% respectively) over other options, **Table 4**.

4. Discussion

This study provides baseline data in Lebanon regarding several aspects of obesity, which impairs the quality of life and is emerging as a major risk factor for several diseases of public health significance like hypertension, diabetes, heart disease and several types of cancer [6] [12] [16] [17] [27] [28].

The results from this national population-based study showed that the average BMI of the total population is in the overweight category $26.37 + 11.12 \text{ kg/m}^2$ with males having slightly higher weights than females (27.5 kg/m^2 vs. 25.2 kg/m^2 respectively). This is consistent with previously published data and constitutes a warning sign that must be seriously dealt with before reaching more severe levels [22] [29]-[33].

The prevalence of overweight in the population is 53.5%, with more males in this category than females (70.6% vs. 34.27% respectively). In addition, the prevalence of obesity is 18.16% based on a BMI of >30 with more obese males than females (24.86% vs. 10.95%, respectively). However, the trend of having more overweight and obese males than females is opposite to that reported from Lebanon and most neighboring countries in recent years [4] [14] [21] [22]. One of the reasons might be a higher proportion of single women in Lebanon compared to neighboring countries. This could contribute to lower rates of obesity in Lebanese women since single women are more likely to be employed, and employment has been associated with lower weight, because of a more active lifestyle [25] [26]. This coupled with our sociocultural trends that associate slenderness with good looks, as opposed to neighboring countries where “plumpness” is considered healthy and attractive [22], might play an additional role in the lower incidence of obesity seen in Lebanese women. Our data show that the percentages of single and employed Lebanese women are 41.46% and 48.4% respectively, however data from neighboring countries is lacking hence more studies are needed for comparison.

Another finding in our survey was the dissatisfaction of the respondents with their present state and their desire to have a lesser weight, which forms the basis for the calculation of the desired body mass index (DBMI) which is $23.83 + 9.41 \text{ kg/m}^2$ for the whole population, with a higher DBMI in males than females ($24.74 + 2.8 \text{ kg/m}^2$ vs. $22.86 + 13.19 \text{ kg/m}^2$, respectively). This desire to have a lower BMI which is within the normal range seems promising from public health and medical perspectives since it might indicate that this population will readily accept interventions to prevent and control obesity.

Awareness is essential in fighting obesity, and mass media exposure may be considered of special relevance because it does help in campaigns to reach the largest possible portion of the population, since TV is watched by more than 90% of the Lebanese people. Health programs on TV's are generally popular. Hence this media outlet should be used to a greater extent by future health education campaigns related to obesity. The respondents know partly about the seriousness of obesity as a very important health issue. They consider it as the most important health issue only after four other important problems in a decreasing order: cancer, cardiovascular diseases, smoking and HIV/AIDS. In addition, a number of subjects don't consider adult obesity a health problem

Table 4. Preferred methods of weight loss.

Category	Total (Yes)		Males (Yes)		Females (Yes)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1) Diet to lose weight	402	67.79	219	71.57	183	63.76
2) Exercise	399	67.3	211	68.95	188	65.51
3) Hypnotherapy	37	6.3	15	4.9	22	7.67
4) Medication use	138	23.23	67	21.9	71	24.74
5) Liposuction	99	16.7	32	10.46	67	23.35
6) Surgery (bariatric)	43	7.25	15	4.9	28	9.76

at all but rather a beauty problem and some even consider it only a minor problem (12.5% and 11.88% respectively). On the other hand, the majority of the respondents know that obesity is a risk factor that increases substantially the risk of diabetes, hypertension and heart diseases (57.34%, 64.08% and 80.27% respectively). This area should be further emphasized in awareness campaigns by stressing the negative health consequences of obesity.

Eating and drinking habits that include intake of carbonated beverages and fast foods are among the most important causes of the continuous rise in obesity. Three quarters of the respondents drink carbonated beverages with diet beverages being more popular in females than males (28.91% vs. 15.03% respectively). In addition, almost half of the respondents eat fast food at least once a week with a quarter eating between two to six fast food meals weekly. More males consume fast food than females. These results indicate that females are more diet oriented than males which could also partly explain the difference in obesity prevalence between the two genders. Furthermore, there is a very low awareness of caloric intake by the respondents, since around three quarters of the respondents (75.38%) could not approximate their daily caloric intake. This lack of awareness about caloric intake is surprising in an educated population, and should be much better addressed and promoted.

In line with considering obesity a public or an individual issue, the vast majority of respondents (~95%) strongly support one of several public or governmental interventions. Hence, around two thirds (67.3%) are strongly supportive of government-sponsored media campaigns that warn the public about the health risks of obesity. However when asked about personal parameters that determine obesity, half of the respondents believe that hereditary and environmental factors are the most important as opposed to diet and body activity. This means that a significant part of the population is passive and lacks awareness vis-à-vis modifiable determinants of obesity. Personal lifestyle factors should be further emphasized.

Professional societies recommend 150 min of brisk walking per week for people with excess fat mass, which is more than 20 min of walking per day [5] [34]. Only 56.32% of the respondents reported walking daily for more than 20 min. Furthermore, a significant proportion of the Lebanese population watches TV for hours daily. These are indicators of a sedentary lifestyle and are major contributors to the prevalence of obesity. Hence, our population should be pushed to become much more active.

Of the several practices recommended to control and prevent obesity, the respondents preferred lifestyle modifications like diet and exercise over interventions like medications and bariatric surgery (23.23% and 7.25% respectively). This attitude is encouraging because lifestyle modification are always the preferred first step in managing obesity before resorting to other interventions. However, it is notable that women are more supportive of liposuction and surgery to reduce weight, probably for cosmetic rather than medical reasons, since these methods yield faster results. Therefore, the long term benefits of a healthy lifestyle should be further stressed, particularly for women.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, our study sheds light on several factors and variables (Figure 1) related to the prevalence of obesity

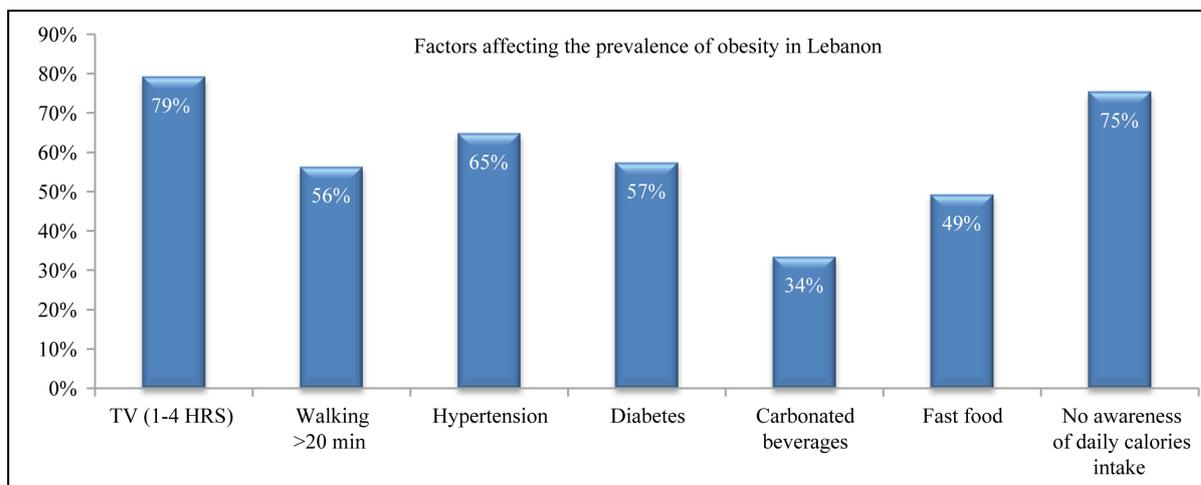


Figure 1. Factors and variables affecting the prevalence of obesity in Lebanon.

in Lebanon and ranks this country among overweight nations. Gaps in knowledge and awareness were also identified, in addition to the interventions that are more likely to be accepted by the population. Its importance lies in its potential to direct healthcare professionals and focus their efforts to control and prevent the development of obesity and possibly identify and beat pre-existing obesity in children and adolescents, thus reducing the risk of mortality and morbidity due to non-communicable diseases and decreasing the negative psychosocial effects of obesity.

Disclosure

The authors affirm that there is no conflict of interest that could be perceived to bias the work, making know all financial support or any personal connections.

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