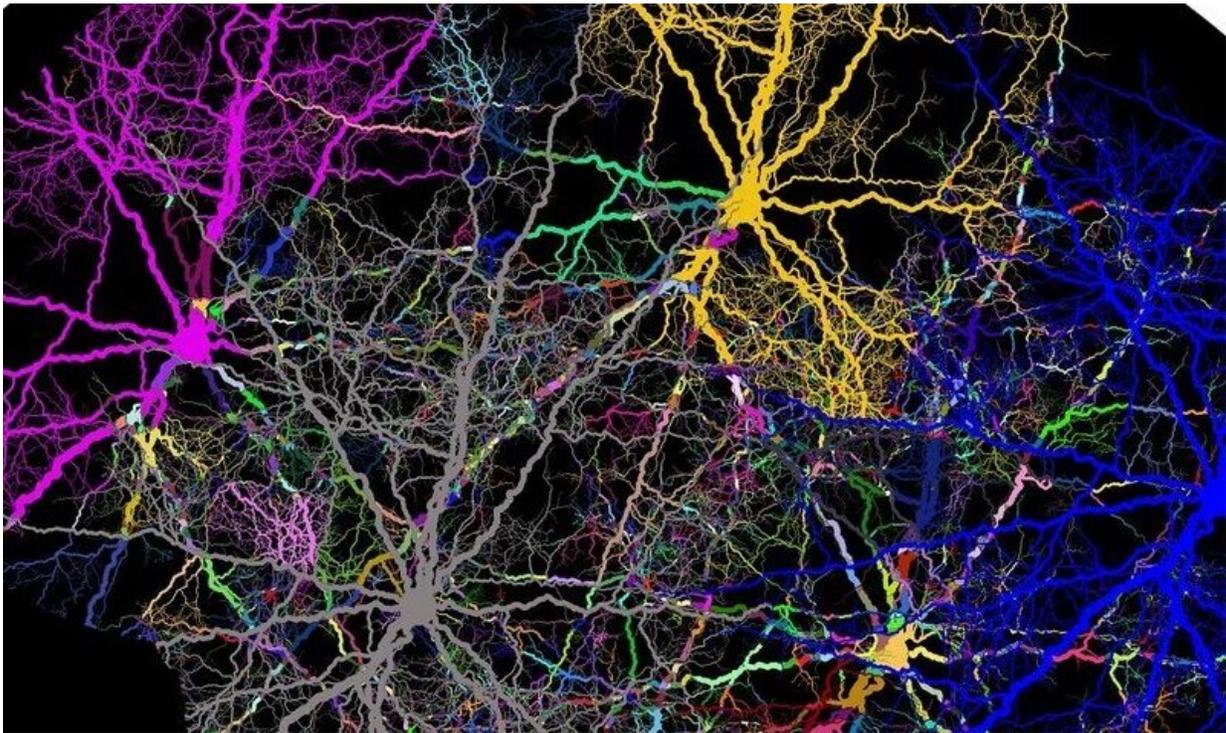


Body weight has surprising, alarming impact on brain function

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Credit: Pixabay/CC0 Public Domain

As a person's weight goes up, all regions of the brain go down in activity and blood flow, according to a new brain imaging study in the *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*.

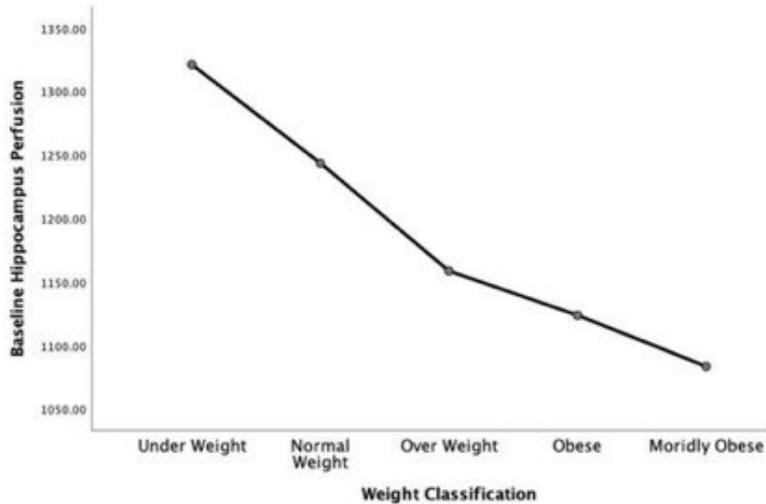
One of the largest studies linking obesity with [brain dysfunction](#),

scientists analyzed over 35,000 functional neuroimaging scans using single-photon emission computerized tomography (SPECT) from more than 17,000 individuals to measure blood flow and brain activity. Low cerebral blood flow is the #1 brain imaging predictor that a person will develop Alzheimer's disease. It is also associated with depression, ADHD, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, [traumatic brain injury](#), addiction, suicide, and other conditions.

"This study shows that being overweight or obese seriously impacts [brain activity](#) and increases the risk for Alzheimer's disease as well as many other psychiatric and cognitive conditions," explained Daniel G. Amen, MD, the study's lead author and founder of Amen Clinics, one of the leading brain-centered mental health clinics in the United States.

Striking patterns of progressively reduced blood flow were found in virtually all regions of the brain across categories of underweight, normal weight, overweight, obesity, and morbid obesity. These were noted while participants were in a resting state as well as while performing a concentration task. In particular, [brain areas](#) noted to be vulnerable to Alzheimer's disease, the temporal and [parietal lobes](#), hippocampus, posterior cingulate gyrus, and precuneus, were found to have reduced [blood flow](#) along the spectrum of weight classification from [normal weight](#) to overweight, obese, and morbidly obese.

Figure 3: Areas of Obesity Related Hypoperfusion in Brain Regions Vulnerable to Alzheimer’s Disease: Hippocampus

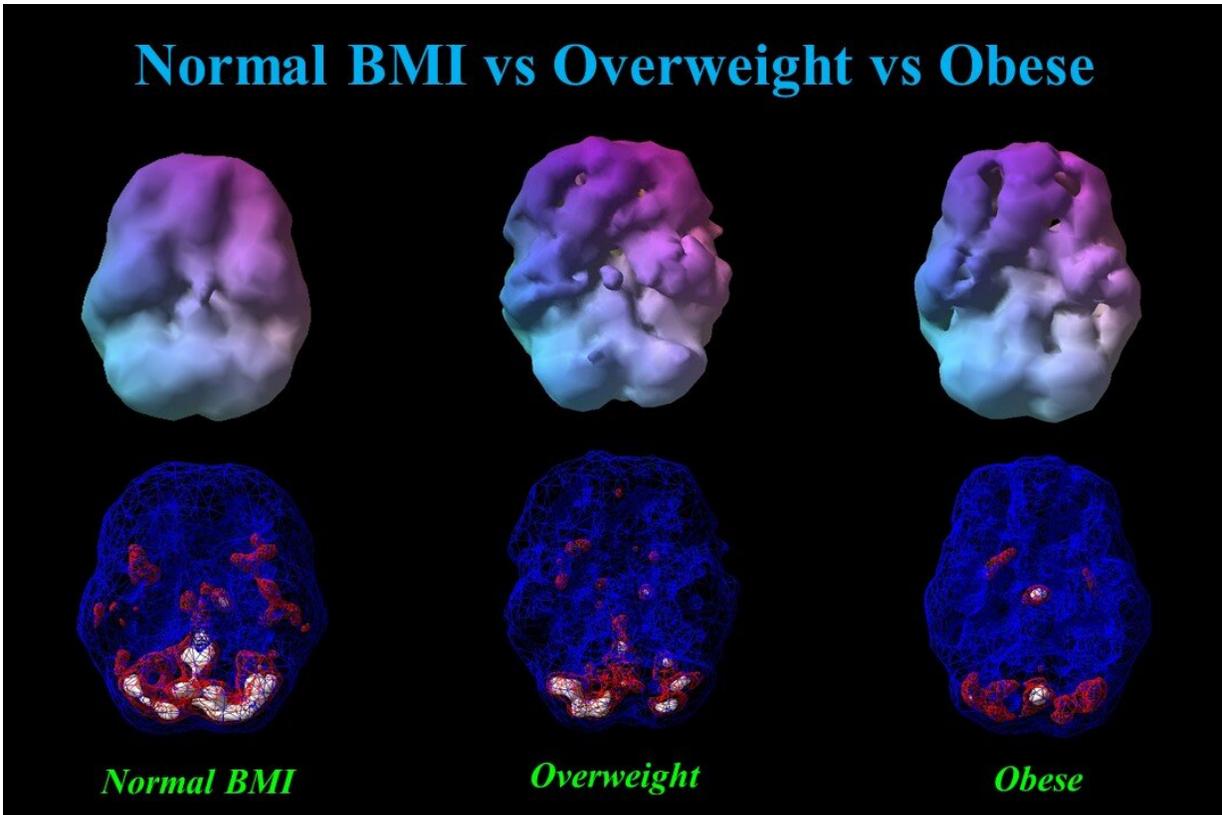


Areas of obesity-related hypoperfusion in brain regions vulnerable to Alzheimer's disease: Hippocampus. Credit: Amen Clinic

Considering the latest statistics showing that 72% of Americans are overweight of whom 42% are obese, this is distressing news for America's mental and cognitive health.

Commenting on this study, George Perry, Ph.D., Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease* and Semmes Foundation Distinguished University Chair in Neurobiology at The University of Texas at San Antonio, stated, "Acceptance that Alzheimer's disease is a lifestyle disease, little different from other age-related diseases, that is the sum of a lifetime is the most important breakthrough of the decade. Dr. Amen and collaborators provide compelling evidence that obesity alters blood supply to the brain to shrink the brain and promote Alzheimer's disease.

This is a major advance because it directly demonstrates how the brain responds to our body."



3-D renderings of blood flow averaged across normal BMI (BMI = 23), overweight (BMI = 29), and obese (BMI = 37) men, each 40 years of age. Credit: Amen Clinic

This study highlights the need to address obesity as a target for interventions designed to improve brain function, be they Alzheimer disease prevention initiatives or attempts to optimize cognition in younger populations. Such work will be crucial in improving outcomes across all age groups.

Although the results of this study are deeply concerning, there is hope.

Dr. Amen added, "One of the most important lessons we have learned through 30 years of performing functional brain imaging studies is that brains can be improved when you put them in a healing environment by adopting brain-healthy habits, such as a healthy calorie-smart diet and regular exercise."

More information: Daniel G. Amen et al, Patterns of Regional Cerebral Blood Flow as a Function of Obesity in Adults, *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease* (2020). [DOI: 10.3233/JAD-200655](https://doi.org/10.3233/JAD-200655)

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