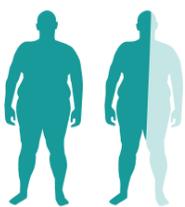


Obesity Impact on Quality of Treatment

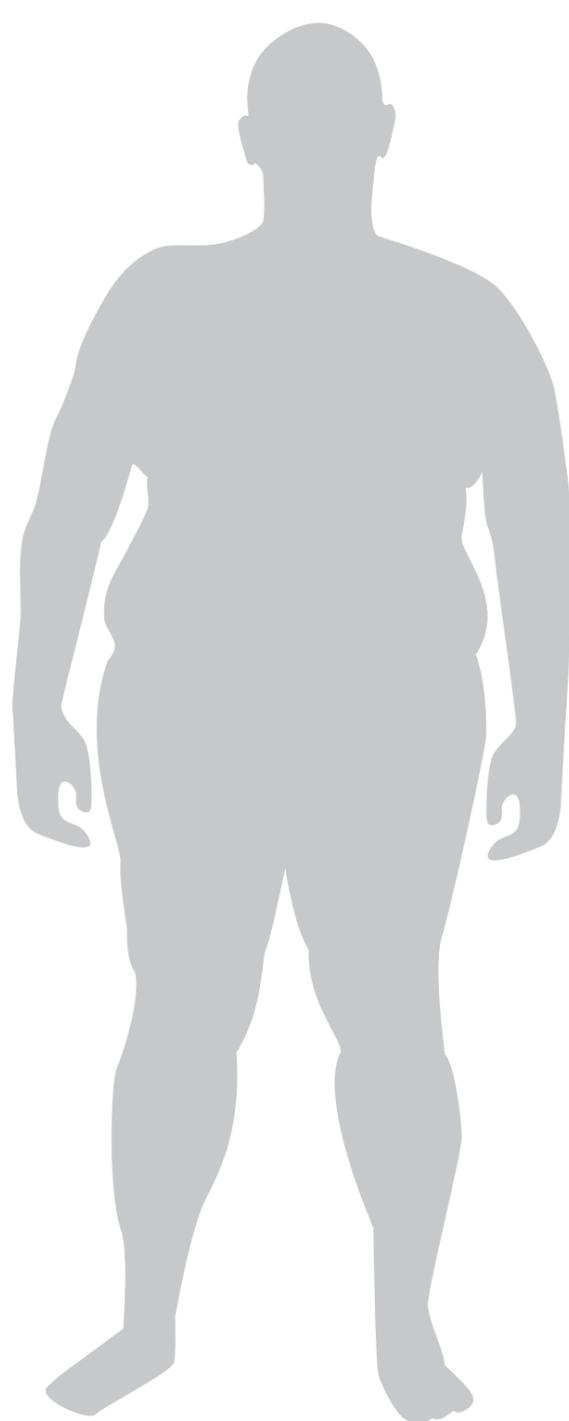
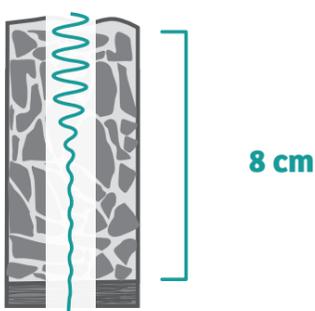
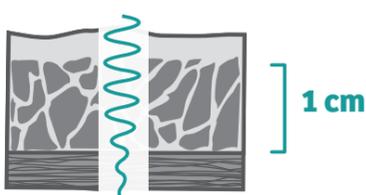
A recent study found that obese patients are



1.65X

more likely than others to have significant undiagnosed medical conditions¹

The amount of tissue on a patient's body can **negatively affect the quality of the image coming from a scanner.**²



Accurate and timely diagnoses are vital as obesity is linked to increase risk of:⁴

certain types of cancer
fatty liver disease
heart disease and strokes
high blood pressure
type 2 diabetes
sleep apnea
kidney disease
pregnancy problems



87% of adults with diabetes are overweight or obese⁵



Almost 50% of all cancers in patients younger than 65 were associated as overweight and obese⁶

Know the trend

100 million Americans are obese⁷



This means **39.6%** of the American population is obese⁵



Nearly **8 percent** of adults are extremely obese (BMI greater than or equal to 40.0)⁸



Obesity levels are expected to be around **47%** by 2030⁹

7% of all deaths globally were caused by obesity in 2015¹⁰

In addition to delayed or misdiagnoses due to poor diagnostic tools and imaging, bias affects how doctors treat overweight and obese patients.

Habitual under-dosing of overweight patients receiving antibiotics and chemotherapy¹¹

Frequently spend less time with obese patients and fail to refer them for diagnostic tests¹²

Categorically refuse to give knee or hip replacements⁸

Recognize the industry problems:

The healthcare and diagnostics industry must adapt to diagnose and treat the increasing portion of the population that is considered obese

Not only is this population increasing, but they are also at a higher risk for a range of health conditions and diseases including certain cancers, fatty liver and stroke

While there are various challenges ranging from technical issues to social biases, the healthcare industry could greatly improve by better serving this portion of the population

¹ <https://www.webmd.com/diet/obesity/news/20170803/fat-shaming-patients-can-cause-real-harm>

² <http://www.diagnosticimaging.com/practice-management/challenges-imaging-obese-patients>

³ <https://pubs.rsna.org/doi/full/10.1148/rg.313105138>

⁴ <https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/weight-management/health-risks-overweight>

⁵ <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pdfs/data/statistics/national-diabetes-statistics-report.pdf>

⁶ <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/2656710>

⁷ <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/2676543>

⁸ <https://stateofobesity.org/obesity-rates-trends-overview/>

⁹ <https://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/Obesity-Update-2017.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/Obesity-Update-2017.pdf>

¹¹ https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa1614362?query=featured_home

¹² <http://www.apa.org/news/press/releases/2017/08/fat-shaming.aspx>

¹³ <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/26/health/obese-patients-health-care.html?action=click&module=RelatedCoverage&pgtype=Article®ion=Footer>