

## 授課講師學經歷

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課程名稱(主題)	產後肥胖與健康危害
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## 授課內容摘要

女性肥胖是一個重要的健康課題，與男性比較，對身體健康與心理健康的影響更甚，牽連生育功能與下一代健康，各種的特殊議題包含懷孕生產問題、胎兒併發症問題、多囊性卵巢症候群、停經期婦女肥胖議題與婦女癌症。所以女性肥胖的問題不只是身材外表而已。女性一生中易胖時期有三：青春期、懷孕、與更年期，其中以產後肥胖更常為可怕夢魘，減肥門診中不乏一次懷孕胖10-20公斤之個案。

產後肥胖定義為生產後6周體重仍比孕前多10%以上者稱之。一般孕婦懷孕期間理想體重增加以10-12公斤為標準，但台灣孕婦平均增加15-20公斤，足足比標準多了5-8公斤，且多出來的重量並非全長在胎兒身上，大多胖在母體。台灣某醫學中心統計產後六週，體重超過孕前10%者佔93%，而其中體重超過20%者佔58%。由此得知，台灣地區的婦女肥胖問題與懷孕所導致的肥胖問題息息相關。

產後肥胖所造成的健康危害，除了一般肥胖之危害如高血壓、高血糖、高尿酸、高血脂、脂肪肝、代謝症候群、腦中風、心臟病、痛風、某些癌症...外，肥胖於女性更顯心理危害體重過重的女性深感社會壓力，英國研究肥胖者精神疾病的共病現象，肥胖者憂鬱分數增加48%，焦慮分數增加56%，暴食症分數增加11.5%，22%有eating disorders，生活品質得分減少30%。年輕肥胖的女性較男性容易有憂鬱情緒。還有不孕症、易流產、易畸胎...等生殖危害。衛生署統計顯示，35%的不孕原因來自於女性，其中包括因產後過度肥胖引發荷爾蒙失調而造成的續發性不孕。婦科臨床上發現「多囊性卵巢症候群」患者除了有肥胖、月經稀少（排卵不正常、不排卵）以及不孕症外，即使懷孕後也會呈現較高的流產率，高血壓、糖尿病的機率也比一般孕婦高，生殖危害明顯，治療上也較為困難。

美國一項針對795位孕婦追蹤至產後半年，體重平均增加1.7公斤。其中540位長期追蹤產後體重變化的研究發現，產後8-10年的體重平均增加6.3公斤，但孕期增重少於建議量者平均增加4.1kg，孕期增重符合建議量者平均增加6.5kg，孕期增重多於建議量者平均增加8.4kg；產後六個月減輕所有體重者，追蹤8-10年後體重增加較少(2.4 vs 8.3kg)。因此國內外普遍將產後六個月訂為減重黃金期，若懷孕增加的體重無法在這段時間內減輕，將造成長期肥胖。

由以上論述可知，婦女產後肥胖之健康危害多，包含各種生理、心理、及生殖危害，女性朋友不可不慎，而最重要的防治策略為：孕前嚴控體重勿超重、孕期體重勿增加過多、而產後則要掌握產後半年的減重黃金期。

# 產後肥胖與慢性疾病



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## 理想的孕期體重上升幅度

- 第一孕程：2公斤
- 第二孕程：4公斤
- 第三孕程：6公斤
  
- 台灣孕婦平均體重上升15-20公斤

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## 年齡與肥胖之關係

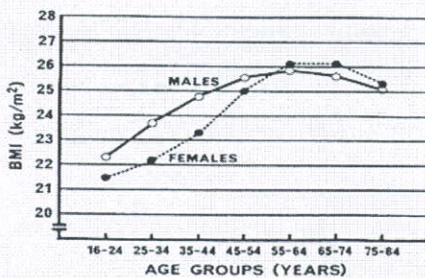


Figure 2 Mean BMI in different Swedish age groups. [Derived from Statistics Sweden 1980-1981 by Kuskowska-Wolk and Rössner (20).]

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## 女性體重增加的三個時機

- (1) 青春發育期
- (2) 懷孕期
- (3) 更年期

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## 肥胖對女性的影響

- 高血壓、高血糖、高尿酸、高血脂、脂肪肝炎
- 代謝症候群
- 腦中風、心臟病、痛風、某些癌症
- ...
- 不孕症
- 易流產
- 易畸胎

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## 產前產後的體重控制策略

- 懷孕前：控制理想體重，以免不孕
- 懷孕時：管控理想體重上升幅度
- 生產後：掌握減重黃金期產後6個月

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## 產後肥胖 一女性的夢魘

- Weight gain associated with pregnancy 0.5 ~ 3.8 kg up to 2.5y of follow-up by study report.

Linne Y et al. Weight development over time in parous women-The SPAWN study-15 years follow up. Int J Obes 2003

- 73% of Pts in Swedish obesity unit have reported average weight gains > 10 kgs

Rossner S. pregnancy, weight cycling, and weight gain. Int J Obes 1992;16:145-7

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## 懷孕前後之體重變化-瑞典

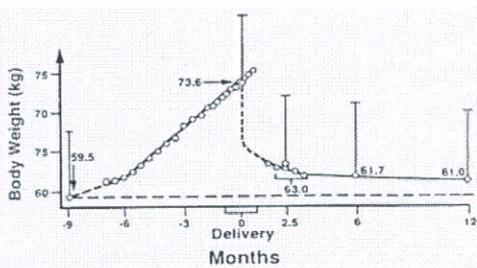


Figure 3 Body weight changes in 1423 Swedish women from conception until 12 months postpartum (kg ± SD). Dashed line shows mean prepregnancy weight. (From Ref. 31.)

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## 生產數與肥胖之關係

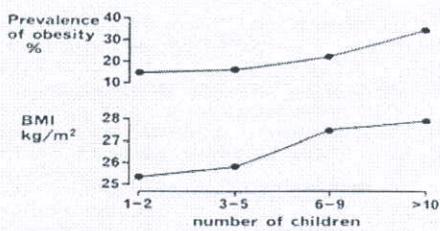


Figure 1 Relationship between body weight and parity (From Ref. 19.)

Heliövaara M et al. Parity and obesity. J epidemiol Commu health 1981;35:197-199

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## Institute of Medicine (IOM) guideline about pregnancy-related weight gain and retention

Keppel KG et al. Am J Public Health 1993;83:1100-3.

pre-gravid BMI	Suggest weight gain during pregnancy
< 19.8	12.5 to 18 kg
19.8~ 26	11.5 to 16 kg
26~ 29	7 to 11.5 kg
> 29	At least 6 kg

Weight gain in accordance with the guidelines is associated with optimal birth weight and obstetric outcomes.

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## 產婦足月時體重增加之來源

Table 2 Weight Increase (Including Fluid Retention) in Various Tissues at Full Term

	Weight (g)	Fluid weight (g)
Fetus	3,300	2340
Placenta	650	540
Amniotic fluid	800	790
Uterus	900	740
Mammary glands	400	300
Blood	1,300	1100
Extracellular fluid	1,200	1200
Other tissues (mainly fat)	3,950	1000
Total	12,500	8010

Source: From Ref. 28.

胎兒長大、羊水增多、胎盤增大、子宮增大、乳房增重、血液及組織液增多、母體脂肪增加。脂肪增加的幅度在3-6公斤之間

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## 懷孕期間過度增重與不良新生兒結果之關係

Stotland NE et al. Obstet Gynecol 2006;108:635-43.

- Material : 20465 non-diabetic, term, singleton births.
- Method: retrospective cohort study
- Results:
  - BW gain above the IOM suggestion was 43.3%
  - BW gain less than the IOM suggestion was 20.1%
  - Adverse neonatal outcome associated with more weight gain during pregnancy (comparing subjects within IOM suggestion)
    - low 5 minutes Apgar score (Adjusted OR 1.33)
    - Seizure (AOR 6.5)
    - Hypoglycemia (AOR 1.52)
    - Polycythemia (AOR 1.44)
    - Meconium aspiration syndrome (AOR 1.79)
    - Large for gestational age (AOR 1.98)
  - Less weight gain than IOM guidelines: small for gestational age

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## 產後瘦身的黃金期

Rooney BL et al. Obstet Gynecol 2002

- 795位追蹤至產後半年，體重增加1.7公斤
- 其中540位婦女，追蹤產後8-10年後體重，平均增加 6.3 kg。
  - 孕期增重少於建議量者平均增加 4.1 kg。
  - 孕期增重符合建議量者平均增加 6.5 kg。
  - 孕期增重多於建議量者平均增加 8.4 kg。
- 產後六個月減輕所有體重者，追蹤8-10年後體重增加較少 (2.4 vs 8.3kg)。
- 哺乳>12周, 2-12周, 及<2周 在8-10年後體重平均增加4.2, 6.8, 及 7.6公斤
- 產後參加有氧運動者長期體重增加較少(4.5 vs 6.7公斤)

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## 產後瘦身的黃金期

Rooney BL et al. Obstet Gynecol 2002

Table 2. Average Short- and Long-Term Weight Change by Subject Characteristics

Characteristics	Short-term weight change (kg) <sup>a</sup>	#	Long-term weight change <sup>b</sup>	P
Average change	1.7	61	6.8	61
BMI, prepregnancy				68
Underweight	2.4	58	7.3	
Normal weight	1.2		5.0	
Overweight	1.5		4.1	
Obese	1.4		7.8	
Weight gain, kilograms		69		72
Less than recommended	-0.61		1.1	
Recommended	1.8		6.3	
More than recommended	1.2		8.1	
Weight loss by 6 months		NA	2.1	61
Retained some pregnancy weight			8.3	
Postpartum weight follow-up for long-term follow-up		21		66
1	1.1		6.0	
2	2.2		5.7	
all	1.6		5.8	
Duration of breastfeeding		62		61
0 thru 1 hr per day for 2 wk postpartum	1.5		7.6	
More than 2 and 12 wk postpartum	2.1		4.8	
More than 12 wk	1.7		4.2	
Postpartum participation in aerobic exercise		72		63
Yes	1.9		4.3	
No	1.7		6.2	
Smoking status, prepregnancy		61		62
Yes	0.3		5.0	
No	2.0		8.5	

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## The SPAWN study

Stockholm pregnancy and women's Nutrition  
Linne Y et al. Obesity Research 2004

- The effect of pregnancy in long-term weight development
- 2342 pregnant women lived in Stockholm were invited to participate a postpartum body weight follow up study in 1984-1985. Finally, 1423 completed 1 year study. Among the 1423 participants, 563 completed the follow up 15 years later.
- Results:
  - Pre-pregnant overweight women didn't gain more weight during pregnancy or retain more weight at 1 year follow up
  - High weight gainer retained more weight at the 1 and 15 years follow up
  - 56% high weight gainer during pregnancy ended up in the high weight retainer group.
  - High weight retainers at 1-year follow up had gained more during pregnancy and retained it at 15-year follow up.

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## The SPAWN study

Stockholm pregnancy and women's Nutrition  
Linne Y et al. Int J Obes 2008

- Weight development overtime in parous women (563 completer)
- they were divided to 2 groups: BMI < 25 before pregnancy and remained normal BMI, BMI < 25 before pregnancy and had become overweight at 15y follow-up. (27.5 vs 22.5)
- Differences between the 2 groups
  - higher BMI before pregnancy (22.3 vs 20.5)
  - More weight gain during pregnancy (16.3 vs 13.6 kgs)
  - Less weight loss 1y postpartum
  - Less breast feeding
  - More weight gain since before pregnancy and 1y postpartum
  - More weight gain from 1y follow up to 15 years follow up (11.1 vs 4.5 kgs)
  - More weight gain from before pregnancy up to 15y follow up
  - Higher weight at 15y of follow up
  - Higher BMI at 15y follow up

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## The SPAWN study

Stockholm pregnancy and women's Nutrition  
Amanda RA et al. Obesity 2007

- Does excess pregnancy weight gain constitute a major risk for increasing long-term BMI ?
- Weight increase form baseline to 15y follow up
  - < IOM guideline: 6.2 kgs
  - Within IOM guideline: 6.7 kgs
  - > IOM guideline: 10.0 kgs
- Women who gained excessive weight during pregnancy had an increase of 0.72 kg/m<sup>2</sup> in long term BMI compared with women who gained within IOM recommendation.
- Healthcare providers should give women appropriate advice for controlling weight gain during pregnancy and weight loss postpartum.

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## 台灣孕婦之體重上升

Huang (CGMH) Midwifery 2008

- 810→602份有效回收問卷
- 懷孕期體重上升(gestational weight gain, GWG)
  - UW, NW, OW, OB group: 14.4, 14.4, 13.1, 11.2 kgs
- 平均BMI: 產前 21.5 ± 3.3→產後6個月 22.5 ± 3.4 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- BMI ≥23: 產前 18.3% →產後6個月 27.6%
- 生產後6個月體重殘留(postpartum weight retention, PMR)
  - UW, NW, OW, OB group: 3.3, 2.6, 1.7, -0.3 kg
- PMR最重要的預測因子為GWG, pre-pregnancy weight, 及 perceived body image satisfaction

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## 產後肥胖的定義

- 產後六週，如果體重超過懷孕前體重的**10%**即定義作產後肥胖。
- 根據以上定義，產後六週，
  - 體重超過**10%**者佔**93%**，
  - 而這**93%**中體重超過**20%**者佔**58%**。
- 因此我們可以得知，台灣地區的婦女肥胖問題與懷孕所導致的肥胖問題息息相關。

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## 產後6個月睡眠不足 是產後一年體重殘留之危險因子

Gunderson EP et al. Am J Epidemiol 2008;167:178-87

- Material: 940 pregnant women
- Definition: substantial postpartum weight retention (SSPWR) defined as  $\geq 5$  kgs above pre-gravid weight
- Results:
  - Weight retention was  $0.8 \pm 4.5$  kgs (-17.5-25.5)
  - $\leq 5$ hrs/day: 12%; 6hrs: 30%; 7hrs: 34%;  $\geq 8$ hrs: 24%
  - OR of SSPWR in subjects with sleep  $\leq 5$ hrs was 3.13 when comparing with sleep 7 hrs
  - OR of SSPWR in subjects with decreased sleep time during 6-12 month postpartum was 2.05 when comparing with no change

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## 產後肥胖原因分析(一) 營養因素

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## (一) 孕期體重控制不當

- 「一人吃、兩人補」是準媽媽最常陷入的迷思，深怕腹中寶寶營養不足、發育不良，因此拼命吃、吃、吃的結果，往往造成孕期體重增加過多。

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## 孕婦營養建議

- 懷孕期間每日只需多攝取300Kcal  
即足夠胎兒成長。(80,000 KCAL/全孕程)
- 熱量來源以蛋白質為主，即每日  
多補充50~60 gm蛋白質，來源以動物性  
所含必需氨基酸較完整。
- 懷孕期間總體重增加以  
10-12公斤較為理想，  
體重的增加應該是漸進式的。

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## 孕期的理想體重增加

孕前體重	孕期的理想體重增加			
	1~3個月	4~6個月	7~9個月	總計
正常	1~2公斤	5公斤	5~6公斤	10-12公斤
偏低	2~3公斤	6公斤	6~7公斤	13-15公斤
偏高	1公斤	3公斤	3公斤	7公斤

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## (二) 坐月子

- 坐月子餐：麻油雞、補品
- 產婦大部分的時間都躺在床上休養，又缺乏適度運動



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## 產後肥胖原因分析(二) 運動因素



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## 懷孕期運動

- 懷孕期間應維持適度運動
- 證據顯示懷孕期適度運動並不會影響胎兒生長。
- 選擇低風險的有氧運動，如走路、游泳等，尤其是水中運動最適合孕婦。
- 第三孕期仍持續運動能有效預防懷孕期間體重增加過速。

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## 運動強度

依據American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) 建議

- 一般或無常規運動習慣的孕婦，運動強度以達到最大心跳(HRmax)的下限**60~70%**為目標。
- 目前尚未建立孕期運動強度的上限，但對於原先就有常規運動的健康孕婦而言，慢跑等有氧運動並不會造成副作用。

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## 運動時間

- The ACSM建議一週**5**天，每天至少累積**30**分鐘(**150 min/wk**)運動，與常人無異。

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## 產後肥胖原因分析(三)

生活型態改變

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## 攝取增加、消耗減少

- 餐桌上的清道夫
- 因照顧嬰幼兒無法運動

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## 飲食控制

- 坐月子期間：即使是以全母乳哺乳也只需多攝取**500kcal**
- 避免大魚大肉，均衡攝取各種食物，避免熱量、蛋白質過多及維生素礦物質缺乏。
- 富含鈣質的食物如：深色蔬菜、吻仔魚、芝麻、黑豆奶製品。
- 富含鐵質的食物如：豬肝腰子、葡萄。
- 高纖飲食以預防便秘。

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## 產後運動

- 產後身體結構及生理上的變化最多可持續至產後第六週，因此端看產婦身體狀況逐漸恢復運動
- 運動員甚至是在產後兩週開始恢復訓練

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## 哺乳有助產後瘦身?

- **Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA)** 建議授乳產婦每天熱量攝取 **2,500 kcal**，對於活動量少的產婦此建議量太高，反而不易瘦身。
- 近期研究建議**2,000~2,300 kcal**為宜。

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## Take home message

- 產前控制好體重才不易不孕
- 懷孕期體重增加要節制**10-12 kgs**
- 造成長期產後肥胖的最主要原因如下
  - 孕前體重過重者
  - 懷孕期間體重增加過多
  - 產後半年未瘦回孕前體重者
  - 哺乳時間太短
  - 運動量少者
- 產後肥胖的健康危害
  - 生殖危害
  - 肥胖相關慢性病

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