



MANAGEMENT OF METABOLIC SYNDROME

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE

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DO YOU HAVE A HEALTHY WEIGHT?

Body Mass Index

Weight (in kg)

Body Mass Index =

Height² (in m)

WHO Classification	Body Mass Index (BMI)	Cardiovascular Disease Risk	Asian BMI Cut-off Points for Action
Underweight	< 18.5		
Normal range	18.5 - 24.9	Low	18.5 - 22.9
Overweight	≥ 25.0		
Pre-Obese	25.0 - 29.9	Moderate	23.0 - 27.4
Obese Class I	30.0 - 34.9	High	27.5 - 32.4
Obese Class II	35.0 - 39.9	Very High	32.5 - 37.4
Obese Class III	≥ 40.0		

Waist Circumference

Population at Risk	Waist Circumference (cm/inch)	Waist Circumference (cm/inch)	
	Men	Women	
Asian	≥ 90 (35.5 inch)	≥ 80 (31.5 inch)	
Caucasians	≥ 102 (40 inch)	≥ 88 (34.5 inch)	

METABOLIC SYNDROME

Metabolic syndrome is a group of five risk factors that can increase your chances of developing heart disease, diabetes and stroke.

The five risk factors include:

- Increased blood pressure (greater than 130/85)
- High blood sugar levels (insulin resistance)
- High triglyceride levels
- Low levels of good cholesterol (HDL)
- Excess fat around the waist





ANTI-PSYCHOTIC DRUGS AND METABOLIC SYNDROME

- Antipsychotic medications are prescribed to reduce psychotic symptoms
- The common side effects of antipsychotic medications are:
 - Sleepiness and slowness
 - o Stiffness and tremors
 - Weight gain
 - o Interference with your sex life
 - o Increase in blood pressure
- Weight gain due to the use of antipsychotic medications can increase the risk of developing metabolic syndrome

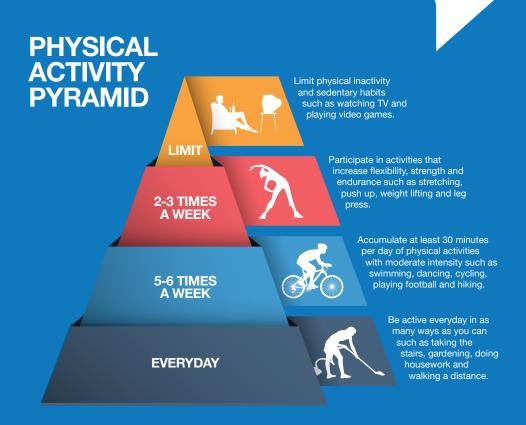
'PLAN' TO COMBAT ANTIPSYCHOTIC RELATED WEIGHT GAIN

P: Physical Activity

L: Lifestyle and Diet Changes

A: Alcohol Moderation

N: No to Smoking



INCREASE YOUR LIFESTYLE ACTIVITY

- Cut down on sedentary activities or add physical activity in these routines
 - Stationary cycling while watching TV
- Try to pick up an active hobby such as brisk walking, dancing or gardening
- Be active in your daily life
 - o Climb the stairs instead of taking the lift
 - Walk to the nearby market instead of taking a bus
 - o Park at the far end of the carpark
 - o Do housework e.g. mop the floor or wash your car
 - o Take a 15 minutes walk after lunch and/or dinner

GENERAL TIPS FOR EXERCISING

- Find a goal that motivates you
- Set aside fixed timings for your exercise
- Get an exercise partner or join an exercise class
- Be prepared to overcome the initial fatigue and difficulties it gets easier each time you do it
- Stay hydrated before, during and after exercise
- · Wear suitable clothes and footwear
- Wait at least one hour after eating or taking medications before exercising
- Avoid exercising when it is particularly hot/humid
- Avoid taking hot/cold showers immediately after exercise
- When carrying out your exercise programme, you should only increase one aspect of the programme (i.e. frequency, intensity or time) at any one time

*You may need to consult your doctor or physiotherapist on suitable exercises based on your current medical condition.

LIFESTYLE AND DIET CHANGES

HOW TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF FAT IN YOUR DIET

- Avoid fried or oily foods
- Choose healthier cooking methods
 - o Boil, grill, bake or stew
 - Remove visible fats on meat and poultry skin before cooking
 - Replace coconut milk with low fat milk
- Choose low fat dairy products
- Choose healthier hawker foods
- Avoid adding gravy, sauces or dressings to your food

SOURCES OF DIETARY FATS



Poultry Skin





Cookina Oil







FAT CONTENT IN HAWKER FOODS





Roti Prata





Kway Teow Soup





FAT CONTENT IN LOCAL SNACKS



Plain Biscuits







Baked Potato



Steamed

Yam Cake

LIFESTYLE AND DIET CHANGES

HOW TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF SUGAR **IN YOUR DIET**

- Do not add sugar to foods and drinks • Replace with artificial sweeteners if necessary
- Avoid sugary foods and drinks e.g. cakes, pastries, kuehs, chocolates, sweets and soft drinks
- Choose drinks with low calories e.g. freshly brewed tea
- Replace desserts with a serving of fresh fruits

SUGAR CONTENT IN DRINKS



Soft Drinks





Bubble Tea Fresh Brewed Tea with Milk



without Sugar

Fruit Juice

SUGAR CONTENT IN DESSERTS



Hot Fudge Sunda



Bubor Cha Cha







Low Fat Yoghurt





Plain Biscuits

LIFESTYLE AND DIET CHANGES

SOURCES OF HIGH FIBRE FOOD













Oats



MANAGEMENT OF **METABOLIC SYNDROME**

HEALTHY DIET

MEAT & **OTHERS**

BROWN RICE & WHOLEMEAL **BREAD**

Key eating habits include:



Eat more fruits and vegetables

FRUITS & **VEGETABLES**



Take whole grains if possible



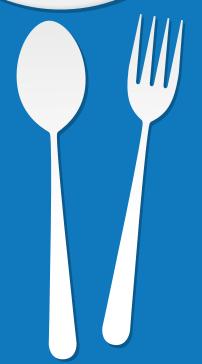
Meat is a good source of protein



Choose healthier oils i.e. olive, canola, soy, sunflower and peanut oils

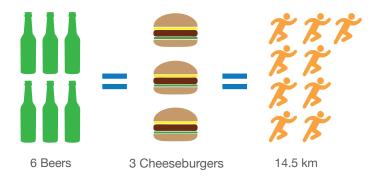


Choose plain water instead of sweetened drinks



ALCOHOL MODERATION

Alcohol & Calories



You should reduce your alcohol intake to make it easier to lose weight



MANAGEMENT OF METABOLIC SYNDROME

NO TO SMOKING



Simple as **ABCD**!

A Iternative Activities

Replace smoking with alternatives i.e. listening to music, playing game, chatting with someone, taking sugar free sweets or taking a walk.

Breathing exercise

Take deep and slow breaths to relax your mind and body.

Cooling off

Cool off with a drink or water. Drink slowly and enjoy it!

Delay the next stick

At times, you will overcome the craving after a while. Distract yourself!

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ALTERNATIVE MEDICATIONS

TO MANAGE ANTIPSYCHOTIC-RELATED WEIGHT GAIN

Aripiprazole

- o No effect on weight gain
- o Minimal effect on glucose and cholesterol levels

Metformin

- o Off label use
- Reduces effect of weight gain from antipsychotic drugs

1: The Maudsley Prescribing Guidelines in Psychiatry 12th Edition 2: Nasrallah HA. Atypical antipsychotic-induced metabolic side effects: insights from receptor-binding profiles. Molecular Psychiatry 2008;13(1)27-35 3: Maayan Let al. Effectiveness of medications used to attenuate antipsychotic-related weight gain and metabolic abnormalities: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Neuropsychopharmacology 2010; 35:1520-1530

MONITOR YOUR BMI

Date	Height (m)	Weight (kg)	BMI (weight/height²)

MY WEIGHT TREND

