

# Exhibit 372

Obesity, Race/Ethnicity, and COVID-19

<https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/obesity-and-covid-19.html> - print



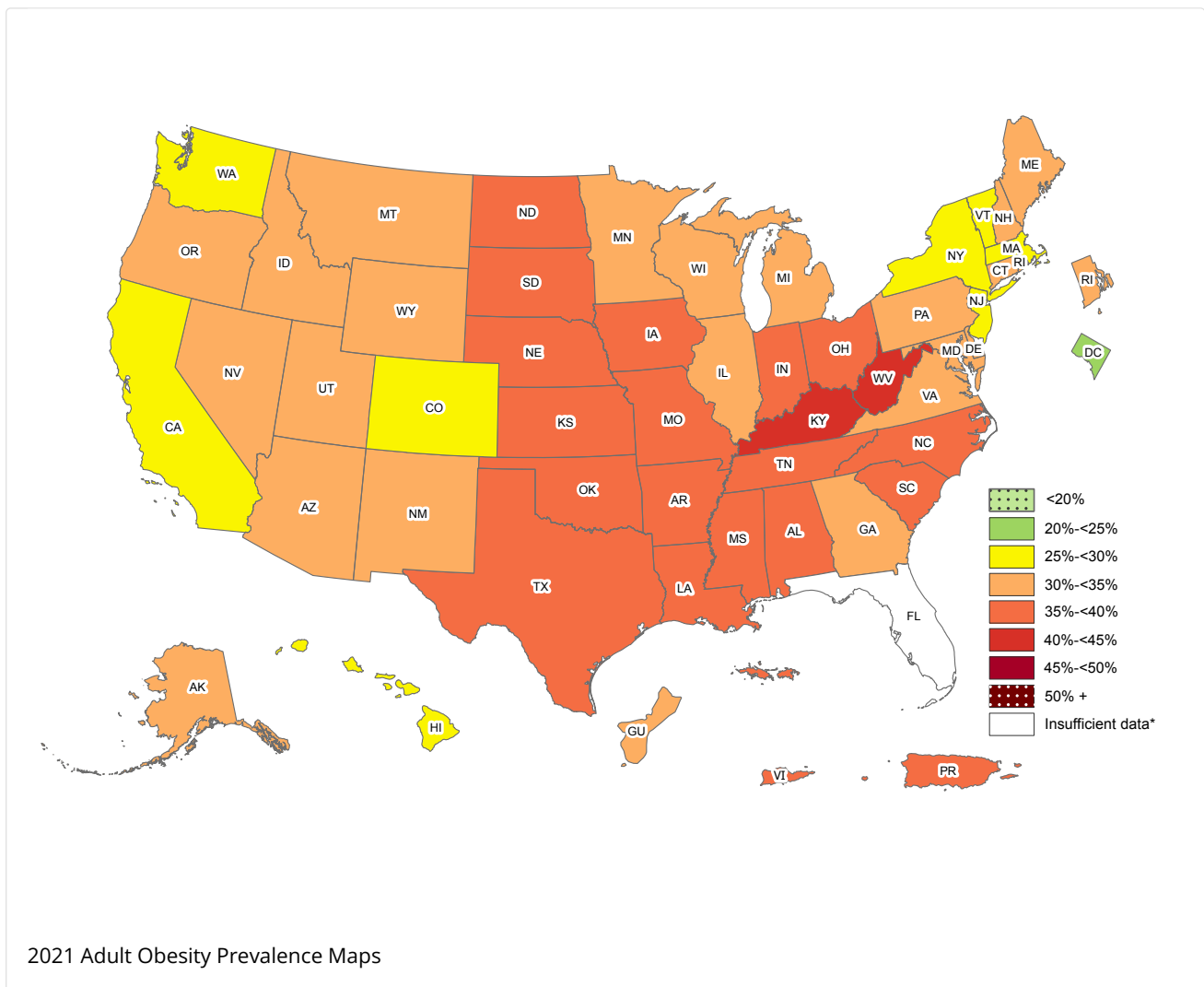
# Overweight & Obesity

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## Obesity, Race/Ethnicity, and COVID-19

Obesity is a common, serious, and costly chronic disease. Having obesity puts people at risk for many other serious chronic diseases and increases the risk of severe illness from COVID-19. Everyone has a role to play in turning the tide against obesity and its disproportionate impact on racial and ethnic minority groups.

### Adult Obesity is Increasing



The [2021 CDC Adult Obesity Prevalence Maps](#)<sup>1</sup> show that obesity remains high – nineteen states and two territories currently have an obesity prevalence at or above 35%, more than doubling from 2018. The 2021 states and territories are: Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.

# Obesity Worsens Outcomes from COVID-19

Adults with excess weight are at even greater risk during the COVID-19 pandemic:

- Having obesity increases the risk of severe illness from COVID-19. People who are overweight may also be at increased risk.
- Having obesity may triple the risk of hospitalization due to a COVID-19 infection.
- Obesity is linked to impaired immune function.<sup>2,3</sup>
- Obesity decreases lung capacity and reserve and can make ventilation more difficult.<sup>4</sup>
- A study of COVID-19 cases suggests that risks of hospitalization, intensive care unit admission, invasive mechanical ventilation, and death are higher with increasing BMI.<sup>5</sup>
  - The increased risk for hospitalization or death was particularly pronounced in those under age 65.<sup>5</sup>
- More than 900,000 adult COVID-19 hospitalizations occurred in the United States between the beginning of the pandemic and November 18, 2020. Models estimate that 271,800 (30.2%) of these hospitalizations were attributed to obesity.<sup>6</sup>

Children diagnosed with obesity may suffer worse outcomes from COVID-19. In a study of COVID-19 cases in patients aged 18 years and younger, having obesity was associated with a 3.07 times higher risk of hospitalization and a 1.42 times higher risk of severe illness (intensive care unit admission, invasive mechanical ventilation, or death) when hospitalized.<sup>7</sup>

## Obesity Disproportionately Impacts Some Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups

Combined data from 2019-2021 show notable racial and ethnic disparities:

- Non-Hispanic Black adults had the highest prevalence of self-reported obesity (41.7%), followed by non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native adults (38.4%), Hispanic adults (36.1%), non-Hispanic White adults (31.0%), and non-Hispanic Asian adults (11.7%).
- 0 states had an obesity prevalence at or above 35% for non-Hispanic Asian residents.
- 10 states had an obesity prevalence at or above 35% for non-Hispanic White residents.
- 27 states and Guam had an obesity prevalence at or above 35% for Hispanic residents.
- 31 states had an obesity prevalence at or above 35% for non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native residents.
- 36 states and the District of Columbia had an obesity prevalence this high among non-Hispanic Black residents.



Hispanic and non-Hispanic Black adults have a higher prevalence of obesity and are more likely to suffer worse outcomes from COVID-19. Racial and ethnic minority groups have historically not had broad opportunities for economic, physical, and emotional health, and these inequities have increased the risk of getting sick and dying from COVID-19 for some groups. Many of these same factors are contributing to the higher level of obesity in some racial and ethnic minority groups.

## What Can be Done

Obesity is a complex disease with many contributing factors. Neighborhood design, access to healthy, affordable foods and beverages, and access to safe and convenient places for physical activity can all impact obesity. The racial and ethnic disparities in obesity underscore the need to address social determinants of health such as poverty, education, and housing to remove barriers to health. This will take action at the policy and systems level to ensure that obesity prevention and management starts early, and that everyone has access to good nutrition and safe places to be physically active. Policy makers and community leaders must work to ensure that their communities, environments, and systems support a healthy, active lifestyle for all.

# What CDC, Partners, States, and Communities are Doing

Our [work with partners, states, and communities](#) makes it easier for everyone to move more and eat a healthy diet where they live, learn, work, and play. Together, we work to remove barriers and promote health and wellness for all by:

- Bringing communities together to plan and carry-out local, culturally tailored interventions to address poor nutrition, and physical inactivity and tobacco use.
- Promoting healthier food and beverage choices in childcare, schools, workplaces, hospitals, and public venues.
- Making healthy foods more available by connecting local producers with retailers and organizations such as childcare, schools, hospitals, and food hubs.
- Promoting nutrition standards in early care and education settings, food pantries, and faith-based organizations.
- Designing communities that connect sidewalks, bicycle routes, and public transportation with homes, early care and education settings, schools, parks, and workplaces.
- Ensuring screening for obesity and access to healthy lifestyle programs for children and their families.



The epidemic of obesity is impacting the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic. Given the added risks associated with COVID-19, we need to support all individuals, especially members of racial and ethnic minority groups, to live active healthy lives.

## Steps to Take Now

Systemic change takes time, as does long-term weight loss. In addition to [the steps everyone should take to slow the spread of COVID-19](#), individuals can help protect themselves and their families by:

### Eating a healthy diet

[Eating a healthy diet](#) with plenty of fruits and vegetables, lean protein, and whole grains as well as the appropriate amount of calories is important for your health, and can help with weight loss and preventing weight gain.<sup>8</sup> Good nutrition can help support optimal immune function.<sup>9,10</sup> A healthy diet can help prevent or support self-management of diseases such as heart disease and type 2 diabetes<sup>8</sup>, [which also increase the risk of severe illness from COVID-19](#).



### Being active

People who do little or no physical activity are [more likely to get very sick](#) from COVID-19 than those who are physically active. [Regular physical activity](#) helps you feel better, sleep better, and reduce anxiety. It can also help with preventing weight gain and when combined with calorie reduction, helps with weight loss.<sup>11</sup> Physical activity can also help prevent diseases that increase a person's chances of having severe illness from COVID-19 such as heart disease and type 2 diabetes.<sup>11</sup> Emerging research suggests it may also help boost immune function.<sup>12,13</sup>

### Getting enough sleep

[Insufficient sleep](#) has been linked to depression, as well as chronic diseases<sup>14</sup> that may increase the risk of severe illness from COVID-19 such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, and obesity.



### Coping with stress

Stress during an infectious disease outbreak can sometimes cause [changes in sleep or eating patterns, increased use of alcohol and tobacco, or worsening of chronic health problems](#).

Over time, these actions can help individuals with obesity improve their overall health. And if they result in even modest weight loss, there are health benefits, such as improvements in blood pressure, blood cholesterol, and blood sugars.<sup>15</sup> And with a [healthy BMI](#), the risk of severe illness from COVID-19 is reduced.<sup>5</sup>



## References

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## Resources

- [Food assistance](#) programs and food system guidance during COVID-19
- [Policy resources](#) to support social determinants of health
- [Health Equity Resource Toolkit for State Practitioners Addressing Obesity Disparities](#)
- [COVID-19: Health Equity Considerations and Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups – What We Can Do](#)
- Strategies to support [healthy food systems](#), create [activity-friendly environments](#), and [prevent obesity](#).
- [Healthy Eating for a Healthy Weight](#)

- [Physical Activity for a Healthy Weight](#)
- [Adult BMI Calculator](#)
- [CDC's Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity \(DNPAO\)](#)
- [DNPAO's State and Local Programs](#)

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