Weight Stigma in Healthcare

A Barrier to Effective Patient Care

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Healthcare providers

Express stereotypes that patients with higher weight are:

Lazy

Unmotivated

Lacking self-control

Lacking willpower

At fault for their weight

Poor at self-management

Less compliant

Doctors*

Nurses

Dietitians

Obstetricians

*Levels of weight bias in doctors are similar to the general population

(Sabin, Marini, & Nosek, PLoS One 2012)

Mental health professionals

Physiotherapists

Occupational therapists

Exercise physiologists

Medical students







Patients view healthcare providers as common sources of weight stigma

Patient Sample (N)	Source of Weight Stigma	% of Patients Reporting Stigma
Adults engaged in commercial weight management (N=13,996) ¹	Doctors Nurses Dietitians	67% 32% 28%
Adults engaged in commercial weight management (N=18,796) ²	Healthcare Providers	46%
Women enrolled in a weight loss support organization (N=2,449) ³	Doctors Nurses	69% 46%
Adults with type 2 diabetes (N=1,212) ⁴	Doctors	44%
Patients with obesity (N=178) ⁵	Healthcare Providers	52%
Postoperative bariatric surgery patients (N=300) ⁶	Doctors Nurses	62% 45%

¹Puhl et al., *PLoS One* 2021; ²Pearl et al., *Obes Sci Pract* 2019; ³Puhl & Brownell, *Obesity* 2006; ⁴Himmelstein & Puhl, *Diabet Med* 2021; ⁵Pearl et al., *Obes Facts* 2018; ⁶Raves et al., *Front Psychol* 2016.

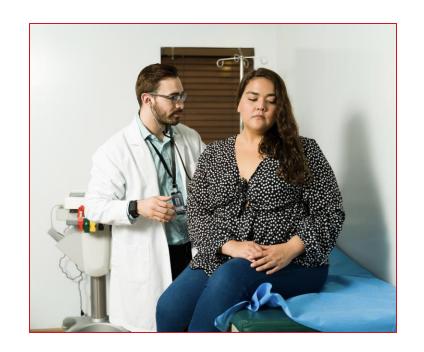




Weight stigma hinders healthcare delivery

Compared to healthcare delivery with lower BMI patients, when interacting with higher weight patients, providers:

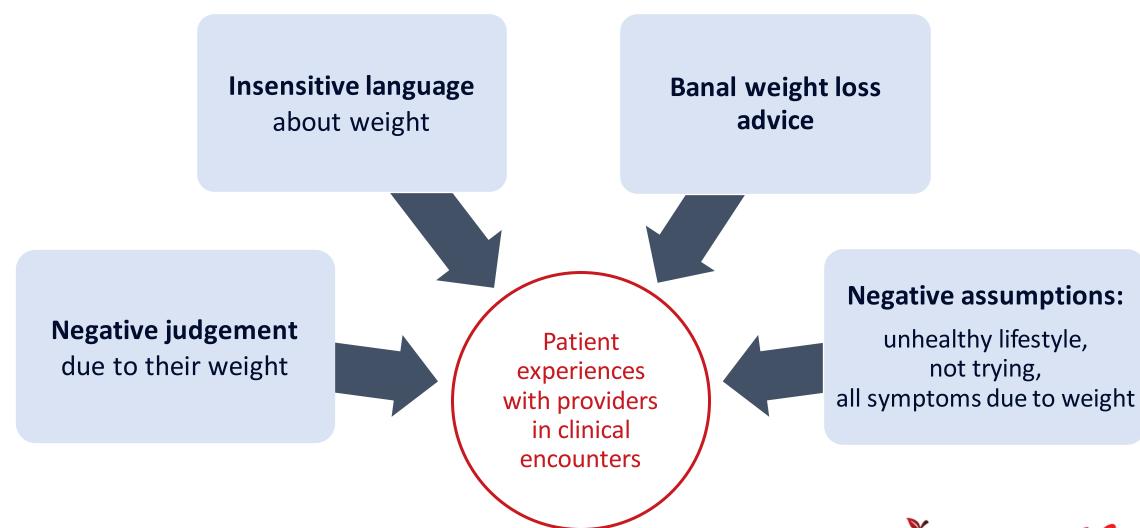
- Spend less time in appointments
- Demonstrate less rapport
- Engage in less patient-centered communication
- Engage in less discussion and intervention
- Report lower respect for patients as their BMI increases







Patient perspectives of clinical encounters

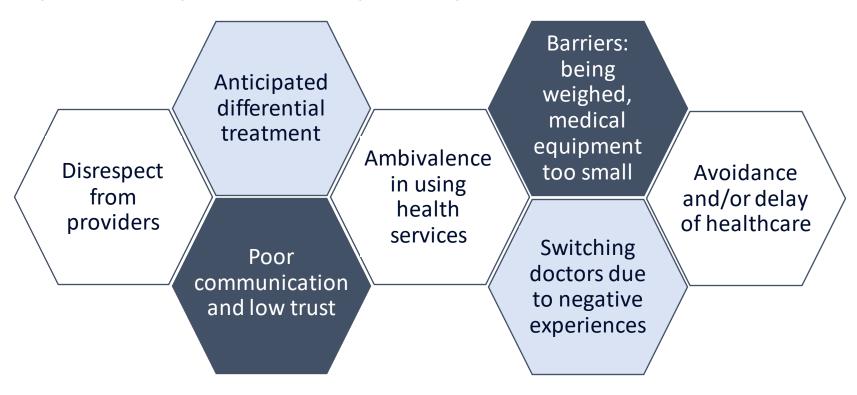






Patient experiences in primary care

Additional stigma-related themes affecting patient experiences in primary care¹:



With each increase in a patient's BMI category, there is approximately a 2-fold increased likelihood of perceiving stigma in primary care²





¹Alberga et al., *Primary Health Care Research & Development* 2019

²Ferrante et al., *Obes Sci Pract* 2016

Patient avoidance of healthcare

N=498 White and Black women with BMI>25

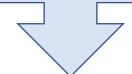
- Disrespect from providers
- Unsolicited advice to lose weight
- Medical equipment too small for body
- Embarrassment at being weighed



Contribute to delay and avoidance of preventive healthcare

N=2380 primary care patients with BMI>25

- Stigma experienced in healthcare
- Lower patient-centered communication
- Lower perceived respect from providers



Mediate associations between patient BMI, avoidance of healthcare, and changing doctors





Provider communication plays a role

If your doctor referred to your (or your child's) weight in a way that makes you feel stigmatized, how would you react?

Reaction to stigmatizing language	Adults (N=1,064)	Parents (N=445)
Seek a new doctor who is more sensitive about weight	21%	35%
Avoid future appointments with my doctor	19%	24%

Puhl, Peterson, & Luedicke, Pediatrics 2011; Puhl, Peterson, & Luedicke, Int J Obesity, 2013



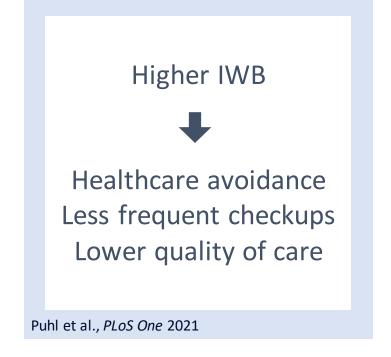


Internalized weight bias (IWB) plays a role

N=313 women (mean BMI=28)



N=13,996 adults in commercial weight loss program (mean BMI=30)



N=120 patients in a medical weight loss program (mean BMI=41)



All studies accounted for demographics and relevant covariates





Addressing weight stigma in provider-patient interactions

Strategies to reduce weight stigma in healthcare must address communication:

- Self-awareness of bias
- Education about stigma
- Respectful language
- Supportive counseling
- Patient-centered approaches

