

## Evaluation of diet pattern and weight gain in postmenopausal women enrolled in the Women's Health Initiative Observational Study

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### Abstract

It is unclear which of four popular contemporary diet patterns is best for weight maintenance among postmenopausal women. Four dietary patterns were characterised among postmenopausal women aged 49–81 years (mean 63.6 (SD 7.4) years) from the Women's Health Initiative Observational Study: (1) a low-fat diet; (2) a reduced-carbohydrate diet; (3) a Mediterranean-style (Med) diet; and (4) a diet consistent with the US Department of Agriculture's Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA). Discrete-time hazards models were used to compare the risk of weight gain ( $\geq 10\%$ ) among high adherers of each diet pattern. In adjusted models, the reduced-carbohydrate diet was inversely related to weight gain (OR 0.71; 95% CI 0.66, 0.76), whereas the low-fat (OR 1.43; 95% CI 1.33, 1.54) and DGA (OR 1.24; 95% CI 1.15, 1.33) diets were associated with increased risk of weight gain. By baseline weight status, the reduced-carbohydrate diet was inversely related to weight gain among women who were normal weight (OR 0.72; 95% CI 0.63, 0.81), overweight (OR 0.67; 95% CI 0.59, 0.76) or obese class I (OR 0.63; 95% CI 0.53, 0.76) at baseline. The low-fat diet was associated with increased risk of weight gain in women who were normal weight (OR 1.28; 95% CI 1.13, 1.46), overweight (OR 1.60; 95% CI 1.40, 1.83), obese class I (OR 1.73; 95% CI 1.43, 2.09) or obese class II (OR 1.44; 95% CI 1.08, 1.92) at baseline. These findings suggest that a low-fat diet may promote weight gain, whereas a reduced-carbohydrate diet may decrease risk of postmenopausal weight gain.

**Key words:** Weight gain: Diets: Obesity prevention: Mediterranean diet: Low-fat diets: Reduced-carbohydrate diets: Postmenopausal women

Many women gain weight during menopause<sup>(1,2)</sup>, which can increase the risk of obesity and related chronic diseases such as diabetes, cancer and CVD<sup>(3,4)</sup>. Identifying one or more diet patterns that may prevent weight gain could reduce the burden of obesity and related diseases among women in this age group. Although the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) issues the Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA) every 5 years, a number of conflicting dietary patterns continue to be investigated for their ability to induce weight-loss<sup>(5–9)</sup>. Despite their popularity, diets such as a Mediterranean-style diet, a low-fat diet and a

reduced-carbohydrate diet, have not been compared with the USDA DGA for their role in prevention of weight gain in free-living postmenopausal women. Moreover, in this area of research, where the majority of studies aim to achieve an energetic deficit, how diet influences weight maintenance when individuals are not asked to reduce their energy intake is largely unexplored. Thus, it remains unclear what overall dietary advice should be provided to this population for the maintenance of weight.

In this study, the relationship between four common diet patterns and weight gain in a heterogeneous sample of US

**Abbreviations:** 2010-HEI, 2010 Healthy Eating Index; aMed, Alternate Mediterranean Diet; DGA, Dietary Guidelines for Americans.

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postmenopausal women was examined in order to inform population-level dietary guidelines for the prevention of weight gain among free-living postmenopausal women in the USA. Using data from the Women's Health Initiative Observational Study (WHI/OS), four diet patterns were characterised: (1) a low-fat diet; (2) a reduced-carbohydrate diet; (3) a Mediterranean-style (Med) diet; and (4) a diet consistent with the USDA's DGA. In separate models, hazard ratios were computed by comparing the risk of weight gain in high and low adherers of each diet pattern. Overall hazards by diet pattern and stratified hazards by category of baseline weight status were computed.

## Methods

### Sample

Data were included from women who participated in the WHI/OS, a longitudinal study of postmenopausal women aged 49–81 years who were enrolled between 1994 and 1998, and followed for up to 8 years ( $n$  93 676). Details regarding the sample and design of WHI/OS have been published elsewhere<sup>(10)</sup>. Respondents with a BMI  $< 18.5$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> ( $n$  1107), or those who reported following a diabetic diet at baseline ( $n$  3764), were excluded, leaving 88 805 respondents in the final analytic sample. All procedures were conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. This study (no. PA16-0039) is exempt from approval by internal review board (reviewed by University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center Office of Human Research Ethics).

### Outcome

Height and weight were measured at baseline to classify respondents as normal weight (BMI: 18.5–24.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), overweight (BMI: 25.0–29.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), obese class I (BMI: 30.0–34.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), obese class II (BMI: 35.0–39.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) or obese class III or more (BMI  $\geq 40.0$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>). Respondents' self-reported highest weight since last follow-up, assessed at years 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, was used to compute weight change from baseline. Sensitivity analyses were conducted to examine the correlation between measured weight at baseline, and highest reported weight in the time since last follow-up at year 1 (Pearson's  $r$ : 0.87;  $P < 0.001$ ). Participants were identified as having experienced the 'outcome' if their reported highest weight since last follow-up was  $\geq 10\%$  higher than baseline weight. In sensitivity analyses comparing 3, 5 and 10% weight gain, and the average BMI at baseline (27.4 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), a 10% increase in weight was found to be the smallest increment to shift the average BMI to the obese range (30.1 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). Thus,  $\geq 10\%$  was the threshold used to define the outcome, which was modeled as a binary variable to accommodate a time-to-event analysis. Respondents were censored after developing the outcome, or when lost to follow-up. A sensitivity analysis was also performed using continuous weight change as the outcome of interest.

### Dietary data

At baseline and year 3, dietary data were ascertained using a FFQ comprising 112 items. Dietary intake data from the

baseline FFQ was used to assign respondents to a diet pattern. Food, beverage and nutrient intake was computed utilising the University of Minnesota Nutrition Coding Center nutrient database<sup>(11,12)</sup>. The 2010 Healthy Eating Index (2010-HEI)<sup>(13)</sup> (available from <http://appliedresearch.cancer.gov/hei/tools.html>), and the MyPyramid Equivalents Database 2.0<sup>(14)</sup>, were used to characterise adherence to the DGA diet. Baseline total 2010-HEI scores and component scores were computed for total vegetables; dark green vegetables, peas and beans; total fruit; whole fruit; whole grains; total dairy products; seafood and plant proteins; fatty acids; Na; and refined grains. The Alternate Mediterranean Diet (aMed) score was used to evaluate adherence to a Mediterranean-style diet<sup>(15)</sup>. In brief, the aMed assigns 1 point for each of the following categories if intake is above the sample median: (1) vegetables; (2) legumes; (3) fruit; (4) nuts; (5) whole grains; (6) fish; and (7) ratio of monounsaturated fat:saturated fat. Before computing aMed component scores, intakes were adjusted for total energy, and thus component scores were based on the resulting 'relative' sample medians. In addition, 1 point is given if intake of total red and processed meats is below the median, or if alcohol (ethanol) intake is in the range of 5–25 g/d<sup>(15)</sup>. The aMed gives a score of 0–9, which we rescaled to a 100-point scale for congruence with the 2010-HEI. For the 2010-HEI and aMed, a higher score indicates greater adherence with the DGA diet and the Mediterranean-style diet patterns, respectively. Quintile of total score was used to delineate high (top quintile) and low adherers (bottom quintile) of the Mediterranean-style and the DGA diet patterns. Below, we use 'DGA diet' to refer to those in the highest quintile of 2010-HEI score, and 'Mediterranean-style diet' to reference those in the highest quintile of aMed score. Quintiles of 'percentage of total energy from fat' and 'percentage of total energy from carbohydrates' were used to delineate high and low in the low-fat diet and the reduced-carbohydrate diet, respectively. Accordingly, 'low-fat diet' and 'reduced-carbohydrate diet' are used below to refer to those in the lowest quintile of intake fat and carbohydrates, respectively. To accommodate their continuous nature, the four diet patterns were compared using estimates from separate models (one for each diet pattern), rather than from a single combined model.

### Covariates

Sociodemographic information was collected at baseline using a standard questionnaire. This information included annual family income, race/ethnicity (American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black or African American, Hispanic/Latino, White (not of Hispanic Origin), or other), age and highest education level completed. Alcohol intake was assessed by self-report at baseline, with possible responses ranging from 'none to  $< 1$ /month' to ' $\geq 3$  each day'. Lifetime smoking status at the time of survey was also ascertained at baseline (current, former and never). Physical activity was assessed at baseline using a standard questionnaire previously shown to have acceptable validity and reliability<sup>(16–18)</sup>. Mild activity was defined as walking. Moderate activity was defined as 'not exhausting' and included biking outdoors, callisthenics,

easy swimming and dancing. Strenuous or very hard exercise was defined as activities during which 'You work up a sweat and your heart beats fast'. Waist circumference was measured at baseline using a standard protocol.

### Statistical analysis

All analyses were conducted in SAS (version 9.4; SAS Institute Inc.) and Stata (version 14; StataCorp). Discrete-time hazards models were used to model the relationship between diet and weight gain. This approach is appropriate for estimating the hazard when the time to event is represented by a small number of wide intervals such that there are a preponderance of individuals with tied event times<sup>(19)</sup>.

In separate models, the hazard for  $\geq 10\%$  weight gain from baseline was compared among quintiles of a single dietary pattern of interest. All adjusted models controlled for baseline total energy intake (continuous) in order to adjust for potential measurement error in the ascertainment of dietary variables<sup>(20)</sup>. In addition, adjusted models included diet type at year 3 to control for instability of diet class and associated measurement error over time, as well as the following potential confounders<sup>(8,15,21–26)</sup>: (1) age (continuous); (2) baseline total mild, moderate and hard physical activity as metabolic equivalents of task (MET)-h/week (three continuous variables); (3) race/ethnicity; (4) annual family income; and (5) baseline smoking status. All categorical variables were modeled using disjoint indicator variables. Complete case analysis was used, whereby respondents with missing data for one or more covariates were excluded from the analyses.

### Sensitivity analyses

We repeated our unadjusted and adjusted analyses specifying the hazard for weight gain from baseline to be  $\geq 5\%$ .

## Results

Sample characteristics are given in Table 1 for the eligible sample ( $n$  88 805) and by level of weight gain at last follow-up. In all, 11% of respondents ( $n$  10 109) were missing data for one more covariates. At baseline, women were aged 49–81 years (mean: 63.6 (SD 7.4) years). Respondents were followed an average of 6.9 (SD 1.8), during which 19.5% ( $n$  17 290) of the sample gained  $\geq 10\%$  of baseline weight. Degree of weight gain was significantly related to age, baseline weight status, waist circumference, education level, household income level, race/ethnicity, weekly MET-h of mild physical activity, smoking status and alcohol use ( $P < 0.01$ ). In addition, baseline total energy intake, 2010-HEI score, aMed score, percent of total energy intake from fat, and percent of total energy from carbohydrates, were related to degree of weight gain over time ( $P < 0.01$ ).

Selected dietary characteristics for high adherers of each dietary pattern are shown in Table 2. The Mediterranean-style diet was highest in energy content (7870 kJ/d (1881 kcal/d)), followed closely by the reduced-carbohydrate diet (7251 kJ/d

(1733 kcal/d)). The low-fat diet was characterised by low dietary fat intake (32 (SD 14) g/d), low dietary cholesterol (132 (SD 72) mg/d) and moderate intake of total dietary fibre (18 (SD 8) g/d). The reduced-carbohydrate diet was characterised by low intake of carbohydrates (163 (SD 86) g/d), high intake of total fat (79 (SD 47) g/d) and high intake of dietary cholesterol (299 (SD 199) mg/d). The Mediterranean-style diet was highest in carbohydrate intake (258 (SD 86) g/d), total grains (6 (SD 3) servings/d) and alcohol intake (6 (SD 9) servings/week). The DGA diet was low in fat intake (42 (SD 20) g/d), moderate in carbohydrate intake (205 (SD 71) g/d) and highest in intake of total fibre (19 (SD 7) g/d). Macronutrient composition and mean total energy intake among high adherers of each diet pattern is given in Fig. 1. The proportion of total energy from carbohydrates was highest in the low-fat diet (61%), whereas the proportion of total energy from fat was highest in the reduced-carbohydrate diet (41%).

### Pooled models

Risk of weight gain among high adherers of each diet was compared with that of low adherers in Table 3. In unadjusted models, high adherence to the low-fat (OR 0.86; 95% CI 0.82, 0.91), Mediterranean-style (OR 0.68; 95% CI 0.64, 0.73) and DGA (OR 0.77; 95% CI 0.73, 0.81) diets was associated with decreased risk of weight gain. High adherence to the reduced-carbohydrate diet was weakly associated with increased risk of weight gain in unadjusted models (OR 1.05; 95% CI 1.00, 1.11;  $P < 0.05$ ). In adjusted models, high adherence to the low-fat (OR 1.43; 95% CI 1.33, 1.54) and DGA (OR 1.24; 95% CI 1.15, 1.33) diets was associated with increased risk of weight gain. There was no longer a significant relationship between diet pattern and risk of weight gain among high adherers to the Mediterranean-style diet (OR 0.95; 95% CI 0.88, 1.03) in adjusted models. However, high adherence to the reduced-carbohydrate diet was associated with a sharply lower risk of weight gain in adjusted models (OR 0.71; 95% CI 0.66, 0.76).

### Stratified models

Baseline weight status was found to be a significant ( $P < 0.10$ ) modifier of the relationship between diet pattern and weight gain. Pooled models therefore included an interaction term for baseline weight with diet pattern to obtain a unified estimate of the odds ratios across categories of baseline weight status. The results of these models are shown in Table 4. High adherence to the low-fat diet was associated with increased risk of weight gain among women who were normal weight (OR 1.28; 95% CI 1.13, 1.46), overweight (OR 1.60; 95% CI 1.40, 1.83), obese class I (OR 1.73; 95% CI 1.43, 2.09) or obese class II (OR 1.44; 95% CI 1.08, 1.92) at baseline.

High adherence to the reduced-carbohydrate diet was associated with decreased risk of postmenopausal weight gain among women who were normal weight (OR 0.72; 95% CI 0.63, 0.81), overweight (OR 0.67; 95% CI 0.59, 0.76) or obese class I (OR 0.63; 95% CI 0.53, 0.76) at baseline.

Across all categories of baseline weight status, high adherence to the Mediterranean-style diet was not significantly

**Table 1.** Baseline characteristics of women who participated in the Women's Health Initiative Observational Study according to category of self-reported weight gain during the study\* (Numbers and percentages; mean values and standard deviations)

	Full sample	Lost ≥5%		Maintained weight within 5%		Gained 5–10%		Gained ≥10% of baseline weight		Missing		P†	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
<i>n</i>	88 805	1616	1.8	42 512	47.9	25 063	28.2	17 290	19.5	2324	2.6		
Weight status												<0.001	
Normal weight (BMI: 18.5–24.9 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	35 994	234	0.7	17 396	48.3	10 570	29.4	7234	20.1	560	1.6		
Overweight (BMI: 25.0–29.9 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	30 316	333	1.1	14 709	48.5	8743	28.8	5958	19.7	573	1.9		
Obese class I (BMI: 30.0–34.9 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	13 616	259	1.9	6754	49.6	3622	26.6	2556	18.8	425	3.1		
Obese class II (BMI: 35.0–39.9 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	4 920	130	2.6	2271	46.2	1351	27.5	982	20.0	186	3.8		
Obese class III (BMI ≥ 40.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	2 902	272	9.4	1288	44.4	715	24.6	512	17.6	115	4.0		
Waist circumference (cm)												<0.001	
<88	58 915	959	1.6	28 056	47.6	17 064	29.0	11 648	19.8	1188	2.0		
≥88	29 518	633	2.1	14 336	48.6	7928	26.9	5593	19.0	1028	3.5		
Highest education completed												<0.001	
Less than high school	18 657	360	1.9	8645	46.3	5217	28.0	3684	19.8	751	4.0		
High school diploma or equivalent	32 123	568	1.8	15 239	47.4	9015	28.1	6501	20.2	800	2.5		
Some college	10 196	182	1.8	5085	49.9	2937	28.8	1780	17.5	212	2.1		
Baccalaureate degree or more	27 097	485	1.8	13 212	48.8	7689	28.4	5182	19.1	529	2.0		
Household income												<0.001	
<\$20 000	12 772	307	2.4	5830	45.7	3350	26.2	2642	20.7	643	5.0		
\$20 000–\$49 999	35 709	620	1.7	17 181	48.1	10 090	28.3	6999	19.6	819	2.3		
\$50 000–\$99 999	24 689	398	1.6	11 688	47.3	7207	29.2	4974	20.2	422	1.7		
≥\$100 000	9 127	147	1.6	4538	49.7	2665	29.2	1636	17.9	141	1.5		
Race/ethnicity												<0.001	
Non-Hispanic White	74 516	1257	1.7	36 240	48.6	21 156	28.4	14 404	19.3	1459	2.0		
Non-Hispanic Black	6 889	192	2.8	2943	42.7	1815	26.4	1471	21.4	468	6.8		
Hispanic	3 362	90	2.7	1434	42.7	884	26.3	684	20.4	270	8.0		
Other	2 780	45	1.6	1322	47.6	859	30.9	477	17.2	77	2.8		
Smoking status												<0.001	
Never	44 508	841	1.9	21 760	48.9	12 779	28.7	7996	18.0	1132	2.5		
Former	37 630	620	1.7	18 133	48.2	10 628	28.2	7354	19.5	895	2.4		
Current	5 401	128	2.4	2020	37.4	1339	24.8	1695	31.4	219	4.1		
Alcohol use												<0.001	
Non-drinker	9 577	220	2.3	4 578	47.8	2 629	27.5	1 739	18.2	411	4.3		
Past drinker	15 809	330	2.1	6 946	43.9	4 313	27.3	3 629	23.0	591	3.7		
<1 drink/month	10 198	171	1.7	4 589	45.0	2 947	28.9	2 254	22.1	237	2.3		
<1 drink/week	17 982	302	1.7	8 425	46.9	5 209	29.0	3 633	20.2	413	2.3		
1–6 drinks/week	23 187	302	1.7	8 425	46.9	5 209	29.0	3 633	20.2	413	2.3		
≥7 drinks/week	11 402	370	1.6	11 605	50.1	6 607	28.5	4 189	18.1	416	1.8		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Age	63.6	7.4	64.8	7.6	64.9	7.2	62.9	7.2	61.0	7.2	0	0.0	<0.001
Physical activity (MET-h/week)													
Mild exercise	1.4	3.1	1.3	3.1	1.4	3.2	1.4	3.1	1.2	3.0	1006	1.1	<0.001
Moderate exercise	3.3	5.4	3.0	5.0	3.4	5.4	3.3	5.3	3.3	5.5	1006	1.1	0.327
Hard exercise	3.9	8.5	3.9	9.0	4.1	8.6	3.9	8.4	3.9	8.6	1006	1.1	0.160
Diet													
Energy intake (kJ/d)	6486.5	2881.5	6338.8	3233.4	6452.1	2753.9	6544.2	2880.7	6466.4	2997	381		0.003
Energy intake (kcal/d)	1550.3	688.7	1515.0	772.8	1542.1	658.2	1564.1	688.5	1545.5	716.3	91	0.1	
2010 Healthy Eating Index score (out of 100)	69.0	9.6	68.2	10.1	69.3	9.5	69.1	9.5	68.6	9.7	91	0.1	<0.001
Alternate Mediterranean Diet score (out of 9)	4.3	1.8	4.1	1.8	4.3	1.8	4.3	1.7	4.2	1.7	91	0.1	<0.001

MET, metabolic equivalents of task.

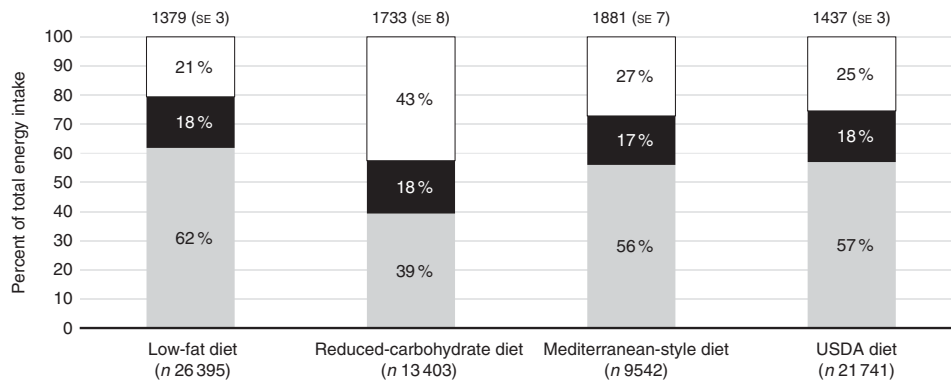
\* There were 77 393 respondents with complete data for all covariates of interest.

† P corresponds to a  $\chi^2$  test for categorical variables, and ANOVA (F test) for continuous variables.

**Table 2.** Selected dietary characteristics among high adherers of a low-fat, reduced-carbohydrate, Mediterranean-style or Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA) diet pattern among women who participated in the Women's Health Initiative Observational Study\* (Mean values and standard deviations)

	Low-fat diet		Reduced-carbohydrate diet		Mediterranean-style diet		DGA diet	
Total energy intake (kJ/d)	5770	2117	7251	3673	7870	3008	6012	2092
Total energy intake (kcal/d)	1379	506	1733	878	1881	719	1437	500
Carbohydrates (g/d)	211	80	163	86	258	86	205	71
Added sugar (teaspoon equivalents)	8	6	8	6	10	6	8	5
Total dietary fat (g/d)	32	14	79	47	59	36	42	20
Saturated fat (g/d)	10	5	27	17	18	12	13	6
Monounsaturated fat (g/d)	12	5	30	18	23	14	16	8
Polyunsaturated fat (g/d)	7	3	16	10	13	8	10	5
Trans-fat (g/d)	2	1	6	4	4	3	3	2
Protein (g/d)	60	25	74	40	79	32	64	25
Total dietary fibre (g/d)	18	8	12	6	24	7	19	7
Soluble fibre (g/d)	5	2	3	2	6	2	5	2
Insoluble fibre (g/d)	13	6	9	5	18	5	14	5
Dietary cholesterol (mg/d)	132	72	299	199	200	138	153	85
Servings of fruit	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	1
Servings of vegetables	3	1	2	1	3	1	3	1
Total grains (ounce equivalents)	5	3	4	3	6	3	4	2
Whole grains	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Non-whole grains	3	2	4	3	4	2	3	1
Alcohol intake (servings/week)	3	6	6	9	4	4	2	3

\* High adherers to the low-fat and reduced-carbohydrate diet patterns were those in the bottom quintile of percentage of total energy intake from the nutrient of interest, whereas high adherers to the Mediterranean-style and DGA diets were those in the top quintile for Alternate Mediterranean Diet score and 2010 Healthy Eating Index score, respectively.



**Fig. 1.** Total energy intake and percentage of total energy from carbohydrates (□), fat (■) and protein (□) among high adherers of a low-fat diet, a reduced-carbohydrate diet, a Mediterranean-style diet and a diet consistent with the US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Total energy intake is given as mean values with their standard errors. Percentages given represent the percent of mean total energy intake. Data are from the Women's Health Observational Study.

related to risk of weight gain, although the relationship approached significance among women who were normal weight at baseline (OR 0.90; 95% CI 0.90, 1.01;  $P=0.083$ ).

Conversely, high adherence to the DGA diet was associated with increased risk of weight gain in women who were normal weight (OR 1.13; 95% CI 1.00, 1.28;  $P=0.049$ ), overweight (OR 0.89; 95% CI 1.15, 1.48), obese class I (OR 1.41; 95% CI 1.17, 1.70) and obese class III (OR 1.86; 95% CI 1.18, 2.95). The relationship approached significance among women who were obese class II at baseline (OR 1.33; 95% CI 0.99, 1.80;  $P=0.059$ ).

In sensitivity analyses, a  $\geq 5\%$  weight gain (as opposed to  $\geq 10\%$  weight gain) was used as the primary outcome. The pattern and directionality of the findings were similar to those of the primary analyses with only one exception. In our adjusted model, the relationship between the low-fat diet pattern and weight gain was in the opposite direction of our primary analysis (OR 0.85; 95% CI 0.80, 0.90).

## Discussion

Overall, we found that postmenopausal women with high adherence to a reduced-carbohydrate diet, with moderate fat and high protein intake, were at decreased risk for postmenopausal weight gain. This finding is consistent with prior related works. Gardner *et al.*<sup>(27)</sup> found that free-living overweight/obese women who consumed reduced-carbohydrate (34.5% of total energy intake at 12 months) had significantly greater weight loss than those who with higher intake of carbohydrates (range: 45.4–52.4% of total energy at 12 months). Moreover, those consuming a low-fat diet (29.8% of total energy intake at 12 months) lost significantly less weight than those consuming diets with higher intakes of fat<sup>(27)</sup>. Similarly, Shai *et al.*<sup>(5)</sup> found that, with unrestricted energy intake, respondents aged 40–65 years with obesity who followed a low-carbohydrate diet exhibited greater weight loss than those who followed a low-fat

**Table 3.** Relative odds of weight gain ( $\geq 10\%$  from baseline weight *v.*  $< 10\%$ ) by quintile (Q) of adherence to a low-fat, reduced-carbohydrate, Mediterranean-style or Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA) diet pattern among postmenopausal women who participated in the Women's Health Initiative Observational Study\* (Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals)

	Unadjusted ( <i>n</i> 88 714)		Adjusted ( <i>n</i> 70 177)	
	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
<b>Low-fat diet</b>				
Q1 (high adherence)	0.86	0.82, 0.91	1.43	1.33, 1.54
Q2	0.77	0.73, 0.81	1.14	1.06, 1.22
Q3	0.79	0.74, 0.84	1.05	0.97, 1.13
Q5	0.83	0.78, 0.89	0.99	0.93, 1.07
Q5 (low adherence)	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.
$P_{\text{trend}\dagger}$		<0.001		<0.001
<b>Reduced-carbohydrate diet</b>				
Q1 (high adherence)	1.05	1.00, 1.11	0.71	0.66, 0.76
Q2	0.92	0.88, 0.97	0.71	0.67, 0.76
Q3	0.89	0.85, 0.93	0.77	0.73, 0.82
Q5	0.91	0.87, 0.95	0.84	0.80, 0.88
Q5 (low adherence)	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.
$P_{\text{trend}\dagger}$		0.516		<0.001
<b>Mediterranean-style diet</b>				
Q1 (low adherence)	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.
Q2	0.89	0.85, 0.93	0.99	0.94, 1.05
Q3	0.85	0.81, 0.89	1.01	0.96, 1.07
Q5	0.78	0.74, 0.82	1.00	0.94, 1.07
Q5 (high adherence)	0.68	0.64, 0.73	0.95	0.88, 1.03
$P_{\text{trend}\dagger}$		<0.001		0.513
<b>DGA diet</b>				
Q1 (low adherence)	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.
Q2	0.89	0.84, 0.94	1.04	0.97, 1.11
Q3	0.82	0.78, 0.87	1.07	1.00, 1.14
Q5	0.80	0.76, 0.84	1.14	1.07, 1.22
Q5 (high adherence)	0.77	0.73, 0.81	1.24	1.15, 1.33
$P_{\text{trend}\dagger}$		<0.001		<0.001

Ref., referent values.

\* All adjusted models controlled for baseline total energy intake (continuous), diet pattern at year 3 of follow-up, age (continuous), baseline total mild, moderate and hard physical activity as metabolic equivalents of task-h/week, race/ethnicity, annual family income and baseline smoking status. All categorical variables (race/ethnicity, annual family income and baseline smoking status) were modeled using disjoint indicator variables.

†  $P_{\text{trend}}$  corresponds to a Wald test statistic when a linear term for quintile of diet pattern was substituted in the model.

or Mediterranean diet. In each of these studies, respondents consuming the reduced-carbohydrate and low-fat diet patterns had similar macronutrient intake profiles to the respondents in our study with high adherence to the reduced-carbohydrate and low-fat diets, respectively.

Whereas the reduced-carbohydrate diet was protective against weight gain overall, greater adherence to a low-fat diet was associated with markedly increase of postmenopausal weight gain. This relationship persisted in stratified models (by weight status), wherein high adherence to the low-fat diet pattern was associated with greater risk of weight gain in women who were normal weight to obese class II at baseline. The relationship between the low-fat diet and weight gain was also positive among those with class III obesity at baseline, but did not reach statistical significance. This result stands in contrast to findings from long-term ( $\geq 2$  years) weight loss trials, in which a low-fat diet has been reported to facilitate weight loss<sup>(5,28,29)</sup>. Nonetheless, weight loss trials differ from our study in two important ways that may invalidate comparisons between the two. Foremost, our sample was heterogeneous with the majority of individuals classified as normal weight or overweight by BMI, whereas weight loss trials typically comprise predominantly individuals with obesity<sup>(5,28,29)</sup>. Moreover, achieving an energetic deficit is commonly the goal of

weight loss trials, whereas the aim of the current study was to examine the relationship between diet and incident weight gain independent of energetic intake.

Despite these differences, we observed a hierarchical relationship with weight gain among the low-fat, Mediterranean-style and reduced-carbohydrate diets that is consistent with findings from the weight loss trial literature. Shai *et al.*<sup>(5)</sup>, who compared 2-year weight loss among adults with moderate obesity randomised to a Mediterranean, low-fat, or low-carbohydrate diet, reported that the low-carbohydrate diet was associated with the greatest weight loss, followed by the Mediterranean diet and the low-fat diet (low carbohydrate > Mediterranean > low fat). Similarly, we observed OR of 0.62, 1.24 and 2.05 for the reduced-carbohydrate, Mediterranean-style and low-fat diets, respectively, thereby indicating a hierarchical structure consistent with that reported by Shai *et al.*<sup>(5)</sup>.

We also found that regardless of diet pattern they followed, postmenopausal women with a BMI  $\geq 35.0$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> gained  $\geq 10\%$  of their baseline weight. Although prior studies in adults have found those who were overweight or obese at baseline were more likely to gain weight than those who were normal weight at baseline<sup>(30–32)</sup>, we are unaware of any prior study of weight change over time among adult women in which researchers

**Table 4.** Relative odds of weight gain ( $\geq 10\%$  from baseline weight vs.  $< 10\%$ ) by baseline weight status and quintile (Q) of adherence to a low-fat, reduced-carbohydrate, Mediterranean-style or Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA) diet pattern in postmenopausal women who participated in the Women's Health Initiative Observational Study\* (Odds ratios and 95 % confidence intervals)

	Normal weight		Overweight		Obese class I		Obese class II		Obese class III	
	OR	95 % CI	OR	95 % CI	OR	95 % CI	OR	95 % CI	OR	95 % CI
<b>Low-fat diet</b>										
Q1 (high adherence)	1.28	1.13, 1.46	1.60	1.40, 1.83	1.73	1.43, 2.09	1.44	1.08, 1.92	1.09	0.72, 1.65
Q2	1.02	0.90, 1.15	1.22	1.07, 1.39	1.34	1.12, 1.59	1.35	1.04, 1.75	0.93	0.64, 1.35
Q3	0.94	0.82, 1.07	1.19	1.04, 1.36	1.23	1.02, 1.48	1.07	0.81, 1.40	0.81	0.56, 1.17
Q5	0.89	0.78, 1.02	1.09	0.95, 1.25	1.10	0.92, 1.31	1.06	0.82, 1.39	0.76	0.53, 1.09
Q5 (low adherence)	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.
$P_{\text{trend}}\dagger$	<0.001		<0.001		<0.001		0.005		0.727	
<b>Reduced-carbohydrate diet</b>										
Q1 (high adherence)	0.72	0.63, 0.81	0.67	0.59, 0.76	0.63	0.53, 0.76	0.79	0.60, 1.05	0.97	0.65, 1.46
Q2	0.72	0.65, 0.81	0.73	0.65, 0.82	0.59	0.49, 0.70	0.83	0.63, 1.11	0.65	0.43, 0.99
Q3	0.75	0.68, 0.83	0.74	0.66, 0.82	0.78	0.67, 0.91	1.05	0.81, 1.37	0.99	0.66, 1.49
Q5	0.82	0.76, 0.89	0.81	0.74, 0.89	0.86	0.75, 0.99	1.05	0.83, 1.33	0.98	0.67, 1.43
Q5 (low adherence)	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.
$P_{\text{trend}}\dagger$	<0.001		<0.001		<0.001		0.040		0.416	
<b>Mediterranean-style diet</b>										
Q1 (low adherence)	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.
Q2	0.91	0.83, 0.99	1.02	0.93, 1.12	1.06	0.93, 1.22	1.16	0.94, 1.43	0.79	0.57, 1.10
Q3	0.99	0.90, 1.08	0.98	0.89, 1.08	1.05	0.90, 1.21	1.11	0.88, 1.41	1.19	0.85, 1.67
Q4	0.93	0.84, 1.03	1.05	0.94, 1.18	1.09	0.92, 1.29	0.92	0.69, 1.25	1.12	0.73, 1.72
Q5 (high adherence)	0.90	0.80, 1.01	0.95	0.83, 1.09	1.15	0.93, 1.42	0.86	0.60, 1.23	1.08	0.61, 1.90
$P_{\text{trend}}\dagger$	0.159		0.831		0.206		0.531		0.403	
<b>DGA diet</b>										
Q1 (low adherence)	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.	1.00	Ref.
Q2	0.99	0.88, 1.12	1.06	0.94, 1.20	1.01	0.86, 1.19	1.09	0.86, 1.38	1.04	0.75, 1.46
Q3	1.00	0.89, 1.13	1.13	1.00, 1.28	1.04	0.88, 1.23	1.09	0.84, 1.41	1.65	1.15, 2.36
Q4	1.10	0.98, 1.24	1.15	1.02, 1.30	1.28	1.08, 1.52	1.12	0.84, 1.49	1.09	0.73, 1.65
Q5 (high adherence)	1.13	1.00, 1.28	1.30	1.15, 1.48	1.41	1.17, 1.70	1.33	0.99, 1.80	1.86	1.18, 2.95
$P_{\text{trend}}\dagger$	0.005		<0.001		<0.001		0.096		0.019	

Diet and postmenopausal weight gain

Ref., referent values.

\* Adjusted models included age (continuous) at baseline, alcohol intake at baseline, race/ethnicity, annual family income, physical activity at baseline (continuous), smoking status at baseline and energy intake (continuous) at baseline. All non-continuous variables were modeled using disjoint indicator variables.

†  $P_{\text{trend}}$  corresponds to a Wald test statistic when a linear term for quintile of diet pattern was substituted in the model.

further stratified their analyses to sub-classify individuals with obesity into class I, II or III. Moreover, our observation that no diet was protective against weight gain among those with a baseline BMI  $\geq 35.0$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> would suggest the need for intervention in these individuals before their progression from class I to class II obesity. Future studies are needed to identify the point at which this transition occurs in order to inform such intervention efforts.

There are several limitations to our approach that warrant mention. Foremost, it should be noted that our sample comprised women who were predominantly non-Hispanic White (85.1%), and thus findings may not be generalisable to minority populations. Second, although we found measured weight at baseline to be highly correlated with highest reported weight since last follow-up at year 1, it has been previously shown that self-reported weight is prone to reporting error, and the magnitude and direction with which individuals misreport may vary by sex, age and weight status<sup>(33,34)</sup>. In addition, an epidemiological approach may have missed important confounding variables between dietary intake and weight gain. Additional limitations include the use of FFQ data to characterise diet and self-reported body weight, as measured weight was only available at two time points. Measurement error in diet assessment may have attenuated the relationship between diet and weight gain in our sample<sup>(35,36)</sup>. However, FFQ are better at capturing 'usual' diet than other transient methods (e.g. 24-h recall, food record, etc.)<sup>(37)</sup>, and intake from FFQ tend to be stable over time<sup>(37)</sup>. Thus, FFQ are well-suited for our study, in which greater within-person diet class stability over time would enhance our ability to examine the relationship between diet and weight gain. Moreover, it has been previously shown that dietary intake from the WHI FFQ had acceptable correlations with dietary intake from food records<sup>(38)</sup>. The inclusion of covariates related to misreporting of intake via FFQ<sup>(39)</sup>, as well as total energy intake, may have minimised the influence of FFQ-related measurement error on our findings. Fourth, although each of the four diet patterns was characterised using distinct criteria, it was possible for individuals to fall into more than one diet pattern. Nonetheless, diet patterns were modeled separately, thereby eliminating the possibility for an individual to represent more than one diet pattern within a given model. Finally, we chose a weight gain threshold of  $\geq 10\%$  to characterise weight gain, as the majority of women in our study gained weight during the course of follow-up. In sensitivity analyses, in which we explored the use of  $\geq 5\%$  weight gain as the outcome, we observed a similar pattern of findings for all but the low-fat diet pattern, thereby suggesting a degree of robustness to our principal findings. Nonetheless, in adjusted models using the lower threshold for weight gain, the relationship between the low-fat diet and risk of weight gain was in the opposite direction of that which we observed in our primary analyses. Notably, the significance of this finding is not clear. A possible explanation is that, because most women in our sample gained weight over time, the lower threshold of  $\geq 5\%$  weight gain resulted in little heterogeneity in the risk of weight gain between high and low adherers of each diet pattern. If true, then cautious interpretation of these findings would be warranted.

Despite these limitations, this study addresses a gap in research regarding the relationship between diet and long-term weight

change among free-living individuals. Unlike weight loss trials, wherein the goal is for subjects to consume fewer energy content than expended, this study provides an examination of the relationship between diet and long-term weight change when subjects were not asked to change their diets. Moreover, whereas most prior studies have focused on weight loss, our focus on prevention of weight gain provides a unique contribution to the literature. Our results address the question 'which diet is optimal for weight maintenance among free-living postmenopausal women who follow a diet of their own choosing?' We found that a reduced-carbohydrate diet, high in fat and protein intake, was associated with reduced risk of weight gain in postmenopausal women overall, whereas a low-fat a low-fat diet was associated with increased risk of postmenopausal weight gain.

### Conclusion

Consuming a reduced-carbohydrate diet, with moderate fat and high protein intake, may decrease the risk of weight gain in postmenopausal women. However, prevailing dietary recommendations call for limiting fat intake in order to promote optimal health and prevent chronic disease. Our findings therefore challenge prevailing dietary recommendations, suggesting instead that a low-fat may *promote* rather than *prevent* weight gain after menopause.

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The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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